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Tuesday, March 22, 1983
Chaitra 1, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 22, 1983/Chaitra 1, 1905
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Namaskar.

MR. SPEAKER: Namaskar.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, it is surprising that there is no quorum. It is the duty of the Government to see that there is quorum. Five minutes have already been wasted.

पाँच मिनट खराब हो गए हैं क्वेश्चन
अदर के।

It is Government's responsibility. It is not Private Members' day. It is official business.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही सोच रहा हूँ। पहली बात तो मुझे मार्शल की उंगली की बहुत फिक्र रहती है कि अगर घंटी दबाते दबाते उसकी उंगली को कुछ हो गया तो कौन जिम्मेदार होगा। बाकी पूरे हाउस की जिम्मेदारी है कि समय से काम हो।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They maintain neither decorum nor quorum.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, let us divide. I assure you that we

89 LS—1

2

will maintain quorum let them maintain decorum.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Our reply is that we will maintain quorum with decorum.

Grab bucket unloader at Cochin Port

*328. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Grab Bucket unloader is to be used at the Cochin Port to unload from the ships to the shore imported rock phosphate and sulphur;

(b) if so, whether there will be a spillage of about 1 per cent of quantities of rock phosphate and sulphur transferred from ship to the shore causing pollution nuisance to the naval base as well as surrounding population; and

(c) if so, whether a more sophisticated and spillage-free equipment will be used for unloading to avoid spillage resulting in pollution as well as recurring losses?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is like that of an insurance form—yes, no, yes, no. It is strange. I don't think he has looked into the problem.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहीं वह थोड़ी अंग्रेजी जानने वाली बात तो नहीं हो रही है—यस सर, नों सर।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, In the reply that is given by the hon. Minister he has admitted the first part of the question 'Yes, Sir' and later on he says that there has been no spillage at all and as a result of that there is no pollution. That seems to be his contention. Firstly, I would like to inform the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that if he personally visits that spot where the unloading operations are taking place at Cochin Port he will be able to see for himself what is happening. Sir, if you permit me at some other stage I would be prepared to lay on the Table of the House photographs of unloading operations—unfortunately I am to lay so many things. Those photographs indicate how much sulphur and phosphate is actually spilled away, to how many kilometers they travel and what is the harm done to the fish there and if he takes cognizance of that he will find the reply he has given is though not wrong, I do not blame him because he has not visited that place

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only three days ago I have been to Cochin. I can produce my air ticket and lay it on the Table of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: How are you interested in Cochin?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because India belongs to me. Sir, only to correct his reply I would like to ask him some supplementaries. Firstly, can he give us the details as to what is the total quantity of rock phosphate as well as sulphur that is unloaded in each operation and if he gives that figure and also tells us what is the nature of the type of bucket that is used for unloading purposes, whether there are any openings or slits on that entire equipment, so that you will find some quantity will always fly out and if these details are given by him to me in this House then I will be able to ask further supplementaries to find out whether the reply given earlier is correct or not.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as to the exact quantity of sulphur and phosphate I do not have the figures here but I will try to get it from my Secretary.... (Interruptions) I am entitled to get it. Sir, in one ship-load we get 40,000 tonnes.... When in operation it takes seven tonnes per operation. Now, the main thrust of his question—if I understand him correctly—is that there is danger of spillage and therefore pollution whether to fish or human beings like my hon. friend. Therefore I was myself concerned with this pollution aspect and spillage aspect. I called both the parties who had given tenders for two types of loaders, the screw type which is produced by a Swedish company and the bucket type and grab type roller. I saw the film show by them about the existing spillage and the pollution that it causes. Therefore, I went into the entire question and tried to see whether there is any improvement in the grab type loader. The improvement that has been brought about, which we are adding to grab type, is nearly fool-proof in the sense that there is no spillage, that there is interlocking; unless interlocking takes place the grab will not lift and the lips will be overlapping. Therefore they seal the thing completely. The bucket is totally covered. The danger of spillage is when it discharges in the hopper. Now the hopper is also closed, with ducts which will suck in the surplus dust and again refill it in the filter bag. So with this arrangement now we are satisfied. The people who are going to supply us also guaranteed through their Principals that the spillage will be hardly .0005 per cent. It is negligible. Therefore there is no danger now of any spillage. Spillage is important from pollution point of view when sulphur is to be mainly unloaded. Therefore there is no danger. We are satisfied that considering the entire economics of both these types, the grab type is better. It is economical. It saves energy, foreign exchange and everything because the indigenous content is much more. The screw type is an imported one. It has entirely to be imported. It has not been tried anywhere in the world except in Edinborough where unfortunately an explosion took place because in the screw type there is a friction danger.

Therefore we did not want that. This is the whole story. I have satisfied myself totally by calling both the parties. I hope our hon. friend will be satisfied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

I am still more unsatisfied. There are lot of contradictions in the reply of the hon. Minister. He has not gone and seen the operation actually but he has seen the film. Even by seeing the film he might have been able to notice that through various lids and openings lot of material actually spills out. He has slightly modified his earlier reply but while modifying he has created further contradictions. In the question I have raised the point whether there is large spillage of over one per cent. Just now, while replying to my earlier question he said, the spillage is very small, instead of one per cent, it is .0005 per cent. (*Interruptions*) I said .0005 per cent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is three zeros.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

I have repeated the zero three times; how many times do you want me to repeat the zero?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Till you become zero.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

That is impossible; even in the zero hour I will not become a zero! Next he says, there is no spillage. Let him check up the facts by actually visiting the place; he has only seen those films.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been in charge of films.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Only in colour!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Which is the colour of the film, Sir?

Now, he has slightly modified his reply and said that .0005 per cent spillage is there. But if he visits the spot and sees the unloading operation, he will find that

the spillage is much higher than what he is informing the House here. Now, he has said that he has actually seen the entire equipment and that no spilling of rock-phosphate and other things are there. That is also incorrect.

My second question is: Is it a fact that even on the basis of this .0005 per cent spillage which you have admitted in this House there are areas round about that unloading region where the fishes are killed and air is polluted? You don't give the information to me but here the hon. Members from Kerala belonging to the ruling party who represent that area will be able to confirm this information as to whether the fishes are killed in the area as a result of pollution caused by the spillage and also air pollution is there. If that is so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has come across some alternate type of the technology of equipment which is completely free from spillage? If it is so, will he at least give assurance to the House that he will be prepared to review the type of the equipment utilised in unloading from the ships so that the fishes are safe, human beings are safe and the air pollution is avoided?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As I said, the film that we saw and what my colleague is referring to, is the old Grab type loader. I agree that in the existing old Grab type loader spillage is there. If he goes to the spot, he will see the old Grab type loader. There is spillage and it is precisely to correct this that we have gone in for the new Grab type loader which I have described to him, which was seen by our Engineers in Hamburg. It is working there all right and they have seen them and saw that there was no spillage. Therefore, we are satisfied with this new type of loader which is yet to be installed. Even now if we both go there, we will not see either the Swedish screw type equipment or the new grab type equipment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The question is about the existing grab type.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are not talking about the existing equipment. This is the question regarding the new

type of equipment. The question relates to the new grab type loader. Now, this is the new grab type loader of which I am talking and it has not been installed. How can we talk of the existing loader that is already going on there?

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking about the equipment which is going to be installed there.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The question that was asked is not about the future equipment that will be brought. It is about what is happening there at present.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg your pardon that you please see the first sentence of your question. It says like this:

"(a) whether it is a fact that Grab Bucket unloader is to be used....?" This is what we have not yet ordered. That is why I said all this about the one which has to come and which is yet to be used there and it is the latest grab type.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Now, that substantiate the contention that there is a great pollution in that area because this Grab Bucket is yet to come there. The existing things do contribute to the pollution of this area. Now, my question is: what are the facilities provided in the Cochin Port to unload these sulphur and rock phosphate chemicals to the factory? At present, this area is highly contaminated. If you kindly go through the report of the pollution Board, you will be convinced that Cochin area is the most highly polluted area in the whole of India. Having answered the questions as 'Yes, Sir', 'No, Sir', and 'Does not arise', where do we stand? He says that the Grab Bucket has yet to be installed. In that case, the existing one must be contributing to this. What is the real answer to this question?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For the new Coach plant which is being set up under FACH, the question of unloading and

having this unloader came up. Uptil now, we have been getting is straightway unloaded from the ship at the Cochin Port I agree that pollution hazard is there in the existing system, because the present Grab loaders do not have the spillage-proof arrangement. That is why we had asked for tenders. Two tenders were received; one was from the Swedish Company for the screw type....

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

Next question.

Licensed capacity for Erythromycin

*330, SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) licensed capacity for Erythromycin or its intermediates which could be converted to saleable drug forms;

(b) installed capacity for manufacture of Erythromycin from basic fermentation stage, with names and locations of Manufacturers;

(c) how much of the installed capacity from the basic stages of fermentation is being utilised; how much of it is in public sector;

(d) the consumption of Erythromycin or its salts as drugs during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April—December) in the country;

(e) was any import of Erythromycin thiocyanate allowed by Government to any private sector company or public sector company;

(f) if so, particulars of the companies; and

(g) do any of these companies have the know-how for manufacture of Erythromycin from basic fermentation if so, the reasons for permitting the import of Erythromycin or its intermediates?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). The licensed capacity for Erythromycin and its Esters, stage of manufacture approved, location and production in the organised sector during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April-December) are given in the annexure. To the extent available the installed capacities in the organised sector and imports of Erythromycin are also indicated. No licence has been issued for any intermediate separately.

(e) to (g). In the Organised Sector, M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals have repor-

ted that they have imported 2195 kgs. in 1980-81, 10226 kgs. in 1981-82 of Erythromycin Thiocyanate. Import figures for 1982-83 are not available. This company claimed to have technology for basic manufacture of Erythromycin in the application for grant of Industrial Licence for substantial expansion.

Erythromycin and its esters have been canalised under the Import Policy of 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. The import of Erythromycin Thiocyanate is allowed under Appendix 5 of the Import Policy of these years. Under this, actual users are entitled to its import on the basis of past consumption.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Licensed Capacity	Installed Capacity (as reported by the company)	Location	Stage of manufacture approved	Production (in Tonnes)	
						1981-82 (April-December)	1982-83 (April-December)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Private Sector							
1.	M/s. Themis Pharmaceutical (now Gujarat Themis Biosyn Ltd.)	40 TPA	36 TPA (as per REC application)	Vapi	Basic	10.68	10.03
2.	M/s. Alembic Chemicals Works Co. Ltd.	12 TPA	15 TPA	Baroda	Basic	17.24	10.94
3.	M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals	6 TPA	2 TPA	Calcutta	Basic	Nil	Nil
Public Sector							
1.	I.D.P.L.	36 TPA	36 TPA	Rishikesh	Basic	3.3	Nil
					1981-82	1982-83 (April-December)	
Total production in organised sector				31.22		20.97	
Total Imports				0.29		0.89	

SHRI T. S. NEGI: Sir, we have been making all manner after complicated antibiotics and drugs in the country after we started penicillin in 1950. I would like to know when we entered into an agreement for manufacture of erythromycin and with whom and on what terms. Was it that we will keep on importing intermediates for ever or were we to start manufacture of the drug in the country for which we have such a strong base? I would like to know for instance whether any of the Indian companies or drug manufacturer's Association had approached the Government in this matter or not, and what were the terms and conditions entered in to and whether these have been observed fully, and if not, why not and for whose benefit..... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The position about erythromycin is that it is an important antibiotic drug and in this country approximately today 35-40 tonnes are being produced, although the estimated requirement would be about 50 tonnes by 1984-85. Now we had allowed the Alembic the leader in this to produce from the basic stage of its manufacture. They have the approval to produce upto 30 tonnes, although they have not gone in for that much capacity. Another company, third leader in this country, the IDPL was given a licence in 1977 to produce 36 tonnes. Then Themis was another company which was originally producing four tonnes from intermediate known as Tioc. That intermediate they were importing and making Erythromycin. They were importing from outside. I don't know from which principal....

SHRI T. S. NEGI: Are you willing to disclose from which country they were importing?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Original Source may be the U. S. In 1981 they were given a licence and allowed to produce 30 tonnes. First they were given a letter of intent for 12 tonnes to go from the basic, but they did not. Then in 1978, the previous regime reserved Erythromycin entirely for the public sector. So, no private sector was allowed licence for expansion.

When our Government came in 1980, we again de-reserved and allowed the private sector to go in for its production. We allowed Themis and gave them a licence for production of 30 tonnes. But till today, although they have formed a new company—Gujarat Themis—they have not gone in for production. They have set up three fermenters, but according to us even till today they have not gone in for the basic, which was the condition for their expansion licence of 12 tonnes. They are still importing intermediate and producing whatever they are. It is illegal and it cannot be done.

Then there are some small-scale industries in this country who are all importing intermediate Tioc and producing and marketing it through another big company known as Abbott. Now, this is the position today. If we want to encourage public sector—IDPL—to produce or even the private sector—Themis—to go from basic, we will have to take some steps to see that import of Tioc is not misused.

SHRI T. S. NEGI: Sir, I would like to know whether we are in a position to manufacture Erythromycin in the country? And if so, why is it not being done? What is the total source value of import for Erythromycin intermediate and who are the beneficiaries? I would also like to know whether even these are being imported from most competitive sources on the basis of global tenders or this is also a family affair like the Kuo Oil?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Today in the country about 16 tonnes of intermediate Tioc is getting imported. Because consumption is one to one, equivalent Erythromycin is being produced. As I have already said this is being done mainly in the small-scale sector and some portion also by these Themis people who are importing the Tioc. Therefore, the policy should be to encourage production from basic. IDPL has today an idle capacity because their cost becomes higher and they cannot compete with the imported converted. Erythromycin from Tioc, which is much cheaper and, therefore, they are trying to infiltrate into our market.

DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that the IDPL and other indigenous companies are not able to compete within the design parameter of the imported Erythromycin basic raw material and that it is causing a loss to them. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the design parameter for production of basic raw material for Erythromycin, which is a key drug for our country, is helped by the Indian Medicine and Scientific Research and the design parameter which is available to produce these things. Why is he not restricting the import of it and allowing the basic raw material produced in our country to be used for it? In this way, they are discouraging the scientists who are associated with the Indian medicine and scientific research.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no deficiency in design parameter and we are willing to take full advantage of our scientists and research men and even encourage them. As far as IDPL are concerned I entirely agree with my hon. friend and also earlier hon. member that import of intermediate is the main constraint; That has to be taken care of if indigenous production from basic stage is to be encouraged. That is our objective.

Derecognition of Political Parties receiving less than one-sixth votes

+

*332. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI K. MALANNA:

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

(a) whether Government have received suggestion for derecognising the parties not securing one sixth of the total votes polled; and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM

NABI AZAND): (a) and (b). Though the suggestion has not been sent to Government, Government is aware of the suggestion. The implementation of the suggestion would require an amendment of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, which *inter alia* provides for the recognition of political parties. The Election Commission which is solely concerned with the administration of this Order has stated that it is examining the matter and that it proposes to discuss the matter with the recognised political parties in due course.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता था, जो मान्यता प्रदान करने के संबंध में है। 1968 में भी संशोधन हुआ था। उसके बाद आज की परिस्थिति में, रोज छोटे-छोटे राजनीतिक दल बन रहे हैं। रोज एक दल का गठन होता है और चुनाव मतदान में जाते हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो कुल मतदान के छोटे हिस्से से कम मत प्राप्त कर सके हैं, वैसे राजनीतिक दलों की मान्यता समाप्त कर दी जाए—इसमें सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है? वैसे सरकार का कहना ठीक है कि समय आने पर मान्यता प्राप्त राजनैतिक दलों से इस विषय में विचार विमर्श करेगी? लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने ऐसे राजनीतिक दल हैं, जो कुल मतदान के छोटे हिस्से से भी कम मत प्राप्त किए हैं और क्या वे राजनीतिक दलों की सूची में हैं और क्या सरकार उस पर कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल): अध्यक्ष महोदय जिसे सर्जेशन का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, यह सर्जेशन वाइस प्रेजिडेंट ने, 9 फरवरी, 1983 को पहली दफा किया था। यह सर्जेशन इलैक्शन

कमीशन के विचाराधीन है। यह आपको मालूम है कि एलाटमेंट आफ सिम्बल्स, रिक्रिगनीशन आफ पार्टीज, डि-रिक्रिगनीशन आफ पार्टीज यह इलैक्शन कमीशन करता है। आपने देखा होगा कि हमने अपने जवाब में कहा है :

"The Election Commission has said that it is examining the matter and that it proposes to discuss the matter with the recognised political parties in due course."

यह सुझाव आया है। इसको देखा जा रहा है और देखने के बाद जो मत बनेगा फिर पालिटिकल पार्टीज से बात करने के बाद कोई निर्णय लिया जा सकता है।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इलैक्शन कमीशन और राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं की बैठक कब तक होगी ? इलैक्शन कमीशन के साथ उन की वार्ता कब तक होगी तथा इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय हो जायगा ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : अभी तो इलेक्शन कमीशन ही कहा रहा है कि वह एक्जामिन कर रहा है कि यह बात मानने के लायक है या नहीं है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I would like to know from the Government whether they have taken the stand that this is the Election Commission's business and perhaps it is. Would the Government consider, apart from the Political Parties obtaining less than 1/6th of the votes, banning altogether the so-called independent candidates?

MR. SPEAKER: So-called independent candidates !

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You are talking of 1/6th of a Party's votes. What about the independent candidates who are springing up like mushrooms in this

country by bringing on amendment at least to that effect?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : यह सारा मामला इलैक्टोरल रिफार्म का है और विचाराधीन है।

श्री बीजू पटनायक : यह अलग बात है। हमारे यहां मल्टी पार्टी सिस्टम है, इस लिये इसमें इण्डिपेन्डेन्स का क्या स्टेटस है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : आप की यह सजेसन नोट कर ली गई है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—इलेक्शन कमीशन क्या करेगा या नहीं करेगा, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन अभी जितनी ऐसी तथाकथित राष्ट्रीय पार्टियां हैं जो राष्ट्रीय पार्टियां नहीं हैं लेकिन सारी सुविधायें राष्ट्रीय पार्टी की उन को मिल रही हैं...

