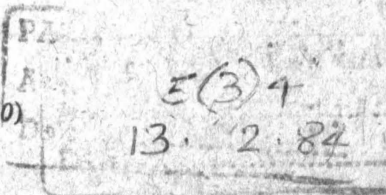


# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLII contains Nos. 1 to 10)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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No. 6, Tuesday, November 22, 1983/Agrahayana 1, 1905 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 22, 1983 | Agrahayana 1,  
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of September Agreement  
with Coal Miners' Organisations

+

\*102. SHRIMATI PRAMILA

DANDAVATE :

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had failed  
to implement the September agreement  
with the coal miners' organisations so far  
as Rs. 12 special allowance is concerned;

(b) if so, the reasons for such failure;

(c) whether Government have now  
decided to implement the agreement as  
was arrived in September;

(d) if so, since when; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Third National Coal  
Wage Agreement (NCWA-III) has been  
signed on 11-11-83 by the representatives  
of the Management and the workers.  
This Agreement includes payment of  
Rs. 12/- as a 'special incentive' allowance  
per month per worker. All the benefits  
under the agreement would take effect  
from 1-1-1983.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय  
खुशी की बात है कि मैंने जब सवाल पूछा  
था तब यह नहीं हुआ था, उसके बाद आपने  
एग्रीमेंट करके 12 रुपए इन्सेंटिव बोनस की  
मांग मानी है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :  
आपके सवाल की वजह से नहीं हुआ है।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : 21 परसेंट वेज  
इन्क्रीज करके 7 लाख मजदूरों को देने की  
मांग मंजूर की है। लेकिन क्या यह बात  
सही है कि 800 वर्कर जो माइनर्स बी०  
सी० सी० एल० के हैं, उनको डेसिप्लेन के  
नाम से निकाला गया है और उनको सजा  
दी है कि 8 दिन की मजदूरी एक महीने में  
कम कर देंगे। दूसरा मेरा (बी) प्रश्न है  
कि कोल माइनर्स प्रावीडेंट फण्ड अथारिटी  
में 7 करोड़ 37 लाख भारत कोकिंग कोल  
लिमिटेड ने प्रावीडेंट फण्ड नहीं दिया है,  
इसलिए पेनाल्टी मंजूर की है ?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मैं यह कहना  
चाहती हूँ कि एक बाजू से आप  
मजदूरों के लिए इतने अच्छे कदम उठा रहे

हैं, एग्रीमेंट कर रहे हैं और दूसरे बाजू से पेनल्टी करके एक हजार वर्कर्स का आठ दिन का बेजस कट कर रहे हैं। यह जो दूसरा है, जिसमें प्रोविडेंट फण्ड न देने की वजह से आपने पेनल्टी की है इन दोनों बातों में से एक तो आप मजदूरों को वापिस कर दीजिए क्योंकि उससे एटमास्फीयर अच्छा रहेगा। इसको आप माफ करेंगे क्या और इस पेनल्टी के बारे में क्या राय है? यही मैं पूछना चाहूंगी।

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Though, of course, both the questions that have been raised do not arise out of this question that has been posed here but I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Member that I was discussing this issue with the Chairman, Coal India.

It is true that in some cases some of the workers had stopped work without any reason and some wages were cut, according to law, in order to discipline the workers.

I have also made a request to the workers that when we have increased the wage bill by more than Rs. 200 crores a year, they should also give the return to the nation.

If there is no discipline, the production which is already badly affected will further deteriorate and, I am sure, the House will support me when I say that there should be an element of discipline amongst the workers. While we are prepared to help the workers to the extent that we can, there should also be discipline on the production line of their working so that the nation thrives. At the cost of the nation, nobody should be allowed to indulge in activities which create problems.

It is precisely in this background that action has been taken.

I am not bothered whether it is legal or illegal. That is a different question.

Though I can say that it is legal, but legality apart, this action has been taken only to discipline the workers.

I would beseech the Hon. Members to support the Department on this aspect because we have got to get the best out of them. Many of you are aware as to how the working is going on in the coal mines. We must take care of them. This is our obligation. But still they must also give their best. They cannot play with the nation.

It is in this context that action has been taken.

On the question of provident fund, I am not actually aware. But the question of provident fund does not arise from this question. As I said I am not aware whether the penalty has been imposed.

I will certainly look into it as to what has been done because if it has unduly been done, certainly I will see that the workers get their due. I am not sure about it because this question has been raised for the first time though it does not arise out of this question that has been posed here.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :** शुरू में ही मैंने धन्यवाद दिया था, आपने उस एरिया में इन्डस्ट्रियल पीस पैदा करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए थे, उसको अगर आप देना चाहते हैं तो खुलकर देना चाहिए। आघा-आघा मन करके नहीं देना चाहिए। आपको पता है कि 1974 में जो रेलवे वर्कर्स स्ट्राइक पर गए थे, उनको वापिस लेने के बाद उन्होंने वादा किया था कि हम काम करेंगे। रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि 65 करोड़ का सरप्लस होगा लेकिन वर्कर्स के सहयोग की वजह से 126 करोड़ का सरप्लस 1977-78 में रेलवे को हुआ। मैं आपको उस अनुभव से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो वर्कर्स के साथ विन्डिक्टव एटीच्युड नहीं होना चाहिए।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप जरा उस बारे में सोच लीजिए । पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में बहुत सी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं । उसके लिए नेशनल वेज पालिसी तय करने के लिए आप उनके प्रतिनिधियों के साथ में बैठकर कुछ कदम उठाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं क्या ?

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** जब दिमाग ही नहीं है तो आधे दिमाग का सवाल ही नहीं है ।

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER :** It is an unfortunate reflection on Mrs. Dandavate which she does not deserve.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं आपके घर तक पहुंचा दूंगा कि आपने क्या कहा है । मैं प्रोफेसर साहब को कह दूंगा ।

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Of course, I am not aware of the profit made by the Railways in 1977-78 as the hon. Member has said. But, if it is so, Prof. Dandavate does deserve all congratulations, not Mrs. Dandavate in any case.

**SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :** Definitely.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** On the question that she had raised with reference to a national wage policy in the public sector, in fact I have taken it up with the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister seems to partly agree. Of course, it has not been finalised. I had myself taken it up after we had gone into some difficulty in some sectors, that there should be a National Committee which should go into the wage policy of the public sector undertakings and take a decision in consultation with the workers and having regard to the larger interests; that is, whenever there has to be an increase, instead of each management sitting and discussing with the workers and coming to some conclusions, a proper committee or a commission, whatever one would like to say, could be

constituted. This was the idea I had already thrown to the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said that he will think over it. It is a matter of policy and a decision has to be taken. She has asked whether the mind of the Government is working on that. I would say that it is in the embryonic stage.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Obviously this question was tabled according to our rules before this coal agreement has been finalised. Now, of course, we are all very happy that this agreement has been finalised without any further hitch. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister that while we all appreciate his view which he has just expressed that there should be a better discipline in the working of the coal industry and the performance of the industry should be more commensurate with the improved conditions which have been given here by the agreement, he has not said anything about all the other factors which are responsible for indiscipline in this very vital industry. They are taking measures, he said, against the workers. Over one thousand workers are being dismissed in BCCL and by the way, 8 days' wages are being deducted for one day's absence. For one day's absence from work eight days' wages are being deducted. But I am not bothered about that just now ; we will fight that out. But what are you doing to bring discipline into the other sectors of the industry without which your performance will never improve ? What about the managements which are colluding with all those contractors ? What about the Mafia gangs which are known to be operating in the coal mines, especially in Bihar, where the BCCL mines are located ? What about all the corruption which is going on there ? What about the neglect of safety provisions which is leading to numerous accidents in which these very workers are being killed losing their lives ? So, instead of telling us something about that, he is only telling us about the disciplinary measures taken about the workers, as if they are the only people responsible.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I am sorry. I answered the question that was

specially raised by Mrs. Dandavate with reference to the workers though, of course, I prefaced my answer by saying that the question does not arise and the supplementary does not arise out of the main question itself. I may submit for the knowledge of the hon. Member, I am only sorry that he says that he will separately deal on the question of the action that we have taken. I would certainly regret if he creates indiscipline so that ultimately the nation has to suffer because of production going down and because of the problems that might be created. I would appeal to him not to take this posture; on the contrary, to co-operate with the Government so that the production in the country goes up and the national economy becomes better.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Co-operation is a two-way traffic.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I have taken it seriously because I always felt that he is a serious person. When he has said something, I have not been able to digest it that he has said it in a light-hearted manner. That is why I am making an open appeal to you. I know that your Union is one of the very strong unions. Well, if the nation has to be jeopardised, I leave it to you to judge.

Let us, therefore, take some action. I must say that there are Mafia gangs working and the management is colluding and I have said this myself that what best we could do, we are doing. I assure you that whenever anyone brings—one of the friends of Mr. Gupta who happens to be my friend also in the other House brings certain legitimate facts to our notice, we have taken instantaneous action. Therefore, it is not as though we are siding with one side and not siding with the other. The national perspective has got to be kept in view whether it is from the management side or from the side of the Mafia gang or anybody, I assure the hon. Members that nobody would be spared when it comes to the question of the national interest.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Sir, in the name of discipline and in the name

of increase in production, now what is started is mass victimisation of the workers. Sir, yesterday I was in Ranchi and I have come back only yesterday evening. I was in the colliery area day before yesterday and I addressed a public meeting there. In Singrauli, 1100 workers have been dismissed and there have been several charge sheets. There has been break in services. Already threat has been issued by the Chairman that those days have gone when you were free to go on struggle, strikes and all these things. I draw attention to this. I have brought a copy of a circular issued that those who are either regular absentees or late-comers starting from 1973, their history sheet is being prepared and they have been served with the warnings that if they come late, their services would be terminated. That is creating an atmosphere of terror. It is bound to be counter-productive. The workers are also thinking of another round of strikes against the Chairman's action. That is why I am bringing this to your notice. I am asking whether you have received a copy of the memorandum submitted by the Officers' Association in this very month wherein they have raised this question also. They are also now thinking of going on strike actions. That is because the officers have been asked to assure a 2/1-2% increase in the production, otherwise they will be sacked or they will be transferred. The atmosphere that is being created is very unhelpful for the increase in production. This is a very serious thing. Therefore, I draw your attention to this. I want to know whether you will enquire into this as to whether this is happening or not and whether you are prepared to talk with all the Union Leaders on how this atmosphere could be changed. We are also interested in the increase in production but we want that it should be on the basis of cooperation of the workers. After such an agreement, if this atmosphere is not created and if the reverse atmosphere is created, then the results will be just counterproductive.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** If it is a case of terrorism or victimisation to the workers, I can assure the House that I shall certainly intervene. But, if there is

any such case, I would certainly assure the House that we will see to it that that type of victimisation or terrorism is stopped. But, for once at least, Shri Mukherjee has spoken about the Officers' Association. Many an officer, I must submit, have developed vested interests. I have myself looked into it. These Officers' Association had been creating the problem because of the vested interests that they have developed over the years. When once we have started transferring them from one place to the other, they start creating the problem. They have even threatened to the extent of saying that they would go on strike. Well, we have stood the ground. In fact I notice that many an officer is sitting at one place for twenty years and, if I take action, be it in the Petroleum Department or be it in the Coal Department, these things start coming in the newspapers that I am upsetting the apple-cart. This is how things started coming out. But inspite of that I would like to submit that if there is any motivation either on my part or on the part of the Coal India Ltd., I would not mind making a clean breast of myself before this House. Sir, if it is in the larger interest of the nation that we have got to unsettle some persons who have become vested interests and are creating problems, I would beseech of the House to support us. If there is any case of victimisation and terrorism be it of an officer or of a worker, I assure the House that we will see to it that such a thing does not take place because primarily it will creat problems for the production and the national interest would be jeopardised. There is no question of personal approach in these matter. One has got to solve these problems in the larger context of the things but if it is a question of discipline and making the efforts for better production, I would request that the House should support me.

**Infiltration of Defective L.P.G. Cylinders into Indian Oil Corporation Refinery at Baroda**

\*103. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been

drawn to the news item in the Indian Express of 1 September, 1983 about the alleged infiltration of a large number of unauthorised, defective L.P.G. cylinders into the oil refinery of the Indian Oil Corporation at Baroda ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to totally stop smuggling of such spurious cylinders, which are not only susceptible to leakage but also pose a serious threat to the Refinery complex, along with regular ones for refilling at the bottling plant ?

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

(b) To check injection of spurious cylinders in the distribution system, constant vigilance and inspections are carried out at various points. At the bottling plant, cylinders are checked before and after filling in order to ensure their genuineness. In addition, regular inspection of distributors godowns are carried by the field officers of the oil companies to identify presence of any spurious cylinder.

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Sir, rejected cylinders are welded by unscrupulous business men and supplied to the Indian Oil along with new ones. The Minister has admitted that this practice is going on but unless a section of officers and employees are in league with the suppliers this practice cannot go on for a long time. So, I would like to know whether a section of officers and employees are in league with suppliers of fake cylinders ?

**SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA :** I am sorry it is not so. It is only because of the vigilance of our officers that 31 spurious cylinders could be found within April 1983 to October, 1983 and, therefore, how can I say that they are in league ?

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Sir, the general consumer suffers on ac-



count of unusual delay in gas supply as well as under-weight of gas cylinders. Also may I know whether the Minister is aware of the mal-practice of gas cylinders being supplied to other parties for a consideration or payment of something extra for an early supply.

**SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA :** This is quite a different question.

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** May I know whether government is aware of the fact that because of spurious cylinder and when there was leakage on Diwali day five deaths occurred in one family and some 18 persons were injured. Will Government take action into such instances to compensate those who met this fate ?

**SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA :** Sir, I have noted what Sharmaji had said and if it is found that it is our mistake then I will take necessary steps.

**SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** Sir, in part (a) of the question it is said that a news items has appeared alleging about the infiltration of cylinders which were not genuine. The system of manufacture of gas cylinders is that one of the ISI man is there in the premises. Unless the Inspector in the premises passes those cylinders, they cannot be despatched to the refinery or the oil company. They are marked with the Serial number, they are marked with the name of the manufacture, they are marked with the initial by the inspector, then how did these cylinders found a way inside the refinery in spite of these precautions ?

**SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA :** We found 31 defective cylinders out of these 20 lakh cylinders within this period. So, out of the supply of those cylinders, only 31 were found defective. Now, the point how they were detected is because they were detected, so they were detected.

**SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :** Sir, it is not the point that out of 20 lakhs

only 31 cylinders were spurious. The point is how these cylinders could go into the system. One spurious cylinder can take the life of many people. It is not the question of only 31 cylinders were found spurious out these numbers. *(Interruptions).*

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, I draw your attention to a serious matter. Here even lives are involved and the hon. Minister has taken this question very light-heartedly. Sir, you ask the hon. Minister to be serious enough in answering such questions.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Sir, in Madras also, there were such cases. There were leakages in gas cylinders. Moreover, the consumers are supplied with three-fourth quantity of gas in the cylinders. The hon. Minister is answering this question in a very light-hearted manner. It affects every family. It is very bad.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** Sir, we are aware of the complaints that the Hon. Members are making. Not that we are not aware of the complaints. Actually the question that was asked by Mr. Jain is not withstanding the fact that the ISI man is there, how is it that these spurious cylinders have crept into the process ? It is not at the manufacturing stage that these spurious cylinders were found. But the cylinders when they came to the bottling plant for the purposes of getting them bottled so that again they can be issued and in process they could go to the distributors and then to the consumers. So at the bottling plant that these spurious cylinders were found. At that stage they found that 31 cylinders were spurious. It is not at the stage of the manufacturing. At the manufacturing stage, the ISI man is there. This is what I wanted to explain.

**Transmission Lines for National Grid**

\*105. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether transmission lines for transfer of electricity generated by the State Electricity Boards and Central Sector Power Stations to the proposed national grid may be laid only by a Central agency ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have entrusted the National Thermal Power Corporation with the responsibility of laying about 10,000 circuit kilometres of 400 kv. lines for the national grid which will link most of the super thermal power stations being set up by the Corporation ;

(c) whether the NTPC has received a World Bank loan of 250.7 million dollars for the national transmission grid ; and

(d) if so, whether the Department of Power had been holding discussions with the Ministry of Finance regarding the funding of the Central Power Transmission Project ?

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

#### Statement

(a) No, Sir. The transmission lines required for the evacuation of power from the Central Power Generating Stations are being laid by the Central Organisations such as the National Thermal Power Corporation, the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation, the North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, etc., whereas the transmission lines associated with the generating stations of the State Electricity Boards are being laid by the Boards concerned. The national grid is an evolutionary concept to be achieved by the inter-connected and integrated operation of both the Central Sector and State Sector lines.

(b) The National Thermal Power Corporation is at present engaged in constructing 8,761 cct. kms. of 400 KV

transmission lines associated with their Super Thermal Power Stations at Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam, Farakka and Vindhyaachal. In addition, construction of 1,660, cct. kms. of 400 KV lines under the Central Transmission Project-I is also proposed to be entrusted to the Corporation. The project, when completed, will link all above mentioned NTPC Power Stations to each other except Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

(c) An agreement between the Government of India and the World Bank and a Subsidiary Loan Agreement between the Government of India (Department of Power) and the National Thermal Power Corporation have been signed under which the NTPC is to be provided a loan amount of U.S. \$250.7 million.

(d) The Central Power Transmission Project-I is phased for completion in 1988-89 and as such the Planning Commission has provided a small amount of Rs. one crore for the project during the current year 1983-84.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :** I am very glad that the Government of India has entered into an agreement with the World Bank for a loan of \$ 250 million for the construction of transmission lines. In view of this I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this amount will be utilised to complete the on-going projects or to take up any new projects in the country.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** This amount of \$ 250.7 million that we are taking from the World Bank is for the purposes of constructing the transmission lines. This amount is meant for the construction of transmission systems under the Central Transmission Projects-I. This amount would be utilised for the transmission lines of 460 circuit Kms. from Ramagundam to Managur, 320 circuit Kms from Managur to Vijayawada, 305 circuit Kms. from Vijayawada to Nellore, 245 cct. kms. Nellore-Red

Hills; 316 cct. kms. Ramagundam Chandrapore and 14 cct. kms. Vindychal-Singrauli. These are the projects which have to be taken up with the loan amount of US \$ 250 million taken from the World Bank.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :** What steps do the Government propose to take to meet the acute shortage of power at least during the 7th Plan ?

Secondly, is it a fact that 10% of the total production of power in the country is lost by defective transmission lines.

Sir, the State of Karnataka is Particularly suffering from acute shortage of power and recently, the authorities concerned have imposed a 50% power cut, and because of that the industrial production is suffering. I would request the hon. Minister to intervene and to impress upon the neighbouring States, Maharashtra, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh to help Karnataka to meet the situation.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I must submit that the various Parts of question raised by my hon. friend may not arise as a supplementary from the main question.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :** Please do not be technical.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** It is not a question of being technical. You are asking about 7th Plan ; what has to be done. That does not arise out of the main question at all, and you do not expect me to answer this question offhand. What we are going to do, what decisions are going to be taken, many things are still in ambivalent stage. Discussions are going on and things have yet to be finalised. The question is about the losses in transmission lines, and from that you are proceeding to the 7th Plan. That is what I am saying.

The hon. Member has said that 10% losses are due to defective transmission lines etc. I must thank him for being a little concessional in the figure. Let me submit that the overall figure is about 22-23%. This is because of the pilferage and so on and so forth. This is stupendous ; I agree. In fact, we have been taking various steps for the purpose of checkmating the losses in the transmission and distribution of electricity.

As regards the power cut in Karnataka and my requesting the various States, I have noted ; on that I cannot say anything.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** The transmission losses, as stated by the hon. Minister are 22-23%. Only if we save these losses, many of the schemes may not be necessary. I want to know, how the Minister is going to control this. Now, in Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Minister has reduced budgetary allocations for Srisailem project and the project is not going to be completed on time. If this project was completed, power to the extent of Rs. 400 crores would be available for sale to the other States. I would like to know, whether he is going to advise the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to complete this project early.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Regarding transmission losses and the measures required to be taken for checking that, I have said about that previously also. We have been advising the State Electricity Boards for close monitoring of the transmission systems. Various measures have been suggested by the Central Electricity Board and my Ministry. We have been impressing on the State Electricity Boards to take effective steps in this direction. But the human ingenuity being what it is, notwithstanding the steps that are taken, we have not been able to succeed in our efforts. Notwithstanding that, the State Electricity Boards are impressed from time to time of the various measures that should be taken for close monitoring of the entire system so that the distribution losses are minimised. In regard to the other question as to the

Andhra Project, which the Hon. Member has referred, I would rather request him to write to the Chief Minister directly.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** Sir, the Hon. Minister has made a reference about the power losses. I would say that it is due to sub-standard conductors used. That is, the wires used are substandard so that the losses are heavy.

I would also say that pilferage of the electricity is also there. Will the Government take steps to stop pilfering of electricity by many agencies so that the power losses can be reduced ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, the Hon. Member wanted to ask whether action would be taken against pilferage so that the losses would be minimised. I agree with him that enough action is not being taken. The State Electricity Boards are also advised to take action. I don't deny the fact that in a large number of cases even the authorities are also involved in aiding and abetting the pilferages. In fact, we have been trying to tell the State Electricity Boards to take stringent actions against such authorities, who are found to be in collusion with the industrialists or others, who are trying to pilfer. Ultimately it depends on how much action we take in all earnestness. If action is not taken, nothing will happen. But as far as the Central Government is concerned and as far as the Central Electricity Authority is concerned, I may inform, we have been impressing upon all the State Electricity Boards to take strong action in this regard.

#### **Growth rate target in respect of Bulk Drugs**

\*107. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the earlier growth rate target of 24 per cent in respect of bulk drugs and 16 per cent for formulations during the Sixth Plan period

has been brought down to 10 per cent and 15 per cent respectively ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) to what extent the gap between the demand and indigenous production is likely to be widened and the extent to which the imports of bulk drugs are likely to rise to meet the demand as a result of fall in the anticipated production ?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) The Sixth Plan Demand target for various bulk drugs and formulations were anticipated on the basis of projected growth rates. On the basis of the individual demand estimates, the 1984-85 requirement of bulk drug was placed at Rs. 815 crores (inclusive of Rs. 150 crores of imports) and of formulations at Rs. 2450 crores. In the light of actual consumption during the last three years some of these projections are found to be overpitched while some others are under pitched.

In the mid-term review Planning Commission had revised the 1984-85 production requirement for bulk drugs to Rs. 500 crores and formulations to Rs. 1950 crores.

(c) Percentage of the value of imports to the value of formulations produced has been more or less constant for the past few years. The increase in the production of bulk drugs and formulations has kept pace with the increasing demand. Had there been no increase in the production of bulk drugs and formulations imports would have been very much higher.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने एक प्रश्न तो यह किया था कि बल्क

औषधों के अनुमानित उत्पादन में कमी होने के परिणामस्वरूप मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कितनी मात्रा में इनके आयात में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ? इस प्रश्न का उन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। इतना ही कह कर समाप्त कर दिया :

“The increase in the production of bulk drugs and formulations has kept pace with the increasing demand. Had there been no increase in the production of bulk drugs and formulations, imports would have been very much higher.”

मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो उन्होंने दिया ही नहीं। मैंने पूछा था कि आप कितना इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बल्क औषधों तथा फार्मूलेशंस के उत्पादन में भी पूर्व निर्धारित 24 तथा 16 प्रतिशत को वृद्धि को घटाकर 10 और 15 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है तो इसका क्या रिजल्ट होगा ? मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को यह जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि वाइटल मेडिसिंस जैसे स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन, पेनिसिलिन, क्लोरोमोफेनिकाल ऐंड अदर पापुलर मेडिसिंस हैं उनकी कमी पूरे देश में है। इसके साथ-साथ विटैमिंस का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, 81-82 में जहाँ उसका उत्पादन 14 टन था वह 82-83 में घटकर 12 टन ही रह गया इस प्रकार से उसमें भी 2 टन की कमी हो गई।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल कीजिए।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ कि 1980-81 में आपने 81 करोड़ का आयात किया और 82-83 में 141 करोड़ का आयात किया तो क्या ऐसी सम्भावना है कि आप और भी अधिक दवाओं का आयात करें जबकि देश में उनके उत्पादन में आप कमी करने जा रहे हैं

अन्यथा क्या इसका देश में दवाओं की उपलब्धता पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा ?

**SHRI R.C. RATH :** The hon. Member's point and the questions have been fully replied to in my statement. About the shortage of drugs which the hon. Member has mentioned shortages have been there for brand names. There has not been any actual shortage. (Interruption) Shortages have been of a local nature. As and when things are brought to the notice of my Ministry, we have been taking steps to ensure that medicines are made available there.

The hon. Member has mentioned about import of drugs. Import is there, but indigenous production is also increasing. (interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। आप हाउस की कार्यवाही चलने दीजिए। यदि बात करनी है तो बाहर जाकर कीजिए।

If you want to talk, go out and talk. Let the Members have their say here. I say this also to this part of the House : Will you take care that you don't disturb the proceedings of the House ? It is very bad. I don't like it. Go outside and have a talk in the lobbies.

**SHRI R.C. RATH :** The indigenous production has considerably improved; and so also the import. The cause of import in most cases has been the introduction of newer drugs, and the relatively cheaper cost of those drugs. That is why those drugs are being imported.

If you look at the import figures, they have almost remained constant, and in proportion to the production figures of the country. More indigenous production has come up; and consumption has increased. But import is also there because of the introduction of newer drugs. No country could be self-sufficient in drugs, because in every respect, there is

research and development and new drugs are coming up.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : जो बल्क ड्रग्स हैं, उन में हमारी सरकार की मिनिस्ट्री 85 ड्रग्स पर मोनिटर करती है। जबकि 200 ड्रग्स हैं। 1982-83 में 325 करोड़ रु० का आउटपुट था, जबकि फार्मूलेशन 1150 करोड़ रु० का हुआ। What is the quantum of licensed drugs capability in the country, including licensed capacity of all the undertakings in the country under the Ministries ?

इस प्रकार जो इसकी आउटपुट होगी, वह क्या सारी देश की जरूरत को पूरा कर पाएगी ?

SHRI R.C. RATH : The scope of the Question does not cover this. If he gives me a specific notice, I would be able to supply all the information to him.  
(Interruptions)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल दे दीजिए। उन्होंने आश्वासन दे दिया है कि वे पूरा व्यौरा दे देंगे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न था ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको लिखकर दे दीजिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप जो प्रोडक्शन कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके पास नहीं है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इतना तो

माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार कितना प्रोडक्शन है और उसमें कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है और कितना उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI R.C. RATH : I may be permitted to speak. I have the figures. The whole thrust of the hon. Member's question is about licensing and about individual companies. (Interruption) If he is interested to know those details, I can give them to him, only if he gives me notice. If he wants to know production figures, the first 6th Plan appraisal...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको लिख कर दे दीजिए। आप टेबिल पर रख दीजिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, आप इस आधे घण्टे की चर्चा एलाउ कर दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका आ जायगा। आप मेरे से बात कर लेना। आप की तसल्ली न हो तो कर लेंगे। कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। डिसकशन की कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है। फिक्र मत कीजिए।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : आप दवा देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल दवा देंगे। राम-बाण है।

चन्देरपुर और भंडारा को एस० टी० डी० से जोड़ना

\*108. श्री बिलास मुत्तेवार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के चन्देरपुर और भंडारा औद्योगिक जिले देश के प्रमुख नगरों के साथ एस० टी० डी० द्वारा नहीं जुड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन जिलों को औद्योगिक गति प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से इन्हें बड़े नगरों के

साथ एस० टी० डी० द्वारा जोड़ने के संबंध में कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) इन जिलों को कब तक देश के प्रमुख नगरों के साथ एस० टी० डी० द्वारा जोड़ दिया जाएगा ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Plans have been drawn up to link Chandrapur and Bhandara District Headquarters with Nagpur Trunk Automatic exchange.

(d) District Headquarters are being given priority for providing STD facility.

Accordingly District Headquarters of Chandrapur and Bhandara are expected to be provided STD facilities during the seventh Plan period.

Other towns of these districts will be considered for STD facilities subsequently in a phased manner.

श्री विलास मुत्तेवार : यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि मंत्री जी ने जिला मुख्यालयों को एस० टी० डी० से जोड़ने के काम में प्राथमिकता देने के लिये कहा है, लेकिन इस कार्यवाही को पूरा करने के लिए समय के निर्धारण की बात उन्होंने नहीं बतलाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में कितना समय लगेगा ?

हम इस वर्ष को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संचार वर्ष के रूप में मनाने जा रहे हैं। चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा जिलों के सम्बन्ध में, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्पष्ट किया है, अविकसित

और पिछड़े जिले हैं, क्या इन पिछड़े जिलों को संचार की सुविधा देने के लिए सरकार कोई विशेष प्रावधान कर रही है ? यदि नहीं कर रही है तो क्यों नहीं कर रही है। और यदि कर रही है तो क्या कर रही है ? चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा जिले जिन का सवाल मैंने इस समय उठाया है, बहुत पिछड़े और अविकसित जिले होने के नाते केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार वहाँ औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिये कई आर्थिक सहायितयें दे रही है, लेकिन संचार विभाग इन जिलों को आगे लाने के लिए कोई सहायितय नहीं देना चाहती है। यदि कोई योजना इस संबंध में आप ने बनाई है तो क्या उस का ब्यौरा सदन के सामने रखेंगे ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : कम्यूनिकेशन सर्विसिज में पिछड़े जिलों को प्रायोरिटी देना और एस० टी० डी० फैसिलिटी देना — ये दोनों अलग-अलग बातें हैं। एस० टी० डी० फैसिलिटी के लिये वहाँ ट्रंक-आटोमेटिक-एक्सचेंज होना चाहिए। चन्द्रपुर और भण्डारा को हम नागपुर से जोड़ना चाहते हैं। इस के लिए चन्द्रपुर में माइक्रोवेव टावर के कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम शुरू हो गया है। इस के लिये लैंड एक्वायर करने के काम में काफी टाइम लगा है। इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार से मैंने खुद लिखा-पढ़ी की थी, तब हम को वह लैंड मिली है। पिछले साल में जो इक्विपमेंट्स हम को मिले हैं अगर यह टावर जल्दी बन जाता है तो दो साल में चन्द्रपुर का काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन भण्डारा जिले के लिये थोड़ा टाइम लग सकता है।

जहाँ तक आल इंडिया में डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को जोड़ने का सवाल है— मैं आप को वे फिगर्स भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ— 396 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में से 140 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हम यह फैसिलिटी

दे पाये हैं। इक्विपमेंट्स का प्रोडक्शन थोड़ा धीरे चल रहा है, अगर यह प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है तो हम तेजी से काम कर पायेंगे।

**श्री विलास मुत्तेवार :** जैसा मैंने अभी कहा था— इन दोनों के पिछड़ा जिला होने के नाते सरकार की तरफ से कोई सहायित्व इन जिलों को दी गई है। वहां पर कई उद्योगपतियों ने अपने उद्योग इस लिये लगाये हैं कि उन्हें सहायित्व मिली है, लेकिन हमारे पास ऐसी बहुत सी शिकायतें आई हैं कि आप के विभाग की तरफ से उन्हें टेलीफोन न मिलने के कारण काम करने में बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है। वहां पर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था में गति लाने के लिए आप क्या विचार कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री विजय एन० पाटिल :** हम इन के बारे में विशेष रूप से सोच रहे हैं, लेकिन कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम में टाइम लगता है। सब से पहले तो लैंड के काम में काफी टाइम लगा, उस के बाद कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम शुरू हुआ, माइक्रोवेव टावर वहां आने वाला है जिस के द्वारा नागपुर-बैंगलोर लाइन से उस जगह को जोड़ा जा सकेगा। कम्प्यूनिफिकेशन इक्विपमेंट्स भी हमें मिल गये हैं, फिर भी जो दिक्कतें हैं उन की स्पीड-अप करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

**श्री कालीचरण शर्मा :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जिलों को जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया इस समय चालू है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो मंडिया हैं उन को भी एस० टी० डी० लाइन से जोड़ने का विचार रखते हैं, जिस से आप के विभाग की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और उद्योग धंधों को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा एक सवाल मैं विशेष रूप से पूछना चाहता हूं— आप के जो अपरेटर्स हैं, यदि वे एक

जगह पर सालों तक रहते हैं तो वे व्यापारियों से मिल कर आप के विभाग का आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत नुकसान करते हैं। क्या सरकार इन पर कोई चैक लगायेगी ? इन लोगों के लिक्स ऊपर तक होते हैं जिस से आप के विभाग का रेवेन्यू कम हो रहा है— मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर के कोई चैक लगाये।

औद्योगिक दृष्टि से जिस तरह आप जिलों को प्राथमिकता देने जा रहे हैं, वैसे ही औद्योगिक मंडियों और नगरों को आप प्राथमिकता क्यों नहीं देते हैं, जिस से आप की आमदनी बढ़े और आप नई-नई लाइनें डाल सकें ?

**श्री विजय एन० पाटिल :** मान्यवर, मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि इक्विपमेंट्स को हमारे पास कमी है। इस के अलावा हम ने पहले डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स को प्रायरीटी दी है और वैसे कुछ स्टेट हेडक्वार्टर्स भी अभी बाकी हैं जिन को नेशनल कैपीटल से जोड़ा जाना बाकी है मगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर के साथ-साथ जहां 1500 से ऊपर लाइनें हैं, उन स्टेशनों को एस० टी० डी० से जोड़ना चाहते हैं और जहां हैवी ट्रंक ट्रैफिक है जैसे आप ने औद्योगिक मंडियों की बात कही, तो उन को भी जोड़ने का प्लान बना रहे हैं। आल ओवर इन्डिया 600 स्टेशन इस के लिए क्वालीफाई करते हैं और उन में से अभी 487 स्टेशन्स को एस० टी० डी० फैसेलीटीज दे पाए हैं।

दूसरी बात आप ने आपरेटर्स के बारे में कही। आप को मालूम होगा कि जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं जैसे दिल्ली और बम्बई, वहां पर हम ने आबजर्वेशन यूनिट्स बनाए हैं और अगर कोई फ्री काल पास करने की



कोशिश करता है या फाइनेन्ट काम करने की कोशिश करता है, तो उस को डिटेक्ट करके पनिशमेंट देने का प्रावीजन है और कुछ पनिशमेंट्स दिये भी हैं मगर जो छोटी मंडियां हैं या छोटे स्टेशन हैं, वहां पर यह थोड़ा कठिन काम बनता है। तब भी जो हमारा सुपीरियर स्टाफ है, उस के ठीक काम करने के लिए हम ने उन के इंस्पेक्शन की तादाद बढ़ा दी है।

**श्री काली चरण शर्मा :** मेरा रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि कुछ मंडियों में लोग इसलिए टेलीफोन नहीं लेना चाहते क्योंकि उन को लाइन छोटी मंडियों में नहीं मिलती है, जिस की वजह से जो अपरेटर्स हैं, वे उनका इतना डेमेज करते हैं कि लोग नई लाइन लेना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से अगर टेलीफोन के कन्वेंशन्स नहीं बढ़ेंगे, तो एस० टी० डी० लाइनों को ओद्योगिक दृष्टि से कैसे बढ़ायेगे। इस पर आप को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए और इस के लिए आप को पनिशमेंट की व्यवस्था सख्त करनी चाहिए और जो अधिकारियों की मिली-भगत से यह काम होता है, उसको तोड़ने की कोई व्यवस्था क्या सरकार करेगी, इस का मैं स्पष्ट उत्तर मंत्री जी से चाहता हूं।

**श्री विजय एन० पाटिल :** पनिशमेंट का जहां तक सवाल है, हमारा पी० एण्ड टी० का जो मेनुअल है और जो हमारा एक्ट बना हुआ है, उस में पोस्टल साइड से पनिशमेंट के बारे में बहुत डिटेल में कहा गया है। जो ट्रंक काल फ्री पास होती हैं या कुछ गड़बड़ होती हैं, उन के लिए क्या पनिशमेंट देना चाहिए इस के वास्ते हम पार्लियामेंट में एक बिल लाए हैं और जब वह पास हो जायगा, तो इस में सुधार आएगा।

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** What is the use ? It should be enforced.

**श्री विजय एन० पाटिल :** इन्फोर्मेट होने के बाद उस का एन्फोर्समेंट होगा। इस के पहले जहां भी ऐसे केसेज का डिटेक्शन हुआ है, वहां सजा दी है। उदहारण के तौर पर दिल्ली में एक अपरेटर की सर्विसेज को टर्मिनेट किया गया है और दो लोगों का हम ने इन्फ्रीमेंट बन्द किया है और कुछ लो गोंको चार्जशीट दी है। जहाँ जहाँ भी हमारे ध्यान में ऐसी बातें लायी जाती हैं, वहाँ लोगों को पकड़ा जाता है और कुछ एक्शन लिया जाता है।

#### T.V. Relay Centre at Kottayam

\*109. **SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before his Ministry to set up a T.V. relay centre at Kottayam (Kerala) ;

(b) if so, whether it will be a high-power transmitter; and

(c) by when time it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up a TV Relay Centre at Kottayam. High Power TV Transmitter to be installed at Cochin will provide TV Service to Kottayam district also. The TV Transmitter at Cochin is expected to be commissioned before the end of the VI Plan.

**SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :** According to my information the proposed T.V. Centre at Cochin will not cover the entire district of Kottayam. In fact, I have written a letter to the hon. Minister in this regard. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will

reconsider his decision and take necessary steps to set up a T.V. Relay Centre at Kottayam.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I may inform the hon. Member that his information is not correct. The Cochin transmitter will cover the entire Kottayam district. Kottayam is at a distance of 48 kilometres from Cochin and so the Cochin transmitter will cover a distance of 120 kilometres because it is a high power transmitter.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** I have written a letter to the hon. Minister for setting up a relay station at Salem and it was duly agreed. I have also mentioned very clearly that it is not going to cover the district of Dharmapuri which is backward district in Tamil Nadu and I have requested him to replace the low power transmitter by a high power transmitter. He has written to me that Dharmapuri will be covered by Bangalore T.V. station transmitter which now switched over to telecast kannada programmes. How is a Tamil Nadu District going to be covered by transmitting Kannada programme? I would therefore request the hon. Minister to consider setting up a high power relay transmitter at Salem so that Dharmapuri district is also covered.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** The question was regarding a particular station in Kerala. Now he is shifting to Tamil Nadu. All the same I might point out for his kind consideration that he did write to me. Our difficulty is that we have a plan already sanctioned and certain places have been fixed. Secondly, high power transmitters or low power transmitters which we have already fixed are in large numbers and the public sector undertakings which are manufacturing these transmitters, are not prepared to add any high power transmitters. So, it cannot possibly be done. We cannot get more high power transmitters. That is my inability.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भी नया टी० वी० सेंटर खोलने

की बात आती है तो मंत्री जी कोई कारगर जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं। इसी संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूं वाराणसी इलाहबाद में टी० वी० सेंटर कब खोलने जा रहे हैं।

**श्री एच० के० एल० भगत :** वाराणसी में हाई पावर ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का कार्यक्रम है। इस बारे में अभी मैं बंगलोर भी गया था। मेरी कोशिश यह है कि यह ट्रांसमीटर जल्दी मिल जाए। टावर बनाने में भी समय लगता है हमारी कोशिश है कि अरली नेक्स्ट इयर में यह काम हो जाए। इस ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** इसका मतलब यह है कि अगले वर्ष तक हम आशा करें कि वाराणसी में टी० वी० सेंटर खुल जाएगा।

**श्री एच० के० एल० भगत :** मेरे ख्याल से यह कारगर जवाब है।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** काशी में भी जल्दी कोशिश कीजिए।

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** I take this opportunity to thank the hon. Minister for providing a high power transmitter at Cochin. But I want to tell the Minister that the progress of the work is very slow there. What steps Government is trying to take to see that the work is completed in a short time. I want to know by what time this will be put into operation?

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I have already answered this question that so far as Cochin transmitter is concerned, it should be completed in its entirety before the end of the Plan period according to the schedule. But I am trying to see that it is completed in the next year.

**श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी 6 दिन पहले गुजरात, अहम-

दाबाद में टी० वी० सेंटर का उद्घाटन किया गया है और अहमदाबाद में ही दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। इसमें क्या कमी है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसके लिए दूसरा सवाल लाइए।

**श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कोर बार :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहती हूँ कि चण्डीगढ़ में कसौली टावर बनना था वह कब तक बनेगा। क्योंकि चण्डीगढ़ में पिक्चर क्लियर नहीं आती, फिल्मस शेडो वहां बिल्कुल क्लियर नजर नहीं आती। कभी अच्छी आती हैं कभी आधे शहर में बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं आती। इसमें सुधार लाने के लिए कसौली टावर कब तक कंपलीट हो जाएगा ?

**श्री एच० के० एल० भगत :** कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अरली नेक्सट इयर में इंटेरिम सर्विसेस शुरू की जाएं।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**ईंटों तथा टाइलों का निर्माण बन्द किया जाना**

\*104. **श्री दया राम शास्त्री :**

**श्री अशफाक हुसैन :**

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

(क) क्या सारे देश के ईंट और टायल निर्माताओं ने ईंटों का निर्माण एकदम बन्द कर दिया है, यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई कुछ शर्तों के परिणामस्वरूप निर्माताओं ने यह निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो उन शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सारे देश में इन उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कितने मजदूर और कर्मचारी हैं तथा उनके बेरोजगार हो जाने की दशा में सरकार ने उनको रोजगार देने तथा उन्हें भूखों मरने से बचाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) :** (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

## विवरण

सरकार को कुछ राज्यों में मालिकों द्वारा ईंट भट्टों की पाबन्दी या कामबन्दी की धमकी के बारे में प्रेस में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों की जानकारी है। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से विस्तृत सूचना मांगी गई है।

आल इंडिया ब्रिक एण्ड टाइल मैन्यू-फैक्चर्स फेडरेशन और इनके कुछ संघटक यूनियनों ने कारखाना अधिनियम बोनस संदाय अधिनियम, कर्मचारी राज्य भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, उपदान संदाय अधिनियम, अंतर राज्यीय प्रवासी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन और सेवा की शर्तें) अधिनियम, आदि जैसे श्रम कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन में उनके द्वारा अनुभव की गई कठिनाइयों के बारे में समय-समय पर सरकार को अभिवेदन किया है। उन्होंने आग्रह किया है कि इन कानूनों को वापिस ले लिया जाय और उन्होंने उद्योग में कार्य दशाओं को नियमित करने के लिए अलग

से एक कानून बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

ईट-भट्टों में नियोजित श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या तथा भट्टों की कामबंदी द्वारा प्रभावित हुए श्रमिकों की संख्या के बारे में यथार्थ सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, उक्त श्रम कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन में होने वाली कठिनाइयों का समाधान करने के उद्देश्य से, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि एक त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन बुलाया जाए, जिसमें राज्य सरकारें, नियोजक तथा श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हों। यह सम्मेलन शीघ्र आयोजित किए जाने की सम्भावना है। इस सम्मेलन में ईट-भट्टा उद्योग और इसमें नियोजित श्रमिकों की कठिनाइयों पर भी विचार विमर्श किया जाएगा।

#### Winding up of Dandakaranya Development Agency

\*110. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of taking a decision by the Centre for the winding up of Dandakaranya Development Agency ;

(b) the names and the number of welfare schemes under implementation in the areas affected ;

(c) the modalities of the transfer of property and assets to the States ; and

(d) when the winding up process is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a), (c) and (d) No decision to wind up the Dandakaranya Development Authority has been taken. However, as the work relating to resettlement of displaced persons is more or less complete in the 3 Zones of the Dandakaranya

Project namely, Paralkote & Kondagaon in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote in Orissa, it was decided to normalise the administration in these 3 Zones and transfer the assets to the respective State Governments free of cost. The fourth Zone namely, Malkangiri in Orissa and some other Institutions would continue to be administered by the Central Government. Normalisation of the three zones has been held in abeyance, till the matter is discussed in a high level meeting with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Rehabilitation of migrant settlers and resettlement of tribals in the Project are itself welfare measures. The agriculturist families amongst settlers have been provided land for cultivation and financial assistance for bullocks, fertilizer, etc. and those settled in non-agricultural occupations have been given business loans. Settlers have also been provided maintenance assistance, homestead plots and financial assistance for housing. Besides, medical and educational facilities are also provided.

#### वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अतिरिक्त बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

\*111. श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अतिरिक्त बिजली उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है तथा उक्त बिजली का उत्पादन किन-किन स्रोतों से होगा ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकने की स्थिति में है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) 1983-84 में विद्युत उत्पादन का कुल लक्ष्य 146 बिलियन यूनिट है। इसमें 93.5 बिलियन यूनिट ताप विद्युत, 49

बिलियन यूनिट जल विद्युत तथा 3.5 बिलियन यूनिट न्युक्लीय शामिल है।

(ख) यह अनुमान है कि 1983-84 के दौरान लक्ष्य की तुलना में लगभग 2.4 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा उत्पादन की कमी होगी। इस कमी के मुख्य कारण ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों में बढ़ती जबरन बन्दियां, नई क्षमताओं की प्रतिष्ठापना में देरी तथा नई चालू की गई यूनिटों के स्थायित्व में लम्बे समय का लगना आदि है।

#### Release of funds to Doordarshan for Production of films

\*112. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of funds, several important films to be produced by the Doordarshan Directorate are pending for production even after their approval and their production is being delayed unnecessarily ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which funds for films production for the year 1983-84 have not been released so far to the Doordarshan Directorate, whereas the funds for other Departments were released in the very beginning of the year;

(c) who is responsible for not providing the funds in time and the action being taken against him; and

(d) the time by which the funds will be provided and other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Adequate funds were made available in

1983-84 and a number of films have been sanctioned for production.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Capacity utilisation of Fertilizer Plants

\*113. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizer industry in India is not utilising its full capacity and some units are being closed down and some others are not being completed on schedule ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are going in for import of fertilizers ?

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

#### Statement

(a) The over-all capacity utilisation of fertilizer industry during the year 1982-83 was 67.2% for Nitrogen and 69.1% for  $P_2O_5$ .

During the current year, the fertilizer plants at Madras, Tuticorin, Mangalore, Talcher and Rourkela were closed down for varying durations due to power cuts and water shortage (which affected Madras and Mangalore plants).

There are 4 major fertilizer projects under implementation, namely, Thal, Hazira, Namrup-III and Paradeep. Namrup-III plant is 18 months behind schedule mainly due to the delays in civil works while there has been a marginal slippage in Thal and Hazira plants. Paradeep plant is proceeding on schedule. Besides, there has been delay in the Commissioning of Haldia project which was completed in the end of 1979. This delay

is due to some mechanical/equipment problems.

(b) Yes, Sir, Imports are arranged every year to make up the gap between requirements and indigenous production of fertilizers.

#### **Increase in Price of Newsprint**

\*114. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to increase the prices of newsprint ;

(b) when the price of newsprint was increased last and what is the present price of newsprint ;

(c) what is the cost of production of newsprint within the country and the cost of procurement of this item from abroad ; and

(d) the quantity of newsprint imported to meet the demand of the country

during the year 1982-83 and the quantity likely to be imported during the current year ?

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

(b) There is no increase in the price of newsprint (indigenous) produced by Kerala and Mysore Paper Mills. However the price of newsprint produced by NEPA Mills was increased last time in July-September '83 from Rs. 5200/- per metric tonne to Rs. 5,600/- per metric tonne.

The last increase in the prices of imported newsprint was Rs. 40/- per metric tonne during quarter July-September '82. As compared to this quarter, the prices for the current quarter (October-December '83) show a decline of Rs. 650/- per metric tonne.

The present price of newsprint is as under :—

#### *Indigenous*

Nepa Mills	Rs. 5,600/- PMT
Mysore	Rs. 7,200/- PMT
Kerala	Rs. 7,000/- PMT

#### *Imported*

October-December '83

#### *High Sea-sales*

Rs. 5,350/-PMT

#### *Buffer Stock*

Rs. 5,400/- PMT

(c) The cost of production of newsprint within the country is dependent on various factors and varies from time to time for different mills. At present, the cost of production of newsprint varies from about Rs. 5,600/- per metric tonne to Rs. 8,500/- per metric tonne.

The weighted average CIF cost of imported newsprint purchases for the year 1983-84 is about Rs. 5,115/- per metric tonnes.

(d) The quantity of newsprint imported to meet the requirement of the newspaper industry in the country was 2.40 lakh metric tonnes during 1982-83. The quantity of newsprint to be imported for the current year was originally fixed at 1.60 lakh metric tonnes. This has since been enhanced by 20,000 metric tonnes to meet the shortfall in indigenous production.

#### **Setting up of a gas-based fertilizer plant in North**

\*115. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will

the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable delay in setting up a giant gas-based fertilizer plant in the North ; and

(b) if so, the specific reasons for the delay ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### L.P.G. Connections

\*116. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :  
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total quantity of Liquefied Petroleum Gas available in the country in terms of gas connections ;

(b) the total number of gas connections already given (State-Wise) ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of gas cylinders, new connections are not being given and Government are importing about eight lakh cylinders worth about Rs. 20 crores ;

(d) if so, the names of countries from which these cylinders will be imported ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the existing yearly fabrication capacity for cylinders in our country is 40 lakhs and last year only 19 lakhs cylinders were produced ;

(f) if so, what are the constraints and who is responsible therefor ; and

(g) what measures Government have taken to remove the constraints thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) L.P.G. availability during 1983-84 is expected to be 7,30,000 tonnes. Assuming that the average consumption of L.P.G. by a consumer is 120 Kg. per year, this would provide for 60,80,000 gas connections.

(b) State-wise number of connections released as on 30-9-83 is given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government have approved import of eight lakhs LPG cylinders at the cost of about Rs. 12.50 crores.

(d) Brazil.

(e) The existing installed capacity for manufacture of cylinder in the country is 58.85 lakhs. Last year's production and procurement was only 19.00 lakhs cylinders.

(f) The main reasons for shortfall in production of cylinders was shortage of LPG cylinder steel and power shortage in some State where LPG cylinder manufacture units are located.

(g) In order to over-come the shortage in availability of indigenous LPG steel, Government have permitted the oil companies to directly import 53,000 MTs of LPG quality steel. Additionally efforts have also been made to augment supplies from indigenous source. Government have also requested the State Governments to exempt cylinder manufacturing units from Power Cut.

## Statement

*Statement showing the State-wise number of connections released as on 31-9-83 is given below :*

State	No. of connections
1. Andhra Pradesh	4,64,133
2. Assam	50,390
3. Bihar	1,63,648
4. Gujarat	5,72,126
5. Haryana	1,19,992
6. Himachal Pradesh	20,206
7. Jammu and Kashmir	33,302
8. Karnataka	3,41,006
9. Kerala	1,19,403
10. Madhya Pradesh	3,09,607
11. Maharashtra	14,37,628
12. Manipur	4,655
13. Meghalaya	5,426
14. Nagaland	4,468
15. Orissa	67,363
16. Punjab	1,75,832
17. Rajasthan	1,75,669
18. Sikkim	2,332
19. Tamil Nadu	4,81,504
20. Tripura	2,927
21. Uttar Pradesh	5,78,349
22. West Bengal	2,59,301
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	593
3. Chandigarh	47,183
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,360
5. Delhi	5,25,337
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	34,350
7. Lakshadweep	—
8. Mizoram	2,066
9. Pondicherry	12,094
Total :	
	59,67,184

Note : In addition to above, JOC has given 1,91,352 more connections since March '83 the State-wise break up for which is not readily available.



गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन में हेराफेरी

\*117. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैस एजेंसियों के आवंटन में भारी हेराफेरी होने के बारे में 20 अक्टूबर, 1983 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत छः महीनों के दौरान ऐसे मामले पकड़े गए ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) ये आरोप गलत सूचना पर आधारित हैं। इसलिए रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### Steps to Stop Illegal Coal Mining in the Country

\*118. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether illegal mining of coal has considerably increased in various parts of the country ;

(b) whether any complaint in this regard has been received during the last six months ; and

(c) if so, whether any action has since been taken by Government to stop illegal coal mining in the country particularly in Bihar, Orissa and West

Bengal ?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) There is no considerable increase in illegal mining of coal though some complaints in this regard have been received in the last six months.

2. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Acts were amended in 1976 prohibiting coal mining by any person other than those authorised under the Act. Illegal coal mining has been made a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment extending to a term of 3 years and a fine extending to Rs. 20,000/-. The Supreme Court in their judgements dated 11-4-1980 and 7-5-1980 have upheld the vires of the provisions of the Act. After these judgements, illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, the coal belt in the country is vast and certain persons, at times, surreptitiously violate these provisions and indulge in illegal coal mining in certain areas. No definite estimate can be made of the quantity of coal extracted illegally and surreptitiously.

3. The State Governments and the Coal Companies have been asked to take concerted action against the offenders. The State Govts. have already issued instructions to the District authorities to take both punitive and preventive action under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act read with I.P.C. The coal companies have also been directed to report to the authorities concerned as and when illegal extraction of coal is detected.

4. Some of the steps taken to stop illegal coal mining are as under :—

(i) The watch and ward and security staff of the coal companies have been strengthened. Cen-

tral Industrial Security Force has been inducted in E.C.L. also.

- (ii) Regular raids, in collaboration with the State Government authorities, are being organised by the companies to check illegal mining activities and apprehend offenders.
- (iii) Regular coordination meetings with the State Police and Civil authorities take place to assess the situation.
- (iv) The coal companies have been directed to keep constant vigil within the lease hold areas to prevent theft of coal and illegal mining. They have also been requested to report cases of illegal mining activities as and when detected to the District authorities.
- (v) Spots and rat holes where illegal mining is undertaken are being sealed off.

#### Shooting of a Film in Dargah Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer

\*119. SHRI G.M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the Statesman of 26 October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there has been dancing of film actress during film shooting at Dargah of Khwaja Garib Nawaj in Ajmer recently ;

(b) if so, whether minority community has shown resentment over this dancing in the Dargah ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action in regard thereto to avoid such recurrence and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The Government have received a representation from Anjuman Moinia Fakhria Chistia Khuddam Khwaja Sahib Sydzadgan, Ajmer expressing resentment over this incident.

(c) Feature film production is in the private sector and the subject of 'cinema' is in the State List. Therefore, the Central Government can do very little in controlling the production of feature films. However, films meant for public exhibition are examined by the Central Board of Film Certification as per the Cinematograph Act, 192 and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government, it is, *inter-alia*, stipulate that "visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented." The Central Board of Film Certification will take care of these aspects when the film, is presented to them for certification.

The Nazim of Durgah Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer has intimated that no dancing has been done during the shooting of the film within the premises of the Durgah. The Durgah Committee, which is responsible for the administration, control and management of the Durgah endowment etc. have informed Government that this matter is proposed to be discussed at their next meeting in December and the Committee is fully competent to take a decision in regard to future film shootings in the Durgah premises.

राजनैतिक दलों की मान्यता समाप्त करना

\*120. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य चुनाव

आयुक्त ऐसे राजनैतिक दलों, जो डाले गये कुल मतों का छठवां भाग प्राप्त करने में असफल रहते हों, की मान्यता समाप्त करने के बारे में विचार कर रहा है ;

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

(ग) उसके कब तक कार्यान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने राजनैतिक दलों के साथ इस संबंध में विचार-विमर्श किया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) और (ङ) निर्वाचन आयोग ने कुछ सुप्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों द्वारा किए गए कुछ प्रस्ताव और वैकल्पिक सुझाव राजनैतिक दलों को केवल उनकी प्रतिक्रिया जानने के लिए भेजे हैं । उसकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई । देखिए संख्या LT-7088/83] । आयोग को भी 16 राजनैतिक दलों (2 राष्ट्रीय दलों, 9 राज्यों में मान्यता प्राप्त दलों और 5 अमान्यता प्राप्त रजिस्ट्रीकृत दलों) के विचार प्राप्त हुए हैं । अन्य दलों के उत्तर अभी आयोग को प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

**करनाल और मंगलौर में तेल शोधक कारखाने स्थापित करना**

\*121. श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) न्याय सरकार के पास करनाल और

मंगलौर में प्रत्येक स्थान पर एक तेल शोधक कारखाना लगाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तेल शोधक कारखाने कब तक लगाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह कारखाने निर्धारित समय में लगा लिए जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :**

(क) से (घ) करनाल और मंगलौर में दो नये तेल शोधक कारखाने स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं परन्तु उन की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी किया जाना है ।

#### **Promotion/Reclassification of Employees in Engineers India Limited**

1147. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE :**

**SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**

**Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :**

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Engineers India, Limited there have been cases of promotion/reclassification when juniors holding an engineering degree superseded their seniors who did not hold engineering degree working in identical nature of jobs ;

(b) the exact rules regulations and procedures for promotion/reclassification of persons holding engineering degree and non-engineering degrees especially when the nature of the work is identical ; and

(c) the proposals to remove the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No case of supersession has been reported.

(b) The promotions are governed by a performance evaluation of the employees based on merit, seniority, availability of positions and the skills of the employees.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Non-Availability of 'Methyldopa' Medicine

1148. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-availability of 'methyldopa' Emdopa and Aldomet is causing hardship to high blood pressure patients ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to import as also to produce locally these medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) There was a temporary shortage of Aldomet tablets due to Industrial relations problem in the factory of M/s. Merck Sharp & Dhome (MSD). On the advice of my Ministry, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and M/s Deys' Medical Stores have rushed supplies of equivalent products namely Emdopa & Maldopa respectively to the areas from where shortage was reported. In order to ensure continued availability, M/s IDPL were given additional quantity from the imported stocks of Methyl Dopa which were obtained by advancing the schedule of arrival. M/s IDPL have also been advised to keep a buffer stock of the formulations.

M/s. Sunil Synchem are the only indigenous manufacturer of Mathyl Dopa bulk drug. M/s. IDPL would also be coming into production stream Shortly,

after which the import requirement would decline.

#### Extension of service or re-employment of Judges in Madras High Court

1149. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the retirement age fixed for judges of High Courts ;

(b) whether any judges are serving in the Madras High Court on extension or re-employment term ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving extension or re-employment ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Sixty-two years.

(b) and (c) On the request of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court one retired Judge has been appointed as an *ad-hoc* Judge in the Madras High Court under Article 224A of the Constitution for the disposal of certain old cases pending in the Madras High Court.

#### Employment to surplus working Coal Companies

1150. SHRI AMAL DATTA :  
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers in each of the four coal companies who are surplus according to Government, company-wise and category-wise break-up thereof ;

(b) Government's proposals or decisions for providing useful employment to these surplus workers ; and

(c) whether Government, are contemplating opening of new underground mines which are more labour-intensive in order to absorb such surplus workers ?

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

**Lack of progress in project relating to renewable energy sources**

1151. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the lack of progress in projects relating to renewable sources of level of technological and management initiative in the department dealing with this area in the Ministry of Energy ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has also taken any note regarding the progress ;

(c) whether any review has been made regarding several projects which had not been pursued with vigour ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) The projects and programme relating to renewable sources of energy are reviewed periodically by the various Technical Advisory Committee/Expert panels of Department of non-Conventional Energy Sources and by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. During such reviews the progress of the projects and programmes is evaluated and where necessary, measures to accelerate the progress are evolved. The Planning Commission also reviews the progress of the work and in fact have adjudged the performance under the Biogas Programme as 'Very Good'.

**Facilities to Press Accredited Correspondents/Reporters/Cameramen/Photographers**

1152. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of facilities and priorities being given to Press accredited correspondents/reporters/cameramen / photographers etc. ;

(b) how many correspondents/reporters/producers/cameramen/Assistant Editors etc. are given accreditation by the Press Information Bureau ;

(c) what is the procedure for Press accredited (PIB) personnel to get priorities from different departments and sectors ; full details thereof ; and

(d) what are those departments and sectors ?

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

(a) The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

(b) The number of Correspondents etc. accredited with the Press Information Bureau as on 10-11-1983 is as follows :

(i) Correspondents (Indian & Foreign)	546
(ii) Cameramen (Indian & Foreign)	123
(iii) Technicians	53
(iv) Film critics	10

(c) and (d) The board details of the facilities given to the accredited news media representatives are as follows :-

(i) The accredited news media re-

representatives, on the basis of a recommendation made by the PIB, can apply to P&T Department for installation of telephone connection under a special category.

- (ii) They are entitled to residential accommodation from Press Pool. The allotment is made by the Directorate of Estates on the basis of a recommendation of a Screening Committee headed by Principal Information Officer ; and
- (iii) They are entitled to supply of publicity material and are also invited to attend Press Conferences etc.

#### Statement

1. Supply of Bureau's Press Material.
2. Arranging interviews with authoritative policy sources.
3. Invitation to Press Conferences/Briefings.
4. Use of Press Lounge and Library for consulting books of reference and newspapers.
5. Inclusion in Press Conducted Tours and exchange of journalists under the Cultural Exchange Programmes.
6. Inclusion of correspondents in the President's/Prime-Minister's visits abroad.
7. Use of Press Rooms set up on the occasion of the visits of the VVIP's/International Conferences, Trade Fair etc.
8. Facilities during important functions like swearing-in-ceremony, Republic Day/Independence Day

and other important events where President/Prime Minister is present.

9. Issuing of Press Accreditation Cards.
10. Forwarding of applications for allotment of telephones on priority basis.
11. Provision of accommodation from Government Press Pool accommodation if available. (For Indians only)
12. Assistance in expediting procedure relating to issue of visas including multi-journey visas, release of foreign exchange in the case of correspondents under-taking journeys on journalistic work.
13. Arrangements for visits to projects in different states through Branch Offices of the Bureau and/or State Governments.
14. Arrangements for facilitating work of correspondents and cameramen during the visits of VIP's.
15. Assistance in obtaining import licence for raw films and clearance in the case of cameramen.
16. Facilities to watch the proceedings of Parliament from the Press gallery.
17. Import of foreign cars for foreign correspondents who are accredited at the Headquarters of the Govt. of India.
18. Forwarding of applications to Central Secretariat Library for membership.

**Action taken on memorandum submitted  
by TV programmes procedure Guild  
of India**

**1153. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in a memorandum submitted to him in August last, the T.V. Programmes producers Guild of India has drawn his attention to the likelihood of harm to Doordarshan if it does not improve its own services and programmes in the face of programmes of foreign T.V. stations becoming available in India through direct broadcast satellites ;

(b) the details of other suggestions made in the memorandum ;

(c) Government's considered reaction and decisions about each suggestion ; and

(d) the amount spent in the last one year and the current year so far for expansion of T.V. net-work in the country, and how does it compare with the expenditure during the same period on production of T.V. Programmes ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-  
PARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :**

(a) to (c) Doordarshan has not received any memorandum in August, 1982 from TV Programme Producer's Guild. Programmes of foreign TV Stations through direct broadcast satellites will not be available to the T.V. sets in India as they are not tuned to these frequencies.

(d) Total expenditure on expansion of T.V. in the country and production of programmes is as follows :-

**(1) TV Expansion :-**

(i) During 1982-83—Rs. 2939.02  
lakhs

(ii) From April to—Rs. 688.82  
Sept. 1983 lakhs

**(2) Production of Programmes :**

(i) During 1982-83—Rs. 1824.00  
lakhs

(ii) From April to—Rs. 1241.00  
Sept. 1983 lakhs

**Cities in Orissa provided S.T.D. facilities**

**1154. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**  
**Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state :**

(a) the names of the cities in Orissa where S. T. D. facilities have been provided ;

(b) Whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide S.T.D. facilities in all districts and important sub-divisional towns all over the country ; and

(c) If so, the names of the district headquarters and other towns of Orissa likely to be covered under the scheme ?

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

(i) Bhubaneshwar

(ii) Cuttak

(iii) Rourkela

(iv) Birhampur

(v) Choudwar

(b) The linking of every district headquarters to its state capital by STD is planned to be progressively implemented

in the 6th and partly in the 7th Plan. The linking of other important towns including sub-divisional towns in the country by STD will be done in a phased manner in subsequent plan periods.

(c) The names of the district headquarters and other towns of Orissa likely to be covered under the scheme.

1. Balasore
  2. Bolangir
  3. Dhenkanal
  4. Chhattarpur
  5. Phawanipatna
  6. Keonjhar
  7. Koraput
  8. Baripada
  9. Phulbani
  10. Puri
  11. Sambalpur
  12. Sundergarh
  13. Charsuguda
  14. Baragarh
  15. Sunebeda
- \*16. Paradeep—Already under field trial.

#### Setting up of T.V. Centres at Kurseong in Darjeeling District

1155. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 300 on 26th July, 1983, regarding TV Centre at Darjeeling and state ;

(a) whether the site selection for setting up a T.V. Centre at Kurseong in the District of Darjeeling has been completed, and what is the exact location thereof ; and

(b) if so, when the scheme would be

implemented and completed and what is the estimated expenditure for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) 3 acres of land at Eagle's Creg, Kurseong has been selected and the State Government has been approached for handing over the land to Doordarshan.

(b) The transmitter is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1984-85. The centre is estimated to cost about Rs. 270.3 lakhs.

#### Apprentice Training in Industries

1156. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to train apprentices in industries ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the industries that are to be considered for this purpose ; and

(c) whether Government have also reserved some quota for apprentices and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Consequent on the enactment of Apprentices Act, 1961 (52 of 1961) the training of apprentices in industries is in vogue since 1963.

(b) A statement giving details of the training programme is enclosed. The Act covers all industries in public and private sectors, which fall under the category of industries notified under the Act.

(c) The Act provides for reservation of training places for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe apprentices in each



designated trade on the basis of their population in the State concerned.

### Statement

#### *Apprenticeship Training Scheme under Apprentices Act, 1961*

The apprenticeship training programme in industries was made statutory by the enactment of the Apprentices Act, 1961. The implementation of the Act actually commenced in January, 1963, and provides for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in the industries and matter connected therewith.

The Apprentices Act, 1961, has the following objectives :

- (i) To regulate the programme of training of apprentices in industry so as to conform to the syllabi, period of training, etc., prescribed by the Central Apprenticeship Council, and
- (ii) to utilise fully the facilities available in industries for imparting practical training with a view to meeting the requirements of skilled workers in industries.

2. Under the Apprentices Act, it is the statutory obligation of all employers in specified industries, both in public and private sector, to engage apprentices in designated trades. So far, 217 industries have been specified for the purpose of applicability of the Act.

3. The Act provides for training of 3 categories of apprentices, viz., trade apprentices, graduates and technician apprentices, (diploma holders) in engineering and technology.

4. The Central Government is responsible for implementing the Apprentice-

ship Training pertaining to the trade apprentices in Central Government Undertakings/ Departments, whereas State Governments implement the Act in the State Government Undertakings/Departments and Private Sector Establishments in the State concerned. Training is imparted to the trade apprentices in 135 designated trades and the period of training in these trades varies from 6 months to 4 years, depending on the skill requirement of the trade. In the case of trade apprentices, the educational qualifications prescribed vary from a pass in 5th class to Higher Secondary/PUC. The industries notified under the Act are obliged to engage trade apprentices in accordance with the prescribed ratio of apprentices to worker other than unskilled.

5. In 1973, the Apprentices Act was amended to bring within its purview the training of graduates and diploma holders in engineering/technology. The responsibility for the implementation of the Apprentices Act in respect of them rests with the Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training which are Autonomous Bodies under the Ministry of Education and Culture. Graduate/Technician apprentices are imparted training in 71 fields of specialisation designated under the Act. The period of Apprenticeship Training in the case of these apprentices is one year.

6. During the period of training, the apprentices are paid stipend at the rates prescribed by the Central Government. The current rates of stipend payable are as under :

*Trade Apprentices:*

During the 1st year of Training	...	Rs. 230/- p.m.
During the 2nd year of Training	...	Rs. 260/- p.m.
During the 3rd year of Training	...	Rs. 300/- p.m.
During the 4th year of Training	...	Rs. 350/- p.m.

*Graduate and Technician Apprentices:*

(i) Engineering Graduates	...	: Rs. 450/- p.m. (for post Institutional Training).
(ii) Sandwich Course Students from Degree Institutions.	...	: Rs. 320/-p.m.
(iii) Diploma holders	...	: Rs. 320/- p.m. (for post institutional training).
(iv) Sandwich Course Students from Diploma Institutions.	...	: Rs. 250/- p.m.

**Setting up of new Telex Exchanges in Baripada in Orissa**

1157. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telex exchanges working in different parts of Orissa ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open some more number of Telex exchanges in some other Parts of the State in 1983-84 ;

(c) if so, whether the proposal to set up a Telex exchanges at Barpada is ex-

pected to be taken into consideration ; and

(d) the details of the programme of Government for opening new Telex exchanges in Orissa in 1983-84 ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) No new telex exchanges are programmed for opening in 1983-84,

**Sanctioned posts of Judges in Supreme Court/High Courts**

1158. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of Judges in each High Court of the Country, as on 1-4-1981 ; 1-4-1982; 1-4-1983; *vis-a-vis* number of Judges actually working on these dates ; and

(b) the number of sanctioned posts of Judges in the Supreme Court as on 1-4-1981; 1-4-1982 and 1-4-1983 *vis-a-vis* number of Judges actually working on these dates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

## Statement

Sr. No.	High Court	Position as on					
		1-4-1981		1-4-1982		1-4-1983	
		Sanctioned strength.	No. of Judges in position.	Sanctioned strength.	No. of Judges in position.	Sanctioned strength.	No. of Judges in position.
1.	Allahabad	60	50	60	48	60	44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	17	21	16	26	22
3.	Bombay	41	37	41	36	43	38
4.	Calcutta	40	30	40	31	39	27
5.	Delhi	27	23	27	21	27	21
6.	Gauhati	9	7	9	7	9	8
7.	Gujarat	18	14	18	14	20	17
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	5	4	5	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	4	7	4	7	4
10.	Karnataka	23	21	24	23	24	23
11.	Kerala	16	14	16	14	18	14
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29	22	29	21	29	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Madras	25	22	25	20	25	20
14.	Orissa	8	5	8	7	8	5
15.	Patna	35	24	35	22	35	32
16.	Punjab and Haryana	23	19	23	19	23	22
17.	Rajasthan	16	13	18	12	18	12
18.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	1
		405	328	408	321	418	333

## SUPREME COURT

Position as on	Sactioned strength	No. of Judges in position
1-4-1981	18	16
1-4-1982	18	14
1-4-1983	18	17

**Upgradation of EDOs/EDBOs to the status of DSOs in various districts of Himachal Pradesh**

1159. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal authorities have proposed the upgradation of some Extra Departmental sub Offices/Extra Departmental Branch Offices to the status of Departmental sub Offices during the financial year 1983-84 in various districts of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of such Extra Departmental Branch Offices/Extra Departmental sub-Offices along with the amount of Non-Refundable Contribution which has been quoted to the State Government in case of loss in each case and the date on which the State Government has been communicated about the Non-Refundable Contribution in each case ; and

(c) the response of State Government for these proposals ?

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

(b) and (c) District-wise information is as under :—

*Mandi District :* Pangana, Janjeli, Utpur and Makrai EDBOs. Loss estimated at Rs. 13009.32, 118.9.48, 10994.24 and 11217.00 was assessed and communicated to the State on 15th June, 30 April, 2nd August, 14th September respectively.

*Kulu District :* Bhang Jarri Garahogshaian Bali Chowki EDBOs and Jagat Sukh EDOs to DSOs, loss has been calculated as Rs. 12021.84/—, 10307.36/—, 15169.20/—, 8724.92/— and 12545.25 respectively and communicated to the State Government on 28th April, 7th May, 23rd June, 2nd May and 27th April respectively.

*Kangra District :* EDBOs at Thill, Bharoli, Katiara Kiloha Muhal Kherian Uparli Kothi Guler and Sunehra Niar and Kathog and Bagli EDOs, loss has been assessed as Rs. 11950.45, 12286.52, 12161.16, 6273.48, 15390.12, 1326.44, 8679.00, 13378.80, 13249.92, 13098.24 and 12809.28 respectively and communicated to State Government on 9th August, 28th September 16th March, 27th September, 5th August, 22nd July, 1st August, 21st October, 27th September respectively. Regarding Thill, State Government has accepted to make payment of future loss. Initial loss not credited by any party. The matter is under correspondence.

*Hamirpur District :* In respect of Kashmir EDBO and Awahadevi EDO loss of Rs. 13048.00 and 8457.12 has been assessed and communicated to State Government on 22nd July but there is no response. Proposal in respect of Sudhial Badhana Patta Karsaur and Chauri Prol Mohim Nalti Sohari Chabutra Karot Didwin Deothsidh, Kohla and Hareta EDBOs, proposals are under examination. The proposal in respect of Basural EDBO is under examination and is to be finalised shortly.

*Una Distr ct :* Sunkali BO and Mandali EDO to DSO loss has been assessed as Rs. 6555.20/, 8892.32/. and communicated to State Government on 13th and 26th September, 1983 respectively. There is no response from State Government.

*Bilaspur District :* Bassi Beri Taliana Behal Malor and Bramni Kalan EDBOs has been proposed for upgradation to DSOs. Proposals are under examination. The proposal of Chamukha EDBO is also under examination. In respect of Raghunathpura EDBO loss has been assessed as Rs. 6764.52/—, and communicated to State Government on 5th October, 1983. Response from State Government awaited.

**States worst Affected by Power Shortage**

1160. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of electricity many private and public sector industries in the country are badly affected and the production has come down during the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the States which were worst affected during that period ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the requirement of those States so that the Industries may not suffer ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** (a) During 1982-83, energy shortage in the country was of the order of 9.2 per cent. However, the total energy generation during April to October, 1983 has increased by 3.3% as compared to the same period of 1982. Energy shortage is one of the contributory factors which affects industrial production.

(b) Practically all the States in the country experienced power shortage in varying degrees. The shortage was comparatively more in States like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal. The Shortage in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Orissa was also to insufficient rainfall which resulted in lesser hydel generation in the Southern region.

(c) A number of steps are being taken to improve the availability of power in

the country, including the above mentioned States. These measures include: speedy commissioning of ongoing projects ; measures to increase power generation from the existing generating capacity, and arranging assistance from surplus to deficit areas.

#### **Telephone Exchanges opened in Balasore Zone in Orissa**

**1161. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges opened in the Balasore zone in Orissa (district-wise) till the end of 1982-83 ;

(b) whether some new telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in that zone of Orissa in 1983-84 ;

(c) if so, the district-wise number and the names of the places where such new telephone exchanges have been opened or are proposed to be opened in 1983-84 ;

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :** (a) Number of exchanges in Balasore Zone as on 31-3-1983 are as follows :

Name of district.	No. of telephone exchanges.
Balasore	14
Keonjhar	10
Mayurbhanj	9

(b) Yes, Sir.

proposed to be opened during 1983-84

(c) and (d) New telephone exchanges

are as follows :

Name of Place	District	Type of exchange/ capacity in lines
1. Mitrapur	Balasore	25 lines auto
2. Hatadihi	Keonjhar	-do-
3. Dhenkikote	-do-	-do-
4. Jajang	-do-	-do-
5. Swampatnain	-do-	-do-
6. Bahalda	Mayurbhanj	-do-
7. Khunta	-do-	-do-
8. Sukrali	-do-	-do-

**Implementation of Tribunal award by  
CCL Management**

1162. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Tribunal Award in the Ref. case No. 136 of 1982 has not been implemented by the management of Central Coalfields Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Award was published on 6 August, 1983 and it is mandatory to implement that within one month ;

(c) whether it is not impermissible for a public sector enterprise to disrespect Labour Laws ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The management have not implemented the award yet.