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : यह सवाल तो इस से पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्यों पैदा नहीं होता है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : सवाल तो सिर्फ यह है—एक सजेसन आई है कि जो पोलिटिकल रिकग्नाइज्ड पार्टीज 1/6 से कम वोट लेती हैं उन को डि-रिकग्नाइज कर दिया जाय। जो सवाल आप पूछ रहे हैं उस का इससे संबंध नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यह उसी का पूरक प्रश्न है—कितनी मान्यता प्राप्त पार्टियों हैं जो मान्यता प्राप्त पार्टियों के लायक नहीं हैं लेकिन उन को सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from the fact that the question is based on the de-recognition of political

Parties, which do not get one-sixth of the total votes polled, is there any thinking of bringing about—because you are promising these electoral reforms—a law to curb the formation of and mushroom growth of regional as well as parochial parties which are ganging up today to endanger the integrity and sovereignty of this country? Such political Parties are against the national interests and the integrity and sovereignty of the country.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KASUHAL: It does not pertain to this question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You said, electoral reforms. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is not part of this question. He says that has to be put as a separate question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is an important question, and I agree that the Election Commission is thinking over the matter. As political Parties, we should also give a serious thought to it. There is a misconception that the multiplicity of Parties is creating problems. But the existence of multiplicity of Parties represents the contradictions in our social system.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: But if in the name of reducing the number of parties you want to de-recognise the existing parties it is the duty of the Government also and the ruling party, that they should give an assurance to the effect, that the existing de-recognised parties, would be recognised first.

MR. SPEAKER: The Election Commission is an independent body. It is a statutory body. That is a separate and independent body.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are entitled to our opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have it. Nobody debars you from having your opinion.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: This matter relates to the improvement in the Representation of the People Act and other things. May I know the progress that has been made in the matter of framing a new comprehensive law relating to the Representation of the People Act?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : केबिनेट की एक सब कमेटी ने कई बैठकें की हैं और लगातार बातें हो रही हैं ।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : यह तो आप कई बार कह चुके हैं । पिछले सेशन में भी आपने यह कहा था कि केबिनेट की सब कमेटी कंसिडर कर रही है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : जो स्थिति है, वह तो मैंने ब्यान करनी है ।

Procedure Regarding Registration of Newspapers

*333. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the newspapers recommended by Government of Orissa and those received directly by his Ministry for registration during the last five years;

(b) the names of the newspapers out of them which received registration letters from his Ministry so far; and

(c) the procedure and policy adopted by his Ministry for registration of newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT**): (a) to (c). The procedure for registration of newspapers and issue of registration certificates is contained in sections 19-B and 19-C of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and rules 7 and 10

of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956. According to this procedure, a newspaper is registered on receiving a copy of the declaration made and subscribed by the printer/publisher and attested by the official seal of the Magistrate concerned under section 6 of the Press and Registration of Books Act. A certificate of registration is issued to the publisher after such registration and on

the publication of the newspaper. No recommendation is required to be made either by the State Government or by any other person.

A list of newspapers published from Orissa which were issued registration certificates since 1978 and which have yet to be issued registration certificates is placed on the table of the House.

Statement

List of Newspapers of Orissa State

(A) Which have been issued Registration Certificates from January 1978 to February 1983

1. Bharat My Nation	English Daily
2. Dinalipi	Oriya Daily
3. Khabara Kagaj	Oriya Daily
4. Abhed	Hindi Weekly
5. Aji	Oriya Weekly
6. Biplab	Oriya Weekly
7. Dibdibi	Oriya Weekly
8. Gana Barta	Oriya Weekly
9. Gara Ishtahar	Oriya Weekly
10. Hitakankhi	Oriya Weekly
11. Jana Samikhya	Oriya Weekly
12. Jubalok	Oriya Weekly
13. Khurda Bulletin	Oriya Weekly
14. Narvika	Oriya Weekly
15. Niyamaka	Oriya Weekly
16. Pragati Sikha	Oriya Weekly
17. Ranaveri	Oriya Weekly
18. Rourekela Reporter	Oriya Weekly
19. Sabhadhan	Oriya Weekly
20. Sani	Oriya Weekly
21. The Bibartana	Oriya Weekly
22. Surjya	Bilingual Weekly
23. Tuesday	Bilingual Weekly
24. Labour Bureau	Bilingual Weekly
25. Utkal Bhumi	Bilingual Weekly

26.	Jaykaypur Samachar	English Fortnightly
27.	Adivasi Kalyan	Oriya Fortnightly
28.	Anannya	Oriya Fortnightly
29.	Bana Bani	Oriya Fortnightly
30.	Jagrat Hua	Oriya Fortnightly
31.	Khabar	Oriya Fortnightly
32.	Mayurbhanj Samachar	Oriya Fortnightly
33.	Mata Mata	Oriya Fortnightly
34.	Majav Samaj	Oriya Fortnightly
35.	Mahila Varta	Oriya Fortnightly
36.	Nyayabati	Oriya Fortnightly
37.	Pragati Surya	Oriya Fortnightly
38.	Pragati Patha	Oriya Fortnightly
39.	Pratarna	Oriya Fortnightly
40.	Purapalli	Oriya Fortnightly
41.	Sampadak	Oriya Fortnightly
42.	Palli Bandhu	Oriya Fortnightly
43.	Sabita	Oriya Fortnightly
44.	Sharma Sakti	Oriya Fortnightly
45.	Subichara	Oriya Fortnightly
46.	Aluminium	English Monthly
47.	Konark Review	English Monthly
48.	Planets and Forecast	English Monthly
49.	Draft Science news	English Monthly
50.	Legal Publications News	English Monthly
51.	Market Horizon	English Monthly
52.	Orissa Medical Journal	English Monthly
53.	Sports Information	English Monthly
54.	Mangal Sutra	Hindi Monthly
55.	Abarta	Oriya Monthly
56.	Baidahka	Oriya Monthly
57.	Bana Jharama	Oriya Monthly
58.	Bigyan Jyoti	Oriya Monthly
59.	Bhagavat Darshan	Oriya Monthly
60.	Bijuli	Oriya Monthly
61.	Bilaunana	Oriya Monthly

[illegible]

98.	Sangaramar Varta	Oriya Monthly
99.	Sanch Samachar	Oriya Monthly
100.	Sanjog	Oriya Monthly
101.	Sankha	Oriya Monthly
102.	Shramik Varta	Oriya Monthly
103.	Subhadra	Oriya Monthly
104.	Sramika Ekta	Oriya Monthly
105.	Sunapila	Oriya Monthly
106.	Swastika	Oriya Monthly
107.	Tatvghoda	Oriya Monthly
108.	Titikhya	Oriya Monthly
109.	Timiralok	Oriya Monthly
110.	Unmecha	Oriya Monthly
111.	Vartika	Oriya Monthly
112.	Yogajyoti	Oriya Monthly
113.	Dandak Barta	Bilingual Monthly
114.	Yug Dharma	Urdu Monthly
115.	Bhandaphur	Bilingual Monthly
116.	Gram Sakti	Bilingual Monthly
117.	Vinimay	Bilingual Monthly
118.	Utkal Homeo Sandesh	Multilingual Monthly
119.	Kriyaban	English Quarterly
120.	Mahanadi	English Quarterly
121.	Akhila Chakra Patrika	English Quarterly
122.	Ecorissa Patrika	English Quarterly
123.	Integral Education	English Quarterly
124.	RRL Bulletin	English Quarterly
125.	Singsong	English Quarterly
126.	Vortex	English Quarterly
127.	Akhila Chakra Patrika	Oriya Quarterly
128.	Amrutayana	Oriya Quarterly
129.	Awhana	Oriya Quarterly
130.	Bidora	Oriya Quarterly
131.	Buddha Sasana	Oriya Quarterly
132.	Ghayanika	Oriya Quarterly
133.	Darucerahar	Oriya Quarterly

134.	Gigisa	Oriya Quarterly
135.	Diganta	Oriya Quarterly
136.	Hindu Chetina	Oriya Quarterly
137.	Istabar	Oriya Quarterly
138.	Kumar	Oriya Quarterly
139.	Mahaprabhu	Oriya Quarterly
140.	Janapath	Oriya Quarterly
141.	Kranti Path	Oriya Quarterly
142.	Napbalipi	Oriya Quarterly
143.	Nila Sagar	Oriya Quarterly
144.	Nirmalya	Oriya Quarterly
145.	Panchajanya	Oriya Quarterly
146.	Paricharya	Oriya Quarterly
147.	Purana Darshan	Oriya Quarterly
148.	Purnima Ghand	Oriya Quarterly
149.	Samardha	Oriya Quarterly
150.	Sumparka	Oriya Quarterly
151.	Sishu Lekha	Oriya Quarterly
152.	Udgata	Oriya Quarterly
153.	Unmana	Oriya Quarterly
154.	Vishva Dhara	Oriya Quarterly
155.	Digdarshini	Sanskrit Quarterly
156.	Service Experience	Bilingual Quarterly
157.	Utkal Pragati	Bilingual Quarterly
158.	Ekamara Times	English Other Periodicity
159.	Journal of the Diploma Engineers Association	English Other Periodicity
160.	Guttack Review	English Other Periodicity
161.	Journal of Comparative Literature and Aesthetics	English Other Periodicity
162.	Journal of State Politics and Administration	English Other Periodicity
163.	Mulyayan	English Other Periodicity
164.	Multiverse	English Other Periodicity
165.	Bigyan Alok	Oriya Other Periodicity
166.	Ajira Bigyana	Oriya Other Periodicity
167.	Jhilimili	Oriya Other Periodicity
168.	Kakameena	Oriya Other Periodicity
169.	Neeladri	Oriya Other Periodicity

170.	Rrutu	Oriya Other Periodicity
171.	Sishu Raija	Oriya Other Periodicity
172.	Sishuprava	Oriya Other Periodicity
173.	Orissa Reference Annual	English Annual
174.	Konark Gyan Vigyan Parichaya	Oriya Annual
175.	Pathak	Oriya Annual
176.	Bhubaneshrree	Bilingual Weekly
177.	Dagard	Oriya Monthly

MISCELLANEOUS CATEGORY

178.	Cosmic-Power	English Monthly
179.	Officer's News	English Monthly
180.	Sri Jagannath	Multi Other Periodicity
181.	Ali Pradipa	Multi Annual
182.	Annual Magazine Padmanashapur High School	Multi Annual
183.	Government Secondary and Training School for Women Berhampur Magazine	Multi Annual
184.	Jadosonruti	Multi Annual

(B) Which have yet to be Issued Registration Certificates

1.	The Pragali Singa	Oriya Fortnightly
2.	Tilebha Madhar	Oriya Monthly
3.	Ghahatra Bandhu	Multilingual Annual
4.	Anusheelam	Oriya Quarterly
5.	Vishwa Roopa	Oriya Bi-Monthly
6.	Digvijayee	Oriya Monthly
7.	Nila Kandra	Oriya Annual
8.	The Samadershi	Oriya Quarterly
9.	Dainik Asha	Oriya Daily

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Out of 184 papers which have been given certificates of registration in Orissa, only two are daily papers. And out of the 9 papers which are under the consideration of the Government for giving certificates of registration, only one is the daily paper i.e., 'Dainik Asha'. I want to know whether the Magistrate has recommended this paper for giving a certificate of registration. If so, why the certificate of registration has not been given so far?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would very much like to discuss this case with the hon. Member personally. However,

in the House, I would like to point out that there has been a dispute between a paper known as 'Asha', which has earlier got a certificate of registration, and 'Dainik Asha'. 'Asha's' name seems to be popular. I also like it because it happens to be the name of my wife. (Interruptions) There is a dispute between the two. Under the law, the same or similar name cannot be given. The matter has gone to the court of law. The Magistrate gave the declaration, but he did not consult the State Registrar of Newspapers. He was required to consult under the law. The Registrar has written to him that he should have been con-

sulted. The 'Dainik Asha' people went to the court of a Munsif. There the suit was dismissed. The whole thing is in dispute in the court. All the same, I would welcome a discussion with the hon. Member in regard to this case.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The names are not similar. One is 'Asha' and the other is 'Dainik Asha'. Has somebody complained to the Government not to give registration to his paper? I would also like to know whether 'Asha' has been published regularly? If so, will the Government cancel registration of those papers which are not published regularly and their names can be given to those papers, which have got high circulation?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: So far as 'Asha' and 'Dainik Asha' are concerned, under the law, if the names are same or similar, registration cannot be given. The interpretation is that 'Dainik Asha' and 'Asha' are similar names. If a paper is not published regularly, there is a procedure for cancellation. If that procedure is followed and the declaration is cancelled, certainly, under the law, that name can be given to a new paper. I respectfully submit that I am willing to discuss this case with the hon. Member.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I request Mr. Patnaik to ask a supplementary on this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके पड़ोसी पूछ रहे हैं । वे चाहते हैं कि इनको पूछने दीजिए ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the Minister in his reply has stated that regarding the registration of newspapers there is no need of recommendation of the State Government. I know that in many cases the registration of newspapers is delayed very much for a very long time. I do not know what for. Is it that because they do not get recommendation from the ruling political parties, the registration is delayed or what are the reasons for the delay of those newspapers, those who are neutral papers and those who do not get any recommen-

dation from the ruling party. The Minister is reluctant to recognise the name of the paper Asha. Why? Is he reluctant to give recognition to that paper because it is in the name of his wife?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I had originally submitted that the law on the subject is clear. The question of giving registration to a paper on the recommendation of a State Government does not arise because there is no provision in the law and therefore, the question of giving registration of declining the registration on the recommendation of the State Government does not arise. We are concerned with the legal provisions and we have not refused or delayed any issue of declaration on the recommendation of any State Government. For the information of the hon. Member, I might say that in this case about which the hon. Member is aware, under the law there is no provision. In this case probably the State Government also recommended but the law is taking its own course. Therefore, the question of any political consideration in giving a registration or not giving a registration or giving it delayed registration, does not arise. If the hon. Member has any specific case in his knowledge, he can bring it to my notice and I will look into that.

Pilferage of Coal from Dhanbad Coal Mines

*334. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly 7000 tonnes of coal is pilfered every day in broad daylight from different Dhanbad coal mines;

(b) whether any inquiries have been made by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c): There have been some cases pilferage of coal from the Dhanbad coal mines. Various security measures like joint patrolling by

CISF Personnel, cancellation of licences of coal depots near the collieries by the State Government construction of boundary walls around the coal dumps, opening of new Police Stations and outposts and black listing of trucks which were caught with stolen coal and other property of company inside the coalfields, have been taken.

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

May I know from the hon. Minister that is it a fact that CISF personnel deputed on different coalmines in Dhanbad district, are already aware that from the colliery sidings, depots and railway yards in the Asansol-Raniganj coal a belt and other collieries also, wagons are literally looted and they are unable to do anything because the CISF personnel on duty cannot take any action against such pilferage of coal by the miscreants as the Government have not given them powers? Secondly, the local youths and anti-social elements of the area who are taking wagons from the coal-belts, load the coal into the bullock-carts about which the hon. Minister has not replied. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since April, 1982 to January, 1983 how much coal has been looted by the coal youths and anti-social elements in this way and how much loss of revenue Government is incurring daily?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Dhanbad is a very vast area of 455 km. There are possibilities of pilferages because there are open dumps near the railway station; in some places the walls are also not there. Various steps have been taken to safeguard coal. Government have taken steps to have vigilance work in this area intensified. Coal companies have undertaken joint patrolling by police and CRPF.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पुलिस और कोल माइन्स के जितने भी आफिसर्स हैं, सब मिले रहते हैं मंत्री महोदय को शायद यह नहीं मालूम की आफिसर्स ही चोरी करते हैं और करवाते हैं ।

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The Bihar Government have taken a decision that

they will not allow coal depots in those areas where there is too much of pilfering by anti-social elements. They are cancelling them in those area. Wherever there is a complaint or wherever anybody is caught, FIR is lodged with the concerned police station. 8 police stations and 14 outposts have been opened in those areas. During the year 1982-83, 1,962 metric tonnes of coal has been pilfered. The purchase centres and sale centres are vulnerable points. So, we have transferred them from there. We have ordered the transfer of so many people. 154 people have already been released. So, various measures have been taken. We are taking all possible steps to safeguard and check the pilferage in these areas.

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is also a fact that similar type of pilferage of coal is done by anti-social elements in Madhya Pradesh and other States. Is it also a fact that the local youths are collecting money illegally from the truck-owners to allow them to go to the depots and are not permitting the normal operations of the coal mines if such payments are not made? Is it not a fact that the eastern coal belt is losing 2 million tonnes of coal through such open looting, because of which we are very much behind the target of production in the country? If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to check this?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I agree that pilferage of coal has been taking place over a wide range of area and Madhya Pradesh is no exception. With regard to the steps that are sought to be taken to checkmate the pilferages, we have mentioned them in the main part of the answer itself. In the present circumstances, the fact remains that it is not possible to develop a foolproof measure. None the less, to the extent possible, action is being taken. In fact, the free sale system has been introduced only to avoid quite a lot of pilferage, which was otherwise taking place. I do not vouchsafe that the measures that we are taking are sufficient but, on our part, we

are taking the measures that could possibly be taken. This is all the submission that I can make to the House at the moment.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Your predecessor had made announcements on numerous occasions about starting of satellite dumps in the coal field areas.

Workers at present are being given free supply of coal.

Now I would like to know whether the pilferage is done by the transporters, as you have not created these satellite dumps or are the workers in connivance with the local management and transporters cause of these pilferages.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Satellite dumps have been created at various places. There are various processes through which the coal is pilfered.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 2, 4 अधिकारियों को अपने विभाग के सस्पेंड कीजिये ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have suspended.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: How many officers have been suspended?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I shall be most grateful to the hon. Members, if they are in the know of any specific cases they may kindly pass on the information to me. We have started taking stringent measures. As I said we have not been able to check it completely. The position that has developed is that this has been going on for quite a long time. The Mafia Gang has been operating. It is not possible to act in a short time and checkmate the whole thing. The system has got to be strengthened. We are also strengthening the vigilance system for the purpose of catching hold of the culprits. All the measures would be taken. I assure the House, on our part, we will not lag behind in any way.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मोहतरम सदर साहब, मैं आपके जरिये मोहतरम वजीर से जानना चाहता हूँ कोयले का मसला निहायत संगीन है और इसकी पिलफरेज के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वह मसला भी संगीन है तो मंत्री जी यह बतायें कि धनबाद एरिया में 1982-83 में चाहे माफ़िया गैंग का हों, चाहे आफसर या ट्रक वाले हों या वर्कर्स की क्वाइवेंस से हो, कितने केसीज इंस्टीट्यूट किये गये और एक साल के अन्दर कितने लोग पकड़े गये ।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : सि० सि० एल० में जहां तक अप्रैल 1982 से जुलाई 1982 का सवाल है 29 रेड्स हुए हैं और करीब 359 टन कोयला वसूल किया गया । साथ-साथ 15 साइकलें भी कब्जे में ले ली गई हैं । इसी तरह 1981-82 में 43 रेड्स किये गये, 145 टन कोयला हासिल किया गया और 31 साइकलों को कब्जे में लिया गया और 29 मुकदमें रजिस्टर किये गये हैं ।

जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया यह सही है कि यह काफ़ी नहीं है मैंने यह बात कही है । लेकिन हमारी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश होगी कि जितना हो सके इस तरह की चोरियों को रोका जाय ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: A few months earlier one auditor was sent from Calcutta for audit — to know as to what has been happening in Dhanbad Area. That gentleman was killed. I would like to know not from the Home Minister but from the Minister Incharge of this Department — why was this man killed? What was the Audit Report because of which this man was killed? And what is their stand on those reports?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The whole matter is under enquiry and investigation. I agree with him. But I will be able to tell the House only after the enquiry is completed.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTION

Foreign participation in power projects

***335. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 20 top power equipment generating firms had nearly two years ago submitted proposals for supply of equipment to India at a concessional rate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with dwindling finances and steep cost escalation the power projects are moving slowly; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the offers already made and take a policy decision with regard to foreign participation to accelerate power generation in our country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Broad offers have been received from foreign countries/companies, expressing their interest to supply power equipment to India. Most of these offers do not indicate that the equipment would be supplied on concessional terms.