(b) to (d) An award becomes enforceable on the expiry of 30 days of its publication. The management have sought permission for filing a writ petition against the award.

**Setting up of Washery Plant at Talcher  
by C.C.F.L.**

1163. SHRIMATI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested to the Central Coalfields Limited to set up a coal washery plant at Talcher in Orissa to wash the coal supplies to Fertilizer Corporation of India, Talcher ;

(b) whether his Ministry is also prepared to bear the cost of that coal washery plant ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Department of Coal in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir. Government are aware of the need for good quality coal for Talcher Fertilizer Plant. Accordingly, the steps for ensuring the supply of good quality coal are being taken. If found necessary, Government would consider setting up of Coal Washery Units.

(b) No, Sir.



(c) The Department of Coal are examining the Techno economic feasibility of putting up the Coal Washery plant by Central Coal Fields Limited.

**State-wise Statistics on Problems of Unemployment**

1164. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in a position to furnish the details regarding the statistics in the country, Statewise, in the last two years on the problem of unemployment ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the targets fixed and achieved so far during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Available information relating to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed), who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, in various States/Union Territories is furnished in the statement enclosed.

(b) In the Sixth Plan document, it has been indicated that employment in Standard Person Years (SPY) term in the entire economy is expected to increase by 34.28 million by the end of the Sixth Plan. These estimates of employment in SPY term have been generally based on output levels achieved in 1979-80 and expected output levels in 1984-85. In the third-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan, this estimate has been revised to 32.44 million. On the basis of output realised in various sectors, it has been estimated that nearly 12 million SPM employment have been generated during the first two years of the Sixth Plan.

**Statement**

*Number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges*

States/Union Territories	Number (in lakhs) at the end of	
	1981	1982
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.40	17.65
2. Assam	3.71	4.00
3. Bihar	24.20	25.56
4. Gujarat	5.33	5.80
5. Haryana	3.75	4.47
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.59	1.69
7. Jammu and Kashmir	0.56	0.62
8. Karnataka	6.29	6.84
9. Kerala	18.48	20.30

States/Union Territories		Number (in lakhs) at the end of	
		1981	1982
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.82	9.13
11.	Maharashtra	13.95	15.51
12.	Manipur	1.33	1.49
13.	Meghalaya	0.10	0.10
14.	Nagaland	0.08	0.09
15.	Orissa	4.88	4.82
16.	Punjab	4.86	5.06
17.	Rajasthan	3.96	4.04
18.	Sikkim*		
19.	Tamilnadu	12.56	13.92
20.	Tripura	0.83	0.79
21.	Uttar Pradesh	14.94	16.10
22.	West Bengal	28.10	34.38
<i>Union Territories :</i>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.11	0.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*		
3.	Chandigarh	0.69	0.75
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*		
5.	Delhi	2.90	3.29
6.	Goa	0.32	0.33
7.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.05
8.	Mizoram	0.16	0.14
9.	Pondicherry	0.43	0.49
ALL INDIA TOTAL :		178.38	197.53

\*Non Employment Exchange is functioning.

### Interchange of officers of various categories in Refineries

1165. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any cadre or pool in the Refinery Division for interchange of Officers of various categories both technical, administrative and others ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and if not, the reasons thereof as continued stay of an officer at one place indefinitely leads to create vested interests ; and

(c) the number of Class I officers, both technical and others, department-wise, who have stayed in the Mathura Refinery ever since its inception and the reasons for not rotating them to ensure healthier and efficient administration.

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

(b) Indian Oil Corporation has formulated guidelines for transfers and movement of personnel amongst inter-related disciplines.

(c) Only four such officers have not been transferred out of Mathura as yet. Their continuance was considered necessary in the interest of work.

### Thal Petro-Chemical Project

1166. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to implementation of the Thal Petro-Chemical Project in Maharashtra ;

(b) if not, what are the implements coming in the way for the implementation

of the project which is very vital for the State of Maharashtra ; and

(c) by what time this project will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) A proposal for establishment of a petrochemical complex at Nagothane in Maharashtra is at an advanced stage of consideration. The project would be implemented in about five years' time from the commencement of work.

### Charter of Demands and Strike Notice from Various Unions of the Em- ployees and Other Officials of P&T Department

1167. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a charter of demands and strike notices during 1 January 1982 to 15 October, 1983 from various Unions, Associations, Federations, Confederations, Committees, Action Committees of the Employees and officers of various categories of Posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) if so, the details of each strike notice and charter of demands ;

(c) the action taken on each one ;

(d) the outcome thereof ;

(e) the details of negotiations held with each one ; and

(f) how many demands have been (i) accepted (ii) rejected (iii) deferred and (iv) are under consideration ?

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

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is a vast organisation having large number of offices in all corners of the country. The information required in so much details will not only require considerable time but also will involve enormous amount of labour in collection and compilation at different levels. This it is considered, will not be commensurate with the purpose for which the question has been asked.

**Disciplinary Action Taken Against Employees of P&T Department Working in Valsad and Surat District**

1168. SHRI UTTAMBHAIH. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a), whether it is a fact that at various places at Valsad and Surat district of Gujarat some employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department have been suspended, removed dismissed and enquires have held against some during 1 February, 1980 to 15 October, 1983 ;

(b) how many cases have been handed over to C.B.I. for enquiry ; and

(c) what action has been taken against each employee ?

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

(b) Two cases were handed over to CBI.

(c) 16 officials were suspended, 2 removed and 2 dismissed. Departmental enquiries in the remaining cases are in progress.

**Registration/issue of Residence permits to visitors from Bangladesh**

1169. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have taken a very serious view of reports that during the current intensive revision of electoral rolls people in some areas were being asked to produce citizenship certificates in support of their claim for inclusion in the rolls ;

(b) whether the State Government have since been pressing the Centre to consider seriously the question of introducing a system of registration or issue of residence permits to visitors from Bangladesh (as is the case with other foreigners) so that a check can be kept on their whereabouts during their visits and thereafter ; and

(c) if so, how the Centre propose to deal with this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Upgradation of Baraha Bisfi and Simri Branch Post Offices and Opening of New B.P.Os. at Manoharpur Marukia etc.**

1170. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation including by Members of Parliament have been made for upgrading of the Branch Post Offices at Baraha, Bisfi and Simri and opening of new Branch Post Offices at Manoharpur, Marukia and Chakuta in Madhubani Postal Division have been made as also in terrain of Jaluj Block in Darbhanga district ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether it has also been demanded to route the Branch Post Offices falling within block of Madhubani Postal Division via Bisfi instead of via Keosi, Pindarucheha and Kamtaul in Darbhanga Division as at present ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में बिजली संकट तथा वहां बिजली की आवश्यकता**

1171. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली का गम्भीर संकट व्याप्त है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ग) इस सिलसिले में 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता प्रदान की गयी ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश व गुजरात की बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता तथा बिजली की आवश्यकता कितनी है ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :**  
(क) देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्युत की कमी है ।

(ख) देश में ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से, अन्तर्राज्यीय मामलों का समाधान करने हेतु सहायता देने, नई क्षमता स्थापित करने, परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और प्रचलन की मानीटरिंग करने, नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम बनाने, उपस्कर और फालतू पुर्जों की समय पर सप्लाई और उनका स्वदेशी तौर पर विकास करने, तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और सलाह देने की व्यवस्था करने, कोयला जैसे विभिन्न निवेशों की मात्रा और गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने, कार्मिकों की प्रबन्धकीय और तकनीकी कुशलता में सुधार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने आदि सहित सभी संभव उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को पड़ौसी प्रणालियों से दी गई सहायता क्रमशः 461 तथा 390 यूनिट थी ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात की विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता और ऊर्जा आवश्यकता का अनुमान निम्न प्रकार से है :—

### (1) मध्य प्रदेश

प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता	:	2134.5 मेगावाट
आवश्यकता	:	27.3 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन

### (2) गुजरात

प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता	:	2753 मेगावाट
आवश्यकता	:	33.3 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन

**Mini Thermal Stations**

1172. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini-thermal stations that have been set up in the country after the installation of mini-thermal plants was included as one of the programmes in the new 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister, and the location of such mini-thermal plants ; and

(b) whether any perspective plan has been drawn up in this regard and if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Mini thermal power stations have not been envisaged as a part of the revised 10-Point Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Labour Development in Management**

1173. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken a policy decision for effective involvement of labour in the management of public and private sector units and if so, present position in the matter ;

(b) whether Government have brought forward any legislation to implement their policies, and if so, full details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the progress in the matter and whether their reaction is shared by majority of labour and if so details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Working of the existing schemes and proposals for new schemes are under review. Details of the new arrangements are being worked out ; no final conclusion has been arrived at in this regard.

**Time given for broadcast/telecast of religious functions, etc.**

1174. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time devoted by AIR and TV during last one year to religious functions and activities and performances ;

(b) the distribution of time and break up in respect of different faiths/religions in the country ;

(c) whether Government consider this reasonable and if not, corrective steps taken/proposed ; and

(d) the time devoted to principles and propagation of secularism and socialism which are enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution ?

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

**All India Radio**

The total broadcast time devoted to religious programmes by All India Radio in the year 1982 was 992 hrs. 48 mts.

**Doordarshan**

The requisite information is being collected from the Kendras and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) to (d) All India Radio and Doordarshan do not mount programmes to propagate any particular religion. No fixed duration as such for religious broad-

casts is adhered to in the networks. Hence, information in respect of part (b) of the question is not maintained.

However, musical and spoken-words programmes based on the spiritual experiences of the teachers belonging to different faiths and from the concerned sacred literature are broadcast so that listeners and viewers are inculcated with a sense of equal respect for all religions. Topics, highlighting principles of secularism also form part of different programme formats, like talks, plays discussions, etc.; there is no fixed time or duration for such programmes.

#### Discontinuation of use of Alcohol in Petrol

1175. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the discontinuation of the use of alcohol in petrol as was done during the World War II and as is being done in Brazil ;

(b) if so, the reasons for discontinuation of use of alcohol specially in view of the energy crisis and renewable nature of alcohol ;

(c) whether Government will offer tax reductions in 100 per cent alcohol driven cars as is being done by Brazil; and

(d) whether Government will get up an all party committee to Members of Parliament to examine the entire question of discontinuation and future policies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, after examining the efficiencies of alcohol production, fuel conservation and promotion of alcohol-based industries, the Committee of Technical Experts set up by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers in its report

submitted in January, 1980 recommended that alcohol should preferentially be used for making high value added chemical products and its use as an automatic fuel should not be considered.

(c) and (d) In view of above, do not arise.

#### TV Programmes in Regional Languages

1176. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister had asked his Ministry to encourage TV programmes in regional languages and that the Doordarshan should telecast news bulletins in such languages as have not been covered so far ;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme in this regard has been formulated ;

(c) if so, in how many languages telecasts are at present being made ; and

(d) by what time Government are likely to telecast news and programmes in all the regional languages ?

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

(b) It is the policy of the Government to encourage TV programmes including news in the Regional languages wherever programme production facilities are available at Doordarshan Kendras in various States. Recently Telugu news from Hyderabad Station and Kannada programmes and news in Regional Language have been introduced from



Bangalore Station in pursuance of this policy. Regional programmes from Ahmedabad, Trivandrum and Gauhati will start on completion of present Plan to provide production facilities at these stations.

(c) and (d) At present Doordarshan Kendras regularly telecast programmes in following languages, *viz.*, Hindi English, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Oriya, Kannada, Kashmiri, Telugu, Urdu and Panjabi. Besides occasionally programmes in Dogri, Sindhi, Malayalam and Assamese as well as Regional feature films in all languages are telecast from some of the Doordarshan Kendras. News Bulletins in Regional languages *viz.*, Marathi, Bengali, Tamil, Kashmiri, Urdu, Punjabi, Gujarati, Telugu and Kannada are being telecast besides the news bulletins in English and Hindi.

Gradually programmes in other regional languages will be introduced depending on available resources to set up programmes production facilities.

**Complaint against an employee in Telephone Exchange Bhadrak, Orissa, favouring free Trunk calls**

1177. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether specific complaints have been made against an employee of Bhadrak telephone exchange in Orissa for favouring selected subscribers in the locality with free trunk calls ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made by the Government ; and

(c) action taken thereon to punish the culprit and help reduce such practices ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Disciplinary action has been initiated against the delinquent official in one case and in another case the investigation is under progress. Final action will be taken after conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings.

**Irregularity of Mail and timely payment of salary to Mail-Runner in Zanskar in J & K Circle**

1178. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six mail runners for Zanskar were appointed by the P and T Department of J and K Circle some time last year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these runners have been paid their salaries only for four months in a year ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that mail to and from Zanskar have been most irregular taking sometime three months to reach a letter to Padum by post ; and

(d) if replies to (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative whether Government will take suitable action to run regular mail and timely payment of salaries to the mail runners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Six seasonal Departmental runners were appointed for conveyance of mails to and from Zanskar for Winter *viz.* November to July with effect from 16.2.83 only.

(b) Salaries to six (6) departmental runners for full duty period were paid.

(c) Mails are carried to and from Zanskar daily through State Road Transport vehicles during Summer i.e. from July to October. During Winter i.e. from November to June mails are carried by seasonal departmental runners at a frequency of one to three times in a month depending upon severity of weather result-



ing the difficult travel conditions. For instance during May 1983 mails were carried to Zanskar only on three times.

- (d) This is answered in (a), (b) and (c).

**Complaints against officers from Members of Parliament**

1180. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that one circular No. Z-200025/ 36/82 Cord. (Ministry of Labour) dated 21 September, 1982 under the signature of one of the Directors had been sent to all its attached and subordinate offices for not sending any reply on the letters (except acknowledging receipt of that complaint) received from Members of Parliament against certain individual officer so that concerned officer should not feel demoralised ;

(b) if so, whether that circular letter has got the approval of the Minister concerned ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that just to protect the favourite corrupt officers, this particular circular has been sent, which directly infringes the right of elected Members of Parliament and also encouraging corruption in administration ; and

(d) whether Government will immediately withdraw that circular and issue directions to all concerned to send prompt reply to the complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) It is a fact that a Confidential Circular No. Z-20025/36/82-Coord. dated the 21st September, 1982 had been issued to all attached and subordinate offices of this Ministry. The object of this circular was to regulate the procedure for dealing with references regarding transfers and promotions of/and

complaints against officials from M.Ps and others. As a large number of references received related to the question of transfers, the circular was mainly aimed at eliminating the basic cause for such representations by prescribing regular periodicity for such transfers. It was also the purpose of the circular to discourage the Government Servants from violating the Conduct Rules. The circular requires that every letter from the M.Ps and other dignitaries should first be acknowledged and the complaints verified discreetly and submitted to the Minister who would decide whether and if so what reply should be sent to the M.P. concerned. The Circular does not contain any instruction to the effect that the letters received from M.Ps should not be replied to.

(b) This Circular had been issued with the approval of the Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation.

(c) It has never been the intention to infringe the rights of the elected Members of Parliament or to protect corrupt officers.

(d) In view of what has been stated above, the question of withdrawing the circular does not arise.

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में लम्बे समय से कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों का स्थानांतरण**

1181. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अधिकांश उपसचिव और संयुक्त सचिव पांच वर्षों से कम अवधि से अपने पदों पर बने हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसके विपरीत इस मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुछ अनुभाग अधिकारी, अवसर सचिव ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अपना अधिकांश जीवन किसी विभाग विशेष में ही

निकाल दिया है और उन्हें दूसरी पदोन्नति देने के बाद वहीं रखा गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की किसी स्थिति में एक समान स्थानांतरण नीति का पालन नहीं कर रही है ;

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्होंने विभाग विशेष में लम्बे समय तक सेवा की है, कब तक दूसरे विभाग में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अवर सचिव और उससे ऊपरी स्तर के पद केवल तभी (टेन्योर) सेवा अवधि वाले पद होते हैं जब उन पर भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा और केन्द्रीय समूह "क" सेवाओं के व्यक्ति तैनात होते हैं । जब इन पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के अधिकारियों को तैनात किया जाता है, तब ये पद सेवा अवधि वाले (टेन्योर) पद नहीं माने जाते हैं, कभी-कभी ये अधिकारी उसी विभाग में बने रहते हैं जहाँ उनकी नियुक्ति होती है । प्रशासनिक सुविधा के आधार पर ऐसे कुछ मामले हैं ।

अनुभाग अधिकारियों का संवर्ग, जो कि अवर सचिवों से नीचे के स्तर का है, विकेन्द्रीकृत है और मंत्रालयों के अपने-अपने अलग संवर्ग है । अन्य विभागों में उनके स्थानांतरण का प्रश्न सामान्यतः नहीं उठता है ।

(ग) अवर सचिवों और उससे ऊपर के अधिकारियों की अन्तः मंत्रालय नियुक्ति और उनका स्थानांतरण कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के अनुदेशों के अनुसार किया जाता है, जो नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Agitation by Lawyers on Appointment of Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court

1182. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the lawyers of High Court of Gujarat and lawyers of all the other courts of the State of Gujarat were observing strike and the work of the courts had been paralysed nearly for two months ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the agitation of the lawyers of Gujarat State was against the policy of Government as regards the appointment of Chief Justices in the High Courts in general and not appointing a judge of the Gujarat High Court as the Chief Justice in Particular ; and

(c) the policy of Government with regard to the appointment of Chief Justices in High Courts and whether such a policy has been finally announced and if so, whether the same has been framed in consultation with the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Registry of the Gujarat High Court have intimated that there was a strike, which has since been called off with effect from 7th November, 1983.

(b) Certain associations of lawyers have stressed in some of their resolutions that the claims of Justice P.D. Desai for appointment as Chief Justice of a High Court should be considered.

Decisions regarding appointment of Chief Justices to outside High Courts take time, as Constitutional consultations prescribed have to be carried out. The matter of appointment of Justice P.D. Desai as Chief Justice to an outside High Court is engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) The Government announced on 28-1-1983, through a pre-note, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7089/83] its policy of having Chief Justices of all the High Courts from outside (Statement attached). This policy was formulated in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

#### Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and Single Super Phosphate

1183. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHE-

MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many letters of intent were issued for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and Single Super Phosphate during the last three years ;

(b) details of each letter of intent ;

(c) how many out of the above, have come into production ; and

(d) what action Government have taken against those who have not taken effective steps within the stipulated time ?

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

(a) 34 letters of Intent were issued.

(b) to (d) A Statement is attached.

#### Statement

Name of the party	Location	Present Status
1	2	3
1. M/s. Indian Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	Muzaffarnagar	Letter of intent cancelled.
2. Shri S.R. Jain	Philkhuva, Ghaziabad	-do-
3. Shri Acid and Chemicals Limited.	Moradabad	Recommended for issue of Industrial licence.
4. M/s. Mittal Chemicals Limited	Rai Bareilly	Industrial licence issued and the unit has gone into production.
5. M/s. Meghdoot Fertilizers Limited	Allahabad	Letter of Intent cancelled.
6. M/s. Sanjay Paper and Chemicals Limited	Basti	-do-
7. Shri Basheshwar Dayal	Rampur	-do-
8. Shri D.P. Kanudia	Farrukhabad	Validity period of Letter of Intent extended.

Name of the party	Location	Present Status
1	2	3
9. M/s. Jay Shree Chemicals and Fertilizers	Gurgaon	The party has applied for change of location. A final view is yet to be taken.
10. Dharuhera Chemicals and Fertilizers	Mohindergarh	Recommended for issue of Industrial licence.
11. Miss Madhu Makhija	Hissar	Validity period of letter of Intent extended
12. Indian Sulphacid Industries Limited	Shahabad Kurukshetra	Letter of Intent cancelled.
13. D.C.M. Chemicals Works	Ludhiana	Application withdrawn.
14. Shivalik Fertilizers Limited	Hoshiarpur	Validity period of letter of Intent extended.
15. Punjab Sulphur Products Limited	Hoshiarpur	Validity period of the letter of Intent extended.
16. Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd.	Hoshiarpur	Letter of Intent cancelled.
17. R.K. Garg	Faridkot	-do-
18. Raj Singh	Ludhiana	-do-
19. U.D. Singh	Jullundur	Letter of Intent cancelled.
20. Buxa Dooar, Tea Co. Limited	Jhabua	Validity period of letter of Intent extended.
21. Ratlam Fertilizers Limited.	Ratlam	-do-
22. Bhilai Engineering Corporation Limited.	Korba	-do-
23. Nanjibhai Ravijibhai Vakaria (name changed to M/s. Veco Agro Chemicals Limited).	Junagarh	Industrial licence issued
24. Raman Kumar Aggarwal	Bhavnagar	Letter of Intent cancelled.

1	2	3
25. Paushak Limited.	Baroda	A final view on the request of party for extension of validity period is yet to be taken.
26. Bharat Fertilizers Industries Limited.	Wardha	Validity period of letter of Intent extended.
27. Solar Chemicals and Fertilizers Corpn. Estate.	Akola	-do-
28. West India Chemicals	Poona	Party's request for conversion of letter of Intent into industrial licence is under examination.
29. Nandubir Patalganga	Nandubir	Validity period of letter of Intent extended.
30. Pragati Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.	Vizag	Industrial Licence issued
31. Kothari (Madras) Limited.	Chingleput	Validity period of letter of Intent extended.
32. Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.	Hoskote	Letter of Intent cancelled.
33. C.K. Banik	Nadia	Letter of Intent cancelled.
34. East Coast Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.	Mayurbhanj	Validity period of letter of Intent extended.

**Upward revision in the pay scale of officers of Coal India Limited**

**1184. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for an upward revision in the pay scale of officers of the Coal India Limited ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how does it compare with other Public Sector Undertakings?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) to (c) A proposal has been received from the Coal India Limited for the revision of pay scales and allowances of its executives, and is receiving the attention of the Government.

**Setting up of a T.V. Relay Centre at Palghat**

**1185. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a T.V. Relay centre at Palghat ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to start ;

(c) whether it would be a low power transmission centre ; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be converted into a high-power transmission centre ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (c) Yes. Sir.

A Low Power TV Transmitter is being installed at Palghat. The Centre would be commissioned during 1984-85.

(d) At present, there is no proposal for setting up a High Power TV Transmitter at Palghat.

**मध्य प्रदेश के शहरों को एस० टी० डी० से जोड़ना**

**1186. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1983-84 और 1984-85 के दौरान एस० टी० डी० से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है तथा इस संबंध में उनके विभाग के समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

**संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) :** समय पर उपस्कर और साज-सामग्री की सप्लाई हो जाने पर मध्य प्रदेश के जिन शहरों को 1983-84 और 1984-85 के दौरान एस० टी० डी० सेवा से जोड़ा जाना है, वे इस प्रकार हैं :

**1983-84**

1. सागर
2. बुरहानपुर
3. दुर्ग

**1984-85**

1. भिलाई
2. विदिशा
3. रायगढ़

**Indigenous Production of Petroleum Products**

**1187. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :**  
**SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :**

**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether indigenous production of petroleum products has increased considerably in the country during the last two years ; and

(b) if so, the details of the production of all petroleum products in the country during the same period ?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

*Statement giving details of the production of various petroleum products in the country during the years 1980-1, 1981-82 and 1982-83*

('000' Tonnes)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (P)
1. Light Distillates	4101	5138	5316
D.P. Gas @	366	410	406
Naphtha	2115	3004	2990
Motor Spirit	1519	1614	1797
SBPS/Hexane	45	48	54
Others	56	62	69
2. Middle Distillates	12115	14134	15625
ATF/Jet A-1	1001	1009	1137
Kerosene	2396	2907	3393
M.T.O.	106	84	98
H.S.D.	7371	9042	9761
L.D.O.	1108	949	1120
J.B.O.	91	87	60
Others	42	56	56
3. Heavy Ends	7907	8910	10133
P.O.	4041	4015	4829
LSHS/HHS	2083	2893	3135
Lube Oils	426	407	434
Bitumen	1082	1298	1397
Pet. Coke*	86	141	149
Waxes	43	55	57
Others	146	101	132
4. Total Production	24123	28182	31074
5. Crude Tun	25836	30145	33157

(P) Provisional.

\*Includes Calcined Petroleum Coke.

@ Exclusive LPG Production from LPG Fractionation Plants.



# Alternate Proposal for Silent Valley Project in Kerala

1188. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :  
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Government have agreed not to implement the Silent Valley Project in its present form ;

(b) if so, whether any alternative proposal has been made by the State Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) It has been decided not to implement Silent Valley Hydro electric project for ecological reasons. Meanwhile, a conceptual outline of the alternative proposal for development of water resources of Silent Valley has been received from the Kerala State Electricity Board. The proposal received does not furnish essential details on power benefits and costs etc. The proposal involves construction of a diversion dam across Kuntipuzha river (Silent Valley) and a 7.8 Kilometre long tunnel for diversion of water into the Bhavani Basin for power generation. It also involves construction of another dam across the Bhavani river and a 3.9 Km. long tunnel for diversion of water into the Attapadi valley for further power generation. The above proposal has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority: It is noted that the proposal involves utilisation of the water of the Bhawani river a tributary of Cauvery. The sharing of the waters of the Cauvery River between the Basin States is yet to be resolved. The revised project alternate proposal will have to be scrutinised and cleared by the Department of Environment. The State Authorities have been requested to workout the details of the alternatives so that a comprehensive impact assessment could be undertaken.

# दिल्ली में टेलीफोन का खराब होना

1189. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अधिकतर टेलीफोन खराब रहते हैं और यह स्थिति काफी लम्बे अरसे से चल रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारी, विशेषकर आपरेटर, उपभोक्ताओं के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते ; और

(ग) इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं । कुछ टेलीफोन खराब होते हैं और इन्हें भी कम से कम समय में ठीक कर दिया जाता है ।

(ख) आमतौर पर टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारी, जिसमें टेलीफोन आपरेटर भी शामिल हैं, टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के साथ उचित ढंग से व्यवहार करते हैं । इस संबंध में बार-बार हिदायतें भी जारी की गई हैं । विभाग की जानकारी में दुर्व्यवहार के जो छुट-पुट मामले लाए जाते हैं, उन पर सख्त कार्यवाई की जाती है ।

(ग) टेलीफोन सेवा को सुधारने और खराब टेलीफोन को शीघ्र ठीक करने तथा टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारियों, जिनमें टेलीफोन आपरेटर भी शामिल हैं ; के शिष्ट व्यवहार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए



पहले से ही निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा चुके हैं :—

- (एक) जंक्शन, मुख्य तथा गौण केबिलों का दावीकरण करके टेलीफोन प्रणाली के बाह्य संयंत्र को उन्नत बनाया गया है।
- (दो) भूमिगत केबिलों को टूट-फूट से बचाने के उद्देश्य से नलिकाओं में बिछाना।
- (तीन) नभी के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए वितरण परिपथ जाल में जेली भरे केबिल बिछाना।
- (चार) उपभोक्ताओं के अहातों के निकट नंगी ऊपरी तारों को इंस्यूलेटेड ड्राप वायर द्वारा बदला गया है।
- (पांच) उपभोक्ताओं के घरों की फिटिंग में अल्मीयुनियम कंडक्टरों को तांबे के कंडक्टरों द्वारा बदला गया है।
- (छः) टेलीफोनों के निरीक्षण के कार्य में सक्ती लाई गई है।
- (सात) पुराने एक्सचेंजों को चरणबद्ध ढंग से उत्तरोत्तर बदला जा रहा है।
- (आठ) टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारियों जिनमें अपरेटर भी शामिल हैं, जो टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के साथ शिष्ट व्यवहार करने के लिए बार-बार अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
- (नौ) टेलीफोन अपरेटरों के कार्य को मॉनीटर किया जाता है और जहां कहीं भी कमियां पाई जाती हैं, तो उपयुक्त सुधारात्मक/उपचारी कार्रवाई की जाती है।

**Exhibition of Obscene Films in the Various Cinemas in the Capital and Other Metropolitan Cities**

**1190. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:**  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the exhibition of obscene films in the various cinemas in the Capital and other metropolitan cities in blatant violation of the provisions of law in this regard ;

(b) if, so, whether Government consider that there is laxity in the censorship as also in the enforcement of Cinematograph Act by the administration ; and

(c) if so, what positive measures have been taken by Government to check the production and public exhibition of such unhealthy films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) There have been newspaper reports about exhibition of what they alleged were "soft-porn" South Indian films in Delhi and other places.

Production of films in India is mostly in the private sector and Government have no control as such thereon. However, all films intended for public exhibition are examined by the Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. According to these guidelines, the Board shall ensure, *inter alia*, that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. The Board through its Examining and Revising Committees keeps the guidelines in view while examining films and deletes such portions as offend the above guidelines. The Board has also to keep in mind that the film is to be judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact. Films which are not found suitable

for exhibition to non-adult are granted 'A' certificates. Out of 507 Indian feature films certified in 1976, 27 were given 'A' certificates (5.3%). This number has progressively been increasing and in 1982, 257 out of 763 Indian feature films certified were granted 'A' certificates (33.58%). Further, a total length of 29,755 metres of film was excised during 1982 from Indian as well as foreign films before their certification. It would thus be seen that the Board has been vigilant enough to cut out objectionable material or grant 'A' certificates when the films are not found to be fit for exhibition to non-adults. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981 which has come into force from 1-6-83 has provided for two more categories, viz. 'UA' for unrestricted public exhibition subject to parental guidance for children below the age of 12 years and 'S' for public exhibition restricted to members of a particular profession.

However, in spite of the best efforts made by the Board within the limited sphere of reasonable restrictions, it is understood that there are censorship violations in exhibition trade. The main violation is that films are not always exhibited in the form in which they are certified by the Board. The responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952, however, rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested, time and again, for strict implementation of the statutory provisions. The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting wrote again recently to the Chief Ministers of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to take concerted measures against those who flout the law.

Under the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1981 which came into force from 1-6-83, offences punishable under Part II of the Cinematograph Act 1952 relating to certification of films, have been made cognizable and penalties provided

in section 7 of the Act have been enhanced.

Action under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 has been initiated against all the South Indian films, which have been advertised in Delhi recently with sexy titles.. In pursuance of the policy to curb excessive violence or sex in films, Government have suspended, with effect from 3-10 83 the exhibition of the film "The Entity" (English).

Government have instituted National Awards for Indian films in order to encourage the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance, contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different regions and promote the integration and unity of the nation. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd., is already giving loans, since the inception of erstwhile Film Finance Corporation, to filmmakers for production of good quality films. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd., has also initiated a scheme for 100% finance where film makers can concentrate on creative aspects of film-making without financial worries.

#### Simultaneous holding of Lok Sabha and Assemblies elections

1191. SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN  
DEV :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has suggested to Government that elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies should be held simultaneously so that there is saving in expenditure both on the part of Government as well as various Political Parties ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### Scheme of Setting up of Hydro Electric Project in U.P.

1192. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the rivers in the hill areas of U.P. that have been surveyed for setting up hydro electric projects thereon ;

(b) the names of places where such projects have been or are likely to be set up ; and

(c) the estimated cost and total units of electricity to be generated by these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The major river systems which flow through the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are Tons, Yamuna, Alaknanda, Bhagirathi, Ganga, Ramganga and Sarda.

Details of the hydro-electric schemes under operation on these rivers are given in the attached statement-I. Details of the hydro-electric schemes under construction and consideration in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are given in the attached statement-II.

#### Statement-I

##### *Hydro-electric schemes under operation in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh*

River	Scheme	Location District-wise	Installed capacity (MW)
Yamuna	State-I	Dehradun	84
Ramganga	Ramganga	Pauri Garhwal	198
Tons	Yamuna St-II (Chibro)	Dehradun	240
Yamuna	Yamuna St-IV	Dehradun	30
Ganga	Garhwal	Pauri Garhwal	144
	Rishikesh Chilla		

## Statement-II

Hydro-electric schemes under construction and under examination in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh

River	Scheme	Location District-wise	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Annual Energy (Gwh)
	<i>A. Under Construction</i>				
Yamuna	Lakhwar Vyasi	Dehradun	420	275.42	852
Bhagirathi	Maneri Bhali	Uttar Kashi	90	73.00	560
	St. I				
Bhagirathi	Maneri Bhali	Uttar Kashi	256	182.00	1195
	St. II				
Alaknanda	Vishnu Prayag	Chamoli	480	266.64	2349
Bhagirathi	Tehri	Tehri	1000	827.30	3000
Yamuna	Yamuna St. II	Dehradun	120	69.90	352
	<i>B. Under Construction</i>				
Bhagirathi	Pala Maneri*	Uttar Kashi	142.5	126.16	725
Bhagirathi	Lohari Nagpala*	Uttar Kashi	282	177.26	1458
Alaknanda	Sri Nagar*	Pauri Garhwal	200	144.18	982
Sarda	Tanakpur*	Nainital	120	141.09	525
Tons	Kishau**	Dehradun	600	459.84	1452
Yamuna	Kata Pathar**	Dehradun	19	19.19	135
Ganga	Kotli Bhel**	Tehri Garhwal	1000	1186	6125

\* Approved by the Central Electricity Authority.

\*\* Project Reports under examination in Central Electricity Authority.

### Implementation of Directive of Supreme Court about Bonded Labour

1193. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :**  
**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact Supreme Court's directive on the identification of bonded labour, has not been implemented by the State Governments ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get these directives of the Supreme Court implemented by the State Governments ?

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

(a) to (c) In pursuance of the directive issued by the Supreme Court of India regarding constitution of Vigilance Committees for proper implementation of the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, particularly for identification and release of bonded labourers and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers, the State Governments have been requested to constitute the Vigilance Committees in all the Districts and Sub-Divisions as required under the Act and to ensure that they should meet regularly and atleast twice a year.

According to the latest reports available from the State Governments, Vigilance Committees have already been set up in all the Districts and Sub-Divisions in Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi. The Governments of Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Pondicherry have also set up such Committees except in a few Districts Sub-Division (s). The Governments of Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim,

Assam, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Goa Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have intimated that they are taking necessary action to constitute such Committees/re-constitute the defunct Committees.

### Living conditions of Beedi workers

1194. **SHRI DEENBANDHU VERMA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Beedi workers in several parts of the country suffer from tuberculosis and cancer and beedi rolling girls are generally given to liquor, smoking and sexual offences ; and

(b) whether any study has been made of the living conditions of Beedi Workers of the country and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed for improvement in the living conditions of Beedi Workers ?

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

(a) to (c) The Labour Bureau Simla, which is an attached office of the Ministry of Labour, had conducted a demographic survey on Working and Living Conditions of workers engaged in bidi industry in 20 selected centres, viz. Allahabad, Cannanore, Cuttack, Dhubri, Gondia, Gurshiganj, Jabalpur, Jhajha, Jhal-dha, Jaunpur, Kaira, Karimnagar, Mangalore, Mukkadal, Mysore, Nasik, Nizamabad, Saugor, Tonk and Vellore during 1978-79. The areas covered in the survey are—housing and family assets, wage rates and earnings, income, expenditure and consumption pattern, indebtedness, absenteeism, health and medical facilities, welfare facilities and recreation, social security. From the Survey Report it has been observed that 23.21 per cent of the total affected families was suffering from T.B.

For providing specialised treatment to beedi workers and their family members, beds are being reserved in T.B. hospitals/ Sanatoria. The beedi workers suspected to be suffering from T.B. are referred for investigation and actual expenses of such investigation reimbursed to the concerned worker.

Government is not aware of incidence of cancer among beedi workers and liquor, smoking and sexual offences among beedi rolling girls.

**CIT-Alcatel of France refused to supply Trunk Automatic Exchange at agreed Prices for Palghat Unit of ITI**

1195. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CIT-Alcatel of France has refused to supply trunk automatic exchanges for the Palghat unit of the Indian Telephone Industries at May 1982 prices ;

(b) if so, whether the company had offered to supply these exchanges at May 1982 prices while awarding the contract if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Nippon Electric Company (NEC) of Japan had emerged the most competitive in the international tender and they had also offered to supply these exchanges at May 1982 prices ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for awarding the contract to the French company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) M/s CIT-Alcatel had in their original offer for supply of digital trunk automatic exchanges quoted the base price as of May 1982 with escalation up to the scheduled FOB delivery date. The contract has been signed with the firm on this basis.

(c) The offer of M/s Nippon Electric Company (NEC) of Japan was the most competitive in the International tender. M/s NEC had quoted fixed prices for delivery of the digital Tax exchanges.

(d) A comparison between the offer of M/s CIT-Alcatel and NEC was made by the Government and overall technological advantages were in favour of awarding the contract to the French Company which had already been chosen as a collaborator for setting up a factory with a production capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum in Gonda (U.P.).

**Rural Electrification in Orissa during last two years**

1196. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes for rural electrification undertaken by Orissa during last two years and the amount sanctioned for schemes; scheme-wise and year-wise ;

(b) the results achieved during the last two years and the number of villages electrified under these schemes; district-wise ;

(c) the details of the programme to be undertaken in Orissa for rural electrification during next two years and the allocation made therefor, scheme-wise and number and percentage of villages to be electrified in Orissa, year-wise and district-wise ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Kalahandi has not achieved its targets and the number of villages electrified is less than its targets ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The requisite details as furnished by the Government of Orissa are given in the enclosed Annexure I and II laid on



the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7090/83].

(c) Rural Electrification Programme for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 has not yet been finalised. However, the proposals received from the State Electricity Board by the Central Electricity Authority provide for electrification of 1225 villages during 1984-85.

(d) and (e) For Kalahandi District Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 24 schemes for Electrification of 1625 new villages. Against the target of 869 villages upto 31-3-83 achievements were of the order of 521 villages.

**Furnishing of wrong information about E.P.F. contributions**

1197. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information regarding furnishing of wrong information to authorities by employers in relation to provident fund contributions as well as their share of contribution to the said fund ;

(b) if so, whether Government would depend only on their moral response or would act in accordance with the provisions of law ; and

(c) if no action is going to be initiated, the reasons for the same in detail ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. There have been such instances in the past.

(b) and (c) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation have their own Inspectorate to check the information furnished by the employers relating to the provident fund contribution, enrolment of eligible employees into the provident fund membership, submission of statutory returns

etc., which carries out periodical inspection of the establishments and scrutinise their records. The question of the Government depending on the moral response of the employers does not, therefore, arise.

**New rules made by All India Bar council for Law classes.**

1198. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the All India Bar Council recently ruled that the Law classes shall be conducted only from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m and that all morning and evening classes shall be closed, that the classes shall only be at District places and no where else; that they shall not be in rented buildings and that the course shall be of 5 years and not 3 years; and

(b) whether the Bar Council has the right to debar all the earning and learning students, all students from Taluka places and the west majority who are taking legal education ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The Bar Council of India is entrusted with the function to promote legal education and lay down standards of legal education in consultation with the Universities all over India and State Bar Councils under the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961. According to the rules framed by the Bar Council of India, professional law education shall be through whole-time day colleges or University Departments from the academic year 1982-83. It is also stated that such Universities which cannot implement the Rules from 1.6.1982 may continue the old system under intimation to the Bar Council of India for a time not exceeding 2 years from 1982-83, which includes part-time morning, evening and day courses. Law Colleges are to be located at a place where there is a District court or a Circuit District court or within such distance thereof as the Bar Council permits to ensure accessibility of senior

lawyers for practical training to the professional law Students.

It is also provided that at the time of joining a degree course in law, the person concerned should have passed an examination in 10+2 course on schooling, recognised by the educational authorities. The law course shall be for 5 years, out of which the first 2 years shall be devoted to studies of pre-law curricula as a necessary qualification for continuation of the study of law in the next 3 years to be commenced thereafter. There is no provision in the Rules which states that the law Colleges shall not be in a rented building.

**चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बिजली की कमी के कारण भारी वित्तीय हानि**

1199. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान बिजली की कमी के कारण देश को भारी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उसका मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) इस प्रकार की वित्तीय हानि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) इस हानि को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :**

(क) से (घ) औद्योगिक और कृषि उत्पादन में हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार कारणों में से विद्युत की कमी एक कारण है केवल इस कारण से हुई हानि का अन्दाजा लगाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तथापि, चालू वित्त वर्ष (अप्रैल-से अक्टूबर) के दौरान देश में कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 3.3% की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ङ) देश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार हेतु कई कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इन उपायों में शामिल हैं:—निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्रता से चालू करना, विद्यमान क्षमता से विद्युत उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना तथा विद्युत की कमी वाले क्षेत्रों को विद्युत की अधिकता वाले क्षेत्रों से सहायता की व्यवस्था करना।

**रानीगंज कोयला खानों में कोयला उत्पादन में गिरावट**

1200. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रानीगंज कोयला खानों से निकाले जाने वाली कोयले की किस्म पूर्वोत्तर भारत की विभिन्न कोयला खानों से निकाले जाने वाले कोयले की किस्मों की तुलना में सर्वोत्तम है ;

(ख) क्या इस कोयला खान में उत्पादन निरंतर गिरता जा रहा है ; यदि हां, तो इसको सुधारने की दशा में कब से प्रयास किए गए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तम कोयले की अनुपलब्धता की खराब स्थिति के कारण



देश के उद्योगों पर अत्यधिक कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है और यह उद्योग अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ;

(घ) अपेक्षित किस्म के कोयले की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) लक्ष्य कब पूरे किए जाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०-मुख्यतः पश्चिम बंगाल के रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र में और अन्ततः बिहार के मुगमा कोयला क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा है। ई० को० लि० इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए सारे मिश्रण योग्य कोयले का और उद्योगों के लिए अपेक्षित बढ़िया किस्म के स्टीम कोयले का उत्पादन करता है। रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र में इ० को० लि० के अधिकांश अच्छे ग्रेड के कोयले का उत्पादन होता है। रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र उन कोयला क्षेत्रों में से एक है जिनसे देश में अधिकतम अवधि से कोयला निकाला गया है। लेकिन कोयला भंडारों के चुक जाने के कारण ई० को० लि० में कोयले के उत्पादन में क्रमशः कमी होती जा रही है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जिन नई खानों का विकास किया गया है वह स्थानीय युवकों द्वारा रोजगार की मांग करके रूकावट डालने के कारण शुरू नहीं की जा सकीं। फलस्वरूप पुरानी खानों के उत्पादन में होने वाली कमी को पूरा करना संभव नहीं हो सका। कम उत्पादन के लिए जिम्मेदार एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य है— खानों के लिए बिजली की कमी।

(ग) रानीगंज कोयला क्षेत्र से जुड़े औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की स्टीम कोयले की मांग को पूरा करने में कुछ कठिनाइयां रही हैं क्योंकि ऐसे कोयले की उपलब्धता सीमित है। फिर भी, यह मांग अन्य कोयला क्षेत्रों से और कोल इंडिया लि० के स्टोकयाडों से पूरी की जा रही है।

(घ) और (ङ) कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो अनेक कदम उठाए गए हैं उनमें यह बातें शामिल हैं — सबद्ध राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से स्थानीय युवकों द्वारा डाली गई रूकावटों की समस्या पर विजय पाना, कोयला खानों को बिजली की सप्लाई में वृद्धि करना, आदि। इन उपायों के परिणतस्वरूप, आशा है कि ई० को० लि० में उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी।

#### Fire in Obra Thermal Power Complex in Mirzapur

1201. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA  
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR;  
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV;  
SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out in the Obra Thermal Power Complex in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh on 30 october, 1983;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused by the fire;

(c) the causes of the fire;

(d) the extent to which the power supply was affected and areas so affected;

(e) the precautionary measures taken to stop recurrence of such incidents; and

(f) the nature of punishment given to perpersons found guilty and details in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):** (a) Yes, sir (b) The fire with reportedly started from the cabling for unit Nos. 10 and 11, has damaged the structures, LT switch-gear, control panels, relay panels and other equipments associated with these two units, as also the 6.6 kv switch-gear for the Station and unit service and 400 Kv breakers corresponding to the units. The loss of 6.6 kv switch gear has affected the station and service supply to unit Nos. 12 and 13. Damage to the cabling has put the 400 kv switchyard out of action.

(c), (e) and (f) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has set up a committee under the chairmanship of Member (Generation), Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board to inquire into the causes of the fire and to suggest preventive and remedial measures, etc.

The Department of power has asked all state Electricity Boards to strengthen fire prevention and control measures, and has stressed the necessity of keeping all fire fighting equipment in fully operational condition.

(d) The fire resulted in the forced outage of five units of 200 MW each of Obra 'B' thermal power station. However, out of these, unit No. 9 was already under a planned outage for overhauling. All possible assistance is being provided to Uttar Pradesh from the Northern Grid, including the singrauli Super Thermal Power Station in the Central Sector, and from Madhya Pradesh. As a result, energy availability in the State is on an average about 39 MU per day as against the average per day availability of about 41 MU before the fire occurred.

#### Proposals Regarding lowering of voting age in Elections

1202. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various proposals for electoral reforms including lowering of voting age to eighteen years have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):**

(a) and (b) Various proposals for electoral reforms including the proposal regarding lowering of voting age from 21 years to 18 years are under consideration of the Government. The proposals have far reaching implications, and would require careful consideration with reference to their full import.

#### हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

1203. **श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन स्थानों के लोगों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने के लिये धन जमा किया है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

**संचार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) :** (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन स्थानों पर व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए राशि जमा की है, उन स्थानों की संख्या 63 है। स्थानों के नाम तथा की जा रही कार्रवाई संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) जी, हां।

## विवरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्थानों पर व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए धन जमा करा रखा है, उनके नाम :

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. देहरी खंती  | 2. रावला कियार   |
| 3. नंदपुर      | 4. शीलघाट        |
| 5. चौसा        | 6. रजबानी        |
| 7. भोरंज       | 8. बारा          |
| 9. घनेटा       | 10. गालोर        |
| 11. संतोखगढ़   | 12. भैरा         |
| 13. रक्कर      | 14. भांग         |
| 15. हरीपुर     | 16. भामला        |
| 17. सुखीबानी   | 18. जच्छ         |
| 19. कटोला      | 20. फतेहपुर      |
| 21. बड़ागांव   | 22. भरेनी        |
| 23. खुण्डियाणा | 24. सोयरी-टाकौली |
| 25. लठियाना    | 26. बारोह        |
| 27. दारोह      | 28. कियानी       |
| 29. दूतनगर     | 30. स्पेल वैली   |
| 31. चमेन       | 32. छैला         |
| 33. नैनाटिकेड  | 34. धौला कुंआ    |
| 35. हरीपुरघार  | 36. नौराधार      |
| 37. स्वरघाट    | 38. टोनीदेवी     |
| 39. लाडरौर     | 40. पंजावर       |
| 41. रानीताल    | 42. बरारीघाट     |
| 43. भौनीपाल    | 44. बनखण्डी      |
| 45. कुंगरेट    | 46. रनगात        |
| 47. बरायकलान   | 48. पारोर        |
| 49. बुहाना     | 50. पनीकारन      |
| 51. जारी       | 52. जंभेली       |
| 53. धर्मपुर    | 54. धर्मीर       |
| 55. मनाहटी     | 56. नितेर        |
| 57. बाहली      | 58. देवठी        |
| 59. जोगांव     | 60. रामशहर       |
| 61. सान गढ़    | 62. छाया छामरून  |
| 63. नेरवा      |                  |

उपरोक्त क्रम सं० 1 से 21 तक के स्थानों के एक्सचेंजों की पहले ही मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। इसमें से क्रम सं० 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, तथा 20 के 10 एक्सचेंजों को 1983-84 के दौरान खोला जाएगा तथा शेष 11 एक्सचेंज, 1984-85 में खोले जाएंगे। क्रम सं० 22 से 40 तक के 19 स्थानों पर एक्सचेंज खोलने का कार्य विचाराधीन है क्योंकि 10 से अधिक व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन करवा रखा है। विभागीय नियमों के अंतर्गत वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता की दृष्टि से परियोजनाओं को जल्दी ही मंजूरी दी जाएगी।

अन्य 23 स्थानों पर (क्रम सं० 41-63) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए दस से कम व्यक्तियों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन कराए हैं। आवेदकों की संख्या 10 अथवा इससे अधिक होने पर एक्सचेंज खोले जाने के मामले पर विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Shortage of Essential Raw Materials for Detergent Industries

1204. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of essential raw materials like Dodecyl Benzene and Linear Alkyl Benzene has been creating serious problems for the detergent industries in the past few months;

(b) if so, whether the Federation of Association of small scale soap and Detergent Manufacturers in India has submitted any representation in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to

help the industry to meet the shortage of essential raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (d) Representations were received from the Federation of association of small Scale Soap and Detergent Manufacturers and Indian Soap & Toiletries Makers Association about the need to import Dodecyl Benzene/Linear Alkyl Benzene. Government have authorised the State Trading Corporation to import Linear Alkyl Benzene also, in addition to the imports of dodecyl Benzene approved earlier.

#### Approval to Naptha Jhakri Project in Himachal Pradesh

1205. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2778 on 15th March, 1983 regardnig Neptha Jhakri Project and state:

(a) whether the administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the Neptha Jhakri Project in Himachal Pradesh has been issued; and

(b) If not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Investment decision in respect of Naptha Jhakri Project in Himachal Pradesh has not been taken so far as the financing of the project has not been tied up.

#### Fall in the demand for Petroleum Products

1206. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the demand for petroleum products during the last two years and that trend is expected to continue during the rest of the current plan period ;

(b) if so, whether the reasons for the same have been investigated; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the available petroleum products are fully utilised ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Most of the petroleum products indigenously available are fully consumed. However a few surplus product like Naptha are also exported.

**Setting up of a petro-chemical complex at Hladia**

**1207. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any decision to set up a Petro-chemical complex at Haldia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLUUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :** (a) to (c) A letter of intent has already been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to set up a naptha-based petro-chemical complex at Haldia, to manufacture ethylene, proylene, PVC etc.

**Chukha Hydro Electric Project in Bhuttan**

**1208. SHRI D. L. BAITHA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of Chukha Hydro Power Project being constructed in Bhutan given (i) the total cost involved with the share of cost borne by India by way of aid and by way of refundable loan, (ii) the total power to be produced and the share

agreed to be given to India, and (iii) the details of transmission lines with the progress of construction and target date of completion and the areas to be benefited in India ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** The cost of the Chukha Hydel Project under construction in Bhutan as approved in 1980 is Rs. 149.36 crores. The Project is financed entirely by the Government of India in a grant and loan ratio of 60:40. The installed capacity of the Project is 336 MW (4×84 MW). The Project envisages a 66 KV S/C transmission line from Chukha to Thimphu, a 66 KV S/C transmission line from Chukha to Phuntsholing and a 220 KV D/C and a 220 KV S/C transmission lines from Chukha to Phuntsholing. The transmission lines are expected to be ready before the commissioning of the first unit of the Project which is expected in March, 1985. Power from Chukha Project surplus to the requirements of Bhutan is proposed to be fed into the power system of the Eastern Region at Birpara.

**Allotment of Gas Agencies to S/Cs & S/Ts**

**1209. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, benefited by the Gas Agencies State-wise, during last three years ;

(b) whether Government are granting the Gas Agencies to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the general quota also; and

(c) if so, the number of such application who have been granted Gas Quota against the general quota in the State of Andhra Pradesh ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLUUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :** (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

castes/communities. Also, there is no system of maintaining castewise record of the applicants in the Oil Companies for general quotas agencies. Hence it is difficult to furnish the required information.

(c) Candidates applying for dealerships/distributorships advertised under general category are not required to mention their

**Statement**

*Number of cooking gas distributorships awarded to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes during the last three years.*

STATES/U. T.	IOC	IOC (AOD)	HPC	BPC	TOTAL
Andhra Pradesh	2	--	5	4	11
Assam	1	4	--	--	5
Bihar	6	--	1	--	7
Gujarat	3	--	2	2	7
Haryana	3	--	1	1	5
Himachal Pradesh	1	--	--	--	1
Karnataka	2	--	2	6	10
Kerala	1	--	--	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	5	--	3	1	9
Maharashtra	--	--	15	5	20
Manipur	--	1	--	--	1
Meghalaya	--	3	--	--	3
Nagaland	--	2	--	--	2
Orissa	1	--	2	--	3
Punjab	7	--	1	3	11
Rajasthan	7	--	3	2	12
Tamilnadu	7	--	1	2	10
Uttar Pradesh	9	--	2	9	20
West Bengal	4	--	--	--	4
Chandigarh	--	--	1	--	1
Delhi	2	--	--	4	6
Goa, Daman & Diu	--	--	--	1	1
Mizoram	--	1	--	--	1
Total all India	61	11	39	42	153

\*Since till 1981-82 September, 83.

IOC- Indian Oil Corporation

AOD- Assam Oil Division

HPC- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation

BPC- Bharat Petroleum Corporation



**Strike Notice by West Bengal Petroleum Dealers' Association**

1210. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Petroleum Dealers' Association gave a strike notice from 26th October and agreed to defer it following West Bengal Government's assurance that their complaints would be taken up with the Ministry of Energy ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that their complaints included irregular supply of oil to the petrol pumps, charging the same price irrespective of distance, delay in paying their commission etc ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would look into their complaints ?

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

(b) The main issues raised by the Association included recognition of the Association, anomalies in the prices of petroleum products at certain locations, delay in payment of dealers' commission and termination of dealership of Airport Service Station.

(c) Yes, Sir. The dealers' commission till Sept. 1983 has already been paid by IOC. The issue of termination of dealership of M/s. Airport Service Station is now sub-judice.

**Shortage of Electricity in Andhra Pradesh and their Request for Power from Kalpakkam Nuclear Plant**

1211. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the request of Andhra Pradesh Government for the allocation

of power from the Nuclear Power Station of Kalpakkam has since been considered by Central Government ;

(b) if so, with what results ;

(c) whether there is shortage of electricity in that State ; and

(d) if so, whether other measures have been taken by Central Government to meet the shortage of power in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) At present no shortage of power has been reported in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

**State funding of Elections**

1212. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chief Election Commissioner had suggested the State funding of elections' to curb the influence of money power over the elections ;

(b) if so, whether any concrete measures are proposed in regard to State funding of elections ; and

(c) if so, when necessary legislation will be introduced in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government alongwith other proposals for electoral reforms. As the proposals have far reaching implications, they would require careful consi-

deration with reference to their full import. It is, therefore, difficult at this stage to indicate when it will be possible to reach final decisions on them.

**Promotion Channel for Ex-Servicemen  
in Class III Service in A.I.R.**

1213. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he gave an assurance to the All India Radio Association in 1973 that suitable ex-servicemen from Class III services within A.I.R. should be given promotion channel in the security staff of All India Radio ;

(b) whether this and other assurances have been implemented and since when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The staff representatives had been informed that subject to their fulfilling the educational qualifications and experience and other eligibility conditions prescribed, eligible persons in the department would

also be considered for posts in the security set-up. In pursuance of this, only one person applied for consideration for the post of security Officer. He was, however, not found eligible for that post. However, he was found eligible for the post of Head Security Guard and was selected. He declined the offer.

(c) Does not arise.

**News Bulletins in External Services  
of All India Radio**

1214. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of News Bulletins broadcast daily from Delhi and other stations in the external services of All India Radio ; and

(b) the languages and the timings of these broadcasts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The number of news bulletins broadcast daily in the External Services of All India Radio is 60. Out of these, 54 are broadcast from Delhi, 2 from Calcutta, 3 from Bombay and 1 from Madras.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

Language	Number of News Bulletins	Timings (Hours)
Arabic	3	1010-1020 2330-2340 0110-0114
Baluchi	1	1831-1836
Bengali	2	0905-0910 2205-2215



Language	Number of News Bulletins	Timings (Hours)
Burmese	2	0615-0625 1645-1655
Dari	2	0835-0845 1901-1905
English	13	0430-0440 0630-0635 1530-1540 1625-1627 1900-1910 2025-2030 2330-2340 0030-0035 0130-0140 0230-0235 0330-0340
French	2	0020-0030 1645-1655
Gujarati	2	0945-1000 (from Bombay) 2235-2245 (from Bombay)
Hindi	3	0435-0445 0850-0900 2150-2200
Indonesian	1	1416-1425
Konkani	1	1005-1015 (from Bombay)
Kuoyu	2	0400-0406 (Rpt. of 1830-1836) 1830-1836
Nepali	3	0735-0744 1231-1236 2000-2009
Persian	3	0935-0945 2200-2210 2310-2314
Punjabi	1	1903-1905

Language	Number of News Bulletins	Timings (Hours)
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Pushtu	3	0750-0800 2005-2015 2110-2112
Russian	1	2200-2210
Sindhi	1	1735-1745
Sinhala	1	1835-1843
Swahili	1	2100-2110
Tamil	2	0535-0545 1755-1800
Tibetan	3	0746-0751 1815-1825 1847-1856
Thai	1	1704-1710
Urdu	8	0615-0625 0930-0932 1402-1407 1650-1700 2000-2010 2145-2155 2300-2305 0000-0005

Total : 60

**Expenditure incurred on Parliamentary and Assembly Elections**

1215. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the next election to the Lok Sabha and the various State Assemblies are scheduled to take place; and

(b) the estimated expenditure incurred on Parliamentary elections and elections to the State Assemblies?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):**

(a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement-I

(b) It is difficult to give any correct estimate, at this stage, of the likely expenditure on the General Elections to be held in the future years. However, information obtained from the Election Commission, about the expenditure incurred during the years 1979-80 and 1982 on the Elections held to the House of the

People and some Legislative Assemblies, is given in the attached Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

(a) In the normal course, General

Elections to the Lok Sabha and various Legislative Assemblies should be held, unless they are dissolved earlier, before the date on which their present term expires, as given below :

Lok Sabha	Present term upto
	20-1-1985
<i>State Legislative Assemblies</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	16-1-1988
2. Assam	20-3-1988
3. Bihar	22-6-1985
4. Gujarat	19-6-1985
5. Haryana	23-6-1987
6. Himachal Pradesh	20-6-1987
7. Jammu and Kashmir	6-7-1989
8. Karnataka	23-1-1988
9. Kerala	23-6-1987
10. Madhya Pradesh	1-7-1985
11. Maharashtra	29-6-1985
12. Manipur	17-2-1985
13. Meghalaya	7-3-1988
14. Nagaland	28-11-1987
15. Orissa	29-6-1985
**16. Punjab	26-6-1985
17. Rajasthan	25-6-1985
18. Sikkim	19-10-1984
19. Tamil Nadu	18-6-1985
20. Tripura	8-2-1988
21. Uttar Pradesh	24-6-1985
22. West Bengal	13-6-1987
23. Arunachal Pradesh	27-1-1985
24. Delhi	16-3-1988
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	21-1-1985
26. Mizoram	24-5-1984
27. Pondicherry	Under President's Rules since 24-6-1983

\*\*President's Rule with effect from 6-10-1983. State Assembly kept under animated suspension.

**Statement-II**

(b) (i) The expenditure incurred on the elections to the House of the People in 1980 was Rs. 55,97,02,000.

(ii) The expenditure incurred on general elections to various Legislative Assemblies held in 1979-80 and 1982 was as under :—

1979	Mizoram Sikkim	}      Rs. 14,12,000
1980	Bihar Gujarat Kerala Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Manipur Uttar Pradesh Tamil Nadu Arunachal Pradesh Goa, Daman & Diu Pondicherry	}      Rs. 39,67,63,073
1982	Haryana Himachal Pradesh Kerala Nagaland West Bengal	Rs. 12,05,34,404

**Telecommunication expansion schemes in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack etc. in Orissa**

1216. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tele-communication expansion schemes have been taken up in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack or any other city in Orissa ;

(b) if so, what are the tele-communication expansion schemes taken up in those cities during the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the details of the financial allocation made in the Sixth plan and the pro-

gramme undertaken under those schemes in the cities of Orissa ?

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

(b) Till now in 6th plan period tele-communication expansions taken up and completed are given in the attached statement-I.

(c) No separate financial allocation is made for telecommunication expansions in the Cities. However, the telecommunication expansion programmes to be carried out in remaining period of 6th Plan are as per the attached statement-II.

## Statement I

## Telecommunication Expansions

Name of Exchange	Type	Expansion (lines)
1. Bhubaneswar	XB	1000 (4000—5000)
2. Cuttack	XB	1000 (5000—6000)
3. Berhampur	MAX-I	300 (1500—1800)
4. Rourkela Plant	MAX-I	300 (1800—2100)
5. Rourkela Township	MAX-I	200 (1000—1200)
6. Sambalpur	CBM	120 (1560—1680)
7. Puri	CBM	120 ( 600— 720)
8. Balasore	CBM	120 ( 480—600)
<i>Telex Exchanges :</i>		
1. Cuttack		50 ( 50—100)

## Statement-II

Name of exchange	Type	Expansion
1. Bhubaneswar	XB	2000 (5000—7000)
2. Cuttack	XB	1000 (6000—7000)
3. Behrampur		300 (1800—2100)
4. Rourkela Plant	SXS	600 (2100—2700)
5. Rourkela Township	SXS	300 (1200—1500)
6. Sambalpur	CBM	2000 Main ICP auto-matisation
<i>Telex Exchanges :</i>		
1. Bhubaneswar		50 (100 — 150)

उद्योगों के प्रबंध में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी

1217. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योगों के प्रबंध में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार किया गया है ;

(ख) वर्तमान ढांचे में इसकी अपर्याप्तता के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) नए ढांचे का स्वरूप क्या होगा और निदेशक मण्डल में श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को किस तरीके से नियुक्त किया जाएगा ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (ग) प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता सम्बन्धी योजनाओं तथा प्रस्तावों की पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है। भावी व्यवस्थाओं के व्योरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ; इस बारे में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिए गए हैं।

## Setting up of New Coal Projects

going to start ; full details thereof ?

1218. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of new coal projects on the list of Government ;
- (b) a list of such new projects and ;
- (c) by what time these projects are

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) During the current financial year (April-September, 1983) besides sanctioning revised reports for nine projects, the Government have also sanctioned seven new projects including one proposal for Advance Action. The details of these projects are as follows :—

Name	Capacity (mty)	Capital cost (Rs. in cr.)	Anticipated date of completion
NEW PROJECTS			
<i>Western Coalfields Limited</i>			
1. Saoner UG	1.50	46.96	1984-85
2. Lajkura OC	1.00	25.79	1987-88
3. Balgi UG	0.60	28.00	1988-89
<i>Central Coalfields Limited</i>			
4. Advance Action for diversion of Damodar River	—	2.00	1989-90
<i>Singareni Collieries Company Limited</i>			
5. Ravindra Khani No. 8 Incline	0.38	9.08	1986-87
6. Venkatesh Khani No. 7 Incline	0.489	15.90	1984-85
7. Godavari Khani No. 11A Incline	1.522	54.53	1988-89
REVISED PROJECTS			
<i>Western Coalfields Limited</i>			
1. Bijuri UG	0.48	12.75	1984-85
2. Jamuna UG	0.50	10.60	1985-86
3. Jamuna OC	0.60	18.07	1983-84
4. New Chachai UG	0.60	12.38	1985-86
5. Patherkhera Exp.	1.32	26.38	1984-85

Name	Capacity (mty)	Capital cost (Rs. in cr.)	Anticipated date of completion
<i>Central Coalfields Limited</i>			
6. Ramgarh OC	3.00	91.46	1984-85
7. Jayant OC	10.00	313.61	1988-89
<i>Eastern Coalfields Limited</i>			
8. Dhemomain UG	1.42	73.76	1989-90
<i>Bharat Coking Coal Limited</i>			
9. Moonidih Washery	2.00	25.09	1983-84

**Report of Enquiry Commission in connection with Coal Mines disaster at Hariladih under BCCL**

1219. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of Enquiry Commission in connection with coal mines disaster at Hariladih near Tharia under B.C.C.L ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the said mine was not inspected by Mines Safety Department for the last three years ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not a fact the mine was not inspected during the last three years. A number of inspections were made by Mines Safety Department.

**Acquisition of land by once at Nhava-Sheva**

1220. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has given directives to ONGC not to acquire more land at Nhava-Sheva in Urban beyond that stipulated in the plan to maintain environmental ecology ;

(b) whether several complaints have been received by Government about ONGC flouting the above directives from (a) Bombay Environmental Action Group, (b) Maharashtra Committee for Protection, Preservation and Beautification of places of public Interest, (c) Department of Petroleum Advisory Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination and others ;

(c) if so, the details of the complaints made by each of the above ; and

(d) what preventive steps have been taken by the ONGC to maintain the guidelines and the P.Ms. directives on environmental ecology at Nhava-Sheva Island in Urban ?

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

(c) The complaints are mainly about deformation and flattening of the hills in



Nhava-Sheva and reclamation of land etc. creating ecological imbalances.

(d) The ONGC are not acquiring any additional land or expanding the facilities on Nhava-Sheva as per the directive of the PM. They have undertaken plantation of trees and have also contributed Rs. 2 crores for the development of parks. They will also not flatten the hills but will terrace them on a planned basis to beautify the area.

Several Advisory Committees both outside and within the ONGC have been set up to constantly review and monitor the environmental aspects of Nhava. Besides, Deptt. of Environment is also looking into what further safeguards could be provided.

A separate cell within ONGC has been set up, headed by a General Manager to deal with environmental management.

**Effects of proposed Automation and Mechanization of Newspaper Industry on workers and Industry**

1221. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of proposed automation and mechanisation of Newspaper Industry on workers as well as on industry, if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether Government are committed to the policy of protecting the interests of the workers in case of automation and mechanisation as recommended by the International Labour Organisation ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(a) On a representation received from the All India Newspaper Employees Federation, about the effect of automation, certain newspaper managements and Ministries concerned were consulted. In some of the replies received so far, it has been indicated that there is need for selective mechanisation and that the new technology adopted by the managements by and large does not involve retrenchment of labour.

(b) and (c) Though the relevant ILO Convention has not been ratified by the Government, the Model Agreement on Policy on Rationalisation provides for protection of the interest of workmen. This apart as per section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, read with item 10 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act, no rationalisation, standardisation or improvement of plant and technique which is likely to lead to retrenchment of workmen can be effected without issuing a 21 days prior notice to the workmen concerned. If the union objects to the change such objection would become an industrial dispute and the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act will apply. Further, Sections 25-F and 25-N of the Industrial Disputes Act are also attracted.

**Plan to update the Monitoring Facilities in Radio Communication System**

1222. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in the Sixth Plan to update the monitoring facilities to respond to the rapid advances in the radio communication system and new monitoring stations were to be set up ;

(b) if so, whether monitoring facilities have been created and the outcome of the same ; and

(c) whether the construction of Videsh Sanchar Bhavan and Gateway Terminal Complex at Calcutta, West Submarine cable link from Bombay to Gulf region and creation of facilities to work



with IMMARSAT, etc. have been completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Sixth Plan envisages a substantial beginning of a phased programme to update and expand radio communication monitoring facilities in the country. The schemes approved under the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. crores provide, among others, for the establishment of two new Monitoring Stations, provision of equipment to monitor VHF/UHF frequency bands upto 1 HGz, the setting up facilities to monitor the still higher microwave bands including emissions from geostationary satellites.

Of the two new Monitoring Stations proposed during the Sixth Plan, the first one at Vishakhapatnam has been established and is now effectively catering to the Monitoring needs in the South-eastern parts of the country including coastal areas. The second station at Bhopal is in the process of establishment and will cater to the monitoring needs of the central part of the country.

A new man-made Radio Noise Survey Unit has been established in Bombay and has proved useful. Modern equipment recently received, such as for VHF/UHF monitoring are being progressively brought into use. The first Microwave monitoring Terminal is programmed to become operational early in 1984. Other facilities are in various stages of progress.

(c) The construction of Videsh Sanchar Bhavan and Gateway Terminal Complex at Calcutta has not yet commenced. The laying of Westward Submarine Cable from Bombay to the Gulf Region and operation of facilities to work with INMARSAT are under the active consideration of the Government.

#### Completion of Trivandrum T. V. Centre

1223. PROF P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the stage of the work on Trivandrum T. V. Station at present; and

(b) the total amount spent so far thereon and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Building for TV Centre, Trivandrum is in an advanced stage of completion and is expected to be completed by March, 84. 10 KW TV transmitter is expected to be supplied by Dec, 1983. Order for colour studio equipment has been awarded.

(b) Total amount spent upto 30-9-83 is Rs. 290.11 lakhs. 10 KW TV transmitter is expected to be commissioned before the end of the VI plan period. Studio centre is expected to be commissioned during 1985-86.

#### Licence to CIPLA Manufacture Sulbutamol

1224. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a licence to CIPLA to manufacture sulbutamol at just double the prices at which Glaxo offered to manufacture it;

(b) if so, the consideration therefore at a time when Government are said to be anxious to make drugs available much cheaper and trying to reduce the prices of some of the essential medicines and the reasons for allowing such an exorbitant price for an essential drug; and

(c) whether an enquiry made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has found that the cost of production of this drug by CIPLA is much less than the price being charged by the company but whether Government are keeping silent over the issue thereby allowing in disguise the monopolistic position for this company manufacturing and market-

ing Salbutamol much against the interest of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (b) It was during 1975 that M/S. CIPLA had been granted an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Salbutamol. During 1982 M/s. Glaxo had offered to manufacture it at roughly half the price of the existing two units namely CIPLA and Fairdeal. However, they had not given full details to substantiate their claim.

(c) Study made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices into the Cost structure of Salbutamol reveals a scope for reduction in price over the current declared price of Rs. 35 per gm. The recommendations of the BICP have been scrutinised and the revision in price is expected to follow soon.

#### **Threat of Job Security in Industries Controlled by TNCS**

1225. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appeared in Economic Times, New Delhi of 17 October, 1983 under the heading "TNCS a threat to job security" ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any study in so far as job reductions resorted to by transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry are concerned;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide more job opportunities in the industries controlled by the TNCS; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay down any conditions to ensure regular creation of new jobs before granting letters of intents to such organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In the applications for grant of industrial licences submitted by the different companies, there is a provision to indicate the volume of extra employment likely to be created under the proposal applied for and the details are given under various categories like managerial, skilled, semi-skilled workers etc.

#### **Setting up of Project Development Authorities for Coal Companies**

1226. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to set up project development authorities for different coal companies;

(b) if so, details of the work to be done by these authorities ?

(c) the details of the structural concept of these authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up separate project development authorities in the Coal companies. However, with a view to expediting the execution of coal projects development have advised Coal India Limited to strengthen the project implementation machinery, within existing set up of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary Companies, by setting up separate management organisation for each project, backed by a more thorough system of monitoring of project execution.

#### **Introduction of Electronic Operating System In Delhi Telephones.**

1227. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes to introduce the electronic operating system in Delhi Telephone;

(b) if so, whether the necessary equipment has been acquired and when it will be introduced; and

(c) additional cost involved in introducing the new system ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :** (a) There is no equipment designated "Electronic Operating System" for use in Telephone Networks. However Electronic Switching Systems are used in exchanges and are planned for Delhi Telephones.

(b) An Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange has been commissioned on 8th November, 1983. An Electronic Telex Exchange is under installation and is likely to be commissioned during 1983-84. Four Electronic local exchanges are also under installation and ten more exchanges are ordered. These are likely to be commissioned progressively from 1984 onwards.

(c) The estimated cost of the Electronic Switching Projects in Delhi Telephones referred in (b) above is approximately Rs. 202 crores.

**Installation of Telecommunication Towers in Koraput District**

**1228. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes prepared by his Ministry for examination in Koraput District of Orissa by Telecommunication Circle for providing better telecommunication facilities by replacing the existing system by digital system before the end of Sixth plan ;

(b) the names of the places selected for installation of the telecommunication towers in Koraput District and the towers already installed so far; and

(c) the steps taken and funds provided for the programmes since approval of the programme and the measures taken to complete them before the end of Sixth plan at proposed by Government therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** (a) No, Sir. No such programmes have been proposed.

(b) The places selected for installation of telecommunication towers are Koraput, Samalguda, Jeypore, Addunanda, Boda-valasa, Doramdarighati, Lakshmipur, Mutapara, Balimela and Govindpur. All these towers are yet to be installed.

(c) Does not arise view of answer at (a) above.

**Report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Structural Charges in Coal India Ltd.**

**1229 SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has placed before Government drastic structural changes in the coal India Ltd. set-up ;

(b) if so, whether indepth report was submitted to his Ministry in the month of September, 1983 ;

(c) if so, the main features of the reports ;

(d) whether Government have examined all the recommendations of the report ; and

(e) by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY ( SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) to (e) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, which had been entrusted with the task of

studying the cost of production of coal industry with a view to recommending appropriate prices for coal, submitted its report to this Department in the last week of July, 1983. No decision has yet been taken.

#### Hydel schemes submitted by Kerala

1230. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydro electric schemes submitted by Kerala Government pending with central Government for final sanction ;

(b) considering the acute power shortage experienced in Kerala state during

this year (100 percent power cut), the reasons for delays in sanctioning the new projects ; and

(c) what is the fate of the largest hydro electric project the Pooyakutty project of Kerala and when the final sanction of this project is likely to be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) The position in regard to each of the ten hydro-electric schemes including pooyankutty Project submitted by Kerala State Electricity Board to central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance is given in the statement enclosed.

#### Statement

#### *Hydro-electric/Multipurpose Schemes of Kerala under consideration*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of receipt of project report.	Present Status
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Puyan-kutty.	750	April, 1980.	This is a big Scheme consisting of four parts and having a total installation of 750 MW. In view of status of investigation and availability of hydrological and topographical data, CEA suggested phase development of the scheme which has been agreed to by the project authorities. Accordingly, under phase-1 of the scheme main puyankutty Dam and power Station (2×120MW) is being processed through CEA. Revised flood studies Indicate a reduction in FRL. The aspects relating to reduction in FRL. have been discussed recently with project Engineers and required study/Clarifications have been indicated to them. The studies/clarifications are awaited from them.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Madupatty Small HE scheme.	1×2	May, 1983	Project report has been examined. Modified estimates of cost based on comments of CEA and CWC are awaited. Replies to comments on hydrology received recently are under examination in CWC.
3.	Pallivasal Replacement Scheme.	4×60	June, 1983.	Project report is currently under examination in CEA/CWC. Comments of CEA on electrical cost estimates and of CWC on construction machinery have been forwarded.
4.	Power Generation Scheme under Malampuzha Irrigation Project.	1×2.5	April, 1983.	Scheme report has been examined. Replies to comments on planning aspects received recently are currently under examination.
5.	Muvathupuzha Project.	1×6	August, 1983.	Project report examined and comments forwarded. Replies to comments on planning aspects have been received and are under examination. The cost estimates are under finalisation by project engineers in consultation with CEA and CWC. The studies for the assessment of power benefits from the scheme are to be carried out by project authorities.
6.	Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Project.	95	January, 1979.	The project was considered by Environmental Appraisal committee of Department of Environment in its meeting held on 8th April, 1983 from environmental angle and was found a fit case for rejection. The views of EAC have been communicated to KSEB.
7.	Manathawady Multipurpose Project	240	May, 1980.	The project report has been examined in the CEA/CWC and comments have been forwarded to the project authorities. Replies to comments on Civil design, hydrology etc. are awaited. As the project involves westward diversion of waters of Mananthawady river, a tributary of Kabini (Cauvery Basin) for irrigation and power generation, the inter State aspects of this project would need to be resolved. Being a multipurpose project the project would have to be cleared first by the Technical Advisory Committee

1	2	3	4	5
				of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, power portion would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.
8.	Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme.	— December, 1976.		The project report has been examined the project involves westward diversion of water of Karamanthodu river, a tributary of Kabini a Cauvery Basin into Kuttiyadi basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi power House. The scheme could be considered, for techno-economic clearance after the inter-State issues are resolved.
9.	Pandiar Punnapuzha Tail Race.	70 Dec., 1972.		Project report has been examined. This scheme has been proposed a tail-race development of the Pandiar Punnapuzha project formulated by Tamil Nadu authorities. The Pandiar Punnapuzha tailrace scheme of Kerala can be considered for clearance only after the decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu Scheme is taken.
10.	Chalakudy State II.	200 Oct., 1982.		The project report has been examined in CEA/ CWC and comments sent to the project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited. CWC has suggested further geological investigations.

# **Fire in Obra Thermal Power Complex in Mirzapur U.P.**

1231. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 30 October, 1983 fire broke out in two units of Obra Thermal Power Complex in Mirzapur District of up;

(b) how much power production has been affected due to the above fire and

what alternative arrangements have been made to supply power to those areas which were getting power from Obra Thermal power Station; and

(c) whether Government are proposing to set up an enquiry into the causes of fire and what steps are being taken to restore the damage done due to fire ?

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

(b) The fire resulted in the forced outage of five units of 200 MW each of Obra 'B' thermal power station. How-



ever, out of these, unit No. 9 was already under a planned outage for overhauling. All possible assistance in being provided to Uttar Pradesh from the Northern Grid, including the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station in the Central sector, and from Madhya Pradesh. As a result gross energy availability in the State is on an average about 39 MU per day is against the average per day availability of about 41 MU before the fire occurred.

(c) Government of U. P. have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Generation), U.P. State Electricity Board to inquire into the causes of the fire and to suggest preventive and remedial measures. A restoration programme has been prepared to bring back the units affected by the fire. Government of U. P. has also set up Task Force groups to ensure expeditious execution of the restoration on programme.

#### Indo-Soviet Talks on Coal Mining

1232. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Soviet talks on coal mining were held recently in Moscow ;

(b) the number of meetings of the working group held since its inception in 1981 ; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

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

The third meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal was held in Moscow between 6-16th September 1983.

(b) Three meetings of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Coal have been held since its inception. The first meeting was held at Moscow from 28th September, to 3rd October, 1981. The second meeting was held at New Delhi on 13th and 14th December, 1982.

(c) The meetings of the Indo Soviet Working Group on coal review, from time to time, cooperatoin between the two countries in the coal sector. Soviet assistance and technical knowhow is being obtained for modernising the Indian coal mining sector. The feasibility reports for Mukunda, a large opencast mine, has been prepared by Soviet Experts. A feasibility report for Nigahi, another big opencast mine, is under preparation. Soviet assistance is being taken in the designing and construction of Jhanjhra mine, for modernisation of Kathara and Patherdih washeries, for introduction of the shield system of mining at Tipong, for mechanisation of the Chinakuri mine for preparation of the master plan for Talcher coalfield, in connection with the directional blasting at Jhingurdah and in the development of collieries of the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. Indian Specialists are also being trained in the U.S.S.R. Further items of cooperation between the two countries are being discussed.

#### 1983-84 के दौरान राजस्थान में

#### बिजुतीकृत किये जाने वाले गांव

1233. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1983-84 के दौरान राजस्थान के कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंचायी जाएगी और प्रत्येक गांव में बिजली के कितने कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे ;

(ख) 1983-84 के दौरान कोटा और झालावाड़ा जिलों के कितने गांवों में कितने-कितने नलकूपों के लिये बिजली के कनेक्शन दिये जाने की संभावना है और 30 अक्टूबर तक कितने कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान पश्चिमी राजस्थान के कोटा जिले के छीपा बड़ोद और अटरू में एक भी गांव को बिजली स्वीकृत न करने के

क्या कारण हैं और उल्लेखित वर्षों के दौरान विद्युतीकृत गांवों में नये कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :**

(क) से (ग) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड/राजस्थान राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Modernisation of F.A.C.T.

1234. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the caprolactum unit sanctioned to the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. of Udyogmandal and the total costs and the progress of the work thereat ; and

(b) whether it is not a fact that Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. is one of the oldest fertilizer factories in India and needs modernization and diversification, if so, the details of any scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The caprolactum unit was sanctioned in April 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 147.94 crores, The technology for the project has been selected and the collaboration agreements are being finalised.

(b) The caprolactam project is a scheme of diversification/modernisation of the old Udyogamandal unit.

#### Commercial Channel for TV

1235. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the Government have taken a decision to start a commercial telecast channel for T.V. ;

(b) if so, by when it is expected to start working ; and

(c) the salient features thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). A Working Group to prepare Software Plan for Doordarshan under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.C. Joshi has been constituted by this Ministry. The Working Group, *inter-alia*, is also considering the need for starting a multichannel service for T.V. taking into consideration, the composition of rural and urban viewers, programme production facilities (both existing as well as planned) and recommend a programme pattern for the same. The report of the Working Group is awaited.

#### Introduction of direct Dialing System between Pakistan and India and Bangladesh and India

1236. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a direct dialling system between Pakistan and India and Bangladesh and India ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. This matter is under consideration.

(b) Subscribers Direct Dialling System between India and Pakistan and India and Bangladesh will be introduced in future depending upon need for introduction of such facility on traffic just-



fication, technical compatibility and tariff agreement with these countries.

**Setting up of Gas-Based Power Station  
by O.N.G.C. from Ankleshwar and  
Kalol Gas Wells**

1237. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC will be permitted to use gas found from Ankleshwar and Kalol oil and gas fields in Gujarat for the purpose of power generation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ONGC is likely to set up gas-based power stations of the generating capacity of 15 to 50 MW using gas from the Ankleshwar and Kalol Gas wells ; and

(c) if so, when and where these power stations are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The Oil & Natural Gas Commission have submitted a proposal for captive gas turbine power generation in the Gujarat oilfields. A decision in the matter will be taken after examining the techno-economic feasibility of the proposal.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

**Non-operation of brick kiln by owners  
around Delhi rendering  
workers jobless**

1238. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the brick kiln owners around Delhi have refused to operate them rendering more than 550000 brick kiln workers unemployed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get the kilns reopened ?

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

(a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration no such intimation has been received by their Labour Department.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Wages for Daily Wage Workers  
in Delhi**

1239. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that daily wage employees in the capital are still being paid at the rate of Rs. 11.60 per day whereas there has been considerable increase in the prices after these wages were fixed ; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision to increase the rates of the wages of daily wage workers will be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The rate of remuneration in respect of unskilled casual labour employed in Central Government offices in Delhi/New Delhi was last fixed at Rs. 11.60 per day based on the minimum rates of wages payable to unskilled categories of workers in the scheduled employments as fixed by the Delhi Administration under the Minimum Wages Act as per existing guidelines in the matter. They will be revised as and when the minimum wages for corresponding categories of workers are revised by the Delhi Administration.

### Experts Views on Indian Telecommunications System

1240. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**  
**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-**  
**PAYEE :**  
**SHRI B.V. DESAI :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports about experts view that Indian telecommunications system needs a 5-million line annual capacity for electronic exchange manufacturing if it has to go electronic and replace the obsolete and sub-efficient Strowger and crossbar exchanges and also that investment in telecommunications has an in-built capacity of generating 20-25 per cent profits ;

(b) if so, Government's considered reaction and decisions in this regard ; and

(c) progress in the first six months of 1983-84 in response to Government's decisions in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The annual estimated demand by the year 1989-90 is about 1.38 million lines. The total installed capacity of telephone exchanges in the country now is only about 2.9 millions.

Strowger and crossbar exchanges are not sub-efficient. They still have an important application and utility in the Indian network.

The profits on investments in telecommunications have been varying from 14 to 30% over the years.

(b) Government has taken decisions in principle to build up an indigenous manufacturing capacity of 1 million lines per annum by setting up two large factories of annual capacity to produce 5 lakh lines of electronic exchanges.

(c) Agreements to set up the first electronic exchange factory have been entered into and the factory structure is coming up in Gonda in U.P. The collaborator for setting up the second ESS factory at Bangalore has been decided.

### Recommendations of Sarin Committee

1241. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**  
**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-**  
**PAYEE :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the text of the Sarin Committee recommendations ;

(b) Government's decision and progress of action taken so far regarding each recommendation ; and

(c) which recommendations have not been accepted and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SARI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Sarin Committee presented a total of eight reports with 437 recommendations. These cover all aspects of telecommunications and copies have been placed in the Parliament library.

(b) Government has since accepted 336 recommendations for implementation, not accepted 40 while 61 are still under consideration.

(c) A list of recommendations not accepted with reasons thereof are being placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-7091/83].

**Recommendations of Law Commission  
report on pending cases in Courts**

1242. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-  
PAYEE :

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

(a) the measures taken in each of the  
last three years to reduce the arrears of  
pending cases and their specific impact  
in each High Court and Supreme  
Court ;

(b) the Law Commission's recommen-  
dations in this regard and when were  
they given ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF, LAW, JUSTICE  
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI  
JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a)  
The measures taken to reduce pendency  
in High Courts and Supreme Court gene-  
rally in the recent past are given in the  
attached Statement. It is not possible  
to indicate the specific impact in each  
High Court and the Supreme Court as  
the pendency is due to many complex  
factors.

(b) The Law Commission dealt with  
the problem of pending cases in High  
Courts in its 79th report submitted in  
1979. This report containing the re-  
commendations of the Law Commission  
in this regard was laid on the Table of  
the House in 1980. No report has been  
given by the Law Commission regarding  
arrears in the Supreme Court.

(c) Most of the recommendations of  
the Law Commission were required to  
be implemented by the State Govern-  
ments and High Courts and these have  
been commended to them. On its part  
the Central Government has also taken  
measures which give effect to certain  
recommendations of the Law Commis-

sion. The Union Government have  
sanctioned an adequate number of posts  
of judges. A bench of Bombay High  
Court has been set up at Goa.

*Ad hoc* Judges have been appointed  
in a number of High Courts. Regarding  
improvement in service conditions, dear-  
ness allowance is being paid at a sub-  
stantially increased rate to judges also in  
the same way as is being paid to senior  
officers.

**Statement**

The following steps have been taken  
to reduce pendency in High Courts and  
Supreme Court :

(1) All vacancies except one, in the  
Supreme Court have been filled :

(2) The sanctioned strength of the  
High Court judges has been increased  
from 400 on 1-1-80 to 421 on 1-11-83.

(3) The Supreme Court Registry have  
during the last three years indicated the  
following measures :

- (i) The Supreme Court rules have  
been amended to vest more  
powers in the Registrars and  
Judges in Chambers so that the  
time of the court is not wasted  
in petty miscellaneous matters.
- (ii) Priority is given to certain matters.
- (iii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed  
daily.
- (iv) Writ petitions with identical ques-  
tions are grouped together and  
batches running from 50 to 100  
matters are listed together for  
hearing.
- (v) Other matters involving identical  
questions are also identified from  
time to time and put together  
efforts are made to see that such  
groups are disposed of early.

(vi) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(4) The High Courts have during the last three years indicated the following measures :

- (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped.
- (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.
- (c) Dispensing with printing of records.
- (d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(5) The Government have also addressed in 1980 the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution. *Ad hoc* Judges have been appointed in certain High Courts on the basis of proposals received.

(6) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission were sent to the State Governments and High Courts in March, 1980. Action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts themselves. They were asked to take necessary action again in 1982. In the Law Ministers' Conference held in June, 1982 the Law Ministers were specifically urged to consider and take action in the matter.

(7) The Government have also appointed the Law Commission (10th Law

Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :

- (i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair ;
- (ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a mean of achieving justice ;
- (iii) to revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities ;
- (iv) to recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

#### **Delay in Supply of L.P.G. and Supply of Underweight Cylinders in Delhi/ New Delhi**

1243. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether he is aware of the fact that consumers of LPG cylinders in Delhi/New Delhi are facing problems of underweight cylinders in addition to that of long delay which is alleged to be shortened for some consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Adequate measures have been taken by Oil Companies to ensure delivery of correct weight LPG cylinders at the premises of consumers. However, if complaint of

underweight cylinder is still received detailed investigation is undertaken and if the case is genuine, a proportionate compensation is given to the customer and if malpractice is suspected, action is taken against the dealer. Delay in supply of refill to domestic customers in Delhi/New Delhi has occurred at times due to inadequate availability of cylinders and certain other operational problems, consequent to the fire at Shakurbasti Bottling Plant on 15-5-83.

No specific instance has come to the notice where distributors are supplying out of turn refill for other consideration.

#### Transfer of Food Units of Hindustan Lever to Lipton India

1244. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the LIPTON DEAL for the take-over of the Hindustan Lever's Food Division dealing with edible fats, dairy and animal-feeds business, has since been finalised and cleared by Government ; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines and the extent of acquisition of the business in terms of capital from Hindustan Lever ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Department of Company Affairs, M/s Lipton India Limited propose to acquire the following undertakings of M/s Hindustan Lever Limited :—

- (1) the undertaking engaged in the manufacture of Dairy Products at Etah, (U.P.) ;
- (2) the undertaking engaged in the manufacture of Edible Fats,

Vanaspatti, Refined Oil and Margarine at Ghaziabad (U.P.) ;

- (3) the undertaking producing Edible Fats, Vanaspatti, Refined Oil and Margarine at Tiruchirappally, (Tamil Nadu) ; and
- (4) the undertakings located at different places engaged in the manufacture of Animal and Poultry Feeds comprising Satellite Units and two Branch Offices.

The deal between M/s Lipton India Limited and M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited provides for a payment of Rs. 15.60 crores by the former company to the latter company.

M/s Lipton India Limited were informed on 22-8-1983 that their plans to acquire the above undertakings would, *prima facie* result substantial expansion of their existing activities within the meaning of Section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. The company was, therefore, asked to indicate whether they were taking necessary steps to obtain approval of the Central Government under the said Section 21 of the Act. In reply to this communication, the company has represented that no such approval is necessary. A view on the representation will be taken on merits.

#### Opening of New L.P.G. Agency in Anand Niketan Market, New Delhi

1245. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3860 on 22 March, 1983 regarding opening of New LPG Agency in Anand Niketan Market, New Delhi and state :

(a) the progress made in the opening of New LPG Agency to meet the situation created by Alka Flames, Anand Niketan Market New Delhi, where people had booked for such a connection as far back as February, 1979, being already over-booked ;

(b) whether the promised new Gas Agency has not so far started working

although a period of six months has already elapsed and upto what date these eligible applicants have been transferred to the HPL's distributor, as stated in the above reply, full particulars thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to afford necessary relief to these February, 1979 registered persons at Alka Flames, who are deprived of the issue of Gas connection for no fault of theirs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The new LPG distributor appointed to operate in areas of Anand Niketan, R.K. Puram etc. is in the process of procuring facilities, construction of godown etc. It is expected that this distributor will be commissioned in the next three/four months time. Indian Oil Corporation in the meantime have transferred the waiting list of Alka Flames from Sl. No. 1108 to 1382 to distributors of other oil companies in order to liquidate waiting list upto 7-2-79.

(c) Indian Oil Corporation is ascertaining the slack available with the distributors of other oil companies so that further waiting list can also be transferred.

#### C.I.L's Plan to raise Coal Output

1247. SHRI K. RRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has formulated any plan, long-term or short-term, to raise coal output;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof particularly in regard to Orissa coalfields; and

(c) the measures being taken to achieve these targets during the current Plan period ?

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

(b) During the Sixth Plan period, a substantial increase in coal production is being brought about by the expeditious formulation, approval and implementation of a number of new coal mining projects and reconstruction of existing mines. As a result of these steps, coal production by the Coal India Ltd. has increased from a level of 103.95 MT in 1979-80 to 130.61 M. Tonnes in 1982-83. In 1983-84 a production target of 123 M. tonnes has been fixed for Coal India Ltd.

The following expansion projects/new mines have been approved for further increasing the production from the Talcher and Ib Valley coalfields in Orissa :

Bharatpur OCP	3.00m.t. year.
Jagannath Expansion	1.00 to 2.00 m.t. year.
Belpahar OCP	1.00 m.t. year.
Lajkura OCP	1.00 m.t. year.

(c) In Coal India Ltd. as a whole, in the first three years of the Sixth Plan period, the total investment made in coal sector as a whole has been Rs. 1796.28 crores. In the current year a provision has been made for a further investment of Rs. 1003 crores.

In the Orissa area, the geological exploration work for development of new projects is continuing.

A.I.R. commercial code and code for commercial advertising on T.V.

1248. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to replies to Unstarred Question Nos. 3547 and 3696 on 16 August, 1983 and 4604 on 22 August, 1983 and state :

(a) the action taken by Doordarshan, AIR, and Film Censor Board and Regis-



trar of Newspapers on communication dated 19th August, 1983 of Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies regarding enforcement of clause 11(3) of the Fruit Products Order 1955;

(b) whether soft drink advertisement over radio/doorarshan specified in annexures to above question dated 16.8.83 contained the statutory notice as required under clause 11(3) of EPO, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a copy of the AIR Commercial Code and "Code for Commercial advertising on T.V." would be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) why these codes do not include guidelines meant to prevent violation of clause 11(3) of FPO, 1955 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Doordarshan and A.I.R. have brought to the notice of all Advertising Agencies clause No. 11(3) of Fruit Products Order 1955 and advised them to adhere to the provisions of this statutory order. The Central Board of Film Certification did not receive the copy of communication dated 19th August, 1983 of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies regarding enforcement of clause 11(3) of the Fruit Products Order 1955. They have been advised to take necessary action in this regard. The Registrar of Newspapers for India is not concerned in this matter.

(b) The concerned Advertising Agencies sponsoring advertisements in A.I.R. and Doordarshan have been asked to revise immediately and in any case, not later than 30.11.1983 their advertisement material of all Soft drinks and sweetened aerated water in the light of the provisions of clause 11(3) of Fruit Products Order 1955.

(c) Copies of the Code for Commercial Broadcasting of A.I.R. and the Code

for Commercial Advertising of Doordarshan are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) The Code for Commercial Broadcasting of A.I.R. and the Code for Commercial Advertising of Doordarshan provide broad guidelines as to the acceptability or otherwise of advertisements sought to be booked on the respective commercial service and are not intended to incorporate detailed provisions of all the statutory measures.

**Guidelines Followed by Censor Board for  
Certify Advertisement Films for Soft  
Drinks etc.**

1249. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1407 on 2 August, 1983, and Unstarred Question No. 4604 on 22 August, 1983 and state :

(a) whether advertisement films for soft drinks contain statutory notice that advertised soft drinks do not contain any fruit juice as required under Fruit Products Order 1955; and

(b) whether a copy of up-to-date rules and guidelines for examining advertisement films will be laid on the Table and reasons why these do not contain rules for enforcement of provisions of Fruit Products Order 1955 stated above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act 1952 reads as follows :-

"5B. (1) A film shall not be certified for public exhibition if, in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it is against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States,

public order, decency or morality or involves defamation of contempt of court or is likely to incite the commission of any offence.

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the Central Government may issue such directions as it may think fit setting out the principles which shall guide the authority competent to grant certificates under this Act in sanctioning film for public exhibition”.

Guidlines have been issued by Government to the Board of Film Certification under section 5B(1). A copy of these guidelines is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7092/83]. These guidelines are to be applied in respect of all films including advertisement films.

Department of Food requested the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in September 1983 for issue of suitable instructions to the Central Board of Film Certification *inter-alia* regarding Fruit Products Order 1955. This has since been brought to the notice of the Central Board of Film Certification for appropriate action. The Central Board of Film Certification will hereafter ensure that advertisement films for soft drinks contain statutory notice as required under the Fruit Products Order 1955.

#### **Mandays Lost Due to Strikes and Lockouts During Last Six Months**

1250. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of man-days lost during the last six months due to strikes and lockouts in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : According to information so far received from the Labour Bureau, mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during 1983 (January to July) was 20.51 million.

#### **Suggestion for increasing salaries of Judges of High Courts/Supreme Court**

1251. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of High Court Judges and Supreme Court Judges are fixed by the Constitution ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) when these salaries were last fixed.

(d) whether it is a fact that several High Courts have suggested for increase in the salaries of Judges ; and

(e) if so, the names of those High Courts and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are prescribed by Articles 125 and 221 of the Constitution, read with Part D of the Second Schedule to the Constitution. These provisions fix the following salaries for Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts :-

#### *Supreme Court*

Chief Justice	Rs. 5,000/-
Any other Judge	Rs. 4,000/-

#### *High Courts*

Chief Justice	Rs. 4,000/-
Any other Judge	Rs 3,500/-

These salaries are being paid since 1950.

(d) and (e) The High Courts of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Orissa, Gauhati and Patna have suggested that



salary of Judges of High Courts may be increased in view of the rise in price index, revision in Pay and Allowances of all categories of employees, Members of Parliament and Legislators. The request for increase in salary are in general, terms and no concrete proposals for increase in the salary of judges have been made by them. However, Madras and Gauhati High Courts have suggested that the salary of High Court Judges may be exempted from income tax.

The Government have, at present, no proposal under consideration to revise the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts or to exempt these salaries from income tax.

However, the Judges are being given Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1650/- per month. Orders are also being issued to pay them further Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 150/- per mensem, thus making a total of Rs. 1800/- per mensem.

#### Installation of Public Call Office at Swarghat in H.P.

1252. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the installation of a PCO at Swarghat in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh on VHF/UHF has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the date on which the P.C.O. has been commissioned for public use along with the cost of the project ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be commissioned and the reasons for delay alongwith the dates on which the installation was (i) sanctioned and (ii) commenced ?

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

(b) The P.C.O. is not yet commissioned for public use. The cost of the project is Rs. 4.05 lakhs.

(c) The V.H.F. system is under proving in since 30-9-83. The P.C.O. is likely to be commissioned after successful conclusion of proving-in period which is normally 3 months. The project Estimate of this installation was formally sanctioned on 24-5-83 but the Installation work was commenced in March, 1983. Certain technical problems had to be overcome before proving-in of the system could be started.

#### Non Refundable Contribution required for upgradation of EDBOs/EDSOs to the Status of DSOs

1253. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have proposed upgradation of a number of Extra-Departmental Branch Offices/Extra Departmental Sub-Offices to the status of DSOs and desired to know the amount of non-refundable contribution to be paid as Rent and Guarantee Terms by the State Government in a communication to the Postal authorities of Himachal Pradesh Region (N.W. Circle) in September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the names of the EDBOs/ BDSOs, districtwise, for which such a communication has been sent by the Himachal Pradesh Government ;

(c) whether Postal authorities have since communicated the amount to State Government in each case ;

(d) if so, the amount quoted for upgradation of each of the EDBOs/EDSOs and the reply received from State Government in each case and ;

(e) if not, the likely date by which the amount will be communicated and the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) to (e) District-wise information  
as desired is :

*Mandi District :-* Mahadev Darang  
EDBO to DSO cases were recovered on  
17th September, 1983. Proposals are  
under examination.

*Hamirpur District :-* Gahli and Bam-  
bloo EDBOs into Department Sub Offi-  
ces cases were received on 19th Septem-  
ber, 1983. Proposals have been called  
for from Supdt. of Post Offices. The  
amounts will be intimated shortly.

Non Refundable contribution required  
for opening of Public Call Offices/Long  
Distance Public Telephone at various  
places in H.P.

1254. PROF. NARAIN CHAND  
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of  
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal

Pradesh have proposed the opening of  
long distance Public Telephones at  
various places in Himachal Pradesh and  
desired to know the amount of non-  
refundable contribution to be paid for  
covering the loss on providing this faci-  
lity from the Divisional Engineer Tele-  
graph Dharamsala in September, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the names of the places,  
district-wise and the amount of non-refun-  
dable contribution communicated by the  
Divisional Engineer Telegraph to the  
State Government in each case ;

(c) the response of State Government  
in this regard for each Long Distance  
Public Telephones ; and

(d) if not the likely date by which  
the amount would be communicated and  
the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes,  
Sir. The letter was received in August,  
1983.

(b) The details of Non-Refundable  
contribution (Rent and Guarantee) quoted  
are given below :

District	Place	Rent & Guarantee per annum
1. Hamirpur	Karot	Rs. 1350
	Kanauli	Rs. 1650
2. Bilaspur	Chalehli	Rs. 1350
	Jajwin	Rs. 2250
3. Una	Lalhari	Rs. 2400
4. Kangra	Aloh	Rs. 4155
	Lagru	Rs. 2946

(c) Acceptance of rent and guaran-  
tee in any of the cases has not been  
received so far,

(d) Rent and Guarantee for the  
following cases will be quoted by the end  
of December, 1983 as these remote places

have to be actually surveyed.

District		Place
1. Hamirpur	...	Jandru Jeehan Tipper Raily Jajri Rangar
2. Bilaspur	...	Gangloh Malraon Dhani Pukhar
3. Una	...	Purohitan Talmehra

#### Sports film festival in the country

1255. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sports film produced in the country during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 by films industry and T.V. Centres ;

(b) wether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to hold a sports film festival in the country ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to create sports consciousness and popularise the same by organising programmes on All India Radio and TV in near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) During 1981-82 Films Division produced 3 documentary films and during 1982-83, 11 documentary films on and relating to sports. Doordarshan produced 19 sports films in 1981-82.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Both A.I.R. and Doordarshan have regular programmes on sports. Over the years, these two media units, alongwith the Press, have been instrumental in creating and nurturing the sports consciousness in the country. This has received a fillip following the successful holding of the Ninth Asian Games in New Delhi in 1982. In A.I.R., sports events in India and abroad are covered by reviews, commentaries and voice despatches. Four metropolitan centres of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras present a sports service that covers all the important sports events. Two news bulletins, one in English and the other in Hindi, each of 5 minutes duration, as well as a weekly sports newsreel are broadcast. Doordarshan telecasts a weekly programme entitled "World of Sports" on national circuit every Sunday. Besides a 30 minutes sports programme is telecast fortnightly by Delhi Kendra. Similarly, other Doordarshan Kendras telecast weekly/fortnightly programmes. Such coverage would gradually be extended to inter-University matches, zonal matches and events at all-India schools' level.

### Non-Implementation of Tribunal Award by BCCL and CCL

1256. **SHRI A.K. ROY** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the cases of non-implementation of the tribunal Award by the management of the Central Coal field Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. till 1 October, 1983 ;

(b) details of the cases where prosecution has been lodged ;

(c) details of the cases where punishment has been awarded ;

(d) whether he has taken up with the Ministry of Energy for the speedy implementation of the awards ; and

(e) if so, facts thereof in detail ?

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

(a) and (b) A Statement showing details of cases of awards not implemented and cases where prosecutions have been filed is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—7093/83].

(c) Prosecution cases are pending trial in Law Courts.

(d) and (e) According to the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) with whom cases of non-implementation of awards were taken up, the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have implemented 12 out of 34 awards relating to 1981 and 1982, the rest having been challenged through writ petitions filed in Court. The matter is being actively pursued with the Department of Coal.

### Accident in coal washery in Kathawa under CCL

1257. **SHRI A.K. ROY** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the machines and equip-

ments lying damaged or unused in the coal washery in Kathawa under Central Coalfields Ltd.;

(b) whether there has been a major accident in the plant resulting in total stoppage of production, if so, facts in detail ;

(c) whether he is aware that two thickeners to collect washed coal fines are lying damaged resulting in the loss of fines in the river bed ; and

(d) if so, dates since when the thickeners are lying damaged and the steps taken to recover the coal fines?

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

### Setting up of women's cell in States for Welfare of Women Workers

1259. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have taken steps to set up women's cell in some States for implementing effectively the various Acts pertaining to Welfare of women workers;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such cells have been set up so far ; and

(c) when such cells are expected to be set up in other States ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Bihar

(iii) Gujarat

(iv) Madhya Pradesh

(v) Orissa

(vi) West Bengal

(vii) Karnataka

(viii) Uttar Pradesh

(c) This rests with the State Governments with whom the matter is being pursued.

#### Recruitment quota for departmental candidates in P & T Wings

1260. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that departmental candidates of the Civil Wing are getting only 16.5 per cent of the quota for higher posts, whereas their strength is approximately 80 per cent as compared to the direct recruits, while in Postal and Telecommunication Wings the quota fixed for departmental candidates is 50 per cent ;

(b) if so, the reason thereof ;

(c) how many Civil Wing departmental promotee Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers (Civil) are working on higher posts on *ad-hoc* basis for more than five years ; and

(d) the steps being taken for their regularisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the rules of recruitment, the Junior Engineers in the Civil Wing are promoted against 50% of the vacancies in Group B i.e. Assistant Engineers. The remaining 50% of the vacancies are filled up by direct recruitment. For Group A (Senior Time Scale) in the grade of Executive Engineer, 66-2/3% is promoted from Assistant Executive Engineers (Junior Time Scale) Group A and 33-1/3% from Group B officers. As the number of posts in the grade of

Assistant Engineers, is much larger as compared to the posts of Executive Engineers, the strength of officers in the lower grade is bound to be numerically larger than the strength of officers in higher grade. The Rules of recruitment for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer have been framed keeping in view the specific requirements of the organisation.

(c) There are 29 departmental promotee Assistant Engineers who have been working in the grade of Executive Engineers on *ad-hoc* basis for the last 5 years.

(d) These departmental promotee Assistant Engineers who are working on *ad-hoc* basis as Executive Engineers can be considered for regularisation in the grade against the vacancies meant for them after they complete 8 years of regular service in the grade, as prescribed in the Rules of Recruitment.

#### देश में रोजगारों में लगे तथा बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

1261. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1983 के अद्यतन आंकड़ों के अनुसार देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें स्नातकों अथवा उच्च योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उनमें मेट्रीकुलेटों और अवर स्नातकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) उनमें मेट्रीकुलेट तक शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ङ) उनमें अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(च) देश में सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार सरकारी कार्यालयों में और सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न संगठनों के कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(छ) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रही है ; और

(ज) बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों, (यह आवश्यक नहीं कि उनमें सभी बेरोजगार हों) जो अगस्त, 1983 के अंत में रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर थे, की संख्या से संबंधित है, जो कि 210-68 लाख थी ।

(ख) से (ड) उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

(च) रोजगार मार्किट सूचना कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 31 मार्च, 1982 के अंत में

सरकारी संगठन (केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार अर्ध-सरकारी (केन्द्रीय), अर्ध-सरकारी (राज्य) और स्थानीय निकायों) में कामरत कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 159.46 लाख थी ।

(छ) रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर नौकरी चाहने वालों की प्रवृत्ति के अनुसार (अनिवार्यतः उनमें से सभी बेरोजगार नहीं हैं), यह प्रतीत होता है कि बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रही है ।

(ज) छोटी योजना परिकल्पना करती है कि विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम रोजगार के लिए काफी संभाव्यता रखेंगे । जिला जन-शक्ति आयोजना तथा रोजगार सृजन की परिषदें स्थापित करके, जनशक्ति आयोजना और रोजगार सृजन के लिए विकेंद्रित नीति भी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की सहायता करेगी । दो नए नौकरी सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम नामतः (i) ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम और (ii) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्वरोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए योजना, भी हाल ही में शुरू किए गए हैं ।

### विवरण

31-12-1982 को शैक्षिक स्तरों पर वर्गीकृत चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या

शैक्षिक स्तर

चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या  
(लाखों में)

1.

2.

1. स्नातकोत्तर

1.70

2. स्नातक

15.99



	1	2
3.	उन व्यक्तियों जिन्होंने उच्च माध्यमिक (इंटरमीडिएट/अवर स्नातक सहित) पास किया	24.39
4.	मेट्रीकुलेट	55.60
5.	मिडल स्कूल स्तर और ऊपर लेकिन मैट्रिक से कम	44.12
6.	मिडल स्कूल स्तर से कम (अशिक्षितों सहित)	55.72
	योग :	197.53

नोट : 1. रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर सभी नौकरी चाहने वाले अनिवार्यतः बेरोजगार नहीं हैं।

2. पूर्णांकों के कारण हो सकता है कि आंकड़े योग से मेल न खाते हों।

**Disappearance of Phenobarbitone and Meprobamate Drugs from the market**

1262. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two vital drugs, phenobarbitone and meprobamate, have disappeared from shop shelves in many parts of the country following a mis-scheduling of these drugs by the authorities ;

(b) whether these two drugs were very low priced and are widely used for treating children suffering from high fever to protect them against brain convulsions which can be dangerous ; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the disappearance of these two vital drugs ?

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

(a) No, Sir. Many of the wholesalers of the two drugs are reported to be holding adequate stocks. Similarly, those of

the retailers who have separate licence under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules for Schedule 'X' drugs are also reported to have stocks of these drugs.

(b) Phenobarbitone is an anti-epileptic drug. Its price is controlled by Government. Meprobamate is a tranquilizer and is not price controlled.

(c) In view of the reply in (a) above, the question of disappearance of these two drugs does not arise.

**Trade Union Role in workers' education**

1263. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government consider Trade Union role vital in workers' education (Economic Times dated 20 October, 1983) ;

(b) if so, whether this policy and philosophy have been implemented in the field, and if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the details of Trade Unions and the number of workers who have been covered in the above work with details of Government's contribution and assessment of this new policy and programme ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Board for Workers' Education, sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, was set up in 1958 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, with a view to implement the Workers' Education Scheme. The Scheme aims at developing strong, united and more responsible trade unions who would ultimately take over the functions of Workers' Education. On the recommendations of the workers' Education Review Committee set up by the Government of India to review the Workers' Education Scheme in 1974, a larger representation has been given to the labour on the Central Board

for Workers Education and a trade union leader has been appointed as the Chairman of the C.B.W.E. The trade unions are also represented in the Governing Body and the Regional Advisory Committees in different States. Financial assistance is also provided to the Central Trade Union Organisations for setting up their own Workers' Education Institutes.

(c) Upto 31st March, 1983, 955 Trade Unions/Organisations had availed of the Grants-in-aid Scheme of the Board and the Grantees had trained 3,22,036 workers. The details are given in the attached statement. Since inception of the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 54.25 lakhs has been paid to Trade Unions/Associations. Consequent on the liberalisation of Grants-in-aid procedure after evolving different types of programmes and introduction of per diem allowance etc. the response from the Trade Unions for grants-in-aid from the Board has been increasing.

#### Statement

*Grants-in-aid to Trade Unions Association as on 31st March 1983*

Sl. No.	Organisations	No. of Union/ Institution	Total upto 31-3-82 from inception	Workers Trained up to end of March 1983.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Central Organisations</i>				
1.	Indian National Trade Union Congress.	284	1815033.25	87280
2.	All India Trade Union Congress.	111	808594.99	43958
3.	Hindi Mazdoor Sabha.	86	664198.87	48450
4.	United Trade Union Congress.	8	30071.05	2522
5.	National Labour Organisation.	16	195045.26	10344
6.	Hindi Mazdoor Panchayat.	15	38319.75	2415



1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh.	62	262157.73	8761
8.	Centre of Indian Trade Unions.	14	68963.53	2219
9.	National Front of Indian Trade Unions.	13	113388.87	9063
<i>National Federations</i>				
10.	All India Port and Dock Workers Federation.	3	33793.25	729
11.	All India Defence Employees Federation.	27	155289.04	7981
12.	All India Chemical and Pharmaceutical Employees Federation.	1	2109.75	83
13.	All India P and T Employees Federation	1	3177.00	225
14.	All India Railwaymen's Federation.	1	10189.20	324
15.	All India Electricity Employees Federation.	2	31112.88	1646
16.	Indian National Metal Workers Federation.	1	24404.40	374
17.	National Federation of Employees of the Govt. of India Printing and Stn. New Delhi.	1	4574.70	263
18.	All India Reserve Bank Workers Federation.	3	6415.50	84
19.	All India Medical and Health Employees Federation Calcutta.	1	603.00	40
20.	All India Insurance Employees Association.	3	14311.15	276
21.	All India Bank Employees Federation.	2	4595.00	148

1	2	3	4	5
22.	All India Federation of Educational Association.	1	162.80	80
23.	All India Confederation of Central Govt. Officers Assn.	1	1444.50	40
24.	All India Contonment Employees Federation,	1	3082.50	82
25.	General Insurance Employees Union Western Zone, Bombay.	1	3043.50	—
26.	L.P.F. (Labour Progressive Federation).	1	2524.50	16907
27.	State Level Federation.	54	186838.10	16967
28.	Independent Trade Unions.	197	771236.80	59809
29.	Educational Institutions.	15	62459.76	4993
30.	Other Bodies Registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1680.	30	167843.80	12871
<b>TOTAL :</b>		955	5425074.52	322036

**Non-Availability of Drugs for Hypertension and Epilepsy**

1264. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether vital drugs for hypertension and epilepsy have disappeared from the market in Delhi and elsewhere;

(b) whether supply of many essential drugs to NDMC hospitals for the treatment of dengue, typhoid, malaria and viral fever has been stopped by the NDMC Central Store because of their non-availability; and

(c) if so, what effective steps have been taken by Government to ensure

regular supply of vital drugs in the market as well as in the hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) and (c) The Monitoring Cell in my Ministry observed shortage of Aldoment, an anti-hypertensive formulation of M/s Merck Sharp & Dohme (MSD) in Delhi and other parts of the country. The reported shortage was on account of industrial relation problem in the factory of M/s Merck Sharp and Dohme. There is no reported shortage of anti-epileptic drugs. Phenobarbitone tablets are reportedly available in Super Bazaars, Cooperatives and other chemists who have complied with the requirements of Schedule 'X' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. These tablets are reportedly available with all the wholesalers.

On my Ministry's advice M/s IDPL and M/s Dey's Medical have rushed additional supplies of the equivalent anti-hypertensive product namely, Emdopa and Meldopa to the areas of reported shortages. To ensure continued availability of these drugs M/s IDPL have been given additional quantity of the bulk drug, Methyl Dopa and asked to keep a buffer stock of the formulation.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that the NDMC Central Store has sufficient stock of drugs and regular supply to hospitals and dispensaries is made according to their requirement.

#### Foreign Exchange Spent by Engineers India Limited

1265. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Engineers India Limited has spent more foreign exchange than it earned during the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such occurrences ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Advertisements of Products in Newspapers, Magazines, etc.

1266. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the advertisers do not give their postal addresses along with the advertise-

ments of their products in the newspapers, magazines, etc. thereby making it difficult for the public to correspond with them in case of need as it has been felt recently that the producers are marketing spurious stuff ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the advertisements give their full postal addresses with their advertisements ?

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

(b) and (c) Government does not have any control over the advertisements released by the private advertisers to newspapers. It is primarily for the advertisers and the newspaper industry to promote advertising ethics.

#### Arrear of Employers' Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund

1267. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

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

(a) whether there is a mounting arrear of employers' contribution to Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrear accrued till September 1983; and

(c) how many managements have been used against for misuse and misappropriation of Employees' Provident Fund during last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

**BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :**

(a) and (b) According to available information, a sum of Rs. 98.84 crores was due from employers (exempted as well as unexempted) on account of provident fund and other dues under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 as on 31-3-1983. Major part of these arrears relates to employers' contribution.

(c) The Provident Fund authorities have filed 2368 prosecutions under section 406/409 of I.P.C. for suspected misuse of provident fund dues upto March, 1983.

**मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाना**

1268. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित एल० पी० जी० की मात्रा कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इस शोधक कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित गैस का पूरा उपयोग किया जा रहा है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) जो गैस शोधक कारखाने में दिन रात जलती रहती है उसका व्यौरा क्या है, क्या उसे किसी प्रकार उपयोग में नहीं लाया जा सकता ;

(ख) इस शोधक कारखाने से पैदा हुए स्वास्थ्य के लिए खतरे को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ङ) कौन-कौन से उत्पाद और कितनी कितनी मात्रा में इस शोधक कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित अथवा शोधित होते हैं : और

(च) उन क्षेत्रों का क्या व्यौरा है जहाँ इन उत्पादों का वितरण किया जाता है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने में 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के पहले छः महीनों (अप्रैल से सितम्बर) में उत्पादित तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है :

(“000” मी. टनों में)

1982-83	47.6
1983-84	51.9

(अप्रैल से सितम्बर)

(ख) तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल० पी० जी०) के उत्पादन के बाद तेल शोधक कारखाने में उत्पादित लगभग सारी ईंधन गैस का प्रयोग संसाधन यूनियों/थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की भट्टियों में किया जाता है ।

(ग) तेल शोधक कारखाने में संकटकाल में बिजली के चले जाने आदि के दौरान दबाव से राहत के रूप में आग भड़काई जाती है ताकि छोड़ी जाने वाली गैस वातावरण में सुरक्षित रूप से जलाई जा सके । इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रारंभिक ज्वाला (पाइलट फ्लेम) को दिन रात जलता रखा जाता है ।

(घ) तेल शोधक कारखाने में प्रदूषण-नियंत्रण के पर्याप्त उपाय किये गये हैं ताकि तेल शोधक कारखाने में प्रदूषण के खतरों को बिल्कुल कम से कम किया जा सके ।

(ङ) 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के पहले छः महीनों (अप्रैल से सितम्बर तक) में साफ किये गये कच्चे तेल की मात्रा तथा उत्पादित उत्पादों की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है :

("000" मी० टनों में)

	1982-83	1983-84 (अप्रैल से सितम्बर) (लगभग)
साफ किया गया कूड	3843.7	2772.5
उत्पाद		
एल० पी० जी०	47.6	51.9
नेफ्था	457.5	369.7
एम० एस०	157.5	148.4
ए० टी० एफ०	100.0	56.1
एस० के०	503.9	398.9
एच० एस० डी०	1018.4	863.6
एल० डी० ओ०	30.5	24.0
एफ० ओ०	804.4	459.0
बिटुमन	37.8	69.4
एच० पी० एस० (हैवी पेट्रोलियम स्टाक)	434.6	186.0
सल्फर	0.1	0.8
आर० एफ० ओ० (रेजीड्युअल फ्यूल आयल)	—	2.3
जोड़ :	3610.3	2630.1

(च) मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने द्वारा जिन क्षेत्रों में पूर्ति की जाती है उनमें दिल्ली, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान का एक भाग शामिल हैं।

#### Financial Problem in Coal Companies

1270. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

expressed that the State Electricity Boards do not pay their dues worth Rs. 250/- crores immediately;

(b) whether the companies facing acute financial problems have to arrange at least Rs. 110/-crores immediately to pay labour wages arrears worked out under the new wage agreement ;

(c) if so, whether the companies have sought the intervention of the Department of Coal to impress upon the Electricity Boards to hasten payments; and

(a) whether the Coal companies have

(d) whether the Coal Secretary had

a meeting with State Electricity Boards in the month of October, 1983 and emphasised the need for a permanent solution to the payments problem ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) and (b) Approximately Rs. 182 crores were due from the power sector to Coal India Ltd. as on 30-9-83. This has affected the liquidity position of the coal companies including the need to meet the financial burden on account of the recent revision of wage.

(c) and (d) A meeting was taken by Secretary (Coal) on 29.9.83 to discuss the issues of payment of dues to coal companies by undertakings in the Power sector. It was inter-alia, decided in the meeting that coal companies and the undertakings in the power sector should enter into formal agreements, on the lines of the agreement already made with some power houses, which would provide for the procedure for joint sampling, the terms of payment for coal supplies and settlement of disputes in regard to such supplies.

#### **Steps Taken to Improve the Telecommunication Services**

1271. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stated that a number of steps have been taken to improve the telecommunication services which were below par during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details of the steps that have been taken to improve the telecommunication services ; and

(c) to what extent the steps initiated by Government have been proved helpful ?

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

(b) The following short term and long term steps are being taken :

- (i) Pressurisation of main cables.
- (ii) Laying of new cables duly pressurised.
- (iii) Providing protection to the underground cables by way of half ducts, wherever the depth of cable warrants this.
- (iv) Laying of new junction and primary cables in ducts.
- (v) Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed. This is to detect faults in the cables well in advance of Monsoon.
- (vi) Use of jelly filled cables in distribution cable network.
- (vii) Inspection of equipment in subscribers' premises.
- (viii) Replacement of aluminium wire by copper wire in subscribers' wiring.
- (ix) Use of drop wire instead of bare iron wire for subscriber loops.
- (x) Progressive introduction of electronic exchanges.
- (xi) Increasing use of digital radio system for inter-exchange junctions.
- (xii) Tightening of routines to be carried out for maintenance of exchanges.

(c) The above are being taken as long term measures and hence it is premature to expect complete improvement in a short time unless the full scheme is implemented.

However, the areas where the above steps have been taken, the telephone services have shown definite improvement.

**Apprehending Defaulting Employers who have Failed to Deposit PF Amounting to Rs. 100 Crores**

1272. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :  
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.  
PATEL :  
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :  
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

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

(a) how Government propose to apprehend defaulting employers who are yet to deposit about Rs. 100 crores of provident fund contributions by the workers;

(b) list of top twenty such defaulting employers;

(c) details of action initiated against them; and

(d) if no action has been initiated so far, by what time such action will be started ?

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

(a) The Employees' Provident Fund authorities are taking the following steps against the defaulting employers, for the realisation of outstanding dues :-

- (ii) Prosecutions are launched under Section 14 of the Act;
- (iii) First Information Reports are filed with the Police authorities under Section 406/409 IPC where considered necessary;
- (iv) Damages are levied on belated payments at graded rates in terms of Section 14B of the Act;
- (v) The courts are approached under Section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code to bind the accused employers for good conduct;
- (vi) wherever it is felt that the punishment awarded by lower Court is meagre and inadequate appeals are made to secure enhanced punishment;
- (vii) Defaults are brought to the notice of the Employees' Unions/Employers Organisations with the request to use their good offices for expediting payment.

*II—Exempted Establishments :*

- (i) Prosecution cases are launched under Section 14(2A) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;
- (ii) First Information Reports are filed with the Police authorities under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code, where necessary ;
- (iii) Penal interest at graded rates are charged on belated transfer of provident fund money ;
- (iv) Action is taken to cancel the exemption granted.

(b) and (c) The required information is as given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7094/83].

*I—Unexemption Establishments :*

- (i) Revenue recovery certificates are issued to the District Collectors in terms of Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;



(d) Does not arise.

**Automatisation of Changanacherry Telephone Exchange in Kerala**

1273. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the manual exchange into automatic exchange of Changanacherry, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) 2,000 lines electronic container exchange for Changanacherry has been ordered on M/s. Philips of Holland. The delivery of equipment is expected by middle of next year and commissioned by end 1984.

**Opening of new Post Offices in the Country**

1274. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given special emphasis in providing better communication facilities in rural areas during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the number of new Post Offices opened during the Sixth Plan both in rural and urban areas in the country;

(c) the number of post offices branch/sub head offices opened in different districts of Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Post Offices opened upto 31.10.83 are as follows :

Rural	Urban
5573	1073

(c) Post Offices opened upto 31.10.83

BOs	SOs	HOs
626	314	4

(d) Detail given in the attached statement.

**Statement**

	BOs	SOs	HOs
1. Bhopal	—	5	—
2. Vidisha	16	2	—
3. Raisen	7	1	—
4. Hoshangabad	29	2	—
5. Nar Singh Pur	3	1	—
6. Sagar	6	—	—
7. Damoh	5	1	—



	BOs	SOs	HOs
8. Chhatarpur	6	9	—
9. Tikamgarh	4	1	—
10. Panna	4	15	—
11. Bastar	4	15	1
12. Jubal Pur	21	1	—
13. Rai Pur	33	15	—
14. Durg	16	5	—
15. Rajnandgaon	5	—	—
16. Rai Garh	25	18	—
17. Ambika Pur	15	11	—
18. Bilas Pur	59	28	—
19. Shahdol	12	3	—
20. Sidhi	11	3	1
21. Rewa	12	6	—
22. Satna	4	2	—
23. Balaghat	10	18	—
24. Mandla	7	19	—
25. Seoni	7	11	—
26. Guna	18	7	—
27. Shiv Puri	16	3	—
28. Indore	9	3	—
29. Dhar	14	4	—
30. Dewas	10	—	—
31. Ujjain	19	9	—
32. Gwalior	8	4	1

	BOs	SOs	HOs
33. Shajapur	8	1	—
34. Datia	2	6	—
35. Mondsaur	32	13	—
36. Khandwa	13	4	—
37. Khargone	32	7	—
38. Chhindwara	18	5	—
39. Betul	10	2	—
40. Ratlam	15	15	—
41. Jhabua	17	3	—
42. Sehore	5	3	—
43. Raj Garh	—	—	—
44. Morena	14	5	—
45. Bhind	8	28	—
TOTAL	626	314	4

चालू वर्ष में राजस्थान की बिजली की जरूरत

1275. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :  
श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान को चालू वर्ष में वहां की बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता की तुलना में और कितनी बिजली की मांग है ; और

(ख) सरकार का विचार राजस्थान को वहां की मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से बिजली की शेष जरूरत को किस प्रकार पूरा करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) 1983-84 में राज-

स्थान की ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता 6380 मिलियन यूनिट होने का अनुमान है । राजस्थान की विद्युत की आवश्यकता निम्न-लिखित से पूरी की जाती है :—

(1) इसका अपना कोटा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र ;

(2) राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र ;

(3) भाखड़ा तथा व्यास प्रबंध बोर्ड कम्प-लैक्स, चम्बल घाटी जल विद्युत केन्द्र तथा सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में राजस्थान का भाग ;

(4) सिंगरौली सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में इसका हिस्सा ; और

(5) बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से सहायता । 1983-84 के दौरान राज्य में विद्युत की

उपलब्धता 5946 मिलियन यूनिट होने की आशा है। समग्र रूप से यह कमी लगभग 6.8 प्रतिशत है।

नेशनल फिल्म डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन  
द्वारा माफ किए गए ऋण

1276. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल फिल्म डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने जब से इसकी स्थापना हुई है जब से आज तक 125.37 लाख रुपये के ऋण माफ कर दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतनी अधिक धन-राशि को माफ करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन फिल्म निर्माताओं के नाम क्या

हैं जिनके ऋण न लौटा पाने के इतनी कारण बड़ी धनराशि माफ करनी पड़ी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) :  
(क) 1960-61 से लेकर 1981-82 तक की अवधि के दौरान, फिल्म वित्त निगम और राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने 125.37 लाख रुपये की राशि के ऋणों (ब्याज सहित) को डूबे ऋणों के रूप में बट्टे खाते में डाला है। तथापि, ऋणों को निर्माताओं से वसूल करने के प्रयास जारी हैं।

(ख) कारण ये हैं कि कुछ फिल्में निर्माताओं द्वारा मुकम्मल नहीं की जा सकी और अन्य फिल्मों से अपेक्षित राजस्व प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

क्रम संख्या	प्रोड्यूसर का नाम
1	2
1.	त्रिलोक जेटली
2.	चित्रा शारदा
3.	गजानन जागीरदार
4.	विदुषक
5.	जी० आर० ग्वालानी
6.	आर० आर० दवे
7.	बी० राधाकृष्णन
8.	सदाशिव जे० राव कवि
9.	बाम्बे मुविटोन
10.	बी० जी० पेढारकर
11.	रामचन्द्र ठाकुर
12.	राजन फिल्मस

1

2

13.	...	पी० पी० माहेश्वरी
14.	...	विश्व भारती फिल्म्स
15.	...	आकाश गंगा
16.	...	राज ऋषि
17.	...	एम० वी० कृष्णास्वामी
18.	...	यू० एन० प्रोडक्शन्स
19.	...	विमल राय पिकचर्स
20.	...	एस० मुखर्जी फिल्म सिंडिकेट
21.	...	चेतन आनन्द
22.	...	आर० नागेन्द्र राव
23.	...	दिबीत्री फिल्म्स
24.	...	फिल्मक्राफ्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
25.	...	सुधीर मुखर्जी
26.	...	एम० लक्ष्मीपति
27.	...	बासु चटर्जी
28.	...	अरुण कौल
29.	...	चित्र निकेतन
30.	...	जुल बेलानी
31.	...	गिरनार चित्रकला
32.	...	प्रेम कपूर
33.	...	रितु प्रोडक्शन्स
34.	...	काव्य चित्र
35.	...	एस० एस० राव
36.	...	रचना फिल्म्स
37.	...	रोचक पंडित
38.	...	आनन्द फिल्म्स
39.	...	रूप रेखा
40.	...	लुल्ला मनोहर
41.	...	राज मारबोजोस
42.	...	मणि कौल
43.	...	सुरेश सहगल
44.	...	अर्जुन देव रश्क
45.	...	ए० के० फिल्म्स
46.	...	कुमार साहनी
47.	...	गिरीश बंस

1

2

48.	...	निरंजन पटनायक
49.	...	अवतार कृष्ण कौल
50.	...	मृणाल सेन
51.	...	गिरीश रंजन
52.	...	समान्तर चित्र
53.	...	एम० सी० बिनायक
54.	...	आर० एस० बेदी
55.	...	प्रेम सिंह वर्मा

### उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करना

1277. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जुलाई, 1983 में  
भांसी, वाराणसी और इलाहाबाद सहित  
उत्तर प्रदेश के 16 शहरों में सितम्बर के  
अन्त तक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में  
घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस कार्य  
को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब  
तक चालू हो जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य  
मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य  
मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क)  
और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि  
के अन्त तक उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च शक्ति  
वाले चार और अल्प शक्ति वाले पन्द्रह  
ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया  
गया है। सभी प्रस्तावित केन्द्रों के लिए

उपकरणों के लिए आर्डर दे दिए गए हैं और  
अधिकांश मामलों में स्थानों का चयन कर  
लिया गया है। कार्यान्वयन का काम हाथ  
में ले लिया गया है और केन्द्रों के निर्धारित  
अवधि के अन्दर चालू हो जाने की  
उम्मीद है।

(ग) वाराणसी में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र  
के 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की  
उम्मीद है।

### Percentage of Villages Electrified in Andhra Pradesh

1278. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of  
ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of villages in  
Andhra Pradesh which have been elec-  
trified so far ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the  
Central Government to Andhra Pradesh  
for expansion of electrification programme  
during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI  
P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Out of  
a total of 27,221 census villages in  
Andhra Pradesh, 20,782 villages consti-  
tuting 76.34% have been electrified as  
on 30-9-83.

(b) During the year 1983-84, an outlay of 25.00 crores comprising of Rs 17.63 crores under the State Plan, Rs. 6.87 crores from Normal REC financing and Rs. 50.00 lakhs under Minimum Needs Programme has been approved for undertaking Rural Electrification Programme in Andhra Pradesh.

#### Reorganisation of Fertiliser Units

1279. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Times of India' of 19 July 1983 under the caption "Government bent upon Fertilizer Units Reorganisation"; and

(b) if so, the details of Government's proposals in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Administrative regrouping along with financial restructuring are some of the measures before the Government to tone up the Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation.

#### New Fertilizer Plants

1280. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :  
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :  
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set some new fertilizer plants in the country ;

(b) if so, their number and the location, estimated cost and capacity of each ;

(c) whether they will be on the technology to be imported for these plants ; and

(d) if so, the time by which these fertilizer plants will be commissioned and start production ?

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

(a) and (b) It is proposed to set up six new nitrogenous fertilizer plants based on the natural gas available off the West Coast. Requisite details of location, cost, capacity and time for commissioning are given below :—

Location	Estimated Cost	Annual Capacity
1	2	3
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
1. Bijayapur (Guna Distt.)	Each of these 6 plants is estimated	Each of these plants would have
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
2. Sawai Madhopur	to cost	ammonia
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
3. Jagdishpur (Sultanpur Distt.)	about Rupees 600	capacity of 445,500 tonnes

1	2	3
4. Aonla (Bareilly Distt.)	crores	equivalent to 3,41,000
5. Babrala (Badaun Distt.)		tonnes of nitrogen per
6. Shahjahanpur		annum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These plants are expected to be commissioned in a phased manner between 1986 and 1989.

#### Indian Succession Act

1281. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether provisions of the Succession Acts in India are implemented according to the Preamble of the Constitution ; and

(b) if not, whether Indian Succession Act is proposed to be annulled and substituted by a civil law, codified and implemented like any law, for all in the same manner, irrespective of religion, territory or sex ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The preamble to the Constitution merely embodies the philosophy and the ideology underlying the provisions of the Constitution and it is not the source of any power or limitation. The preamble to the Constitution has, therefore, a bearing on the implementation of laws only in the sense that no law should be implemented in a manner contrary to any provision of the Constitution and from this point of view, it would appear that the Succession Acts in India are being implemented according to the preamble to the Constitution. In any case Government does not propose to under-

take any legislation for providing for a uniform code of succession applicable to all in the same manner irrespective of religion, territory or sex. Such a code will involve alterations in the personal laws of the minority communities and it is the policy of the Government not to affect any change in the personal law of minority community unless the initiative therefor comes from the community itself.

#### Use of Videos on Commercial Basis

1282. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) Government's estimation as to how many Videos are being used on commercial basis in our country and the loss of entertainment tax per day ;

(b) Government's policy towards exhibiting films through Videos commercially ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the rural masses can now see films through Videos, wherever there are no theatres and also this will be one of the best self-employment scheme ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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



of cinema, excluding censorship, is a State subject and therefore exhibition of cinematograph films, including entertainment tax, comes under the purview of the State Government. Public exhibition of cinematograph films, and films on Video will have to be regulated by the State Governments under their laws.

(b) The Government have clarified that the public exhibition of Video will have to be regulated in the same manner as that of films covered under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. The Public exhibition of Video films shall, therefore, requires a censor certificate and the exhibitors will have to comply with all the requirements as stipulated by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under their laws.

(c) and (d) Government is aware that the Video technology has tremendous potential for entertainment as well as use in the formal educational field, in the field of social education, field publicity etc. At the moment, however, the Government is concerned at the increasing trend of Video Piracy through news paper reports as well as representations from the film industry. Unauthorised re-production and public exhibition of Video Films constitute infringement of the Copyright under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957 and, therefore, punishable. Government is considering suitable measures to tackle video piracy so as to allow a healthy growth of this medium.

**विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही**

1283. श्री भोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :  
श्री बापू साहिब पल्लेकर :  
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या विधि न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक राज्य

सरकारें केन्द्रीय विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**विधि न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्रो (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) :** (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किंग ऑफ़ भारत के विधि आयोग को केन्द्रीय विधियों के, जब कभी उसे निर्देश किया जाए या स्वप्रेरणा से, पुनरीक्षण और सरलीकरण की सिफारिश करनी होती है। ये सिफारिशें साधारणतया केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों की बाबत होती हैं, जिनका कार्यान्वित करना केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राज्य सरकारें भी राज्य विधियों के पुनरीक्षण और पुनर्विलोकन के लिए राज्य विधि आयोग नियुक्त करती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Complaints regarding misuse of T.V. and A.I.R. for partisan political ends**

1284. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from various levels through various agencies and on various occasions regarding misuse of Government controlled mass media for partisan poli-

tical ends through T.V. and A.I.R. in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it has also been stated that disproportionately more time had been given on T.V. and A.I.R. to the Ruling Party as compared to Opposition Parties in the country ;

(c) how does it compare during the last three years, i.e., 1-1-1980 to 31-10-1983 ; and

(d) whether Government propose to adopt some criteria in giving equal time to each political party on T.V. and A.I.R., and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Such complaints are at times received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) This information is not available in any compiled form nor can it be compiled in a reasonable time since the labour involves scrutiny of nearly 3 lakh news bulletins. Coverage to the activities of the political parties are given only on the basis of their news value. Since parties in Opposition are many, cumulatively, they would appear to obtain the corresponding coverage. Adequate news policy guidelines for the two media already exist. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, lay down that in reporting political matters both the media would be guided by objectivity and fair play. Besides, due representation of differing view points should be the aim. Both the media follow these guidelines scrupulously.

Except for election broadcasts, there is no allocation of time as such for political parties.

Vacation of Flats taken on lease by  
Indian Oil Corporation for their  
officers

1285, SHRI G.M. BANATWALA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation have taken some flats on lease in Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi for residence of their Officers ;

(b) if so, what is the period of lease and whether these flats have been vacated on the conclusion of the lease ;

(c) how many flats have been vacated at the expiry of lease period and in how many cases, the lease period has been extended ;

(d) whether it is not obligatory on the part of Corporation to vacate the flats on expiry of lease ;

(e) in how many cases the request has been received from the land lords for vacation of the flats for their own use and the action taken thereon ; and

(f) whether any guidelines have been laid down for vacation of these flats and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The initial lease period of the flats taken on lease by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited in Old Rajinder Nagar ranges from one year to three years. Four flats have been vacated on the conclusion of the lease period and in ten cases lease period has been extended under the terms of lease deed agreements.

(d) Legally, this is not obligatory.

(e) and (f) In five cases request has been received and in two of them flats have been vacated by the Corporation. Other requests are being examined by the

Corporation in light of the Industry guidelines, a copy of which is enclosed, as statement.

### Statement

#### *Guidelines for release of flats*

##### *Part-A*

I. Based on the number of flats acquired or constructed after 31st December 1982, in the Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad the oil companies may consider the release of leased flats with them to the landlords on the following basis :

- (a) The leases or renewals thereof, for the existing flats have expired. The oil company would not refuse release of flats, only on the ground that the take-over Acts or the Rent Control and Tenancy Acts permit continuance of the leases.
- (b) The request for the release of flats has been received from the landlord for his own use, or for the use of his children (dependent or otherwise) for which the owner will be required to give an affidavit and a special mention will be made in the affidavit that if, at any time, the owner gives the flat on rental for the next three years after the release, he will offer the flat to the Corporation; the flat must have been owned by the landlord for a minimum period of five years at the time of release.
- (c) Such releases will be restricted to the extent of 25% of the new accommodation acquired or constructed or the existing leased accommodation, whichever is less.
- (d) All requests for the release of flats under these guidelines will be placed before the Board for its consideration and decision.

(e) The release of the flats will only be considered when the efforts to persuade the landlord to sell the flat at a mutually accepted price or the offer of enhanced rent, have proved infructuous. However, the company must decide the matter within a period of 2 months from the date of required for the release of flat.

- (f) Where the parties have filed legal suits in a Court of law for the vacation of leased flats, these would continue to be defended by the Corporation. However, subject to other conditions being satisfied, the flat can be released, if the landlord agrees in writing to withdraw the case.

##### *Part-B*

- (a) In case of person retiring from Government or Semi-Government service as well as needy widows with dependent children, flat should be released provided it is required for his/her own use and that the flat in question was owned by him/her before it was leased out to the company and not afterwards. Persons retiring from service mentioned above would mean persons applying within one year from the due date of retirement. The company would take steps to release the flats within a maximum period of 3 months from the date of application.
- (b) For release of flats under this part, the company would be permitted to hire another flat in place of the flat released.

II. In case of flats in cities other than those mentioned at (I) for which lease have expired or would shortly expire, the company would insist on a one year's notice from the owners regardless of the term of lease, by which time efforts should be made to find out alternative accommodation.

**Upgradation of medium wave transmitters**

1286. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :—

(a) whether a major thrust was proposed to be laid on upgrading the power of medium wave transmitters converting auxiliary centres to full stations, setting up new stations, provision of a powerful short-wave transmitter for the North-Eastern Region, pilot scheme for local radio broadcasting and strengthening of the External Services ; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made to achieve the planned targets and the reasons for shortfall in targets, if any?

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

(b) The power of medium-wave transmitters at 12 centres is proposed to be upgraded to the level of 100/200/300 KW each and 12 new stations including six local radio stations of 1 KW MW each are proposed to be set up. Auxiliary centres at seven places are also proposed to be upgraded. One of the transmitters to be upgraded and three new radio stations will be in places in the North-East Region. Besides these, a 50 KW SW transmitter with Studio facilities has also been approved for providing an integrated service for the North-East Region.

For consolidation and strengthening of External Services, two transmitters of 250 KW SW will be added at Aligarh and another two transmitters of 500 KW SW will be installed at Bangalore.

All the upgradation work is expected to be completed in 1984/85. The new Radio Stations are expected to be commissioned during 1985-86, except one which is likely to be commissioned in December, 1983

and another in 1986-87. The new transmitters for External Services are likely to be installed in June, 1985 in Aligarh and in June, 1986 in Bangalore.

There has been some shortfall in target realisation ; this is attributable to delay in acquisition of sites and of transmitter equipment.

**बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों के व्यापार में वृद्धि परन्तु लाभान्श में कमी**

1287. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बापू साहिब पखलेकर :

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 अक्तूबर 1983 के 'इकानामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है कि जहां बड़े व्यापारिक घरानों की कम्पनियों की बिक्री आदि में, वर्ष 1982-83 में वृद्धि हुई है वहीं उनके लाभान्श में कमी आयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कम्पनियों की गतिविधियों की जांच की है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन कम्पनियों के लेखे की लेखा परीक्षा करवाई है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी खाजाद) :

(क) से (ग) हां, श्रीमान जी, वह समाचार

जो दिनांक 5.10.1983 के "इकानामिक टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित हुआ था, उस पर सरकार का ध्यान गया है। समाचार में दिये गये विश्लेषण के अनुसार जिसमें केवल 55 पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों (तीन बड़े घरानों टाटा, बिड़ला और मफतलाल से सम्बन्धित 127 कम्पनियों में से) को लिया गया है, उनमें वर्ष 1981-82 में 64.5 करोड़ रु० से लाभांश अदायगियों के 3.8 प्रतिशत से वर्ष 1981-83 में 67.0 करोड़ रु० की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। अनुवर्ती अवधि के दौरान इन कम्पनियों की बिक्री की बढ़ोतरी का 5.7 प्रतिशत के ठीक क्रम में उल्लेख किया गया है। इस प्रकार से यह देखा जा सकता है कि यद्यपि, लाभांश अदायगियों में बढ़ोतरी बिक्री में बढ़ोतरी के ठीक अनुपात में नहीं है, अतः 1982-83 की अवधि में लाभांश की दर में सामान्य रूप से इन्कारी नहीं है। किसी भी रूप में, लाभांश हमेशा परिवर्तनशील कारणों जैसे क्रय लागत, प्रतियोगिता के स्तर पर बिक्री मूल्यों, जो समय की विशेषताओं के अनुसार मुख्य है, आदि से सम्बंधित नहीं होता है।

कम्पनी द्वारा लाभांश की घोषणा, से मूल रूप से शेयरधारियों द्वारा जो उनकी वार्षिक महा सभा की बैठक में अन्तों के साथ-साथ उपलब्धता वितरणयोग्य लाभों तथा अपनी खुद की व्यापारिक आवश्यकताओं के लिये लोगों के ग्रहण करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में आन्तरिक निर्णय लिये जाने का मामला है, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 ना तो कम्पनी द्वारा लाभांश की कोई न्यूनतम राशि की घोषणा, ना ही उस दर पर जिस पर लाभांश की घोषणा की जा सके, की व्यवस्था करता है। तदनुसार इन कम्पनियों की गतिविधियों में जांच करने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होना चाहिए।

(घ) कम्पनी अधिनियम, के उपलब्धों के अन्तर्गत लेखा परीक्षकों की नियुक्ति कम्पनियों के शेयरधारियों द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक महासभा की बैठक में किया जाना अपेक्षित है और कम्पनियों के लेखाओं की इन लेखा परीक्षकों द्वारा लेखा परीक्षा की जाती है, भारत सरकार द्वारा इनकी लेखा परीक्षा नहीं कराई जाती है।

#### Non-Availability of vital drugs for Hypertension

1288. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the hypertension patients in the Capital and elsewhere are having a hard time for the past several weeks because the vital drugs has disappeared from the market ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to make these vital drugs available ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps to be taken so that the artificial scarcity is not created further ?

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

(a) to (d) There was temporary shortage of Methyl Dopa Tablets due to industrial relation problem in the factory of M/s. Morck, sharp and Dohme, the manufacturers of Aldomet Tablets. However, on instructions from my Ministry IDPL increased the production of the equivalent drug namely Emdopa and rushed supplies to Delhi and other parts of the country. The market availability of the drug has improved considerably and a close watch is being kept on the situation to ensure that there is no shortage.

### States cleared for Mini/Micro Hydel Projects

1289. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have obtained clearance for installing mini/micro hydel units ;

(b) the details of their projects together with the dates when clearance has been given ;

(c) whether any or all of these States have already taken steps towards the final implementation of the schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) Power schemes costing less than Rs. 1 crore do not require statutory clearance of Central Electricity Authority and can be taken up for construction by the State Governments. However, at the specific request of the Planning Commission, the Central Electricity Authority have been examining schemes costing less than Rs. 1 crore in the case of Union Territories and the States of North Eastern region except Meghalaya and Assam. Details of the micro/small hydroelectric schemes including schemes costing less than Rs. 1 crore in North-Eastern region cleared by CEA as also by the Planning Commission for implementation since 1976 are given in attached statement-I and statement-II gives the state-wise position of micro/small hydel schemes under construction.

### Statement

*Statement showing the clearance of Micro/Mini/Small Hydro-Electric Scheme by CEA and Planning Commission*

Name of Scheme	State	Installed capacity (No. x MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Date of Approval by CEA.	Date of clearance by Planning Commission.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>'A' Scheme Costing more than Rs. One Crore.</i>					
Andhra	H.P.	3x5	974.23	17-1-76	21-9-76
Binwa	H.P.	3x2	432.29	4-3-76	**21-9-76
Rongtong	H.P.	4x0.5	281.00	12-8-76	21-9-76
Thirot	H.P.	3x1	434.50	24-6-81	1-5-82
Baner	H.P.	2x3	720.46	24-6-81	10-9-81
Gaj	H.P.	3x3.5	1286.00	17-3-82	1-5-82
Abohar Canal St. I (Daudhar)	Punjab	3x0.525	275.00	11-3-83	3-6-83
Small Hydel Stations at Anoopgarh Branches of Rajasthan Canal	Rajasthan	6x1.5	650.70	19-3-80	23-6-80
Eastern Gandak Canal	Bihar	3x5	1740.00	11-3-83	9-6-83

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ukai Left Bank Canal	Gujarat	2x2.5	305.30	2-11-76	9-2-77
Maharani Micro Hydel Scheme	Tripura	2x0.5	167.00	28-3-81	6-8-81
Lower Bhawani Dam	T.N.	4x2	625.84	24-6-81	28-8-81
Pykara Dam	T.N.	1x2	148.50	24-6-81	28-8-81
Vaigai Dam	T.N.	2x3	396.50	24-6-81	28-8-81
Serlui-A	Mizoram	1x0.5 +2x0.25	102.62	26-11-81	3-6-82
Nungsongkhong	Manipur	3x.05	158.85	23-8-82	28-4-83
Khuga	Manipur	3x0.5	123.00	11-3-83	28-7-83

*'B' Scheme Costing less than Rs. One Crore.*

Yambung Nallah	Ar. Pradesh	2x0.5	72	30-11-80	12-1-81
Lokchao	Manipur	2x0.2	87.47	14-9-82	27/31-1-83
Gelnel	Manipur	2x0.2	66.16	1-10-82	30-4-83

### Statement-II

#### *Small Hydro Stations under construction*

S. No.	Name of the States/UT's	No. of Station	Aggregate Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4

#### *Northern Region*

1.	Haryana	—	—
2.	Himachal Pradesh	7	42,750
3.	Punjab	1	1,575
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	10,175
5.	Rajasthan	2*	9,000
6.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2,200
7.	Chandigarh	—	—

#### *Western Region*

1.	Gujarat	1	5,000
2.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—
3.	Maharashtra	1	1,000
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—

#### *Southern Region*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Karnataka	1	9,000



1	2	3	4
3.	Kerala	—	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	4	17,000
5.	Lakshadweep	—	—
6.	Pondicherry	—	—
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
1.	Bihar	1	15,000
2.	D.V.C.	—	—
3.	Orissa	—	—
4.	Sikkim	—	—
5.	West Bengal	2	2,000
<i>North Eastern Region</i>			
1.	Assam	1	1,000
2.	Manipur	7	6,400
3.	Meghalaya	—	—
4.	Nagaland	1	1,000
5.	Tripura	2	1,010
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	4,105
7.	Mizoram	1	1,000
8.	Neepco	—	6
TOTAL :		55**	1,29,221

Note : The above compilation has been made based on the information received from States/UT's. The above stations includes these stations costing less than Rs. One Crore.

#### Allocation for Mini/Micro Hydel Units

1290. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :  
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have approached the planning commission for special allocation for financing mini/micro hydel units in different States ;

(b) if so, whether the planning commission has agreed to the proposal ; and

(c) the agency through which the proposed assistance will be distributed and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission had been approached to make a provision of Rs. 100 crores for funding of small hydro electric projects during the Sixth Plan period. It was proposed to channel these funds through Rural Electrification Corporation. The Planning Commission had intimated that in view of the difficult resource situation it was not possible to consider any additional allocation for the development of micro/small hydro electric schemes. The Planning Commission have again been approached to reconsider the matter.

### उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार

1291. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की वर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्षमता में विस्तार के समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) वर्तमान क्षमता में वृद्धि कब से नहीं की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) उज्जैन एक्सचेंज की मौजूदा क्षमता 2400 लाइनों की है।

(ख) उज्जैन के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्य/विस्तार कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार है :

(एक) 1983-84 में +600 लाइनें (2400—3000)

(दो) 1984-85 में +300 लाइनें (3000—3300)

(ग) फरवरी, 1980 में पहले 300 लाइनों (2100—2400) का विस्तार किया गया था। तभी से इसकी क्षमता में स्वचन उपस्कर की कमी के कारण वृद्धि नहीं हो पाई है।

### नीमच और रतलाम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार

1292. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या

संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नीमच और रतलाम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) नीमच : हस्तचल एक्सचेंज का 720 से 800 लाइनों में विस्तार करने का कार्य मार्च 1984 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

रतलाम : हस्तचल एक्सचेंज का 1560 से 1680 लाइनों में वर्ष 1984 के दौरान विस्तार करने का कार्य किए जाने की संभावना है क्योंकि इमारत में इसके लिए अपेक्षित स्थान तैयार किया जा रहा है।

### भोपाल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार

1293. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भोपाल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की वर्तमान क्षमता, प्रतीक्षा सूची और विस्तार कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : भोपाल सिटी में 31.10.1983 को टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता प्रतीक्षा-सूची तथा 1983-84 का विस्तार कार्यक्रम नीचे दिया गया है :

क्रम सं०	एक्सचेंज का नाम	वर्तमान क्षमता	चालू कनेक्शन	प्रतीक्षा सूची और ई. टी. विशेष	1983-84 सामान्य	1983-84 विस्तार कार्यक्रम
1.	सिटी एम ए एक्स-1	4500	4263	50	76 821	1500
2.	अरेरा एम ए एक्स-1	5100	4793	479	157 857	300
3.	बेरागढ़ एम ए एक्स-0	300	278	शून्य	3 41	शून्य

**Upward Revision of prices of Vitamin 'C'**

1294. **SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA** : Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the one hand Government have revised upwards the prices of vitamin 'C' having lost the ground in the High Court which allowed M/s. Sarabhai to maintain their claim and thereby the prices of the vitamin 'C' manufactured by other companies also have been revised upwards whereas on the other hand the prices of the multi-vitamins manufactured by them have been unilaterally slashed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such double standards ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH)** : (a) and (b) The price of Vitamin 'C' Plain and Coated earlier fixed by the Government for M/s Sarabhai M. Chemicals and M/s Jayant Vitamins Limited took into consideration the costs of the year 1979 which were updated for escalation in the cost of major raw materials upto August 1980. Since both the manufacturers had made various representations for updating of the costs and revision of the price, Government have, therefore, revised the prices of Vitamin 'C' w.e.f. 26th September, 1983. This revision has been allowed keeping in view the increases in the costs.