(b) Constraint on resources and cost escalation are among the factors affecting the commissioning schedules of power projects.

(c) Two projects, namely, Rihand and Vidhyachal thermal power projects have been approved utilising external assistance. No decision has been taken in other cases.

Expansion of IOC unit at Haldia

***336. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:**
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the scheme for the expansion of Indian Oil Corporation unit of Haldia;

(b) what are the details; and

(c) what is the programme of starting, running and completing the expansion programme of the Haldia unit of IOC?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) The Indian Oil Corporation has prepared a feasibility report for the expansion of the Haldia Refinery by three million tonnes per annum crude oil throughout to meet the country's demand for petroleum products. This contains four different processing schemes leading to four different product patterns: the alternatives comprise atmospheric residue fluid catalytic cracking, distillate fluid catalytic cracking, distillate hydrocracking and expansion of lubricating oil base stock manufacturing facilities. This feasibility report is already under examination in consultation with the departments concerned.

The expansion project of the Haldia Refinery has to be synchronised with the expansion of the oil jetties and handling facilities in the Haldia port, the feasibility report for which is under preparation by the Calcutta Port Commission/Ministry of Shipping & Transport. Both are scheduled for completion in the Seventh Plan.

कूज्कोयला क्षेत्र में कुछ ग्राम पंचायतों के लोगों को विकास का लाभ

***337. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा:**
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेंट्रल कोलफील्डस लि. के अंतर्गत कूज्कोयला

क्षेत्र में आरा शेल्वाड़ी तथा अन्य सात कोयला परियोजनाओं के आसपास ग्राम पंचायत चैनपुर, सोंडिह, भोरपा, बड़गांव, आदि के लोगों को अभी भी विकास का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है;

(ख) क्या कोयला खान कर्मचारी संघ ने कुजू क्षेत्र के महाप्रबंधक तथा सभापति एवं प्रबंध निदेशक रांची को ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण, पक्की सड़कें, स्कूल भवन बनाने तथा पेयजल, सिंचाई और अस्पताल की सुविधा देने और अन्य ग्राम पंचायत में बच्चों के लिए बसों की सुविधा देने के बारे में कई बार लिखा है;

(ग) क्या अन्य संघ सामुदायिक विकास योजना (कुजू परियोजना के अन्तर्गत) को क्रियान्वित के लिये अपनी भागों के समर्थन में 7 मार्च, 1983 से भूख हड़ताल पर हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें तुरन्त परिसरीय विकास योजना में शामिल करने के बारे में विचार करने का है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवशंकर) :

(क) गांवों के लिये विकास और कल्याण कार्यक्रम मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। फिर भी, कोयला कंपनियों ने निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के लाभ के लिये कुछ सीमित पैमाने पर विकास और कल्याण कार्यक्रम कुछ प्रतिमानों के आधार पर शुरू किया है। सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि०

में कंपनी का सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम से० की० लि० प्रतिष्ठानों के चारों ओर 8 कि० मी० की परिधि में स्थित गांवों तक लागू होता है जहां से कंपनी के अधिकांश कामगार आते हैं। इन प्रतिमानों के आधार पर केवल चैनपुर गांव कंपनी के सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Funds earmarked for power sector in Orissa in Sixth Plan

*338. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the funds earmarked for power sector in Orissa in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) which projects have been taken up or are proposed to be executed for power generation in Orissa in the above Plan period; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing those projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The outlay for power sector in Orissa in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 410 crores.

(b) and (c) Details of power projects under construction in Orissa and the progress on their execution are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Power Projects under construction in Orissa

S. No.	Name of Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Anticipated month of commissioning	Present status of work
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Thermal</i>				
1.	Talcher Extension Project (6th Unit)	110	3/83	It is scheduled to be commissioned in March, 1983.
<i>Hydro</i>				
2.	Upper Kolab	3×80	Unit I 12/84 Unit II 3/85 Unit III 85-86	Dam foundation has been excavated and the construction of masonry and concrete blocks is in progress. Excavation of head race tunnel is in progress. Penstock tunnel has been excavated and its lining is to be taken up alongwith the head race tunnel lining. Power house has been nearly excavated and concreting work is in progress. Embedded parts for Unit-I have been received at the site.
3.	Rengali	2×50	Unit I 10/84 Unit II 3/85	Dam works are in progress. Penstocks have been erected and welding is in progress. Power House has been nearly excavated. The raising of columns in unit bays are in progress. Draft tube for Unit I has been erected.
4.	Upper Indravati	4×150	Units 1 & 2 88-89 Units 3 & 4 89-90	The infrastructural facilities at the project site are in advanced stage of completion. The work on four masonry blocks on the Indravati Dam has been taken up and is progressing. The excavation work on other dams and dykes is in progress.
5.	Hirakud Stage III	1×37.5	9/85	The order for generating unit has been placed on M/s Hitachi, Japan, in April, 1982.

*339. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Poland during his visit to India in November 1982 had indicated that Poland will be ready to help India in establishing thermal power plants in India;

(b) if so, whether India has agreed and approached Poland for details in this regard;

(c) whether any Indian delegation visited Poland; and

(d) if so, whether any agreement has been made; and if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Foreign Minister of Poland, during the visit to India, expressed Polish interest in the installation of a super thermal power station in India consisting of 4×210 MW 2×540 MW units on a turn-key basis.

(b) to (d). No, Sir.

सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

*340. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की प्रथा बन्द कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और क्या सरकार को पता है कि इससे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार

पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की प्रथा पुनः आरम्भ करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वि० न० गाडगिल) : (क) समाज जाने-माने प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति "विशेष" श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के पात्र होते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं पर भी प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों के रूप में "विशेष" श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत नाम रजिस्टर कराने पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Use of solar energy in India

*341. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in what fields the solar energy is being used in India;

(b) what are the plans to diversify its uses in other fields and to increase its uses in the existing fields; and

(c) whether there is any plan for harnessing the other non-conventional sources of energy also, such as wind power?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). Solar energy is beginning to be used in India for a variety of applications. Among the devices which have reached or are nearing the stage of commercial scale utilisation are solar cookers, solar water heating systems and solar drying units. Systems for other applications such as water pumping, lighting, TV sets, etc. are presently being installed in various parts of the country for demonstration and field trial. Systems for other uses such as refrigeration, steam generation for industrial applications, power generation, etc. are under development. Programmes for the development and utilisation of

other non-conventional energy sources are also under implementation. These include development and demonstration of water pumping wind mills, small hydro technologies, battery powered vehicles, ocean and geothermal energy systems, etc. A country wide project for the installation of family type biogas plants is already in progress. Community/institutional biogas plants are being set up at various locations on experimental basis.

A number of fiscal incentives and promotional measures have also been taken to accelerate the development and utilisation of renewable energy sources in the country.

Poor performance of 210 MW BHEL sets

*342. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the claims made by both the Industry Ministry and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the performance of 210 MW sets continued to be poor;

(b) whether of the 13 such sets commissioned between 1981-82, and 1982-83 the poor performance of such units has caused the Centre and State Electricity Boards a loss of Rs. 44 crores;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Energy Minister which is installing more and more 210 MW sets is worried over the performance of these units; and

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for the poor performance of these units and what remedial steps Union Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Not exactly, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to quantify the precise loss of revenue, but it is roughly estimated to have been of the order of Rs. 6 crores.

(c) No, Sir. Rather, the performance of the 210 MW sets is steadily improving.

(d) There were initial difficulties on account of deficiencies in the quality of equipment and operation and maintenance. As a result of steps taken to improve the performance through constitution of task forces, visits of roving teams and implementation of time-bound plant renovation programmes, the performance of these sets has steadily improved.

Linking of all State Capitals with New Delhi by Telex

*343. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme was framed by Government to link all the State Capitals by telex with New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of district headquarters, State-wise, which are linked by telex with New Delhi; and

(c) the details regarding the progress made and how far Government have achieved success in their targets?

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

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

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Hindustan Lever Limited

*344. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations are in progress under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act against Hindustan Lever Limited;

(b) if so, the number and details of such investigations and the progress thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that responsible agencies in the trade and other connected public institutions have offered to assist.

Government in the matter of such investigations; and

(d) if so, to what use, if any, such assistance has been put to?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The investigations by the MRTP Commission in the following cases against M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, are in progress:

(1) A complaint received from M/s. Cheap General Store, Rewari on 21-5-1982 alleging that M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited have been indulging in the restrictive trade practices of tie-up sales by forcing the consumers to purchase the slow moving product of Life-buoy soap with the fast moving product of Lux soap.

(2) A complaint dated 21-5-1982 was received from M/s. Raichandsa Gulabchandsa Jain, Khandwa, M.P. alleging tie-up sales by compelling retail dealers to purchase detergent goods with bathing soaps.

(3) Under a letter dated 13-11-1982 addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Inderjit Gupta, M.P. alleged that M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited are indulging in full line forcing, tie-up sales and uniformity of prices.

(4) The Commission has also instituted an investigation on the basis of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2674 answered on 19-10-1982 regarding a News-item: "Spurious packets of Nirma Washing Powder" published in the magazine 'India Today' (September 1-15, 1982).

(c) and (d). No Sir except that Shri Inderjit Gupta, M.P. in his letter dated 13-11-1982 addressed to the Law Minister, has *inter-alia*, stated that in case the Commission finds that its investigations are blocked for one reason or the other, they may get in touch with him. The Commission is aware of this offer.

Agreement with Shell International for Bombay High

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have signed a switch deal with the Shell International for one million tonnes of Bombay High crude;

(b) if so, the details of the terms thereof; and

(c) how do they compare with the terms of contracts made for exporting Bombay High crude in 1982?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a term contract with Shell International Trading Company, London, for exchange of about 1 million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil with Arab Light crude oil during the period March 1983 to February 1984. The terms of this contract compare favourably with the terms obtained under the term contract entered into in 1982 for the exchange of 1 million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil with Arabian crude oil.

Contingency Plan of Oil India Ltd. for Development of Mahanadi Basin

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

(a) whether Oil India Ltd. has prepared a Rs. 1,000-crore contingency plan to develop the Mahanadi basin offshore for development of petroleum;

(b) if so, the details of the contingency plan; and

(c) whether Government have supported this?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). Oil India Limited has formulated a prospective plan to explore for hydrocarbons in different areas allocate to them including

the Mahanadi Offshore Basin. A six-well exploitation programme at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 122 crores is at present in progress in the Mahanadi Offshore area.

The perspective plan for the period 1980-82 to 1989-90 covers exploration in areas in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mahanadi Onshore and Offshore areas and an offshore area in the Bay of Bengal as well as development of hydrocarbons are actually found in exploration. This perspective programme is under examination in the Government.

क्षयरोग की दवाओं के मूल्य में वृद्धि

* 347. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जन : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एलोपैथिक दवाओं, खास तौर पर क्षय रोग के उपचार के लिये उपयोग की जाने वाली दवाओं के मूल्य दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रहे हैं, जिन्हें औसत आय वाले व्यक्ति खरीद नहीं सकते ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन दवाओं को सस्ता करने के लिये विभाग द्वारा क्या सक्रिय एवं ठोस कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी नहीं। औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अधीन मूल्य निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया में कुछ औषधों के मूल्य बढ़ गए हैं जबकि अन्य औषधों के मूल्य घट गये हैं। तपेदिक के इलाज में उपयोग की जाने वाली कुछ महत्वपूर्ण दवाइयों के मूल्य भी कम किये गये हैं।

(ख) सरकार औषधों के मूल्य को उचित स्तर पर कम करने की ओर पूर्ण ध्यान दे रही है और जहाँ उन्हें कम करने की गुंजाइश है कम कर रही है। तपेदिक निवारक इलाज में उपयोग की

जाने वाली औषधों के मूल्य की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मूल्यों में कमी करने के लिये कुछ उपाय किये गये हैं। अन्य उपाय पहले ही किये जा चुके हैं ; उदाहरणार्थ :—

1. देश में उत्पादित किये जाने वाले अधिकांश टी० बी० निवारक फार्मूलेशनों को उत्पाद-शुल्क से छूट दी गई है।

2. रिफेमपिसिन (प्रपुन्ज औषध) को सीमा शुल्क से पूर्णतया छूट दी गयी है। इससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि इस औषध से तैयार किये जाने वाले फार्मूलेशन भी मरीजों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं।

3. सरकार ने हाल ही में फरबरी, 1983 में रिफेमपिसिन पर आधारित फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्यों में भी कमी की है। कुछ मामलों में कमी की प्रतिशतता 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक थी।

4. डी० एल०—2 अमीनोबूटानोल, इथम-बुटोल के उत्पादन के लिये अपेक्षित मध्यवर्ती, पर 25 प्रतिशत का रियायती दर का उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया जाता है जबकि सामान्य दर मूल्य अनुसार 90 प्रतिशत/100 प्रतिशत है।

5. पी० ए० एस०, स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन, थिया-सटाजोन, आई एन० एच० आदि पर आधारित महत्वपूर्ण तपेदिक निवारक फार्मूलेशनों पर फैक्ट्री से बाहर लागत पर केवल 40 प्रतिशत के मार्केटिंग की अनुमति दी जाती है।

6. तपेदिक के इलाज में उपयोग किये जाने वाले फार्मूलेशनों के उत्पादन

के लिये उपबोग की जाने वाली प्रयुक्त औषधों के मूल्यों की समय-समय पर किये गये लागत अध्ययनों के आधार पर जांच की जाती है। इथमबुटोल के मूल्य के संबंध में हाल में की गई जांच के फलस्वरूप इसका मूल्य रुपये 837/- प्रति कि० ग्रा० से घटकर रुपये 804/- प्रति कि० ग्रा० हो गया है।

Central Coalfields Limited.

*348. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited has emerged second among the profit-earning public sector undertakings of the Central Government;

(b) if so, what are the factors that helped it in making profits; and

(c) the rate of profit after taxes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Central Coalfields Ltd. occupied third position among profit-earning public enterprises for the year 1981-82.

(b) The profit in Central Coalfields Ltd. is mostly due to the fact that the cost of production in the mechanised open-cast mines which contribute the major part of production of coal in Central Coalfields Ltd. is substantially lower than the price of coal which is determined on the basis of the average cost of production in all the coal mines of Coal India Ltd.

(c) Due to accumulated losses of previous years there was no taxable profit earned by Central Coalfields Ltd. during the year 1981-82. The rate of profit earned by Central Coalfields Ltd. in 1981-82 works out to Rs. 40.35 per tonne of coal produced.

**वर्द्धमान महावीर ग्रुप टेक्सटाइल मिल्स,
लुधियाना में श्रमिक**

3726. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री मिल द्वारा रुई की सप्लाय स्वीकार करने से इन्कार किए जाने के बारे में 22 अक्टूबर, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3267 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्द्धमान महावीर ग्रुप टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, लुधियाना को प्रत्येक मिल में मासिक या दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहे मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त मिलों ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई है और इन पदों के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि जमा कराया जाना बकाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) (क) से (ग) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकरणों ने सूचित किया है कि वर्द्धमान ग्रुप टेक्सटाइल मिल्स की छः मिलें हैं जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। इन मिलों के नाम, उनके कर्मचारियों की संख्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि

की बाबत जमा की गई राशि और अभी देय राशि के ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गए हैं :-

कारखाने का नाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	जमा की गई राशि	बकाया राशि
1	2	3	4
1. महावीर स्पिनिंग मिल्स लि०, होशियारपुर	6306	34,42,111.95	80,804.58
2. वर्धमान स्पिनिंग एंड जनरल मिल्स, लुधियाना	4960	31,07,794.40	44,102.05
3. अधीनाथ टैक्सटाइल लि०, लुधियाना	333	2,25,444.70	49.50
4. अरीहंत फैब्रिक्स लि०, लुधियाना	287	1,33,531.00	617.25
5. मालवा काटन स्पिनिंग मिल्स, बरनाला	2117	2,79,025.75	—
6. अरीहंत स्पिनिंग मिल्स, मालेरकोटला	2707	5,89,114.05	18,986.90
जोड़:		77,76,021.85	1,44,560.28

दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने के प्रयोजन हेतु मासिक दर पर और दैनिक दर पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बाबत देय राशि की वसूली के लिए की गई कार्यवाही और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के बाबत देय राशि के ब्यौरों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

3727. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT:

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

(a) the number of cases pending in each High Court as on 1st January, 1983;

(b) whether the Union Law Minister has declared in public that Government intend to appoint "ad-hoc Judges" in the various High Courts to clear-off the heavy arrears a few months back; and

(c) whether Government have appointed ad-hoc Judges in a few High Courts; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Information as furnished by the Registries of High Courts is given in the attached statement.

(b) In a press interview some months ago, I mentioned that the Government was thinking of having ad-hoc Judges for clearing arrears.

(c) Two ad-hoc Judges are working in Patna High Court and one in Madras High Court at present.

Statement

Number of cases pending in various High Courts as on 30-6-1982.

Name of the High Court	Number of cases pending
1. Allahabad	1,85,962
2. Andhra Pradesh	65,700
3. Bombay	78,742
4. Calcutta	95,663
5. Delhi	45,512
6. Guahati	11,614
7. Gujarat	26,661
8. Himachal Pradesh	8,139
9. Jammu & Kashmir	15,193
10. Karnataka	1,10,701
11. Kerala	39,764
12. Madhya Pradesh	40,652
13. Madras	81,528
14. Orissa	13,306
15. Patna*	46,896
16. Punjab & Haryana	35,682
17. Rajasthan	36,102
18. Sikkim	101
Total	9,37,818

*Main cases only.