The prices of the multi-vitamin formulations have been fixed as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979. The majority of the multivitamin formulators were marketing their multi-vitamin formulations at prices not exceeding the prices applied for by them under paragraph 14(3) of the above mentioned Order. The prices applied for by the companies being generally higher than the prices to be fixed under the DPCO 1979, the fixation of prices by the Government resulted in reduction. The

question of adopting 'double standards', therefore, does not arise.

**डी० ई० एस० यू० के बिलों की जांच सम्बन्धी समिति की रिपोर्ट**

1295. **श्री राम बिलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री डी० ई० एस० यू० तथा एन० डी० एम० सी० द्वारा बिल बनाने के बारे में 26 जुलाई, 1983 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 286 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी. ई. एस. यू. के अधिकारियों के बिजली के बिलों के संबंध में नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर)** : (क) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अनुसार मामले की संस्थान के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला न्यून-तम वेतन**

1296. **श्री राम बिलास पासवान** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार

तथा कुछ राज्य सरकारें अपने कर्मचारियों को कुछ श्रेणियों को न्यूनतम वेतन से कम वेतन देती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमित कर्मचारी न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्ध के अंतर्गत नहीं आते हैं। अतः उन्हें न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों से कम मजदूरी के भुगतान का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। दिहाड़ी के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी से कम मजदूरी भुगतान किए जाने के कुछ मामले ध्यान में लाए गए हैं। ऐसे मामलों को उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाया गया है।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों से कम मजदूरी के भुगतान के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन, अधिकांश रोजगारों के लिए राज्य सरकारें संबंधित सरकारें हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल उन अनुसूचित रोजगारों के सम्बन्ध में समुचित सरकार है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्राधिकरण या रेलवे प्रशासन या खान, तेल क्षेत्र या बड़े पतन या केन्द्रीय अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित किसी निगम के अधीन या द्वारा किए जाने वाले अनुसूचित रोजगार हैं। न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरें केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, के कर्मचारियों को लागू होते हैं, जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन आने वाले

किसी अनुसूचित रोजगार में नियोजित हैं। जहां तक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र का संबंध है, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के उल्लंघनों की, जिसमें न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के कम भुगतान के मामले भी शामिल हैं, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध तंत्र द्वारा जांच की जाती है और कानून के उपबंधों के अनुसार उपयुक्त उपचारी कार्यवाही की जाती है। ऐसे तंत्र राज्यों में भी विद्यमान हैं।

#### Progress of renewable sources of energy

1297. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in finding out renewable sources of energy in the country ; and

(b) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Intensive efforts in research and development, demonstration and extension of renewable sources of energy are being made by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Under the large scale programme for Family Size Biogas Plants, about one lakhs units have been installed in the country during the last three years. Under country-wise field trial/demonstration programmes, a number of renewable energy systems such as (i) solar thermal devices for water heating, timber seasoning, crop drying, distillation ; (ii) solar photovoltaic systems for water pumping, lighting, communication sets, television, radio ; (iii) wind mills for water pumping, and (iv) energy plantations have been set up and the programme is being expanded. A few industries have started production and marketing of some renewable energy systems. Under the subsidy scheme for solar cookers, a large number of solar cookers have been sold. The department is also supporting R and D in chemical sources of energy, ocean energy, geothermal energy and small hydro power.

**Price fixation of multi vitamin formulations**1298. **SHRI K.A. RAJAN :****SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :****SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :**

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

(a) whether Government had issued an order fixing a mark up at 60 per cent on multivitamin formulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the prices of multi-vitamins have been reduced by the drug companies in compliance with the order ;

(d) whether any of the vitamin products, are in short supply, if so, the details in this regard ;

(e) whether Government propose to review the pricing policy for multi-vitamins in the light of developments that have taken place on this issue ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not reviewing the above policy?

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

(a) and (b) Government have passed the Orders under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 w.e.f. 12th August, 1983 revising the prices of multi-vitamin formulations after allowing a mark-up of 60% on the ex-factory cost to the manufacturers.

(c) Yes, Sir. Several manufacturers of multi-vitamin formulations have already reduced the prices and sent to the Government amended price lists.

(d) No shortage of multi-vitamin formulations have been reported.

(e) and (f) The Government Orders revising the prices of multi-vitamin formu-

lations are in accordance with the procedures and policies and the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. As there is no separate Pricing Policy for multi-vitamins alone, the question of its review does not arise. Some drug companies have, however, sought review of the prices of their multi-vitamin formulations, and these are considered on merits.

**Performance of Thermal and Hydel Sector during 1983-84**

1299. **SHRI K.A. RAJAN :** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of both the thermal and hydel sectors has deteriorated during 1983-84 as compared to that of the last year ;

(b) if so, the details of the performance of the power projects, both thermal and hydel, month-wise during the year so far and how does it compare with that of the last year during the same period ; and

(c) the reasons for the poor performance ?

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

(a) and (c) The total energy generation in the country during April to October, 1983, was 79034 MU, as against 76480 MU during the corresponding period of last year. Monthwise details about thermal, nuclear and hydel generation during April to October in 1982 and 1983 are given in attached statement. Hydel generation depends on monsoon conditions prevailing in various parts of the country.

**Statement***Month-wise all India generation during April-October 1982 and 1983*

Month	Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	Total
(Fig. in MU)				
April, 1982	6615	176	3864	10655
1983	7335	234	3238	10807
May, 1982	6588	166	3941	10695
1983	7435	257	3495	11187
June, 1982	6459	84	3981	10524
1983	7178	268	3261	10707
July, 1982	6516	128	4502	11146
1983	6627	244	4389	11260
Aug., 1982	5930	164	4982	11076
1983	6321	297	4949	11567
Sept., 1982	6645	210	4437	11292
1983	5976	343	5202	11521
Oct., 1982	6645	210	4437	11292
1983	6650	378	4957	11985
April—				
Octo., 1982	44721	1037	30722	76480
1983	47522	2021	29491	79034

**राजस्थान के विद्युतीकृत गांव**

1300. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का विचार है और क्या योजना के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया

जाएगा, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) जिन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है उनमें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितने नल-कूपों को बिजली का कनेक्शन दिया गया और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने नलकूपों को बिजली का कनेक्शन देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था, क्या इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य को

प्राप्त कर लिया जाएगा ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :  
(क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में राजस्थान में 7576 गांवों के

विद्युतीकरण और 1.75 लाख सिंचाई पम्प सेटों/ट्यूबवैलों के ऊर्जित किए जाने को परिकल्पना है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य और उक्त अवधि के दौरान उपलब्धि नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
<b>(1) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण</b>		
1980-81	2100	1284
1981-82	1610	1092
1982-83	1250	1103
<b>(2) पम्प सेटों का ऊर्जन</b>		
1980-81	30,000	24,839
1981-82	32,045	25,501
1982-83	25,000	10,814

राजस्थान राज्य के लिए वर्ष 1983-84 के कार्यक्रम में 1306 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण और 9730 सिंचाई पम्पसेटों/ट्यूबवैलों के ऊर्जा की परिकल्पना है। वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान गांवों के विद्युतीकरण और पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन के कार्यक्रम को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

उपलब्धियों में कमी मुख्य रूप से विद्युत की उपलब्धता पर्याप्त न होने और कुछ क्षेत्रों में उप-पोषण तार-जाल की कमी होने के कारण है।

यद्यपि छठी योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गांवों के विद्युतीकरण और पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन की उपलब्धि में कमियां रही हैं, लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

#### Import of Low-Power TV Transmitters

1301. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing Low-powered T.V. transmitters in near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for import ?

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



facture and supply of 112 Low Power Transmitters being set up under the TV expansion plan, have been placed on the public sector undertakings viz., M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. and M/s Gujarat Communications & Electronics Ltd.

#### Manufacture of Technical Grade Pesticides

1302. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent granted for manufacturing various technical grade pesticides during the last two years i.e. 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) details of each letter of intent ;

(c) the number of companies pre-

sently manufacturing Endosulfan technical material ; and

(d) their names, production capacity and actual production achieved during the last three years ?

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

(a) The number of letters of intent issued for the manufacture of various technical grade pesticides during 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 15-11-1983) was 3 and 12 respectively.

(b) A statment is attached.

(c) At present only two companies are manufacturing Endosulfan technical on commercial scale.

(d) Details are as follows :

Name	Production capacity (Tonnes)	Actual	Production	(Tonnes)
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Upto Sept. '83
1. Bharat Pulvering Mills Ltd.	1200	152	328	259
2. Excel Industries Ltd.	1200	986	1770	1182

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. are also setting up a project for manufacture of Endosulfan Technical, which is in the

final stage of implementation. They have started trial production.

## Statement

Statement Showing Letters of Intent Issued to Various Parties for Manufacture of Pesticides Technical During 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Upto 15th Nov. 1983)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Letter of Intent No. & Date	Item	Capacity	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
1982-83					
1.	M/s. Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd. Pune.	452(82) 5-7-82	Ethepon	50 TPA	Roha, Maharashtra
2.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.	579(82) 4-8-82	Phosalone Methamidophos Acephate	200 TPA 100 TPA 100 TPA	Backward area in Gujarat
3.	M/s. Gujarat Insecticides Ltd., Ahmedabad.	186(83) 18-3-83	Fenvalerate	200 TPA	Gujarat State
1983-84					
4.	M/s. Bharat Pulvering Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	219(83) 6-4-83	Cypermethrin/ Permethrin	100 TPA	Thane, Maharashtra
5.	M/s. May & Baker India Ltd., Bombay.	215(83) 2-4-83	Isoproturon	400 TPA	Nandesari, Distt. Baroda in Gujarat
6.	M/s. United Phosphorous Ltd., Bombay.	206(83) 28-3-83/2-4-83	Fenvalerate	150 TPA	Vapi in Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	M/s. Vardhan Ltd., Calcutta.	281(83) 22-4-83	Monocrotophos	150 TPA	Ankaleshwar, Gujarat.
8.	M/s. Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd., Pune.	355(83) 25-5-83	Atrazine & Simazine	50 TPA 50 TPA	Roha, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra.
9.	M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Bombay.	412(83) 16-6-83	Cypermethrin	150 TPA	Maharashtra.
10.	M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta	410(83) 16-6-83	Permethrin/ Cypermethrin	100 TPA	Tamil Nadu
11.	M/s. BASF India Ltd., Bombay.	413(83) 15-6-83	Cypermethrin	40 TPA	Maharashtra
12.	M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Bombay.	411(83) 16-6-83	Fenvalerate	100 TPA	Backward area in Punjab
13.	M/s. Decachem Ltd., (Mr. S. James Fredrick) Madras.	419(83) 20-6-83	Decamethrin	20 TPA	Backward area in Uttar Pradesh
14.	M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi.	511(83) 6-8-83	Oxycarboxin	50 TPA	Rasayani, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra.
15.	M/s. Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd., Pune.	567(83) 22-8-83	captan Captafol	75 TPA 75 TPA	Roha, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra.

**More Facilities to Employees of Extra  
Departmental Posts and Telegraphs  
Department**

1303. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to give more facilities to employees of extra departmental of Posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how many E.D. Employees are working as on date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A proposal to set up a Committee to review the wage structure and other service conditions to ED Agents in P&T Department is under consideration.

(c) The number of DED employees as on 31-3-83 was approximately 2,94,000.

**Construction of Departmental Buildings  
for Post Offices in the Hilly  
Region of U.P.**

1304. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices in the hill region of Uttar Pradesh which have no departmental buildings ;

(b) the total amount that is paid towards the rent of above post offices buildings ; and

(c) whether his Ministry is considering to construct departmental buildings for each of the Post Offices working in the Tehsil Headquarters of the U.P. Hills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) 41 post offices in hill region of Uttar Pradesh do not have departmental buildings.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Because of resource constraints and non-availability of Land it is not possible to construct departmental buildings for all the post offices working in Tehsil headquarters of the U.P. Hills.

**राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र विकास निगम द्वारा  
चलचित्रों के निर्माण हेतु ऋण**

1305. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र विकास निगम द्वारा चलचित्रों के निर्माण हेतु अब तक कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऋणों की समय पर वसूली हो रही है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऋण की ऐसी कितनी राशि है जिसकी समय पर वसूली नहीं हो रही है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाने का विचार किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकाजुन) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1983 तक फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए 405.89 लाख ₹० की राशि के ऋण दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) निर्माताओं से ऋण/

ब्याज की वसूली हमेशा समय पर नहीं होती। 77.23 लाख रुपये की राशि के ऋण उपयुक्त रूप से समय पर अर्थात् प्रथम ऋण के भुगतान की तारीख से 2 वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर या फिल्म की प्रथम रिलीज की तारीख से 30 दिन की समाप्ति पर इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, नहीं मिले।

(घ) जब भी वापस किए जाने वाला ऋण समय पर नहीं मिलता, राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम दोषी निर्माताओं के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू करता है। जिन मामलों में निर्माताओं को दिवालिया घोषित कर दिया गया है, उनमें निगम फिल्म का दूरदर्शन के माध्यम से प्रदर्शन सहित वाणिज्यिक और गैर वाणिज्यिक सकिटों पर उपयोग करके बकाया ऋणों को वसूल करने की कोशिश करता है।

#### Power Transmission Falls Short of Sixth Plan Targets

1306. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether power transmission has fallen far short of the Sixth Plan targets ;

(b) if so, reasons for the shortfalls and actual commissioning of 400 KVA, lines till August, 1983 and also between August, 1983 to 31st October, 1983 ; and

(c) whether it will be possible for Government to achieve the plan targets ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Working Group on Power set up by the Planning Commission in 1980 to frame recommendations for formulation of the Sixth Plan had made certain projections of transmission lines and sub-stations at various voltages required during the

plan period, for which a plan outlay of Rs. 9858 crores (based on 1979-80 prices) for T&D) was recommended. However, in view of the overall availability of resources and discussions with the States, the Planning Commission could allocate only Rs. 5426 crores for T&D. For this reduced allocation, Planning Commission did not fix any targets for transmission lines.

(b) There are several reasons for the shortfall in achieving the projections made by the Working Group on Power. These are :

- (i) financial constraints arising from inadequate allocation, escalation in prices, poor financial liquidity of State Electricity Boards, etc.
- (ii) shortage occurring from time to time in the availability of key inputs such as steel sections required for towers, cement, insulators, E.C. grade aluminium for conductors, etc.,
- (iii) division of funds allocated for T&D Works to other sectors by the States.
- (iv) law and order problems in some areas with resultant slowing down of works and reluctance on the part of the contractors to take up works.
- (v) delays in obtaining permission for laying T&D lines through reserved forests and mining areas.
- (vi) difficulties in the timely acquisition of land, etc.

Another important factor which has affected the progress of the transmission lines is the reluctance on the part of State Governments/State Electricity Boards to construct inter-state transmission lines

unless these resulted in immediate benefit to them.

Up to August, 1983, 1,976 cct. kms. of 400 kv line and 10,330 cct. kms of 220 kv lines have been completed. An additional 96 cct. kms. of 220 kv lines have also been completed between 1st August, 1983 and 31st October, 1983.

(c) In spite of the various constraints, particularly the low allocation made for T&D Works in the Sixth Plan, no effort is being spared to speed up the programme.

**Proposal to Introduce Five Day Week  
and Round the Clock Operations in  
Industries**

1307. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the move to introduce a five day week and round the clock operations in all industries, has not found favour with the Labour Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the main reasons behind it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) A paper containing the various aspects of working of the industrial units round the clock and five days a week to improve productivity prepared by the National Productivity Council was to be discussed in a Tripartite Meeting on Productivity scheduled to be held on the 26th October, 1983. As the scheduled meeting could not be held, no final conclusion has been reached on the matter.

**Allotment of Gas Agencies to Scheduled  
Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

1308. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also entitled to have gas agencies against the general quota ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes granted gas agencies during the last three years, particularly in the State of Gujarat ;

(c) whether there is any ban to grant Gas Agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the general quota although they also fulfil the eligibility conditions ; and

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

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

(b) Candidates applying for dealerships/distributorships advertised under 'General' category are not required to mention their castes/communities. Also, there is no system of maintaining caste-wise record of the applicants in the Oil Companies for general quota agencies. Hence it is not possible to furnish the required information.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Central grant to Gujarat Government for  
Electrification of some more villages**

1309. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat have approached Central Government with its plan to include some more

villages for electrification in that State :

(b) if so, the number of villages (percentage), particularly on Harijans population basis, which have been electrified so far : and

(c) the details regarding the amount granted by Centre to the State of Gujarat for expansion of electrification programme during the current financial year ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** (a) Out of total of 18,275 census villages in Gujarat 14030 villages were electrified as on 31-3-1983. 137 more villages have been electrified during 1983-84 (upto 20-9-83) against a target of electrification of 1810 villages. Programme for the year 1984-85 has not been finalised as yet. In the plan proposals submitted by Gujarat Electricity Board to the CEA, it is contemplated to electrify additional 1400 villages during 1984-85.

During the current financial year 1983-84, the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned upto 31st October, 25 rural Electrification schemes in Gujarat with a loan assistance of Rs. 9.48 crores envisaging Electrification of 445 villages. Besides, these 22 rural electrification schemes of Gujarat, envisaging electrification of 574 villages are at different stages of examination in the Corporation.

(b) As per the progress reports received from the Gujarat Electricity Board street lighting has been provided in 9,504 villages till the end of June, 1983 and the number of villages where this facility has been extended to the localities inhabited by Harijans and other backward communities amounts to 8,933 constituting 94%.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 14.49 crores comprising Rs. 6.75 crores under the Normal Development Programme of the State, Rs. 6.84 crores under normal REC financing and Rs. 90.00 lakhs under the

minimum needs programme has been provided to carry out rural electrification works in Gujarat during 1983-84.

**गुजरात में दवाई बनाने वाली यूनिटें**

1310. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में दवाई बनाने वाली कुल कितनी यूनिटें हैं और देश में कुल उत्पादन में इन यूनिटों के भाग सहित इन यूनिटों में मुख्य रूप से कौन सी दवाई बनाई जाती है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन की मात्रा की दृष्टि से गुजरात के दवा निर्माताओं ने अहमदाबाद में बल्क औषधि वितरण केन्द्र की मांग की है ;

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

(घ) इस वितरण केन्द्र के लिए मंजूरी कब तक दे दी जाएगी और इस संबंध में ब्यौरे सहित सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

**रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्रालय में . राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रामचन्द्र रथा) :** (क) गुजरात में संगठित क्षेत्र तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में लगभग 300 एकक औषधों के उत्पादन में लगे हैं । इन एककों द्वारा उत्पादित की जाने वाली मुख्य औषधियों, एंटीबायोटिक्स, टी० बी० निवारक औषधों, एनलजेसिक्स, मल्टि-विटामिन आदि हैं । देश में किए जाने वाले कुल उत्पादन में इन एककों के उत्पादन का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है, परन्तु गुजरात चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज



ने दावा किया है कि गुजरात राज्य देश में औषध के कुल उत्पादन में 30 प्रतिशत का योगदान देता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ) ऐसे वितरण डिपो के संबंध में गुजरात चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रीज तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे।

इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जब वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित औषधों का वितरण 1980-81 की तुलना में सारणी-बद्ध प्रपुंज औषधों के स्वदेशी उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि के कारण कम हुआ, तो यह निर्णय लिया गया कि अहमदाबाद में सारणी-बद्ध औषधों के वितरण के लिए कोई डिपो न खोला जाए।

Discussion on the working of E.P.F. Act organised by all India Organisation of Employees

1311. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently a general discussion on the working of the Employees Provident Fund Act was organised by All India Organisation of Employers :

(b) if so, the names and status of participants therein ;

(c) the details of discussion resolution passed and decision taken thereon ;

(d) the outcome of the group discussions ;

(c) the action taken by Government on the resolutions suggestions and decisions of the said seminar ; and

(f) the implementation thereof by Government ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The participants were the members of the All India Organisation of Employers. Additional Secretary, Department of Labour, Central Provident Fund Commissioner and some other Officers of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation had also attended the Seminar at the invitation of the Organisers.

(c) and (d) There was general discussion on the working of the Schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in which the participants from the employers side raised various points and the position in respect of these points was generally clarified to them by the representatives of the Department of Labour and the EPF Organisation.

(e) and (f) The organisers were advised to furnish the list of points/suggestions, if any, on which further clarification/action was required but no communication has been received from them so far. In the circumstances, no further action lies on the part of the Government.

Abolition of licence fee for 3-band radio sets and reduction in the licence fee for T. V. sets

1313. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the licence fee for 3-band radio sets also in the country ?

(b) since when the proposal is pending and when the decision is likely to be taken ?

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the licence fee for T.V. sets ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Restoration of Telecommunication system in Junagarh District of Gujarat

1314. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telecommunication system in Junagarh District of southern region of Gujarat State was badly affected by the recent floods in the area ; and

(b) what is the progress made so far to restore it ?

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

(b) The communications system, affected due to the recent floods in Junagarh district has since been restored except a few Long Distance Public Telephones which are being attended to on top priority basis.

#### National Wage Policy

1315. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments as well as various Trade Unions, Associations and Federations of Employees and Labourers have demanded a National Wage Policy;

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

(c) the action taken by Government;

(d) the names of such States and Unions, etc. which have demanded the same and the details of their demands;

(e) whether Government propose to declare a National Wage Policy or to bring forward a bill in Parliament in near future;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (g) The demand for a National Wage Policy has been raised from time to time from various quarters. The issues involved in the formulation of a National Wage Policy were discussed in the National Tripartite Labour Conference held in September, 1982 in which the representatives of trade unions, employers, State and Central Governments participated. In view of the importance of the subject and its complicated nature the Conference resolved to request the Chairman, to set up a Tripartite Committee with experts on it to go into this complex issue and to give its recommendations early. Accordingly, a proposal for constitution of a Tripartite Wage Committee is presently under consideration of the Government.

#### Demands of Coal Workers Union

1316. SHRI AMAL DATTA :  
SARI SATYA SADHAN CHA-  
KRABORTY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have refused to negotiate or enter into an agreement with the Federation of Coal Workers Union;

(b) if so, the demands to which the Central Government were unable to accede;

(c) if agreement has been reached, the demands of the workers to which Government could not first accede and the demands to which the Central Government have acceded; and

(d) the financial implications if any, of the demands on the cost of production of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Central Government does not negotiate or enter into agreements with the unions. Negotiations regarding agreement on wages of coal workers are carried out through the JBCCI in which managements and worker's Unions are represented. The new wage agreement incorporating all the decisions arrived at by JBCCI on the workers demands has since been signed on 11.11.83.

(d) The total financial implications have been estimated to be Rs. 200.63 crores per annum, which is approximately Rs. 17/- per tonne.

Steps to increase the supply of coal to North Bengal

1317. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints that North Bengal and particularly the tea gardens in West Bengal, are suffering from acute shortage of coal ;

(b) whether Government have found out the reasons for such shortage, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to increase the supply of coal to North Bengal and particularly the tea gardens ?

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

विद्युत उत्पादन में सुधार हेतु नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1318. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की है जो विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्रों, कोयला आपूर्ति, खान विद्युत संयंत्रों आदि के संबंध में सुधार करने के लिए अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) प्रतिवेदन में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) जी, हां। संगठनात्मक ढांचे, प्रबंध पद्धतियों, योजना प्रणालियों, प्रचालन की कार्य-कुशलता, वित्तीय कार्य-निष्पादन, टेरिफ ढांचा और विधायी स्वरूप सहित विद्युत के उत्पादन, पारेषण और वितरण में लगे राज्य

बिजली बोर्डों और केंद्रीय संगठनों के कार्य-करण के सभी पहलुओं की जांच करने के लिए तथा उनमें सुधार लाने के लिए सिफारिश करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने श्री वी०जी० राजाध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में 1978 में एक उच्च स्तरीय "विद्युत समिति" का गठन किया था।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हाँ। विद्युत समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सितम्बर 1980 में प्रस्तुत की थी।

(घ) समिति ने कुल 303 सिफारिशों की थीं। ये सिफारिशें विद्युत क्षेत्र की आयोजना तथा परियोजना का तैयार करना और क्रियान्वित करना, विद्युत संयंत्रों का प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों का वित्तीय कार्य-निष्पादन, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण अनुसंधान और विकास, विद्युत सप्लाई उद्योग का संगठन और प्रबंध से संबंधित हैं। कोयले में राख का अंश अधिक होने को ध्यान में रखते हुए ताप विद्युत केंद्रों के समग्र प्रचालनात्मक कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए समिति ने कई सिफारिशें भी की हैं। विद्युत उत्पादन में तथा अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टता पारेषण में केंद्र की भूमिका में विस्तार करने के बारे में, सांविधिक संस्थाओं के रूप में क्षेत्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरणों को सृजित करके क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर विद्युत सप्लाई उद्योग के संगठन को सुदृढ़ करने के संबंध में, तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के उच्चस्तर के कार्मिकों की भर्ती, अवधि और हटाने की वस्तुपरक अधिक पद्धतियाँ शुरू करके राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के समग्र प्रबंध में सुधार के लिए समिति ने कुछ बड़ी बड़ी सिफारिशें की हैं। टैरिफ ढाँचे को युक्तिसंगत बनाने तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा अर्जित किए जाने वाले लाभ की ऊँची

दरों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भी समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं।

अधिकांश सिफारिशें विद्युत के उत्पादन में लगी राज्य सरकारों/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों तथा केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती हैं। 158 सिफारिशों के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों/राज्य बिजली बोर्डों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित एजेंसियों को उपयुक्त पत्र और मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत पहले ही जारी कर दिए गए हैं। बृहद पारेषण लाइनों का केंद्रीय स्वामित्व तथा नियंत्रण, सांविधिक क्षेत्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरणों का गठन आदि, जैसी समिति की कुछ सिफारिशों में सांविधिक परिवर्तन करना शामिल है और इससे केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकारों की अपनी भूमिका पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए संगठनात्मक परिवर्तनों को क्रियान्वित करने में राज्यों ने अपनी आशंकाएं व्यक्त की हैं। राज्यों के साथ कई बार विचार-विमर्श किये गये हैं और ऐसी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए किसी प्रकार की आगे कार्रवाई करने से पहले उनके बीच मतैक्य तैयार करने हेतु राज्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करते रहना वांछनीय समझा गया है।

**देश में तेल शोधक कारखाने**

1319. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान समय में देश में जितना कच्चा तेल निकाला जा रहा है, उसके शोधन के लिए देश में तेलशोधक कारखानों की पर्याप्त संख्या नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तेल शोधक कारखानों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने हेतु सरकार

द्वारा क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का तिकट भविष्य में तेल शोधक कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है ; यदि हां, तो कितने और उनका पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) फिर भी, तेल शोधक क्षमता के विस्तार की योजना बनाई जा रही है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान हरियाणा में करनाल के पास और कर्नाटक में मंगलूर में 6-6 मिलियन मी० टन की क्षमता वाले दो नये तेल शोधक कारखानों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

ईंधन गैस एजेंसियों लिए डीलरशिप

1320. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में मार्च, 1977 से अब तक कुल कितनी ईंधन गैस एजेंसियों की डीलरशिप दी गई है और उनमें आरक्षित कोटे का प्रतिशत क्या है तथा यह प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित नीति के लक्ष्य को पूरा करता है ; यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण कोटा देने और उसे पूरा करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :  
सितम्बर, 1983 तक तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा

खाना पकाने वाली गैस के लिए दिये गये कुल 687 डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों में से 191 अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दी गयी है। यह 27.8 प्रतिशत बैठता है जबकि उनके लिए 25 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण किया गया था।

सीतापुर (उ० प्र०) में तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

1321. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बारह तेलशोधक कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार प्रस्तावित बारह शोधक कारखानों में से एक शोधक कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद सीतापुर में स्थापित करने के औचित्य को स्वीकार करती है ; यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण है ; और

(ख) शोधक कारखानों की स्थापना करने हेतु, स्थान के चयन के बारे में क्या नीति अपनाई गई है और क्या उस नीति के अनुसार सीतापुर में गैस शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करना आवश्यक नहीं है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) इस समय देश में 12 तेल शोधक कारखाने हैं। सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, नए तेल शोधक कारखानों के स्थान का फैसला, प्रत्येक में अत्यधिक लागत प्रभावी विकल्प, मांग और पूर्ति, बड़े पैमाने के कार्य से होने वाली बचत और समय चरणबद्धता का पता लगाने के लिए विस्तृत इण्टिम निवेश आयोजन विश्लेषण के बाद किया

जाता है। इस आधार पर, करनाल और मंगलौर में दो नये तेल शोधक कारखाने स्थापित करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

### डीजल में मिलावट

1322. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल में मिलावट की शिकायतों को दूर करने हेतु क्या आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल के डीलर डीजल में अत्यधिक मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल मिला रहे हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वाहनों के इंजन जल्दी खराब हो जाते हैं और इस मिलावटी तेल का उपयोग करने वाले वाहन ज्यादा धुआं छोड़ कर पर्यावरण को दूषित कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या डीजल में मिट्टी का तेल मिलाने को रोकने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का एक व्यक्ति को केवल एक ही वस्तु अर्थात् या तो मिट्टी का तेल या डीजल की डीलरशिप देने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस दोहरी डीलरशिप प्रणाली को समाप्त करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) सभी शिकायतों की तुरन्त जांच की जाती है तथा अगर मिलावट सिद्ध हो जाती है, तो संबंध डीलर के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ख) मिलावटी डीजल के प्रयोग से

अधिक धुआं निकलता है। यद्यपि मिट्टी के तेल की कुछ मात्रा का मिलावट के लिये प्रयोग होता है, ऐसी मात्रा के ठीक-ठीक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी, हां। इस संबंध में तेल कंपनियों को मई 1982 में निर्देश जारी किये गये थे।

(घ) उपरोक्त नीति के लागू होने से पहले, कुछ पार्टियाँ एक से अधिक एजेंसियों का संचालन कर रही थीं। कानूनी उल्लंघनों के कारण उनसे एजेंसियां वापस लेना उपयुक्त नहीं है। तथापि, ऐसे डीजल खुदरा बिक्री केंद्रों से मिट्टी के तेल की बिक्री को बंद करने पर विचार करने के लिए तेल कंपनियों को सलाह दी गयी है।

### Misuse of EPF Amount by Employers

1323. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) whether any misuse of funds contributed by employees to the provident fund has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the employers who are suspected to misuse such funds; and

(c) the action taken against them and the measures taken to ensure payment of the amount of provident fund by the employers to the authorities ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. One major case of suspected misuse of provident fund money

that has come to the notice of the Provident Fund authorities relates to one mill where Trustees of the Provident Fund of the mill are reported to have paid a sum of Rs. 41.68 lakhs from the provident fund to the management as loan for meeting the day to day expenditure of the mill. The provident fund authorities have filed prosecutions under Section 406/409 IPC against the Board of Trustees which includes the employers' representative. In addition, the Provident Fund authorities have so far filed 2368 prosecution cases against the employers who are suspected to have misused such funds. So far as the recovery of provident fund dues are concerned, the Provident Fund authorities are taking the following steps :

*I—Unexempted Establishments :*

- (i) Revenue recovery certificates are issued to the District Collectors in terms of Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;
- (ii) Prosecutions are launched under Section 14 of the Act;
- (iii) First Information Reports are filed with the Police authorities under Section 406/409 IPC where considered necessary;
- (iv) Damages are levied on belated payments at graded rates in terms of Section 14B of the Act;
- (v) The Courts are approached under Section 110 of Criminal Procedure Code to bind the accused employer for good conduct ;
- (vi) Wherever it is felt that the punishment awarded by lower Court is meagre and inadequate appeals are made to secure enhanced punishment ;
- (vii) Defaults are brought to the notice of the Employees' Union/Employers' Organisations with the request to use their good offices for expediting payment ;

*II—Exempted Establishments*

- (i) Prosecution cases are launched under Section 14(2A) of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;
- (ii) First Information Reports are filed with the Police authorities under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code, where necessary;
- (iii) Penal interest at graded rates are charged on belated transfer of provident fund money;
- (iv) Action is taken to cancel the exemption granted.

**Unauthorised connection unearthed by  
D.E.S.U**

1324. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unauthorised connections unearthed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in the Capital ;

(b) the action proposed to be taken against the persons having unauthorised connections ; and

(c) whether any penal tariff is charged or proposed to be charged from them and if so the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :** (a) to (c) During inspections carried out by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in 1982-83, it was found that out of 5417 connections inspected, various irregularities had been committed in 3073 connections. The action taken depends on the nature of the irregularity committed, and includes levy of surcharge to the extent of 25% for excess load, imposition of penal tariff of 50 paise per unit, and lodging complaints with the police in cases of theft of electricity, in addition to such other



action/penalties as may be permissible under the rules.

**Negotiations between India and USSR  
for setting up of a Thermal Power  
Station**

1325. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-  
LICK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made for negotiations between India and USSR regarding setting up of a very powerful thermal power station in India ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the process thereof ; and

(c) the details regarding the location of this very powerful thermal power station in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) In the second meeting of the Indo-USSR Working Group on Power held in December 1982, there was a preliminary discussion about the possibility of cooperation between USSR and India for a new thermal project. This was further discussed in the third meeting of the Working Group on Power held in Moscow in November 1983. The Soviet organisation has submitted a technical proposal for rendering assistance in the construction of the Kahalgaon thermal power station consisting of four units of 210 MW each. The terms and conditions of cooperation in the construction of this power station will be finalised separately.

**दिल्ली में श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन**

1326. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में नई दिल्ली में श्रम मंत्रियों का 34 वां श्रम सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिनिधियों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) सम्मेलन में जिन विषयों पर विचार किया गया उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) सम्मेलन में जिन बातों पर निर्णय लिया गया उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उन निर्णयों को लागू करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन-सी मशीनरी तैयार की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां। 24 दिसम्बर, 1983 को।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, गोवा, दमन और दीव, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल, मेघालय, मिजोरम, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के श्रम मंत्रियों ने सम्मेलन में भाग लिया। असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दादरा और नागर हवेली, मध्य प्रदेश तथा पांडिचेरी का प्रतिनिधित्व श्रम सचिवों ने किया, जबकि चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन का प्रतिनिधित्व इसके श्रम आयुक्त ने किया था। दिल्ली और अंडमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व उनके कार्यकारी परिषदों ने किया था।

(ग) और (घ) सम्मेलन की कार्य-सूची में औद्योगिक संबंध, सुरक्षा स्वास्थ्य और कार्य दशाएं, श्रम कानून, बाल श्रमिक, श्रम

कल्याण से सम्बन्धित मर्दों बीड़ी श्रमिक और रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण से सम्बन्धित मामले आते हैं। मुख्य निष्कर्ष/सुझाव संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ड) विभिन्न निष्कर्षों/सुझावों पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही श्रम विभागों या केंद्रीय/राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है और अगले सम्मेलन में ऐसी कार्यवाही की पुनरीक्षा द्वारा प्रगति पर नजर रखी जाती है।

### विवरण

कार्यसूची की विभिन्न मदों के बारे में  
श्रम मन्त्री सम्मेलन के मुख्य  
निष्कर्ष/सुझाव

(i) औद्योगिक सम्बन्धतन्त्र को और मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है। औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध और प्रवर्तन तन्त्र को और मजबूत बनाने और औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए दस्तकारों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा और अधिक धन आवंटित करने की जरूरत है, और

(ii) औद्योगिक न्यायालयों और औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों में अधिवृद्धि की जानी चाहिए।

(iii) रुग्ण एककों के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए विभिन्न सुझावों में सरकार द्वारा प्रतिष्ठानों के कामकाज को सीधे अपने नियंत्रण में लेना और किसी एकक के रुग्ण होने से पूर्व समुचित वित्तीय सहायता तथा अन्य सहायता देना शामिल है। यह महसूस

किया गया है कि यदि रुग्ण प्रतिष्ठानों को पिछली देनदारी से मुक्त कर दिया जाए और पर्याप्त वित्तीय तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता उपलब्ध हो जाए, तो श्रमिकों की सहकारी समिति उन्हें चलाने के विरुद्ध नहीं होगी।

(iv) विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों की परिधि में आने के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारण करने वाली मजदूरी की उच्चतम सीमा को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

(v) जहां तक प्रक्रिया का सम्बन्ध है, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में उपयुक्त संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए और दण्ड संबंधी प्रावधानों को और निवारक बनाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार के निरोक्षण तंत्र को यह अधिकार प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए कि मजदूरी का भुगतान न किए जाने के मामलों में वे सीधे अभियोजन दायर कर सकें।

(vi) सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों के लिए यह व्यादेश दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे अपने पदाधिकारी गुप्त मतदान द्वारा चुनें।

(vii) राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति के निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया।

(viii) उपदान भुगतान की व्यवस्था पांच या अधिक श्रमिकों को नियोजित करने वाले सभी प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू की जानी चाहिए और साथ ही सभी कर्मचारियों

को उपदान लाभ प्राप्त करने का हक होना चाहिए, भले ही उनकी परिलब्धियां कुछ भी क्यों न हों परन्तु इन लाभों को अधिनियम में निर्धारित राशि की उच्चतम सीमा तक सीमित किया जा सकता है। जिन मामलों में नियोज्जकों ने कानून के अधीन अपेक्षित भुगतान न किया हो या अपेक्षित राशियां जमा न कराई हों, उनमें उपदान के लिए दावे करने पर कोई अभिसीमा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ix) इस विचार का समर्थन किया गया कि उच्च न्यायालयों आदि में विलम्ब को कम करने के लिए श्रम अपील अधिकरण को पुनः जीवित किया जाए। औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अधीन अधिकरणों/न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित की गई अर्हताओं को उदार बनाने का समर्थन किया गया।

(x) इस बात की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया कि राज्य स्तरों पर श्रम स्थिति के बारे में की गई मानिट्रिंग व्यवस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिए।

(xi) राज्य सरकारों को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों की स्थापना करने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

(xii) जहाँ तक बाल श्रम का सम्बन्ध है, यह तय किया गया कि

राज्य श्रम मंत्रियों का एक उप-दल (सब-ग्रुप) गठित किया जाए जो रोजगार में प्रवेश करने के लिए उच्चतर न्यूनतम आयु निर्धारित कर सकने की संभावना के सम्बन्ध में इस समस्या का गहराई से अध्ययन करें और केंद्रीय सरकार को सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करें।

(xiii) ठेका श्रमिकों को नियमित कार्यों में खपाने के मामले में ठेका श्रम (विनियम और उत्पादन) अधिनियम में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 25 (ख) जैसा कोई उपबन्ध बनाया जाना चाहिए। वही कार्य या समान प्रकार के कार्य करने के लिए ठेका श्रमिकों को नियमित श्रमिकों के बराबर का पारिश्रमिक मिलना चाहिए।

(xiv) बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाने रहना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, यह बात उनके पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में सही है। जहां कहीं जांच समितियां (स्क्रीनिंग कमेटियां) गठित नहीं की गई हैं, वहां उन्हें गठित करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। बंधुआ श्रमिकों को मुक्त कराने के साथ-साथ ही उनका पुनर्वास करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

Bonded Labour in the country

1327. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of bonded labour in the country has been variously estimated by various agencies;

(b) whether Government have any correct information as to the number of bonded labour in the country ;

(c) if not, what efforts are being made to gather correct information in this respect ;

(d) what progress has been made so far in rehabilitating the identified bonded labour ; and

(e) what expenditure has been incurred by the Centre so far in the rehabilitation of the bonded labour ?

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

(a) to (e) The estimates of bonded labour vary widely. The Gandhi Peace Foundation who had conducted in 1978-79 a National Sample Survey (on random basis) in 10 States had estimated the number of bonded labourers in the country at 26.17 lakhs. On the other hand, the National Sample Survey Organisation, in their 32nd round of Survey on employment and unemployment conducted in 1977-78, had estimated the number of bonded labourers at 3.40 lakhs. These are, however, estimates only and do not represent the actual number of identified bonded labourers. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments. The incidence of bonded labour system has been reported from 11 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 30-9-1983 was 1,58,946 out of which 1,16,917 have been rehabilitated. The figures of identified

bonded labourers as reported by the State Governments represent the actual number of bonded labourers identified through physical surveys. So far (upto 30-9-1983), a sum of Rs. 897.21 lakhs representing the central share of assistance has been released to the State Governments under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers since the inception of the Scheme in 1978-79

**FCI and HFC operating much below their rated capacities**

1328. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited and the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited are operating much below their rated capacities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure maximum utilisation of the installed capacities of these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) The Fertiliser Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd. are operating below their rated capacities due *inter-alia* to the following reasons:—

(i) power problems due to interruptions, restrictions and voltage dips and frequency fluctuations.

(ii) break-down of equipments and mechanical failures.

(c) State Governments have been requested to ensure regular and adequate supply of power to fertilizer units. Government have also approved captive power plants for most of the units. Various steps are also being taken to improve

the performance of the plants by replacing/modifying certain equipment which are giving constant trouble.

#### Vacant posts in Films Division

1329. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as forty posts in the various technical departments of the Films Division have been lying vacant for some time ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :  
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some posts are lying vacant in the technical departments of Films Division due to non-availability of suitable candidates. However, in a number of cases selections have been finalised and pre-employment formalities are under process and these posts will be filled soon. In cases where action for filling up of the post is to be taken by convening the meeting of Department Promotion Committee the same has been already started. Meanwhile the Chief Producer, Films Division has been authorised to engage outside technicians such as Cameramen, Editors, Electricians etc. against vacancies so that the production work is not held up.

(c) A separate Recruitment Cell has been organised in the Films Division for expeditious action regarding filling up of post on regular basis.

#### Review of working of MRTP Act

1330. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at ; and

(c) whether any steps are being contemplated to improve the working of the Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The working of the MRTP Act, 1969 (hereinafter referred to as Act) was reviewed by the High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in 1977-78 which suggested a number of improvements in the Act. Some of the Committee's suggestions have already been considered by the Govt. and certain amendments have been effected in the Act by MRTP (Amendment) Act, 1982. The other suggestions of the aforesaid committee are under active consideration of the Govt. and a Bill to further amend the Act will be introduced in Parliament as soon as possible.

#### उर्वरक संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता और उनको लाभ

1331. श्री कृष्ण दत्त मुल्तानपुरी :  
क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उर्वरक कारखानों की राज्यवार सं० कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ; और

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में उर्वरकों की लागत और उनके लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम चन्द्र रथ) : (क) अपेक्षित ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण-I में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) उर्वरकों की उत्पादन लागत अलग-अलग एककों में, उर्वरक संयंत्र की कार्यकाल और पूंजीगत लागत, फीडस्टॉक और अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया/प्रौद्योगिकी, कच्चे

माल की लागत और उपयोगिताएं, अनुरक्षण लागत आदि, के आधार पर, अलग-अलग होती है। अतः ऐसी उत्पादन लागत बताना कठिन है जिसे देश में उत्पादित किए जा रहे विभिन्न उर्वरकों के लिए प्रतिनिधि-लागत माना जा सके।

मुख्य उर्वरक कंपनियों के लाभ और हानि के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना विवरण-II में दी गई है।

### विवरण-I

#### मुख्य उर्वरक संयंत्रों की संख्या और उनके स्थल

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	कार्यरत संयंत्रों की संख्या	स्थान	उत्पादन क्षमता ('000")	
			एन	पी 2 ओ 5
1	2	3	4	5
क. कार्यरत-संयंत्र				
आंध्र प्रदेश	2 दो	1. विजाग	84	104
		2. रामागुण्डम	228	—
आसाम	दो	3. नामरूप (i)	45	—
		4. नामरूप (ii)	152	—
बिहार	तीन	1. सिन्दरी	219	—
		(आधुनिकीकरण)		
		2. सिन्दरी		
गोवा	एक	(सुव्यवस्तीकरण)	—	150
		3. बरौनी	152	—
		1. गोवा	171	42
गुजरात	चार	1. बड़ौदा	236	50
		2. कलोल }	260	260
		3. कनोल }		

1	2	3	4	5
		4. भरूच	273	—
हरियाणा	एक	पानीपत	235	—
केरल	तीन	1. उद्योगमण्डल	78	37
		2. कोचीन (i)	152	—
		3. कोचीन (ii)	40	114
कर्नाटक	एक	मंगलौर	156	—
महाराष्ट्र	तीन	1. ट्राम्बे	90	45
		2. ट्राम्बे iv	75	75
		3. ट्राम्बे v	152	—
उड़ीसा	दो	1. राउरकेला	120	—
		2. तालचर	228	—
पंजाब	तीन	1. नन्गल (i)	80	—
		2. नन्गल (ii)	152	—
		3. भटिन्डा	235	—
राजस्थान	दो	1. कोटा	152	—
		2. खोत्री	—	90
तमिलनाडु	चार	1. मद्रास	176	112
		2. नेवेली	70	—
		3. टूटीकोरिन	258	73
		4. इन्नौर	16	18
उत्तर प्रदेश	चार	1. गोरखपुर	131	—
		2. कानपुर	310	—
		3. फूलपुर	228	—
		4. वाराणसी	10	—
पश्चिमी बंगाल	एक	दुर्गापुर	152	—





कम्पनी का नाम	लाभ (+) हानि (—) करोड़ रुपयों में
ख. निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियां	
	1981 1982
1. जुआरी एगो केमिकल्स लि०	[—] 2.87 बैलेंस शीट उपलब्ध नहीं है।
[जुलाई 80-दिसम्बर 81]	
2. श्री राम फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	उर्वरक एकक दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स क० लि० का एक भाग है और उर्वरक एकक के लिए अलग बैलेंस शीट नहीं है।
3. कोरोमण्डल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	(+) 4.37 (+) 8.50
4. इंडियन एक्सप्लोसिव्स लि०	(+) 7.39 (+) 12.05 (सितम्बर 1981 के अंत में) (सितम्बर 1982 के अंत में)
5. मंगलौर केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	(+) 8.99 (+) 1.05
6. सदर्न पेट्रो-केमिकल्स इन्डस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन लि०	(+) 14.63 (+) 39.61 (जून 1981 के अन्त तक) (जुलाई 1981 से दिसम्बर 1982 के अन्त तक)
7. गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर कम्पनी लि०	(+) 10.49 (+) 17.93
8. गुजरात नर्मदा वैली फर्टिलाइजर्स कम्पनी लि०	उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं बैलेंस शीट उपलब्ध नहीं है।

## Second thoughts on power plants in joint and Private Sector

1332. SHRI MADHAVROA SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have of late been having second thoughts on its policy of rejecting proposals for setting up of power plants in the joint sector and private sector ;

(b) if so, the decision since taken in the matter ; and

(c) how far the short supply of power to the industry is proposed to be made good by way of setting up of power plants in the joint sector/private sector?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) There has been no change in the policy of the Government in regard to private sector participation in the power generation industry. This policy is regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956. Under this Resolution, the generation and distribution of electricity falls under Schedule A which includes the category of industries, the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State. The Resolution, however, does not precluded the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of private enterprises in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. Decisions are taken by Government on concrete proposals received from the private sector on a case to case basis on merits.

To maximise generation of power, various measures including intensive monitoring of the construction and operation of Projects, timely supply of equipment and spares, provision of appropriate technical guidance and advice by the CEA, training for improving the managerial and technical skills of personnel employed in the power sector, improving the quality and availability of inputs like coal,

better maintenance and renovation/modernisation of existing units to increase their plant load factor, have been taken to meet the demands to the maximum extent possible of the various sectors.

## Construction of Refinery at Karnal

1333. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land for the construction of the Refinery in Karnal has been acquired ;

(b) if so, how much land is being acquired and in which village or Revenue Estate of the district ;

(c) by what time the construction work is likely to start, time likely to be taken for completion of the project and also the approximate cost likely to be incurred thereon ; and

(d) whether some preference or consideration will be given in the matter of recruitment to those whose land will be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Government of Haryana has issued a notification under Sec. 4 of the Land Acquisition Act for acquisition of land in Panipat Tehsil of Karnal District. The approximate requirement of land for the Karnal Refinery is 1650 Acres excluding the township area of 300 Acres.

(c) Construction work is expected to start after investment decisions are taken by the Government. The schedule for completion of the project is by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

The approximate cost to be incurred as per the latest project cost estimate is Rs. 1182.70 Crores including the pipeline.

(d) Some perference or consideration in matter of employment will be given by IOC to the families whose land has been acquired for the Refinery subject to their meeting the minimum requirement in respect of qualification, age, medical fitness etc.

**Delay in setting up Small Auto Exchanges in Nanded, Maharashtra**

1334. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of setting up of a number of small auto-exchanges is being held up for want of required equipment and switch-boards in Nanded in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to obtain the equipment quickly and expedite the work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/ (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The small auto exchanges (SAXs) are being allotted out of the total production capacity of the Indian Telephone Industries for this item to all the Telecom. Circles annually based on the sanctions issued by them. The Telecom. Circles in turn fix the properties for commissioning the exchanges within their jurisdiction. In Nanded District, small auto exchanges of 25-lines each at Bodhadi and Nane-gaon are likely to be opened by end of March, 1984 and Kini, Kurla and Kawal-gaon during 1984-85.

**Shifting of H.F.C. Headquarters**

1355. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state : (a) whether his Ministry are aware of the fact that the decision regarding shifting of the headquarters of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. has not yet been implemented even after four years;

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

(c) when the shifting of headquarters of H.F.C. will be done?

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

(a) to (c) It was tentatively decided in March, 1979 that the headquarters of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) should be shifted to Calcutta. Subsequently, certain representations from employees of the Company against the shifting were received by the Government, which were duly considered.

It has been felt that due to heavy losses incurred by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. some remedial measures including restructuring, are required to be taken with a view to bring about improvement in the working of these companies. The shifting of the headquarter has been kept in abeyance due to consideration of the various suggestions for improvement in the functioning of these companies on which a final view is yet to be taken.

**Opening of Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Bihar State**

1336. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target and achievement for opening of Post Offices and Public Call Offices during 1982-83 in the State of Bihar; and

(b) the criteria for opening of these offices and the target for the year 1983-84 and whether there is any relaxation in the criteria for some special areas or special category of population, if so, what are those and how far the target has been achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) In Bihar State, opening of 122 post offices and 250 long distance P. C.Os were fixed as target for

year 1982-83. 122 post offices and 89 P.C.Os were opened in Bihar Circle during 1982-83.

(b) A target of opening of 300 post offices and 80 long distance P.C.Os was fixed for the year 1983-84 and up to the first half of year 1983-84, 156 post offices, 14 long distance P.C.Os have been provided. Copies of the liberalised norms for opening of post offices and provision of P.C.Os are given in Annexure 1, 2, and 3, laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-7095-83].

**Scarcity of Postal and Other Stationery  
at Post Offices in Distt.  
Purnea, Bihar**

1337. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy scarcity of Post Cards, Envelopes, Inland letters, Money Order Forms and other stationery at Forbesganj, Araria, Purnea and other Post Offices of District Purnea, Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government in this respect?

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

No Sir, no shortage of Postal and other stationery is reported at any Post Office in Purnea District, Bihar.

**Shortage of Staff in Forbesganj Telephone Exchange in District  
Purnea, Bihar**

1338. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the various branches, viz. operation, live maintenance and the average volume of traffic viz. local and trunk calls, etc., daily at Forbesganj Telephone Exchange in the District of Purnea in Bihar state;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of employees in the various of branches of the above Exchange is not commensurate with the volume of traffic with the result that proper maintenance of lines, P.C.Os., operation of local and trunk calls are badly affected, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that large number of vacant posts have been allowed to remain unfilled resulting in shortage of hands at the above Exchange; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Total number of employees in various branches is as follows :—

Name of the cadre	Working strength	Shortage
Jr. Engineers	02	NIL
Telephone Inspectors	01	NIL
Telephone Operators	16	2
Technicians	02	NIL
Linemen	*55	NIL

\* (For entire sub-divisions)

There being CB Non-multiple system, local calls are not metered. No difficulty in controlling the local traffic is experienced.

2(i) Average trunk calls  
booked per day ... 141

(ii) Efficiency calls ... 76

(iii) Efficiency ... 54%

(b) No, Sir. But due to frequent power failures in the area telecom. services are affected.

(c) No, Sir.

Shortage of staff resulting in delay in out-going calls at Telephone Exchanges at Forbesganj, Araria Etc. in District Purnea, Bihar

1339. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of out-going trunk calls booked, put through and cancelled during the last one year i.e. 1982-83 at Forbesganj, Araria Court and Araria Exchanges in District Purnea (Bihar) separately ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of out-going calls could not materialise and had to be cancelled resulting in heavy loss of revenue ; if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of posts in these Telephone Exchanges have been allowed to remain unfilled resulting in shortage of hands to cope with the work ; and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The number of out-going trunk calls booked, put through and cancelled during the last one year i.e. 1.4.82 to 31.3.83 at Forbesganj, Araria Court and Araria Exchanges are given below.

	Forbesganj	Araria court	Araria Railway station
1. No. of trunk calls booked from 1.4.82 to 31.3.83	53113	9944	666
2. Number of trunk calls put through	33544	6945	435
3. Number of trunk calls cancelled	19569	2999	231

(b) No, Sir.

up a 120 MW Southern Thermal Power Project ;

(c) No, Sir.

Southern Thermal Power Project by  
Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

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

1340. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have not decided whether the turbo generators required for the project are to be purchased indigenously from BHEL or to be imported from U.K. ; and

(a) whether the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation has a proposal to set

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and final decision thereon ?



**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** (a) and (b) The proposal of Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of 2×60 MW replacement units at Southern Generating Station of Calcutta has recently been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Authority.

(c) and (d) The matter is under consideration.

**Bonded Labour Issue Before Amnesty International**

**1341. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of bonded labour in India was recently raised before the Amnesty International by an eminent Indian trade unionist ;

(b) if so, which aspects of the problem of bonded labour in Indian were highlighted ; and

(c) the general reaction in the Amnesty International ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Steps to stop wastage of Gas due to Flaring of Gas in the Bombay High**

**1342. SHRI N.E. HORO :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received information regarding the natural gas being flared off daily by the ONGC in the Bombay High and in some other places in the country ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of gas

thus being flared off daily and the estimated daily loss being suffered as a result thereof ;

(c) whether Government have made any plan to stop this wastage of valuable resources ; and

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

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

(b) The quantity is about 3.37 million cubic metres per day, the national value of which based on average sale price during 1982-83, works out to Rs. 2.42 lakhs, excluding sales tax, royalty and transportation charges.

(c) and (d) Study/working groups have been set up to assess the future availability of gas and its use for various purposes such as production of fertilizers and petrochemicals and generation of power.

**Non-Utilisation of equipments lying idle with public sector units under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**

**1343. SHRI N.E. HORO :**  
**SHRI ARJUN SETHI :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of items and equipments are lying idle with the public sector units under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any estimate regarding their value ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the non-utilisation of the equipment ; and

(d) whether any deterioration has



been noticed in the quality of equipment on account of non-utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—7096/83].

Representation for Creation of Directorate General of Engineering for air and Doordarshan

1344. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Radio and Doordarshan Engineers to create Directorate General of Engineering as per recommendations of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms with independent control of all field units ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any proposal in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) A proposal was made by the AIR Engineers Association that there should be a separate Directorate for engineering matters being directly responsible to the Ministry similar to the Directorates of AIR and Doordarshan.

No advantage is likely to be achieved by the formation of such a separate Directorate ; the Engineering Wings of AIR and Doordarshan are integral parts of the two Directorates and have to work in close liaison with the software side to achieve the objective, namely, effective dissemination of the various programmes in the service area.

### Import of Formic Acid

1345. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any request from Government of Kerala or its agent KSIDC to completely ban import of Formic Acid or at least increase the import duty on it ; and

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

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

(b) In 1983-84, further restriction has been imposed on the import of Formic Acid by shifting this item to Appendix 3 of Import & Export Policy.

National Seminar on problems of Labour Management Co-operatives in increasing productivity held in New Delhi

1346. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) whether a high level National Seminar on problems of labour management cooperatives in increasing productivity was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the number of delegates participated ;

(c) the details and the problems discussed ; and

(d) the details of the recommendations made by the Seminar and the action taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A 2-day National Seminar on Productivity and Trade

Unions was held on October 19 & 20, 1983 at New Delhi.

(b) Over 155 delegates representing Central Trade Unions, Senior Trade Union leaders of plant level unions, Senior Management representatives dealing with personnel management and industrial relations functions; functionaries at the Central and State Governments, concerned with labour, trade unions and Industrial relations matters, and representatives from professional and research institutions participated in it.

(c) The following themes were discussed :-

- (i) Productivity and economic development ;
- (ii) Climate for promotion of productivity ;
- (iii) Strategy for higher productivity ;
- (iv) Need for replacing traditional wage agreements with productivity agreements ;
- (v) Training/education in related areas ; and
- (vi) Action programme for enhancing contribution of trade unions for productivity improvement at macro and micro levels.

(d) The recommendations of the Seminar are still awaited.

**Compensation etc. to persons whose land is acquired for mining purposes by Coal Companies**

1347. SHRI CAINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Coal is considering to set up a Committee to draw up uniform guidelines for all Coal Companies in the matter of offering employment to those whose land may be acquired for local mining;

(b) what is the present policy in regard to paying compensation to those whose land is acquired; and

(c) by when the Committee will submit its report ?

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

(b) Payment of compensation to those whose land is acquired is governed by the provisions under Section 14 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 or agreed price where land is acquired by mutual negotiation.

(c) The committee is yet to be constituted.

#### **Scarcity of Power in Orissa**

1348. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the scarcity of power prevailing in Orissa;

(b) the demand of power all-over the State from all sections per annum and the annual generation of power in Orissa at Present ;

(c) the steps taken by Government during the Sixth Plan for the additional generation of power ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The gross energy requirement of Orissa during 1982-83 was 4310 MU against which the actual energy generation in Orissa was 2992 MU.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the power availability in the State, 560 MW of

additional generating capacity is to be commissioned during the Sixth Plan. 220 MW has since been commissioned and 100 MW is programmed to be commissioned before 1984-85. Efforts are also being made to improve the performance of the State Electricity Board.

**Production of Vitamin 'C' by Sarabhai Chemicals**

1349. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sarabhai Chemicals have stopped production of bulk Vitamin 'C'

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Ministry thereon ?

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

(a) The company has reported that it has not stopped production of bulk Vitamin 'C'.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Target of Power Generation for Current Year**

1350. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target of power generation in the current financial year;

(b) the target so far fulfilled during the last six months ; and

(c) when the coal production is below its target and the rainfall is not satisfactory, reasons why Government are not considering to instal a number of atomic projects in different parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) The target of power generation in 1983-84 is 145000 million units, and the actual

generation during April to September, 1983 was 67044 million units. To meet the growing power requirement, Government is considering the installation of more atomic power stations also.

**Introduction of New Scheme for Rural Communication Development**

1351. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for introducing new scheme for Rural Communication Development in the country and select some villages, State-wise, by providing and installing special instruments for trunk calls in a scientific method ;

(b) if so, the details regarding such schemes alongwith the expenditure likely to be involved ; and

(c) the details regarding the rural and urban places likely to be covered in Karnataka ?

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

(b) For improvement of the telecommunication services in rural areas, the P&T Department has decided to provide long distance public telephones (LDPTs) on a Spatial Distribution Basis such that they are accessible within 5 Kms from most habitations. Use of sophisticated rural radio system has also been contemplated wherever maintenance difficulties are expected to be faced with conventional openwire lines. Under the scheme Central Base stations each capable of covering an area of 50 Kms. radius and of providing upto 60 subscribers radio stations from which LDPT can be made to work, will be installed.

In addition to the above, the Department has also decided to implement Integrated Digital Secondary Area network plan. Under this plan, electronic

telephone exchanges are proposed to be installed in rural areas inter-connected with each other within a secondary area is (secondary area normally co-terminus with evenue districts), through Digital Electronic Transmission systems and Digital Transit Electronic Exchanges. As and when the scheme gets implemented the subscribers in a revenue district would be able to dial each other without intervention of an Operator. This plan is to be taken up in phases and completed before the turn of the Century.

The expenditure for provision of each LDPT would be approximately Rupees 1 to 1.5 lakhs. The expected expenditure for the implementation of the Integrated Digital Network will be approximately Rs. 8 crores per secondary area.

(c) The cases expected to be taken up in the initial phase are given below :

- (i) LDPT's : Using rural radio systems

Sl. No.	Base station (Urban)	No. of LDPTs (Rural)
1.	H.K. Kote	7
2.	Mysore	13
3.	Koppal	7
4.	Kalaghatgi	7
5.	Gubbu	8
6.	Sira	7

(ii) IDN: Belgaum Secondary Area.

Areas Covered by INSAT-1B T.V. Telecast Scheme

1352. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the areas to be covered by INSAT-1B T.V. Telecast Scheme in India ;

(b) the proposed date from which T.V. telecast will begin in these areas ; and

(c) whether Gorakhpur will also be covered by this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) TV signals from INSAT-1B are available over the entire country. The existing

stations besides 118 Low Power Transmitters and 26 High Power transmitters that are proposed to be brought up under TV expansion Plan in important towns, project areas and border and strategic areas spread all over the country will be covered under the INSAT-1B TV telecast scheme by the end of the current Five Year Plan period.

(b) The existing Stations are being served through INSAT-1B since 31-10-83. All the proposed TV transmitters under the TV expansion plan will be served through INSAT-1B during 1984-85.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Use of Energy in Rural Areas

1353. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work done in the energy field showed that several projects had not been pursued

with vigour and the department had also not been in a position to take active interest so far as the rural energy requirements using different sources of energy was concerned which is most important in raising living standard in rural areas ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the energy use in rural areas was a tenth or twelfth of the energy use in urban areas ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposed to take in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) The intensity of energy consumption is comparatively lower in rural areas than urban areas. Government efforts are being directed towards improving the energy situation in rural areas through renewable sources of energy and other available sources of energy.

#### Paradip Fertilizer Plant in Orissa

1354. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMI-  
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased  
to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the Paradip Fertilizer Plant, Orissa ;

(b) the progress made so far in the construction works of the plant ;

(c) the total area of land acquired so far and compensation paid to the person whose land was acquired ;

(d) the number of persons skilled, unskilled and technical who can be provided employment in that fertilizer plant ; and

(e) the expected time by which the project will be completed and commercial production started, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS  
AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH):  
(a) The approved cost of Paradeep Fertilizer Plant is Rs. 183.64 Crores.

(b) The construction works of the plant is going on as per schedule.

(c) A total of 1,675 acres of land has been acquired so far, out of which 675 acres is Government and Port land and about 1,000 acres is private land.

The amount of compensation paid for private land is Rs. 158 lakhs.

(d) Employment under different categories likely to be provided is as below :—

(i) Skilled	—	650
(ii) Unskilled	—	450
(iii) Technical	—	200
(iv) Others	—	700

(e) The mechanical completion of plant is expected by 1-7-86 and commercial production by 1-11-86.

#### Installation of Oil Terminal at Paradip in Orissa

1355. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have recently cleared the proposal for the installation of an oil terminal at Paradip in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposed oil terminal ;

(c) whether it is going to be set up during the current financial year ; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The proposal is still under the consideration of oil Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Law Commission questionnaire on restructuring of Supreme Court**

1356. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tenth Law Commission received a lukewarm response to its questionnaire on restructuring of the Supreme Court which had led to a controversy over Government's thinking on the role of judiciary ;

(b) whether the term of the Commission is due to expire on December 13, 1984 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the total response to the Commission's questionnaire was 15 per cent which included hardly five eminent persons ; and

(d) if so, whether in view of the poor response, the Law Commission has abandoned taking any action in regard to the restructuring of the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The response received by the Tenth Law Commission to its questionnaire cannot be said to be "Lukewarm". It is also not correct to say that the response had led to a controversy over Government's thinking on the role of judiciary.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total response to the Commission's Questionnaire exceeded 15%

which included more than five eminent persons.

(d) As the assumption made by the Hon'ble Member regarding the response to the Questionnaire is not correct, the Law Commission abandoning any action in regard to the Questionnaire does not arise.

**Losses suffered by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**

1357. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. had suffered a loss of Rs. 27 crores for the year 1981-82 and estimated loss of 2.5 crores per month for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) whether Government have assessed the causes and factors of the above huge losses and very poor performance ;

(c) the rate of capacity utilisation in the different plants of IDPL, its inventories and recoveries ;

(d) the amount of Central subsidies given to IDPL during the last three years ;

(e) the allocation made by the Planning Commission for modernisation and expansion of IDPL in the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans ; and

(f) the action Government propose to take to redeem the losses, better utilisation of capacity and improve the performance of IDPL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) incurred a net loss of Rs. 27.44 crores during 1981-82 and Rs. 24.01 crores during 1982-83.



(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The product-wise capacity utilisation in different plants of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is in the statement enclosed.

Information in regard to inventories and recoveries to be made (Sundry) is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Inventories	Sundry Debtors
1980-81	5,974.03	1,955.59
1981-82	5,776.76	2,419.58
1982-83	5,589.15	2,744.29

(d) Interest subsidy to the following extent was given to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited during the last three years.

1980-81 : Rs. 5.57 crores

1981-82 : Rs. 5.10 crores

1982-83 : Rs. Nil

planned capital expenditure in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited was Rs. 58.74 crores and Rs. 68.20 crores during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans respectively.

(f) The performance of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is regularly monitored by the Government with a view to identify the assistance that can be rendered to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in increasing the Production and sales.

(e) The allocation made by the Planning Commission towards meeting the

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Unit	% Capacity Utilisation (1982-83)
1	2	3	4
<i>Rishikesh Bulk</i>			
1.	Sod. Penicillin	MMU	60.0
2.	Proc. Penicillin	MMU	51.0
3.	Strepto. Sulphate	T. Base	48.0
4.	Tetracycline	MT	63.0
5.	Oxytetracycline	MT	89.0
6.	Erythromycin 'S'	MT	—



Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Unit	% Capacity Utilization (1982-1983)
7.	Erythromycin 'E'	MT	—
8.	Amp. Trihydrate	MT	—
9.	Amoxycillin	MT	20.0
10.	Dicloxacillin	MT	
11.	6-APA (saleable)	MT	
12.	Pot. Penicillin	MMU	40.0
Total			56.0

*Formulations*

1.	Injectables	Laes	77.0
2.	Capsules	..	74.0
3.	Tablets	..	104.0

*IDPL-Hyderabad*

1.	Acetazolamide	MT	94.0
2.	Analgin	MT	60.0
3.	Chlorpropamide	MT	—
4.	Doxycycline	MT	—
5.	Folic Acid	MT	92.0
6.	Metronidazole	MT	—
7.	P. Phenetidine	MT	—
8.	Phenacelin	MT	1.0
9.	Paracetamol	MT	—
10.	Phenobarbitone	MT	—
11.	Phenobarbitone Sod.	MT	98.0
12.	Pip. Salts	MT	16.0
13.	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	MT	—
14.	Sulphacetamide/ Sulphacetamide Sod.	MT	126.0
15.	Sulphadimidine	MT	86.0
16.	Sulphaguanidine	MT	82.0

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Unit	% Capacity Utilization (1982-83)
17.	Sulphamethizole	MT	—
18.	Sulphanilamide	MT	25.0
19.	Sulphamethexazole	MT	30.0
20.	Sulphaphenazole	MT	—
21.	Phenytoin Sod.	MT	—
22.	Methyl Dopa	MT	—
23.	Sod. Sascorbate	MT	—
24.	Sod. PAS	MT	52.0
25.	Trimethoprim	MT	25.0
26.	Vit. B <sup>1</sup>	MT	58.0
27.	Vit. B <sup>2</sup>	MT	85.0
28.	Vit. B <sup>2</sup> -5Phos.	MT	—
29.	Nitrofurantoin	MT	—
30.	Thiacetazone	MT	—
31.	Glyneclamide	MT	—
32.	Frusemide	MT	—
Total :			55.5

*Formulations :*

1.	Tablets	Million Nos.	97
2.	Capsules	"	68
3.	Powder Packs	"	—
4.	Injectables	"	52
5.	Liquids	"	—

*Gurgaon*

1.	Tablets	"	48
2.	Capsules	"	31
3.	Syrups	KL	38
4.	Ampoules + Vials	Million Nos.	5
5.	Powders	MT	71
6.	Ointments	MT	—

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Unit	% Capacity Utilization (1982-83)
<i>Madras</i>			
1.	Surgical Inst.	Million Nos.	22
2.	Tablets	Million	73
3.	Capsules	"	76
4.	Vials	"	7
5.	Ampoules	"	—
6.	Liquid Orals	K.L.	1.7
<i>Muzaffarpur</i>			
1.	Acetaldehyde	MT	—
2.	Acetic Acid	MT	39
3.	M.E.P.	MT	—
4.	Niacin	MT	1
5.	Niacinamide	MT	31
Total			30

#### Unemployment During the Last Four Years

1358. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the figures of unemployment have increased over the last four years throughout the country :

(b) the total number of registered unemployed on all the registers of Employment Exchanges, of the country as on 30th June, 1983;

(c) whether the placement of jobs for rural unemployed has been slow over the last four years; and

(d) comparative table of total unemployed each year and the jobs provided in percentage for (i) educated urban, (ii)

educated rural (iii) skilled and (iv) semi skilled in rural and urban sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) has increased in almost all the States and Union Territories over the last four years.

(b) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1983 was 206.08 lakhs.

(c) The percentage of placements effected to registrations made (covering rural applicants also) has been increasing consistently since 1979. Separate information for rural registrants is not available.

(d) Available information is contained in the statement enclosed.

## Statement

*Number of Educated, Skilled and semi-skilled job-seekers placed in employment and their number on Live Register of Employment Exchanges.*

Year	Educated			Skilled and Semi-skilled		
	Live Register at the end of the year. (in lakhs)	Placements during the year (in lakhs)	Percentage of Placements to Live Register	Live Register at the end of the year. (in lakhs)	Placements during the year (in lakhs)	Percentage of Placements to Live Register
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979	72.97	1.72	2.4	6.25	0.36	5.8
1980	81.64	1.79	2.2	7.99	0.78	9.7
1981	90.18	1.72	1.9	8.74	0.92	10.5
1982	97.69	1.67	1.7	9.55(P)	1.08(P)	11.3(P)

P : Provisional

Note : The above table shows overall figures. Separate information by rural and urban sectors is not available.

**Setting up of T.V. Relaying Stations at Leh and Kargil in Ladakh (J&K)**

are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

1359. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(b) The estimated cost of each centre is about Rs. 23 lakhs.

(a) when the proposed low-power T.V. relaying stations will be commissioned at Leh and Kargil towns of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(c) TV service will be available within a distance of about 25 km from the transmitter except in the shadow areas caused by high hills. The range can be increased only by installing a high power transmitter in place of the low power transmitter. This would be considered in future plans depending on availability of resources.

(b) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on each Station; and

**Enhancement of allowances for Staff Posted at Leh Station of AIR**

(c) the range of proposed transmitters and whether it will be possible to increase the power and range of the transmitters subsequently so that wider areas could be covered ?

1360. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT**) : (a) Low Power TV Relay transmitters at Leh and Kargil

(a) whether it is a fact that staff of All India Radio posted at Leh get less allowances as compared to staff posted at Srinagar, Simla and Delhi, etc. with the result that the persons posted from outside

Ladakh are reluctant to serve there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff has been agitating for some time past demanding enhancement of their allowances so as to bring it at par with the State Government's allowances; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to enhance their allowances etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Srinagar, Simla and Delhi are classified cities, for purposes of grant of compensatory allowances. All India Radio staff posted to these Stations are entitled to such allowance like City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance. But these allowance are not admissible at Leh, as it is not a classified city. However, for such a purpose All India Radio Staff posted at Leh are given fuel allowance at Rs. 100/-p.m. for six months (during winter), and are also entitled to a special compensatory allowance. Further, they entitled to rent-free barrack type accommodation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Joint Staff Association of A.I.R., Leh are pressing for enhancement of fuel allowance and special compensatory allowance. These are issues which have to await the recommendations, if any, to be made by the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

#### Development of Communication Facilities in the Rural, Backward, Tribal and Hilly Areas

1361. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was envisaged in Sixth Plan to expand postal and telecommunication services to all parts of the country to subserve a balanced and sustained growth in key sectors of development ;

(b) whether special attention was to be given to development of communication facilities in rural areas including backward, tribal and hilly areas to correct the persisting imbalances in communications network;

(c) whether special measures were aimed at strengthening postal and telecommunication facilities in North Eastern Region; and

(d) if so, the details of improvements made in quality of existing rural postal services; how many postal buildings and staff quarters constructed; how much backlog of telephones was reduced and telecommunication facilities provided in inaccessible areas; how many telegraph offices opened in the rural areas and how much telecommunications network was strengthened in North Eastern region and how many earth stations were established and where ?

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

(d) Progress upto 30-9-83 is as follows :

(i) (a) No. of post offices opened— 337

(b) No. of additional EDDAs appointed — 475

(c) No. of letter boxes installed — 335

(d) No. of villages provided with counter service facilities — 266

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

Facilities to ex-servicemen employed in AIR

1362. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :  
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of ex-servicemen have been employed by the All India Radio on regular services ;

(b) whether these ex-servicemen have been treated as regular servicemen in A.I.R.;

(c) if so, whether the ex-servicemen are promoted and provided accommodation and C.G.H.S. facilities ;

(d) whether those employees (ex-servicemen) residing out of the C.G.H.S. purview, are given cash medical allowance ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) the steps being taken to provide and treat the ex-servicemen as other regular servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Some ex-servicemen have been employed by the All India Radio on regular services in accordance with the reservation policy of Government which provides for reservation for ex-servicemen in Group 'C' and 'D' posts;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government servants including ex-servicemen serving All India Radio and living outside the jurisdiction of C.G.H.S. are eligible for reimbursement of the medical expenses as per rules.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

#### Revision of Prices of Multi-vitamins

1363. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have unwarrantedly revised the prices of the multi-vitamins at the fag end of the last Parliament session without having a dialogue with the industry and that this has caused unprecedented reactions in industry circles ;

(b) whether Government have consulted the spokesmen of the industry before ultimately deciding on the price issue ;

(c) whether any manufacturer has challenged in the court of law the legality of Government's order reducing the prices ;

(d) if so, what is the outcome of such petition and how Government are going to encounter the embarrassment so caused to it due to such a confrontation policy which could have been cleverly and skillfully avoided ; and

(e) in view of the matter having gone to the court of law, whether Government feel that the interests of the consumers, for whose sake such a decision has been taken, are being properly taken care of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) The revision in prices of multi-vitamin formulations, which were long over due, has been made by the Government keeping in view the Policy and procedure as well as the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 does not provide for any prior consultations with the manufacturers before fixation of prices. Only six manufacturers of multi-vitamin formulations, as per available information, have filed Writ Petitions in the High Courts, where as a number of other manufacturers have already implemented the prices of multi-vitamin formulations as fixed by the Government.

(b) The prices of multi-vitamin formulations were revised in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and any prior consultations with the spokesmen of the industry was not called for.

(c) to (e) Five manufacturers in the Bombay High Court and one manufacturer in the Hyderabad High Court, as per available information, have filed Writ Petition against the reduction in prices as well as against the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. In three out of the six Writ Petitions the Bombay High Court have already given the judgement. As per these judgements the manufacturers have been directed to furnish all the relevant details as asked for by the Government within four weeks of the judgement. The Government Orders reducing the prices have been set aside, in these three cases. The manufacturers have since made available the details. These details are under scrutiny, consumers' interest would be kept in view while passing any order under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Since most of the manufacturers have already implemented the earlire Orders, the benefit to consumers has been ensured to a large extent.

#### **Average profitability of the Pharmaceutical Industry in India**

1364. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the average profitability of the pharmaceutical industry in India ; and

(b) whether the profitability of any pharmaceutical company exceeds the ceiling laid down in the drug policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) :  
(a) No study of the current average profitability of the pharmaceutical industry has been made by Government.

(b) Regular monitoring of profitability has not been done so far by Government. In the context of manufacturers representing against price approval for Category III products and asking for

higher mark-ups, they are being asked to provide data on profitability of their overall formulation activity.

#### **Permission for use of road transport for carrying coal to Industrial units in Marathawada**

1365. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial units in Marathawada region of Maharashtra face difficulties in the existing arrangements where under coal is to be carried by rail ;

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

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Coal India Ltd., Calcutta from the affected units seeking permission to use road transport instead of rail transport ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

#### **Effect of higher price to Raniganj Coal**

1366. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for allowing higher price to Raniganj coal ; if so, the reasons for the proposal to allow a higher price and the extent of the difference in price which has been proposed ;

(b) whether Government have agreed to any higher price, and if so, whether Government agreed to the proposal to raise the price as proposed or to only a part of the rise proposed ; and



(c) the estimated effect on the performance of the Eastern Coal fields in financial terms if the proposal would have been agreed to in full and what would be the effect on the basis of price increase allowed by Government, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices were requested to study of cost of production of coal industry with a view to recommending appropriate prices for coal. The Bureau have submitted their report. No decision has yet been taken.

**Development of postal and Telecommunication system in Tribal and Backward district of Orissa**

1367. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal and Telecommunication Circles of Orissa have prepared the schemes and programmes on the basis of the guidelines issued by his Ministry for tribal and backward district of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the guidelines and the schemes and programmes chalked out by the circles since then and the achievement made so far ;

(c) the reasons for delay in execution of schemes and programmes though there is a clear-cut direction from his Ministry for development of postal and telecommunication system in tribal areas of that State ; and

(d) the schemes and programmes to be executed before the end of Sixth Plan in tribal areas therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, The guidelines are given in annexure

I, II and III, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7097/83].

(b) As per schemes and programme for 1981-85 in tribal areas of Orissa 140 post offices, 223 EDDAs, 140 mobile post offices, 70 letter boxes and 167 long distance PCOs were proposed. Up to October, 1983 119 post offices, 175 EDDAs, 103 mobile post offices, 45 letter boxes and 165 long distance PCOs have been provided. For backward areas additional 30 post offices, 15 EDDAs 15 mobile post offices and 30 letter boxes were targetted. Up to October 1983, 20 post offices, 10 EDDAs, 20 mobile post offices 10 letter boxes have been provided.

(c) All the schemes and programmes are being implemented progressively in time.

(d) Before the end of 6th Five Year Plan 21 post offices, 49 EDDAs, 37 mobile post offices, 25 letter boxes and 65 long distance PCOs have been programmed.

**Provision of T.V. Centres in each State to Telecast Programmes**

1368. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a programme to provide T.V. stations in each State to telecast programmes before the end of Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where T.V. stations are to be provided during Sixth Plan ;

(c) the low-power T.V. transmission towers so far installed and works under progress for National telecasting programmes, State-wise details therefor ; and

(d) which Districts and areas will be left out from the coverage of the T.V.

network after the completion of Sixth Plan programmes, State-wise details therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 26 High Power and 118 Low Power TV Transmitters are being installed in the country during the VI Plan. The proposed centres in each State are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The following Low Power (100 W) TV Transmitters were installed in November, 1982 :

1. Jammu	11. Aizawl
2. Simla	12. Agartala
3. Deoria	13. Malda
4. Suratgarh	14. Patna
5. Gauhati	15. Bhubaneswar
6. Itanagar	16. Port Blair
7. Gangtok	17. Kakinada
8. Shillong	18. Trivandrum
9. Kohima	19. Indore
10. Imphal	20. Bhopal

1 KW TV transmitter was commissioned at Allahabad on 15-8-83. 1 KW TV Transmitter at Ahmedabad was commissioned on 19-11-83. Implementation of 118 Low Power and 26 High Power Transmitters has been taken up on priority-basis and the centres are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85

(d) After implementation of this expansion plan 70% of the population would receive a TV signal. This plan has been drawn up keeping in view the objective of the coverage of maximum population and not on the basis of coverage of area in different States and Districts.

#### Statement

*List of transmitters to be set up during 1984-85*

STATE	10 KW Transmitters under VIth Plan	10 KW Transmitters under special Plan	Low Power transmitters
1.	2	3	4
1. Assam	Gauhati	—	Dibrugarh Tezpur
2. Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Visakhapatnam	Warangal Rajamundry Nellore Nizamabad

1	2	3	4
			Kurnool Anantapur/ Proddutpur Tirupati Adoni Cuddapah Mehboobnagar Karimnagar
3. Bihar	Ranchi	**Patna	Dhanbad Jamshedpur Gaya Bhagalpur Darbhanga Munger Purnea Bettiah
4. Gujarat	Ahmedabad Rajkot	Dwarka	Surat Vadodra Bhavnagar Navasari Bhruch Patan
5. Haryana	—	—	Hissar Bhiwani
6. Himachal Pradesh	Kasauli	—	Kulu
7. Jammu and Kashmir	—	**Jammu Poonch	Leh Kargil
8. Karnataka	—	—	Hubli/ Dharwad Mysore/ Mandya Mangalore Belgaum Bellari Devenagri

1	2	3	4
			Shimoga/ Bhadrawati Bijapur Raichur Gadag/ Betgari Hospet
9. Kerala	Trivandrum	Cochin	Calicut Cannanore Palghat
10. Madhya Pradesh	—	**Bhopal **Indore	Jabalpur Gwalior Ratlam Sagar Burhanpur Rewa Murwara Bilaspur Korba Singrauli
11. Maharashtra	—	—	Sholapur Nasik Kolhapur Aurangabad Sangli Amravati Malegaon Akola Dhule Nanded Ahmednagar Jalgaon Jalna Bhusawal Chandrapur Latur Parbhani Gondiya

1	2	3	4
12. Manipur	—	—	Loktak
13. Meghalaya	—	—	Tura
14. Nagaland	—	—	—
15. Orissa	Cuttack	—	Rourkela Berhampur Koraput
16. Punjab	—	Bhatinda	Pathankot
17. Rajasthan	—	—	Jodhpur Ajmer Kota Bikaner Udaipur Alwar Ganganagar Bhilwara Khetri Jaisalmer Barmer
18. Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	Kodaikanal	—	Tiruchirapalli Salem Vellore Thanjavur/ Kumbakonam Coimbatore Nayveli
20. Tripura	—	**Agartala	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Gorakhpur	Allahabad Agra	Bareilly Moradabad Aligarh Jhansi Sultanpur Rae-Bareilly,

1	2	3	4
			Faizabad Etawah Behraich Shahjahanpur Rampur Pauri Farrukhabad Sambhal Nainital
22. West Bengal	Asansol Murshidabad	Kurseong	Kharagpur Bardhaman Siliguri Balurghat Shantiniketan
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3. Chandigarh	—	—	—
4. Dadra and Nagarhaveli	—	—	—
5. Delhi	—	—	—
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—
7. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
8. Mizoram	—	—	—
9. Pondicherry	—	—	Pondicherry
TOTAL	13	13	118

**\*\*Existing Low Power Transmitters will be replaced by High Power Transmitters.**

**Charges against R.P.F. Commissioner, Bihar**

1369. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3724 on 16 August, 1983 and state :

(a) whether Deputy Director (Vigilance), Employees Provident Fund Organisation did not consult concerned complainants and without going through the details of relevant papers/documents available with the complainants, concerned officers had arrived at the conclusion that there was no element of corruption or improper motive on the part of the then Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar ;

(b) whether some of the complainants had come forward in writing to substantiate the charges of corruption and other several malpractices committed by him, but they were not afforded any opportunity by the said Vigilance Deputy Director ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to get the entire charges of corruption and malpractices committed by the said Commissioner investigated afresh by the CBI after consulting all the complaints, if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) The Deputy Director (Vigilance), Employees Provident Fund Organisation, was entrusted with the investigation of allegations against the then Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, to know whether there was any *prima facie* case before instituting any formal inquiry. There is no prescribed procedure for conducting such preliminary investigations and it is upto the investigating officers to adopt whatever method/procedure they deem suitable and proper.

(c) There is no such proposal.

**Transfer of shares purchased by non-Resident Indians**

1370. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several Public Limited Companies have refused to transfer the shares purchased by non-resident Indians ; and

(b) if so, the names of the Companies and the list of non-resident Indian share-holders, the number of shares and total value ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Under the Companies Act, no intimation is required to be given by the companies concerned to this Department in respect of transfer of shares lodged by the transferor or transferee, as the case may be, and/or about refusal to register the transfer of shares, Section 111 of the Companies Act, 1956, however, provides for appeal to the Company Law Board by the aggrieved transferor or transferee in case of refusal to register the transfer of shares. No such appeal in respect of such shares has been filed with the Company Law Board and, therefore, the Department of Company Affairs has no authentic information in the matter.

**Procurement of electronic voting machines**

1371. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Election Commission have decided to introduce Electronic voting machines in elections on a large scale ; and



(b) if so, the number of machines to be procured in the years 1983 and 1984 respectively ?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :** (a) and (b) The Election Commission has so far procured about 350 electronic voting machines, and used them on an experimental basis in the elections held in the recent past for certain Assembly/Delhi Metropolitan Council constituencies. The Commission had proposed to extend their use to cover the entire country in phase in three years starting from 1983. The Commission estimated that a total number of 4.5 lakh machines would be required to cover the entire country. But keeping in view the financial implications and other factors, it has not been found possible for the Government to accept the Commission's proposals. The Commission was informed of the decision of the Government and it has asked for reconsideration of the matter.

#### Security measures for Newsmen in J & K

1372. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Newspapers Editors Conference held in New Delhi on 17 October, 1983 expressed serious concern over the deteriorating relations between the State Government and the Press corps in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) whether the President of the Conference has stated that the newsmen in the State have been feeling extremely insecure and are being denied their normal facilities of doing their professional work ;

(c) whether their functioning even in a routine manner is becoming difficult day by day ;

(d) if so, whether Union Government have taken up the matter with State Government ;

(e) if so, the reaction of State Government ; and

(f) the steps being taken by Union Government to see that the newsmen in Jammu and Kashmir feel secure ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b) Government have seen the press report in this regard.

(c) the representatives of some news agencies/newspapers are reported to have in some cases strongly denounced the State Government for denying them normal professional facilities in the discharge of their responsibility.

(d) to (f) Ministry of information and Broadcasting have not specifically taken up the matter with the State Government. However, it is seen from a news-item published in the "Kashmir Times" in its issue dated October 23, 1983 that as a result of the talks between the Chief Minister and the journalists held on October 22, 1983 covering various issues between the State Government and the Press, both sides agreed to work together with closer co-operation and resolve all differences amicably.

#### Deposits taken by Jaipur Udyog Limited for Appointing Dealers

1373. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaint regarding deposits taken by Jaipur Udyog Limited, Jaipur, for appointing dealers or agents in India ;

(b) whether the above Company through its agents viz. Bharat Overseas Private Limited, Rajiv Trading Company Private Limited, Mukul Trading Company Private Limited and Albion Trading Com-

pany Private Limited, all of New Delhi have taken deposits, without interest, amounting to lakhs of rupees for supply of cement to dealers but failed to make delivery of cement ;

(c) whether Government have probed in to the matter ; and

(d) if so, the result of the probe of the investigation and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) A complaint was received in June, 1981 by Registrar of Companies, J & K, Srinagar from J & K Trishul Cement Stockist Association. Srinagar alleging *inter alia* that their members had remitted Rs. 13.95 lakhs to M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. through their selling agents, M/s. Bharat Overseas Ltd. and sub-agent M/s. Rajiv Trading Company Private Limited as advance for supply of cement and they have neither received supply nor refunded the advance. However, on an enquiry through Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan, Jaipur, M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd. stated that no such amount as alleged was deposited with them nor did M/s. Bharat Overseas Ltd. render any account to them showing receipt of such amount on their behalf. The latter company is reportedly facing a winding up petition in the Calcutta High Court moved by M/s. Jaipur Udyog Limited.

#### **Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Chandigarh**

1374. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of first 20 shareholders of Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Chandigarh.

(b) the shareholding of Bhai Mohan Singh, his wife and sons in the said Company ;

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government to guard against exploitation of the Company by Bhai Mohan Singh ;

(d) whether inspection of Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited has been conducted by Government ; and

(e) if so, details of irregularities discovered and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A statement showing the names and addresses of first 20 shareholders of Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Chandigarh is annexed.

(b) The shareholding of Bhai Mohan Singh, his wife and sons in the company is as under :-

Bhai Mohan Singh,	34,350 shares
Wife, Mrs. Avtar Mohan	13,400 shares
Son, Shri Parminder Singh	31,200 shares
Son, Shri Manjit Singh,	23,970 shares
Son, Shri Analjit Singh,	24,350 shares

(c) The Department has not received any complaint regarding exploitation of the Company by Bhai Mohan Singh and therefore, the question of taking any steps in this regard does not arise.

(d) The Company has not been inspected under Section 209A of the Companies Act.

(e) Does not arise in view (d) above.

## Statement

S. No.	Name and Address	No. of shares
1.	Citadel Investment & Trading Company Pvt. Ltd. 23, Vaswani Mansion, Dinshaw Vachha Road, Bombay-400021.	11,700
2.	Deccan Investment Ltd. Regent Chambers, 2nd Floor, 208, Ceremonial Boulevard, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.	150
3.	Montari Enterprises P. Ltd., 16, Marina Arcade, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110001.	22,200
4.	Oscar Investments Ltd., 516, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay- 400020.	33,638
5.	Bhai Mohan Singh, 15-Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-110001.	34,350
6.	Mrs. Avtar Mohan Singh, 15, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.	13,400
7.	Bhai Manjit Singh, 2, South End Lane, New Delhi	23,970
8.	Dr. Parminder Singh, 1, South End Lane, New Delhi.	31,200
9.	Mr. Analjit Singh, 15-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.	24,350
10.	Bhai Mohan Singh, HUF, 15-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.	18,084
11.	Mrs. Avtar Mohan Singh, Trustee, Neelu Chugh Trust, 15, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.	8,000
12.	Mrs. Maheep Manjeet Singh, 15-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.	5,734
13.	Mr. Sukhbir Singh Dhupia, Indian Explosive Ltd., Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.	10,600
14.	Roopila Chopra, 102, Silver Arch, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.	3,200
15.	Dr. Dharam Vir Narula, B-III, Jolly Makers, Apartment No. 1, 95-Cuffe Parade, Bombay.	2,300
16.	General Insurance Corpn. of India, 4th Floor, Industrial Assurance Bldg. Churchgate, Bombay.	51,690
17.	National Insurance Co. Ltd. 3, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700071.	26,700
18.	New India Assurance Co. Ltd. Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-400001.	17,950
19.	Unit Trust of India, Bombay, Life Building, 45, Vir Nariman Road, Bombay-400001,	50,700
20.	Clive Street Nominees P. Ltd. 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700001.	1,75,000

### Applicability of Factory, bonus and bonded Labour Acts to Brick Kiln Industry

1376. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that the provisions of Factory, Bonus and Abolition of Bonded Labour Acts are applicable to brick kiln industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all types of work are undertaken on contract basis in brick kilns;

(c) if so, the reasons for including brick kiln labourers in the Factory and Labour Acts;

(d) whether Government are aware that nowhere on the brick kilns there is any building implements for production and permanent residential facilities;

(e) whether it is also a fact that brick kiln owners had organised a huge demonstration before the Government of Uttar Pradesh for their demands against all these things; and if so whether Government have considered their demands; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Factories Act and the Payment of Bonus Act are applicable to the Brick Kiln in industry. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 is also applicable wherever the bonded labour system as defined in the Act is prevalent.

(b) There are a variety of arrangements under which work is done in brick kiln. It cannot therefore be said the all types of work are taken on contract basis only.

(c) The term 'factories' is defined in the Factories Act. Since Brick kilns

come within that definition they automatically come within the purview of the Factories Act. Brick kilns are covered under certain other Acts also for similar reasons.

(d) As no comprehensive survey has been carried out of the conditions under which brick kilns are functioning, Government is not in a position to confirm this.

(e) Government has received information to this effect.

(f) it has been decided to convene a tripartite conference shortly to discuss the problems of the industry as well as of the workers employed therein.

### Merger of Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd. with Brook Bond India Ltd.

1377. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of merger of Centron Industrial Allowance Ltd. with Brooke Bond India Ltd. has been cleared by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The merger of Centron Industrial Alliance Limited with Brooke Bond India Limited has been approved by the Central Government under Section 23(2) of the MRTP Act, 1969. A copy of the Central Government's Order No. 28(3)/80-CL.VI dated 21st January, 1982, giving the details of the merger is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7098/83].

**New Consumer Price Index**

1378. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED :**  
**SHRI B.V. DESAI :**

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

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to make new consumer price index with 1982 prices as the base ;

(b) if so, whether the new consumer price index would be more comprehensive and include several new items of consumer expenditure not included in the 1960 based index ; and

(c) if so, by what time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(a) to (c) The entire matter of release of a revised series of consumer price index numbers is under examination by the Government.

12 hrs.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East) : Sir, you were pleased to appoint a committee last time to find a solution to the Nirankari problem but the problem continues. I would like to know what has the Committee done.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कमेटी में राज्य सभा के और मैम्बर्स आने थे, इस वजह से वह आज पूरी होकर कार्यवाही शुरू कर देंगे ।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** Sir, I wanted to bring to your notice the reports about a large number of political murders being committed in Bihar. I know it is a State matter but they are including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes... (*Interruptions*)

**\*\*Not recorded.**

**MR. SPEAKER :** What can I do ? I cannot do anything.

मैं उनकी बात का जवाब दे रहा हूँ ।

... (*व्यवधान*) ...

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, I cannot held it. Not allowed.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :... ..\*\***

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वहां लेजिसलेटिव असेम्बली के मेम्बर्स हैं, जिनका ड्यूटी है कि काम करें ।

They should do it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** They should do but we cannot remain unconcerned.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What can I do ? No, I cannot.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** You can give a Calling Attention notice or something.....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) :** Sir, day before yesterday, there was firing in Ambedkar Stadium.....(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** What is this ? This is nothing. It is a law and order problem. आप क्यों वक्त जाया करते हैं ।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** It is the capital city...(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is all right capital or no capital.

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :**  
पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जिले में 40

हरिजनों के मकानों में से 36 हरिजनों के मकान जला दिए गए। माननीय मंत्री जी सामने बैठे हुए हैं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि वहां पर सहायता भेज रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे पत्र भेजा था, सेठी साहब को मैंने लिख दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already forwarded that with my note...(Interruptions)

I have get a roving eye. Yes, Mr. Jamilur Rahman.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिया था। (व्यवधान)

شری جمیل الرحمن : میں نے نیم ۳۷۷ کے انٹرگٹ ایک نوٹس دیا تھا (انٹورپشن) -

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing? Don't interrupt. I have asked him. He is on his legs. (Interruptions)\*\*

No, not allowed. आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं। You take too much of liberty.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : कटिहार और पूर्णिया में जो जेनुइन लोग हैं, उनको कहा जा रहा है कि आप भारतीय सिटीजन हैं या नहीं।

\*شری جمیل الرحمن : کشیہار اور پورنیہ میں جو جنوین لوگ ہیں ان کو کہا جا رہا ہے کہ آپ بھارتیہ شہری ہیں یا نہیں۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मैंने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत लिखकर दिया है।

شری جمیل الرحمن : میں نے نیم ۳۷۷ کے انٹرگٹ نوٹس لکھ کر دیا ہے۔

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We gave a written motion ....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : What have we to do with it? No, not allowed...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot do anything. Not allowed...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : You are standing in the passage. Go to your seat and stand there. I have told you to go to your seat.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. There is no reply. For agitations Government does not have to reply.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you ask about demonstration? Do whatever you like.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. It is unnecessary. You are flouting the rules. I am going to name you.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : That is why you are here.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Now will you keep quiet ?

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : No, they will not reply.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है स्मगलिंग आफ आर्म्स फ्राम फारेन कंट्रीज .....

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : माननीय होम मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में कहा था ...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with the Rajya Sabha. I am concerned with my House and my Rules.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : इस शताब्दी का सोलह लाख रुपये का घोटाला मैंने पकड़ा था। आप वह एक करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ जाएं ।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : इस मामले की अवहेलना हो रही है । मैं कल से भूख हड़ताल करने जा रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे दे दीजिए ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : जब इस सदन का एक माननीय सदस्य हंगर स्ट्राईक पर जा रहा हो तो .....\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड ।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात तो सुनते नहीं, मैं क्यों सुनूं ।

(व्यवधान) \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You give me notice.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात मैं सुन लूंगा। अभी प्रेमी जी की बात कर रहा था। मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप मेरे से आकर बात कर लें और मुझे आप समझा दें तो सोचूंगा। आपने मुझे कहने ही नहीं दिया मेरे पास आ जाओ, मुझे समझा दो ।

12.08 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, Indian Electricity Act, Review on and Report of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation, Ltd., for 1982-83, of Biccoco Lowrie Ltd., Calcutta for 1981-82, etc.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the High Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil (Restriction on Use) (Amendment) Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.



G.S.R. 559 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section (3) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7059/83.]

(2) A copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 512 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 together with an explanatory statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7060/83.]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7061/83.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Biecco Lawrie Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (3) above.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) of Objectives and Obligations of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7062/83].

**Notification under Mines Act and Report of Court of Inquiry into Causes of accident into the Topa Coalfields, Hazaribagh (Bihar)**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Oil Mines Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 778(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1983 under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7063/83].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Court of Inquiry into the causes of accident into the Topa coalfields, Hazaribagh district (Bihar) on 16th July, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7064/83.]

**Notification under Indian Telegraph Act and Profit and Loss Account etc. of Tele-Communication Branch of Posts for 1981-82**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 807(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1983

under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7065/83].

- (2) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance sheet (On accrual basis) of the Tele-Communication Branch of Posts and Telegraph Department for the year 1981-82 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7066/83].

**Report etc. on the Working and activities of New Bank of India and Notifications under Customs Act**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to—**

- (A) \*re-lay on the Table a copy of the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 along with the Accounts and the Auditors Report thereon, under sub-section(8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

- (B) I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 841 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods listed in the notification when imported into India by the Indian Red Cross Society for purpose of relief to the distressed, from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon.

- (ii) G.S.R. 842(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods mentioned in Notification No. 304/83-Customs/G.S.R. 841(E)/dated the 15th November, 1983 from the whole of the auxiliary duty leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7067/83.]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market loans floated in September, 1983 and November, 1983 along with Notification No. G.S.R. 804(E) specifying the special series of units issued under the Capital Gains Unit Scheme, 1983 for the purposes of section 54E of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7068/83].

12.10 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### Sixty-fifth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### Hundred and seventy-first Report

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I beg to present the Hundred and seventy-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public

Accounts Committee on Council of Scientific and Industrial Research—Engineering Science Group relating to the Department of Science and Technology.

# COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

## Forty-first Report

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the Forty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio—Economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

MR SPEAKER : Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : लेकिन आप न्यू कमर्स को इस तरह से क्यों डांटते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते नहीं हैं इसलिए मुझे जोर से बोलना पड़ता है । मैंने तो इनको कहा कि मेरे पास आ जायें, मुझको समझा दें, मैं इसको देख लूंगा ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप तो एक दम से नाराज हो गये । ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Give me some notice ; not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? Tell me, can you restrain this gentleman ? Can you put some sense into him ? Can you do something about it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We want a reply. Let them refuse it, let them deny it. But let them reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Niren Ghosh ... And they have taken charge of the whole floor. So, how can I listen ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, look here. If I am to reply, you don't listen. You wanted to have your say, that is what you have said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : They are not even replying.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, please listen. You don't listen. That is the worst trouble with you. You always go on haranguing without rhyme or reason. What can I do about it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If they persist, I shall have to name them.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has become a regular practice in this House—I am sorry I have to remark like this. Kindly listen so that I can make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am here with the permission of the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.  
Listen to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are standing there. Is that the way to do ? Is that the way to behave ? I do not know what has come over us.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This comment has to be expunged.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : It is an irresponsible statement. Let it not go on record.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is *dada* standing or sitting ?

MR. SPEAKER : *Dada* is standing. *Dada*, sit down. I will call you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, you get his eyes examined.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, this House is meant for raising the issues concerning the people of our country, no doubt. But, Sir, this House has a very well established set procedure. Anything beyond that without following the rules and procedure of this House should not be allowed to take place in this House. It has become a practice in our House unfortunately that the hon. Members opposite have sought to follow a method which is neither provided in the procedure nor in the rules of this House.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have given an adjournment motion. I am within the rules. (Interruptions). I am not against the rules.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, the hon. Members opposite there are in the habit of bringing matters which do not fall under the Rules and procedures of this House, which brings every day a situation in this House. I want the hon. leaders

to kindly listen to the appeal which I am going to make. Through you, Sir, I want to make an appeal to the hon. leaders of the Opposition that the Government here is prepared to have any matter raised under the Rules of Procedure of this hon. House. We are not here to stall the issues. But certainly, Sir, every day the Opposition Members from the other side embarrass the Chair embarrass themselves and also...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You expunge his remark from the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Unfortunately, of late, political strategies are being tried to be projected through the forum of this House which is highly condemnable. This House has had many opportunities in the past to discuss very important issues. For example the issue regarding Tamil people in Srilanka has been discussed a number of times. We are here to discuss the issue as many times as you want. But without following the rules and procedure of the House if the Members of the opposition coerce and force issues on this House like this, I am afraid the House cannot function smoothly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I think the Minister should not take upon himself the responsibility for regulating the proceedings of this House which is your charge. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta, are you objecting that we should not carry on the proceedings according to the rules ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, I am not objecting. I am objecting to his acting as Speaker. He is not the Speaker, you are the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to conduct the proceedings. He is just appealing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not want to listen to sermons from him.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of sermons. It is a question of appeal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not prepared to listen to sermons from him. You should have pulled him up.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say anything wrong.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री जगपल सिंह : रूलिंग देने का काम चेयर का है, मिनिस्टर का नहीं है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Has the Minister spoken with your permission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. He has spoken with my permission.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under what rule has he spoken ? Has he given Adjournment Motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has given an appeal. I have also allowed you so many times.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Blood is being donated in a large scale. There is a blood bank racket.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. We will take it up some day.

(Interruptions)

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have this under my consideration. Why do you refer to it again ? श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever she has said has not been allowed. It will not form part of the record. प्रमिला जी आपको यह कहना शोभा नहीं देता। आपकी जवान से यह बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं लगता।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिमार) : हमारी जवान से अच्छा लगता है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रमिला जी आप महिला हैं, आपकी जवान से गुंडा कहना शोभा नहीं देता।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : We are walking out.

[Shri K. Mayathevar and some other hon. Members then left the House]

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने रूल 222 के अन्तर्गत विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का नोटिस दिया है। सारे सदन ने यह फैसला किया था कि दीन बंधु चौधरी छोटाराम की सौवीं बरसी के मौके पर डाक-टिकट जारी किया जाए। अभी तक वह

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

डाक टिकट जारी नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैंने मंत्री महोदय के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको देख रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय थे नहीं। मैंने आपको बताया था कि उन्हें आने दें। मैंने बात कर ली है। जब मेरे पास पूरी इत्तिला आ जाएगी, तो मैं आपको बताऊंगा। मैं कच्ची बात नहीं करता। मैं पता लगा कर ही कोई फैसला कर सकता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से बात कर के आपको पूरा जवाब दे दूंगा।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। दरबार साहब में खालिस्तान के पक्ष में परचे बांटे गए हैं। शरारती तत्वों ने एक कम्युनिटी के खिलाफ पोस्टर बांटे हैं। अगर इस तरह धार्मिक स्थानों पर विषैला प्रचार किया जाता है, तो उनकी पवित्रता भंग होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और प्रस्ताव दे दें।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने इस सदन में सब से पहले खालिस्तान के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई थी। लापरवाही से और हल्के ढंग से उसको टाल दिया गया। गोल्डन टेम्पल हमारा भी धार्मिक स्थान है। उसपर हमारा भी अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको देख रहा हूँ। आप मुझे कोई और प्रस्ताव या कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दे दीजिए इस विषय पर। मैं सारे तथ्य पता कर के और विचार करके आप को बताऊंगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार भंग

का नोटिस दिया है। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने जान बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नोटिस आ गया है। मैंने उसे इत्तिला लेने के लिए भेज दिया है। इत्तिला आने के बाद मैं आपको बताऊंगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : 18 नवम्बर को अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची सम्बन्धी चर्चा में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था ..... (व्यवधान) ".....लेकिन मैंने जो अखबारों में पढ़ा है, इनके एक बहुत बड़े शंकराचार्य हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि इसमें शुद्र शामिल नहीं हो सकते।"

मंत्री महोदय ने जान-बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह किया है। इस लिए यह विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन का प्रश्न बनता है।

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. I have written to the Minister to find out the facts. I will let you know afterwards.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Sankaracharya of Kanchi is against the caste system. So, lumping all Sankaracharyas together is very wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Swamy, you are a stickler for rules. I have already called you.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर सारे लोग बोलने लग गए हैं।

(व्यवधान)\*\*



MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं बात न करूँ, तब तक कुछ नहीं कह सकता। मुझे नोटिस मिल गया है। मैं बात करके तथ्यों का पता लगाकर आपको बताऊँगा। अधूरी बात के बारे में मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ ? यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed anybody.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

यही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए, आप एक चीज को खिचड़ी बना देते हैं। उस को खिचड़ी मत बनाइए। मैं कहता हूँ उस का जबाब तो आने दीजिए। उन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, मैं पता कर रहा हूँ। पता तो लगना चाहिए। आप बीच में बोलते, हैं अच्छा नहीं लगता है। मुझे पता कर लेने दीजिए। Let us find out the facts. The Home Ministry is also here. He can also find out what is what. जब ट्रुथ आ जायेगा फिर उस पर विचार करूँगा और फिर उसका कोई समाधान करूँगा या जिस ने कुछ कहा है उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करूँगा। उस के आए बगैर पहले ही जजमेंट नहीं लेना चाहिए।

एक चीज और मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ। प्रेस को भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो यहां नहीं कहा जाता, जो रेकार्ड पर नहीं आता,

वह भी भद्र लोग हैं बड़े रेस्पॉसिबल आदमी हैं, उन को भी जो चीजें रेकार्ड पर नहीं आती वह नहीं छापनी चाहिए। यह अच्छा नहीं होता।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप ने कहा कि प्रेस नहीं छापेगा। आप की प्रोसीडिंग्स में है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई दूसरी बात है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : आप की प्रोसीडिंग्स में है शंकराचार्य का मामला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप उस को भी सीरियस ले रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारी बातों को सीरियस ले रहा हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : लेकिन प्रेस को क्यों मना कर रहे हैं कि यह मामला न आवे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं रेकार्ड की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जब आप यह बात सीरियस ले रहे हैं और सब कुछ सीरियस ले रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, इस की बात नहीं। शास्त्री जी, इस के रेकार्ड की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जो मैंने एलाऊ नहीं



[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

किया उस की बात कर रहा हूं। मैं तो कल की बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : तो यह प्रेस में आएगा न शंकराचार्य का मामला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आ गया। मैंने कह दिया कि यह मेरे विचाराधीन है। जब ट्रुथ आ जायगा तो विचार करूंगा। उस के पहले तो कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव मुझे बता दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेरी बात सुन लीजिए तो आप को तसल्ली हो जायगी। ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आप मेरे साथ बैठ कर मुझे समझा दीजिए। इस फ्लोर पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव नहीं डिस्कस किया जाता।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं समझा चुका आपको। मैंने आप से जाकर निवेदन किया और आप ने इस सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं विचार करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो कर रहा हूं। मैंने कब उसको रिजेक्ट किया है ?

श्री रामलाल राही : आप जानते हैं कि हर साल बाढ़...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ऐसा नहीं होता। देखिए, राही जी आप जिद करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। मैंने कहा है कि मैं विचार करूंगा और सहानुभूति से देख कर

जो हो सकता है वह करूंगा। लेकिन यहां उस पर विचार नहीं हो सकता।

श्री रामलाल राही : जरा सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं नहीं एलाऊ करूंगा। राही जी जिद करना चाहें तो करें।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed ; I will not allow.

What I decide I decide, I do not budge from my position, whatever may be the odds against me.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, you are in an angry mood. Be in a happy mood ; I am going to talk of your interest.

MR. SPEAKER : The thing which hurts me is that without rhyme and reason they take the time of the House. We could have utilised it for a better purpose. We have got a very important discussion today. That was set on the express demands of my friends here. But unnecessarily without rhyme and reason time is being wasted. I am going to consider everything. I am going to allow everything. I am not going to curb anything whatsoever. But it should be under the rules. That is my promise and I keep to my promise. I do not budge from ruling. चाहे मेरा कुछ हो जाय लेकिन जो मैं कन्विन्सड हूं, जो मेरी कांशिस कहती है कि ठीक है उस पर चाहे खुदा भी मुझे कह दे नहीं बदलूंगा।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Last time, you had promised. I had requested you. The farmers are not getting any power sufficient power in time for their crops. This is a crucial in time. I have given notices. Will you consider it next week ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will do it. आप दीजिए कुछ, मैं करवा दूंगा।

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER** (Delhi Sadar) : During the last Session, I gave a Call Attention. This time also I have given a notice. 5,000 workers of my Constituency are starving.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You come to me.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER** : The Government has already nationalised 13 mills in Bombay. Why can't you nationalise the Birla Textile Mills in Bombay?

**MR. SPEAKER** : You come to me.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East) : I saw you in the Chamber today. During the inter-session period, will you please get some facts on this Interpol?

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have already done. I have already started.

**श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (थाणे)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के थाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भिड्डी शहर में कत्लखाने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने परीक्षण दी है।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल** : मुझे मालूम है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनको एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उसे बिड्डी करना चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : उनसे कहो कि महाराष्ट्र में इस मामले को उठावें।

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY** (Buxar) : This House considered the situation in neighbouring countries on several occasions. Shri Badshah Khan, a veteran freedom fighter was detained by the Pakistani authorities. His detention has been extended indefinitely. I have given a notice and made a request that the whole House pass.....

**MR. SPEAKER** : It is already done.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY** : That was only detention for a limited period.

**MR. SPEAKER** : We have asked for his freedom. We have already done it.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY** : My notice is under consideration?

**MR. SPEAKER** : We have already done it.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY** : The whole House associates itself with the sentiments.

**MR. SPEAKER** : The whole House, even the Prime Minister, did it.

**श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा)** : मान्यवर उत्तर प्रदेश में ताप बिजली का उत्पादन बहुत घट जाने की वजह से किसानों तथा उद्योगों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक प्रापोजल केंद्र के पास भेजा है लेकिन केंद्रीय सरकार उसको मान नहीं रही है इसलिए इसको यहां पर उठाने की जरूरत है।

**MR. SPEAKER** : But it is a State subject. What can we do? You cannot do anything. The State has to tackle the problem. It is under their rule.

(Interruptions)

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। कल आप जब चेयर पर नहीं थे तब मैंने एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था।

**SHRI BUTA SINGH** : I object to this point of order.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान** : आपने मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुना भी नहीं है।

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** I want to know on what his point of order is.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is what I want to know.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** अंडर रूल 376। जब मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया तो चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था कि इसको स्पीकर डिसाइड करेंगे।

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will look into it.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आप पहले सुन लीजिए। मैंने मास रेप के सम्बन्ध में आपके पास नोटिस भेजी थी लेकिन आपने उसको रजेक्ट कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं मास रेप का सब्जेक्ट स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है या सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट है ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Over-ruled.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आप बताइये यह कहाँ का सब्जेक्ट है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सब्जेक्ट तो किसी का नहीं है, यह बुरा सब्जेक्ट है। किसी का हो सकता है लेकिन यह बुरी बात है। जहाँ यह होता है वहाँ की सरकार जिम्मेदार होती है।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आप तो इस पर हमेशा ध्यान देते रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दूंगा और देता रहूंगा।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** फिर रजेक्ट क्यों कर दिया है बिना सोचे समझे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसलिए रजेक्ट कर

दिया है कि हमारे जुरिस्टिक्शन में नहीं आता है, किसी और के जुरिस्टिक्शन में आता है।

Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

12.36 hrs.

## STATEMENT ON PRICE SITUATION

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE).** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'able Members will recall that I had made a statement in this House on the price situation three months ago on the 18th August. I welcome this opportunity to review the behavior of prices since then. Provide debates on the price situation are of benefit to the Government and to me personally as these provide an opportunity to hear the impressions of distinguished Members as also their suggestions for bringing about improvement in this important area, which affects us all—and more particularly the weaker sections of society.

As I had informed the House in August, there was a noticeable moderation in the rate of increase in prices from the middle of May, 1983 upto the end of July, 1983. The rate of increase in prices during this period in the current year was much more moderate than in any of the previous four years. The developments since then, however, have not been as favourable. The Wholesale price index increased by 1.4 per cent in the month of August 1983; there was no change in the level of the index in September and there was a decline of 0.3 per cent in October. The seasonal decline in prices, which beings around the second half of September, has been relatively weak this year. For the three month period August to October, 1983 the wholesale price index increased by 1.1 per cent. During the corresponding period of 1982, and 1981 wholesale prices had declined by 0.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. Compar-

able figures for 1980 and 1979 are 0.8 per cent and 3.0 per cent.

Taking the financial year as a whole, the increase in prices upto 29th October, 1983 has been 7.7 per cent as against 5.1 per cent last year, 3.7 per cent in 1981-82, 11.3 per cent in 1980-81 and 15.7 per cent in 1979-80. The annual rate of inflation on a point-to-point basis on 29th October was 8.8 per cent as compared with 6.9 per cent on 30th July 1983, and 6.5 per cent at the beginning of the financial year.

As I had informed the house in August, prices of certain specific items, particularly, rice, pulses, edible oils, khansari, gur, fruits and vegetables, and tea had increased rather sharply during the current financial year upto end of July 1983. Since then upto the end of October in the wake of an excellent kharif crop, prices of rice, wheat and fruits & vegetables have come down by 3.1 per cent, 0.2 per cent and 7.3 per cent respectively. Prices of coarse grains like jowar, bajra and maize have declined between 1.6 per cent and 13.9 per cent. However, prices of gur and tea have continued to increase. Similarly, coffee and edible oil prices have also increased by 4.9 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively. Taken as a whole, some commodity groups, namely, food articles and food products have shown an increase of 1.8 per cent in the last three months. These items also figure prominently in the Consumer Price Index, which during the period April to September has shown an increase of 10.4 per cent. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the increase in prices of above mentioned item reflects largely the after-effects of the severe drought experienced in the previous kharif, and the effect of certain specific factors such as increase in international prices of tea.

In my statement in August, I had given an account of the measures taken by the Government to contain the price rise. Among these measures are : decision to import rice and wheat, stepping up the releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils through the public distribution systems; reduction in fertilizer prices;

increase in the cash reserve ratio from 7 to 8.5 per cent in two phases and an intensive effort to maximise the kharif output. Since then, the kharif prospects have become more certain and the target of foodgrains production of 142 million tonnes during the current year is expected to be reached. The Government has also decided to further step up releases of foodgrains and edible oils through the public distribution system, and to regulate the releases of sugar in a manner which would have a sobering effect on prices of sweetening agents. On the demand side, the Reserve Bank of India has announced further steps to absorb excess liquidity with the banking system. The scheduled commercial banks will be required to maintain an incremental cash reserve ratio of 10 per cent of the increase in net demand and time liabilities. Prices of selected industrial products have also been reduced as a result of reduction in excise duties on some items facing demand recession.

The Government is hopeful that the above measures and the bright prospects for the kharif crop will strengthen the seasonal decline in prices in the coming weeks. However, as I have so often said in his house, the behaviour of prices in our country is a complex matter and requires continuous and close monitoring and surveillance. Even a small decline in the availability of specific items, or an unanticipated change in the domestic or international market can easily disturb the prices situation. I, therefore, once again seek the cooperation of this House in continued efforts to contain inflation.

— — —

12.40 hrs.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RE-DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT ON PRICE SITUATION

MR. SPEAKER : In connection with the discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Finance Minister regarding price situation, to-day, copies of the statement are available at the publication counter.

[Mr. Speaker]

Members may please collect copies therefrom.

Mr. Sethi.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SYAMY  
(Bombay North East): What about Discussion under 193 ?

MR. SPEAKER : After 377. Mr. Sethi.

12.41 hrs.

# ILLEGAL MIGRANTS (DETERMINATION BY TRIBUNALS) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P.C. SETHI : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a person is an illegal migrant to enable the Central Government to expel illegal migrants from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a person is an illegal migrants to enable the Central Government to expel illegal migrants from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill. There are various reasons for my opposition.

12.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

to the introduction. I have already mentioned a few. One ground of my opposition is this. You will certainly

know if you come to the very first paragraph of the Bill. It constitutes nothing but the nullification of the solemn commitment made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the leaders at that time regarding the protection to the victims of the Partition. The commitment, if I am allowed to remind the House, was given to the House and to the nation that the victims of partition would be the flesh of our flesh and the blood which, in actual terms means that the Government of India, at that time, was prepared to afford all kinds of protection to those minorities in Pakistan created after Partition. That is they would be afforded all kinds of help and assistant if they took shelter in India to save themselves from atrocities, harassments and all civil disturbances in that part of Pakistan.

Sir, the opening paragraph unmistakably reflects, what should I say, the shameful shift of the attitude of the Government. It reflects the utter, cynical disregard, to the national commitment made by the national leaders at the time of Partition. This is a shameful betrayal and shift of the policy. I have got no time to elaborate on it now. I shall do so later.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Be short. We have to take up this discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I want five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Five minutes is too much. Then you will yourself say that we have no time to discuss the important discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Kindly listen to me. This is very important. This Parliament, as the representative of the people of India, is entitled to remind the House and the Nation of the solemn Commitment that was made in the early fifty or early 1949 or early forty. Before the days of Partition, a solemn pledge was given to the people of that part of the country regarding protection, safety and

security if they chose to travel over to this part of the country for their protection. This only I remind the House of before you take up the Bill. Sir, this is a shameful betrayal of the solemn pledge given to them. The government at that time not only gave that solemn promise or commitment but they also enacted certain legislation and certain administrative policies. This Act of 1950 which is called Immigrants Expulsion from Assam, Act, 1950 and policy instrument of 1963, however, designed an instrument to defend the interests, security and safety of those persons both in legislative way and also in administrative manner. This Bill very specifically over-rides the provisions of this 1950 Act which was designed to protect the interests of those people who will be migrating to India.

Sir, my third ground of opposition is that certain mentions have been made about the ethnic similarity. I am very much sorry about casting aspersions and doubt on the bonafides of those Indian people. This is an uncharitable remark in the body of the Bill itself. I protest against it with all emphasis. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can you oppose the Bill ? You can only make a statement based on the legislative competence of the House. Only legislative competence can be opposed. Rule 72 very clearly says :

“Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House. . .”

You have not said anything about the legislative competence.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I say on principle. By this time I would have completed. This House enacted a law in 1950, *viz.*, the legislation called Immigrants Expulsion from Assam Bill, 1950. Certain principle was incorporated in that Bill and this Bill is completely contrary to it and this Bill seeks to over-ride the provisions of this Bill. So, I say this House

has no legislative competence. Even the policy enunciation made by the Government recently, namely, that they want to solve the Assam problem on the basis of certain agreed tripartite principles, They are : reliance on the Constitution of the country, reliance on the existing laws, reliance on the existing laws, reliance on the international agreement, humanitarian consideration, respect for the national commitment ; these were the 5 principles which were worked out in a Tripartite meeting and the Government wants to solve the problem of Assam on the basis of these 5 basic principles.

Now, this Bill is contrary to principle No. 2, principle No. 3 and principle No. 5. Therefore, if this Bill is passed, ultimately you are going not to work out a political solution for the problem of Assam. Therefore, I would appeal to the Members of this House and remind the Government that they are taking a measure which is in complete cynical disregard of the solemn commitment made to the people of our country. This is being passed at a time when the people of India are seeking to have a political solution for Assam problem and this is the time when it is necessary to adhere to the principles, this Bill violates all the principles and therefore with all the emphasis at my command, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. Even the Congress-I Member, Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev said that he had approached the Prime Minister for necessary modification in the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How are you concerned with that Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev said ? The hon. Minister will reply to that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : So, when peace is necessary in Assam, when the protection of the minorities, linguistic group and the people belonging to other religions is very much called for, this Bill will not do any justice. Even at this late stage, if the hon. Minister wishes, he can withdraw the Bill. The situation will improve the Assam. On that ground, I request the hon. Minister to give a last-minute thought over it and seek to with-



[Shri Chitta Basu]

draw the Bill or agree not to introduce the Bill even at this stage.

**SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Pannani):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the prevalent situation in Assam, the enforcement of the provisions of the Bill will result in yet another large-scale harassment and persecution of minorities. In a situation of fear and insecurity, those from minority dragged before the Tribunal to prove that they are not illegal migrants, will hardly be free to defend themselves and will face grave risk to their life and property. Law and order situation in Assam is far from satisfactory. The other day there was the dastardly attack even on the life of the Chief Minister himself. Now, service of notices, rendering people suspect, is the surest way of offering them to the anti-social elements targets. The first and foremost task in Assam is ensuring law and order and situation of normalcy is restored. Let us address ourselves to the question first.

Government may give us all sorts of assurances, about the security of life and property. But we have had a taste of the hollowness of such assurances before elections took place and blood flowed cheaper than water during those elections. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is provided in the Bill that any person may complain to the Tribunal against any other person challenging the citizenship, depositing a fee of Rs. 25 to Rs. 100/-. Permit me to say that this is the value of the citizenship of a minority member in our secular state, because no punishment whatsoever is prescribed for frivolous and mischievous complaints made without any good reason.

Today, there is widespread, baseless and tendentious propaganda of large-scale infiltration of foreigners in several parts of our country like West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir in addition to Assam. It is provided that the Bill will be applicable to the whole of India. This is, therefore, indirectly supporting the vicious propaganda with grave consequences. The Bill, therefore, is yet one more example of the Government

appeasing the communal elements carrying out the propaganda.

The people who have been victims of violence in Assam are yet to be rehabilitated. Many are destitutes, and they are still waiting to be rehabilitated, and now it is provided that many of them will be dragged to the Tribunals leaving the onus of burden upon them. I, therefore, strongly oppose the introduction of the Bill. It will have grave consequences and I appeal to the Government not to press on the introduction of this Bill, otherwise I appeal to all sections of the House to throw out this measure lock, stock and barrel.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (मयस्तीपुर):  
कृपया, शांतिपूर्वक सुनिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ओ३म शांति, ओ३म शांति।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर इस विधेयक के पेश होने का विरोध करता हूँ। एक तो यह कि यह विधेयक पारित होने के बाद एक दुधारी तलवार की तरह से काम करेगा। अगर किसी पड़ोसी से झगड़ा हो जाए तो वह इस ट्रिब्युनल के सामने यह शिकायत करेगा कि यह विदेशी है। अब उस आदमी के सामने यह समस्या खड़ी हो जाएगी कि वह सिद्ध करे कि वह विदेशी नहीं बल्कि देश का नागरिक है, बेसतलब का झमेला उसके ऊपर पड़ेगा। इस विधेयक के अनुसार ३ किलोमीटर के रेडियस में रहने वाले नागरिक के ऊपर यह भार हो जाता है कि किसी विदेशी के बारे में ट्रिब्युनल के सामने शिकायत कर सके। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि इस बिल से विदेशियों को देश से बाहर निकालने की मंशा पूरी नहीं हो पायेगी बल्कि इससे नुकसान ही होने की सम्भावना है। अब आप सोचिए कि किसी को इतना क्या पड़ा हुआ है कि वह अपने किसी पड़ोसी के बारे



में जो वहां हर दस साल से रह रहा है, शिकायत करने जाए ट्रिब्युनल के सामने और झगड़ा मोल ले। यह तभी हो सकता है जब तक कि उनसे दुश्मनी न हो। इसलिए, बिल से किसी मंशा की पूर्ति नहीं होती है बल्कि इससे सदन का समय बेकार ही नष्ट होगा, यदि इसको पेश किया गया और इस पर विचार किया गया।

मेरा दूसरा तर्क यह है कि यह विधेयक असम आन्दोलन को दृष्टि में रखकर लाया गया है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि इस बिल से असम आन्दोलन का समाधान निकल आएगा। यदि नहीं निकलेगा तो वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखने से आप निश्चित रूप से इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे कि विधेयक पारित भी हो जाए। तो भी आन्दोलन बंद नहीं होगा अशांति बनी ही रहेगी। सभी तरफ के लोगों को बैठकर सर्वसम्मति से निकालना चाहिए। फिर विधेयक के पेश करने से क्या लाभ होगा? इस बिल से आपकी कोई मंशा पूरी नहीं होती।

कानून बनने के बाद यह विधेयक 31 मार्च 1971 से लागू होगा। उससे पहले जो घुसपैठ करके यहां आ गए हैं उन के ऊपर यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। इसका मतलब हुआ कि इससे पहले जो चोरी छिपे या अनैतिक उपायों का सहारा ले कर जो यहां आ गए हैं उनको आप नियमित करने जा रहे हैं। इस विधेयक के द्वारा आपकी कोई भी मंशा पूरी नहीं होगी। वे विदेशी यहां बने रहेंगे। 1971 के पहले जो विदेशी आ गए हैं उनको आप निकाल नहीं सकेंगे।

आप सहमत होंगे कि नागरिक चुनाव में भाग ले कर सरकार बनाते हैं, सरकार बनाने का काम करते हैं। इस तरह से इन विदेशियों को इस अधूरे कानून के द्वारा रहने दे कर आप उनको चुनाव में लेने का अधिकार दे देते हैं। इस तरह से परोक्ष रूप से आप इन विदेशियों को देश चलाने को जिम्मेदारी भी देते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल पर पुनर्विचार करके ठीक ढंग से संवार कर इस सदन में आप इसको पेश करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। बर्ना इससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल के पेश होने का विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I don't know who has advised our Home Minister to introduce this Bill, but he has been manifestly ill-advised.

Sir, what my colleague Shri Chitta Basu has said is correct. I am not going to repeat it. But I would like the hon. Minister to go into the Bill. This Bill is manifestly discriminatory. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—and it is unconstitutional—"The influe of foreigners who illegally migrated into India across the borders of the sensitive eastern and north-eastern regions of the country and remained in the country poses a threat..." What about the other regions, I would like to ask our Home Minister, because there has been illegal entry into our country by other sectors of our border also viz. the Western sector? But here, the Government only mentions that Eastern or North Eastern sector is posing a problem.

Sir, the two Ministers are talking, who is going to hear? Through you I am addressing them.

Sir, there has been an illegal entry into India, not only through only this sector, but through other sectors also.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :** It is that your Party believe ?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Who are you to ask it.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :** Are you the victim of the propaganda that is going on ?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Please take your seat. Let me complete. The second thing is this. Yes, there are some and they have to be detected. We see the people who have come after 1971—the 1971 being the cut-off year—they are to be identified and detected. It is in Assam only ; it is in West Bengal only or is it in other places of India also ? The Government has to make a principle because Article 14 says law will give equal protection to all. But what are you doing ?

In Chapter I, Preliminary, Section (3) you say :

“It shall be deemed to have come into force in the State of Assam on the 15th day of October, 1983 and in any other State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint and different dates may be appointed...”

So, a person entering India after 25th of March, 1971, will be detected and deported from Assam or the Eastern Sector. But a person who is entering India after that date in other sectors of India will be allowed to remain. It is not discriminatory. What is Government going to do about people who have fled Sri Lanka and are now staying in Madras, i.e. who have entered recently ?

In Assam, you say that 25th March 1971 will be the cut-off date. What are you going to do here ? I am pointing out the anomalies. Have you given serious thought to them ? You cannot say that Tamils who have entered Tamil Nadu will have to return to Sri Lanka.

You have to keep humanitarian considerations in mind. If they return, they might get killed, or oppressed. There is no security for them there.

I say that this Bill is not constitutionally valid because it discriminates between persons and persons and areas and areas. Government should have a uniform policy.

Lastly, I would say : “What policy are you pursuing ? Since there is an agitation in Assam, you will adopt one policy there. But about persons who have come to India from Sind, even after 1971 and who are residing in India, you have given age relaxation in the matter of Government service, irrespective of the date of their entry. But in the case of Bangladesh, you are detecting and deporting them i.e. anyone coming from that country after that date. This is unconstitutional, illegal and bad in Law. Government should pursue a uniform policy. You cannot have a policy in respect of people coming from Bangladesh, and another for those coming from Pakistan. So, I would request the Government to adopt uniform policy, so that any illegal entry into our country after a particular date is detected, and they are deported. That is why I vehemently oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** At this stage of introduction, I don't think there is need to go into the principles. When we start discussing the Bill, we shall certainly discuss all these points. Therefore, I would request you, Sir, to allow me to introduce the Bill.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** What about the constitutional point ? Sir, you said that the constitutional point about the Bill could be raised. So, I raised it.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now the question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establish-

ment of Tribunals for the determination, in a fair manner, of the question whether a person is an illegal migrant to enable the Central Government to expell illegal migrants from India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I introduce the Bill.

# STATEMENT RE-ILLEGAL MIGRANTS (DETERMINATION BY TRIBUNALS) ORDINANCE, 1983

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister—item 11.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Ordinance, 1983.

13.08 hrs.

## TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest or the management of the textile undertakings of the

companies specified in the First Schedule pending nationalisation of such undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta is not here Mr. Jai Pal Singh Kashyap is also not here.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : With your permission, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over in the public interest of the management of the textile undertakings of the companies specified in the First Schedule pending nationalisation of such undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

## STATEMENT RE TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 1983.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister—statement regarding ordinance.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1983.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 22-11-1983.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13.10 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Damage to crops and cattle due to heavy rains in Bidar district of Karnataka and need for help to the affected people.

श्री नरसिंह राव सूर्यवंशी (बीदर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीदर जिला (कर्नाटक)  
में इस साल मौसम की बारिश एक महीना  
देर से शुरू हुई और लगातार तीन महीने  
भारी वर्षा के रूप में होती रही। नतीजा  
यह हुआ कि खरीफ की फसल किसान  
उत्पादित नहीं कर पाया। भारी वर्षा के  
कारण मकान गिर गये, सड़कें सब उखड़  
गई, तेगमपुर ता० औराद जैसा तालाब  
फूटकर तीन गांव की जमीन मिट्टी के साथ  
उखड़ गई जो मरम्मत करने के बावजूद भी  
कम से कम दस साल में नहीं आयेगी। भारी  
वर्षा के कारण हर गांव में दूध देने वाले तथा  
खेती के काम आने वाले जानवर (पशु) मर  
गये।

महाशय, साथ ही खेती पर निर्भर मजदूरों  
पर इसका भारी असर पड़ा है। उनके हाथ  
को काम नहीं रहा और बेकारी, भुखमरी  
की वजह से इनमें भविष्य के उदर निर्वाह के  
बारे में डर व असुरक्षितता पैदा हुई है।

राज्य सरकार ने हालात की गम्भीरता  
को नहीं समझा है और किसी भी प्रकार  
की सहायता कार्य शुरू नहीं किया है। 20  
सूत्री कार्यक्रम एन० आर० पी०, डी० पी०  
ए० पी०, स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट जैसे भारत के  
कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

आपके माध्यम से मैं सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय  
को विनती करता हूँ कि इस मामले में आदेश  
जारी करके वहां के लोगों की मदद करे।

- (ii) Need to allow 25 per cent weightage on existing workload for creations, upgradation and bifurcation of existing postal units in hilly regions.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The expansion of postal network in the rural areas is a very important item for the infrastructure in the country in general for the hilly and backward areas in particular. It is, therefore, essential that not only more Branch Post Offices and sub-post offices should be provided in such areas but it is also essential that the Administrative Units and institutions should be smaller in size so far as the hilly and backward regions are concerned, keeping in view their difficult geographical terrain. Hence, it is essential that 25 per cent weightage is allowed for the upgradation and bifurcation of the existing units, like sub-post offices, Head post offices and postal divisions on the existing work-load so as to ensure better management and efficiency in postal operations.

I, therefore, request the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications to allow this weightage of work-load for the creation, upgradation and bifurcation of the existing postal institutions and administrative units as per norms prescribed by the S.I. units.

At present, this weightage is allowed for telecom side only.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं गम्भीर  
बात यह उठाना चाहूंगा कि कोई भी मिनि-  
स्टर यहां नहीं है। मैं अपनी बात क्या पढ़ूँ।

श्री नारायण चन्द्र पाराशर : ये डिप्टी  
मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you suggest under rule 377 is sent to the respective Ministries for action. It is a lunch hour.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कोई तो मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए, यह नियम 377 के विषयों का अपमान है, कैसे इन्हें पढ़ा जाए ?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : यह मंत्रियों के ध्यान आकर्षण का मामला है, कम से कम एक मंत्री तो सरकार का होना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर इसलिए बैठे हैं कि इनका प्राइस राज्य का मामला है। इसलिये वह आये हुए हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bom ay North East) : We cooperate with you. For example, we will not ask for quorum. At least, there should be a Cabinet Minister present in the House. Otherwise, if you do not cooperate with us, then how can we cooperate with you?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह गुजारिश है आपसे, इनसे कहलवा दीजिए कि जो जिम्मेदारी इनके ऊपर है, ये हमारी बातों का उत्तर देंगे। (व्यवधान) हम इस तरह से नहीं पढ़ेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree with you. When you start discussion on the price rise, they will come. Now it is a lunch hour.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : There is no lunch hour. The House decided not to have a lunch hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Lunch time. It is all right.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : There is no quorum. There is no Minister.

आप घटी बेजायें, हम कोरम का मसला उठाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You wanted the discussion on price rise to start early so that we may not have to sit late in the night like 12 O'clock. You must cooperate. This has been done only on a special request made by you. You have got to kindly cooperate.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत जो स्टेटमेंट होंगे, क्या मंत्री महोदय उनके उत्तर दिलाने की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं? अगर वह लेते हैं, तो वह उठ कर कह दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the discussion starts, the Ministers will come.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि श्री पुजारी मिनिस्टर हैं। लेकिन हमें जवाब चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is sent to the respective Ministries. Are you not getting replies ?

Now the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has come. All right.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The biggest Minister of Parliament has come.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Has there been a *coup d'etat* and has he taken over as the Prime Minister ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमारी सद्भावना है कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Swamy, you must try to understand the literal meaning.



DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I heard you saying, 'the biggest Minister'.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You meant, physically.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. He is a sportsman also. I would have meant physically also.

(iii) Need to form a Parliamentary Committee to improve the affairs of Khadi Gramodyog.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मैं जो मामला उठा रहा हूँ, वह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है और देश के गरीब आदमी से लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के राष्ट्रपति तक से संबंधित है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाए और इसका उत्तर हमें दिया जाए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश में विकने वाले खादी वस्त्रों की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। हमें खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज खादी वस्त्र की पवित्रता के नाम पर भारी शोषण, लूट और भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। पूज्य बापू एवं देश के अन्य निर्माताओं ने कल्पना की थी कि मोटा खाना, मोटा पहनना के दर्शन से किसानों, गरीबों, मजदूरों की समस्या हल होगी, किंतु आज खादी की दुकानों, चिक्री केंद्रों और उनके शो-रूमों में कपड़ों की कीमत देख कर लोगों के होश उड़ जाते हैं। वहाँ अत्यंत निम्न कोटि की धोती की कीमत 10 रुपया है। महिलाओं की अत्यंत मामूली साड़ी 50 से 60 रु० की है। इससे कहीं ज्यादा अच्छी मिल की धोती 15 रु० और साड़ी 15 से 25 रु० की है। अत्यन्त साधारण कपड़े आठ दस रुपए मीटर से कम नहीं

हैं, जबकि मिलों के इससे बढ़िया कपड़े 5 रुपए से 8 रुपए मीटर हैं।

मान्यवर, देश-सेवा, बापू के आदेश एवं मातृभूमि की यादें दिला कर खादी उद्योग में लगे बुनकरों, सेलजमैनों और रंगने वालों का खुले-आम शोषण किया जा रहा है। खादी दुकान पर लगे लिपिक-कम-सेलजमैन का वेतन 250 रु० से 350 रु० है। परन्तु आश्चर्य है कि इसके बाद भी खादी ग्रामोद्योग को घाटा ही घाटा होता है।

अतः मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि तत्काल खादी ग्रामोद्योग में लगे उत्पादकों, सेलजमैनों, अप्रसरो, हर कोटि के लोगों के वेतन तथा खादी उत्पादन के मूल्यों एवं बिश्री मूल्यों की समीक्षा कराने के लिए एक संसदीय कमेटी बनाई जाए और इसमें सुधार ला कर खादी भावनाओं की रक्षा की जाए।

(iv) Fall in procurement of Government Supplies from Small Scale and Cottage industries due to insistence by certain departments on I.S.I marked goods.

\*SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : Government of India has formulated the policy of procuring the requirement of 104 products from the small scale and cottage industries sector and orders have also been issued in this regard. But this is not being implemented effectively. The P and T Department, the Defence Department and the Railway used to purchase Khadi worth Rs. 4 crores per annum from K.V.I.C. Now it has come down to Rs. 1 crore per annum, the defence department is also to buy beads for the Armed Forces from handmade sector. A large section of our society is engaged in cottage and small units; they have to get assured market for their products. Now the Departments are insisting on ISI marks for these products. The big industrialists who have invested huge sums may be able to get

ISI certification marks. But it is not possible for small scale, cottage and tiny units to get ISI marks. Government should not insist on ISI marks for products of cottage and handmade units, who deserve this incentive. It is not possible for them to adhere to ISI standards and specifications. I demand that government should encourage these units by not insisting on ISI marks.

- (v) **Need for providing more trains on Diamond Harbour Sealdah, Lakhimpur - Kantapur Sealdah and Cannin - Sealdah lines and for doubling railway tracks of these lines.**

**SHRI NIRMAL SINHA (Mathurapur):** As Calcutta, the biggest city and capital of West Bengal, is surrounded by 4 Parganas District and as the mode of agricultural production is changed with the eviction of bargadars and loss of lands of small farmers of Sunderban Area in the past, more and more people—men, women—depending on Calcutta for their jobs are settling near the station villages, connected by railway line namely, (1) Diamond Harbour-Sealdah (2) Lakhimpur Kantapur-Sealdah and (3) Cannin-Sealdah. So, tremendous congestion causing unbearable troubles to the commuters happens and this sometimes blasts into angry violence causing attack on railway workers on duty and destruction to railway property. To solve this problem more trains have to be run during office hours. But as there is single track, it is not so easy. So, I urge the Railway Minister to consider the problems of commuters of South 24 Parganas and allot money in the next budget for doubling the railway tracks of the above said lines and arrange at least one or two up-down trains immediately in each line on temporary basis.

- (vi) **Attack on Bahubali's statue and threats to Jain followers in Maharashtra and need for stern action against such persons.**

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय संविधान में धर्म निरपेक्षता की बात कही गई है। किंतु

विगत दिनों लगा तार में अपनी मान्यता और श्रद्धा के आधार पर अपने धर्म का अनुशीलन करने वाले व्यक्तियों, आचार्यों और उपदेशकों तथा अराधना स्थलों की स्वतंत्रता नहीं रह गई है। इतना ही नहीं जहां उभयुक्त स्थानों की पवित्रता को भंग करने की कार्यवाहियां की जा रही हैं, वहीं सुरक्षा को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है।

विगत समय महाराष्ट्र में जैन तीर्थ बाहवलि जी की प्रतिमा तथा जैन धर्माचार्यों को आक्रमण और आतंकित करने की कार्यवाही की गई है उससे देश में रोष और अमनोप व्याप्त है। देश के अनेक भागों सहित मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन तथा इन्दौर सहित अनेक स्थानों पर आस्थावान लोगों ने अनेक विरोध प्रकट किया है।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र से आग्रह है कि इस प्रकार से आतंकित करने वाली कार्यवाहियों पर तत्काल रोक लगाई जाए और पर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रदान की जावे।

- (vii) **Need to liberalise subsidy scheme for irrigation purposes so as to include even those farmers who take loans from private sources for tubewells, etc.**

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** The extension of irrigation facilities has been given top priority in the new 20-Point programme declared by the Government of India. Apart from the irrigation projects directly taken up by the Governments of the States the individual efforts of the peasantry play a big role in this. After various representations the Central Government have agreed to give some subsidy, a part of which will also be borne by the State Governments, to owners of plots upto 5 acres, if they take loan from the banks for sinking shallow tubewells, installing pumps, erecting dugwells, etc. for irrigation purposes.



[Shrimati Geeta Mukherji]

Since in all blocks of the country there are no branches of the banks and since for bank loans the peasants have to go through a number of formalities, the number of peasants who can be benefitted from the scheme, will be limited.

Therefore, in the interest of quick spread of irrigation facilities through the individual efforts of the small and marginal farmers, I request the hon. Minister for Irrigation to liberalise the subsidy scheme so that the small and marginal farmers who secure loans from private sources and sink shallow tube-wells instal pumps, erect dug-wells, etc. for irrigation purposes are also entitled to the above mentioned subsidy.

- (viii) Need to ensure regular supply of coal and electricity to Fertiliser Plant at Talcher in Orissa.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore) : Production of an India Government Public Undertaking's Fertilizer Plant at Talcher in Orissa has been severely affected. The Plant needs 2500 tonnes of coal per day to run but the Coal India Limited is not supplying even the minimum requirements of 2,500 tonnes per day. In the month of October 1983, though the Plant had used 78,000 tonnes of coal against only, 58,000 tonnes of coal was supplied by Coal India Limited and the rest (20,000 tonnes) was used from the previous stock. In spite of repeated requests from the authorities of Fertilizer Plant at Talcher, Coal India Ltd. is paying no heed to their requests which has made the situation worse. This Fertilizer Plant has sustained a huge loss of Rs. 80 crores by October this year and it will increase much more if the Coal India will not supply Coal to this Plant in coming months. Apart from the loss in production, sophisticated valuable machineries are becoming useless due to continuous non-functioning because of non-supply of coal, frequent loadshedding and inadequate supply of electricity to this plant, which will increase the total loss to about hundred crores.

In view of this, I would request the Government to take necessary action immediately so that the situation may not worsen further. Regular supply of coal and electricity may be restored to this plant so that this public undertaking may not sustain more losses.

- (ix) Need for providing more medical facilities in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh in view of increase in T.B. and Leprosy cases.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में टी० बी० व कुष्ठरोग जैसे रोगों से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके साथ-साथ हाल में इन क्षेत्रों में वाइरस डिजिज के प्रकोप से भी बहुत से लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है। इस स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए इन क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सेवा का ध्यापक प्रसार आवश्यक है। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि वह योजना आयोग का सलाह देवे कि इन क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र व डिस्पेंसरीज खोलने के वर्तमान मानकों को शिथिल करें तथा राज्य सरकार को सलाह देवे कि यहां के चिकित्सालयों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर चिकित्सकों की नियुक्ति करे व चिकित्सालयों को साज-सज्जा युक्त बनावे। वर्तमान में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लगभग 85 प्रतिशत चिकित्सालयों में चिकित्सा सामग्री की कमी है ही बल्कि चिकित्सा कम्पाउंडर भी नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस दशक में सबको स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध करवाने का संकल्प किया है। इन क्षेत्रों में उपरोक्त कमी दूर किए बिना इस संकल्प को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है।

- (x) Need for railway lines in Jammu and Kashmir and early construction of the line connecting Jammu and Udhampur.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Railways offer tremendous advantages to the places reached by them. The Jammu and Kashmir State has remained deprived of the advantages that flow from Railways development except that Jammu is connected with Delhi by rail. More than four-fifths of the State remains outside the ambit of the beneficial influence of Railways. Five years before the plan for connecting Jammu with Udhampur was completed and early this year, i.e. in April 1983, the Prime Minister inaugurated the construction of railway line at Udhampur. One can imagine the progress on this project when one notices that against a sum of Rs. 70 crores, only Rs. one crore have been allotted for the project since when it was inaugurated. As for construction of railway line between Udhampur and Qazigund, no survey has yet been done. The laying down of railway line between Qazigund and Baramulla was long back surveyed but no project has so far been devised for the construction of the railway line there. This shall have to be done.

13.28 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTER OF FINANCE ON PRICE SITUATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now discussion under Rule 193. Shri Subramaniam Swamy.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir may I have a Point of Order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : About the discussion on price situation, I have a suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then don't say Point of Order say some suggestion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You allow one person from the Ruling Party and one person from the Opposition. It is a good system. But between the Opposition there is a section called back-benchers because of their party strength.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Say, small parties.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : They get the time late in the evening. So, could you devise a method whereby the persons from the front benches alternate with the persons from the back benches, otherwise even if we have good ideas, we cannot express them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a matter that can be discussed in the Business Advisory Committee or in the Rules Committee. There is some practice. I cannot suggest anything.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You are fully competent to decide, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot suggest. If all the parties sit together and you come out with a proposal, the Speaker will definitely accept it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But because of the Party, I am a back-bencher.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right but all parties may please sit together, discuss it and come out with a unanimous proposal. The Speaker will definitely accept it I can give you that assurance.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to discuss them with your parties, all the other parties, and come out with a proposal.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** (Bhilwara) : It is a very good proposal.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : I want that everybody should get a chance. If the hon. Members who speak first do not take much time.....

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** : You do not give chance to the back-benchers.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : In view of what Prof. Soz. has said, the mover will take half an hour and the other hon. Members will take not more than 15 minutes. If this is strictly followed, I definitely think that every hon. Member will have a chance. So, there will be half an hour to the mover and 15 minutes to other hon. Members.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** (Calcutta North East) : How can it be done ? You go according to the strength of the party. Suddenly you are changing the rule.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : That is why I said you can discuss it among the parties.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** : You cannot overnight change the rule like that.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA** (Ponnani) : Those who have spoken should not be allowed to leave the House. Now the bigger party leaders take all the time and no time is left to us. The result is that we are called at 11 O'Clock in the night. There should be a rule that they shall not leave the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : It is a nice suggestion. Whenever any member speaks, then he should not leave the House immediately.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** : He can leave with the permission of the Minister:

**SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR** (Gwalior) :

The convention is that he has to be present when the reply is being given.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Sometimes when the reply is given by the Minister, he will not mention the names of the members who are not present. I have myself said that if the members are not present, then the Minister need not reply to their points; he can send a reply by post, because they are not in the House. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is starting now at 13.32. He will finish it by 14.02.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : (Bombay North East) : I will speak only according to the points. So I do not think I will take even half an hour.

I must start by saying that the ruling party has always been describing the opposition as irresponsible and not being in a mood to help the Government to run the country. In this important debate it is pathetic to see row after row of empty benches on the ruling party side.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** : What about it ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : That is exactly the point. You accuse us of being irresponsible. So, we are taking you at your word. What is it that you are presenting here to the nation ? This is a question which is really important and the Finance Minister in his speech has very graciously said that he would like the members to give him suggestions to bring about improvement. I wonder whether they would even consider them seriously, in view of the fact that the whole debate has been devalued by the total absence of ruling party members.

As a part of the gentleman's agreement, I will not raise the question of quorum. But you know that if I were to raise it, or any of us were to raise it, you will be in big trouble.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Without quorum, what is the value of your speech ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why should I ? You raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is the lunch hour.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The statement presented by the Finance Minister reflects an idle hope and, in my opinion, it is a camouflage of a hope. For the incompetence of the Government in maintaining the prices, all that we have in the statement here are excuses. But the Finance Minister does not explain why he went wrong. He does refer to his earlier statement, but in his earlier statement what did he say ? There was a discussion on that statement also on the 25th of August. On 18th he made a statement and on 25th of August there was a discussion in this House. The Finance Minister said that the price situation was satisfactory and within control. That was what he said on 25th of August. Then in October he addressed the Forum of Financial Writers in which he said, 'Well, the price situation has not been satisfactory, but from November prices will start falling'. This is what he said before a group of journalists who have constituted themselves into a Forum of Financial Writers, and this was published in the press. Now, he comes and says, 'Well, periodic debates on price situation will give benefit to the Government and to me personally as it provides me an opportunity to hear the impressions of the distinguished Members. Now, what do I do ? Here is the Finance Minister who comes to the House or goes before the responsible body and he says ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Actually he did not read like that. He read in a different form.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, I am bringing the matter to focus the attention of the House because the

object of the Government is to camouflage, to confuse you and they think that everything is OK. So, I am trying to unravel it for you and show what is the heart of it. The Finance Minister has been giving periodic assurances to this House and to responsible bodies that price situation will be controlled, prices will be brought down and then he is not accountable for it. On no occasion has the Finance Minister come and said, 'I was wrong, I am sorry, I have not been able to understand the situation and these are the things that went wrong, now these are the things I am going to do and if I do not control the prices, then honourably I will resign and go away.' That is the way in which I could take him seriously. Otherwise there will be just a repetition of statement and a discussion with all these absentees. This is an absentee government that we have today. They are all in the *tamasha* of international meetings while the people of India are suffering under the crushing burden of rising prices.

Sir, you know I know and anybody knows if he goes and talks to people that this was the worst Diwali that took place in the living memory—Never has there been such a subdued Diwali as this time, never has there been so much unhappiness amongst people for not being able to afford, which they were normally able to afford in the past. Diwali, everybody knows, this year was the worst and that itself is a proof, you don't need statistics to show this. But statistics itself is alarming. What does the statistics show ? I have been a Professor in Economics with specialisation in Statistics. So, this Minister cannot fool me. But at the same time I cannot talk with all the sophistication of statistics because I think this will pass over the heads of most people not over the Finance Minister's head, but he will also exploit this. This factor has to be put in general terms. I cannot put it in specific terms but I must say his statistic, the way he presented, hide the truth. I will say that the statistics presented should be like this. In 1981-82, by the Finance Minister's own admission earlier, the price rise in the wholesale index was 2.4 per cent. In 1982-83 it

[Dr. Subramaniam]

was 6.2 per cent—it has gone up. The year 1983, of course, is not over calendar-wise, but if you take the period March-October and compare it with the last year's March-October, i.e., in March the Budget came and from March to October, take this period. In the last year's period of March-October the price rise was 8.2 per cent, i.e., 2.4 per cent in 1981-82, 6.2 per cent in 1982-83 and 8.2 per cent if you take the period March-October—the period after 1982-83 period. And if you take this calendar year 1983, January-October, then the rate of inflation is 10.6 per cent. That is the rate at which it is going. So, the most significant part of today's price situation is the rapid acceleration that is taking place in the prices, in the wholesale prices themselves, which the Finance Minister is hiding away from the House and from the people in general. This is the thing that he has to answer firstly: Why is this acceleration in 1981-82, 1982-83 and the calendar year of 1983? And there seems to be no scope of its decline. This period is supposed to be a period of decline and the Finance Minister himself says that the seasonal decline in prices which begins around the second half of September has been relatively weak this year. That is, when in fact the prices should be declining, you find in the case of most of the commodities that it is not declining, and where there is a decline it is a weak decline. So, you can imagine that by the time February-March comes what kind of an explosive situation is going to be there. Already it is 10.6 per cent for yearly rate of growth of prices and by March it will accelerate further and this acceleration process cannot be stopped, and this is the first thing that today the price situation is out of their control and it is accelerating and ultimately it will gallop.