Unemployed SC and ST Candidates in States

3728. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state State-wise number of unemployed SC and ST candidates, registered in different Employment Exchanges—pre-Matric, post-Matric, Graduates, Master Degree and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): The relevant information, is furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6199/83].

Crisis in Alcohol-based Industries

3729. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that alcohol-based chemical industry is passing through a crisis for the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that last year shortage of alcohol and this year a scene of scarcity amidst plenty are the main problems being experienced by the industry; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government have found out the reasons for non-availability of alcohol in surplus and deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH): (a) The All India Alcohol Based Industries Development Association had represented mentioning the following problems:—

(i) Need for rationalisation of tax structure to offset constraint in lifting of alcohol by alcohol-based chemical industries due to a multiplicity and variety of levies on industrial alcohol in different states;

(ii) Need to review imposition of heavy excise duty on molasses which leads to steep increase in alcohol price.

(iii) Building of adequate storage tanks for molasses.

(iv) Storage of alcohol in a common pool instead of exporting surplus available in some distilleries.

(v) Need for evolution of a "National Alcohol Policy" of maximising

and augmenting production and availability of alcohol and fostering the growth of alcohol-based chemical industries.

(b) and (c). The review made at the time of last Central Molasses Board Meeting on 19-1-1983 had revealed that during the last alcohol year 1981-82 (December, 1981—November, 1982), the availability of alcohol was more than its demand in the country by 452.14 lakh litres. For the current alcohol year 1982-83 estimated availability and demand of alcohol had indicated on overall deficit of alcohol in the country.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Central Molasses Board at its meeting on 19-1-1983, the Government have set up three working groups to look into the problems of alcohol industry and alcohol-based industries.

Cheating of Job seekers

3730. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the operation of visa racketeers at Bombay in selling visas for Saudi Arabia to Indian job seekers;

(b) if so, what action has been initiated against such persons in last two years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Visit of Film Directors and Artists from Tamil Nadu to Foreign Countries

3731. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the film directors from Tamil Nadu who have visited overseas

during the last three years for film shooting;

(b) the details of (1) female and (2) male artists who had gone with them during the period;

(c) the details of other technicians who had accompanied them during these visits overseas; and

(d) the countries they have visited and the duration of their stay in each country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Permission and release of foreign exchange in connection with the Production of films abroad was recommended to the following Madras based film producers by this Ministry during the last 3 years.

(1) M/s. Vijay Tara Movies for visit to USA and Canada alongwith a shooting team for 5 days consisting of T.V. Sasi, Director and Cameraman, Rathish—Hero, Chiranjeevi—Hero, Mamutty, Balan K. Nair, Pratap Pothan, Laxmi—heroine, Seema—heroine.

(2) M/s. Rita International for shooting in Maldives for 7 days along with a shooting team consisting of the Director, Cameraman, Producer, Camera Assistant and the following artists: Prem Nazir, Mammootty, Janardhanan, Azeez, Renuka and Miss Anitha.

(3) M/s. Shiv Shankar Creations were granted permission for shooting in Malaysia (3 days) and Singapore (1 day) along with a shooting team consisting of K. Shankar—Director, S. Meenakshi Sundaram—Director of photography, S. Jagadeesh—Assistant Director/Story-dialogue writer and prompter. Sivakumar—artist, M. N. Nambiyar—artist, Miss Radha—artist.

(4) M/s. Centenary Productions granted permission in Sri Lanka for 2 days' shooting accompanied by a group of 8 artists and technicians. Joshi—Director,

Prem Nazir—Artistes, Rajkumar, Ravindran, Miss Swapna, Jaishankar, Tara-Cameraman and Rohjs Mathew—Producer.

National Awards for Films

3732. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government do ensure that before awarding national awards to persons that they have cleared their income-tax dues particularly those in the field of films;

(b) in how many cases in the past has been seen that this was not insisted upon and if so, the names; and

(c) whether this is proposed to be done in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The regulations for National Film Awards does not contain any provision stipulating clearance of income-tax dues by the recipient of the awards, as a pre-condition.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

Gobar Gas Plant set up in 1982

3733. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps are being taken to popularise gobar gas plants in rural areas in the country where they have not been installed yet?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): To provide an incentive to instal biogas plants, the Beneficiaries are given Central subsidy and are also provided loans for the balance of

the capital cost by the Banks. Village functionaries who promote installation of biogas plants are given promotional incentive of Rs. 30/- per plant. State Govts. and Khadi & Village Industries Commission disseminate public information and organise woman's Education programmes for popularisation of Biogas plants.

Setting up expert committee for conversion of Coal to Oil

3734. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an expert group to draw up an action oriented Programme for introduction of an appropriate technology for conversion of coal to Oil;

(b) When the said group was constituted and its composition;

(c) whether it has concluded any experiments to convert coal into Oil;

(d) if so, the details of their findings;

(e) whether any foreign help has been sought in this respect;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which its report is likely to be submitted:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have set up an Expert Group to report, inter-alia, on technical and economic feasibility of setting up a pilot plant or process demonstration unit for evaluating the most appropriate process technology for conversion of coal to oil.

(b) The Group was constituted on 23-2-1983 and its composition is as follows:—

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Director-General Council of Scientific & Industrial Research | Chairman |
| 2. A representative from Department of Economic Affairs | Member |
| 3. A representative from Department of Petroleum | " |
| 4. A representative from Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizer (Fertilizer Division) | " |

5. A representative from Department of Power Member
6. A representative from Department of Heavy Industry „
7. A representative from Coal India Limited „
8. A representative from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited „
9. A representative from Steel Authority of India Limited „
10. Adviser (Projects) Department of Coal Member-Secretary

The concerned Ministries and Organisations have been asked to nominate their representatives on the Group.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The Group has been asked to submit its first report within a period of six months.

Requirement of crude and Petroleum Products

3735, SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated requirement of petroleum crude and petroleum products during the year 1983-84;

(b) how much of it is estimated to be produced indigenously and the quantity likely to be imported to meet the demand; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed by when India will be self-sufficient in petroleum and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SANNKAR): (a) The Oil Economy Budget for 1983-84 is still to be finalised. As per tentative preliminary estimates, the requirements of petroleum crude and petroleum products during 1983-84 are estimated to be around 35 million tonnes and 37 million tonnes respectively.

million tonnes and the net import of crude oil is expected to be around 9 million tonnes. The domestic production of petroleum products during 1983-84 is about 31.5 million tonnes and net import of petroleum products is estimated at 6 million tonnes.

(c) No, Sir. While a number of steps have been taken to augment both indigenous crude oil production and refining capacity that will reduce the overall need to import crude oil as well as petroleum products, achievement, of self-sufficiency in this regard will be dependant on the rate of increase in demand for petroleum products as well as the levels of production of indigenous crude oil actually achieved from already discovered fields and from new fields that may be discovered in the future.

Amendment to apprenticeship Act suggested by Tamil Nadu Government

3736. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has sought the amendment of the Apprentices Act to provide for more opportunities for diploma holders in engineering and other vocational studies; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(b) The indigeous production of crude
... .. estimated at about 26.8

Mini power utilisation and power availability in certain districts of Bihar

3737. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22-2-83 to U.S.Q. No. 359 regarding hydel power from tube-wells, water falls and state:

(a) whether any of the new devices for mini power utilisation by BHEL and other agencies are being pushed up for use on a large scale particularly, for power crisis ridden States like Bihar; if so, details thereof; and

(b) for how many hours per day power has been available in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of North Bihar for irrigation cottage and small scale industries during the last three years barring the days of strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The devices that are being developed by BHEL etc. have not reacted the commercial stage for affording possibility of wider application. However, efforts for development of the equipments are being encouraged. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has set up an Alternate Hydro Energy Centre at University of Roorkee for research and development on small scale low head hydroelectric systems.

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

Thermal power station in Khersol

3738. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Corporation is considering setting up of 600 megawatt thermal power station in Khersol area of Birbhum District, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the time by which this thermal power station will start power generation and the amount allocated for same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). National Thermal Power Corporation are investigating feasibility of setting up a 4x210 MW Thermal Power Station in District Birbhum of West Bengal. Further action can be taken only after the feasibility of the project is established.

Office buildings for registrar of companies in States

3739. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to have their own buildings for all the offices of the Registrar of Companies in different States; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). No general policy decision as such has been taken to construct buildings for all the offices of Registrars of Companies in different States. However, in places where the accommodation out of General Pool has either not been made available or is inadequate and the circumstances otherwise justify construction of separate buildings, consultations have been initiated with the concerned State Government to procure suitable plots of land from them. However, no land has been acquired so far at any of these places.

मध्य प्रदेश में खाना बनाने की गैस की एजेंसियों की संख्या

3740. श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में खाना बनाने की गैस की कुल कितनी एजेंसियां हैं ;

(ख) आम जनता में से उन आदिवासी और हरिजन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें खाना बनाने की गैस की एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं तथा उन्हें किन-किन जिलों में खाना बनाने की गैस की एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या खाना बनाने की गैस की एजेंसियों के आवंटन में आदिवासियों को प्राथमिकता देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

(ग) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा सभी पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को प्रदान की जाने वाली डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों का 25 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के सम्मिलित समुदायों के व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षित हैं । यह कोटा राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के अनुपात आधार पर पर उनमें वितरित किया जाता है । आरक्षित विधान सभा चुनाव क्षेत्रों अथवा इन समुदायों के प्रमुख रूप में अधिक आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए निर्धारित किया जा रहा है ।

Supply of good quality Coking Coal to produce hard coke for Sindri Fertilizer Plant.

3741. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether B. C. C. L. has been approached for supply of good quality coking coal to produce hard coke in the renovated coke oven within the Sindri Fertilizer

Plant; if so, expected annual demand and the names of the collieries from which that would be given;

(b) whether it is a fact that uncertainty to get sufficient quantity of good coking coal has led Sindri Unit of the F. C. I. to renovate half of its ovens; and

(c) if so, facts in details stating difficulties, if there are, in supplying sufficient quantity of coking coal to Sindri and the steps taken thereon?

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

Revision of salaries of judges of High Courts and Supreme Court

3742. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the detail of salaries being paid to judges in the country in High Courts and Supreme Court;

(b) since when these salaries are being paid;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the salaries of Judges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The salaries of Judges of 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 High Courts:—

Supreme Court

Chief Justice . . . Rs. 5000/- p.m.

Any other Judge . . . Rs. 4000/- p.m.

High Courts

Chief Justice . . . Rs. 4000/- p.m.

Any other Judge . . . Rs. 3500/- p.m.

The above salaries are being paid since 1950.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for revising the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Complaints regarding telephone service of certain exchanges of Varanasi

3743. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Telephone Exchange of 7 and 8 Number of Varanasi have not been working properly and a large number of complaints have been received; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Telephone Exchanges of '7' and '8' number in Varanasi are working satisfactorily. The complaints are being attended to promptly as and when received.

(b) In order to further improve the working of these telephone exchanges, following steps are taken:—

1. Subscriber premises are being inspected and faults noticed during inspections are rectified.

2. Subscriber overhead metallic wire loops are replaced by insulated drop wires wherever necessary.

3. Subscribers fittings with aluminium wires are being replaced by copper wires.

4. Important telephone connections are being checked daily.

“मेल ओवर सीयर” के अधीन शाखा डाकघरों के बारे में विभागीय नियम

3744. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सब [?] [?] [?] विभागीय नियमों के अनुसार राजस्थान के विशाल रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में एक “मेल ओवरसीयर” के अधीन 18 शाखा डाकघरों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या उस क्षेत्र में इन नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है और वहाँ एक “मेल ओवरसीयर” के अधीन 30-35 शाखा डाकघर हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ठीक ठीक तारीख सहित, व्यवस्था में सुधार करने और नियमों का पालन करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटील) : (क) राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में डाक ओवर सीयरों की मंजूरी 18 शाखा डाकघर प्रति ओवरसीयर के आधार पर दी जाती है।

(ख) और (ग) राजस्थान सर्किल के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में डाक ओवरसीयरों की मंजूरी मानकों के अनुसार दी गई है। केवल बाड़मेर जिले में ही एक डाक ओवरसीयर के अधीन निर्धारित संख्या से अधिक शाखा डाकघर रखे गए हैं क्योंकि डाक ओवरसीयरों के 4 पद योग्य कर्मचारी न मिलने के कारण रिक्त पड़े थे। परन्तु योग्यता की शर्तों में छूट देकर रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए शीघ्र कारवाई की जा रही है।

Monthly rent of building having a sub-office of provident fund organisation to Ernakulam

3745. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rent paid per month for the building which is housing the Provident Fund Sub-office at Ernakulam;

(b) is it not a fact that a private business house M/s. Voltas Limited had left the same building due to exorbitant rent; and

(c) the consideration for taking the building when a business house had left it on the ground of exorbitant rent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have stated as follows:

(a) Monthly rent paid for the building occupied by the Sub-Regional Office at Ernakulam is Rs. 23,525/- per month as fixed by the C. P. W. D.

(b) M/s. Voltas Ltd., never occupied the building.

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

Setting up western coalfields regional office in M.P.

3746. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to set up Western Coalfields regional office in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons why it has not been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A decision to open a regional office of Western Coalfields Limited at Chhindwara in Madhya

Pradesh to deal with the problems of development of coal as well as sales and marketing of coal in that region had been taken by the Govt. in February, 1980. The same has since been set up.

Launching of Multi-access rural radio Telephone System

3747. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of multi-access rural radio telephone system is to be launched in the country for the development of hilly and remote areas;

(b) if so, whether the machinery for erecting such tele-communication system is to be imported;

(c) if yes, how many such multi-access rural telephone systems are to be established in the country and the foreign exchange required for the purpose; and

* (d) details regarding the proposed plan for setting up such a telephone network in the country?

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

(b) Installation of these systems is being done by the department for which no imported machinery is required.

(c) 19 systems covering approximately 300 long distance public telephones are being imported. These are to be installed in 12 areas all over the country. The foreign exchange requirement is of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores.

(d) Action for indigenous manufacture under collaboration, of the multi-access radio system has been initiated. Subject to availability of financial and material resources, it is proposed to open LDPTs using the radio system in many places where use of conventional openwire lines will pose problems or is relatively more costly.

Newspapers granted 15 per cent more entitlement from Nepa mills

3748. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for granting 15 per cent more entitlement for newspapers from Nepa Mills; and

(b) the particulars of newspapers getting such allotment from Nepa Mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The grammage of newsprint produced by the Nepa Mills is higher than that of imported newsprint or newsprint produced by other Indian Mills.

(b) According to the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1982-83, newspapers with an annual entitlement of 300 MT and above were to be given compulsorily 20 per cent of the entitlement in Nepa Newsprint. Due to less domestic production, the percentage was later reduced to 15 per cent. Newspapers with an entitlement of less than 300 tonnes per annum have the option to obtain either indigenous newsprint (including newsprint produced by Nepa Mills) or imported newsprint in part or in full, as they may prefer.

वैशाली जिले के गांवों को टेलीविजन सेटों की सप्लाई

3749. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा बिहार में वैशाली जिले में, स्थानवार, गांवों, पंचायतों और स्कूलों आदि को कुल कितने टेलीविजन सेट सप्लाई किये गये ;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर टेलीविजन सेट खराब पड़े हुए हैं और ये सेट

कब से खराब पड़े हैं और इन सेटों की मरम्मत न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार इन सभी स्थानों के टेलीविजन सेटों की मरम्मत कराने की कब तक व्यवस्था करेगी अथवा वहां नए टेलीविजन सेट लगाएंगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Demand of newsprint in 1983-84

3750. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has expressed that there is a fear that there may be shortage of newsprint in the country in the coming months;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard;

(c) what is the present position of newsprint in the country; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet demand of newsprint in the coming year 1983-84?

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

(b) The Government does not agree with the assessment of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society regarding shortage of newsprint in the coming months.

(c) Adequate newsprint is available to meet the demand of newspaper industry during the year 1982-83.

(d) The requirement of newspapers in 1983-84 will be met partly by indigenous production and partly by imported news-print.

Villages with cent per cent electrification in Rajasthan

3751. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, district-wise, in Rajasthan which had achieved cent per cent electrification; and

(b) the time when the remaining district villages would have cent per cent electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Out of a total of 33,305 census inhabited villages in Rajasthan, 16,967 villages had been electrified till end of January, 1983. District-wise details in respect of villages electrified are available only as at the end of November, 1982 and a statement containing the details is annexed. Only one district viz. Sikar has achieved cent per cent electrification of its villages.

(b) Cent per cent electrification of villages in the State of Rajasthan is likely to be achieved by 1991-92 subject to the availability of requisite funds.

Statement

Statement containing District wise details of villages electrified in the State of Rajasthan as on 30-11-1982

Sl.No.	Name of District	Total number of villages	No. of villages electrified	Percentage of villages electrified.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ajmer	954	560	58.7
2	Alwar	1,869	1,155	61.8
3	Banswara	1,439	451	31.3
4	Barmer	837	113	13.5
5	Bharatpur	1,868	660	41.9
6	Dholpur		122	
7	Bhilwara	1,508	960	63.7
8	Bikaner	540	297	55.0
9	Bundi	729	381	52.3
10	Chittorgarh	2,123	1,040	49.0
11	Churu	850	283	33.3
12	Dungarpur	825	354	42.9
13	Jaipur	2,683	1,698	63.3
14	Jaisalmer	432	27	6.3
15	Jalor	595	387	65.0
16	Jhunjhunu	693	595	85.9

1	2	3	4
17 Jhalawar	1,441	565	39.2
18 Jodhpur	702	356	50.7
19 Kota	1,905	915	48.0
20 Nagaur	1,216	667	54.9
21 Pali	824	688	83.5
22 Sawai-Madhopur	1,531	739	48.3
23 Sikar	810	810	100.0
24 Sirohi	423	400	94.6
25 Sri Ganganagar	2,386	866	36.3
26 Tonk	1,006	304	30.2
27 Udaipur	3,116	1,369	43.9
Total :	33,305	16,762	50.3

Poor quality of coal responsible for low generation in G.N.D. Thermal Plant, Bhatinda

3752. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that one of the factors largely responsible for low output of thermal power generation at the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda is the quality of coal received at the plant;

(b) whether the supply too continues to be erratic;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of the State wrote to him as far back as May, 1982 in this behalf; and

(d) if so, action taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) During the period April '82 to January, '83, the calorific value of coal received at Bhatinda Thermal Power Station has been in the range of 4000-5500 K.Cal/Kg.

against design parameters of the boilers falling in the range of 4300-4700 K.Cal/Kg. There have been some complaints of supply of over-sized coal during the early months of 1982-83. The position has improved considerably. The main reasons for poor output of the Bhatinda TPS have been equipment deficiencies, low output from coal mills, frequent outages and over-loading of I.D. Fans., etc. These deficiencies have been largely rectified in Unit-I the performance of which has improved considerably. Modification in respect of the remaining three units are being carried out.