The second thing which worries me a lot is the difference in the rate of growth of prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index and the wholesale price index. He says in his statement: The consumer price index is down on account of food items.' Then why don't you prepare an index of retail prices? Why is it that this Government and all the legacies that

he claims of the past governments, of Congress governments, after all having been in power for such a long time—only two-and-a-half years there was an interregnum as they call it—why don't they prepare an index of retail prices? Till that time we have to go by the consumer price index. And what does that show? That shows a growing gap in the rate of growth of wholesale price index and the consumer price index. That gap is now 25 per cent. That is, consumer price index is going up much faster than the wholesale price index. In other words, while the prices are rising, while the people are suffering what do we find? We find that the traders are also making enormous profits. I do not know whether they have a soft corner for traders or not, whether Sudh Vanaspati is a symbol or symptomatic of the situation or not. But this is a fact which he cannot deny that 25 per cent gap has now emerged between the consumer price index and the wholesale price index and this gap is growing, which means, that the people are facing much greater inflation than he is telling this House through the wholesale price index.

I would say that if you look at his own statement, he says. 'Since then up to the end of October in the wake of the excellent khariff crop'—of course, there he cannot claim credit because the rains are on time, because when the rains do not come on time they blame God and say, 'The rains did not come on time and that is why there is drought, this and that', and so when the rains come on time they cannot claim credit. If they claim that somebody else is responsible for rains not coming on time, they cannot claim that the rains coming on time is due to their good effort and the Government 'that works'. What does he say? He said :

"Since then, up to the end of October in the wake of an excellent khariff crop, price of rice, wheat, and fruits and vegetables have come down by 3.1 per cent, 0.02 per cent, 7.3 per cent respectively, and the price of grain etc. has declined."

I want to know where this decline is. When he says 'prices', again it wholesale prices. About retail prices nothing of that kind has happened. In fact the price of wheat has gone up. He can see the newspapers, they have all quoted in great details, the latest *economic times* has given data after data for major cities the price of wheat has gone up, the price of rice has gone up, the price of oil has gone up and the price of everything has gone up. When he says that the price has come down and there has been a decline, again he is misinforming you. He is telling you things which are not true. That is, we are interested as a consumer, we are not interested in what the wholesaler is paying, may be the wholesaler's margin is increasing, but the retail prices have not come down.

Some of these prices are also rising due to some of their misdeeds. For example, the price of ghee has gone up. Now, I am told it is Rs. 42 per Kg. Why it is so? Because they allowed even the tallow to come and go into vanaspathi: So people have stopped buying vanaspathi and the price of ghee has gone up. People do not want to risk that. (*Interruptions*). It has been improved, but they are not able even to buy that. So, this another aspect. We must thank him for one thing. Previously he used to come and say that prices are a global phenomenon. 'Foreign hand' and 'global phenomenon' are two favourite phrases and for this occasion he has not said that. He says, 'The behaviour of prices in our country is a complex matter,'—well, not due to international factors. It cannot be due to international factors. In fact the price of gold, for example, in the international market is coming down, but in India it is going up. They made such a big thing about prices of gold during the Janata period; it was something like Rs. 850 for 10 grams. But today it is Rs. 1800, Rs. 1900/-. It has gone up while the international prices have come down. During Janata Party Government prices of gold went up because international prices went up. But we did not say about the international phenomena and all that. But in this Government, the international prices of

gold have come down, whereas the price of gold in this country is going up. So, I find that this is another aspect which has to be explained. One of the most disturbing aspects is even where production is rising, prices are rising. Sir, I do not know whether you have studied Economics or not. If anybody who has been taught Economics the first thing taught in Economics in the Law of Demand and Supply is if production rises, prices fall. But Shri Pranab Mukherjee has turned Economics also upside down. Here the production of sugar has gone up from 64 lakh tonnes to 84 lakh tonnes. They claim that production has gone up, but what about the price of sugar? The price of sugar which was Rs. 2.20 per kg. during Janata rule to-day is Rs. 6/- a kilo. I have never heard of this phenomenon anywhere in the world—production goes up this way and price also goes up this way. The laws of Economics have been turned upside down. This is something which he has to explain. When he says the price of gur has gone up, the price of tea has gone up, why? why is this so?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whereas production goes up, we also produce more and more population.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Even after subtracting that it should not be so. You may not be strong in arithmetic. I shall explain that to you. Production went up from 64 lakh tonnes to 84 lakh tonnes so far as sugar is concerned. Population did not increase in the same ratio.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is increase of 2.2 crores every year.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are wrong. There is not increase of 2.2 crores every year. It is 2.2% every year. I know you often confuse crores and percentage. This is 2.2% per year or 1.4 crores per year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The population has to be fed.



**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
Increase from 64 lakh tonnes to 84 lakh tonnes means nearly 1/3rd i.e. 33 1/3% ? increase. Has the population gone up in five years by 33 1/3% ? *(Interruptions)*.

I allow for that. I am saying to-day the cost of producing 1 kilo of sugar after paying for sugar cane, after paying for processing, after paying for everything and including taxes is Rs. 3 per kilo. It is being sold at Rs. 6 a kilo. Somebody is earning fat profit. We do not know whether Dr. Bhoi has also share in that or not ?

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) :** I am a small man.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
It is happening in your time. In our time the price of sugar remained at Rs. 2.20 per kilo. You can have the cushion of increase in population. I want to know how this phenomenon has come. I will explain to you how this phenomenon has come up. This is most surprising thing in the price situation—production is going up, output is going up, even then the prices are rising. This phenomenon has not been witnessed in the world. But in India it is being witnessed under the lordship of Shri Pranab Mukherjee. Personally I have very high regard for him but he is in the wrong place. So, he is bound to do wrong things.

I will not go into standard reasoning for this. Money supply also has gone up. Of course, money supply has gone up. They have tied their hands to the International Monetary Fund, that they will not raise money supply beyond certain point. They have played tricks with the International Monetary Fund also. They have told the public sector organisations to return the loan, the Central Government gave them and told the Public Sector that you borrow that amount from the capital market in India. This is a very strange way of operating. Rs. 800 crores of money supply is being increased just by this trick by the Central Govern-

ment calling back loan to the public sector and public sector being told compensate for it and borrow the same amount in the private capital market. So, I would not go into that. Yes, there has been a substantial rise in money supply. But this is not the real reason. There is also another factor—the Sixth Five Year Plan is now in doldrum. We have not discussed the Sixth Plan here. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister says that we do not make any constructive suggestion and we do not discuss. We have been demanding discussion time after time on the Sixth Five Year Plan. But they have no idea of discussion because if we have a discussion, their complete incompetence, failure and all will stare in the face. They have put a modest figure of 5.2% in the growth rate of national income. That is, national production as measured by national income was to grow at 5.2% per year. Now, they have reviewed the Five Year Plan and come to the conclusion that they cannot achieve the growth rate unless in the coming two years, they grow at the rate of 8.8% per year. This has never happened in our history—8.8%.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** Which document you are quoting ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I am talking of the Five Year Plan based on your targets.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** 8.8% growth rate from which document you are quoting ? Is it from Plan appraisal?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
Yes. I got it from your Plan appraisal. According to your appraisal, in order to reach the targets of 1985, you have to grow at 8.8% per year for the remaining two years to cover up the shortfalls in these three years. So, this is a fact. The Sixth Five Year Plan is in doldrum. They talk too much about planning but they are not planning. They want to celebrate Jawahar Lal Nehru's birthday every year with great pomp and show. But where is the Sixth Five Year Plan? Nehru was



known for planning. In the economic area, he is all for planning. Now, what are the targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan? I hardly see the Planning Minister, here. There was a time when the Planning Minister used to dominate the show, here. Today, I do not even know who is the latest Planning Minister. We do not even know what are the targets for the five year plan. There is no discussion. There used to be time when the Plan was discussed sector by sector—where was the shortfall, what was happening etc. Now, it is all dissension that is going on. So, this is another aspect, namely, failure of Plan production. The failure of the Sixth Five Year Plan is one of the biggest blows to one of our established traditions in our economy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For your information, the Planning Minister is Shri S.B. Chavan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Thank you, Sir. But he is today or yesterday. (*Interruptions*).

Another aspect is, we in Janata formulated some of the programmes. We did control prices which they may not like. But it is a fact. The wholesale price index which Shri Pranab Mukherjee quotes was 185 when the Janata went out of power—that is Janata-proper. And today, it is somewhere around 300.

SHRI C.M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani) : That was Janata-proper and this is Janata-improper ;

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will he admit in today's Muslim League Mohammed Jinnah ? (*Interruptions*.) What I said was at the caretaker government of the Lok Dal period also, it was said as Janata. That is why, I said Janata-proper. Now that he has understood. I have also explained to him about Israel and he has understood that also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Both of you are in Bombay and you can talk with each other.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Luckily we do not meet very often

The Janata has brought some special programmes like Antodya, Food-for-Work, Adult Education and a variety of things which would put the purchasing power in the hands of the people and at the same time generate goods. Here, we find all these have been scuttled. In fact, in the mid-term appraisal, we find that all these allocations have been in real term reduced. This, in my opinion, is a very serious situation.

13.54 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair. ]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In fact, there is an article by Dr. Raj Krishan and J.D. Sethi in the newspaper which the hon. Finance Minister might have seen. They have shown how the fantastic rubbish has been given in the form of statistics in the revised five year plan. So, this one other aspect. The Minister does not mention these reasons. I mention them.

You scuttled these good programmes which were generating goods and increasing the purchasing power for people like Food-for-Work. You scuttled it. That is one of the reasons for inflation.

Another reason which I consider as very important will explain why production is rising and prices are rising at the same time. I have told you this is typical Pranab Mukherjee's phenomenon. It is happening in his tenure. I do not blame him for this. In fact it is Cong. (I) phenomenon. Whenever Congress (I) is in power, prices go on rising. 'Production rises or falls prices go on rising. What is this ? During Janata rule it did not happen. Why is it happening now ? It is because of this new phenomenon of Commission collecting on every transaction. When I went to England recently, all the prominent people there told me that it is a matter of great disgust to us that on

law is there but it cannot become null and void.

**SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :** Dagaji is enthusiastic about what ?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Another unusual suggestion has been made by Mr. Patil who said that the victim must be given half of the property. If the person who has committed a rape. A suggestion was also made in the case of gang rape that death sentence should be awarded. But what we fear is that if capital punishment is prescribed, then there is a real danger that the rapist may even kill the victim.

**SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :** That is exactly the report earlier.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Death is ultimate and if a rapist finds that he is going to the gallows, he may not spare the victim. And it is for this consideration it was felt that instead of death, life imprisonment should be provided. (*Interruptions*) I do not know how Islam could say that this was a capital punishment. Whether life imprisonment comes under the capital punishment or not I do not know because I am not a lawyer. Therefore, you must tell me. (*Interruptions*) Sir, some suggestion has been made that seven or ten years imprisonment is not enough. But, I would like to emphasise on hon. Members that the imprisonment of seven and ten years is only a minimum punishment—not the maximum punishment. The maximum punishment can go to any length.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shri Ram Jethmalani said that even seven years punishment is too much. His argument is also there. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Rape by economic domination, it is a very very difficult concept. What is meant by rape by economic domination I am not able to know. (*Interruptions*) Sir, we have taken certain types of rape such as custodial rape as very very heinous crime and we have prescribed ten years to be the maximum punishment for such people. Under custodial rapes, several institutions have been

brought under this description. We have clearly made a definition. Beyond that if we want to expand the scope by saying that rape by economic domination is also punishable as custodial rape, it will be counter-productive. Also there will be instances where some unscrupulous women may take advantage of it and try to blackmail or may do some character assassination of such people. So, one should be very careful in this matter. Even then, we have prescribed a minimum punishment. Under custodial rape, the minimum punishment is 10 years. It has also been suggested that the punishments for the offences under 376B, 376C etc., should be the same as for rape. Sir, this is not fair. The hon. Members will appreciate that Sections 376B, 376C and 376D are new offences to discourage the concerned authorities from sexual exploitation of women under their control. No sexual intercourse between two adults with consent, even if there be seduction or inducement, can be equated with rape and, therefore, it would not be fair to provide the same punishment for rape, and for illicit intercourse, not amounting to rape. At the same time, we want to discourage a tendency in men in authority to exploit women under them either by seduction or inducement. And that is why this provision has been made. I shall also go through some of the suggestions made by hon. Members while participating in to-day's debate. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the observations made by the hon. Members are more or less on the same lines excepting in a few cases. Our hon. friend, Shri Ram Jethmalani has also made several suggestions. And, our friend, Shri Shejwalkar, has also mentioned about several offences which are being committed on women. With regard to harassment of women because of dowry and all that, there is a separate Bill. With regard to cruelty to women in our society, there is a separate Bill. So, Sir, as I have already said, taking into consideration all these factors, since there are several Bills to deal with offences other than rape, we should wait for the provisions made in those Bills. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामलाल राही : वेश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के बारे में नहीं बताया ।

my belief that these people even if they were told how to control the prices, would not do it. They would not control prices. I also believe that they know how to control prices because the Janata Government showed them the way. The way the Janata Government controlled the prices is the way for them to control the prices too. Whatever it is, whatever it is by pleasing the industrialists or by pleasing the CIA or by pleasing the KGB, the people of India want essential goods at cheap and low prices and should be easily available. This is what the people want.

14 hrs.

I can give many suggestions in that regard. The Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, also wants these suggestions. He says, "I shall again seek the cooperation of this House in our continued efforts to contain inflation." He talks of "continued efforts." What efforts have they made? They have all failed. They have not given any explanation why they have failed. Now he says, what to do? I can tell him what steps to take.

Step No. 1. Publish all the names and addresses of commission agents in international transactions. If they can do that, then half the battle is over.

Step No. 2. There are number of areas where they can bring in major tax reforms, not just reducing the price of fertiliser. They have reduced the price of fertiliser by 7.5 per cent. What was the price during the Janata regime. It was Rs. 74. Today, it is Rs. 125 and you do not get it. In some places, it is even more. They have raised prices where there is no justification. Take, for example, petrol. They have increased the price by 10 p. The price of oil in the international market has gone down plus self-sufficiency of India has increased. We are producing more oil percentage-wise than what we were producing before. Oil bill has come down. Everybody

knows, that. Even then, the Government has increased the price of oil. That is true of cement; that is true of everything else. You have bring about major tax reforms. You are doing it for Television. I am not a objecting to that. Whom does it serve? Why not a tax reform for sugar, for edible oils, for petrol, for kerosene, the things which are used in agriculture and the things which the common people want. There is no major tax reform. The Government has got reports of various committees. They have not done it.

Step No. 3. Remove the dual pricing system. You have got a buffer stock of sugar. You remove the dual pricing system. Let the prices find equilibrium themselves. The prices will come down. But the sugar mill owneres will not like it. We committed a mistake of not having a buffer stock of sugar. The moment we removed the dual pricing system, the prices came down. It did not affect the profitability of sugar mill owners. At that time, the cost of sugar production was Rs. 2/- and the market price was Rs. 2.20. Still they were making a profit, not profit like 200 per cent which they were making before, but only 10 per cent profit. The mill owners went to the farmers saying, "We will not buy sugarcane." The farmers had to burn sugarcane in the fields. That had nothing to do with our policy. We were busy fighting amongst ourselves. We did not go to the farmers. I admit that. So, it blew up. Next time, if we get a chance, we will see that it does not blow up. It has got nothing to do with the policy. We cannot say that the removal of dual pricing system was wrong. When you have got so much surplus, the control should go. Otherwise, there will be corruption. Today, the sugar mills are earning huge amounts of profit. We do not know whom it is benefiting. The Government has got 90 lakh tonnes of sugar. You remove dual pricing system.

Step No. 4. You remove food zone system, That is corrupting the police.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

The food is moving. The food zones are not preventing movement of food-grains.

There are a number of reforms you can do. If you do it, the prices will come down. But your party may become poor and impoverished. And that, in my opinion, is in a nutshell the reason why the prices are not coming down. That is why the Finance Minister comes here with this kind of an insipid statement without making an apology for having misled the House and that, after promising to control the prices, he has failed to do that. These are only pious statements. We cannot expect anything from them. The Government has failed to control the prices and, we think, that the Government cannot bring about the control of prices.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister's statement is a frank document which admit of price rise phenomenon and also gives some indication of what steps the Government has taken to control it. In his usual way, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has evaded the issue and talk of all irrelevant things. He said that the prices were very much controlled during the Janata regime. At what prices were the onions selling then ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is the price of onions today ? You please tell the House.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You link it to the general price index. At that time, other commodities were cheap, but the prices started going up. He has admitted that they lost power because of their infighting, because they were busy elsewhere and they were not controlling the prices. Whether they were fighting or not that is no concern of ours. Our concern is the price situation in the country.

It is important and also significant that the price rise has accounted for an

erosion of the Plan investment. According to one study, the Sixth Plan has also suffered from some erosion. One expert has put it at 34 per cent. I do not know whether this figure is correct or not. I am quoting from a study conducted by the Institute of Economics, in Delhi. It also says that the private investment in the Plan is going to be shorter by 18 per cent. All these factors are to be taken into account while discussing the price situation.

The projected growth rate of 5.2 per cent may not be achieved. But we are sure that it will be around 5 per cent anyway.

Also, in reply to the discussion which this House had on 18th August, the Finance Minister was good enough to tell us the measures the Government have taken. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has brushed aside everything saying that nothing has happened; everything is because for corruption as if there was no corruption during the Janata regime. This is no way of dealing with the issues on an economic front.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He is putting a very weak defence.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : The point is that we do not believe in all these commission agents, etc. which our friend is believing in.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You publish their names.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Today, he was hinting about his wishful thinking. Their time has gone. It is his wishful thinking that his party will come to power and they will have the chance of rectifying the mistakes committed by them. It is not within their reach. Let me assure him that the days are gone and now the people have understood them as to what type of infighting they are having and what type of wrong policies they are capable of evolving.

The Finance Minister has himself admitted that there is a rate of moderation in the increase of prices. He has said that from the middle of May, 1983, to the end of July, 1983, there is noticeable moderation in the rate of increase in prices in this period and, similarly, he has also accepted that the whole price index increased by 1.4 per cent in the month of August, 1983. Therefore, the noticeable aspect of the statement is that he has brought out clearly what is the factual situation. He has not tried to hide anything.

He has mentioned the five measures that the Government has adopted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Which have failed.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : These were enunciated by him in the statement made in reply to the debate on 18th August. For refreshing his memory, I would read them out :

- (1) decision to import rice and wheat;
- (2) stepping up the release of food-grains; sugar and edible oils through public distribution system;
- (3) reduction in fertiliser prices;
- (4) increase in the cash reserve ratio from 7 to 8.5 per cent; and
- (5) to intensify efforts to achieve the maximum output.

The prospects are bright and the outputs are likely to be achieved. We are hopeful that the production on the agricultural front is going to be achieved on the expected lines.

Similarly, there are other items also in his statement. For example, he says that the Reserve Bank of India has announced further steps for reducing excess liquidity with the banking system.

These are some of the concrete measures which the Government has taken. They will require some time to have some impact.

It is also an unforgettable fact that the worst victims of this price rise are the salaried classes. They have to bear the brunt because the rich people generally do not have much to bother about the price rise. They generally can absorb the price rise. They are having flexible economies and they are able to absorb these shock. But the salaried classes feel the pinch.

The most important thing today is that we have to streamline not only our production but also the distribution system.

The friends on the opposite side are resorting to various political gimmicks which are responsible to some extent for the rise in prices which ultimately lead to shortfall in investment in the plan expenditure and ultimately the instability on the price front affects the general planned economic development, of the country.

To one of my questions, the Minister of Railways replied that more than 100 trains, including goods trains, had to be stopped or slowed down because of the Punjab situation and you can see the result. Similarly in Assam. Similarly in other parts.

If Mr. Jyoti Basu gives a threat that he would start an agitation on the price rise... ..

(Interruptions)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You will see the difference between Brahmachari and price rise. Kindly explain to them the difference between Brahmachari and the price rise because Brahmachari is not under discussion.

(Interruptions)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : The point is that the Karnataka

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Government also appointed a three-man committee to control the price rise.

The friends on the Opposition start saying that they will launch an agitation. It is not through agitation or by appointing a Committee that you can bring down the prices, but it can be done by suggesting some concrete measures.

Therefore, the Minister of Finance has called for your cooperation. What are the new suggestions that you offered? They just amount to nothing. There is no suggestion because they simply believe in wish-washing everything and the whole thing is gone.

An effective distribution system should be evolved and it should be the responsibility of the Government in association with the elected representatives of the people to see that these things are there in the fair price shops. We have a large number of fair price shops. A network of fair price shops are spread throughout the country.

But there is not enough competitiveness. Japan has been able to achieve growth rate because of the competitiveness in every field.

But here what happens is that some of the dealers of the fair price shops enter into collusion with other dealers. The result is things are missing from fair price shops and they are available at the other shops. Why this phenomenon? It is a matter of serious concern for us even though Government is taking some action to solve this problem.

I would plead with the Hon. Minister to see that the items which are reserved for the fair price shops are available in adequate quantities at all places. There are areas which are becoming inaccessible for six months in a year. There are areas which are becoming inaccessible due to drought and floods. What happens in such areas is the stockist manages to have stock of these essential items in his own

shop. The stockist will be able to do this because the fair price shops will enter into collusion with him. The result will be that we are at a loss on the point of checking the price rise.

Time and again, the trade unions launch threats of strike and that results in some sort of reduction in production which also accounts for price rise.

We should evolve a mechanism by which these matters can be settled without resorting to the weapon of strike.

For example, in Japan and other countries when the workers have any demands to make, they only wear black badges. There is no strike.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In Japan, nobody can be dismissed from his job.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You assure the House that you will persuade your parties to do this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You assure permanent jobs to everybody, that nobody will be removed and that social security will be given. We will get what you want.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You will say this here and outside you launch a big morcha on any issue whether you want to lead the public or mislead the public.

Any good suggestion coming this side is an enigma to them. They would just criticise for the sake of it. What I was saying is that in countries like Japan which they are fond of quoting also, they have a system of wearing black badges to voice their grievances but the work does not stop and everybody goes to work in schools, colleges, factories and everywhere and the result is that there is no loss of production. Here, the mills are closed down, the factories are closed and even hospitals are closed and things happen like that and for days together. Even



SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : Agreed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. We are now in the half-an-hour discussion. Now, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : This half-an-hour discussion becomes an hour discussion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, millions of our people are dying every year due to lack of medicines and proper care. In our districts especially we find that when poor people go to the hospital they are not properly looked after. Most of the people who are working in the hospitals including doctors misbehave with the poor people.

As the hon. Minister is aware in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital doctors did not behave properly even with a Member of Parliament. From this illustration itself the hon. Minister can understand what is the behaviour of our doctors and other staff members in the hospital with the poor people. Nobody listens to them. Unless money is paid doctors do not attend to the poor patients. These things are regularly happening in almost all the hospitals in the country except in a few hospitals which are very important hospitals.

Sir, in several districts of Uttar Pradesh people died because of malaria as it was not properly and timely detected. Such things are happening throughout the country. As far as medicines are concerned although Government is giving money yet the medicines are not reaching the poor people. Government does not have any machinery to monitor whether the benefit is reaching the poor people. Drugs are sold in the market. The poor are neither getting good treatment nor anybody is listening to them. Poor people are being forced to buy medicines from the open market. Since they are very poor, it becomes difficult for them to purchase medicines from the market.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, a word about drinking water. My friend had raised the question but the hon. Minister did not reply. I would like to know whether

the Government is having any proposal to provide drinking water in all the villages. If so, when will the Government be able to provide drinking water to all the villages? I would also like to know whether Government is having any proposal to increase the number of primary health centres which are at present only six thousand in number. This small number of primary health centres cannot provide medicine even according to Government data to more than 14 to 15 crores of people.

This is from the 'Indian Express' of 4th December 1983, that is yesterday. The news item is that harmful drugs are being used in India. It was said by an expert. I would like to quote here the relevant portion.

"Certain harmful drugs which have been banned in Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Malaysia are still being administered to patients in India, according to a medical expert from Bangladesh".

Further I quote—

"Citing the example of analgin, Dr. Zafrullah Choudhury, Director of Gonoshasthya Kendra (People's health centre) Dhaka, recorded that India, emerging as a leader in third world, is still permitting the use of this".

"He said drugs banned in Bangladesh are still being marketed in India by multinationals."

Sir, this is a very serious matter. I do not know whether the attention of the Government was drawn to this news item. The Government must take care of such a serious information. This medicine is specially being used by the poor people in our country. The doctors are prescribing these cheap medicines and they are distributed in the hospitals. The costly medicines are not provided in the hospitals. Only rich and resourceful people are able to get such costly medicines which are not harmful to health. But these cheap medicines which are dangerous and harmful to health are given to the poor people in the hospitals. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this. I would also like to know whether he has seen this news item and if he has seen, I would like to know what he has done in this regard.



श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नारों से सरकार बनाई तो जाती है, लेकिन चलाई नहीं जा सकती। हैलथ मिनिस्टर अगर झूठ बोलता है, तो उसकी हैलथ घट जाती है।\*\* बोलने से तंदुरुस्ती गिरती है, इन बात का पूरा बेस है। मेरी भी गिरेगी, अगर मैं\*\* कहूंगा और\*\* बात वह भी नहीं कहेंगे।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : He has used the word \*\*. This is unparliamentary. This should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You leave it to the Chair. We will decide it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 2000 तक सब को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं दे दी जाएंगी। यह अच्छा नारा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 52 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। ये गवर्नमेंट के फिगर हैं। मेहरबानी करके मिनिस्टर साहब बताएं कि जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, उनमें एक आदमी पर सरकार स्वास्थ्य के लिए एवेरेज कितना खर्च करती है। वह यह भी बताएं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एक्सपेंडीचर कितना है और दवाइयों पर कितना खर्च होता है। 30,000 आदमियों पर एक प्राइमरी हैलथ सेंटर है, ट्राइबल एरिया में 20,000 आदमियों पर एक प्राइमरी हैलथ सेंटर है और 5,000 आदमियों पर एक सब-सेंटर है। आज एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव खर्चा है 17,000 रुपए और दवाइयों पर खर्चा है 5,000 रुपए। वे दवाइयां 20,000 लोगों पर बांटी जाती हैं। 5,000 रुपए की दवाइयों में से 1,000 रुपए की दवाइयां डाक्टर साहब और उनके सम्बन्धियों के घरों में, एम०एल०ए० और एम०पी० के पास जाती हैं। और वह जाती है गांव के मुखियों के पास। 1,000 रु० की दवा जाती है गांव के बड़े-बड़े लोगों के पास। और जो दवा बचती है उसमें

से कुछ कम्पाउन्डर ले जाता है, कुछ नर्स ले जाती है। आप बतायें कितने रु० की दवाइयां 30,000 लोगों में बांटते हैं? इसलिए यह न कहिए कि 2000 ए०डी० तक सब तक स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएं पहुंच जायेंगी। गांवों में तो डाक्टर ही नहीं हैं। लेकिन आपने कह दिया कि डाक्टर हैं। मेरा कहना है कि कोई गांवों में डाक्टर जाना ही नहीं चाहता। राज्यों में शहरों में सरकारी डाक्टर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करते हैं। कभी आपने कहा है कि जो नौकरी करेगा उसको प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस अलाऊ नहीं करेंगे? आज 27,000 डाक्टर बेकार हैं, लेकिन गांव में कोई जाना नहीं चाहता। बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों में जैसे आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट या राम मनोहर लोहिया में जो रुम्स हैं वह एम० पीज० एम. एल. एज. और गण्यमान्य लोगों के लिए ही हैं। उनमें गरीब आदमी नहीं रखा जाता है। कैसे आप कहते हैं कि किसी के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होगा? एक एक बिस्तर पर 5, 5 बीमार पड़े हुए हैं। क्यों नहीं आप डायरेक्टर को भेज पर दिखवाते? मैं देखी हुई बात कह रहा हूं एक एक बिस्तर पर 4, 4 बीमार पड़े हुए हैं, और जमीन पर पड़े हैं। कभी आपने यह रूल बनाया है कि क्यू में खड़े होइए, फर्स्ट कम फर्स्ट सर्व्ड रूल लागू होगा? इसलिए हैलथ फार आल बाई 2000 ए०डी० कभी नहीं होगा। दिल्ली में 5,000 आदमी पर एक डाक्टर है, और गांवों में 40,000 पर है।

अब आपने हैलथ वालन्टीयर्स बनाये हैं 3 लाख 60 हजार जो कुछ नहीं जानते हैं। क्या यह लोग 3 महीने में थोड़ी सी ट्रेनिंग लेकर डाक्टर बन गये? पता नहीं किसने सोचा है? राजनारायण जी की बुद्धि थी या जनता पार्टी के दिमाग में आया हैलथ फार आल की बात। यह वालन्टीयर्स कुछ नहीं समझते हैं दवाओं के बारे में।

मैं आंकड़ों के जाल में नहीं पड़ता, आप यह बताइए कि आपकी बेसिक पोलिसी क्या है? क्या आपने स्टेट्स को गाइड लाइन्स दी हैं कि

स्टेट्स के अन्दर सरकारी डाक्टर प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस नहीं करेगा ? स्टेट्स में इतने लोगों पर इतनी दवाओं का खर्चा है। आप ये दवायें हास्पिटल से ले सकते हैं और ये बाहर से आप खरीद सकते हैं। वहां तो डाक्टर ये काम करते हैं कि कि जाओ ये दवाई भी और वह दवाई भी बाजार से ले आओ। हर दवाई को बाजार के लिए कह देते हैं। आपके छोटे पंचवर्षीय प्लान में लिखा है कि 2000 ई० तक सब का स्वास्थ्य ठीक हो जाएगा। बूढ़ा भी जवान हो जाएगा। किसी स्थान के लिए बजट में प्रोजेक्शन है कि 12 लाख रुपया खर्च करना है, तो उसको डाइवर्सिफाई करके चार लाख रुपया काट दिया जाता है। आप देश के नागरिक हैं, आप देश को चलाते हैं और हम आपको सहयोग देते हैं, इसलिए मेहरबानी करके आप सीरियासली इस बात पर विचार कीजिए। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप उन स्थानों पर कम से कम साल में छः बार जाइए। उस समय आप जाइए, जब आप अपनी आंखों से वहां की स्थिति का जायजा ले सकें। सूट पहन कर नहीं एक साधारण आदमी बनकर, एक पैसेंट के रूप में आप वहां जायें वहां की स्थिति को देखें। जैसा आप वहां की स्थिति के बारे में लिखेंगे, हम मान लेंगे। लेकिन आपकी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं है। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जो इन्कम टैक्स देने वाले हैं, जिनको दो हजार रुपए तनखाह मिलती है, वे लोग हास्पिटल में नहीं जायेंगे। हम लोग थोड़ा फायदा उठाते हैं, लेकिन गरीब को कोई फायदा नहीं है। यदि इन्डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हटाना है तो आप आर्डर निकालिए और इनकलाब पैदा कीजिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री राम विलास जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं, मैं ज्यादा बक्त न लेते हुए सिर्फ दो-तीन बातें ही कहना चाहता हूं।

आप जानते हैं कि यदि पांच बच्चे पैदा होते हैं तो उनमें से एक पैसा होते ही कुछ देर के बाद मर जाता है। चार बच्चों में दो

बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य ठीक चलता रहता है और दो का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं रहता है। मैं आपसे दिल्ली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। छोटे बच्चों को आप टीके लगाते हैं, जो कि पैदा होने के कुछ दिनों बाद शुरू हो जाते हैं। आप पोलिया, काली खांसी और चेचक आदि के टीके लगाते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया होस्पिटल में से ठीक नहीं उपलब्ध होते हैं। गांव की बात तो बहुत दूर रह गई, यहां दिल्ली में भी बच्चों को टीके उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। क्या आपने कभी राज्य सरकारों से पूछा है कि आपके काम्यूनिटी हेल्थ सेंटरों में टीके लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था है या कोई गाइड लाइन्स आपने वहां की सरकारों को दी है ? आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि आगरा जिले में एन्टी-रेबिट का टीका भी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

गांव में अगर किसी को पागल कुत्ते ने काट लिया तो वह वहीं गांव के किसी जादूगर के पास या नीम-हकीम के पास जाकर अपनी जिंदगी गवां देता है, लेकिन एन्टी रेबिट्स के इन्जेक्शन वहां नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं यह बात उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह रहा हूं, दिल्ली के बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं है। यहां तो शायद यहां की नगर पालिका या नगर निगम कुत्तों को मरवा देती होंगी। लेकिन गांवों में या तो कलैक्टर से लिखवा कर लाओ या किसी को 10 रुपए देकर इन्जेक्शन लगवाओ। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि जब बच्चे की स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था शुरू में ही नहीं होगी तो जब वह बच्चा स्कूल में पढ़ने जायगा, तब आप उसको क्या हेल्थ देंगे। राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में खसरे तक के टीके नहीं हैं।

अभी आपने 2000 रुपए की मदद की चर्चा की थी। हार्ट-सर्जरी के लिए मंत्रालय 2000 रुपये की मदद करता है। मेरे सामने केश आया था जिसमें 9 हजार रुपये की संतुति की गई थी लेकिन फाइनेन्स विभाग ने क्या आब्जेक्शन लगाया कि वह चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी का बेटा है। मुझे इस बात को जानकर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ—वह

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

first threequarters in 1982 the rise was 3.9 per cent whereas in the current calendar year the rise is 10.7 per cent. Now in the first three quarters of 1983 foodgrains have registered an increase of 11 per cent. Fruits and vegetables—37.6%. Other food articles—43.7%, sugar, khandsari and gur—32%, edible oil—16.3%, cement—17.5% and the most interesting of all is the jute industry which is ailing, with sickness and gasping. The Jute Industry of West Bengal has somehow or other managed to pick up the prices and the price rise in respect of jute textile has been, in these three quarters of the current calendar year is to the extent of 18%. Whatever the figures the Finance Minister has given in his statement, are not actually the reflection of the hard realities in the market. Take for example the spiralling prices of wheat and rice in the market. In the year 1970-71 which is taken as base year, it was 100. In 1981, so far as rice is concerned, the price was 220.8, in 1982, it was 243.2, in the current year, its price is 296.6. Now, taking the same year, that is, 1970-71 as base year, in 1981 the price of wheat was 184.8, in 1982, it was 191.3 and in 1983 it is 210.0.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA** (Guntur) : All these years, you the consumers have been exploiting the farmers and the cultivators. The farmers are now awake and you have started paying them a little more. You were enjoying at the cost of the farmers.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** : Prof. Ranga, you don't know the fact. Whatever the Government are paying to the farmers, it is at the price fixed by the Government. The Government has raised the issue price of rice and wheat and they are earning more than what they are paying to the farmers. This is the hard reality at the moment which you cannot face. This is one side of the picture. When actually you try to measure inflation you come to your conclusion, notwithstanding the fact that there are protests from our side. Since the present Government came to power, they always

take the whole-sale price index as the yard-stick to measure inflation. Here also, in the current year, in the present statement of the Finance Minister, this has been done. For the benefit of the Finance Minister, I will read out a few sentences from the World Bank Report which says something about measuring inflation : It says—

“In their areas however Government policies in the industrial countries marked a definite break with the past. In particular, their monetary stances became more restricted, which has helped bringing inflation down sharply. Having risen 10.6% in 1980, consumer prices (measured by the deflator for private consumption) now measured by OECD countries rose by 8.6% in 1981, by 6.8% in 1982, and at an annual rate of 6.0% in the first quarter of 1983.”

In the context of the inflation while trying to measure inflation, they are talking in terms of consumer price index. In our country, whenever the question of measuring inflation comes, they would always resort to this whole-sale prices. What is the state of affairs in the consumer price index ? What is the actual state of affairs in the market ? Now, I had been to a Delhi market—Sarojini Nagar market—and there I came to know that onion was selling at Rs. 4, not Rs. 8 per kilogram, potatoes Rs. 3.0 per kilogram, cauliflower at Rs. 3 per Kg. Mooli—Rs. 4 per kg. ; tomatoes—Rs. 6 per kg., peas—Rs. 12 per kg. ; brinjal—Rs. 4 per kg. ; mustered oil—Rs. 20 per kg. ; Dalda—Rs. 69.70 for 4 kgs. ; Coconut oil—Rs. 30 per kg. ; and til oil —Rs. 20 per kg. These are today's market prices as I have collected them from the Sarojini Nagar market.

Let us now go to the consumer price index. I would only invite the attention of the Finance Minister to one feature. In the current calendar year from January to August, the price index rose by 59 points. Excepting when our inflation rate was as high as 28% in the year 1974, it

never happened earlier in this country. In January 1983, the consumer price index with 1960 as the base year was 495, and according to the latest figures available for the month of September, it is 554. That means that in a matter of 9 months, the all-India consumer price index with the 1960 as the base year has registered an increase of 59 points. It had never happened in the past. This being the position today, one can easily understand the seriousness of the price situation. Today, the entire country, specially the weaker sections of our society, are groaning under the crushing burden of price rise. What is the Government doing about it? What are the reasons for this? Even the Finance Minister in his statement has not denied the fact that the price rise has become an endemic feature and is also causing anxiety. What are the reasons for this?

Now, we are constantly raising the administered prices of different commodities. Take for example the petroleum and petroleum products. Between 1982 and 1983 you have raised the price of petrol and petroleum products four times. By petrol and petroleum products we mean 24 sub-groups beginning from petrol, diesel oil, kerosene right upto drugs and other pharmaceutical products. In the last three years having increased the price four times, you have levied an additional burden on the people to the extent of Rs. 5500 crores; it is only in a matter of two and a half years or three years. This means that the price of petrol, diesel oil, kerosene and all other products has gone up tremendously.

Then cement. If you take 1970-71 as the base year, in March 1982 it stood at 366 in terms of index number; in March 1983, it was 400.

Let us take fertilizers. On 8-6-1980, the Government increased the price of fertilizer by 38%. Again on 11-7-81, they increased it by 17.5%, and then very magnanimously, the Finance Minister reduced the prices by 7-1/2% the other day. All the same between 1980 and 1983, the fertilizer prices went up by 48%.

Then we come to railways headed by Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhuri. I am not talking of passenger fares; let them groan under the burden of the increasing fares. In 1980-81, the freight charges were increased by Rs. 130.91 crores; in 1981-82, these were increased by Rs. 286.22 crores; and in 1982-83 by Rs. 88.55 crores; in 1983-84, the freight charges were increased by Rs. 310 crores. All told, between 1980 and 1983, additional freight charges levied were to the tune of Rs. 815.98 crores. What do you expect? If after these increases, the prices do not increase, then we must be living in a fool's paradise.

Now, the second cause for this is excise duty. In 1950 the people of this country were paying excise duty to the tune of Rs. 62 crores only. In this year's budget, the people will be obliged to pay more than Rs. 9000 crores as excise duty. If for every necessity of daily life, each year the excise duty goes on increasing, it is but natural that the prices will go up. The situation has come to such a pass. I do not know, whether you are aware, and the Members are aware that in the year 1982-83, even the revised estimates for excise duty could not be collected. It has happened for the first time in the budgetary history of the Government of India. The excise duty which was to be collected according to the budget, which was subsequently revised, fell short of collection. The excise duty has become so much that the people are not in a position to purchase. They cannot afford to purchase; they do not have the purchasing capacity.

Then, I come to the deficit financing. Everybody knows about it and I am not going into that. When we resort to deficit financing to such a huge extent, it leads to inflation, and inflation means price rise.

Now, there is no restriction on the profit of monopoly houses. Let us see what is happening in this country. I happen to be the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, and you should not think that I am quoting from any

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am fixing the time. Each hon. Member will not take more than ten minutes. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Jammu) : It is not possible. It is impossible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You leave it to the Chair. I am very sorry.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Kashmir Members have to speak a lot.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. I am only appealing to the hon. Members that they should finish their speeches within ten minutes. Why do you object Some Members may finish it before ten minutes. If you want to take more time, you can take Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : A good suggestion has not been accepted.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : पंजाब की समस्या काफी गंभीर समस्या है और इस सदन में बार-बार इस बारे में चर्चा हो रही है और आगे भी चर्चा होने की संभावना बनी हुई है। हमें लगता है कि हम कुछ दिन बाद आदी हो जाएंगे और पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह होता रहेगा। कभी कभी ऐसा अहसास होता है कि पंजाब में सरकार है या नहीं।

मान्यवर एक बात कभी कभी लगती है कि सरकार एक पक्ष अस्तित्वार करना चाहती है। पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसके लिए कुछ अन्य लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है। नहीं तो प्रशिक्षण शिविर वाली बात का जो जिक्र किया गया जिसमें कहा गया कि 6 प्रशिक्षण शिविर जम्मू-कश्मीर में लगे, दो हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगे और बाकी के पता नहीं है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी क्या जिन राज्यों में आप की ही सरकार है क्या वहाँ ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जब जम्मू कश्मीर से हथियार सप्लाई होते हैं और फैक्ट्री पकड़ी जाती है और किसी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी का नाम आता है तो सरकार मौन

हो जाती है। सरकार क्यों मौन रहती है। जम्मू कश्मीर में ऐसी घटना हो रही है तो जम्मू कश्मीर की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। सही मायने में वह सिर्फ मनगढ़न्त बात है या यह संशा है कि स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी की स्पेनिश बंदूकें पकड़ी गई हैं, उसी पृष्ठभूमि में यह बात आ गई है और सरकार ने कहा कि वहाँ कुछ अरसे से ऐसा चल रहा है। मान्यवर मैं इस विषय पर नहीं जानता चाहूंगा। सभी जानते हैं कि श्री जरनैल सिंह भिंडरावाला को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले लोग कौन हैं। वे छिपे नहीं हैं। आज हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने भी बड़ी चिंता व्यक्त की है। जो कुछ हो रहा है, बड़ा दुःखद और दर्दनाक है। सरकार ने आज तक इसके सोल्यूशन के लिए कौन सा रास्ता अस्तित्वार किया है? क्या सरकार एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पहलू या शासन को सख्त करके इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहेगी या सरकार पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन के हक में है। मेरा ख्याल है सरकार के अन्दर शक्ति नहीं है। अगर शक्ति होती तो उग्रपंथियों को दबाने में सरकार कामयाब हो जाती। भिंडरावाले बार-बार कह देते हैं कि सरकार में साहस नहीं है। आज गृह मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया कि गुरु नानक के पवित्र स्थान से उत्तेजित और भड़काने वाले ब्यान देते रहे हैं। बार-बार गुरु नानक निवास की बात आती है। सरकार क्यों नहीं कदम उठाती? सरकार को डर लग रहा है। क्या सरकार पंजाब के इलैक्शन के लिए हिन्दुओं का बलिदान करना चाहती है। हिन्दुओं के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा हो कि हमारी सुरक्षा सिर्फ सत्तारूढ़ सरकार ही कर सकती है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के चुनाव में हमने कुछ हरकतें देखी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यदि ऐसी ही घटना हिमाचल में घटती है तो दोनों को एक ही दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए। आपने क्या कभी हिमाचल के चीफ मिनिस्टर से यह पूछा कि आपके यहाँ कैम्प कैसे लगे? इसलिए, आपको नैतिकता का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होता। आप अपनी सरकार को भी एक ही छड़ी से हकेंगे तो तभी

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Thanks to the 21-point programme.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : We have got 36-point programme. We are running administration not on the basis of 21-point programme.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It is the cheapest State without any production.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Therefore, through the public distribution system you can really send these essential commodities to the people. Then only you can have some control on the prices. But then notwithstanding the fact that in this country you are having two lakh ninetythree thousand Fair Price Shops, the condition of overwhelming majority of the shops is so deplorable, because you are not sending them either rice or wheat or kerosene or anything that the ordinary people want. For example, I take the example of Kerala. Kerala needs two lakh tonnes of rice a month. It is not a question whether we are having a government there or you are having a Government there. It is your government there. And instead of two lakh tonnes of rice to Kerala, you are sending not more than one lakh tonnes of rice. So, how do you expect the Kerala Government to run the public distribution system? Therefore, when you say that the Opposition does have any suggestions to offer, we are giving you the suggestion that you sell these essential items through the public distribution system. Send rice, wheat and other essential commodities to the State Governments, which will sell them through the public distribution system. But you are not sending even these things. Tripura is burning. They say send ten thousand tonnes of rice, but you are not supplying this amount to them. It is not the question whether Tripura or Kerala are ruled by the Congress (I) or by the non-Congress (I) Government. It is the same fate in respect of almost all the States. Therefore, I say, if you approach the problem really for a solution, the only solution can be through this public distribution system and by fixing the price of these fourteen essential commodities. Lastly : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, while

speaking, said that a peculiar phenomenon, as prevailing in this country, viz. production was increasing on the one hand ; and on the other prices were also increasing.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Population is also increasing.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : But Prof. Ranga, you should remember that increase in production is slightly more than what the population increase is.

But Dr. Swamy also said that he had not found it anywhere else in the world. Here, he is incorrect. In the capitalist countries of the world, both production and prices are increasing. This is the peculiar phenomenon in all the capitalist countries in the world, including the country for which he has got a special word of praise, viz. the United State of America. There, and in our country also, this phenomenon is found. Your theory of demand and supply determining prices no longer holds good. It has been blasted.

I was a Communist ; I am a Communist, and I will be a Communist. From my point of view, this is because there is a complete marriage of monopoly capital with the State. The former is completely controlling the State. And so, whenever they want, they know how to increase or decrease the prices. It depends on the monopoly capital. The State is completely controlled by monopoly capitalists. So, in all capitalist countries, monopoly capital is influencing prices. Our country cannot be an exception, because our country is also on the path of capitalist development, due to which our economy is in doldrums. No amount of patchwork is going to help in bringing down prices. Only a radical departure from the economic policy will help.

As far as the socialist countries are concerned, the prices of essential commodities have remained constant there for the last 30 years. This is the difference between capitalist economy and the



[Shri Sunil Maitra]

socialist economy. So long as we proceed on the path of capitalist development, we will remain within the capitalist framework. This will be the fate. Even then within the present framework, the fixing of prices of 14 essential commodities and supplying them to the States for distribution through public distribution system can mitigate the sufferings of the people, and keep some sort of a control over the price situation.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** (Bhubaneswar): I was reminded of the great English poet Robert Frost who wrote :

“Two ways lead into the woods; And  
I took the road less travelled by.  
And that makes all the difference.”

Here is a case where our country has accepted the second road, namely, it is travelling by the less travelled road. There are countries in the world which have accepted democracy ; and there are those which have not accepted democracy but have accepted socialism. But it is only our country which has taken a very difficult road, viz. having both democracy and socialism. Our country is unique in this respect.

When we discuss the question of price rise, we must be very practical. If we take a look at the question of price rise through a looking glass having an ideological tint, it may not help us because we are treading a different path.

I now quote from what the Finance Minister had said. I hope Mr. Sunil Maitra would have read at least this portion of his speech. He said :

It says on page 3 of the statement as follows :

“However, as I have so often said in this House, the behaviour of prices in our country is a complex

matter and requires continuous and close monitoring and surveillance.”

I think that in that one sentence the Finance Minister has summarised the actual conditions that are prevailing in the country. Therefore, he needs the cooperation of all the opposition parties in the House for solving such a complex problem. Therefore, I say that the statement of the Finance Minister gives a very practical assessment of present price situation.

I was happy when Prof. Ranga pointed out that we had given more to the farmers during the last three years that farmers could not get any time before. We have increased the prices of foodgrains; we have increased the prices of rice which could not be increased; and the farmers have been benefited; we have increased the prices of wheat and the farmers have been benefited. Now a question was asked : because you are increasing this price, byfixing the issue price you are taking more from the farmers than you are giving. This has no economic relevance; this is irrelevant to the rise in prices that we given to the farmers. I hope all this needs to be looked into.

It was said that the hon. Finance Minister had given price rise picture taking into account only three or four months. But the Finance Minister has made it very clear that he has taken the whole period. Taking the financial year as a whole the increase in prices upto July 30, 1983, has been 6.5 per cent as against 5.8 per cent last year (1983), 6.7 per cent in 1981-82, 12.2 per cent in 1980-81 and 12.8 per cent in 1979-80. Therefore, he has given the whole background of the last four years comparing the present price rise, so far as the recent statement is concerned. Therefore, it is completely incorrect to say that the Finance Minister has quoted the prices of a particular period when they were low. He has given the position of price rise for four years.

As regards administered price, it is known in this country to any economists



मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ हिस्टारि-कल फैक्ट्स हैं और उसमें कुछ लोग तो जो यहां बैठे हैं वह हिस्ट्री को जानते हैं। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो जेनुइनली ऐन्टी इम्पीरियलिस्ट हैं, जो इम्परियलिज्म को यहां नहीं आने देना चाहते। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो बिल्कुल ऐन्टी-कम्पूनल हैं, जो बिल्कुल इस तरह की बातों को नहीं चाहते। लेकिन कुछ न कुछ तो बात है। आपोजीशन की नुकता चीनी सियासी नजरिए पर निर्भर है। आपका यह कहना कि हम वोट लेने के लिए पंजाब का हल नहीं होने देते, सरासर गलत है। इन हालात में क्या हिन्दू हमको वोट देंगे या अकाली हम को वोट दे देंगे, इस तरीके की बात कहना ही गलत है। यह सही अप्रोच नहीं है, यह लोगों को परेशान करने वाली अप्रोच है। इस तरह की बात कर के हम मुल्क की पब्लिक ओपिनियन के साथ सही बर्ताव नहीं कर रहे हैं।

सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने दो तीन बातें कहीं वह गए, लोंगोवाल जी से मिले। मैं भी लोंगो-वाल की इज्जत करता हूँ। सिखों के खिलाफ न तो हमारे यहां कोई खास लोग हैं न आम तौर पर पब्लिक है न कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन के खिलाफ है। लेकिन जो लोग बुरी किस्म की हरकतें करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ जरूर हैं। यह कहा गया नानक निवास में कमरा नम्बर 32 को देखा, उसमें कोई नहीं है। एक कमरे में जाने से कुछ नहीं जान पड़ता अभी चन्द दिन पहले की बात है कि हिन्दू कालेज अमृतसर में अमरीक सिंह का नानक निवास से टेलीफोन आता है कि तुम ग्रन्थ साहब का पाठ कालेज में रखो नहीं तो तुम्हारी ईंट से ईंट बजा दी जाएगी। यह अमृतसर के अन्दर की बात है। प्रिंसिपल ने कहा कि आज तक यहां ग्रन्थ साहब का पाठ कभी नहीं हुआ, तो अमरीक सिंह ने कहा कि आप को करना पड़ेगा बरना हम आप की ईंट से ईंट बजा देंगे। उसके बाद प्रिंसिपल साहब डी० सी० के पास गए। डी.सी. ने कहा कि दो दिन के लिए कालेज बन्द कर

दो। फिर हिन्दू कालेज मैनेजिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन चौधरी बलदेव कृष्ण नानक निवास में एक डेपुटेशन लेकर अमरीक सिंह से मिले वहां पर उन्होंने कोई बात नहीं मानी। लोगों की रेजिस्टेंस से अभी तक सिचुएशन बची हुई है। फिर भी सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी कहते हैं कि नानक निवास में कोई भी मशकूक आदमी नहीं है।

आप यह कहते हैं कि भिडरांवाला वहां नहीं है? अगर आप अकाली लीडरों के दोस्त हैं, यदि आप पंजाब में अमन चाहते हैं तो आप कहिये कि भिडरांवाला को बाहर निकालिए। अगर भिडरांवाला सही है उसने कोई अपराध नहीं किया है तो अदालत के सामने आये और बरी हो जाता है तो बात साफ हो जायेगी। हमको इसमें लिपटा पोची से काम नहीं करना चाहिए। नेक नियत अपोजिशन को और हमको साफ कहना चाहिए बल्कि पूरे जोर से कहनी चाहिए कि जो गड़बड़ करने वाला है उसको कहीं प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। हम नहीं चाहते कि गुस्दारां या दूसरे धार्मिक स्थानों की मर्यादा का उल्लंघन हो। मगर वहां के अधिकारियों की कोई जुम्मेदारियां हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल यह सब इंपीरियलिस्ट कांसप्रेसी है और आज की नहीं है। महाराजा प्रताप सिंह के जमाने से है, यह काश्मीर की बदकिस्मती है या खुशकिस्मती है, पता नहीं। रूस के साथ भी और चीन के साथ इसकी सरहदें लगती हैं। ब्रिटिश इम्पीरियलिज्म साम्राज्य सीयर हैड करता था उस वक्त महाराजा प्रताप सिंह को डिपोज करके इस स्टेट पर कब्जा करना चाहा तो अमृतबाजार पत्रिका के एडीटर मि० घोष ने रेजीडेंट के दफ्तर से पूरा पता कर के इस साजिश को एक्सपोज किया और इस स्टेट को बचाया और उस वक्त अंग्रेज इस रियासत पर कब्जा नहीं कर सके।

आज उन्हीं घोष साहब की बहादुरी का नतीजा है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद रूस के साथ भी मिलती हैं, चीन के साथ भी मिलती हैं, उसके कुछ हिस्से पर बेशक पाकिस्तान कब्जा

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

production has reached up to 142 million, I think the prices will still come down within some days. They may still come down further. The monetary measures that the Government has taken by taking away the liquidity from the banking system and to control the speculative trends in trade is welcome. But Government should see to it that farmers are not compelled to sell foodgrains to middlemen at the lowest prices. Those speculative trends also have to be guarded against so that they do not affect the prices. This is the time when the businessmen go to the market and try to buy the foodgrains. The Food Corporation of India does not have the capital to purchase the foodgrains, and the Government has also stated that there should be no distress sales. The state Governments have also said that there should not be distress sales. I was surprised to hear Shri Sunil Maitra saying that Calcutta is the cheapest city. We will soon be going to Calcutta, in December. We can see it then. But even now the price of mustard oil has gone up to Rs. 25/- at Calcutta whereas the price at Delhi is Rs. 20/-. From this itself we can see whether Calcutta is the cheapest city or whether it is cheaper than Delhi. You can yourself understand. Therefore, I must caution the hon. Minister, as he has given a very practical assessment, on this question of rise in prices, that we are in a difficult situation, and those forces which are trying their best to see that the prices go on rising are still active. But they are under control because of various measures taken by the Government. Still there are some forces which are uncontrollable. That is why, perhaps, the hon. Minister in the last two sentences of his statement, said mildly that everybody should cooperate with the Government in curbing inflation.

I support the measures taken by the Government in the last three/four years in giving more price to the farmers so that they can get reasonable price for their produce. Still I much request the hon. Minister that besides whatever measures he has been continuing to take during the last 3/4 years to bring down

inflation from 21 per cent to 8 per cent, he must continue to exercise more vigilance on the price front so that in another 3/4 months we shall be able to give a very reasonable and good price to the consumers.

Today we have the best distribution system in the country. Mr. Maitra has claimed that their Government is giving very good rice in the distribution system. From where are they getting that rice? That good rice is being supplied by the Centre. Taking everything from the Centre and then saying that we are doing very well in the distribution system is not good. This year there is going to be a bumper crop. Let them procure their own rice and feed the distribution system without depending upon the Centre. Only then it will go to their credit.

In the end, I fully support the measures the Government has taken in controlling the prices.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :  
सभापति महोदय, सरकार के रवैये और वित्त मंत्री के बयान को देख कर याद आता है कि जब आंधी आती है और उसको देख कर कोई अपनी आंखें बंद करके मिट्टी में सिर छिपा ले, तो आंधी रुक नहीं जाएगी — आंधी तो आएगी ही। आंधी तो दिखाई दे रही है, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री अपने आप को आंकड़ों में छिपा कर उससे बचने को कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

वित्त मंत्री ने अपने जवाब बयान में कहा है कि इनफ्लेशन का एनुअल रेट 29 अक्टूबर को 8.8 परसेंट था, जबकि 30 जुलाई, 1983 को वह 6.9 परसेंट और फिनांशल यीअर के प्रारंभ में 6.5 परसेंट था।

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the chair]

1982 में मुद्रा-स्फीति 12.7 परसेंट तक

सीमित रह गई थी। अब उसमें कुछ बढ़ो-  
तरी हुई है। अगर उसमें बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई  
है, तो आश्चर्य होता है कि कीमतें कैसे बढ़  
गई हैं। अप्रैल से लेकर महंगाई 1.4  
प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ी और 16.8 प्रतिशत  
तक पहुंच गई है। यह 2.4 प्रतिशत प्रति-  
मास की दर से बढ़ रही है और साल के  
अंत तक 28.8 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच जाएगी।  
खाद्यानों के मूल्य में 3.5 प्रतिशत, दालों के  
मूल्य में 14 प्रतिशत, चावल के मूल्य में 14  
प्रतिशत, गेहूं के मूल्य में 11 प्रतिशत और  
अरहर के मूल्य में 19.53 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी  
हुई है। कल परसों सदन में बाजरे के बारे  
में चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री ने इस  
बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया कि उसके मूल्य  
में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। मैं अर्थ-शास्त्री  
नहीं हूं। लोग आंकड़ों की भूल-भुलैया में  
पड़ जाते हैं। मेरे जैसा साधारण  
आदमी यह सोचता है कि ढाई  
रु० के० जी० इस साल के प्रारम्भ में  
अच्छा साफ किए हुए गेहूं का आटा उपलब्ध  
हो जाता था, आज वह कितने में उपलब्ध  
हो रहा है ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** अब है ही नहीं।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** जैसा माननीय  
सदस्य कह रहे हैं, है ही नहीं। चार के०  
जी० रिफाइन्ड ग्राउन्ड नट आयल का  
डिब्बा 85 रु० में आता था, आज वह  
करीब 100 रु० का है। एक परिवार की  
गृहिणी को आज खाना पकाने वाले तेल पर  
20 रुपये प्रति माह अधिक खर्च करना  
पड़ता है। आप कहेंगे यह कोई बढ़ोतरी  
नहीं हुई। यह बढ़ोतरी बड़े लोगों के लिए  
नहीं हुई है, मामूली श्रेणी के लोगों के लिए  
हुई है।

दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम का दूध देखें, 90

पैसे में हाफ लीटर की बोतल आती थी।  
आज वह 1 रुपया 35 पैसे की आती है।  
अगर किसी परिवार में चार बोतल दूध  
आता था तो 1 रुपया 80 पैसे प्रतिदिन या  
54 रुपये महीने का खर्च इस के ऊपर बढ़  
गया और आप कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई नों  
बढ़ी है। लेकिन महंगाई तो बढ़ रही है। इस  
बात को आप स्वीकार करेंगे। इसी तरह  
देखें टायलेट के सामानों पर 10 से 20 रु०  
महीने की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सारा मिलाकर  
देखें तो एक मामूली परिवार के खर्च में 150  
रुपये से लेकर 200 रुपये महीने तक वृद्धि  
हुई है। इतना बड़ें उसका बढ़ गया है।  
केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को तो आप  
महंगाई भत्ता दे कर संतुष्ट कर देते हैं  
लेकिन ग्राम आदमी को तो कोई महंगाई  
भत्ता नहीं मिलता।...

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** महंगाई भत्ते  
से और महंगाई बढ़ती है।

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह :** इस प्रकार की  
स्थिति है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। बेजी-  
टेबल के बारे में मेरे दोस्तों ने बताया।  
यहाँ के एग्जीक्यूटिव काँसलर ने कहा कि  
प्याज वह ढाई रुपये के० जी० उपलब्ध  
कराएंगे लेकिन अब वह कह रहे हैं कि प्याज  
कहीं से उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है इसलिए  
अब मैं वह नहीं उपलब्ध करा सकूंगा। आलू  
जिसका सीजन आ गया है 3 से 4 रु० के० जी०  
के बीच में है और गोभी 8 से 10 रु० के  
बीच में है। टमाटर 10 रुपये के० जी०  
और मटर 16 रु० के० जी० के करीब है।  
हमारे इधर गोल मार्केट के इलाके में तो  
उपलब्ध ही नहीं है। यह सारी जो स्थिति  
है इस से आप इनकार नहीं कर सकते।

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

आप यह कह कर बच नहीं सकते कि हमने विदेशों से पैसा लिया है, इन्फ्लेशन को चेक कर दिया है और कीमतों को स्थिर बना रखा है। कोई स्टेबिलिटी कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ती है।

आप देखेंगे कि 66 एसैशियल कमोडिटीज में से 49 में महंगाई बढ़ी है और बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ी है।

एक चीज और मजे की है कि जब किसी चीज का रेकार्ड प्रोडक्शन होता है तो आप बाजार में उसको रिलीज नहीं करते हैं। पिछले साल 82-83 में चीनी का रेकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ लेकिन बाजार में वह चीनी नहीं आई और बड़े लोगों को वह उपलब्ध रही। गन्ने की चर्चा अभी कल हो रही थी गन्ना पड़ा हुआ है, मिल मालिक उसे पेर नहीं रहे हैं, किसानों को पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप यह कहेंगे कि चीनी नहीं है।

एक चर्चा और चली कि एलेक्ट्रिक पावर, कोल, स्टील एंड पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के फ्रेट में बढ़ोतरी की वजह से इनपुट कास्ट बढ़ गई और कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस भी उस के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ गई है क्योंकि इन चीजों का कीमतें बढ़ेंगी तो निश्चित रूप से उत्पादन पर इस का असर पड़ेगा और चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे। आप ने रेलवे के भाड़े में 500 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि कर दी और पेट्रोलियम में 800 करोड़ की वृद्धि की। अभी-अभी दस पैसे प्रति लीटर और बढ़ा दिया। अब अगर मैं अपने यहां से सब्जी या कोई और चीज किसी ट्रांसपोर्टर के द्वारा लाऊंगा तो वह ट्रांसपोर्टर जरूर कुछ पैसे बढ़ाएगा। यदि वह एक रु० बढ़ाता

है एक मन पर तो उस के ऊपर साढ़े तीन रुपये मन का भाव बढ़ जाएगा। तो सरकारी खर्च भी बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं। उस पर भी कुछ नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। नहीं तो विदेशों से आप कितना ही रुपया मंगाते रहिए, उस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। जब उपभोक्ता दुकान पर खरीदने के लिए जाते हैं और पूछता है कि इस चीज की कीमत क्या है तो दुकानदार कहता है कि कल तो एक रुपया था लेकिन आज डेढ़ रुपया हो गया है। उपभोक्ता पूछेगा कि भाव क्यों बढ़ गया तो वह कहेगा कि थोक का भाव बढ़ गया है। जब थोक वाले से पूछा जायेगा तो वह कहेगा कि इस देश का उत्पादन ही ऐसा है। तो सरकार का दृष्टिकोण देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ भी रहना चाहिए।

सवाल यह है कि उत्पादन बढ़ेगा कैसे ? आपने ज्यादा दाम देकर अमरीका से अनाज मंगा लिया, 200 करोड़ दे दिए लेकिन इस देश के किसान को आप 155 रु० क्वींटल का भाव भी नहीं देना चाहेंगे। पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी ? आलू जब पैदा होता है तब उसकी नेम्युरेटिव प्राइस किसान को देने का कोई तरीका ही नहीं है। उस आलू को व्यापारी सस्ते दाम पर लेकर कोल्ड-स्टोरेज में डाल देंगे तो उसके बाद उसकी कीमत बढ़ जायेगी। इसलिए यदि देश में उत्पादन की क्षमता को बढ़ाना है तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि किसानों को उनके द्वारा पैदा की हुई चीजों का उचित मूल्य दिया जाय। इस सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण ही आज लोग देहात से शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। इस पर भी आपको विचार करना होगा। काले धन की भी प्राइस राइस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। वे लोग तो 16 रुपए किलो की मटर खा

सकते हैं लेकिन दो-तीन सौ रुपये महीना कमाने वाला नहीं खा सकता है ।

जहां तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की बात है, आपका साढ़े तीन लाख फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोलने का टारगेट था जिसमें से 2 लाख 60 हजार आपने खोल दी हैं, लेकिन आपको जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्रणाली है उसमें बहुत गड़बड़ी है । गलत लोगों को यह दुकानें एलाट कर दी जाती हैं । नार्थ एवेन्यु में जहां से हम लोग सामान लेते हैं, वहां का दुकानदार कभी कहता है कि चावल नहीं, कभी कहता है कि चीनी नहीं है । जब यहां पर यह स्थिति है तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि गांवों में जो फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खुली हैं उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी । इनमें जो भ्रष्टाचार है उसको आप जब तक नियंत्रित नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम खराब ही रहेगा । यदि आपकी दुकानें कम हों तो आपको मोबाइल बैन्स चलानी चाहिए और उनके द्वारा इटीरियर में सामान पहुंचाना चाहिए ।

इन सब बातों के द्वारा आप मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण रख सकते हैं । यदि आप यह सोचते हैं कि विदेशों से पैसा आयेगा तो आप मूल्यों को नियंत्रित कर सकेंगे, यह सही नहीं है । आप देश में उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाइये और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकिए, काला बाजारियों पर नियंत्रण कीजिए तथा किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य दीजिए ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय सभापति जी, वस्तुओं की कीमतों के विषय में जो चर्चा की जा रही है वह राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । किसी भी राष्ट्र की कीमत-सूची उसकी आर्थिक

नीति से अभिन्न सम्बन्ध रखती है । वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का निर्धारण केवल एकपक्षीय न होकर बहुपक्षीय है, समाज के विभिन्न कार्यों से उसका सम्बन्ध है जहाँ एक ओर उत्पादक हैं, बीच में मार्केटिंग एजेंसी है तो दूसरी ओर उपभोक्ता हैं । इन तीनों का जब तक समन्वय नहीं होगा, तीनों पर जब तक सरकार का नियंत्रण नहीं होगा तब तक सही रूप में मूल्यों का निर्धारण नहीं हो सकेगा । देखना है कि आज सरकार इन तीनों एजेंसीज—उत्पादक, उपभोक्ता और मार्केटिंग एजेंसीज पर क्या सही नियंत्रण रखने में सक्षम रही है ? मैं कहूंगा—जितने भी विकासशील देश हैं, यदि आप उन विकासशील देशों की आर्थिक प्रगति का जायजा लें तो हिन्दुस्तान ही केवल एक ऐसा देश है, जिसमें उत्पादकता, उपभोक्ता और मार्केटिंग एजेंसीज में समन्वय है, एक सम्बन्ध है और उनके ऊपर नियंत्रण करने में सरकार को पूरी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ।

मान्यवर, विरोधी पक्ष से आने वाले मान्य सदस्य जब खाद्यान्न के कीमत की बात करते हैं तो आप एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस और दूसरी बातों को लेकर चलते हैं, लेकिन उपभोक्ता आपकी दृष्टि से बिल्कुल ओझल हो जाता है । आज जब प्राइस राइज की चर्चा हो रही है तो आप केवल उपभोक्ता को देखते हैं उत्पादकता को बिल्कुल भूल जाते हैं, और दूसरी जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन एजेंसीज है या मार्केटिंग एजेंसीज हैं, उनका भी ध्यान नहीं करते हैं । किसी भी वस्तु के उत्पादन में जहाँ एक ओर मेटेरियल कम्पानेंट है, लेबर कम्पानेंट है, कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट है, मार्केटिंग एजेंसीज हैं, टेक्सेशन चाहे एक्साइज ड्यूटी हो या सेल्स टैक्स या लोकल सेल्स टैक्स—इन सब को लेकर ही वस्तु का मूल्य



[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

तय किया जाता है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब केंद्रीय सरकार ने एक निर्णय किया और एक प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों के सामने रखा कि हम सेल्स टैक्स को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, टैक्स को कम करने से किसी भी वस्तु की कीमत को कम करने में सहायता मिलती है, तो उसका विरोध किया गया। अभी सी० पी० आई० एम० के एक माननीय सदस्य, जो कलकत्ता के बारे में बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी बात कह रहे थे, से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सेल्स टैक्स को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव अभी कुछ दिनों पहले मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में रखा तो उसका सबसे अधिक विरोध वैस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा क्यों किया गया? उसमें कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री, काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री, तमिलनाडु के मुख्य मंत्री, जो कांग्रेस-आई विरोधी मुख्य मंत्री थे, वे इसके विपक्ष में बोल रहे थे कि सेल्स टैक्स समाप्त नहीं होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि यदि आप टैक्सों पर नियंत्रण नहीं करेंगे और सेल्स टैक्स अपनी गर्जी से 11 प्रतिशत से 15 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाते जायें, तो इससे वस्तु का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेगा? केंद्र सरकार उस पर नियंत्रण करना चाहती है, उस पर सहयोग नहीं देना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि सेल्स टैक्स खत्म नहीं होना चाहिए। सेल्स टैक्स खत्म नहीं होना चाहिए, इस पर वैस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह अपने आप में एक पोलिटिकल कारण है, इसका कोई इकानामिक कारण नहीं है। इकानामिक कारण की जो वे आड़ लेते हैं, वह एक वनावटी आड़ है। वरना केंद्रीय सरकार कहती है कि सेल्स टैक्स में जितना पैसा आपको मिलता है, उतना हम आपको

रिइम्बर्स करने के लिए तैयार है, तो फिर कोई कारण नहीं है कि वे सेल्स टैक्स को समाप्त करने के लिए तैयार न हो जायें। लेकिन सेल्स टैक्स इसलिए वे समाप्त नहीं करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि जो वहां के व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं, औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं, वहाँ की जो मार्केटिंग एजेंसीज हैं, उनके ऊपर उनका राजनीतिक नियंत्रण समाप्त हो जाएगा, वे उनके ऊपर अपने तरह का प्रभाव डालना चाहते हैं और अपना अंकुश लगाना चाहते हैं। उस अंकुश को समाप्त न करने के लिए वे सेल्स टैक्स के एबोलिशन का विरोध करते हैं। इसका कोई फाइनें-शियल कारण नहीं है। इसका कोई वित्तीय कारण नहीं है। यह केवल राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रेरित है। जैसा कि सी० पी० आई०—एम० के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि कीमतों में कमी करनी चाहिए, जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कीमतों में कमी करने का प्रस्ताव रखा, तो आपने, आपके दल ने और आपके मुख्य मंत्री ने उसका विरोध किया। इससे अधिक कोई और शर्म की बात नहीं है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने कीमतों को बहुत गिराया, उस समय कीमतें कम थीं और आज कीमतें अधिक हैं, तो क्या उस वक्त आपने उत्पादक श्रमिक और उपभोक्ता व मार्केटिंग एजेंसीज के बीच में कोई समन्वय कायम किया था? जनता पार्टी की सरकार के जमाने में गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनकी पूरी कीमत न मिलने की वजह से उन्होंने गन्ने के खड़े खेतों को जला दिया था। क्यों जला दिया था? इस लिये कि जनता पार्टी की आर्थिक नीति गलत थी और यही

कारण था— आप ने देखा होगा— जिस समय जनता पार्टी सरकार के पैर टूट रहे थे, जब वह गिर रही थी उस समय चीनी की कीमत कितनी अधिक हो गई थी। इन सब का कारण उस सरकार की गलत नीतियां थीं। जब तक उत्पादक श्रमिक और उपभोक्ता में समन्वय कायम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई आर्थिक नीति सही नीति नहीं हो सकती।

आप ने कहा सीमेंट की कीमत बढ़ी है, पेट्रोलियम प्राइवट्स की कीमतें अधिक हुई हैं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए, जनता पार्टी ने कितना फारन-एक्सचेंज इन चीजों को बाहर से मंगाने पर खर्च किया था? वह फारन-एक्सचेंज किस ने इकट्ठा किया था? वह फारन-एक्सचेंज कांग्रेस सरकार ने 1977 तक केन्द्रीय खजाने में इकट्ठा किया था, लेकिन उस सारे फारन-एक्सचेंज को फिजूलखर्ची में बरबाद करने की जिम्मेदारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर थी। उस समय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उन वस्तुओं को जो देश में बहुत अधिक तादाद में पैदा की जा रही थी और आगे भी की जा सकती थी, उन को बाहर से आयात करने पर उस बहुमुल्य फारन-एक्सचेंज को खर्च कर दिया। आप ने सीमेंट मंगाया, फर्टिलाइजर मंगाया, जिन को हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में पैदा किया जा सकता था यही कारण है कि हमारी सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सीमेंट के अधिक से अधिक प्लांट्स देश में लगाये, देश में अधिक से अधिक औद्योगिकरण की नीति को चलाया जिस से हम जनता को रोजगार भी दे सकें, साथ ही उपभोक्ताओं को वे वस्तुयें भी प्राप्त हों और यह वही

सफल नीति है जिस के कारण सीमेंट पर खर्च होने वाले फारन एक्सचेंज को बचा सके।

सभापति जी, विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य आज यह दलील दे रहे हैं कि कीमतें ऊंची जा रही हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ— कपड़े के संबंध में अभी डाल में भारत सरकार ने 13 कपड़ा मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया, उन मिलों को “सिक” करने का उत्तरदायित्व किस का था? किस ने उन मिलों को नहीं चलने दिया? इंटक वहां पर काम नहीं कर रही थी। वे कौन लोग थे जो मजदूरों को भड़काने का काम कर रहे थे, जिन्होंने उन मजदूरों के घरों में उस सेलरी को नहीं जाने दिया? ये विरोध पक्ष में बैठने वाले लोग थे। आज बम्बई से आने वाले माननीय सदस्य प्रो० दण्डवते यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, जो रोजाना उस लेबर लीडर की, जो उस हड़ताल के लिए जिम्मेदार था, वकालत करते थे। उस हड़ताल का परिणाम निकला कि वे मिलें बन्द रहीं और ग्राम ग्रामों को लेवी-बलाथ मिलता था वह मिलना बंद हो गया। देश में कपड़े का अभाव को पैदा करने का श्रेय हमारे इन विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को है। हमारी सरकार ने आज उन मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के खजाने का पैसा खर्च करके उन मिलों को चलाने का प्रयास किया है, जिस से लेबर को काम मिलेगा और उपभोक्ताओं को कपड़ा मिलेगा। हो सकता है एक साल तक कुछ कीमतें ज्यादा लगानी पड़ें या कुछ कीमतें बढ़ भी सकती हैं लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि सरकार ने कोई फिजूलखर्ची की है या गलत तरीके से काम किया गया है।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता



[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

हूँ—माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में जो कदम उठाए हैं, विशेष रूप से रिजर्व बैंक ने जो कैंश-रेशो बढ़ाया है, 7.5 परसेंट किया है, वह अपने आप में एक बहुत अच्छी नीति है और इस तरह से हम ने अपनी आर्थिक नीति को सुदृढ़ किया है और मुझे आशा है कि भविष्य में भी वित्त मंत्री जी इसी तरह के सक्रिय कदम उठावेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी की आर्थिक नीति का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रताप वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी का आज का वक्तव्य देखने को मिला है उस से तो ऐसा लगता है कि जो अभी खरीफ की 1420 लाख मीट्रिक टन की फसल पैदा होने की सम्भावना है — वे कुछ ऐसी भविष्यवाणी कर रहे हैं कि जो होल-सेल प्राइस इंडेक्स है, और कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स है, दोनों के आंकड़े हमारे पास हैं, लेकिन मैं इस समय उन को कोट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, इन आंकड़ों के जंगल में घूमने से यह लगता है कि जनता और बाजार में घूमते हैं तो दोनों में भयंकर खाई दिखाई देती है। मंहगाई इतनी बढ़ गई है कि लगता है—सुरसा की तरह बदन बढ़ाती जा रही है। करोड़ों गरीब, जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, असंगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले हैं, जो मजदूर वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे सभी इस मंहगाई रूपा सुरसा के मुँह में घुसते चले जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने इस दिशा में जो अभी तक कार्यवाही की है, उसे नाकाफी ही कहा जा सकता है। या सरकार की असफलता ही कहा जा सकता है पिछले अगस्त के महीने में मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया था और अभी जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उन को देखने से तो ऐसा

लगता है कि अच्छी स्थिति है और बड़ी खुशी की बात है और दामों में गिरावट और कमी की संभावना है। इन सब से ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश में अब दूध की नदियाँ बहने लगेंगी और लोग खुशहाल हो जाएंगे और लोगों पर मंहगाई का कोई असर नहीं होगा लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। बाजार में जब हम जाते हैं तो वहाँ पर स्थिति दूसरी ही दिखाई देती है और मैं आंकड़े इस समय नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन यह जो मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जनता सरकार के समय की मूल्य स्थिति को देखा जाए, तो उस समय जो 20 प्रतिशत इन्फ्लेशन था, वह अब घट कर 7 प्रतिशत पर आ गया है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इतना कम आप ने कर दिया। कहां 20 प्रतिशत और कहां 7 प्रतिशत ? लेकिन जनता रिजिम में बाजार में चीजों के भावों को आप देखें, तो दूसरी ही चीज दिखाई देगी। जनता रिजिम में जहाँ सस्ती दर की दुकानों से चीनी का मूल्य 2 रु० 35 पैसे था और खुले बाजार में 3 रु० से ज्यादा वह नहीं बिकती थी, वहाँ अब उस का भाव 6 और साढ़े 6 रु० प्रति किलो है। इसी तरह से उस वक्त जबकि सीमेंट 27 रु० बोरी मिल रहा था, वह सीमेंट अब 65 रु० बोरी मिल रहा है सरकारी मूल्य पर और 150 रु० ब्लैक का मूल्य चलता है। उसी तरह से अगर आप दालों के भावों को देखें तो जनता सरकार के जमाने में जहाँ सभी दालें साढ़े तीन रु० प्रति किलो मिलती थी— थोड़ा बहुत अन्तर विभिन्न किस्मों को दालों के भावों में हो सकता है— वहाँ पर आज 8 रु० से लेकर 10 रु० प्रति किलो मिल रही है। प्याज जो कि जनता सरकार के जमाने में किसी समय एक्सपोर्ट होने के कारण 5 रु० किलो बिकी थी, वही प्याज आज भी

5 रु० किलो बिक रही है। इस प्रकार से आप देखें कि जितनी भी आम जनता के उपभोग की चीजें हैं, उन के मूल्य आज आसमान छू रहे हैं और सरकार उन पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पा रही है। आलू भी आज बहुत मंहगा मिल रहा है, पालक 2 रु० किलो, अदरक 8 रु० किलो बिक रहा हैं। वेजीटेबिल आयल, उसमें गाय और सुअर की चरबी मिलने की वजह से, के दामों में थोड़ा अंतर जरूर पड़ा है क्योंकि उस की खपत नहीं है लेकिन सरसों का तेल 20 रु० प्रति किलो और रिफाईंड आयल का दाम 23 रु० प्रति किलो आज है। इस तरह से हर वह चीज जो कि जीवनोपयोगी है और आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, उन के मूल्य आज दुगने और तीन गुने हो गये हैं। मंत्री जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह देखने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है और रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट भी हमारे पास है और उसके अनुसार भी दामों में गिरावट दिखाई पड़ रही है। 1977, 1978 और 1979 में जो दाम अपनी पराकाष्ठा पर थे इन के अनुसार वे गिराने लग गये हैं लेकिन अगर कोई ईमानदारी से अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचे और गरीबी रेखा से नीचे वाले लोगों तथा दूसरी गरीब जनता की कठिनाइयों को हृदयगम करके बात करे, तो ये जो आंकड़े हैं, ये झूठे साबित हो जाएंगे। अर्थशास्त्री पता नहीं कहां बैठ कर कागजों में घुसकर ऐसे आंकड़े दे देते हैं लेकिन वे जमीन पर रह कर बात नहीं करते। वे इस दिशा में एक व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण लेकर बात नहीं करते।

आज हर चीज में चोरबाजारी है: ब्लैक मार्केटिंग है। इस के लिए सरकार दोषी है। हर चीज में चोरी और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग की

पैरेनल गवर्नमेंट चल रही है। सरकार की अपनी अलग पालीसी है और ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और जमाखोरों की अपनी एक अलग राजनीति चल रही है और स्थिति ऐसी बेकाबू हो गई है कि सरकार इस पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकती। जब तक मूल्यों में गिरावट नहीं होगी, तब तक जनता का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अगस्त 1983 के महीने में थोक मूल्य के सूचकांक में 1.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, सितम्बर में मूल्य सूचकांक के स्तर में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ और अक्टूबर में वह कुछ और गिर कर 0.3 प्रतिशत हो गया। इतनी गिरावट उस में आ गई। इससे लगता है कि गिरता चला जा रहा है, लेकिन बाजार में स्थिति दूसरी है। इन सब कारणों के पीछे क्या है। स्टेटमेंट बराबर देते रहते हैं। सरकारी व्यवस्था में बहुत कमी है। व्यवस्था को ठीक करने की जरूरत है। इसको नए परिप्रेक्ष्य में ढालने की आवश्यकता है। भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन लगता है सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। द्वैध राजनीति और द्वैध पालीसी के अंतर्गत सारे काम हो रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

सरकारी दुकानों में जिस भाव से चावल और गेहूं मिल रहा है उससे दुगने दाम पर बाजार में मिल रहा है। गांवों में तो यह व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नहीं है जो दिल्ली जैसे नगरों में उपलब्ध है। दिल्ली में भी सभी लोगों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। दिल्ली में लाखों लोगों के पास कार्ड नहीं हैं। जनता राज में लोगों ने राशन कार्ड फैंक दिए थे। उनकी जरूरत नहीं थी। आज राशन कार्ड को एम० ए०, बी० ए० की डिग्री की तरह संभाल कर रखा जाता है। क्योंकि लोग जानते हैं कि इसके बगैर हमें कोई सुविधा

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

नहीं मिल सकती। इस प्रकार की स्थिति हैं। इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस तरह के ग्रेगस आंकड़े दे कर आप सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। सरकार इस पर गौर करें। सरकार सही बात सामने लाए, हम सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं। चाहे कांग्रेस के लोग हों या बी० जे० पी० के या अन्य किसी पार्टी के लोग हों, सभी इस देश के नागरिक हैं। देश के प्रति हमें ईमानदारी बरतनी चाहिए। लेकिन पालियामेंट में वक्तव्यों के द्वारा जनता की आंखों में धूल भोंकने का काम किया जाएगा तो हमसे सहयोग की आशा नहीं की जा सकती। यह प्रजातंत्र पर बहुत बड़ा कलंक है। स्विटजरलैंड में अगर 5 पैसे प्रति किलो दाम बढ़ाते हैं तो उसके लिए पूरा जनमत लिया जाता है। यहां सरकार सेशन से पहले पेट्रोलियम, चीनी, गुड़ और अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्र की चीजों के दाम बढ़ा देती है और फिर पालियामेंट में आता है। हम लोग आलोचना कर रहे जाते हैं, कम नहीं हो पाता। इसके लिए संसद सदस्यों को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए। सारे देश के जन-प्रतिनिधियों का क्या विचार है इसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। इसके बगैर आप कहते हैं कि सहयोग दीजिए। सहयोग कैसा? जब आपने अपने आप डिजीजन कर लिया तो फिर सहयोग भी आप ही दीजिए। इस तरह से मूल्य नियंत्रण का काम नहीं हो सकता।

समय नहीं है। अंत में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। अगर आप सही तरीके से प्राइस नियंत्रण करना चाहते हैं तो इसमें सभी संसद सदस्यों की राय ली जाए कि किस तरह से मूल्य नियंत्रण हो सकता है। सब

लोगों की सहमति होगी तभी सहयोग हो सकता है। बिना इसके सहयोग नहीं हो सकता और बिना सहयोग के कोई काम नहीं हो सकता। एक सुझाव और देना चाहते हैं कि ये जो आढ़त वाले हैं, बिचौलिए और कमीशन एजेंट हैं, ये भारी मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। इन पर नियंत्रण करने की आवश्यकता है। जो चीजें किसान पैदा करता है, सब्जियां, वच्चों के खाने की चीजें, दूध, फसलें, खाद्यान्न, तेल, इन सब चीजों को बिचौलिए बहुत कम दाम में ले लेते हैं। टमाटर एक रु० की चीज 8 रु० में बाजार में बिक रही है।

इस तरह से जितनी सब्जियां हैं, उनको किसान से बिचौलिए और आढ़त वाले खरीद लेते हैं। उन्हें कोई सहयोग नहीं मिलता है, इसके लिए कृषि बाजार वालों को नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से चावल और गेहूं पर अन्तर-प्रांतीय पाबंदी लगा दी गई है। एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांत और एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में नहीं जा सकता। इसे पुलिस वाले और चुंगी वाले पकड़ते हैं और घूस के द्वारा व्यापार चलते हैं। यह नियंत्रण आपके कानून ने दिया है। आपको इसे समाप्त करना चाहिए। इसके बाद मैं “ड्यूअल प्राइस पालिसी” के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। चीनी का भाव सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में साढ़े तीन रु० रखते हैं और बाजार में 6 रु० मिलती है। इसमें ब्लैक नहीं होगा तो और क्या होगा। इसमें सभी लोग भ्रष्ट हो जाते हैं। इसको आप रोकने का प्रयत्न कीजिए। कालाबाजारी और चोर बाजारी करने वालों का कोटा फिक्स किया है, इसको समाप्त कीजिए।

हर जगह बिक्री कर लगा दिया जाता है। आपने बिक्री कर को समाप्त करने

के लिए सोचा है, यह अच्छी बात है। इसको समाप्त करके तभी कर लगाना चाहिए जो एक ही जगह पर लगे। कृषि मूल्य निर्धारण में किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता, जिस से उसकी क्रय शक्ति नहीं बढ़ती। कृषकों के उत्पादनों की सरकारी कृषि बाजारों में गारन्टी के साथ खरीद करनी चाहिए ताकि कृषि उत्पादनों का उसे उचित दाम मिले। कृषि बाजार अपने सारे देश में बनाए हुए हैं। वह केवल पशुपालन विभाग की तरह है, जो कुछ काम नहीं करता। यह सरकार को देखना चाहिए। कृषकों और खेतीहर मजदूरों को जो कृषि की अन्य चीजें हैं, वह बाजार में बहुत मंहगी मिलती हैं। वह सहकारिता के माध्यम से मिलनी चाहिए। कृषि उपकरण जैसे ट्रैक्टर, खाद, बीज, दवा आदि को मुक्त कर देनी चाहिए। घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था हमारे देश में चल रही है। इसके द्वारा आप अनाप-शनाप ढंग से अधिक से अधिक चीजों का दाम बढ़ाते हैं, इसे भी रोकना चाहिए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों की क्रय शक्ति घट जाती है उसको बढ़ाने के लिए जिस तरह से जनता सरकार ने काम के बदले अनाज के द्वारा सड़कें, स्कूल भवन, नहरें, पेयजल की व्यवस्था की थी, उसी प्रकार अब भी होना चाहिए। हमारे देश में ऐसे कई गांव हैं जहां दो किलोमीटर से पानी आता है। ऐसी जगहों पर पानी मुहैया करना चाहिए। आपके यहां जो एन० आर० ई० पी० और आई० आर० डी० पी० प्रोग्राम में भयंकर लूट हो रही है, इसको रोकना चाहिए तभी गरीब लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

aside all the other aspects to be dealt with by various other Members on that side as well as this side.

I am glad you have laid stress on our 20-Point Programme when you were speaking.

It is because of the 20-Point Programme that our friends in Calcutta are able to say that the prices there are the lowest.

They might say that it is because of their Government being in power there that they are able to implement it and so they have been able to get the prices down and prevent profiteering and so on.

That kind of administration can be had everywhere else also and our people have been trying their best with some success to have as good an administration, and that is the reason why we are trying to implement this particular programme. My hon. friend who has preceded me just now has asked the Government to do a number of good things. I am in entire agreement with him. He wants us to take the Opposition also along with us not in settling, but in dealing with this very difficult problem. But I am here just now to give a warning to myself, to my fellow Members on both sides of the House, that prices are not likely to be kept down and they cannot be kept down. They are bound to go on rising year after year and for some years until the House as well as the country are willing to do justice to the agricultural producers in this country. Till now consumers of not only food products but of almost all the agricultural products have been having the best possible time by exploiting the kisans and the khet-mazdoors by keeping down their standard of living and by keeping down also the prices that are being paid for their services by way of agricultural produce or agricultural labour. This Government—and that is one of the most important reasons why I have chosen to support Indiraji and her Government—has accepted the general principle that has been adumbrated by my friend who is likely

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, I wish to approach this problem from the point of view of producers and production leaving

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

to speak later on and who happens to be in the Opposition, Mr. Nathu Ran Mirdha, that the peasants must be paid a remunerative price, an incentive price and the price should cover not only all the costs of production, all the legitimate costs of production but also leave a margin in order to provide for them an incentive for more and more, higher and higher and better and better production. And this Government has been trying to follow that policy. It is according to that the prices are being paid to our agriculturists, whether they produce food products or sugar cane or onions or potatoes, oil seeds etc. and these prices have been allowed to rise higher and higher and have been helped also to rise higher and higher through the operations of the Food Corporation of India and also through the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the recommendations of the state Governments and the decisions of the Government of India in fixing the prices ultimately. Do our friends in the Opposition take objection to that? I am sure they do not. They want themselves, those of them who have been championing the industrial workers, higher wage. Have they not? Even this morning were they not finding fault with the Government for trying, for having the courage to punish—according to their wording—punish these workers who have gone on an unauthorised strike, by refusing to pay wage for just one day? They have been championing the workers. I agree with them that we should champion the workers also. Therefore, they have got to be paid more. All my friends on both sides who have been standing for the agriculturists and who have been asking for higher and higher wages for agricultural workers have been asking for a higher remunerative price and not a profitable price for the agriculturists. What would be the consequence?

What we have not been able to pay all these years and in the direction and in the manner in which we have been pampering the consumers, the rich consumer, the Middle class consumers and the salaried consumers, and the

Government consumers by paying less and less to all these agricultural producers till now. From now on and for some time in future, we have got to pay more and more. What would be the consequence? Would you be able to bring down the prices? you cannot. Earlier, the prices were artificial; earlier the prices of exploitation which you had been imposing upon the largest masses of our country by paying less and less for their services. Therefore, I am not prepared to hold out any hope for consumers that prices are going to be kept down with or without international support; the prices are bound to go up. But, in a relative way, the very rich people, the upper middle class people, middle class people and the salaried people, will have to come to pay more and more in order to ensure larger agricultural produce and various other products. And Government must face this necessity and this challenge. Which Government can escape this hereafter from now? They want to replace our Government by their own Government. Would it be possible for them to come into power at all by continuing to exploiting the large number of producers which form not less than 50 per cent of our population of our country? This is a democracy. It may be possible in a dictatorship either in the Communist or Fascist or Nazi-tyranny—not in the kind of democracy that we have—a better democracy. We must have a better democracy. Therefore, I would like my hon. friends to make up their minds to cooperate with our Government in helping to spread the fair price shops in many more areas and also to increase them if necessary. These commodities might be sold at fair prices and at subsidised prices in those fair price shops under the public distribution system. Let them cooperate with us on this. If they are willing to cooperate with us, well and good. If they are not willing to cooperate, then they must be prepared to face the public, the poorer people. They claim to speak for the poorer people. It is for the sake of the poorer people that the public distribution system is introduced in our country. They say—our Communist friends say—or they claim that the Soviet Russia and other communist countries have got the public distribution system



where the prices have been kept at a stable level and they have never been allowed to rise. That is our policy also. We want to implement it only for the sake of these people who are in vulnerable condition of economic position. In regard to all others, they must be made to pay. I do not know why my hon. friends do not want a double price system? Sir, there are three types of price system in our country. In our country, the essential commodities are being subsidised. The double price in sugar is to protect the consumers from the sugar mill owners. If they are allowed to charge higher prices from all these people, who can afford to eat the *sandesh rasagulla* and various other things, a number of times? Let them pay higher prices. There must be two price systems. There is no escape from it. Otherwise you will only bring in black market, the corruption and such other evils which are there. They were there even when they were in power. They are likely to continue also for a long time. Therefore, I went the price system to be based upon the minimum wage for the agricultural workers and also for all the industrial and other workers also. Is it their claim that we are paying minimum living wage anywhere for the agricultural workers? If you begin to pay this, then necessarily, the agricultural prices will also have to go up by 20%, 25% or 30%. An America, they made this experiment when Roosevelt was there in power. He raised it by 25% in order to save that country from the revages of the terrific worldwide economic depression. Because of that, their agricultural prices have gone up. Because of them, all these thirty years, America has been feeding the rest of the world. That is because they have been able to produce more and more. One of our friends, it seems, has placed a kind of conundrum before the House that prices have gone up even when production has gone up. Production has gone up because prices have been raised. As the prices have been raised bit by bit, the producers were being induced to produce more and more. Our production could be doubled in a few years if only remunerative prices are paid to the agriculturists. Thus this Government has been helping production.

An hon. Member was saying that the price of sugar was Rs. 2/- per kilo and so on during Janata regime. What happened then, I myself had to go to Lucknow in order to join the protest by kisans and was lathicharged along with others. Cane was being burnt down on a large scale. If only I had succeeded—unfortunately I have not succeeded in persuading our kisans to organise themselves in the same manner as the industrial workers are organised and stop production once the prices are lower then I am sure all the consumers would have agreed to pay higher prices to the farmers. Unfortunately, I have not succeeded and the peasants are producing more and thus are paid less and less.

Sir, it is the policy of Indrajit's government to see that the FCI comes into the market the moment prices begin to fall below the procurement price. Only three days ago a calling Attention motion was discussed in regard to coarse gains like bajra, maize, etc. In all the five or six States the FCI came into the market and the prices have began to rise. This is how we are trying to protect the kisans—not as satisfactorily as I would like it to be but still a beginning in the right direction has been made. It is also the duty of the responsible Opposition to stand by us to support the Government. As we fought together during freedom struggle we should fight together for economic freedom and there should not be any conflict. Supposing they do not want to join us they should not try to bring pressure—in season and out of season—to follow the wrong policy of bringing down prices.

Sir, my last word is by way of an advice to the Government. We should have the fair price shops in every village irrespective of the size of the population. We should have as many shops as there are villages and in towns more and more of them and also see that these shops are provided with sufficient quantity of the subsidised and essential commodities so that the toilers of this country—whether industrial or agricultural—need not have to suffer from the corruption and black-market by the middlemen and businessmen.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Sir, to begin with I have to say with all humility that the Finance Minister's statement does not reflect the alarming magnitude of the price rise nor does it spell out in specific terms the measures to meet the situation arising out of this price rise.

16 hrs.

[**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI**  
*in the Chair*].

Of course, I have to say that the appeal for cooperation made by the Minister himself is denuded of sincerity and seriousness. But I very much value the sense and seriousness with which our respected leader, Prof. Ranga, has made and appealed. Anyway I shall deal with that later on.

Now, it is necessary for me to explain in clear terms the contours of the problem and its magnitude. I would spell out three points in this regard.

The overall increase in prices during the last 45 months since this Government was voted to power in 1980, totals 48%. During the period of 45 months, the total price increase has been 8%. Is it not alarming? According to me it is alarming. Another important feature or aspect of the problem is—which the House should know—that according to a leading economist of our country, the most disturbing element in the price behaviour is in the first 5 months of 1983-84. The price of 49 of the 66 essential commodities have registered sharp increase. Out of total of 66 essential commodities, the price of 49 items has shown sharp increase.

Now, I have analysed the figures and after analysis I will come to this conclusion that the rise as measured by the consumer price index is assuming a serious proportion as in 1974, the year of economic crisis which preceded the Emergency in our country. I do not know whether they will take resort to Emergency to meet the situation because of the continuous rise in price. But the fact is this.

The situation is very grave, the situation is very alarming. The fact is this that the people are groaning under the heavy burden of the price rise.

Madam, the Finance Minister's statement, not of today but of 31st August 1983, and when he met the financial writers of our country he had admitted that, according to him, in October it did not show an anticipated decline. He said it. I think he speaks truth. He had also said about the expectation of market decline in November which is not noticeable today. He admitted that inflation rate in October was about 10%. This is from his own statement which he made before the financial writers of our country on 31st October 1983.

Madam, a general impression is sought to be created outside as well as in this House also that with the increased tempo of economic activity and larger food crops, the price level is bound to come down. This is the general impression of the hon. Finance Minister which has been expressed by him in his statement. The growth rate this year would range between five and six percent. The Finance Minister claimed it on October 31; he also claimed at that time that the food-grains production or output would be 142 million tonnes this year as against 128 million tonnes in 1982-83, an increase of 10-11% over the last year. Therefore, on that basis he expects that there will decline of prices. That is the Government point of view. But the experience in the past does not bear this out, and since it will take a longer time for me to explain it, I would only read from the editorial of Dacca Herald dated 3rd November :

"It is true, our experience in the past has shown that the pressure generated by a smaller agricultural crop spills over to the following year. For instance, the rising trend in prices following the poor crop in 1979-80 continued in 1980-81, despite that year witnessing an appreciable increase in food production and quickening



of the tempo of our all economic activity. Likewise this year, the inflation rate reached the double digit figure by the end of September, inspite of abundant rainfall, and prospect of highest bumper crop and substantial recovery of economic activity."

It is needless for me to make any further comment on it. There lies the apprehension and there lies the alarming situation.

At this stage, it is necessary to know the root causes of the price increase. In brief, I would like to mention that the root causes are, the increasing reliance on the indirect taxes, increasing non-Plan expenditure and increasing administered prices. According to some reliable sources, the administered prices have increased by 26.2% since 1980 and this factor has attributed to the general increase of prices to the order of 34.6%.

Regarding increase in the non-Plan expenditure, I have got only one point to make the Government have also taken resort to the increase of dearness allowance and payment of bonus ; I appreciate that I welcome that. A small write-up in the Hindustan Times of 11th November states that the Government will have to spend about Rs. 2500 crores to pay the various instalments of dearness allowance, and if the principle of bonus is accepted by the Government, then all the State Governments would go bankrupt. I do not know what is the factual position. But the hon. Finance Minister always raises his accusing finger against the Government of West Bengal saying that the non-Plan expenditure, or the non-productive expenditure there has increased and that is the root cause for the ruination of West Bengal economy. He accuses them, while he is himself doing that. Is he not increasing non-Plan expenditure ? He is doing that. If he is correct from his side, why should not the the West Bengal State Government employees and other small salaried workers get it with others are getting? What is wrong if they demand higher dearness allowance on the basis of the Central

Government because of the price rise. You cannot prevent the price increase, and therefore, the quantum of non-Plan expenditure which, according to him, is a non-productive expenditure, is bound to go up unless the very basic phenomenon of price rise is effectively and properly checked.

Sir, there is another important factor in respect of the price rise—monetary and fiscal management. In the last twelve months till September of the current year, the money supply increased by 17% as against 11% in the corresponding period of the previous year. Unless you change this policy of fiscal and monetary management, it is not possible to curb the price rise. It will provide incentive to the price rise.

Madam, Auxiliary duties were pushed up in December 1982 ; Post and Telegraph rates in January prices ; of petroleum products in February, besides the railway freights. All these aggregated to Rs. 1,900 crores. And the Budget raised another Rs. 700 crores. So, the total came to Rs. 2,600 crores. All these are pushing the cost up. Therefore, this basic policy of the Government, as I have mentioned, contributes to the further increase or further pushing up of the polices. The Government should think over it and reverse its policy. The entire fiscal and monetary policy should be changed if they are serious to curb the price rise.

Madam, I don't have much time at my disposal to explain other things. Therefore, I would only say that in the present context the only answer is to give proper relief to the people is strengthening of the public distribution system. I am not entering into any polemics, but as the situation stands today, as the Governmen of India's policy is today as the reality of life is today, the only answer is the expansion of the public distribution system. Since the foodgrains prices are increasing, the public distribution system is an important instrument to provide relief to the people.

Now, according to the Statement made

[Shri Chitta Basu]

by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, in the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry, as against the State's total demands of about 250 lakh tonnes in 1982, the Centre could supply only 129 lakh tonnes. It is enough to show that the Government could not meet the total demand of the States. He further continues to say that the Government could procure only 12.5% of the domestic production of the foodgrains in our country. He further goes on to say that the stock position as on July, including the stock of the imported to grains, was slightly higher than the previous year. Now, the House should know that the marketable surplus of the foodgrains is 30% of the total production in the case of paddy and about 50% in the case of wheat. Now, my question is if the Government is seriously interested to provide foodgrains through the public distribution system, it is necessary that the Government should have physical control over a larger amount of foodgrains. Now the Government remains satisfied only with the procurement of 12.5%. According to the impression given by Mr. Azad 12.5% is sacrosanct. While all the economists, including the Finance Minister would agree that 30% of the paddy grown in our country comes in the market as marketable surplus, why 12.5%, why not the entire marketable surplus, by providing remunerative price to them? Why not the entire marketable surplus of 50% wheat? Then, the Government would be in a better position in a controlling and determining position to curb price rise, influence the price in the open market by releasing more and more foodgrains into the market. But the Government does not do that. He has called for suggestions; and he wants cooperation. Prof. Ranga, you say that the Government is for the peasants and for the growers. What then stands in the way of Government having a larger procurement? Why is it that only about 30% of the total production of foodgrains in our country is mopped up by the public procurement agencies at a fair price?

Now the question of fair price comes in. The question of subsidy also comes in. You have to give subsidy to the consumers. If you are to give a remunerative and fair price to the growers you have equally to give foodgrains at a cheaper rate to the consumers, which can be done only by giving subsidy. The Finance Minister may say: "We have given the subsidy. If subsidies grow, that will upset the total budget." Here lies the question of outlook. If you can provide Rs. 1700 crores for the Asiad Games and spend so much for the Commonwealth conference, if you can indulge in so much wastage of public money, why do you limit the amount of food subsidy and give only Rs. 800 crores in the current budget? You can increase it; you should increase it if you have got the interests of the growers and of the consumers at heart.

Do away with public wastage; increase the subsidy for food and increase the subsidy for items under the public distribution system. Lastly, I will give some suggestions. If he is really sincere in seeking cooperation, we will give it, provided the policy frame is revised. It cannot be cooperation on the basis of loyalty to him, or cooperating with him for the sake of perpetuating his party's rule, which I call a misrule. Cooperation can be given provided the Government reframes its policy and works for:

- (1) expansion of the public distribution system;
- (2) mopping up of the entire marketable surplus of foodgrains;
- (3) a larger amount of subsidies for essential items;
- (4) State take-over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains;
- (5) fixing of prices of 14 essential items and making arrangements for their sale at fixed rates all over the country;

- (6) a larger allocation for the NREP programme—which has been slashed

and (7) a vigorous implementation of that programme, with popular support.

These may constitute the platform of co-operation action programme of cooperation if the Government revises its policy on the basis of this basic 7 point programme. We will then consider ourselves duty-bound to extend our cooperation to meet the very alarming situation which is there, and which is as serious as that of 1974, the year of economic crisis in our country.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदया, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में प्राइस राइज के मुताल्लिक जो फैक्ट्स और फीगर्स रखी है, उसका मैं स्वागत करते हुए, चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। जो मेजर्स आप उठाने जा रहे हैं या उठाये हैं, मैं उन को वेलकम किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन आज अपोजीशन की तरफ से जो प्राइस-राइज पर काफी तबसरा सुनने में आया है लेकिन वे शायद एक बात भूल गये हैं—हमारा मुल्क एक जरायती देश है, जहाँ 76 फीसदी से ज्यादा लोग डायरेक्टली जरायत पर डिपेण्डेंट हैं और जैसा कि बार बार इसी हाउस में आप को सुनने में आया है होगा कि जब भी हर साल प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस की बात आती है, जब सरकार प्राइस फिक्स करने लगती है तो अपोजीशन की तरफ से यही डिमाण्ड आती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राइस फिक्स की जाय। यह सही बात है कि किसानों को उन की फसल की, उन की मेहनत की रिमूनरेटिव प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन साथ ही इसी ऐवान में आप ने यह भी सुना होगा कि फर्टिलाइजर की प्राइस कम की जाय।

हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर का प्रोडक्शन एरगोट 62 लाख टन इन-टर्म्ज-आफ न्यूट्रिएन्ट्स है जब कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन साढ़े-पैंतालीस लाख टन इन-टर्म्ज-आफ-न्यूट्रिएन्ट्स है, इस का मतलब है कि हम को साढ़े-सौलह लाख टन के शार्ट-फाल को पूरा करना है। लिहाजा इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा। जब उस को इम्पोर्ट करेंगे तो नेचुरली हमारे खजाने पर दबाव पड़ेगा, फारेन-एक्सचेंज में हम को उस का पैसा देना पड़ेगा। लिहाजा इस चीज का प्राइस पर भी असर पड़ता है। जब एग्रीकल्चर कमाडिटीज की प्राइसेज बढ़ जाती है तो जो हमारा इण्डस्ट्रीयल सैक्टर है, जो इण्डस्ट्रीज जरायत पर डिपेण्ड करती हैं, जैसे टैक्स-टाइल, जूट, शुगर, जाहिर है कि इन की प्राइसेज भी बढ़ेंगी और उन को रोकना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इन हालात में हम सब को यह देखना है कि किसानों को भी रिमूनरेटिव प्राइस मिले, साथ-साथ जो कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उन की प्राइस भी न बढ़े। इस के लिए हम सब को सोचना है।

अभी बहुत सी सजेश्न्ज हमारे साथियों ने दी हैं—जैसे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रेंथन करना चाहिए। यह सही बात है जरूर स्ट्रेन्थन करना चाहिये और कर भी रहे हैं। 20 नुकाती प्रोग्राम में कहा गया है कि हर गांव में फेअर-प्राइस-शाप्स खोली जायें, लिहाजा यह काम भी हो रहा है लेकिन अभी भी इस को और ज्यादा स्ट्रेन्थन करने की जरूरत है। खास कर जो ट्राईबल और हिली एरियाज है वहां अभी भी फेअर प्राइस शाप्स की तादाद में बहुत कमी है। सरकार को इस तरफ जरूर तबज्जह देनी चाहिये, लेकिन खसूसी तौर पर जो कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस है उस का बड़े-बड़े शहरों पर ही

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

ज्यादातर दबाव पड़ता है। तो प्राइस वहां से बढ़नी शुरू होती है और जो बहुत सारी इंसेशियल कोमोडिटीज हैं, जो किसान प्रोड्यूस करता है, वे देहाती इलाकों से आती हैं। लिहाजा मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को चाहिए कि जो कन्ज्यूमर आय-टम हैं और खासकर जो वेजीटेबिल्स और दालें हैं या आयलसीड्स हैं या कुछ ऐसी आइटम्स हैं, जो रोजमर्रा के कामों में इस्तेमाल में लाई जाती हैं, उन के लिए बड़े बड़े शहरों के सामने स्टेट्स फार्म्स बनाने चाहिए और वहां पर उन की कल्टीवेशन स्टेट्स को रोकना चाहिए, जिससे शहरों पर जो दबाव पड़ता है, वह न पड़े। रोजमर्रा की चीजें शहरों में कोआपरेटिव स्टोर के जरिए तकसीम कर सके और दरमियानादारी को खत्म कर सके। इस से रोजमर्रा की चीजों की कीमत नहीं बढ़ने पायेगी। इस के साथ ही साथ वे जो हारड्स हैं या ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स हैं, उन पर आप को सख्त नजर रखनी चाहिए और किसानों की जो प्रोड्यूस है, इस की भी आप ऐसी प्राइस रखें कि किसानों को नुकसान न उठाना पड़े और उसे कुछ पैसा मिले और कन्ज्यूमर्स पर भी असर न पड़े।

मुख्तलिफ स्टेट्स और एरियाज की बात भी आप के सामने सदस्यों द्वारा कही गई है। मैं भी आप के सामने एक बात जम्मू व कश्मीर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि वहां पर फूड

सप्लाय पोजीशन ठीक नहीं है। और सप्लाय के जो डिपो हैं, उन से लोगों को राशन मिलने में दिक्कत आ रही है, उन को राशन नहीं मिल रहा है और जितने भी कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स हैं, वे भी खाली पड़े हुए हैं। जहां तक यहां से सप्लाय का सवाल है, कल ही मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में आनरेबिल फूड मिनिस्टर साहब से मुझे ये फीगर मिले हैं कि जनवरी से अक्टूबर 1982 तक यानी लास्ट इयर जहां 204.3 हजार टन फूडग्रेन्स हमारे स्टेट को सप्लाय किया गया था, वहां इसी पीरियड में इस साल 257.8 हजार टन यानी 53.5 हजार टन ज्यादा फूडग्रेन्स सप्लाय किया गया है लेकिन यह भी हकीकत है कि जो सप्लाय प्वाइंट्स हैं, जहां से लोगों को इश्यू होती है। वे सारे खाली पड़े हैं। इस की क्या वजह हो सकती है। आप ने प्रेस में पढ़ा होगा और लोगों की आम राय यह है कि जितना भी फूडग्रेन्स बाहर से आता है या जो स्टेट में प्रोड्यूस होता है—स्टेट यह क्लेम करती है कि इस साल रिकार्ड 13 लाख टन फूडग्रेन यह प्रोड्यूस करने जा रही है। इन दोनों को मिलाकर तकरीबन 18 किलोग्राम फी आदमी पर मंथ का फीगर बनता है लेकिन यह जो सारा फूडग्रेन्स है, यह कहा जाता है। शक यह किया जाता है जितना भी फूडग्रेन्स यहां से जाता है, वह लाइन आफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल के बाहर रमगिल किया जाता है और इस में वहां की स्टेट मशीनरी और वहां की पुलिस का हाथ बताते हैं, जिस की वजह से यह पोजीशन है

कि वहां पर फूड प्रब्लम ने बहुत ही खतर-नाक सूरत अख्तियार कर ली है ।

इस के अलावा मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह भी है कि पिछली दफा जब इलेक्शन्स हुए थे, तो जितना भी फूड स्टोरो में राशन पड़ा हुआ था, वोट हासिल करने के लिए वह सारा का सारा लोगों में फ्री आफ कास्ट तकसीम कर दिया गया और कोआपरेटिव के जितने भी स्टोर थे, वे बिल्कुल खाली कर दिये गये बिना पेमेंट के । अब यह जो डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम है, फंशन कोई नहीं है लेकिन दुकान रखी गई है । दुकानों में ताला लगा हुआ है, अदर रखने के लिए माल नहीं है । उसको पूरा करने के लिए चीफ मिनिस्टर रोज शोर करते हैं । लिहाजा मैं सरकार से डिमांड करता हूं कि सी० बी० आई० के थ्रू एक इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए । लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और कुछ लोग इससे पैसा कमा रहे हैं । इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए । मेरी मांग है कि स्मगलर्स, ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए । जब तक सख्ती नहीं होगी, प्राइस राइस कंटैन नहीं कर सकते ।

इसी तरह से मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात करना चाहता हूं । अभी वहां रास्ता बंद नहीं हुआ है, वैसे बंद हो जाता है । चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने लद्दाख के बारे में स्टेट-मेंट दिया है कि वहां मांग से 18 परसेंट ज्यादा स्टॉक दिया गया है । लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है । वास्तविकता यह है

कि राइस 25 हजार क्विंटल की मांग थी और भेजा गया है 15 हजार क्विंटल । व्हीट और आटा 27 हजार क्विंटल की मांग थी और भेजा गया है 19 हजार क्विंटल । चीनी 3000 क्विंटल के बजाए 1500 क्विंटल भेजी गई है । हार्ड कोक 12 हजार क्विंटल के बजाए 900 क्विंटल भेजा गया है । कैरोसिन 4 लाख लीटर के बजाए 2 लाख लीटर भेजा गया है । इससे पता लगता है कि स्टेट्स से जो जानकारी आती है उसमें गलत कार्यों को छिपाने और केन्द्र सरकार को ब्लैकमेल करने की कोशिश की जाती है । इस तरह के गलत स्टेटमेंट रोज दिए जाते हैं । लिहाजा मैं इसके लिए मांग करता हूं कि अभी रास्ते खुले हैं और इस क्षेत्र में फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया सप्लाय सीधी करे । स्टेट हमको नहीं देखता है । इसके अलावा जो सामान स्मगल हो रहा है उसके लिए इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए और स्मगलर्स, ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स और होर्डर्स के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

अंत में मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारक बाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने जो उपाय किए हैं और जो उपाय किए जा रहे हैं । इससे उम्मीद की जानी चाहिए कि इनसे कीमतें नीचे गिराने में मदद मिलेगी । इसके साथ साथ विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को भी चाहिए कि मुखालिफत बरागे मुखालिफत नहीं करनी चाहिए और कुछ सुझाव देने चाहिए ।

इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी तकरीर समाप्त करता हूं ।



شری پی۔ نام گیال (لداخ) :

سبھاپتی مہودے - ماننے وٹ منتری  
نے سدن میں پرائس رائز کے متعلق  
جو فیکٹس اور فیگرس رکھی ہیں۔  
اسکا میں سواگت کرتے ہوئے  
چند باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو  
میزرس آپ اٹھانے جارہے ہیں یا  
اٹھائے ہیں میں ان کو ویل کم کیشے  
بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا لیکن آج اپوزیشن  
کی طرف سے جو پرائس رائز پر کافی  
تبصرہ سننے میں آیا ہے لیکن وہ  
شاید ایک بات بھول گئے ہیں۔  
ہمارا ملک ایک زراعتی دیش ہے  
جہاں ۷۶ فیصدی سے زیادہ لوگ  
ڈائریکٹلی زراعت پر ڈیپینڈنٹ  
ہیں اور جیسا کہ بار بار اس ماؤس  
میں آپ کو سننے میں آیا ہوگا کہ  
جب بھی ہر سال پروکیورمینٹ پرائس  
کی بات آتی ہے جب سرکار پرائس  
فیکس کرنے لگتی ہے تو اپوزیشن  
کی طرف سے یہی ڈیمانڈ آتی ہے  
کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ پرائس فیکس  
کی جائے۔ یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ

کسانوں کو انکی فصل کی ان کی  
محنت کی رمیونریٹو پرائس ملی  
چاہئے۔ لیکن ساتھ ہی اسی ابوان  
میں آپ نے یہ بھی سنا ہوگا کہ  
فرٹیلائز کی پرائس کم کی جائے۔  
ہمارے دیش میں فرٹیلائز کا  
پروڈکشن ٹارگیٹ ۶۲ لاکھ ٹن ان  
ٹرمز آف نیوٹریئنٹس ہے۔ جبکہ  
ہمارا پروڈکشن ساڑھے پینتالیس لاکھ  
ٹن ان ٹرمز آف نیوٹریئنٹس ہے اسکا  
مطلب ہے کہ ہم کو ساڑھے سولہ  
لاکھ ٹن کے شارٹفال کو پورا کرنا  
ہے۔ لہذا امپورٹ کرنا پڑیگا۔ جب  
اس کو امپورٹ کریں گے تو نیچوری  
ہمارے خزانے پر دباؤ پڑیگا فاراً  
ایکسچینج میں ہم کو اسکا پیسہ دینا  
پڑیگا۔ لہذا اس چیز کا پرائس  
پر بھی اثر پڑتا ہے جب ایگریکلچر  
کوڈیٹیز کی پڑائیز بڑھ جاتی ہیں  
تو جو ہمارا انڈسٹریل سیکٹر ہے  
جو انڈسٹریز زراعت پر ڈیپینڈنٹ  
کرتی ہیں جیسے ٹیکسٹائل جوٹ  
شوگر۔ ظاہر ہے کہ انکی

ان بھی بڑھیں گی۔ اور ان کو  
 کنا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔ ان حالات  
 میں سب کو یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ  
 انسانوں کو بھی ریمنوٹیو پرائس  
 سے ساتھ ساتھ جو کنزیومر گڈس  
 میں ان کی پرائس بھی نہ بڑھے۔  
 سکے لئے سب کو سوچنا ہے۔  
 ابھی بہت سی سنجیش ہمارے  
 ماتھیوں نے دی ہیں۔ جیسے پبلک  
 ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم کو اسٹریٹن تھن  
 کرنا چاہئے۔ یہ صحیح بات ہے  
 ضرور اسٹریٹن تھن کرنا چاہئے  
 اور کر بھی رہے ہیں۔ ۲۰  
 نکاتی پروگرام میں کہا گیا ہے کہ  
 ہر گاؤں میں فیر پرائس شاپس  
 کھولی جائیں۔ لہذا یہ کام بھی  
 ہو رہا ہے لیکن ابھی اس کو  
 اور زیادہ اسٹریٹن تھن کرنے کی  
 ضرورت ہے۔ خاص کر جو ٹرائبل  
 اور ہلی اریاز میں وہاں ابھی بھی  
 فیر پرائس شاپس کی تعداد میں  
 بہت کمی ہے۔ سرکار کو اس  
 طرف ضرور توجہ دینی چاہئے لیکن

خصوصی طور پر جو کنزیومر  
 پرائس سے اسکا بڑے بڑے  
 شہروں پر ہی زیادہ تر دباؤ پڑتا  
 ہے۔ تو پرائس وہاں سے بڑھتی  
 شروع ہوتی ہیں اور جو بہت  
 ساری اسینشیل کموڈٹیز میں جو  
 کمان پروڈیوس کرنا ہے۔  
 وہ دیہاتی علاقوں سے آتی ہیں۔  
 لہذا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سرکار کو  
 چاہئے کہ جو کنزیومر آئٹم میں  
 اور خاص کر جو ویجیٹیل اور  
 دالین میں یا آئل سیڈس میں۔  
 یا کچھ ایسی آئٹمز میں جو روز  
 مرہ کے کاموں میں استعمال میں  
 لائی جاتی ہے ان کیلئے بڑے بڑے شہروں  
 کے سامنے اسٹیشن فارمس بنانے  
 چاہئے اور وہاں پر ان کی کلتیویشن  
 اسٹیشن کو روکنا چاہئے جس سے  
 شہروں پر جو دباؤ پڑتا ہے وہ نہ  
 پڑے۔ روزمرہ کی چیزیں شہروں  
 میں کوآپریٹو کے ذریعہ تقسیم  
 کر سکے اور درمیانہ داری کو ختم  
 کر سکے۔ اس سے روزمرہ کی چیزوں  
 کی قیمت نہیں بڑھنے پائے گی۔



ہے کل ہی میرے ایک سوال کے جواب میں آنریبل فوڈ منسٹر صاحب سے مجھے یہ فیکر ملے ہیں کہ جنوری سے اکتوبر ۱۹۸۲ء تک یعنی لاسٹ ایئر جہاں ۱۰۴۳ ہزار ٹن فوڈ گرینس ہمارے اسٹیٹ کو سپلائی کیا گیا تھا وہاں اسی پیریڈ میں اس سال ۲۵۷۸ ہزار ٹن یعنی ۵۳۵ ہزار ٹن زیادہ فوڈ گرینس سپلائی کیا گیا ہے لیکن یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ جو سپلائی پوائنٹس ہیں جہاں سے لوگوں کو ایسو ہوتی ہے وہ سارے خالی پڑے ہیں۔ اسکی کیا وجہ ہو سکتی ہے۔ آپ نے پریس میں پڑھا ہوگا اور لوگوں کی عام رائے یہ ہے کہ جتنا بھی فوڈ گرینس باہر سے آتا ہے یا جو اسٹیٹ میں پروڈیوس ہوتا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ یہ کلیم کرتی ہے کہ اس سال ریکارڈ ۱۳ لاکھ ٹن فوڈ گرینس وہ پروڈیوس کرنے جارہی ہے ان دونوں کو ملا کر تقریباً ۱۸ کلوگرام فی آدمی پر

اسکے ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ جو ہارڈرس ہیں یا بلیک مارکیٹرس ہیں ان پر آپ کو سخت نظر رکھنی چاہئے اور کسانوں کی جو پروڈیوس ہیں اسکی بھی آپ ایسی پرائس رکھیں کہ کسانوں کو نقصان نہ اٹھانا پڑے اور اسے کچھ پیسہ ملے اور کنٹری-ومرس پر بھی اثر نہ پڑے۔

مختلف اسٹیٹس اور ایریاز کی بات بھی آپ کے سامنے سمسوں دوارا کہی گئی ہیں۔ میں بھی آپ کے سامنے ایک بات جمو و کشمیر کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے اخباروں میں پڑھا ہوگا کہ وہاں پر فوڈ سپلائی پوزیشن ٹھیک نہیں ہے اور سپلائی کے جو ڈپو ہیں ان سے لوگوں کو راشن ملنے میں دقت آرہی ہے ان کو راشن نہیں مل رہا ہے اور جتنے بھی کوآپریٹو اسٹورس ہیں وہ بھی خالی پڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ جہاں تک یہاں سے سپلائی کا سوال

لگا ہوا ہے اندر رکھنے کے لئے  
مال نہیں ہے۔ اسکو پورا کرنے  
کے لئے چیف منسٹر روز شور  
کرتے ہیں۔ لہذا میں سرکار سے  
ڈیمانڈ کرنا ہوں کہ سی بی آئی کے  
تھرو اینٹ انکواری ہونی چاہئے۔  
لوگ بھوکھے مر رہے ہیں اور کچھ  
لوگ اس سے پیسہ کما رہے ہیں۔  
اسکی جانچ ہونی چاہئے۔ میری  
مانگ ہے کہ اسمگلرس بلیک مارکیٹیرس  
ہورڈرس کے خلاف سخت سے سخت  
قیم اٹھانے جانے چاہئیں۔ جب تک  
سختی نہیں ہوگی پرائس رائز کنٹین  
نہیں کر سکتے۔

اسی طرح سے میں اپنے چھتر  
کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ابھی وہاں  
راستہ بند نہیں ہوا ہے ویسے بسند  
ہو جانا ہے۔ چیف منسٹر صاحب  
نے لداخ کے بارے میں اسٹیٹمنٹ  
دیا ہے کہ وہاں مانگ سے ۱۸ پر  
سینٹ زیادہ اسٹاک دیا گیا ہے۔  
لیکن واسٹوک استھی کیا ہے۔  
واسٹوکتا یہ ہے کہ رائس ۲۵ ہزار

منتہہ کا فیکر بنتا ہے لیکن یہ جو  
سارا فوڈ گرینس ہے یہ کہا جاتا  
ہے۔ شک یہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ جتنا  
بھی فوڈ گرینس یہاں سے جاتا ہے  
وہ لائیں آف ایکچوئل کسٹروول کے  
باہر اسمگل کیا جاتا ہے اور اس  
میں وہاں کی اسٹیٹ مشینری اور  
وہاں کی پولس کا ہاتھ بتاتے ہیں  
جس کی وجہ سے یہ پوزیشن ہے کہ  
وہاں پر فوڈ پر بلم نے بہت ہی  
خطرناک صورت اختیار کر لی ہے۔  
اسکے علاوہ میرا دوسرا نویدن  
یہ بھی ہے کہ پچھلے دفعہ جب  
الیکشن ہوئے تھے تو جتنا بھی فوڈ  
اسٹورون میں راشن پڑا ہوا تھا ووٹ  
حاصل کرنے کے لئے وہ سارا کا  
سارا لوگوں میں فری آف کاسٹ  
تقسیم کر دیا گیا اور کوآپریٹو کے  
جتنے بھی اسٹور تھے وہ بالکل خالی  
کر دیئے گئے بننا پیمینٹ کے۔  
اب یہ جو ڈسٹری بیوشن سسٹم ہے  
فیکشن کوئی نہیں ہے لیکن دوکان  
رکھی گئی ہے۔ دوکانوں میں تالا

ہم کو نہیں دیکنا ہے۔ اسکے علاوہ جو سامان اسمگل ہو رہا ہے اسکے لئے انکے وائی مونی چاہئے اور اسمگلرس بلیک مارکیٹرس اور ہورڈرس کے خلاف سخت کارروائی ہونی چاہئے۔

انت میں فائننس منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے جو اپائے کئے ہیں اور جو اپائے کئے جارہے ہیں۔ اس سے امید کی جانی چاہئے کہ ان سے قیمتیں نیچے گرانے میں مدد ملیگی۔ اسکے ساتھ ساتھ ورودھ پیکش کے لوگوں کو بھی چاہئے کہ مخالفت برائے مخالفت نہیں کرنی چاہئیں اور کچھ سمجھاؤ دینے چاہئیں۔

اسکے ساتھ ہی میں اپنی تقریر سمپت کرنا ہوں۔

کوئٹل کی مانگ تھی اور بھیجا گیا ہے ۱۵ ہزار کوئٹل وہیٹ اور آٹا ۲۷ ہزار کوئٹل کی مانگ تھی اور بھیجا گیا ہے ۱۹ ہزار کوئٹل۔ چینی ۳۰۰۰ کوئٹل کے بجائے ۱۵۰۰ کوئٹل بھیجی گئی ہے۔ ہارڈ کوک ۱۲ ہزار کوئٹل کے بجائے ۹۰۰ کوئٹل بھیجا گیا ہے۔ کیروسین ۴ لاکھ لیٹر کے بجائے ۲ لاکھ لیٹر بھیجا گیا ہے۔ اس سے پتہ لگتا ہے کہ اسٹیٹس سے جو جانکاری آتی ہے اس میں غلط کاریوں کو بلیک میل کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے۔ اس طرح کے غلط اسٹیٹمنٹ روز دئے جاتے ہیں۔ لہذا میں اسکے لئے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ ابھی راستے کھلے ہیں اور اس چھتر میں فوڈ کارپوریشن آف انڈیا سیدھی سپلائی کرے۔ اسٹیٹ

**SHRI T. NAGARATNAM**(Sriperumbudur): Hon'ble Chairman, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate on price situation in India, brought by our hon. Finance Minister.

In our country prices cast a heavy burden on our people. In some foreign countries, there is no tax on food products. But in our country, taxes are imposed on foodstuffs. Most of our people do not have the purchasing capacity in spite of their requirements for daily needs. For example, sugar price is Rs. 3.85 per kg. at Fair Price Shops but the poor people do not get the opportunity to purchase sugar from the Fair Price Shops. Particularly in Tamil Nadu, during the AIADMK regime, their volunteers in the villages have been allotted the Fair Price Shops. They hoard, sugar and other food-stuffs and sell them to the shop owners who sell them in black market. Therefore, the people are forced to purchase from the market at higher rate.

In no country is the system of dual price prevalent for the same commodity like sugar but in our country, we have the system of dual price for sugar. Therefore, the black marketeers and unscrupulous politicians are exploiting the poor.

The Central Government has imposed excise duty of Rs. 136 per quintal on sugar i.e., Rs. 1.36 per kg. They say that it is an international phenomenon existing everywhere. For example, in Israel, the inflation has been to the extent of 200 per cent. Therefore, for increasing the purchasing power, they are giving compensatory allowance. In our country, due to inflation, prices of all commodities are increasing because of the bad management and wrong fiscal policies. Even after 36 years of our Independence, people are struggling for their day to day domestic requirements.

In our country, we see three sections of people. The first category is the higher class of society who has been blessed

with black money. They have enough purchasing power whatever may be the prices in the market. The second category is the salaried class. The people of this class are dependent on their salary only. With their meagre income, they are not able to meet their domestic requirements. Therefore, at the present juncture, they are suffering seriously. The third type of the people are those who are seasonal workers, agriculturists, unemployed and down trodden people. They have no capacity to purchase sugar and other essential commodities. They are not getting even one square meal for a day. Therefore, their life is under-torture.

The third category of people, who constitute 80 per cent of the population, have been badly affected by this price rise. A survey was conducted by the *Express News Service* in UP, which disclosed that the people belonging to the down-trodden cook ordinary meal only once a week. This category of people constituted more than 25 per cent in UP.

Our Prime Minister has instructed all the State Governments to follow the 20-Point Programme. Under that scheme, cheap cloth has to be supplied to the people. Now it has totally stopped and the scheme is in the dust-bin. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to take up this matter and instruct the chief Ministers of States and Union Territories to take steps to arrest the price rise.

The Tamil Nadu Government have introduce the Nutrition Food Scheme. My par ty, DMK, my beloved leader Dr. Kalaignar and myself are not standing in the way of giving midday meal to the poor boys and girls of the age of 1 to 12 years. But the Tamil Nadu Government has spent Rs. 150 crores per year. The result is that the young boys and girls, without knowing the world and their future, early morning, instead of carrying books and slates, the innocent young children are carrying bowls and plates for the noon meals to the school. Therefore, I apprehend that the down-trodden people have been misled by the Chief

[Shri T. Nagarathnam]

Minister of Tamil Nadu and they have not been given any education. At the same time, all the teachers have been threatened to concentrate on the noon meal scheme even at the cost of education.

Because of this scheme, the price of all the vegetables, edible oil, rice firewood and foodstuffs in Tamil Nadu were raised.

Under this scheme, the Tamil Nadu Government nominated their own party volunteers to hoard foodstuffs and distribute to the children. The foodstuffs are kept in the house of the ADMK volunteers, who clandestinely sell them to the shop-keepers, who in turn sell them in open market at a higher price. Therefore, this scheme is a mockery and the public have criticised, not only the State Government but also the Central Government. So, I would request the Central Government to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to send full details of the scheme and the names of the distributors.

The Tamil Nadu people are depending fully upon agricultural work. For the past three years power cut is imposed for six hours and current is not supplied even for irrigation purposes. During the elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly in 1980, the Chief Minister had given a promise that even if the Central Government do not give any help to the State Government, if he comes to power, all the loans of the agriculturists would be written off. Now the Tamil Nadu Government are attaching the immovable and movable properties and even the appliances and agricultural implements of agriculturists.

Sir, according to reliable information, the Tamil Nadu Government has not paid the arrears of Rs. 76 crores to the Lignite Corporation of India at Neiveli. Therefore, the same Corporation has not come forward to give power to the Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the agriculturist could not cultivate at least two acres properly. So, in Tamil Nadu the prices of all the

foodstuffs including the price of rice are very high. For this reason the agriculturists have not only been affected, but also the poor agricultural wage earners are badly affected in Tamil Nadu. The agriculturists could not pay the arrears of loans. Also their families were put in great hardship in these hard days, and their lives have become miserable.

Madam, in Tamil Nadu the price of rice is above Rs. 5 per kilo, but the Government statistics disclose that in the month of May 1983, it was Rs. 4.3 per kilo. This is the average rate in India.

Madam, in Tamil Nadu the price of Bengal gram is Rs. 8.50 per kilo, the price of mustard is Rs. 10 per kilo, the price of garlic is Rs. 10 per kilo, the price of groundnut oil is Rs. 16 per kilo, the price of coconut oil is Rs. 45 per kilo and the price of tamarind is Rs. 12 per kilo. One bag of cement at the black market rate is sold at Rs. 90 in Tamil Nadu.

Madam, I draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a legislation to increase the tax from 4, per cent to 10 per cent for foodstuffs like milk powder, egg, fish, meat, prawns, soap, ghee, biscuits etc. Therefore, the people of Tamil Nadu have been badly affected by this legislation in addition to being affected already by the price rise.

Kindly see the price of gold in India. The poor and ordinary people could not purchase one sovereign which costs more than Rs. 1400.

Lastly, before I conclude my speech, I would like to draw your attention to what Prime Minister spoke on 14.7.83 to the 18th Conference of Chairmen of State Social Welfare Boards at New Delhi. She said :

“Recently I was in Europe and the countries which I visited were very unhappy because they had overproduction. They did not



know what to do with the wheat; they did not know what to do with their eggs; they did not know what to do with the milk and the butter which they were producing.

"Nobody was willing to buy all of it because they insisted still on having prices which even the richer countries felt they could not afford. So, it is a very peculiar, unbalanced world where in one part there is a shortage and in some parts like Northern Africa, there is still very great starvation, and elsewhere you have a situation where they have to throw away food and they have to pay their agriculturists not to produce."

Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister through you, Madam, not to raise the prices as the people could not tolerate it. There is not only criticism against the State Governments, but the people are also expecting the Prime Minister to do something since 1980. For the last four years all the prices of foodstuff have gone up. Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister through you, Madam, to curb all this price rise in India.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : The

Finance Minister's statement regarding the price situation has an entirely different not when compared to the earlier statement which he made on 18th August. That statement had a note of optimism. I find that optimism is not there because he may be reacting to the realistic situation.

I would like to draw attention to page 2 of his statement where he had indicated behaviour of certain commodities :

"However, prices of gur and tea have continued to increase. Similarly, coffee and edible oil prices have also increased by 4.9 per cent and 1.8 per cent respectively. Taken as a whole, some commodity groups, namely, food articles and food products have shown an increase of 1.8 per cent in the last three months. These items also figure prominently in the Consumer Price index, which during the period April to September has shown an increase of 10.4 per cent."

This is the trend in which our price behaviour is going. But this price behaviour is not at all a peculiar phenomenon of a particular period. If you just go through the behaviour of the price for the last ten years except the year 1975, I would like to point out that there is rise in consumer price index. I would like to illustrate it.

In 1976	there	was	increase	of	8	points.
In 1977	"	"	"	"	23	"
In 1978	"	"	"	"	10	"
In 1979	"	"	"	"	42	"
In 1980	"	"	"	"	37	"
In 1981	"	"	"	"	49	"
In 1982	"	"	"	"	38	"
In 1983 (first 9 months)	"	"	"	"	54	"

[Shri K.A. Rajan]

From 495 in January, it has come to 549 in September unbeaten for the last comparable years. This is the real reflection of the behaviour of the price for the last ten years. Unfortunately, this is the most alarming price rise which we are facing. Because of the price rise it has got its own implications and impact on our whole economy as well as on the developmental activities. It has also been correctly reported by the Planning Commission—this price rise is also effecting very badly the planning process. Apart from all these things millions of our people are being effected and are reeling under the rising price. It erodes the wages of the organised and unorganised labour. Not only a vast million of rural population are reeling under the rise in prices, the rise in prices will reveal much more things also as stated by the hon. Finance Minister the wholesale price index increased in the current year @ 10% a month and the consumer price index @ 10.2% in the first week of October. The rate of increase of consumer price increase has been much more than 14% 10.2% wholesale price increase on all commodities does not correctly represent the painful rise in essential commodities of daily use between October this year and last year. I will just illustrate the increase—

Food articles	— 15.9%
Fruits and vegetables	— 35.1%
Sugar	— 24%
Edible oil	— 18.4%
Other food articles taken together	— 51.5%

The over all increase in price from 1980 onwards if you take comes to 48%. The price of sugar, khandsari and gur, as has been stated by the Finance Minister kept on rising despite massive sugar cane crop. This is the real indication of the behaviour of the price. But where are we to go from here? Every year we discuss and debate on this problem but unfortunately country is facing, as I stated, this serious problem of rise in

prices. The hon. Finance Minister, in the first part of the statement, has called for suggestions from the Members while taking part in the debate. Madam Chairman, while the last statement was made by the Minister on 18th August, on 21st August, in Delhi, a vast representative grthing of the trade union organisations of this country representing 8 Central trade unions and 16 industrial federations was held in Delhi. They had gone through the hon. Finance Minister's last statement regarding the price situation because the organised working class are very much affected by the rise in prices, erosion of wages in their day-to-day life. But, as the organised working class movement, they were not only confined to their own class interest but they took the whole interest of the nation and the other rural people. In that gatheing, certain concrete suggestions were put forward. A declaration was adopted by the convention of the national campaign committee and a particular resolution was also passed on the price situation. I am just putting forward those suggestions. I put it before the hon. Finance Minister just to ponder over the thing and I would like to hear what is his reaction to the proposal. The first proposal is to streamline, expand and extend the public distribution system. The second proposal is to bring more items under the umbrella of the public distribution system. Third suggestion is to identify the ghost cards in those areas where the ration cerds are prevalent. Fourth suggestion is just to see that the people get the necessary essential commodities at the respective shops and for this, vigilance committees consisting of people's representatives should be constituted. Fifth suggestion is in order to supply those essential commodities to the people through the public distribution system the Government should procure and see that the commodities in adequate quantity are available.

Unfortunately, we see that in most of the shops though the commodities are mentioned in the board, they are not available because of various reasons. I do not want to repeat all those things. Therefore, the essential commodities



should be procured on wholesale basis and it should be seen that they are being distributed through the public distribution channel. This could very well have certain control over the existing price rise. Two years back in Kerala, it was experimented and all the stores had been opened in most of the areas. They were able to control and regulate the price and thereby stock the blackmarketing, hoarding and all those things. That is, they should take over the wholesale trade in food-grains.

The other proposal put forward by the convention is that those industries which are manufacturing essential commodities especially textiles, drugs, edible oil and other consumer goods should be taken over or nationalised by the government. Madam Chairman, the issue of nationalisation of textiles was discussed day before yesterday in the convention of INTUC and they have passed a resolution recommending to the Government that textiles be nationalised. This was the suggestion which was put forward in the August convention of the trade unions and federations which was held in Delhi. I would like to know the reaction of the hon. Finance Minister on those declarations and suggestions put forward by the most representative gathering in Delhi.

I would like to represent Kerala also which is my State. Kerala has had a very organised distribution system. Unfortunately, we are facing a crisis because for the last so many years, as a rice-eating State, we are short of rice by 50%.

Usually, the Central Government used to supply 1.35 lakh tonnes of rice for the rationing system. The present Kerala Government under Mr. Karunakaran has taken up the matter with the Central Government. He has called a meeting of MPs. Unfortunately, for the last five or six or seven months, adequate quantity of rice is not being supplied. The whole rationing system is suffering thereby and the people are in great difficulties. I

would like the impress upon the Central Government, in order that the rationing system is strengthened, to see that adequate quantity of rice is supplied to the State of Kerala so that they can continue with this rationing system.

I do not want to take much time of the House because almost all the points have been made. I just want to impress upon the hon. Finance Minister that unless he takes strong measures within the framework of the institution of public distribution system to see that the rise in prices is halted, there will be so many repercussions on the industrial side as well as on the economic side. The organised workers are suffering very much. In spite of whatever D.A. they are getting, that is not being fully neutralised. The full neutralisation of the rise in prices is not being done. The discussion is going on as to how far it should be neutralised. The impact of rise in prices is creating all sorts of problems on various fronts, whether it is organised or unorganised sector, rural or urban sector. The Government should take strong measures to control the price rise and see that all the people who are suffering from the impact of rise in prices are protected.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइस राइज के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है और जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने प्राइस राइज को कंट्रोल करने की व्यवस्था के बारे में जिक्र किया है वह तो निश्चित तरीके से प्रशंसनीय है।... (व्यवधान)... अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि मैं आप से ही बोलूँ तो मैं प्राइस राइज की बात छोड़ देता हूँ, सारी बातें आप से ही बोलता हूँ क्योंकि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के ऊपर बोलने की मेरी अच्छी आदत है और इसलिए मैं आप के बारे में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह बोल सकता हूँ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप प्राइस  
राइज पर बोलिए ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं जिक्र कर रहा था कि प्राइस राइज को कंट्रोल करने की व्यवस्था वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत बढ़िया की है और जिस तरीके से होल सेल प्राइस को उन्होंने कंट्रोल किया है वह प्रशंसनीय है । लेकिन मैं कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस की तरफ उन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि हम लोगों का ताल्लुक ज्यादातर कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस से ही रहता है । होल सेल प्राइस से ताल्लुक तो सरकार का रहता है या बड़े बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट्स और पूंजीपतियों का रहता है । इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस को किस तरीके से कंट्रोल करेंगे ? आज जो 25 परसेंट का फर्क होल सेल प्राइस और कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस में है उसे मिटाने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है । वह तभी मिट सकता है जब हम प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाएं और प्रोडक्शन तब बढ़ सकता है जब किसान को आप ज्यादा मदद करें और किसान की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करें ।

इस साल क्या हुआ ? किसान जितना प्रोडक्शन करना चाहता था, 142 लाख टन हमारा प्रोडक्शन होगा यह हमारा लक्ष्य था लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हो सकता था अगर आप के यहां से जो फर्टिलाइजर किसानों को मिला है उस में जो मिलावट की गई है और गड़बड़ की गई है वह नहीं हुई होती । अगर यह नहीं होता तो निश्चित तरीके से हमारा प्रोडक्शन 142 लाख टन से ज्यादा होता । इसलिए फर्टिलाइजर में जो बेईमानी और मिलावट

हो रही है उस को रोकने की बहुत आवश्यकता है । तभी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा ।

दूसरा निवेदन मेरा पेस्टिसाइड्स के संबंध में है । आज पेस्टिसाइड्स में इतनी मिलावट है कि जिस की कोई हद नहीं । लोग बाग कहते हैं कि जहर भी लेने जाओ तो जहर भी ऐसा मिलता है कि जिस से कोई आदमी नहीं मरता है । उस में इतनी ज्यादा मिलावट है । यही हालत पेस्टिसाइड्स की है । पेस्टिसाइड्स जिन के जरिए से हम फसलों को सुरक्षित करना चाहते हैं उन का कोई असर नहीं पड़ रहा है । हमारे राजस्थान में केवल 30 परसेंट कपास की पैदावार खराब पेस्टिसाइड्स की वजह से हुई है । 70 परसेंट का नुकसान है । इस तरह के जो हालात पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा क्रिएट हो रहे हैं उनको निश्चित रूप से रोकने की आवश्यकता है । अगर आप नहीं रोकेंगे तो यह मंहगाई रुकने वाली नहीं है । इन लोगों को बहुत बड़ी सजा दी जानी चाहिए ताकि दूसरों के लिए वह इबरत हो सके । आज जो व्यापारी मिलावट करके इस देश के साथ गद्दारी कर रहे हैं उनके ऊपर सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए ।

फूडग्रेन्स के सम्बन्ध में आपकी प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस और सेल प्राइस है उसपर भी प्राइसेज बहुत कुछ निर्भर करती है । अगर आप फूड ग्रेंस को कंट्रोल में रखते हैं तो दूसरी प्राइसेज को भी आप कंट्रोल में रख सकेंगे । लेकिन आपका जो प्रोक्योरमेंट होता है उसमें भी गड़बड़ है । एफ० सी० आई० एजेंटों के द्वारा अनाज खरीदता है और जो गरीब किसान हैं उनको पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है । अगर किसान अपना गल्ला लेकर उन के पास जायगा तो उससे कह दिया जायगा कि

तुम्हारी बेरायटी खराब है । लेकिन उसी गल्ले को अगर एजेंट लेकर वहाँ पर जायेगा तो उसको पूरी कीमत मिल जायेगी । इस प्रकार से गरीब किसानों का जो शोषण हो रहा है उसको भी रोका जाना चाहिए । प्रति क्वींटल के पीछे 18 रु० इश्यु प्राइस आपकी लगती है जबकि आम व्यापारी एक दो परसेंट पर अपना व्यापार चलाते हैं लेकिन फिर भी कहा जाता है कि वे बहुत मुनाफा लेते हैं । यह जो आपका इतना बड़ा खर्चा हो रहा है इसका भी प्राइस राइज पर असर पड़ रहा है । इसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

आप जो टैक्सेज वसूल करते हैं— सेल्स टैक्स, इनकम टैक्स, एक्साइज ड्यूटी, कस्टम ड्यूटी इत्यादि— उसको बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति इवेड कर जाते हैं । आम लोगों से ही आप पूरा टैक्स वसूल कर पाते हैं । आप जो भी टैक्स लगाते हैं उसको पूरी तरह से वसूल करने की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । वह पैसा सरकार के खजाने तक न पहुँचे, दूसरे लोग उसको खा जायें, इसका असर भी प्राइस राइज पर पड़ता है । आज सबसे ज्यादा टैक्सेज हिन्दुस्तान में लगाए जाते हैं और सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स इवेजन भी यहीं पर होता है । इसी के द्वारा ब्लैकमनी जनरेट हो रहा है और उसका असर भी प्राइस राइज पर भी पड़ता है ।

जितने बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं वे जो कल-कार-खाने लगाते हैं उनमें 80-90 परसेंट पैसा आपके फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का होता है । वे आपके पैसे का दुरुपयोग करके, अपने सारे असेट्स ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं और फिर

सिक इंडस्ट्री बनाकर आपका पैसा हजम करना चाहते हैं । इस प्रवृत्ति को भी रोका जाना चाहिए । यह पैसा ब्लैक मनी में चला जाता है । हमने पूछा कि यहां इस देश में कुल कितना ब्लैकमनी होगा तो इसका उत्तर आपके फाइनेंशियल एक्सपर्ट्स दे नहीं सके । इस देश के जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं— जैसा कि अभी जिक्र हो रहा था— जो मोनो-पोली हाउसेज हैं दस पांच, वे किस तरह से ट्रस्ट खोलकर टैक्स इवेजन कर रहे हैं । उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठा रहे हैं और उसके जरिए से ब्लैक मनी क्रिएट कर रहे हैं, जिसका अगर हमारे फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स पर पड़ रहा है । इसको रोकने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है । इस प्रकार जो सिक-हाउसेस बनाए जाते हैं उनको निश्चित तरीके से रोकने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजस्थान में स्पीनिंग वीविंग मिल है, जिसमें पांच-सात करोड़ रुपया भारत सरकार के फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से लगा हुआ है । वह मिल अब नाम बदलने जा रही है । इसके बारे में मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को लिखा है कि वह मिल आपका सारा पैसा खा जाएगी और बाद में आप उस मिल से एक पैसा भी वसूल नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That Bill is coming—regarding taking over of textile mills.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस तरह से आपका पैसा पूंजीपति लोग खा जाते हैं और उसका असर गरीब जनता पर पड़ता है । माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप बार-

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

बार घण्टी मत बजाइये । एक तो नंबर काफी देर बाद आता है और ऊपर से आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं, घण्टी बजा देते हैं । आपके मद्रास में पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बहुत अच्छा है, सारे देश में मद्रास जैसा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बनाने की कोशिश कीजिए । इस तरह की व्यवस्था कीजिए, ताकि हर वस्तु लोगों को आसानी से प्राप्त हो सके । माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी आपको जानकारी होगी कि एसेंशियल आइटम्स—मोटा कपड़ा, खाने का तेल और अन्य प्रकार की वस्तुयें—लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, वे सब ब्लैक मार्केट में चली जाती हैं । यदि किसी काश्तकार को मोटे कपड़े की धोती चाहिए, तो वह भी उसको उपलब्ध नहीं होती है, उसको बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती है । यदि वह धोती उसको कंट्रोल में 22 रु० में मिलेगी तो बाहर से उसको 42 से 45 रु० तक देना पड़ता है । पांच सौ करोड़ रु० आप एन० टी० सी० पर खर्च करते हैं और नुकसान उठाते हैं । आप हमारे खून पसीने का पैसा बड़े-बड़े पूजीपतियों के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं और उसका फायदा गरीबों को नहीं मिलता है । डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिए आपने होलसेल भंडार, सहकारी भंडार और न जाने कौन से भंडार बना रखे हैं, ताकि लोगों को सामान सुविधा से प्राप्त हो सके, लेकिन वहां पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग का धन्धा होता है । वह कपड़ा गरीब लोगों के घर तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है । हमारे राजस्थान में तो भयंकर हालत है । किसी भी गांव में इस प्रकार का कपड़ा किसी भी दुकान पर उपलब्ध नहीं होता है । यही हालत खाने के तेल की है । 9 रु० कंट्रोल में लोगों को तेल नहीं मिलता है, ब्लैक मार्केट में 17-18 रु०

किलो खरीदना पड़ता है । इसी प्रकार गेहूं, चावल और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ किस तरीके से मिलते हैं, इसके बारे में भी आपको जानकारी करनी चाहिए । सारा सामान ब्लैक में बेच कर लोगों को ककड़-पत्थर मिलाकर सामान बेचते हैं ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम पर चाहे एक हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च कीजिए, ज्यादा सव्सिडी दीजिए, ताकि लोगों को सामान उपलब्ध हो सके, लेकिन इस सारी व्यवस्था का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए । कहने को तो आपने कह दिया है दो लाख 92 हजार दुकानें खोल दी हैं, लेकिन इन सब का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । इस लिए इस व्यवस्था को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत बनाना चाहिए । एक तरफ आप लोगों को मंहगाई भत्ता देते हैं तो दूसरी तरफ मंहगाई बढ़ जाती है, जिससे उनको ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होता है । आपको यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों या मजदूरों को सस्ते भावों पर गल्ला उपलब्ध कराइए, ताकि मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े । इधर मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ा और दूसरी तरफ बाजार में भाव बढ़ गये । एक क्लर्क को जो मिलेगा उस के दूसरे दिन ही भाव में दुगना फर्क पड़ जायगा । इस से न कर्मचारियों को लाभ होता है और न मजदूरों को लाभ होता है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि उन के लिये कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था को जाय जिस से सरकार को मंहगाई भत्ता न देना पड़े और हम मंहगाई को कंट्रोल कर सकें ।

मेरा सरकार से यह भी निवेदन है कि थोड़ा सख्ती कीजिये, ये जो होर्ड्स हैं, ब्लैक-

मार्केटिंग्स हैं, जिस तरह से एमर्जेन्सी के जमाने में आप ने उन को बंद किया था: इस समय भी उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जरूरत है। इन लोगों को पकड़ कर बंद कीजिए ताकि ये लोग जिस प्रकार का दुरुपयोग करते हैं वह न हो।

अब एक बात मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इन्होंने प्राइस राइज का जिक्र करते हुये कलकत्ता का भी उल्लेख किया...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Dearness Allowance is granted only if the price increases continuously for one year. Only after the increase in prices that the dearness allowance is given. It is not that the dearness allowance is given and then the price increases.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं— ये पैदा कुछ नहीं करते हैं और रात-दिन सरकार को कोसते रहते हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा खाने का सामान यहां से ले जाते हैं, एक दाना भी प्रोक्थोर नहीं करते, ऊपर से तुरी यह लंगाये रहते हैं कि हमारे यहां सब से चीपेस्ट है। ये इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि सारा सामान हमारी सरकार देती है, तब कलकत्ता चीपेस्ट है या वेस्ट बंगाल चीपेस्ट है, वरना आप के पास क्या पैदा होता है? कुछ भी पैदा नहीं होता है

...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमारे पास कोयला है, लोहा है, जूट है...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आप की