The Chief Minister of Punjab has referred to coal quality problems in his letter of May 25, 1982. The coal supply both in terms of quality and quantity to the various thermal power stations including Bhatinda TPS is being constantly monitored by the Central Government and the Central Government is in constant touch with the State Government in that behalf.

The Plan Load Factor for the Bhatinda TPS during the period April '82 to January '83 has been 49.4 per cent compared to 41.3 per cent during the corresponding

period of the previous year. The coal supply position to the Bhatinda TPS has generally been satisfactory since September, 1982. During Sept. '82—March, '83 (upto 14/3/83) the power station received 944000 Metric Tonnes against a consumption of 929000 Metric Tonnes with a stock equivalent to 4 days consumption on 15th March, 1983.

The Government have recently constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission to examine inter-alia, the requirements of coal for the thermal power stations in qualitative terms and recommend specific measures for improvement, wherever, necessary.

Request by Government of Assam for Central Assistance

3753. SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam has asked for Rs. 25 crore Central assistance for relief and rehabilitation for those affected by the recent disturbances; and

(b) if so, the details of the Central assistance provided for the relief and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The Central Team visited Assam towards the end of February, 1983 and after detailed discussions with the officials of the State Government assessed the requirements of funds for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by recent disturbances (including repairs of bridges on national highways, state roads and P.W.D. assets) at Rs. 23.16 crores. This assessment was based on the presumption that about 1.66 lakhs affected persons would require relief and rehabilitation assistance. The figure of affected persons as on 11th March, 1983 reported by the Government of Assam is about 3.11 lakhs and the State Govern-

ment have estimated that requirement of funds at Rs. 44.64 crores.

(b) The affected persons are being provided relief assistance in the form of rice, pulses, salt, cooking oil, sugar, milk powder/baby food, cash doles, utensils, blankets and clothings. On return to their homes they are also given assistance for re-construction of houses, purchase of seeds, replacement of lost bullocks, & milch cattle and maintenance help for a short period.

Diploma in Craftsmanship and National Trade Certificate

3754. SHRI NARSING SURYA WANSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the diploma/certificate awarded by the Government of India (Ministry of Labour) on successful completion of training at Industrial Training Institutes was known as "Diploma in Craftsmanship" upto the year 1959 and thereafter it was known as 'National Trade Certificate';

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) are the two certificates equivalent or there is any difference between the two courses?

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

(b) Diplomas are awarded by the Ministry of Education for the courses of three year's duration being conducted in the Polytechnics, while the courses run under the Craftsmen Training Scheme are of one year and two year's duration. The change in nomenclature was made to establish a clear-cut difference between the two types of courses.

(c) The two certificates called 'Diploma in Craftsmanship' & 'National Trade Certificate' are equivalent.

Review of prices of Ethambutol

3755. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are reviewing the prices of Ethambutol and basic drugs from which the formulation is manufactured;

(b) whether it is a fact that currently drug units manufacturing Ethambutol are losing in its production;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) the total assessment in this regard as well as the total consumption of Ethambutol in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is already reviewing the price of Ethambutol and formulations based on this drug.

(b) to (d) The production of Ethambutol Hcl. based on the monitored data which was 35.06 tonnes during the year 1980-81 increased to 78.3 tonnes during the year 1981-82. The imports of the drug also declined from 29.15 tonnes during the year 1980-81 to 27 tonnes during the year 1981-82. The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry has estimated the demand of the drug at 132 tonnes during the year 1982-83.

Better utilisation of untapped energy resources

3756. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India had untapped reserves of energy sources and considerable waste materials are available in cities and countryside which are being hardly used as energy sources so far; and

(b) if so, what plans have been made by Government regarding better utilisation of energy resources so that country could become self-reliant in respect of its energy needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHAN-

DRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been taking vigorous steps for optimum utilisation of the country's energy resources. The 6th Plan spells out the strategy being followed by the Government in this regard. The main components of the energy strategy are:—

(i) Accelerated exploitation of domestic conventional energy sources.

(ii) Management of oil demand.

(iii) Promoting energy conservation.

(iv) Exploitation of renewable sources of energy.

Government have a programme for accelerated exploitation of various energy resources to meet the requirements of the country. The target envisaged for coal production is 165 million tonnes under the Sixth Plan. Efforts are being made to step up oil production to 29.5 million tonnes by 1984-85 as compared to 11.8 million tonnes in 1979-80. The target for addition to power generating capacity is 19666 MW during the Plan period.

A good quantity of waste material is being dumped and wasted at present. In order to convert this waste material into energy by various methods, it is proposed to instal incineration pilot plant in Delhi consuming solid waste. A pilot plant utilising the process of pyrolysis is being considered for Bombay by the Government of Maharashtra. The experience gained from the operation of the proposed pilot plants will help in determining the future course of action in this area.

Oil Reserves in Country

3757. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey has revealed that there are sufficient crude oil reserves in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to arrange for exploring the same;

(c) what are the names of institutions along with their locations engaged in research and development in this regard; and

(d) what expenditure is being incurred on them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Prospective-ness of an area|basin is determined not only by seismic surveys but on the basis of the results of drilling that may be carried out subsequent to the identification of possible structures by seismic surveys.

(b) ONGC/OIL are continuously making efforts for drilling|exploring for oil|gas in new areas after seismic surveys have identified likely structures|traps for hydrocarbons in the areas.

(c) Research and development in regard to exploration is being carried out in the following institutions:

- Keshava Deva Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration, Dehradun.
- Institute of Reservoir Studies, Ahmedabad.
- Institute of Drilling Technology Dehradun.
- Division of Ocean Technology Research (This is being set up), Bombay.
- Oil India Limited with its field headquarters in Duliajan has also a small research and development set up.

(d) During 1981-82 the actual expenditure incurred on the first four institutions mentioned in (c) was Rs. 2.63 crores. It is estimated that this year the total plan plus non plan expenditure on these 4 institutions would be Rs. 8.07 crores. The estimated out-lay on R&D for Oil India Limited's small set up at its headquarters is of the order of Rs. 1 crore during the current plan period.

Opening of a Sub-regional office of E.P.F. Organisation at Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)

3759. **SHRI SUBODH SEN:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Committee, Employees Provident Fund, West Bengal, decided that a Sub-Regional Office should be opened at Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): The Employee's Provident Fund Authorities have stated as follows:—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is being placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund.

Induction of Field Exhibition Officers Inspectors of Exhibition into C.I.S.

3760. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of Field Exhibition Officers, Inspectors of Exhibitions, etc. is under the consideration of the Government for induction into Central Information Service;

(b) whether this case has been cleared by the UPSC, the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

(c) if so, when they are likely to be inducted into the CIS?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. No final decision has however, been taken.

Expenditure on Relaying Sports Commentaries

3761. **SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure involved in relaying cricket commentary for one day, football, hockey matches, and other functions;

(b) how many of such commentaries were relayed from each Station for the past five years; and

(c) the expenditure for relaying cricket Match (Test) in Television both from inside and outside the country?

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

(a) The expenditure involved in relaying cricket commentary for one day, football matches, hockey matches and other functions cannot be quantified as the number of employees and quantum of equipment deployed depend on the nature of the event and vary from place to place. Moreover, the same group of employees and set of equipment at various Doordarshan Kendras are used for production of other programmes also and hence expenditure on the coverage of games, matches, etc., cannot be precisely apportioned.

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

(c) The expenditure involved in relaying cricket matches (Test) inside the country as well as outside also varies from place to place. No fixed amount can be indicated in the absence of reference to any specific events.

DAVP Advertisements in Daily Newspapers printed published from Aligarh, U.P.

3762. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the daily newspapers printed and published from Aligarh city in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the daily circulation of these papers for the year 1981;

(c) the size and the pages of each of the newspapers;

(d) whether they have become entitled to get the advertisements from the DAVP, New Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and when they would be entitled to get advertisement from the DAVP, New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the Annexure.

(d) and (e). To become eligible for Government advertisements a newspaper has to fulfil the prescribed criteria of regulating, circulation, print area, etc. and has also to submit a formal application. Of the nine papers listed in Annexure, only two (S. Nos. 1 and 2) are currently on the list of the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity. The use of two other dailies (S. Nos. 3 & 4) has been discontinued on account of 'unestablished' or 'inflated' circulation. The remaining papers have not formally applied to the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for empanelment.

Statement

Daily Newspapers published from Aligarh (Up)

S.No.	Title of Newspaper	Circulation (for 1981)	Size (in cms)	Average pages (1981)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Hind</i>				
1	Janta Yug	20,582	2342	6
2	Yug Times	11,450*	50cm.* 7 cols.	4*

1	2	3	4	5
3	Prakash	12,453	1935	NS
4	Pravada	14,763	2296	4
5	Aligarh Mail	2,872	1935	4
6	Nav Samachar Patrika	1,200	1935	4
7	Bhishma Pratigya	NS	NS	NS
8	Desh Adesh	NS	NS	NS
Urdu				
9	Yug Sunik	NS	NS	NS

Note : "NS" stands for 'Not Supplied by the publisher.

* in 1982.

Sanction of LPG Connection on Priority Basis in Bangalore

3763. SHRI EBRAHIM SULTAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of LPG connections were sanctioned by him on priority basis during the months of November and December, 1982 and January, 1983 for the families residing in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the number of such persons for whom LPG connections were sanctioned;

(c) whether Indian Oil failed to comply with the Orders issued by him and if so, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which all such orders will be complied with by the Indian Oil Company?

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

(b) Six, Sir.

(c) and (d). The connection are installed immediately on receipt of advice by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. but due to the fact that advice is sent to the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, who in turn advise their Regional Offices,

possibility of this taking a little time is not ruled out.

Fall in demand of Caustic Soda and Fertilizers

3764. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fall has been noticed in the demand for caustic soda, soda ash, and fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring some change in its economic and financial policies so as to improve the position of slump affected industries?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No perceptible fall in demand of caustic soda, soda ash and fertilizers has been noticed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The import policy for import of caustic soda and soda ash is constantly under review and imports are regulated taking into account indigenous availability and demand.

Review exemptions to Multinational companies under MRTF

3765. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to review recent policies and decisions aimed at giving unjustified exemptions to multinational Companies under MRTF which have not been found to be justified (Economic Times--5-2-83)?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): There is no commonly accepted definition of the term 'multinational'. However, companies having more than 40 per cent of non-resident equity are deemed to be foreign companies and are subject to the provisions contained in Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (F.E.R.A.). Such foreign companies covered under F.E.R.A. are not *ipso facto* covered under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (M.R.T.P. Act) unless they also happen to be M.R.T.P. companies as per the provisions contained in Section 20 of the latter Act.

There is no proposal for grant of any exemption under the M.R.T.P. Act in favour of foreign companies or multinationals which might be covered under the M.R.T.P. Act. Besides, the news item in the Economic Times of 5th February, 1983 under the caption "Burroughs Wellcome's plea unacceptable—Pfizer, J & J Cynamid & E. Merck escape dilution", which the Hon'ble Member presumably has in mind, mentions only about exemption from dilution under F.E.R.A., but not from the operation of the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act.

Labourers killed in mine accidents during 1982-83

3766. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

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

(a) the number of labourers killed in mine accidents so far during the year 1982-83; and

(b) the nature of Government assistance provided to their dependants?

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

(a) The latest information regarding the number of workers killed in mine accidents during the year 1982 and 1983 (upto January) are given below:—

Year	No. of persons killed
*1982	253
*1983 (up to January)	22

*figures provisional.

(b) Compensation is payable to the injured and legal heirs of deceased under the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the State Government.

Rise in Capital cost of thermal power station

3767. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital costs of thermal power stations in India have risen sharply in recent year; and

(b) what are the measures being taken by Government to speed up completion of the projects?

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

(b) Steps are being taken to ensure expeditious completion of projects. Monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up. Construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority to closely monitor the various activities of the

projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers, manufacturers, construction agencies, etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power to monitor closely the progress of projects in the State as well as Central Sector. Meetings of Power Ministers' of States have also been held in which the commissioning of ongoing power projects was reviewed. For improving the management at the project level, detailed guidelines were issued to the State Electricity Boards in July, 1980. These guidelines, inter alia, included various networks and formats for keeping various activities of the projects under close watch.

Export of molasses and alcohol

3768. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has approached the Government of India for sanction to export molasses and alcohol;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments and the quantity of molasses and alcohol suggested for export; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka sought permission for export of molasses while only Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh approached for export of alcohol.

The meeting of the Central Molasses Board which was represented by all States and Union Territories, held on 19-1-83 reviewed, *inter-alia*, the surplus quantity of Molasses and Alcohol likely to be

available for export in the current alcohol year 1982-83 (December-November). Based on this, it was decided to allow export of 4.75 lakh tonnes of molasses at present. No additional quantity of alcohol was allocated for export. However, the permission given in the previous alcohol year for export of 100 lakh litres of alcohol has been allowed to stand.

Amalgamation of Indian Aluminium with Mohindra and Mohindra

3769. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amalgamation of Mohindra and Mohindra Limited with Indian Aluminium Company Limited (INDL) was due to financial constraints;

(b) the effect of amalgamation on labour and employees;;

(c) how many more industries are awaiting amalgamation; and

(d) total liabilities of the merged industry?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) Amalgamation of Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. with M/s Indian Aluminium Ltd would require prior approval of the Central Government under Section 23 of the MRTP Act, 1969. No such application has however, been received so far.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) of the Question.

(c) 13 proposals under section 23 of the MRTP Act, 1969 were under consideration of the Central Government as on 1-3-1983.

(d) Total liabilities, excluding paid up share capital and reserves, of the merged companies for which approvals under section 23 (2) of the MRTP Act, 1969 were granted during the year 1982, amounted to Rs. 16504.92 lacs.

General and Requirement of Power in Bihar

3771. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total generation and requirement of power in Bihar; and

(b) the details of the programme chalked out to increase the power production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The present average power requirement in Bihar is about 11 MU/day. The average availability is about 8 MU/day.

(b) The following measures have been taken to increase power production in Bihar:—

(i) Renovation of thermal units at Patratu & Barauni has been taken in hand to improve the generation.

(ii) Commissioning of new capacity is being expedited.

(iii) Assistance from Northern Grid is being given depending upon system conditions.

(iv) Bihar has share in Central Generation Project at Farakka which is being expedited.

(v) DVC has been asked to afford maximum assistance.

Women's employment and their economic dependence on menfolk

3773. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of concern expressed by the National Federation of Indian Women about the consistent fall in women's employment and their economic dependence on menfolk; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to provide more opportunities for job and better working condition to women?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Government is aware of press reports in the matter. However, the available statistics of women employed in the organised sector of industries from 1975 onwards shows an upward trend, as indicated below:—

Year	Number of women employed as on the 31st March of the year (in lakhs)
1975	22.3
1976	24.0
1977	24.5
1978	25.6
1979	26.1
1980	27.0
1981	27.9
1982	29.0 (Provisional)

Votes secured by elected candidates in Assam

3774. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few elected candidates in Assam have secured less than 1000 votes;

(b) what is the number of elected candidates who have secured less than 1000, less than five thousand and less than 10,000 votes; and

(c) what are the reasons for these candidates securing so few votes?

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

(b) The information furnished by the Election Commission is as under:—

(i) No. of elected candidates who secured less than 1000 votes — 11

(ii) No. of elected candidates who secured less than 5000 votes, but above 1000 — 23

(iii) No. of elected candidates who secured less than 10,000 votes, but above 5,000 — 19

(c) The Commission has intimated that the percentage of poll was low due to the poor response from the electorate caused by a large number of factors including alleged intimidation of voters, boycott of polls by certain political parties, atmosphere of violence created in the State by interested parties.

Supply of Hybrid Telephone Exchanges by French Company

3775. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.I.F. Elkatail Company of France, which has entered into the contract been entrusted to supply Hybrid Telephone Exchanges in the country is charging Rs. 2,400 per line while it is available in the international market at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per line;

(b) is it also a fact that Hitachi and Fusitsu Company of Japan had offered to sell better and more modern telephone system at much lower cost; and

(c) if so the reasons why we have entered into a deal for a backward technology at much higher cost rejecting a more modern technology available at much lower cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). As per the agreement entered into with M/s. CIT-ALCATEL, on the basis of bilateral offer from the French Government, the average cost of digital electronic exchange equipment including accessories like power plant, Main Distribution Frame, Maintenance equipment and Spare parts is Rs. 2185 FOB per line. This cost is lower than the cost of similar digital equipment quoted in international bids received till the time the agreement was signed. The cost of exchange equipment, however, varies due to several complex parameters like, size of an exchange, traffic carrying capacity facilities provided, etc. No price offers for digital exchanges have been opened since the agreement with CIT-ALCATEL was entered into and as such comparative prices from other suppliers are not available.

(c) Does not arise.

उर्वरक कारखानों को सरकार द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

3776. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरक कारखानों को प्रतिवर्ष सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहायता किस ढंग से तथा कितनी धनराशि की दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या इस सहायता की राशि कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनके उत्पादों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करके सहायता संबंधी क्षति को पूरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि सरकार द्वारा मुख्य उर्वरकों के उपभोक्ता मूल्यों को नियंत्रित और उचित स्तर पर रखा जाता है, ऐसे उर्वरकों के बारे में उत्पादकों के लिये प्रतिधारण मूल्य की एक योजना चालू की जा रही है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कारखाना वसूली और प्रतिधारण मूल्य के अन्तर को संबद्ध इकाई से वसूल कर लिया जाता है अथवा सहायता के रूप में भुगतान कर दिया जाता है। 1982-83 में प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता की मात्रा 550 करोड़ रुपये होने की आशा है :

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं।

Excise and Customs duties locked up in Litigation

3777. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

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

(a) what is the total amount of Excise and Customs duties that have been locked up in litigation;

(b) how much of these amounts are locked up due to stay orders from High Courts and Supreme Court;

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to persuade the Courts to dispose of at least the main cases that would act as the guidelines in disposing of the other cases; and

(d) what measures have been taken to vacate the stay orders in High Courts and Supreme Court?