सरकार का जो व्यौरा निकला है उस से मालूम होता है कि आप के पास कुछ नहीं है। जब दूसरे का माल खाते हो तो दूसरे की व्यवस्था को भी सुन्दर बनाना सीखो, तब आपकी व्यवस्था ठीक होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की नीति का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सत्र में भी इस मंहगाई के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और इस बार भी विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने सरकार से मांग की कि मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मंत्री जी ने इस की शुरुआत करते हुये एक स्टेटमेंट दिया और उस स्टेटमेंट को मैंने, यद्यपि छोटा है, गहराई से पढ़ा। वित्त मंत्री जी ने दबी जवान से इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले सत्र में मंहगाई के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने जो बात कही थी उस से आगे बढ़ी है। लेकिन उन्होंने आशा व्यक्त की है कि इस साल खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन 142 मिलियन टन हो जायगा तथा वे बैंकों की लिक्विडिटी को ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं, जिस से मनी सर्कुलेशन कम हांगा, इस का कीमतों पर असर पड़ेगा और कीमतें कम हो जायेंगी। मेरे ख्याल से यह मामला इतना सिम्पल नहीं है, यह बड़ा कम्प्लिकेटेड मामला है और जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि हम ये आंकड़े किसी भी पीरियड के उठा लेते हैं, जैसा जिस को सूट करता है वह होल सेल प्राइस और रिटेल प्राइस के आंकड़ों तो उठा कर अपनी दृष्टि से अपनी बात को कह देता है जब कि वास्तविकता से उस का सम्बन्ध कम होता है। आपने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में बहुत आशा व्यक्त की है और ईश्वर की कृपा भी है



[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

कि बरसात हुई है, 140 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन होगा। लेकिन जब श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी बोल रहे थे तब बीच में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि जनसंख्या भी बढ़ रही है। सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने कहा — बढ़ तो रही है, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से महंगाई बढ़ रही है उस रफ्तार से जनसंख्या नहीं बढ़ रही है। यह बात ठीक है, इन्हीं सब बातों पर सोच विचार कर के एक महत्वपूर्ण काम कृषि आयोग को सौंपा गया था कि आने वाली सैचुरी के अंत तक क्या होगा और 1985 के अंत तक क्या होगा, कितनी जनसंख्या बढ़ेगी, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कितनी चीजों की जरूरत होगी और उस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये हम को उत्पादन का क्या प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए। आपने 142 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न पैदा होने की संभावना के लिए खुशी जाहिर की। पहले 132 मिलियन टन अनाज हुआ था और अब आप 142 मिलियन टन पर पहुंच गये, यह खुशी की बात है लेकिन आज जनसंख्या जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है, उस को भी आप देखें, 1 पर थाऊजेंड जहां बढ़नी चाहिए, वह आज 2.2 पर थाऊजेंड बढ़ रही है, तो उस के हिसाब से आप को 1985 तक उत्पादन 158 मिलियन टन करना है और 1985 अब आने ही वाला है। 142 मिलियन टन से 158 मिलियन टन अगर आप पहुंच जाएंगे, तो प्रोपोशनेलटी कीमतें सही रह सकती हैं और तब लोगों को सही हिसाब से खाना मिल सकता है। यह योजना का विषय नहीं है लेकिन अभी तक योजना के बारे में यहां पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है और उस के लिये समय नहीं मिला है जो कुछ कह जाता और यह सब बताने का मौका मिलता लेकिन मैं इस वक्त सिर्फ इतना ही कहना

चाहता हूं कि आप भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि योजना आज जिस तरीके से चल रही है, वह सही नहीं है। कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी महोदय भाई श्री राजीव गांधी, जो इस हाऊस के मेम्बर हैं, वे आज कल देश का दौरा कर रहे हैं और सब लोगों को कहते हैं कि योजनाओं पर तो खर्च बहुत कम हो रहा है और ज्यादा खर्च योजना की व्यवस्था करने पर हो रहा है। वे बता रहे हैं कि 70 परसेंट से 80 परसेंट खर्चा व्यवस्थाओं में ही हो जाता है और योजना के लिये सिर्फ 20 फीसदी बचता है और उस 20 फीसदी में भी कितना फिल्टर होता है और कितना लीकेज होता है, इस बात को आप और हम सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इशारा देना ही काफी है। बहुत ज्यादा पैसा फिल्टर होता है और योजना में वास्तव में बहुत पैसा खर्च होता है। आप के पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं, वे चाहे स्टेट्स के हों या सेक्टर के हों, उन में सरकार का कितना पैसा लगा है लेकिन उन के लिए जो टागेंट्स फिक्स किये जाते हैं, वे एचीव न होने के कारण लोअर डाऊन कर दिये जाते हैं और वे लोअर डाऊन टागेंट्स भी एचीव नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह आप के प्लान का मिड-टर्म एप्रोजल बताता है। इस के बारे में मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। जो उत्पादन का दृश्य है और जो खाद्यान्न की बात आप ने कही और जो दालें और तेल और दूसरी चीजों का उत्पादन है या जो इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन है, उस के बारे में बहुत से फैक्ट्स एण्ड फीगर्स रखे गये हैं और वे बराबर कमजोर होते चले जा रहे हैं। जितनी जनसंख्या बढ़नी चाहिए, इस से ज्यादा जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है और इस लिए महंगाई भी बढ़ रही है। जब चीजें कम होती हैं और आदमी ज्यादा होते हैं, तो महंगाई

बढ़ती है और मंहगाई बढ़ने के अन्दर जो हमारी व्यवस्थाएं हैं, वे न कम्युनिस्टिक हैं, न वे उन से मेल खाती हैं और न कंपी-टेलिस्टिक तरीके से वे चलती हैं और इस गरीब देश में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जो 50 फीसदी आदमी रहते हैं, उन आदमियों के लिए हम सोचते हैं कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था भी करेंगे और उस के साथ ही कंपीटल व्यवस्था भी चलती रहती है, जिस के बारे में श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास जी ने एक अच्छा दृश्य यहां खींचा । मेरे ख्याल से उन्होंने जो हालात पेश किये और जो बातें कहीं, उन से आप को सपोर्ट नहीं किया बल्कि आप के विरुद्ध ही कुछ कहा है ।

तो मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । आप वित्त के मंत्री हैं और एक बहुत विद्वान आदमी हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि कृषि आयोग की जो रिपोर्टें हैं, उन को आप पढ़ें । इस देश में कृषि आज ही नहीं बल्कि आने वाले 100 सालों तक रहेगी और उस का विकास करने से देश की तरक्की हो सकेगी और दूसरी चीजों का विकास करने से देश ऊंचे लेबिल पर नहीं आ सकेगा जब तक कि आप कृषि का विकास न करें ।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप ने कहा है कि बाजरा और मकई की कीमत कुछ कम हुई है । आप ने कहा कि स्टेट की सरकारें इसे खरीद लें । स्टेट सरकारों के पास न कोई संगठन है और न कोई धन है । आप ने कह दिया कि 124 रु० से नीचे दाम नहीं गिरने देंगे लेकिन मेरे इलाके में ये दाम गिरकर 100 रु०, 90 और 80 रु० तक आ गये हैं । मैं ने यहां

दिल्ली में आकर बात उठाई । कृषि मंत्री जी ने तो कुछ हमारी मदद की लेकिन आप के फूड मंत्री जी कृषकों से हमदर्दी बिल्कुल नहीं लगी और उन्होंने अपने पुट्ट पर हाथ नहीं रखने दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि एफ० सी० आई० यह काम नहीं कर सकती । एफ० सी० आई० यह काम नहीं करेगी, तो कौन करेगा । मिनीमम प्राइस आपने फिक्स कर दी और उस से कम प्राइस जाती है, तो उस को कौन खरीदेगा । हमने फिर प्रधान मंत्री जी से बातचीत की और मैं इस मौके पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस में इंटरफियर किया है । उन्होंने कहा कि स्टेट के पास न पैसा है और न संगठन है, इसलिए एफ० सी० आई० मैदान में जाएगा । तब एफ० सी० आई० के द्वारा खरीदना शुरू हुआ और दाम 130-135 तक गया ।

मैं थोड़ा बहुत बाजरा खाता हूं और चिड़ियों को भी डालता हूं । इसके लिए मैंने आदमी भेजा तो रद्दी किस्म का बाजरा दिल्ली में 2 रु० किलो मिला । राजस्थान में 130 रु० प्रति क्विंटल का बाजरा यहां 2 रु० किलो में मिलता है । कितना फर्क है । ये सब मिडिल मैन गड़बड़ करता है । आप एक व्हाइट पेपर निकालिए । उसमें बताइए कि किसान जब चीज लेकर जाता है तब उसको क्या मिलता है और जब वह चीज बाजार में आती है तो उसकी कीमत क्या होती है । होलसेल प्राइसेस और रिटेल प्राइसेस में कितना अंतर है । इन सब चीजों को देखने की आवश्यकता है । आप कहते हैं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक होना चाहिए । इसको ठीक करने के लिए चीजें आनी चाहिए । चीजों को कौन इकट्ठा करेगा । फैक्ट्रियों में बनने वाली चीजों की



[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

क्या स्थिति है। जितने भी लोग आर्गनाइजेशन में लगे होते हैं सब आपस में मुनाफे को बांट लेते हैं। अपनी तन्ख्वाहें बढ़ा लेते हैं और बटवारा कर लेते हैं। थोड़ी सी कपनियों को छोड़कर बाकी सब घाटे में दिखाते हैं और सारा मुनाफा बांट लेते हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनने वाली चीजों की कीमत भी आप बढ़ाते हैं। अभी पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स और अन्य चीजों की कितनी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। किसानों के काम में आने वाली चीजों के दाम कितने बढ़े हैं और किसानों के उत्पादन की प्राइस कितनी इंक्रीज की है पिछले दस वर्षों की, इसको आप देख लीजिए। इस पर कोई विचार करने को तैयार नहीं है।

मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि जब तक आप हाट बाजार की व्यवस्था, मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। ब्लैक लेवल से लेकर एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसमें कोआपरेटिव आर्गनाइजेशन को इन्वाल्व करके कृषि उत्पादनों की खरीद फरोख्त जब तक नहीं करेंगे, प्राइवेट व्यापारियों के कंपीटीशन में जब तक इसको यहीं लाएंगे तब तक किसान को कभी सही दाम नहीं मिलेगा और पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के लिए चीजों को इकट्ठा करने का इसके सिवा कोई रास्ता नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को मार्केटिंग व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए आगे लाना चाहिए। इसके अभाव में चीजों को इकट्ठा नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर चीज आ भी गई और कोई गलत आदमी अपाएंट हो गया तो सारी व्यवस्था खोखली बना देगा। कुछ रूपया रोकने से या उत्पादन बढ़ने की आशा करने से प्राइस कंट्रोल नहीं हो सकता।

आशा बनी रहेगी, काम नहीं होगा। इसके लिए आपको कोई पालिसी डिस्मिशन लेना होगा। कमीशंस की रिपोर्ट्स आपके सामने हैं, उनकी तरफ गहराई से देने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने 49 वें वाल्यूम की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने रखी। समय कम है, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या इतनी सिंपल नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाएंगे जिससे भाव कम होंगे, इससे यह काम कतई होने वाला नहीं है। मैंने बाजार की बात बता दी है। आपसे फिर कहता हूँ कि एफ०सी०आई० को वहां पर बाजरा खरीदना चाहिए। कल को मान लीजिए अकाल पड़ता है तो बाजरा हमारे यहां बहुत लोग खाते हैं। आज भी बाजरा 2 रु० किलो बिकता है। आप यहां पर लाकर बेच सकते हैं। आपको कौन रोकता है। पर काम कोई नहीं करना चाहता। सब खड़े-खड़े तमाशा देखना चाहते हैं। मैं बहुत नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासन में सुधार करने की जरूरत है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के फालतू खर्चों को कम करने की जरूरत है। गलत टैक्सों को हटाने की जरूरत है। किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का सही दाम देना होगा तभी सब चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। तभी देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। इसके लिए आपको मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था ठीक करनी होगी।

हाट बाजारी व्यवस्था आपको ठीक से जमानी पड़ेगी तब जाकर कंज्यूमर और प्रोड्यूसर की बात समझ में आ सकती है। व्यास जी ने बिचौलियों को हटाने के बारे में काफी कुछ नहीं कह दिया है, मैं उन बातों को रिपीट नहीं करूंगा। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है

और देश के हालात हर तरह से गंभीर होते जा रहे हैं। जनसंख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है लेकिन उत्पादन बहुत ही कम बढ़ रहा है। उत्पादन बढ़ने में आज बहुत बाधाएं हैं और बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है। यही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी न यहां पर मूल्य स्थिति के विषय में जो ब्यान दिया उसमें उन्होंने इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है कि इस दौरान कुछ हद तक कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अवश्य वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन, जिस प्रकार की स्थिति इस समय देश के सामने है और जिन प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का सामना हमको करना पड़ा है, मैं समझता हूं, इससे और बेहतर स्थिति मूल्य नियंत्रण के संदर्भ में नहीं हो सकती थी। जो उपाय सरकार ने किए हैं, वे वास्तव में सराहनीय हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी आशावादिता जाहिर की है कि इस दौरान 142 मिलियन टन अनाज का उत्पादन होगा। मैं यह समझता हूं कि इतना उत्पादन बढ़ने के बाद बाजार पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए बाहर से भी कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं को मंगाने का जिक्र माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने ब्यान में किया है। जिस माध्यम से ये वस्तुएं साधारण आदमी को उपलब्ध होंगी जब तक उस माध्यम पर हमारा नियंत्रण नहीं होगा तब तक मैं समझता हूं उत्पादन बढ़ाने के हमारे सारे प्रयत्न विफल होंगे। आज जो हमारा मार्किटिंग नेट वर्क है, इसके ऊपर ऐसे कुछ लोगों का शिकंजा है, जो किसी भी प्रकार से जनता की कठिनाई को बढ़ाने में दिल-

चस्पी रखते हैं और अपना फायदा चाहते हैं। साथ ही साथ जनता को भी उपभोक्ता के रूप में इतना ऊंचा नहीं कर पाए हैं कि ऐसे लोगों की जो साजिश है, उसको रेसीस्ट कर सकें। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक हम मार्किटिंग नेट वर्क के ऊपर कोई स्पष्ट नियंत्रण नहीं रखेंगे तब तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के माध्यम से बाहर से आयात करके देश के अंदर उपलब्धता बढ़ाने मात्र से मूल्य स्थिति पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखा जा सकता। यह बात इससे भी जाहिर होती है कि खरीफ का उत्पादन बढ़ा। मगर, इसके बढ़ने के बावजूद गेहूं, चावल या दूसरी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में जिस प्रकार की गिरावट और उत्पादन बढ़ने में होती थी, उसी प्रकार की गिरावट इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर नहीं हुई।

आजकल सब्जी का मौसम है। आप मार्किट में चले जाएं, आपको हर सब्जी के दाम बढ़े हुए मिलेंगे। कई प्रकार की रियायतों की घोषणा सरकार करती है, लेकिन उन रियायतों का फायदा उपभोक्ता तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। इस बात को देखने की जरूरत है कि जो छूट हमने दी है, वह छूट जिस व्यक्ति के लिए हम दे रहे हैं, वह उस व्यक्ति तक पहुंचे। जिस कीमत को हम नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं, उसका फायदा उपभोक्ता को मिले। उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर मूल्य स्थिति पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने उपाय बताए कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रेन्थन करना चाहिए। इस बात से कोई इंकार नहीं करेगा। वर्तमान समय में जो हमारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उस पर राज्य सरकारों का

[श्री हरीश रावत]

नियंत्रण है। मैं समझता हूँ, जितना भ्रष्ट आज हमारा पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उतना शायद ही कोई तंत्र हो। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के ऊपर प्राइवेट मार्किटिंग सेक्टर को बेलेंस करने का दायित्व है, वह उसको बेलेंस करने का दायित्व सप्लीमेंट करता है। साथ-साथ दूर दराज के जो इलाके हैं, गांव हैं, देहात हैं, सब पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम फैला हुआ नहीं है। मिर्चा जी ने सुझाव रखा है कि कोआपरेटिव्स को यह काम दिया जाना चाहिए। कोआपरेटिव्स वाला एक अच्छा सिद्धांत हो सकता है। लेकिन व्यवहार में इस में अच्छाई निकली हो ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है। आप सारे उत्तर भारत को लें। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि यह चीज शायद ही कहीं सफल हुई हो। कहीं कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर सफल नहीं हो पाया है। राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर यह सैक्टर एक प्रकार का बर्डन बन कर रह गया है। जिस प्रकार से यह इफैक्टिव हो सकता था नहीं हुआ है। इसको भी देखा जाना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत करके पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को इफैक्टिव बनाया जाना चाहिए।

राज्य सरकार के लोगों से बात करते हैं तो पता चलता है कि कहीं चावल नहीं मिलता है, जहां गेहूं की आवश्यकता होती है वहां पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के माध्यम से गेहूं नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई तर्कसंगत आधार तय किया जाना चाहिये। राज्य सरकारों से समय पर आपको मांग आए या न आए आपको अपने तौर पर जो स्टॉक आपको रिलीज करना होता है उसको कर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि राज्यों में वह

समय पर पहुंच सके और लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सके। लोगों को समय पर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए चीजे उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं। गरीब आदमी के पास हमेशा पैसा नहीं रहता है। जैसे ही उसको तनख्वाह मिलती है वह मार्किट में खरीदने के लिए निकल पड़ता है। अगर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिए उसको सामान उपलब्ध नहीं होता है तो वह दुकानदार से ऊँचे दामों पर खरीद लाता है और अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर लेता है। चूंक खाने के लिए शाम की आवश्यकता की उसको पूर्ति करनी होती है इस वास्ते दुकानदार को मनमाने दाम देने के लिए उसको मजबूर होना पड़ता है। इस वास्ते आपको देखना चाहिये कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के द्वारा उसको समय पर सामान मिल जाया करे।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते ने पिछली बार जब बहस हुई थी तब कंज्यूमर मूवमेंट को स्ट्रैन्थन करने की बात कही थी। इस और भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो हमारा मीडिया है, अखबार, रेडियो, टी० वी० आदि हैं इनका इस मामले में अधिक से अधिक उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। बाजार में जिस चीज की कमी होती है, हमारी आदत है कि हम उसको स्टोर करके रख लेना चाहते हैं। बजाय इसके कि उस चीज की अपनी जरूरत को हम कम करें, अपने नियंत्रण लगाए और ज्यादा उस वस्तु को खरीद कर रख लेना चाहते हैं। इसकी वजह से भी सरकार के जो अनुमान हैं वे अपसैट होते हैं। इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बैंकों द्वारा पूंजी उधार दिए जाने पर भी कुछ नियंत्रण लगाए गए हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन

उनका जितना फायदा होना चाहिये था नहीं हुआ है। मझौले टाइप के जो लोग हैं, छोटे बिजिनेसमैन हैं, नए एंटरप्रेन्योर हैं जो बिजिनेस में आए हैं, जिन के पास गारंटेज नहीं होते हैं उन लोगों को इससे बहुत ज्यादा असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जब भी बैंकों पर आप कोई कंट्रोल लगाएं तो यह भी देखें कि उन से उन लोगों को जो नए बिजिनेसमैन हैं या ऐसे लोग जो किसान हैं और जो ट्रैक्टर आदि खरीदना चाहते हैं, उनको असुविधा तो नहीं होती है और ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उनको इसके लिए लोन ही न मिल सके।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कई कार्यक्रम चालू किए हैं और करोड़ों रुपया केन्द्र द्वारा उन कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय किया जा रहा है। आई० आर० डी०, एन० आर० ई० पी०, स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान या दूसरे नए कार्यक्रमों जो ग्रामीण और शहरी बेरोजगार नौजवानों के लिए जारी किए गए हैं उन कार्यक्रमों का जितना लाभ इन सैकशज को मिलना चाहिये था नहीं मिल पाया है, प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और सरकार जितना लाभ लोगों को पहुंचाना चाहती थी, नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आई० आर० डी० का मुझे व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है। मैं एक छोटा सा उदहारण देता हूं जिससे स्थिति साफ हो जाएगी। पिछले दिनों बी० जे० पी० के लोगों ने आन्दोलन चलाया था, जेल भरो आंदोलन। उसके दौरान मेरे जिले में 45 लोग जेल गए थे। उन में से 33 वे लोग थे जिन के ऊपर अंत्योदय कार्यक्रम की रिकवरी आई थी। आपकी जो मशीनरी है वह इन कार्यक्रमों को बेकार कर रही है। आप तो आशा कर रहे हैं और हम भी आशा कर रहे

हैं कि गरीबों के जीवन स्तर को उठाया जाएगा लेकिन यह मशीनरी तरीके से और ईमानदारी से काम नहीं कर रही है। छीजन उस समय शुरू हो जाती है जब आदमी अपनी अर्जी लगाता है। अंडरहैड ट्रांजेक्शज तब शुरू हो जाती है जब उसको दस दस बार बैंकों के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते हैं। बैंकों को सामाजिक चेतना का आधार आपको बनाना चाहिये, समाज को बदलने का आधार बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन बैंक को इस राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य को पूरा करने के लिए मानसिक तौर पर अभी तक पूरे तौर पर तैयार नहीं कर पाए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप रिजर्व बैंक को त्रार बार डायरेक्टिवज देते हैं मगर वह मेंटेलिटी का शिकार हो गया है जो सालों से रही है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने 1969 में संकल्प किया कि बैंकों के दरवाजे गरीबों के लिये खुल रहे हैं। वह खुले, लेकिन केवल उम्मी से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि वह लोगों को शिक्षित करें कि किस तरीके से अपने पांव पर खड़े हो कर बैंकों और समाज के लिए एक आधार बन सकते हैं और एक अच्छे नागरिक बन सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री जी ने जो कदम उठाने की घोषणा की है उनका स्वागत करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि जिस प्रभावी तरीके से हमारी सरकार मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने की कोशिश कर रही है उसमें सफल होगी और जो अपेक्षा उन्होंने हमसे की है हमारा तो सहयोग उनको मिलेगा, लेकिन विरोध पक्ष को भी समझना पड़ेगा कि मूल्य नियंत्रण दलगत राजनीति का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि सामूहिक रूप से मिल कर इसको रोकने के लिए काम करता है। हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हड़तालों से नुकसान होता है, किस की कठिनाई बढ़ रही

[श्री हरीश रावत]

है ? जब तक अपोजीशन के लोग इस ध्येय से नहीं सोचेंगे मैं समझता हूँ वह अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाहन नहीं कर पायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं वयोवृद्ध नेता और नौजवान दिल लिये श्री व्यास जी के विचारों का स्वागत करता हूँ। भाई रावत जी ने भी मुल्क का सही चित्रण पेश करने का प्रयास किया है, उनके विचारों का भी स्वागत करता हूँ। पक्ष और विपदा की बहस सरकार को कामयाबियों और नाकामयाबियों के बीच रह गई है। मैं जो सरकार की कामयाबियाँ हैं उसके लिए सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ और जो नाकामयाबियाँ हैं उसकी खूबसूरती के बुर्के को हटा कर हकीकत पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

अतएव मैं कुछ कहूँ इसके पहले आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि और कुछ सस्ता हुआ या नहीं हुआ, लेकिन इन्सान की जिन्दगी और महिला की इज्जत आपने बहुत सस्ती कर दी है— जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस। 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ और 1949 में चाइना आजाद हुआ। आज चाइना दुनिया की पांचवीं महान शक्ति बन गया है और हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का सबसे कंगाल और भिखमंगा देश बन गया है। इस सदन में मंहगाई के लिये कानून बनाना मंहगा है और सदन द्वारा बनाये गये कानून, मंहगाई को रोकने के लिये कानून की किताबें मंहगी हैं, लेकिन स्वतः मंहगाई रोकने के लिये बनाए गये कानूनों को तोड़ना बहुत सस्ता हो गया है। इसके

लिये भी मैं आपको मुबारक बाद देता हूँ। मुल्क भुखमरी की कतार पर खड़ा है। लेकिन इन्दिरा सरकार के पास इतना काला धन है कि कर्नाटक में विधायकों को खरीद सकती है, इसके लिये मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरीश रावत : आपके नेता खरीद फरोस्त के विशेषज्ञ रहे हैं उनकी तारीफ में भी तो कुछ कहिये।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : आज मुल्क की बदकिस्मती है कि मंहगाई का कद बहुत लम्बा हो गया है और उससे लड़ने के लिये उससे भी ऊँचे कद के इन्सान की जरूरत है, लेकिन इन्दिरा सरकार में आज जो मंहगाई है, उसके घुटने के बराबर भी कोई पहलवान दिखाई नहीं देता है। इसलिये जो कुछ मैं कहता हूँ इस उम्मीद में नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप मंहगाई पर कंट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं या इसे रोकने के लिए कोई बेहतर रास्ता अपनाने जा रहे हैं।

जनवरी 1980 में आपकी सरकार का पुनर्जन्म हुआ और मार्च 1980 में बजट के साथ इस देश की बदकिस्मती रूपी विभीषिका मंहगाई का जन्म होता है। उस समय आप की लम्बाई 10 गुना लम्बी रही, मंहगाई की छोटाई आप से 10 गुना छोटी थी। 1980 से 1983 तक चलकर मंहगाई आपसे हजार गुना लम्बे कद की हो गई है और आप उस से हजार गुना छोटे हो गये हैं। लेकिन मैं हकीकत से आबगत कराने के लिये नेकनियति रखता हूँ, इसलिये मैं उन आंकड़ों को प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ जो बोलते हैं, क्या बोलते हैं, और किस की कलाई खोलते हैं।



उनकी ही ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जनता रिजिम की बड़ी भारी बात कही गई। 1980 में प्याज 2 रुपये से 4 रुपये और 1983 में 6 रु० से 9 रु०। सरसों का तेल 1980 में 9 रु० और आज 1983 में 20 से 2५ रु०। चीनी 2 रु० 30 पैसे तब और 5 रु० 50 पैसे अब, गेहूँ 1 रु० 45 पैसे तब और 2 रु० 80 पैसे अब, चावल बासमती 6 रु० तब और 10 रु० अब, वनस्पति प्योर — नाट विद टैलो 10 रु० तब और विद टैलो 18 रु० अब, चाय 35 पैसे तब और 60 पैसे अब, दूध 2 रु० 4० पैसे तब और 4 रु० अब, दाल अरुंड 4 रु० तब, 6 रु० 80 पैसे अब, डबल रोटी छोटी 1 रु० तब और 2 रु० अब, अंडा 36 पैसे तब और 1 रु० अब, अखबार 30 पैसे तब और 60, 75, 80 पैसे अब, लिफाफा 30 पैसे तब और 50 पैसे अब, पेट्रोल 3 रु० 65 पैसे तब और 6 रु० 7 पैसे अब, सीमेंट 26 रु० 80 पैसे तब और 65 रु० अब। आवासी फ्लैट प्रति वर्ग मीटर 380 रु० तब और 1750 रु० अब। गांधी जी ने नमक आंदोलन छेड़ा था, 70 पैसे तब और 1 रु० 60 पैसे अब।

किसानों के हमदर्दी वाले लोगों सुनो, फर्टिलाइजर 74 रु० तब और 125 रुपये अब।

मंहगाई कितनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, यह बताने के लिए मैं 1982 और 1983 की दीवाली के रेट्स के कुछ आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ। गेहूँ 1982 में 230 रुपये क्विंटल और 1983 में 325 रु० क्विंटल, चावल 290 रुपए तब और 340 रुपए अब,

चना 270 रु० तब और 234 रु० अब, उरद 321 रु० तब और 370 रु० अब, अरहर 425 रु० अब और 475 अब, गुड़ 220 रु० तब और 370 रु० अब, शुगर 465 रु० तब और 565 रु० अब, वनस्पति 236 रु० तब और 240 रु० अब, सरसों का तेल 223 रु० तब और 230 रु० अब। 1982 और 1983 की दीवाली के बीच में मंहगाई का इतना बड़ा जम्प है।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** “तब” को वापस लाना पड़ेगा।

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** सत्तापक्ष के कुछ साथियों ने कहा है कि विपक्ष को सरकार से सहयोग करना चाहिए, विपक्ष का सहयोग नहीं मिलता है, सरकार हमसे कैसा सहयोग चाहती है? पिछल हफ्ते दिल्ली में कांग्रेस सेवा दल की रैली आयोजित की गई और इस सदन के एक सांसद द्वारा 78 लाख रुपये का चैक बड़ौदा हाउस में जमा किया गया और रेलवे के टिकट निकाल कर रख दिए गए। रेली आई और चली गई, चैक वापस लिया गया, सरकारी खजाने में जमा हो गया। क्या मानीनय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि विपक्ष इसमें सहयोग दे? सरकारी धन की लूट हो रही है और चाहते हैं कि विपक्ष के लोग लूट में सहयोग दें। यह पुनीत काम उन्हें ही मुबारक हो। हाँ अगर सेशन की बेहतरी के लिए कोई योजना हो, तो विपक्ष जरूर सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** If I may interrupt, I want to know from the Finance Minister whether it is true that the Indian High Commissioner gave a dinner to the Queen of England and it cost him seven and a half lakh rupees.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You have diverted his attention.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** One dinner costs seven and lakhs of rupees.

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे बयान के साथ उस ग्रंथ को यहां जोड़ दिया जिसे मैं कहने जा रहा था, उसके लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद।

जनता सरकार से तुलना करते हैं इस सरकार की। सच तो यह है कि जनता सरकार के समय में इंसान की जिन्दगी को कायम रखने की सब की सब चीजें सस्ती थीं। उस वक्त अगर कुछ मंहगा था, तो इन्सान की जिन्दगी और महिला की इज्जत मंहगे थे। लेकिन आज इन्सान की जिन्दगी को कायम रखने की सभी चीजें कमर-तोड़ मंहगी है। और सस्ती है इन्सान की जिन्दगी, महिला की इज्जत, विशेषकर हरिजनों और मुसलमानों की जिन्दगी सस्ती है और सस्ता है उनका हिफाजत का कानून तोड़ना।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** इस्तीफा देकर चले जाओ।

**श्री आर० एन० राकेश :** मैं कहता हूं मंहगाई रोको। डा० स्वामी कहते हैं कि मंहगाई रोको श्रीमती दंडवते कहती हैं कि मंहगाई रोको। मुकर्जी साहब कहते हैं कि मंहगाई रोको। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम रूपी बछिया की पूछ पकड़ लो, बैतरणी पार हो जाओगे। अब 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के नकाब को उठा कर हकीकत को प्रस्तुत करना जरूरी हो गया है। मैं सारे मुल्क के हालात को इलाहबाद के उदाहरण से पेश करना

चाहता हूं। इलाहाबाद में जो स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी का 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चल रहा था तो हर दफ्तर में कहा जाता था कि गांधी जी ने पांच कहा था और संजय गांधी ने भी पांच कहा है, \*\* अब 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला है। वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज हाउस से चला है और हर महकमे में और इलाहबाद और कलकत्ता में पहुंच गया है तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाउस में इस 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का क्या आलम है वह आप बेहतर जानते हैं, उस को बताने के लिए ज्यादा समय चाहिए लेकिन गांवों में, देश के अन्य भागों में और इलाहबाद में तो यही आलम है कि \*\*...(व्यवधान)...

अभी स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान की बात कही गई है हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बढ़ोतरी के लिए 1500 रु० में इन के नाम पर देश भर में दुकानें और मकान बन गये और जिस साल वह बने उसी साल ध्वस्त हो गये। 1500 रु० में कौन सी पक्की दूकान बन जायेगी, कौन सा पक्का मकान बन जाएगा? हरिजन और आदिवासियों के नाम पर, स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान के नाम पर भोजन पानी का जरूर इन्तजाम हो गया कुछ लोगों के लिए लेकिन हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है।

बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए सारे देश में ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है। कहा जा रहा है कि बेरोजगार को 25 हजार रुपया लोन दिया जायेगा जिस में 25 परसेंट की छूट होगी। अभी गाड़ी आगे बढ़ी नहीं, एम्पलायमेंट आफिस, इंडस्ट्री आफिस और बैंक वालों के बीच में तय हो गया कि दस



दस हजार तुम्हारे बीच में 15 हजार आवे-  
दक को मिलेगा। फिर 15 हजार में कौन-  
सी इंडस्ट्री तैयार हो जायगी कि इस योजना  
से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और मूल्य घटेंगे।

अब 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए मैं क्या  
कहूँ? मेरे गवाह तो आप के ही घर में हैं  
और आप के नेता हैं। उन्होंने लखनऊ में  
जा कर कह दिया है, राजीव गाँधी ने  
लखनऊ में कहा है— मां कहती है कि बहुत  
हो रहा है बेटा कहता है कि कुछ नहीं हो  
रहा है। लखनऊ में बयान आ गया। और  
कृष्ण ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत मैं नहीं सम-  
झता हूँ।

जब यह मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ी, सीमा से  
बाहर पानी चला गया तो प्रधान मंत्री का  
मन बहुत दुखी हुआ मंहगाई से और भ्रष्टा-  
चार से। फिर वह क्या कहती है कि सारी  
दुनिया में मंहगाई है, सारी दुनिया में भ्रष्टा-  
चार है।

देश के वहम को भी मिटाने के लिए  
हाल में उन्होंने सिन्धी समाज की एक सभा  
बुलायी। लेकिन सिन्धी समाज के लोग तो  
कम आए, सिन्धी इंटरनेशनल स्मगलर्स ज्यादा  
आए। हम पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर, इस सदन  
के अन्दर तस्करों के खिलाफ कानून बनेगा  
और प्रधान मंत्री तस्करों से मशविरा करेंगी  
तो मुल्क का भाग्य, इस का फ्यूचर क्या  
होगा? यह आप बेहतर समझ सकते हैं।

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार  
काले धन को इतनी तेजी से बढ़ा रही है कि  
चारों तरफ काला धन इतना व्यापक हो  
गया है कि लगता है कि यह सरकार काले

धन की ही झीलाद है। मैं दावे के साथ  
कहता हूँ कि काले धन से सफेद राजनीति  
नहीं होगी और जब तक सफेद राजनीति  
नहीं होगी तब तक मुल्क का बेहतर फ्यूचर  
नहीं बन सकता है।

चार साल के अंदर इस देश के अंदर से  
गरीबी को आप दूर नहीं कर पाये। हर  
बार आपका आश्वासन होता है आप  
कहते हैं कि मैं मंहगाई रोक रहा हूँ, मैं मंह-  
गाई रोक रहा हूँ, 80 में, 81 में, 82 में  
और 83 में आश्वासन दिया कि मंहगाई को  
रोक रहे हैं, जितनी बार आप रोकने की  
बात कहते हैं उतनी बार वह बढ़ जाती है।  
तो अब क्या रोकेंगे? अब तो आप के जाने  
का वर्ष और फिर लौटकर न आने का  
वर्ष है। इसलिए आप इस मंहगाई को रोक  
नहीं सकेंगे। 1981-84 का वर्ष बड़े पैमाने  
पर विदेशी कर्जों की वापसी का वर्ष है। जब  
जब विदेशी कर्जों की वापसी होगी तो मैं  
दावों के साथ कह सकता हूँ और आंकड़ों से  
साबित भी कर सकता हूँ बशर्ते कि आप  
टाइम दे सकें कि 1984 के वर्ष में आप इस  
मंहगाई को रोक नहीं पायेंगे। 84 परसेंट से  
160 परसेंट तक मंहगाई नहीं बढ़ेगी। यह  
मंहगाई घटने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन यह  
दोष आपका नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री जी से मुझे  
कोई शिकायत नहीं है, उनका दोष भी नहीं  
है, दोष तो इस देश का है और इस देश की  
ही बदकिस्मती रही है कि जब इन्दिरा जी  
प्रधान मंत्री की कुर्सी पर बैठती हैं तो मंह-  
गाई जम्प लगाती है। ऐसा लगता है  
कि इस मंहगाई और प्रधान मंत्री का कोई  
नजदीकी खानदानी रिश्ता है।

अब आप चूँकि मुझे टाइम नहीं दे रहे हैं  
इसलिए मजबूरन मैं इन शब्दों के साथ ही

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

अपना भाषण समाप्त करते हुए, नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत डा० ने जो रेजोल्यूशन मूव किया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और जो बयान वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिया उसको बेन-काब करते हुए उसका भरपूर विरोध करता हूँ।

**श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (भावुआ) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, मैं राकेश जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, स्वामी जी उनको सपोर्ट कर रहे थे। जहाँ तक मंहगाई की बात है, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जो मंहगाई बढ़ी है उसको उन्होंने इस पेपर में माना है। लेकिन राकेश जी और उधर बैठने वाले अन्य माननीय सदस्यों अपने भाषणों में राजनीति ले आए और राकेश जी इन्दिरा जी तक भी पहुँच गए। लेकिन उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि 1975-76 में इस देश का कौन प्राइम मिनिस्टर था—मिसेज गांधी ही थीं। इस देश के लोगों ने ही नहीं देश के बाहर भी लोगों ने उनकी तारीफ की थी और कहा था कि अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहिए तो मिसेज गांधी चाहिए। (व्यवधान) वेस्ट जर्मनी ने कहा था। (व्यवधान)

हम जो सेवा दल का प्रोग्राम चलाते हैं तो अपने वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। लेकिन आप जो कैम्प चलाते हैं वह किस लिए? जब यह देश आजाद हो गया है तो किससे लड़ना चाहते हैं? हम कलकत्ता में जो आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी का अधिवेशन करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि वेस्ट बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री ज्योति बसु ने कहा है कि हम उसमें पूरा सहयोग देंगे। हम वहाँ पर टिकट लेकर जाते हैं, फ्री नहीं जाते हैं।

यह जो मंहगाई बढ़ी है, मैं उसके आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन आपने इस देश की एकोनामी को जो चोट कर दिया था यह उसी का परिणाम है। (व्यवधान) रिजर्व बैंक का जो गोल्ड स्टॉक था उसको जनता सरकार ने समाप्त करके इस देश की सारी एकोनामी खत्म कर दी। आज हमारा देश पीछे जा रहा है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आप मानते हैं कि देश पीछे जा रहा है।

**श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** आप लोगों के पावर में आने के बाद से देश पीछे जा रहा है। सारा देश श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के साथ है। आज हम हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और किसानों के उत्थान की बात करते हैं। जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ था उस वक्त हमारे देश की जनसंख्या 35 करोड़ के लग-भग थी और उस वक्त एक सूई भी पैदा नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आज हमारे देश में हवाई जहाज बन रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग चल रहे हैं। यह सही है कि कहीं कहीं पर कुछ खराबियाँ हैं, उन खराबियों के बारे में हमें यहाँ पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए और उनको दुरुस्त करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर बात को राजनीतिक रूप नहीं देना चाहिए, राजनीतिक बातें उनको बाहर करनी चाहिए। हाउस के अन्दर उनको सही बातें करनी चाहिए, सही घटनाओं को सामने लाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम हमको पावरफुल बनाना चाहिए और सभी

आवश्यक वस्तुयें लोगों को समय से मिलनी चाहिए। दोहरे पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को एक जगह पर लाना चाहिए। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात करता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में 15-16 हजार दुकान थीं। उनको खत्म कर दिया गया सामान के वितरण का हमने सहकारिता वालों को दिया, लेकिन आज वहाँ यह स्थिति है कि कोई भी शक्कर लेने वाला वहाँ नहीं जाता है। मासस को इन्वाल्व करके, उनको मेम्बर बनाकर और उन्हीं के माध्यम से सामान को वितरण करवाना चाहिए, तभी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम सही हो सकता है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य श्री व्यास जी ने कहा कि बिचौलिए सारा मुनाफा खा जाते हैं, इस पर भी आपको अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। गांव में टमाटर 60-70 पैसे किलो बिकता है, लेकिन यहां 2-3 रु० किलो में मिलता है। हमें यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि उत्पादक को भी उसकी कीमत मिले और कंज्यूमर को सस्ते दामों पर सामान मिले। तब जाकर कंज्यूमर और किसान दोनों खुश होंगे। जैसे शिमला में सेब पैदा होता है, तो वहाँ एक रुपया किलो बिकता है, लेकिन यहां पर 5-6 रु० किलो बिकता है। हमें एक ऐसा सिस्टम बनाना चाहिए। उस में सभी लोगों को इन्वाल्व करके काम को करना चाहिए। हमें ऐसे स्टोर खोलने चाहिए, जहाँ लोगों को उचित मात्रा में सामान मिले।

एक बात मैं इन बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ये बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स लोग जानबूझ कर मिलों को सिक करते हैं और लोगों को परेशान करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका नेशनलाइजेशन करके

और गप्पे हाथ में लेकर उनको चलाना चाहिए। अब उनमें अधिक पूंजी लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यही बात रोडवेज के लागू होती है। प्राइवेट बस वालों को लाभ होता है और रोडवेज वालों को नुकसान होता है। क्योंकि प्राइवेट बस वाला आगे-आगे चलता है और रोडवेज बस वाला पीछे पीछे चलता है। जानबूझकर इस प्रकार घाटा दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की मिश्रित व्यवस्था में घाटा होता है और करप्शन पैदा होता है। इसके बारे में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार बजट में 5 करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट को 5 साल में बनाने का प्रावधान किया जाता है, लेकिन वह निर्धारित समय में पूरा नहीं होता है। 5 करोड़ की बिल्डिंग पर 25 करोड़ रु० खर्च होता है, फिर भी वह बिल्डिंग पूरी नहीं होती है। इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए। जितने भी कार्य हैं, सड़क बनाने का काम, तालाब बनाने का काम, ये सब अधूरे रह जाते हैं क्योंकि मंहगाई बढ़ जाती है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—जिस तरह से एमर्जेंसी के अन्दर जो बिचौलिए थे, बदमाश थे, स्मगलर्स थे, उन के खिलाफ सख्ती की गई थी, उसी तरह से—ग्राप बहुत होशियार आदमी हैं, उस कानून को देखिए और उन के खिलाफ सख्ती कीजिये, तब गाड़ी लाइन पर आ सकती है। कौन दो नम्बर का घन्था करता है, किस के पास ब्लैक-मनी है, सब को मालूम है। इस हाऊस में जो बैठे हैं उन को भी मालूम है, लेकिन ये बतलायेंगे नहीं कि कहां दो नम्बर का पैसा छिपा है। इसलिये अगर ऐसे लोगों पर सख्ती की जायगी तो यह मार्केट डाउन आ सकती है।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from an intelligent Finance Minister I did not expect a sketchy and a bald statement like the 3-page statement we got. We expected resolution of the problem which is there. He has agreed that the situation is alarming. He accepts that as compared to the last year or the year before prices have increased by 7.7 per cent. He has also agreed that inflation for the current year is 8.8 per cent. Earlier this year he had promised relief, and had promised hope, and he had promised that he would control the price line. But as far the consumer price index is concerned, it has increased by 10.4 per cent. So, the situation is alarming. It is particularly alarming because the Finance Minister has not come forward with any concrete suggestions.

By telepathy my colleagues have stolen my ideas as it were. I do not like to repeat them, but if I were to concretise the solution to the problem, then I would say that he has made three suggestions and these three suggestions do not constitute the resolutions of the problem because these three suggestions could be formulated by anybody. In the course of making suggestions and explaining how he wanted to solve the problem, he says that the reserve ration has been increased, but the Central Bank has so many methods to control credit supply in the country. It is not by magic wand that he can control prices through increase in the reserve ratio from 7 to 8 per cent. That is no solution. He hopes for an excellent khariff crop. There was already an excellent khariff crop and the consumer price index has increased and in that index most of the consumer goods belong to the agricultural sector. If there was a very good khariff crop, the price index should not have been increased by that much.

Then he says finally that the public distribution system will be improved. But there is no concrete suggestion. We say that the public distribution system will be

improved, but we must say how we shall improve the public distribution system.

The Finance Minister has spoken about all these three things. In my opinion this does not generate hope and I feel particularly alarmed since I studied the 3-page statement of the Finance Minister. Although I admit that he seems to be very much worried about it yet I feel that this should have been a comprehensive statement so that we could understand it clearly. It is not that we speak for the sake of speaking; we are genuinely interested in making suggestions or responding to the good suggestions that the Treasury Benches make.

I would invite the Finance Minister's attention to a very important component of this price-rise. From last year up to this moment, on three commodities alone—oil, milk and flour a housewife has to spend roughly Rs. 100 more than what she spent on these items last year. The hon. Minister is a brilliant student of Economics, he knows it better. If there is an average family of five members with an earning of Rs. 500/- p. m. it is below poverty line. After going through the statement of the Finance Minister, I just wanted to jot down a hint or two and I drafted a family budget for five member family with an income of Rs. 500/- per month. I could find for the first time in my life even a family living with an income of Rs. 500/- has been reduced to a family below the poverty line. That family does not meet the essential needs. If you give that family four chhatanks of flour, I calculated on that basis. Rice or wheat will cost Rs. 150 per month, pulses and vegetables Rs. 110/- per month, four kg. tin oil Rs. 80/- Rs. 60 for milk, tea and sugar Rs. 60/- for kerosene oil Rs. 40/. It makes a total of Rs. 500/-. The provisions I have made are the minimum. There cannot be any level below that. Below that is the starvation level—the line which you call poverty line. Economists must be knowing better.

That family has no provision for house rent, you cannot think of any



savings for construction of a house or the family owning a house throughout life. There is no provision for medical care there is no provision for education of children. I wish the Finance Minister to react to this situation because I am explaining very briefly the alarming dimensions of the situation.

The real point which he has missed in the statement is about deficit financing. He has not touched deficit financing at all. There are two things which cause price spiral. When there is abundance of cash and liquidity with people, it will generate price spiral. We call it inflation. What about the two most important things which are responsible for price spiral which you call inflation? Did the Finance Minister want to omit these two things intelligently or he had no time to mention? First is deficit financing. I think it is known to the hon. Members that we are printing currency notes without any backing, whatever it is. A very powerful dose of deficit financing is there. The Finance Minister should clear the position whether deficit financing has been done away with or whether we can dispense with deficit financing. Then there is another thing which is very important and which leads to inflation—wasteful public expenditure. My friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy referred to a dinner which was hosted somewhere in London which cost India about 8 lakhs of rupees. He has not calculated the expenses of the dinners and lunches which were hosted here. It must be running into crores of rupees. I would particularly invite the Ministers attention to ASIAD which cost us Rs. 1600 crores.

In response to the question to the Finance Minister on a different problem, he had quoted figures which I am giving—Rs. 1600 crores of rupees were spent on ASIAD. When Dr. Subramaniam Swamy refers to the dinner hosted in London, I had also learnt from him sometime before it cost us nearly Rs. 8 lakhs. Will any true patriot calculate figures as to what is being spent from that NAM to

this Conference that we are organising now, that is CHOGM. I mention this Rs. 1600 crores because, it is relevant to Jammu and Kashmir. There is a lot of scope for savings and investment. But when we indulge in wasteful expenditure, we only increase the prices because the prices would not increase if you invested the money for production. When you only spend money unproductively, prices will increase in the country. I would request the Finance Minister, when he rises to answer the points—if at all he is keeping note of the points we speak—to refer to the deficit financing and wasteful public expenditure. It is not without any reason that I referred to Asiad. I know sons and daughters of the Hon. Members and of the people should play games and they must play games. We must spend money, for games. I am interested in physical education. But we can't do thing, which our economy cannot sustain. My friend Mr. Namgyal had spoken without any disturbance because we were away and he spoke untruth and he has been trained to speak untruth in the Sadan to mislead public opinion. It is *Ghar Ka Bhedi Lanka Dhaye* style. But I challenge Mr. Namgyal that whatever he has said is not correct. I have got the figures, I will rebut him through the figures received through Finance Minister's reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I have quoted the figures of food supplied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir from Question No. 92 which was answered in this august House yesterday. The hon. Member knows the figure also (*Interruptions*.)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We do not get rations even on 1971-census basis. He does not know. Most of the time, he is in Delhi and getting money for speaking untruth. The point is, I made a statement here. I challenged the Ministry of Food and Supplies. I said, we got far less than whatever we deserved even on the basis of 1971-census. Our

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

demand is that we must get ration on the basis of 1981-census. Not only that. The rations that were sent to Jammu and Kashmir were often of rotten stuff and our people accepted the rotten stuff because of the popular government there. There was Sadiq government and Qasim government, you know, in both the governments, there was an increase in the subsidised price of rice by 10 paise and there was a hartal throughout the valley. It is during this government of the National Conference which has the popular support that people tolerated the rotten stuff of rice and wheat. Through you, I invite a delegation of 20-30 Members of Parliament to visit our State. You may select whatever Members you want.

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Why don't you discuss on the subject of price rise ?

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** I invite his attention and the attention of the Finance Minister. I will go back to Jammu and Kashmir for a minute. Before that, I will suggest 4 things for controlling the prices. I think, hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee knows it. He must slash deficit financing and stop wasteful public expenditure. He may not tell us and may not take us into confidence. He can go to the Prime Minister and tell us about the wasteful public expenditure that is taking place in the country. Crores of people are living below the poverty line and a family which has an income of less than Rs. 500 comes under it. Why don't you talk of all those people who have not even Rs. 100 a month ? You cannot have *tamasha* in the country when crores of people are living below the poverty line. The Finance Minister is bound to talk to the Prime Minister that the wasteful public expenditure should be controlled in this country. The things will not go unnoticed. Everybody sitting on the Treasury Benches will have to answer before the bar of the people. That day will come.

Thirdly, you take over wholesale trade

in foodgrains, consumer goods, like, sugar, kerosene oil, salt, etc.

Fourthly, you improve your public distribution system. Unless you improve your public distribution system, the things will not improve. Your statement says that you pray for 140 million tonnes of foodgrains i.e., a bumper crop. You are the Finance Minister of a great country. We are the greatest democracy in the world. You must concretise your proposals. You can't merely pray.

I will again talk about Jammu and Kashmir. My hon. friend, Mr. Namgyal, brings in Jammu and Kashmir every time and he speaks untruth. He had been made to speak untruth. I will confront him with the figure given by the Finance Minister. I had posed a question. They have set up very big units in the country; they have set up large-scale industries in the public sector. Jammu and Kashmir also deserve a share in that. You spent Rs. 1600 crores on the Asiad. That is a wasteful activity because, as compared to that, you do not invest in those sectors which could remove poverty in the country.

I would like to invite the attention of the entire House to one fact that the Government of India have invested Rs. 25,504.43 crores in the public sector industries so far. Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the country. It must have a share on the basis of population. The population of the State is very small. The Central Government does not take into account factors, like, mountainous terrain of our State. You take any factor into account. There is article 370. Some people say that it should be abrogated. I do not want to go into all that. But I want to say that we should get our deal. Now, out of Rs. 25,504.43 crores, the share of Jammu and Kashmir comes to 0.06 per cent. This is the figure given by the Finance Minister himself. I am mentioning this figure to state the lot of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We do not import any progress ; we import into the State

only inflation. Whatever commodity you sell for Rs. 4/- in Delhi, it is sold for Rs. 6/- in Srinagar. Our road was closed for 60 days, with intervals last year. When the road gets closed there is hoarding of essential commodities and the rise in prices takes place. It is all because of transportation difficulties. Our supply line passes through Punjab. There is the Punjab problem which poses a great problem to us also. So, we want an early solution of the Punjab problem in our own interest also. You do not understand our problems. You pamper and encourage members to speak untruth...(Interruptions).

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : It is my right to speak. I have been elected by the people. We have a right to know where all this huge amount of foodgrains supplied by the Central Government is going. I believe, you are smuggling it out across the line of actual control (Interruptions).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I conclude by reciting one couplet :

न खुदाई मिली न विमाले सनम  
न इधर के रहे न उधर के रहे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Janardhana Poojary will lay papers on the table.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बंबई उत्तर-मध्य) : इस बहस को खत्म हो लेने दीजिए। इसके बाद इसका निया जाए बीच में क्यों?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has got to go ahead. It is only a routine thing. Nothing very particular. I say that it is only for a few minutes.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : एक दो मिनट का सवाल नहीं है। यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He cannot lay this on the Table unless the amount given is less than Rs. 50 lakhs. He has not submitted a separate memorandum that it is less than Rs. 50 lakhs. He should first make a statement that the relief given is less than Rs. 50 lakhs. Is it less than Rs. 50 lakhs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He should give it in writing.

18.32 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

Contd.

## Notifications under Customs Act and Central Excise Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) Notification Nos. 309-Customs and 310-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessional rates of customs duties on components of motor cars.
- (ii) Notification No. 311/83-Customs and 312-/83-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Palm Stear in imported for the manufacture of soap, grease or fatty acids from basic customs duty in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* and auxi-



liary duty of customs leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—7069/83].

(2) A copy of Notification No. 277/83-Central Excise (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1983 making certain amendment to Notification No. 35/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 regarding reduction in the basic excise duty on aerated waters in bottles, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7070/83].

18.34 hrs.

# DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTER OF FINANCE ON PRICE SITUATION—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : First of all, I would like to express my gratefulness to the Hon. Members who have participated in the discussions and have made contributions.

15 Members have made their observations including the mover of the resolution who raised a discussion on the statement made by me.

I would like to make one point clear. I do not share the views of those Members who have expressed that the situation is alarming or panicky. At the same time, I do not say that everything is all right. The statement which I have placed before the Members of the House contains the facts and the objective assessment of the situation. I have not tried to hide anything nor have I tried to highlight that in the months of October and September, there has been an over-all decline of 0.3%. I have expressed my concern because the normal declining trend which was found in other years

from the mid-September, this year that declining trend is a little weak. But, at the same time, one need not come to the conclusion that the situation is alarming. Had it been alarming, I would have shared with the House that the situation is alarming because we had the experience of 21% annual rate of inflation. We had the experience in the backdrop of drought situation when we had to face an annual rate of inflation in the neighbourhood of more than 21% and that situation we had to inherit from you....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
You created that Government.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : But that was possible and you yourself have admitted.

18.36 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I have pointed out in the statement that from 21.4% it came down to 16.7%, then it came down to 2.4% and then went up to 6.2%. Surely, this year it is a little more compared to last year and naturally it is a matter of concern. But, at the same time, it is not unmanageable.

Then the question comes : what measures we are going to take to manage the situation and to control it. Already we have taken certain measures. If you just look at it from the demand side and also from the supply side, from the supply side we have already taken steps to ensure the availability of the goods in short supply by importing which is a short-term measure and at the same time by ensuring long-term measures by giving incentives to production. I have highlighted some of these aspects—reduction of fertiliser price. You just make a comparison. Please don't go by emotion. Please make a comparison between 1982-83 before the decision of reducing fertiliser price and after that. You have seen that the fertiliser offtake has increased and as a result, production is going to be increased. Similarly, the steps taken

to give remunerative prices to the growers are paying good dividends. Here I would like to ask particularly my good old friend, Dr. Swamy who dwelt in detail about the sugar policy of the Janata Party... Yes, it was no doubt a very good policy. But what was the consequence of that policy? The consequence of that policy was that the cane-growers had to burn their sugar cane crop in the fields. The consequence of that policy was that from 65 lakhs tonnes of production it came down to 39 lakhs tonnes. ... (*Interruptions*). This year also we had drought. When you are talking of 84 lakhs tonnes of production, in the drought year the production will be more than double of what you had in the drought year. It is not because of drought. It is because of the very fact that the growers did not get the price. What was the price? What was the minimum support price? What was the State-advised price? The minimum support price was Rs. 8.50 per quintal. The State-advised price varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12. To-day the State-advised price is Rs. 21....

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
You are very clever. But the fertiliser price was less, electricity charge was less and the price of petrol was also less, during Janata rule.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I was talking about the excellent policy. An excellent policy leading to a situation where the grower was compelled to burn his sugar cane crop. An excellent policy which is leading to a situation where the production is coming down from 65 lakhs tonnes to 39 lakhs tonnes. An excellent policy which is leading to a situation where the country which is a net exporter of sugar had to import sugar in two consecutive years. I am afraid that even the policy prescribed by an eminent and Harvard-trained economist, Dr. Swamy, is very difficult to accept, not to speak of talking about it. ... (*Interruptions*) Who prevented you to have a buffer

stock? Does it require much imagination? Does it require a good deal of knowledge in Economics? When you are having a production of 65 lakh tonnes, to set apart five or six lakh tonnes it does not need a very big imagination?

Sir, I mentioned only certain factors. If the hon. Members are interested, I can even give them the details. What are the items which are contributing? They are mainly the cereals which are contributing. If you look at the trend in the price of rice, you will find that the price of rice during the current financial year upto 29th October—this is the date with which we are concerned—has increased by 9.5%. Sugar, gur and khandsari have increased substantially. The rise in gur alone is 66.3%. Why has it happened? It has happened because of the fact that we could ensure the gur price for the growers that they get from millowners. You may complain that he goes by his own assessment of the situation and by his own experience. If he would not have got that price, he would not have gone the way they went during their regime and he would never have gone for production at all. There may be some areas. I am not disputing that. Definitely, this has not created a situation where he has come to the conclusion that he would not go for production. Had it been so, in three consecutive years, he would not have produced at this level. This itself testifies that we have been able to ensure that they are getting a good price and the mills are compelled to take the sugarcane so that there is no diversion to gur and khandsari. This is the reality. It is not very difficult for an economist like Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to understand it—I am not talking of others. If you want to score a debating point, by all means, have it. But, if you want to understand the economy, definitely, you understand this thing. It does not require an explanation from me. And you shall have to ensure that. You were talking of the figure of Rs. 3/-. I would like to see your calculation of the cost because I do

[Pranab Mukherjee]

not know whether you have taken into account the rate of return also. You would have taken that into account. We are now maintaining that 65% of the production is coming to be distributed through the public distribution system.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Look at the efficiency of Maharashtra in the crushing ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** You cannot accept that. You will have to take the national average.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** W.P. is putting the whole country down.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Again it would be theoretical. A surgeon who has mastered in theory would say that he could operate the patient according to the textbook. He operated the patient according to the rules in the textbook. But the patient died. He said 'what can I do ? Everything has been done by me according to what has been prescribed in the textbook. I had applied my mind. For God's sake don't apply your mind like that. As a theoretician, apply your mind as a practitioner and as a pragmatist. What is the reality? Economics is not like a physical science which deals with human being or which it deals with human behaviour. As far as the Law of Gravitation or as far as Third Law of Motion is concerned. However, economic laws are not as conformed as the laws in the Physical Science or in Chemistry. Therefore, here, you will have to apply your reality. And, from that point of view, you will have to see that option you have to keep with.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** You are subsidising U.P. with inefficiency.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I am not subsidising anybody with inefficiency including you. What I am suggesting is that we will have to maintain a situation where prices are maintained at a reasonable level. By the supply mechanism we

can do that. So, if I follow your policy, certainly, the price of sugar will go down no doubt. But, again, we will come to a situation where the growers will not go for more sugarcane and there will be no sugar left in the country. And whatever bufferstocks we have cannot be put in for an indefinite period. We shall have to go in for the import. And we have to strike a balance between the two.

Coming to edible oil, this is an item where if there is a fall in production, it will have a direct impact of the drought. You may ask what steps we have taken. We have taken steps, particularly, for the edible oil—the groundnut oil—in Gujarat and soyabean oil in Madhya Pradesh and other types of oilseeds. Mr. Mirdha is not here. We are not going to accept the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. In respect of the oilseeds the Finance Ministry which is otherwise conservative—if somebody asks for an increase of Rs. 2 the Finance Ministry says that you have an increase of Rs. 1—in case of oilseeds we went out of the way and increased the price much more than recommended by the APC.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I notice that the people who pressed me hard to introduce the subject for discussion and were so vehement about this discussion on price rise, I do not find a single face here. Next time I am going to see to it.....

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I did not press for it and I am here.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is why he is referring to you. But not a single person who was vociferous for this discussion is present. It is all gimmick.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** It is all politics.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not a question of politics. It is a question of making good use of this forum.

**SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :** I would like to suggest that discussion under Rule 193 should not be taken at the end.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We took it up right at the start. We have to make best use of the time. Duty is duty. We have to sit here and listen and not just speak and go away.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** Sir, when the prices rise the commodities disappear and when they stabilise the Members disappear.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Sir, even though one of the member of our party, Shri Bhim Singh's daughter is getting married today at Jaipur, I postponed my programme. So, you will appreciate. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** What I was trying to point out was that these are the commodities which have contributed to a considerable extent in the rate of inflation and they are largely affected on account of drought. You say that prices of some of the industrial commodities have increased. Tea prices have increased—though it is partly industrial and partly agricultural. Here you have to take a realistic view. You are taking credit that you maintained cement price at a particular level. What has been effect? There has been no expansion of the cement industry. Every year you had to import 2 million tonnes. Now, because of the present policy we will be reaching the target not only in financial outlay but also in physical terms. Cement production is picking up. Cement production is increasing. It has been said that you are increasing administered price. What is the option left? If you do not get the cost reflected in the price mechanism you will have to provide subsidy.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Petrol is there.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I am coming to that. Now, the basic rational to utilise the price mechanism suitably in order to ensure that cost get reflected and if the cost does not get reflected in the public sector you have to provide budgetary support. There is no escape. You can't keep it under carpet. Either you meet it budgetary support or get it reflected in the genuine cost. So, what is wrong in that mechanism?

You were talking of petroleum. What was your total production? It was only 11.8 million tonnes at the beginning of the Plan and we have already reached 21 million tonnes and we will surpass the Plan target at the end of 1985. It has been possible not because of any magic wand. It has been possible because we have been able to increase the investment more than twice in that sector and if you are to increase the investment by more than double then from where will you get money? From heaven! So, where would you get money from? You are saying that the Plan is in doldrum. By what standard? You yourself have told us not once, at least half a dozen times you have informed this House "Look at the performance of the Party, for the last 30 years the growth rate has been 3.5% from the First Plan till the beginning of the current Plan and this year the target we fixed—so far as the growth rate is concerned—is 5.2%. What has been the growth rate of our country? I need not remind the distinguished economist that even in 1982-83, as you would know, the growth rate is 2%. Three years' average growth rate is 5% and for the rest two years, if you want to have a target of 5.2% you don't require 8% or 8.5%—if you have 6% or 6.5% growth rate in 1983-84 and 1984-85, you will reach the target. He says that the Plan is in doldrum in financial terms.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Why don't you have a discussion?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** We will have a discussion. Surely I am not to remind the figure because just if he



[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

calculates the budget of the last four years, that is,

1980-81	—	14,832
1981-82	—	18,211
1982-83	—	21,356
1983-84	—	25,481

The hon. Member knows that I have already increased Rs. 500 crores so far as the current year Central Plan is concerned. The State have not been taken into account. The total expenditure is going to be more than Rs. 80,000 crores taking the States, Centre and Union Territories together. I am not including in guessing as to what would be the figure for the final year. But even if you expect a reasonable growth your plan is going to be much more than that of Rs. 97,500 crores which were envisaged in the Plan document. Even if you give some allowances for the inflation, you will find that you are reaching the figure if not 100% but to a considerable extent and you will ask what is the performance in actual terms? Sir, I would not like to take much of your time by reaching out the figures. But I would like to quote the figures of targets for various items. For foodgrains the target was 154 million tonnes. This year with the expected rabi crop, we are expecting to have 142 million tonnes and one year is still left. Now, do you expect that it will be short of that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
Yes, the way you are going.....

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, sugar production target was 7.6 million tonnes, that means 76 lakh tonnes. We have already reached 84 lakh tonnes. He says the Plan is in doldrum. I am talking of reaching the physical target so far as the Plan is concerned. The target for coal production was fixed at 165 million tonnes. According to the mid-term appraisal, it would be possible to reach the mark of 154 million tonnes. About petroleum product, I have already mentioned, that we will surpass the target. In regard

to Paper and Paper-board, the target was 1500 thousand tonnes and we are reaching that target.

Now, you mentioned about cement. The target for cement production was 34 to 34.5 million tonnes. We are reaching the figure of 34 to 35 million tonnes. It will be a little more, not less. Same is the position with the production of fertiliser both potash and nitrogenous and natural rubber. Now, coming to power generation, there is a short-fall and we wanted to create the capacity to the extent of 19,000 megawatts during the current plan period. As per the present available figures, it would be about 14,000 megawatts. So you will say that there is a slippage of about 5,000 megawatts. I would admit that. The capacity with which we started the current Plan is 28,490 megawatts and within five years you are adding 14,000 megawatts, 50% of the installed capacity. Is it a mean achievement? By what standards?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
We can do better.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Obviously, you can do better, and you did much better from 1977 to 1980 and that is why people thought that you should do no better for God's sake and they got rid of you.

When I say and when I read out these figures, I do not claim that everything is all right, we have to pay a heavy price. If you want to maintain the agricultural production at a certain level and provide incentives to the growers, you must ensure that they get remunerative price. We have increased wheat prices to the extent of 30% during the last four years. That is why, we did not have much difficulty despite the severe drought. What was the shortfall in the production in the drought which was there when you were in power, and drought which we had, and how we have been able to reduce the shortage? It is because that growers are confident that they will get, if not the expected prices, at least the price, with

which they can carry on. Even I can go with the hon. Member, Shri Rakesh that the farmer is not getting the expected price. But it is not the situation, where he will go back and he will not produce. We have increased the prices of wheat to the extent of 30%, and at the same time we have taken care of the weaker sections of the community. I will admit that I have not been able to protect the interests of the unorganised sector, but one hon. Member mentioned about the difficulties of the organised sector. What is the complaint from the organised sector? In the public sector, the wage increase in the last decade is four times. And even if you take into account the consumer price index, in the last decade, it is two and a half times. And still, we go on demanding more liberalised dearness allowance formula, neutralisation at higher point, and if the Government does not agree, you say that they will go on strike. 192 crores of rupees on coal wages agreement alone, and you will describe that this Government is anti-workers.

Come to the lowest paid Central Government employees. I have got the figures with them... (Interruptions) Salary of the low paid Central Government employees on 1-1-1980 was Rs. 332.90; on 1-7-1983 it was Rs. 531.9; increase is 59.78% in three years, and the increase in the consumer price index—I am not talking of the wholesale price index—during this period is 45.8%, and increase in real terms is 9.6%. But I have not been able to protect the entire unorganised sector... (Interruptions). But you forget totally that a vulnerable section of the society has been protected. Public sector employees have been protected, low paid Government employees have been protected, and they have been insulated from the impact of the rising prices. That is the limited point I am trying to make out.

So far as the farmers are concerned, if not full, to a considerable extent, we have been able to give them the price with which they can manage.

For the other unorganised sector, we ought to improve the public distribution system. There are no two opinions. All of you have suggested that this institution is to be strengthened, but it is to be strengthened by the State Governments in cooperation with the Centre. We want to strengthen it, we want to bring more and more commodities within the public distribution system, but at the same time, you shall have to keep in mind... (Interruptions). I am not taking of Jammu and Kashmir which does not produce anything because of its geographical conditions, but I am talking of a State where the food production, both rice and wheat is of substantial quantity. If the State Government does not take any decision to procure foodgrains, and then claim that everything should be given from the Central pool, how can that be? I am not mentioning any particular State, but it has been our experience, because procurement after all is not a very popular job. Taxation, procurement, levy, these things are not popular things. Therefore, these unpopular things ought to be done by somebody and somebody else will have to provide them the material. It is not possible. If every State does not go for a procurement in a big way, why the entire job should be left to two or three States? A complaint has been made why the rice quota has been reduced so far as Kerala is concerned? It is because of the obvious reasons. It is because the rice production went down by 6 to 7 million tonne. We tried to import and a little bit import we could do and with the stock available whatever was possible, we have been able to maintain it. But I do not admit that I have not been able to maintain it to the fullest extent possible.

19 hrs.

One more suggestion has come and there very often figures are quoted. I don't know exactly what has been the expenditure on Asiad. Why don't you put a question straightway. You say it is Rs. 1500 crores, Rs. 1600 or Rs. 1700 crores.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

did not a question, but he does not give the total picture. He only gives for the Ministry.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Say, from where are you getting these figures ? I reached to it even when I replied to be debate and I would like to get the confirmation from the Hon. Members to let me know the source on the basis of which they have been saying Rs. 1600 or Rs. 1700 crores. Dr. Swamy you have spoken it is Rs. 1600 crores and Mr. Chitta Basu has said it is Rs. 1700. Which is the source, please let me know.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Source is the newspapers.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Forget about newspapers, you are Members of Parliament. Money has been spent in Delhi for the Asiad. Money has not been spent from the heavens. So, money has been spent by some agency either the DDA, NDMC or the Delhi administration. If you add all the developmental budget of these organisations, what is the figure you get ? Give me that figure. It is to my advantage that no body is going to give anything in writing. If I would have said, immediately you would have jumped and brought half a dozen charges against me. But you calculate all the developmental budget of that particular year of all the agencies who are supposed to spend on it.

Yes, one may take the view that whatever money has been spent on Asiad is a wasteful expenditure. I may take the view it is not a wasteful expenditure. And I want to point out that it has not been done with that much amount.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What amount is there ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I think I myself have given the figure thrice. It is not readily available because I thought that Asiad debate has been completed.

Secondly, you are talking of the non-developmental expenditure. I gave the figure. The Hon. Member from Kashmir was not present there at that time. I said 72.6 per cent of our total non-plan revenue expenditure are on three accounts—defence, interest payments and subsidies. I leave it to you. You suggest to me if I should reduce the expenditure on subsidies. But all of you have suggested I have more on subsidy.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Leaving these sector apart, do you say there is no wasteful expenditure ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Have patience to listen to me. I am giving you the figures not for one year, but for four years. In 1980-81 it was Rs. 11,213 crores as total non-plan expenditure of the Centre. Defence—Rs. 3,867 ; interest payment—Rs. 2,695 ; Subsidies—Rs. 1,577. In terms of percentage, it is Rs. 72.6 In 1981-82, it was Rs. 13,354 ; Rs. 4,652, Rs. 3,269 and 1,846. In terms of percentage it is 73.1. Similarly, in 1982-83, it is 72.9% on these three accounts only. Therefore, you have option from that—28% or 27% or 25% of the total non-plan expenditure. And there too I mentioned that sometimes all non-plan expenditure is not non-developmental expenditure. The assets which you create in one-plan—for instance one Hospital that you create in one Plan—in that year that expenditure is part of the plan expenditure. But for the maintenance of it in the Second Plan, it is non-plan expenditure. Therefore, all non-plan expenditure essentially is not a non developmental expenditure. But there are certain areas where we are trying to reduce. In fact, we have reduced to a considerable extent the non-developmental expenditure. If the scope is there, I would definitely try to do so.

The question of deficit financing has also been raised. I personally do not like to have deficit financing to a considerable extent ; but in a developing economy like ours, when I am to mop up the resources for huge developmental outlay. You shall have to keep in mind that we don't have



to fight only on one front. During the current Plan period, I had to take care of Rs. 1743 crores of overdrafts of State Governments. And still there are some overdrafts.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
Most of them are inefficient Congress (I) Governments.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** One of them is the most well managed Government, according to you, of a non-Congress (I) party. At least a few of them. Now even your Government is running for overdrafts.

So, I am trying to do so ; but at the same time, you shall have to keep in mind that there is some difficulty. I can take strong measures, if you just tell me that you want me to do it. I can take them there are no two opinions on it. But none of you will come to my rescue. All of you will say that the Centre is bulldozing. My point is : I don't mind even deficit financing, if a sizeable amount of that money is spent for development, and not for mere populism. That is what I mentioned, *viz.* that even within the constraints I find that one State can spend Rs. 33/- out of every Rs. 100/- of revenue and capital expenditure on development, while another State can spend only Rs. 17/-. And the State which will spend Rs. 17/- will cry that its development is not taking place. I say that you cannot have both at the same time.

So, my limited point is that we have not sacrificed the *lan* ; we have maintained the developmental tempo. We have been able to keep the rate of inflation within manageable limits ; and at the same time, we have kept a constant watch so that it does not go beyond point.

A point about consumer price index has been raised. I have replied to that ; in my own statement, I have said that the latest figure I have, has crossed two digits. It is 10.4%. What I expected was, if the normal pattern would have followed in

the current year, perhaps the situation would have been easier. But when the situation is not easier, we shall have to take some more straight measures. I have identified certain measures both on the demand side; and the supply side. Recently I have taken a policy decision. Somebody has expressed concern whether it will just create a situation where the genuine productive sectors will not get credit. That is not the point. If you look at the growth of liquidity in the banking sector in the first six months, it was about Rs. 900 crores more than what was anticipated. So, with the latest decision of impounding 10% incremental time deposits, I do hope it will be possible to mop up the excess liquidity from that system. But at the same time, industrial activities are expected to pick up, and they have actually started picking up. Drought did not have effect only on primary and agricultural commodities. As I mentioned on earlier occasions, there major industrialized States depend totally on the hydel source of electricity. When there is no adequate rain, it does affect not only our agricultural production. It affects electricity generation also, and in that process, it creates a problem for manufacturing activities. So, it has had wide effect and the impact was felt, *viz.* delay. As result we found that it is creating this problem.

One hon. Member raised the question of money supply. As I mentioned, upto October last time—I am talking in percentage terms—it was 8.2% in 1982-83; and this year it is a little more *viz.* 9.7%. But we shall have to take the responsibility. Mr. Mirdha is not here. In respect of coarse grains, coarse grains prices were crashing and we were giving encouragement you produce bajra, you produce maize and you produce other types of coarse grains; and if the prices collapse, naturally, next time, he will not produce. So, you cannot take advantage of it in order to get relected in your index. We shall have to ask certain organisations to step in, intervene and ensure that the prices do not collapse.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
Why did you call back your loan from the public sector ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** What you say is not correct. I am really surprised what made you worry about increase in the gold prices. I did not know that gold is an item of common man.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** You made a campaign issue, so, I said, you had to answer it.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** We will make a campaign issue. Why I am telling you this is every time international gold price is cheaper than our domestic price; and the reasons are known to you that firstly our mines are deepest mines; secondly, the quality of the gold bearing ores is of inferior quality. Our cost of mining is more; that is why our gold is costlier. It is known universally.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** If you permit me, for the benefit of your ignorant colleagues, please tell us whether gold stocks were depleted during the Janata Party.

**SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :** We did not know about it at that time.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Did the gold stock go up or go down ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Since you did the gold auction, I had to place the report. That is the reason why it has happened.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Did the gold stock in the Reserve Bank go up or go down during Janata Party rule ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Precisely because of that you distorted gold Policy and we told that this was the political venture; our gold stock was so insignificant that neither you could make up your budgetary deficit nor could you control the situation arising out of the smuggling into the country.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Did the gold stock during the Janata Party go up or down ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Every year it will increase because of the policy. So, every Finance Minister can take credit during his period that gold stock has increased; it is nothing particular because we purchased gold; we did not allow others. The entire gold which is being mined in this country is being purchased by the government. So, nothing unusual.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** It means it had increased.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** That is nothing unusual.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Please tell your colleagues.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** There is nothing to tell our colleagues. I think most of the points raised by the hon. members have been covered; and as I mentioned or rather started my observation that definitely the situation requires a careful handling, the situation requires a strong action, but, at the same time, it is not alarming and we should not inject an alarm in the system and get people scared that it is unmanageable; it is not within control. The situation is well under control and it would be for us to manage it and to ensure that we are in a position to keep it within the manageable limit.

19.12 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 127 of the Rules of

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Punjab Disturbed Areas Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1983."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1983."

- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1983."

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet on 1st December, 1983 ; at 11 A.M.

19.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 1, 1983/Agrahayana 10, 1905 (Saka)*

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