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

Petro-Chemical Complex, Tamil Nadu

3778. SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu for establishing one Petro-Chemical Complex in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government 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) There is no proposal to set up a petrochemicals complex in the central public sector in Tamil Nadu.

Harijan colonies electrified in nawada and Gaya Districts

3779. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijan Colonies where electricity has been provide in Bihar; and

(b) the position in Nawada and Gaya districts of Bihar in this regard?

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

Division of Delhi into judicial districts for speedy justice.

3780. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government had prepared a scheme to divide the Union Territory

of Delhi into certain judicial districts for speedy justice; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating when the scheme was finalised and what are the reasons for delay in implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India in March 1982, accepted in principle the proposal of the Delhi High Court seeking the division of Delhi into 5 separate judicial districts for the purpose of more efficient administration of justice. These districts are to be known as East, West, South, North and Central, and each is to be headed by a District & Sessions Judge.

The Delhi Administration in consultation with Delhi High Court have sent proposals or making amendments of a formal nature in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 and the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, which are considered necessary for introducing the scheme. The Delhi Administration is being asked to obtain the recommendation of the Delhi Metropolitan Council which has since been constituted.

श्रीगंगानगर को दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के लिए
एस० टी० डी० सुविधायें

3781. श्री मनफूँ सिंह चौधरी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीगंगानगर से बुक किये गये सभी ट्रंककाल समय पर कार्यान्वित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गत एक वर्ष के ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनके संबंध में वे कार्यान्वित नहीं हुये ; और

(ग) क्या श्रीगंगानगर को दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के लिये एस० टी० डी० सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटील) : (क) जी, नहीं श्रीगंगानगर से बुक की गई कुछ ट्रंक कालें समय पर अर्थात् अत्यावश्यक ट्रंककालों की बुकिंग के एक घंटे और सामान्य ट्रंक कालों की बुकिंग के दो घंटे की सामान्य संभावित अवधि के भीतर नहीं मिल पाती है ।

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष अर्थात् कैलेंडर वर्ष 1982 के दौरान श्रीगंगानगर से बुक की गयी ऐसी ट्रंक कालों की संख्या 91, 001 है जो विभिन्न कारणों से लगाई नहीं जा सकी ।

(ग) जी, हां । जयपुर और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच अपेक्षित संचारण सर्किटों के चालू हो जाने के बाद और श्रीगंगानगर के करचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का स्वचलीकरण करने के पश्चात् ही श्रीगंगानगर को दिल्ली और बम्बई के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग (एस० टी० डी०) सेवा के अन्तर्गत लाया जा सकता है ।

Floating wages system on pattern of People's Republic of China

3782. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the People's Republic of China has started the floating wage system by which income of workers depends on quality and quantity of their work; and

(b) has any study been made by the Labour Ministry on the lines reported by the World Economic Herald, Shanghai?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) According to a news item appearing in the 'Economic Times' of 29th January, 1983 China is stated to be experimenting with a floating wage system by which income of workers depends on quality and quantity of their work.

(b) No, Sir.

राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को नई ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता का अनुरोध

3783.. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने दो नई ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिये 140 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता का अनुरोध किया था ;

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

(ग) क्या उक्त निगम ने सरकार को परियोजनाओं का पूरा ब्योरा भी भेजा था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन परियोजनाओं की रूप रेखा क्या है तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश में सीधी जिले में विद्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के चरण—1 (1260 मे० वा०) तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर जिले में रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के चरण—1 (1000 मेगावाट) को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति दे दी गयी है। सम्बद्ध पारेषण प्रणाली सहित विद्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के चरण—1 की अनुमोदित लागत 1110.42 करोड़ रुपये है। इस परियोजना के 210 मेगावाट के प्रथम यूनिट को 1987 के दौरान चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है। रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के चरण एक की अनुमोदित लागत 1033 करोड़ रुपये है (सम्बद्ध पारेषण प्रणाली की

लागत को छोड़कर)। इस परियोजना के 500 मेगावाट के प्रथम यूनिट को भी 1987 में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम है। इन दोनों परियोजनाओं के लिये प्रारंभिक कार्य हाथ में ले लिए गए हैं।

1982-83 के लिये संशोधित अनुमानों में राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने इन दोनों परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये 140 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करने के लिये कहा है? वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को किया गया वजटीय आवंटन उनके द्वारा सूचित की गयी आवश्यकताओं के लिये कम पड़ गया है। उपलब्ध स्रोतों के साथ सभी परियोजनाओं पर यथासंभव अधिकतम गति को बनाये रखने की सुनिश्चितता के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

बम्बई-हाई में प्लेटफार्म के निर्माण के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा लिया गया ऋण

3784. डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री भीम सिंह

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई हाई में नए प्लेटफार्मों के निर्माण के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने हाल में भारी ऋण प्राप्त किया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन प्लेटफार्मों के निर्माण के बाद होने वाली उत्पादन में वृद्धि और उत्पादन लागत में कमी का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह ऋण किस स्रोत/एजेंसी से प्राप्त किया गया है तथा उसकी शर्तें क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर)

(क) से (ग). तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग अनुमोदित योजना के अनुसार बम्बई हाई से उत्पादन कर रहा है। इस योजना के अनुसार कूप-एवं उत्पादन प्लेटफार्मों प्रोसेसिंग प्लेटफार्मों और जल अन्तः क्षेपण प्लेटफार्मों की स्थापना की जा रही है। अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्मों से उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी और जल अन्तः क्षेपण प्लेटफार्म अधिक अवधि के लिए इष्टतम उत्पादन स्तर बनाये रखने में सहायता करेंगे। जहां तक संभव होता है विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय पोषण संस्थानों और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों आदि से उपयुक्त ऋण सुविधाओं को उपयोग में लाया जाता है।

Expenditure on Film "Gandhi"

3785. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds invested by various Governmental agencies in the film "Gandhi", giving details of various institutions and the amounts contributed by them;

(b) the actual cost of production of the film "Gandhi", as compiled by concerned agencies;

(c) the earnings so far by this film;

(d) the details of foreign exchange expended by Government on this film; and

(e) details regarding outlines of costs of production and actual income expected, etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The National Film Development Corporation which is co-producer for the film "Gandhi" produced by Sir Richard Attenborough, invested funds amounting to Rs. 6.36 crores in this film.

(b) The total amount spent on the production of the film as on date is Rs. 17.34 crores plus over cost contribution of

IFI/GFI which is under compilation and audit.

(c) No firm figures of earnings from this film are available.

(d) No foreign exchange has been spent by Government on this film. The foreign exchange expenditure has been met by IFI/GFI, who are the foreign financiers of this film.

(e) The NFDC has received only tentative statement of cost of production which is under their scrutiny. It is, therefore, not possible to give specific figures at present.

कोसल, जिला सीकर, राजस्थान में
बरोजगार स्नातकों के लिए डीजल
पम्पों का आरक्षण

3786 श्री दौलत राम सारण :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीकर जिल में (राजस्थान) सीकर से 43 कि० मी० दूर म्युनिसीपल नगर कोसल में कृषि उपकरणों, ट्रैक्टरों, बसों और ट्रकों की बड़ी संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार सीकर जोधपुर मेन रोड पर 43-44 कि० मी० की दूरी पर बेरोजगार स्नातकों को डीजल पम्प का कोटा आरक्षित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) कोसल की वर्तमान खपत इतनी नहीं है कि कम लागत वाले पेट्रोल बिक्री केन्द्र के खोलने का भी कोई औचित्य हो। तथापि, ज्योंही व्यापार क्षमता बेहतर हो जायेगी, तेल कम्पनियों अपनी भावी योजनाओं के प्रति इस क्षेत्र में पेट्रोल बिक्री केन्द्र की स्थापना करने पर विचार करेगी।

Development of Coal Projects by USSR.

3787. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR will help India in preparation of detailed coal project reports;

(b) if so, the details of specialised training to be imparted to Indian specialists in the Soviet Union, duration thereof, when it will be imparted and how many persons will be under-going training at one time;

(c) how many new washeries, directional blasting for removing hillocks in various coalfield will be identified in the project reports;

(d) whether some shield equipment will also be supplied by the Soviet Union for the purpose, if so, the details thereof and when; and

(e) whether similar project reports have also been sought from other developed nations viz., USA, UK, France, West Germany and other Western countries and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons wherefor?

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

(b) No contract for such training has been entered into as yet.

(c) Identification of washeries will be only after finalisation of project reports. For Jhingurda mine of Singrauli Coalfield, removed of hillock by directional blasting has been identified.

(d) Mining equipment for shield method of mining which are not indigenously available is proposed to be supplied by USSR. Contract has not been finalised.

(e) Yes, Sir. UK, France, Canada and West Germany are also rendering assistance in preparation of project reports and in supplying of equipment which are not indigenously available. The details are as follows:—

U. K.

Preparation of Feasibility report for Ghusick and Asnapani underground mines for introduction of mechanised longwall technology.

France

Preparation of Feasibility report for Nandira, Pipradih, Ananta, Chora, Moira, Prasia, East Katras and Kendwadih for introduction of long wall sub-level caving and blasting gallery method of mining.

Detailed engineering for degasification scheme at Amlabad.

F.R.G.

Preparation of Feasibility report for introduction of Hydraulic mining at Gopalchak mine (BCCL) and design and installation for degasification scheme at Ghusick.

Canada

Preparation of Feasibility report for introduction of Hydraulic mining at Bara-golai and East Katras.

Non-Implementation of Agreements with Jute Mill Workers in West Bengal

3788. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to discuss non-implementation of agreements, awards in respect of workload revision of grades and scales of pay of jute mill workers in West Bengal, closures and lockouts in jute mills, violation of section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act by jute mills and to realise Employees Provident Fund dues from the jute mills; and

(b) if so, the details and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) These issues were discussed in the First Session of Reconstituted Industrial Committee on Jute held on 31st January, 1983.

(b) A statement indicating the decisions in respect of items is attached.

Statement

Issue	Decision
1. Non-implementation of agreements awards in respect of workload, revision of grades and scales of pay of Jute Mill workers in West Bengal.	The Committee decided that the Govt. of West Bengal should immediately convene a Tripartite Meeting of Trade Unions and Employers' Organisations of the Jute Industries to discuss the charter of demands, non-implementation of agreement, awards in respect of workload and revision of grades and scales of pay of Jute Mill workers given in 1979 by the State Labour Minister and decide the matter within six months. The matter may be decided under the Industrial Disputes Act if the proposed Tripartite Meeting fails to come to any decision.
2. Closures and lockouts in Jute Mills, violation of section 2(k) of Industrial Disputes Act by Jute Mills.	The Committee decided that Labour Minister of West Bengal may convene a meeting to solve the issue of closures, lockouts and lay-offs of Jute Mills in West Bengal and report the matter to the Central Government.
3. Realisation of Employers' Provident Fund from Jute Mills.	The Committee decided that all possible steps including setting up of a legal cell under the Law Ministry in West Bengal as well as adjustment of the amount which is lying with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for payment of subsidy to the Jute Mills against Provident Fund arrears by the defaulting mills, be taken.

Protest against National Programme by Andhra Pradesh

3789. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Government has formally protested to the Centre against the format and content of the 90-Minutes National Programme telecast from Delhi every night;

(b) if so, the nature of protest;

(c) whether some other States have also protested against the National Telecast; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise,

(c) and (d). No State Government has protested against the continuance of the National Programme. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had earlier made some suggestions. A number of adjustments were made in the content as well as scheduling of the National Programme keeping in view of these suggestions. Recently, discussions have been held with the State Government of Maharashtra and suggestions have also been received from the State Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir. Suggestions from some other State Governments, who have been requested in this regard, are awaited. In telecasting the National Programme there is no intention either to curtail the

regional programmes produced at different Doordarshan Kendras or to impose any centrally produced programmes on States. Further changes in the National Programme will be considered on receipt of suggestions from remaining States and discussions with them.

बदरपुर तापीय बिजली घर से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई

3790. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को प्रतिमाह कितने मूल्य की बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या बदरपुर तापीय बिजली-घर से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की कीमत की अदायगी नियमित रूप से की जाती है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर की कितनी धनराशि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान की ओर बकाया है और प्रतिमाह बकाया धनराशि में कितनी वृद्धि हो जाती है ; और

(घ) इस अप्रियकर स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह) (क) पिछले छः महीने के दौरान (अगस्त, 82 से जनवरी, 83) तक बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को सप्लाई की गई बिजली का मूल्य औसतन लगभग 700 लाख रु० प्रतिमाह है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जनवरी, 1983 तक सप्लाई की गई ऊर्जा के लिए दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान की ओर बदरपुर ताप विद्युत

केन्द्र की कुल बकाया राशि लगभग 114.55 लाख रुपए है । पिछले 6 महीनों के दौरान (अगस्त 82 से जनवरी 83 तक) बकाया राशि में औसत मासिक वृद्धि लगभग 655.50 लाख थी ।

(घ) ऊर्जा मंत्रालय तथा राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने इस मामले को दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के प्राधिकारियों के साथ उच्चतम स्तर पर उठाया है इस पर नियमित रूप से कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Joint sector company for utilising of Bombay gas being flared up

3791. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India to avoid the flaring up of gas in Bombay daily in large quantities intend to have a joint sector company of Government of India, Government of Maharashtra and Bombay Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether it will be possible for this company to make avoidable the demand of 32 million c. metres of gas and when; and

(c) whether Government of India have received gas utilisation programme of SICOM, Bombay showing that ONGC can produce 40 m. c. metres of gas for Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra had sent a memorandum listing out the requirements of various users of natural gas in Maharashtra totalling to about 32 million cubic metres per day. The requirement of some of the customers listed by the Maharashtra Government are already being met.

The Government is considering the question of supply of piped natural gas to domestic consumers and industrial units

in Bombay. The agency through which such distribution would be undertaken is also under consideration. The maximum quantities of gas that can be distributed to various consumers in Greater Bombay in the foreseeable future is estimated to be around 4 million cubic metres of gas per day.

सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र में सुपर ताप बिजली घर की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

3792. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की कितनी सिफारिशों के आधार पर रिहंद घाटी के सिंगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र में कितने सुपर ताप बिजलीघर स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित सुपर ताप बिजली परियोजनाओं में से उन परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सरकार ने स्वीकृति प्रदान की है ;

(ग) पैरा 9 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पूरी हो चुकी सुपर तापीय बिजली परियोजनाओं, निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं और स्थापित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं को कितने पानी की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(घ) पैरा 3 में उल्लिखित ताप बिजली परियोजनाओं के लिए पानी की सप्लाई के संसाधन क्या हैं, और

(ङ) क्या उक्त ताप बिजली परियोजनाओं को पानी की सप्लाई के कारण बिहार की 100 वर्ष पुरानी सिंचाई पद्धति प्रभावित होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र-शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ख) सिंगरौली सुपर ताप बिजली केन्द्र (2000 मेगावाट) का क्रियान्वयन इस समय राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है, विध्यांचल सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना

के प्रथम चरण (1260 मेगावाट) तथा रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के प्रथम चरण (1000 मेगावाट) को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति दे दी गई है और इन परियोजनाओं पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत केन्द्र द्वारा प्रारंभिक कार्य शुरू कर दिये गए हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ). इन सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित जल की कुल मात्रा लगभग 250 क्यूसिक है । ये आवश्यकताएं रिहन्द जलाशय से पूरी की जाएंगी ।

इन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देते समय सिंचाई की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया था ।

Extension of service of employees of H.P.C.L. after retirement age

3793. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are frequently granting extension to their employees after the retirement age, is so, the reasons therefor;

(b) details of all the employees in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited who are on extensions stating their qualification, grades and positions; and

(c) how many employees are due to retire in H. P. C. L. by the end of April/May, 1983 their particulars alongwith the grade and positions?

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

(b) As on March 1, 1983, only two officers were re-employed by M/s. Hindu-

stan Petroleum Corporation Limited and their particulars are given below:-

Name	Qualification	On Retirement (Pre-Revised Salary Grade)	Position	Date of retirement	Date of expiry of re-employment
Sh. R.G. Nayak .	Matriculation	Rs. 1450-60- 1690-65-1950	Currently OSD assigned to Oil Co-ordination Committee.	28-2-82	31-3-83
Sh. R.S. Naidu .	Middle School	Do	Distribution Co- ordinator	31-12-82	31-3-83

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

M/s Smith and Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta.

3794. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Workers Union of M/s Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta have presented to the management a memorandum about the corruption in the administration of the Company;

(b) if so, what are the details of the illegalities and cases of corruption brought to the notice of the management since August 1981;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on their complaints; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Smith Stanistreet Workers' Union had submitted memoranda to the management in the form of letters complaining about the administration of the company.

(c) and (d). The allegations were taken up with the company. The company has informed that an internal enquiry is being held to ascertain all the facts.

International oil prices

3795. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the international oil prices are coming down very sharply;

(b) if so, in view of the declined oil prices what our Government propose to do for the future tie-up; and

(c) what is the cost of production and selling cost per barrel of oil explored from Bombay High?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) As per press reports, OPEC has reduced the official crude oil price by about dollars five per barrel.

(b) It has been the policy of Government to arrange imports of crude oil mainly through term contracts with national oil companies of oil exporting countries at official prices in order to ensure proper security of supplies even when there is a scarcity of crude oil in the world market as has been the case on a number of occasions. Overall this has proved advantageous also, since frequently spot market prices have been higher than official selling prices. Moreover, such arrangements provide for escalation/de-escalation of prices with reference to the official selling prices.

Thus, reduction in these prices become applicable to the supplies obtained under such arrangements.

(c) The sale price of crude oil from Bombay High fields is Rs. 1390 per metric tonne delivered at its tank farm in Uran; this includes a cess (duty of excise) of Rs. 300 per metric tonne and a royalty of Rs. 61 per metric tonne.

The Bombay High area comprises several fields. These fields are still under development and in some exploration is still in progress. Therefore, it is premature to work out the estimated costs of production of crude oil.

Hydel Generation capacity

3796. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of hydel capacity is decreasing in the country's total power generation system;

(b) if so, whether steps are being contemplated to reduce the imbalance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Sixth Plan envisages addition of 4768 MW of hydro capacity from 43 hydro-electric schemes having a total installed capacity of 5567 MW. In addition, hydro-electric schemes with a total installed generating capacity of 7313 MW are under execution/sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The Central Electricity Authority have since accorded techno-economic approval to hydro-electric schemes having an installed generating capacity of 3990 MW. Besides this, there are a number of hydro-electric schemes under various stages of investigation/formulation by State/Central agencies. Further, emphasis is also being laid on the development of hydro-electric resources in the country as part of the 20-Point Programme of Prime Minister. The State Governments/Electricity Organisations have been advised to draw up

an organised plan to identify and to take up the development of small hydro-electric projects, particularly in remote and hilly locations keeping in view the economic ecological and welfare angles. The State Governments have taken up the work for identification/formulation of project reports accordingly.

Coal Mines without dispensary/hospital

3797. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE

SHRI RAMPRASAD
AHIRWAR:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the coal mines which were declared dangerous by the Coal India Officers' Association and in how many of them work still continues;

(b) what are the names of the coal mines which do not have a dispensary/hospital as required by the Mines Act;

(c) what are the names of coal mines, where mines get from abandoned pits unfiltered water which is likely to cause diseases; and

(d) by when all the coal mines will have dispensaries/hospitals as required by the Mines Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (d). The Mines Act does not require all coal mines to be provided with a dispensary/hospital. However every coal mine has been covered by dispensary/hospital run by coal companies or Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.

(c) No unfiltered water from abandoned pits which is likely to cause diseases, is supplied to the miners.

Statement

According to a Press release purported to have been issued by the Coal Mines Officers' Association on 1st September, 1982, 99 mines were declared unsafe by them, of which 25 are in BCCL, 14 in OCL, 44 in ECL, 13 in WCL, 2 in IISCO and 1 in NEC. The names of the mines mentioned in the press release are given below. As none of these mines are permanently unsafe, work continues in all the 99 mines excepting for periods a mine or part of a mine is considered unsafe and prohibitory orders under Section 22 (3) of Mines Act, 1952 is imposed by Director General of Mines Safety.

Assam (Northern Coalfields)

1. Baragolai Colliery

Eastern Coalfields Limited

2. Chinakuri 1,2 & 3 pits.
3. Sitalpur Colliery
4. Sodepur Colliery
5. Parbelia Colliery
6. Ranipur Colliery
7. Dhemomain Colliery
8. Patmohna Colliery
9. Ghusick Colliery
10. Damra Colliery
11. Kalipahari Colliery
12. Tirat Colliery
13. Sripur Colliery
14. Sripur (Incline) Colliery
15. Ningah Colliery
16. Nimcha Colliery
17. Ratibati Colliery
18. Jaykay Nagar Colliery
19. New Satgram Colliery
20. Modern Satgram Colliery
21. Amritnagar Colliery
22. Kunustoria Colliery
23. Bansra Colliery
24. Parasea Colliery
25. New Kenda Colliery
26. Krishnanagar Colliery
27. Bahula Colliery

28. Siduli Colliery

29. Parascole Colliery
30. Madhusudanpur Colliery
31. Madhujore Colliery
32. Jambad Colliery
33. Bankola Colliery
34. Khandra Colliery
35. Moira Colliery
36. Shyamsunderpur Colliery
37. Mandarboni Colliery
38. Nutandanga Colliery
39. Pandaveswar Colliery
40. Darula Colliery
41. Kottadih Colliery
42. Badjna Colliery
43. Hariajam Colliery
44. Khoudia Colliery
45. Lakhimata Colliery

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

46. Amlabad Colliery
47. Bhourah Colliery
48. Loyabad Colliery
49. Katras Colliery
50. Sudamdih Colliery
51. Moonidih Colliery
52. Ghanoodih Colliery
53. Patherdih Colliery
54. Industry Colliery
55. Bhurgatdih Colliery
56. Jealgora Colliery
57. Lodna Colliery
58. Barari Colliery
59. Pootkee Colliery
60. Begunia Colliery
61. Chanch Colliery
62. Victoria Colliery
63. Kassurgarh Colliery
64. Bhatdih Colliery
65. Kustore Colliery
66. Bera Colliery
67. Dhansar Colliery
68. Bastacolla Colliery

69. Madhuban Colliery

70. Bhagaband Colliery

Central Coalfields Limited

71. Bhurkunda Colliery

72. Argada Colliery

73. Gidi 'C' Colliery

74. Saunda Colliery

75. Sawang Colliery

76. Salubera Colliery

77. Topa Colliery

78. Laiyo Colliery

79. Dhori Colliery

80. Sayal Colliery

81. Sirka Colliery

82. Religara Colliery

83. Talchar Colliery

84. Orient Colliery

Western Coalfields Limited

85. River Colliery

86. Korba Colliery

87. Parasea Colliery

88. Chirimiri Colliery

89. Ballerpur Colliery

90. Majri Colliery

91. Silwara Colliery

92. Patherkhera Colliery

93. Kotma Colliery

94. Umrer Colliery

95. Chanda Metta Colliery

96. Churcha Colliery

97. Eklehra Colliery

Collieries of IISCO

98. Jitpur Colliery (Dhanbad)

99. Ramnagar Colliery (Burdwan)

जीवन रक्षक औषधियों के मूल्यों में
कमी

3798. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री वह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या जीवन रक्षक औषधियों
के मूल्य सरकार द्वारा कम कर दिए
गए हैं :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो औषधिवार मूल्य
कितने कम किए गए हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मूल्य को कम न
करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत
साठे) : (क) कुछ आवश्यक औषधियों
के मूल्य हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा घटाए
गए हैं।

(ख) औषधों में से कुछ के नाम जिनमें
मूल्यों में कमी लागू की गई है, उनके सं-
शोधित मूल्य और संशोधन पूर्व मूल्यों को
दशानि वाला एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	फार्मूलेशन का नाम और शक्ति	पैक का आकार	संशोधन से पूर्व मूल्य	संशोधित मूल्य
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1.	कोमिटिडीन गोली 200 मिग्रा/गोलि०	10 स्ट्रिप/बोतल	20.58	10.86
2.	—वही—	500 की बोतल/ टिन	1029.00	512.58

क्रम सं०	फामुलेशन का नाम और शक्ति	पैक का आकार	संशोधन से पूर्व मूल्य	संशोधित मूल्य
3.	रिफाम्पिसिन कैपसूल्स 150 मिग्रा/ कैप |	100 की बोतल	207.30	153.18
4.	रिफाम्पिसिन कैपसूल्स 300 मिग्रा/कैप	100 की बोतल	411.08	299.70
5.	रिफाम्पिसिन कैपसूल्स 150 मिग्रा०/ कैप {	12 की बोतल/ स्ट्रिप	25.66	19.18
6.	कोमोटिडीन गोलियां 200 मिग्रा/ गोलियां	30 की बोतलें	55.75	26.05
7.	ट्राइमैथोप्रिम + सल्फामेथोक्साजोल गोलियां ट्राइमैथोप्रिम 80 मिग्रा + सल्फामेथोक्साजोल 400 मिग्रा/ गोलियां	100 की बोतलें	74.08	44.26
8.	-वही- ट्राइमैथोप्रिम 20 मिग्रा + सल्फामेथो- क्साजोल 100 मिग्रा/ गोलियां	100 की बोतलें	20.16	12.38
9.	ट्राइमैथोप्रिम + सल्फामेथोक्साजोल डबल स्ट्रेन्थ गोलियां	10 की स्ट्रिप	16.80	9.50

Heavy Water Project Associated with Thal Vaishe Fertilizers Plant

3799. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Heavy Water project associated with Fertilizers Project at Thal-Vaishet with special reference to acquisition of land and erection of the Plant; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government (i) to avoid pollution hazards and (ii) to shift and rehabilitate the project-affected population?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Heavy water Project is being set up within the area acquired for the Thal Fertilizer Project. Work on design, engineering and equipment procure-

ment is in progress. Civil construction work is expected to start by June 1983.

(b) (i) Adequate steps are being taken as per the specification of Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board for the collection, treatment and disposal of effluents; construction of sub-marine pipeline so as not to affect marine life, and air pollution limits of stack emission.

(ii) Government of Maharashtra has provided land to re-settle the persons affected by the project. Adequate funds have been made available to provide the necessary civic amenities including supply of electricity to the re-settlement colony. Apart from the above, priority in employment is given to atleast one eligible member of each effected family. So far 240 persons have been given such employment.

Rehabilitation of erstwhile East Pakistan into India

3800. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who crossed over East Pakistan to India during the period from 1964 to 1970;

(b) whether those refugees have been permanently settled in different parts of the country;

(c) the number of the refugees so settled in different States (State-wise); and

(d) the reasons for the non-settlement of the widow-refugees sent to the State of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHR DHARMAVIR): (a) About 11.14 lakh persons migrated from former East Pakistan during the period from 1st January 1964 to 25th March 1971. Of these, about 11.06 lakh persons came during the period from 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1970.

(b) The migrants who sought admission into relief camps were given necessary relief and rehabilitation assistance. All, excepting about 774 families who are awaiting resettlement in Karmshibirs P.L. Homes in various States, have been resettled.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Mahila Ashram at Karnal (Haryana) which accommodates P.L. families from Pakistan and erstwhile East Pakistan, is being run and managed by the State Government. A P.L. family in a Home becomes rehabilitable when an able-bodied male child attains the age of 16 years. The Haryana Government has been asked to formulate scheme for the resettlement of P.L. families from former East Pakistan in the Ashram who have become rehabilitable.

Statement

(Position as on 31-12-1982)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of displace families settled.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,921
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,902
3	Assam	15,498
4.	Bihar	2,508
5.	Karnataka	707
6	Maharashtra	6,179
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6,898
8	Manipur	145
9	Meghalaya	2,150
10	Orissa	259
11	Punjab	3
12	Tripura	6,374
13	Uttar Pradesh	1,945
14	Rajasthan	908
15	Andamans	805
16	Dandakaranya	19,187
Total :		68,389

High level committee to examine functioning of State Electricity Boards

3801. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-level committee was set up to examine the functioning of State Electricity Boards and Central Organisations engaged in electricity generation transmission and distribution; and

(b) if so, what are the salient recommendation thereof and the improvements effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India constituted a high level 'Committee on Power' under the Chairmanship of Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha to examine all aspects of the functioning of State Electricity Boards and Central Organisations engaged in Electricity generation, transmission and distribution including organisational structure, management practices, planning of power systems, efficiency of operations, financial performance, tariff-structure and legislative framework and to make recommendations for improving them.

(b) The Committee made several recommendations in regard to power sector planning, Project Formulation and Implementation, Operation and maintenance of generation, transmission and distribution facilities, rural electrification, the financial performance of SEBs, the organisation and management of the power supply industry and research and development efforts needed for the power sector. The Committee has also made several recommendations for improving the overall operational performance of the power supply industry. Many of these recommendations are within the competence of the States and suitable guidelines have already been issued to them for implementing these recommendations. In view of the long range technical and administrative measures involved, implementation of these recommendations will take some time before they can become effective. The Committee has made some major recommendations regarding the need to enlarge the role of the Centre in generation and EHV transmission, the need to strengthen the organisation of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities as statutory bodies and the need to improve the overall management of the State Electricity Boards through introduction of more objective procedures of recruitment, tenure and removal of the top personnel of the SEBs. The Committee has also made certain recommendations regarding rationalisation of tariff structure and higher financial rates of return to be earned by the Boards.

In regard to the major recommendations of the Committee on Power, several rounds of discussions have been held with the States. The States have expressed their reservation against implementing the structural changes recommended by the Committee. It is considered desirable to continue consultations with the States for evolving a consensus among them before any further action can be initiated for implementing these recommendations.

श्रम कानूनों मूल्यांकन

3802. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस समय लागू सभी श्रम कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन का पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान मूल्यांकन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं :

(ग) उन श्रम कानूनों का व्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) इन कानूनों के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाए गए ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) से (ख). श्रम कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन की पुनरीक्षा समय-समय पर विभिन्न मंचों, अर्थात् संगत अधिनियमों के अधीन गठित सलाहकार बोर्डों, इस उद्देश्य के लिए विशेष रूप से नियुक्त की गई पुनरीक्षा समितियों, जैसे कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि पुनरीक्षा समिति, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा पुनरीक्षा समिति आदि, श्रम मंत्रियों और सचिवों के सम्मेलनों तथा अन्य त्रिपक्षीय समितियों और सम्मेलनों में की जाती है। इन

पुनरीक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप इन कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन में जहां कहीं कमियां पाई जाती हैं, वहां उनके बेहतर कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाते हैं। अधिनियमों की कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कानूनों में संशोधन करने हेतु प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ग) उन श्रम कानूनों को सूची अनुबंधन में दी गई है जिन्हें अभी तक विभिन्न राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू नहीं किया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया है देखिए सं० एल० टी० 6200/53]

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र द्वारा दिए गए निरीक्षणों, दायर किए गए अभियोजनों, दोष-सिद्धी के मामलों की संख्या अनुबंध 11 में दी गयी है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए सं० एल० टी० 6200/53]

Allocation of funds for mini power projects

3803. SHRI GHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Energy Ministry has submitted a proposal to the Planning Commission for allocation of Rs. 100 crores towards the development of mini power projects in the country;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been approved and the amount has been allocated; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Expenditure for setting up colour T.V. Station

3804. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated expenditure for setting up colour T. V. Stations in India, with centre wise details; and

(b) what was the amount spent on acquiring and installing the colour T.V. Outside Broadcast Vans for Doordarshan for the Asian Games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The estimated cost of setting up a colour TV station with one studio and a 10 KW transmitter is about Rs. 9 crores. Centre-wise details of T.V. centres included in VI Plan have yet to be worked out and sanctioned.

(b) The expenditure on procurement of four colour outside broadcast vans for Asian Games was about Rs. 8 crores.

Installation of T.V. relay transmitter at Vishakhapatnam

3805. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for installing a T.V. Relay Transmitter at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the stage of the progress; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

to (c). Due to constraint of resources, it has not been possible to include any proposal for setting up a T.V. relay centre at Visakhapatnam in the approved Sixth Plan projects of Doordarshan.

राज्यों द्वारा तेल पर उच्चतर रायल्टी की मांग

3806. श्री नरसिंह भक्तबाना :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने कच्चे तेल पर उच्चतर रायल्टी की मांग की है और कब इस पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा :

(ख) वर्तमान जो रायल्टी अदा की जा रही है उसका आधार क्या है, और राज्य सरकार किस आधार पर वर्धित रायल्टी की मांग कर रहीं हैं ;

(क) क्या एक टन कच्चे तेल पर रायल्टी रु० 61/- थी जब कि कच्चे तेल का मूल्य रु० 305 प्रति टन था और रायल्टी की दर वहीं रु० 61/- है जबकि कच्चे तेल का मूल्य रु० 1182/- प्रति टन तक बढ़ चुका है। इसका क्या आचल्य है ; और

(घ) कितने समय के अन्दर रायल्टी की दर पुनरीक्षित की जायेगी और किस तारीख में यह कार्यकारी होगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) :

(क) असम तथा गुजरात राज्यों से बढ़ी हुई रायल्टी की मांग की है।

(ख) और (ग) मांग का मुख्य आधार उत्पादकों के देय कूड के मूल्य में वृद्धि और दूसरी ओर रायल्टी को कूड के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य के साथ सबद्ध करता है।

तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन एवं विकास) अधिनियम, 1948 के अनुसार, रायल्टी की दर, क्षेत्रों या तेल कुप शीर्ष (वैल हैड) पर जैसा भी उचित हो, खनिज तेल के विक्रय मूल्य से 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगी चाहिए। किसी भी खनिज तेल के संबंध में रायल्टी की दर को किन्हीं चार वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान एक बार से अधिक नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। रायल्टी की दर को दिनांक 1-4-81 से 42 रुपए प्रति मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 61 रु० प्रति मीट्रिक टन किया गया था।

(घ) इस प्रश्न पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

R.E.C. Suggests Method for Development of Alternative Sources of Energy

3807. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recently held meeting of the Rural Electrification Corporation has suggested methods for developing alternate sources of energy such as solar energy, mini/microhydel projects etc; and

(b) if so, the details about the plan in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) In the Conference of the Chairman of State Electricity Boards convened by REC on February 24-25, 1983, the need for developing non-conventional energy sources including mini/micro hydels was considered. REC mentioned in the Conference that no specific fund has been allotted for financing such schemes though a case for allotting some money for developing micro hydel sources was under consideration of Government. It was also mentioned that pilot projects for areas identified for this purpose were already being financed by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy.

Power projects to be taken up 1983-84

3808. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new power projects are proposed to be taken up in 1983-84;

(b) their names and number (State-wise);

(c) the financial outlay involved in each of these power projects; and

(d) the details of their generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d). The tentative outlay for power sector in 1983-84 is Rs 4546 crores. This also includes a lumpsum tentative provision of approximately Rs. 81 crores for work on new projects in States. All the new projects in the States have not yet been identified.

Import and display of blue films

3809. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item under the Caption "two held for lending blue film" appearing in the English daily, Indian Express, dated 28-1-1983, if so, full details of the incident, material recovered and persons arrested; and

(b) whether Government have evolved any plan to ban import manufacture and display of blue films in the country to save the nation from the immoral influence of such films if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Government have seen the news-item. The Crime Branch of Delhi Police got information about the running of a blue

video cassette library by one Shri Devinder Kumar Kohli in Karol Bagh. Membership of the said library was gained by a decoy on 2-1-83 on payment of security of Rs. 400/-. The decoy got a normal Hindi film video cassette on hire basis @ Rs 10 per day from Shri Devinder Kumar Kohli in order to gain his confidence. On 23-1-83 the decoy obtained a blue cassette on hire basis @ Rs 30 per day. The cassette was found to be obscene. On 25-1-83 a raid was organised and the decoy was given Rs. 100/1 for obtaining a blue cassette. A blue film cassette was given to the decoy by one Shri Ajay Kumar Kohli and a hundred-rupee currency note and previous cassette were received by Shri Devinder Kumar Kohli. A raid was conducted and two more blue film cassettes were recovered from S/Shri Devinder Kumar Kohli and Ajay Kumar Kohli. Out of the three cassettes, two were found to be obscene. Both S/Shri Devinder Kumar Kohli and Ajay Kumar Kohli have been arrested on charges under section 292 IPC. The case is pending in Court.

(b) Import into India of any obscene material is prohibited in terms of notification issued under the Customs Act, 1962. Under section 292 IPC, it is also a cognizable offence to sell, let to hire, distribute, publicly exhibit or in any manner put into circulation or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, produce, make or have in possession any obscene object whatsoever or to import any obscene object for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Tenders for Erection of 500 MW Units for Chandrapur Thermal Station

3810. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders were invited for the erection of 500 MW units for Chandrapur Thermal Station; and

(b) if so, how many firms have responded to the tender?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Report of Second Press Commission
Bifurcation of DAVP**

3811. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of Second Press Commission has been received by Government; if so, when;

(b) whether the said Report has suggested bifurcation of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for efficient and effective functioning;

(c) whether the Report has recommended the establishment of an independent autonomous corporation in public sector for dealing with Government advertisements and those from public sector undertakings both at the Centre and State levels;

(d) whether there is a recommendation to establish a Newspaper Development Commission to aid small; and

(e) what decisions Government have taken on these specific recommendations if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) The Second Press Commission submitted its report to the Government on the 3rd April, 1982.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Second Press Commission has recommended the establishment of a Newspaper Development Commission for promoting the development of the Press as a whole.

(e) The recommendations of the Press Commission are under consideration.

गया में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना

3812. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री गया में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना के बारे में 23-3-82 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4826 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गया (बिहार) में आयातित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह एक्सचेंज दूरदर्शन सुविधा प्रदान भी करेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक इस टेलीफोन केन्द्र द्वारा कार्य शुरू कर दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) : (क) विदेशी सप्लाय-कर्ताओं को एक्सचेंज उपस्कर के लिए आर्डर मीट्र ही दिए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) इसके 1984-95 में चालू हो जाने की संभावना है।

Pending applications for LPG connections in Orissa

3813. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for cooking gas connections pending in the State of Orissa as on 31st March, 1982;

(b) the time by when at least fifty per cent of the applicants are expected to receive their connections; and

(c) whether it has come to Government's notice that cooking gas is not available even to the bona fide users in that State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The total number of applications for cooking gas connections pending in the State of Orissa as on 31st March, 1982 was 26,291.

(b) It is expected that by September, 1983 more than 50 per cent of the waiting list in Orissa will be wiped off.

(c) There has been some backlog in Orissa in the past few weeks during the period of shut-down of Vizag refinery. It has now stabilized production. The backlog is coming down which is expected to become normal soon.

बढ़े हुए टेलीफोन बिल

3814. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उपभोक्ताओं को पिछली अवधि की तुलना में अत्यधिक बढ़े हुए टेलीफोन बिल भेजे जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को समय समय पर संसद सदस्यों/विधायकों अन्य संगठनों के साथ साथ उपभोक्ताओं से इस संबंध में आवेदन/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हो रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार संसद सदस्यों द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान समस्त पिछली अवधि की तुलना में बढ़े हुए अनुपात में भेजे गये टेलीफोन बिलों के संबंध में की गई शिकायतों का ब्योरा उपलब्ध करायेंगी ;

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

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिजय एन० पाटेल) : (क) उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक राशि के कोई बिल नहीं भेजे जाते हैं उपभोक्ताओं को वास्तव में मीटर की गई स्थानीय कालो के बिल भेजे जाते हैं। तथापि, विभाग को उपभोक्ताओं से उनके बिलों में संभावित कालों की संख्या से अधिक कालों के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं।

(ख) शिकायतें अलग अलग व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त होती हैं और कुछ शिकायतें संसद सदस्यों, विधायकों आदि के माध्यम से भी भेजी जाती हैं।

(ग) चूंकि अधिक राशि के बिलों के संबंध में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा भेजी गई शिकायतों का अलग से कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है, अतः मांगी गई विस्तृत जानकारी समूचे भारत की यूनिटों से एकत्र की जानी है, जो कि उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के टेलीफोनो के संबंध में मूल रिकार्ड रखते हैं। अतः यह जानकारी प्रस्तुत करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है और इस कार्य में जितनी मेहनत लगेगी उसके उतने परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। तथापि, यदि विशेष मामले के संबंध में जानकारी मांगी जाये, तो उसे प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है।

(घ) संसद सदस्य सहित उपभोक्ता से प्राप्त अधिक राशि के बिलों की प्रत्येक शिकायत की सभी पहलुओं से सावधानी पूर्वक जांच की जाती है और जहां उचित समझा जाता है, वहां छूट दी जाती है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

New arrangements for sorting/delivery of mails

3815. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new arrangement for sorting/delivery of mail of rationalisation

of the RMS system has been undertaken by the Postal Authorities during the past 3 years, including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the new arrangements/rationalisation and the date w.e.f. which it has been effected;

(c) whether any sorting sections have since been abolished and converted into transit sections;

(d) if so, the dates on which each of the sorting sections was abolished/converted into transit sections along with their names;

(e) whether any complaints about the delay in the delivery of Dak have been received after the introduction of new arrangement; and

(f) if so, the number and nature thereof along with steps taken to redress them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The department has taken steps to Streamline the working in the RMS in view of the increase in Postal traffic and in-

adequate accommodation in the trains for the carriage of mails.

(b) The sorting of mails in the running trains has been abolished on selected routes and some sorting sections have been converted into transit sections. The work withdrawn from the sorting sections has been concentrated in the respective Stationary Mail Offices, where better accommodation, Supervision and working conditions exist. These changes have been made on different dates during the last 2-1/2 years throughout the country which are not readily available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A list is enclosed.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Only 419 complaints were received, from all over the country. Instructions have been issued to improve supervision over the arrangement so as to avoid missendings and dumping of mails to other offices and sections.

Statement

Particular of sorting section converted/abolished

Sr.No.	Name of Section	Date of effect	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Circle</i>			
1	TP-2	8-4-82	..
2	Z-8	7-11-81	..
3	Y-17	15-12-82	Abolished
4	Y-18	Do.	Abolished
5	Z-3	10-1-83	..
6	TP-11	Do.	..
7	AG-10	Do.	..
8	AG-15	Do.	Abolished
9	AG-3	17-1-83	..
10	AG-6	Do.	Abolished

1	2	3	4
<i>Bihar Circle</i>			
11	NB-2	15-4-82	..
12	PT-11	10-2-82	..
13	U-4	25-2-82	..
14	PT-6	1-10-82	..
15	G-17	16-10-82	..
16	P-18	31-12-82	..
17	P-1	10-1-83	..
<i>Gujarat Circle</i>			
18	SR-12	9-9-82	
19	RJ-13	16-12-82	
20	AM-4	9-12-82	
21	AM-6	23-12-82	
22	AM-1	20-1-83	
<i>Kerala Circle</i>			
23	CT-4	30-3-82	..
24	TV-17	13-5-82	..
25	TV-7	21-5-82	Temporarily converted.
26	EK-5	5-5-82	Do.
27	CT-6	4-5-82	Do.
28	TV-8	20-12-82	Do.
29	EK-1	Do.	Do.
30	CT-2	23-1-83	Do.
<i>Karnataka Circle</i>			
31	HB-2	1-4-82	..
32	HB-3	1-4-82	..
33	Q-4	Do.	..
34	HB-9	18-12-82	..
35	HB-8	24-1-83	..
<i>M. P. Circle</i>			
36	MP-18	1-6-82	..
37	JN-10	Do.	..

1	2	3	4
38	RP-2	1-6-82	..
39	ID-14	16-8-82	..
40	JB-4	20-9-82	..
41	RP-1	22-9-82	..
42	MP-4	25-9-82	..
43	MP-5	15-12-82	Abolished
44	MP-20	Do.	Do.
<i>N.E. Circle</i>			
45	S-2	25-12-82	Abolished
46	GH-4	15-1-81	..
47	S-10	16-11-82	..
48	GH-2	20-11-82	Abolished
49	GH-1	13-11-82	Abolished
50	GH-3	10-1-83	Do.
51	S-8	24-1-83	
<i>N.W. Circle</i>			
52	LD-2	1-4-82	Abolished
53	LD-4	1-10-82	..
54	LD-5	15-9-82	..
55	LD-1	15-12-82	..
56	I-3	1-4-82	..
57	I-5	15-12-82	..
58	I-6	1-9-82	..
59	I-7	Do.	..
60	D-4	15-9-82	..
61	HR-1	15-10-82	..
62	HR-4	1-10-82	..
<i>Orissa Circle</i>			
63	K-2	14-11-81	..
64	BG-3	1-9-82	..
65	N-5	24-1-83	..
<i>Rajasthan Circle</i>			
66	J-5	1-10-82	..

1	2	3	4
67	J-21	29-11-82	..
68	J-10	27-12-82	..
<i>Tamilnadu Circle</i>			
69	T-1	1-4-82	..
70	T-3	Do.	..
71	T-14	Do.	..
72	MA-13	15-3-81	..
73	CB-3	4-12-82	Abolished
74	T-6	27-11-82	Abolished
75	M-1	4-12-82	Do.
<i>U. P. Circle</i>			
76	A-8	27-4-82	..
77	A-9	Do.	..
78	A-15	Do.	..
79	X-2	15-12-82	Abolished
80	G-5	1-1-83	..
81	G-4	Do.	..
82	SH-2	Do.	..
83	LW-2	10-1-83	..
84	O-8	Do.	..
85	O-12	17-1-83	..
86	X-4	Do.	..
<i>West Bengal Circle</i>			
87	H-5	1-4-82	..
88	SG-6	6-12-82	..

नागपुर और विदर्भ क्षेत्रों में खाना पकाने की
गैस की कमी

3816. श्री केशव राव पारधी :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाना
पकाने की गैस की कमी के कारण नाग-

पुर और विदर्भ क्षेत्रों के वितरक और
उपभोक्ता कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे
हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कमी के कारण
क्या हैं जबकि सरकार हर महीने में दो
लाख नया गैस कनक्शन देने की घोषणा
कर चुकी है और उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में गैस

की कमी के संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गैस भरने वाली फैक्ट्रियां अपनी पूरी क्षमता से काम नहीं कर रही हैं जिसके कारण उपभोक्ताओं को गैस सिलिण्डर की पूर्ति करने में कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :

(क) और (ख) . पिछले कुछ समय से नागपुर तथा महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्रों में भरने के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में सिलेंडरों के उपलब्ध न होने; बिजली की कटौती/प्रतिबन्धों के कारण जिन्होंने खपरी भरण संयंत्र के भरण प्रचालनों पर समय-समय पर प्रभाव डाला है तथा परिवहन गत्यावरोधों के कारण खाना पकाने की गैस के उपभोक्ताओं को सिलेंडर रिफिलों की सप्लाई में बक लांग [(पिछले आर्डरों का ढेर) रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, लगभग 5000 उपभोक्ताओं को, जिन्हें कि हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एच० पी० सी०) की ग्रही कम्पनी मैसर्स नागपुर गैस तथा डोमेस्टिक अपलायन्सीज, नागपुर द्वारा सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही थीं, डीलर के पास अपर्याप्त संख्या में सिलेंडरों के कारण तथा चूंकि उस कंपनी के सिलेंडरों को हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने अधिकार में लेना के मामले पर समझौता होना बाकी है, बैंक लोगों का सामना करना पड़ा था। उपभोक्ताओं की कठिनाई को कम करने के लिये, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने अन्तरिम उपाय के रूप में इस पार्टी को लगभग 600 सिलेंडर प्रदान किये हैं।

(ग) और (घ) बम्बई स्थित भरण संयंत्र तीन पारियों के आधार पर कार्य

कर रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड विद्यमान उपभोक्ताओं और साथ ही क्षेत्र में दर्ज नये उपभोक्ताओं की बढ़ी हुई घरेलू भाग को पूरा करने के लिये खपरी स्थित संयंत्र में एक जेनरेटर स्थापित करने के लिये तथा इसे दो पारियों के आधार पर चलाने के प्रबन्ध कर रहा है।

No new projects to be taken up in Central sector due to financial constraints

3817. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that no new power projects will be taken up for execution in the Central Sector during the next financial year due to resources constraints; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for neglecting this vital sector when industries are affected by power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). As a result of resource constraints, the budgetary allocations made in respect of the Central Sector falls short of the requirements. In the outlay for Central Sector for 1983-84, there is no provision for major new starts as the ongoing projects have been accorded relatively higher priority.

Development of small hydel stations

3818. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the need for a national policy on the development of small hydel stations especially keeping in view the needs of people in remote areas of the country;

(b) whether the Central Board of Irrigation and Power has made any study on the standardisation of specifications including equipment required for the small hydel stations;

(c) where these hydel stations are proposed to be built in this country; and

(d) details of the steps taken by the Government to speed up the construction of small hydel stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Having regard to considerations like high costs of extension of existing transmission networks to feed small power requirements of isolated areas, cost of maintenance of transmission lines in tortuous and inhospitable terrains to provide reliable source of power and prohibitive cost of other alternative modes of generation, the Government have already recognised the need for developing micro, mini and small hydroelectric schemes. Accordingly, Government is laying emphasis on the development of small hydro-electric resources in the country, as part of the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister.

(b) In the seminar on Small Hydro stations organised by the Central Electricity Authority and Central Board of Irrigation and Power in January 1983 it was, inter alia, recommended that a Committee may be formed under the auspices of Central Board of Irrigation and Power consisting of representatives from the Central Electricity Authority, Central Water Commission, State Electricity Boards and manufacturers to standardise the specifications as well as the equipments required for the small hydel stations. Action has already been initiated by the CBIP for constituting such a Committee.

(c) and (d). At present, there are 77 small hydroelectric power stations with an aggregate installed capacity of 135 mw under operation in the country. In addition, 54 projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 125 MW are under construction, including extension as well as partially commissioned projects. The Projects are generally located either in the isolated areas making use of the water

available in the perennial hill streams or in the irrigation canals developing small drops available in the canals for power generation. Close monitoring at the Central Level is carried out with a view to ensure speedy implementation of these schemes.

तार का देर से दिया जाना

3819. श्री डूंगर सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि तार द्वारा भेजे गये संदेश अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर इतने विलम्ब से दिये जाते हैं कि उन्हें तार द्वारा भेजे जाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य ही बेकार हो जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि कभी साधारण डाक से भेजा गया पत्र अपने गंतव्य स्थान पर तार से भी पहले पहुंच जाता है जबकि दोनों को ही भेजे जाने की तारीख तथा समय एक ही होता है ;

(ग) क्या टेलीग्रामों की दूरों में लगातार तथा असाधारण वृद्धि की दृष्टि से टेलीग्रामों को उनके गंतव्य स्थान पर शीघ्र दिये जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई योजना या उपाय सरकार के विचारार्थ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा सदन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

संचार मालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटील) : (क) और (ख). यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि तार अक्सर देर से वितरित किये जाते हैं। फिर भी यह हो सकता है कि यदाकदा निम्नलिखित किसी एक अथवा अनेक कारणों से तारों का वितरण विलम्ब से हुआ हो—

(1) दूरसंचार संपर्क टूट जाने के कारण सीमित सक्रियता का उपलब्ध होना ;

(2) ऐसे तारों के मार्ग में बाधा उत्पन्न होना जिन्हें दो अथवा अधिक तान्धरों से होकर जाना पड़ा हो ;

(3) कुछ क्षेत्रों में बिजली का बार-बार फेल होना जिसकी वजह से तारों के शीघ्रता से वितरण में अड़चन पैदा होना ;

(4) तारघरों में स्वीकृत संख्या से कम कर्मचारियों का होना और एकाएक कर्मचारियों को अनुपस्थिति, खासकर रविवार छुट्टी के दिन और त्योहार के अवसर पर ;

(5) त्योहारों अथवा विवाह-शादियों के अवसर पर परियात में बेहिसाब वृद्धि।

(ग) और (घ) तारों के वितरण में सुधार लाने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) लंबी दूरी के तार सर्किटों के कार्य पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(2) तार सेवाओं के स्तर में जो खामियां देखी जाती हैं उन्हें मानीटर किया जाता है तथा उसमें सुधार करने के लिये कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(3) मार्ग में तारों के प्रेषण में विलंब कम करने के लिये तार प्रणाली को अधुनातन बनाने की दृष्टि से कार्रवाई आरंभ की गई। तार प्रणाली में जेनरेक्स तथा स्टोर और फारवर्ड प्रणाली उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग में लायी जा रही है ताकि मार्ग में प्रेषण में विलंब कम किया जा सके।

(4) स्टेट-बाई पावर सप्लाई व्यवस्था के तौर पर तारघरों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से ईजन आल्टरनेटर दिये जा रहे हैं।

(5) कर्मचारियों की कमी पूरी करने के लिये नियमित कर्मचारियों तथा इसके साथ ही अल्प इयूटी स्टाफ की नियुक्ति के लिये कार्यवाई तेज कर दी गई है।

(6) तारों के वितरण तथा प्रेषण में तेजी लाने के लिये कार्य प्रणाली में अनेक परिवर्तन किये गये हैं।

Strikes in coal mines

3820. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal miners were on strike last year and this year;

(b) how many workers participated in the strikes;

(c) what is the daily production capacity of coal mines in the country; and

(d) what was the quantum of production of those days of strike, day-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, there were two strike, one on 8th November, 1982 and the other from 17th to 19th January, 1983.

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

(c) Average normal daily producing in the Coal Companies under Coal India Limited for the period 17th to 19th January, 1983 is about 3,37,156 tonnes.

(d) The quantum of production on the days of strike are given below:—

8-11-82	2,56,900 tonnes
17-1-83	2,47,030 tonnes
18-1-83	2,46,630 tonnes
19-1-83	2,68,404 tonnes

Manufacture of Foot and Mouth Vaccine

3821. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IRVI, BAIF and Hoechst have been manufacturing foot and mouth

vaccine and if so, their production capacities and actual sales of doses for the last 5 years along with estimate of investments;

(b) whether NDDB/IDC has also embarked upon a similar Foot and Mouth Vaccine project involving Rs 25 crores and if so their installed capacity and actual sales of doses;

(c) whether Government are aware that O.F. I due to end in 1975 ended in 1981 and O.F. II is due to end in 1985 and if so the consideration for setting up a fourth factory even though the three existing factories have failed to utilise their installed capacities for want of demand; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a panel to look into the malfunctioning of NDDB/IDC in Foot & Mouth Project involving huge public funds?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Production capacity and details of sales are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Indian Dairy Corporation has been licensed a capacity of 25 million Quadrivalent doses per annum for the manufacture of Foot and Mouth Vaccine. They are in the process of installation of the capacity. The total project cost approved is Rs 18.1 crores.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

प्रभागीय इंजीनियर (टेलीग्राफ) अलीगढ़ के कार्यालय को दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना

3822. श्री दया राम शाक्य: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रभागीय इंजीनियर (टेलीग्राफ) अलीगढ़ का कार्यालय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के भवन में ही स्थित

है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसके गुप्त मामलों प्रकट हो जाते हैं और कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनावश्यक रूप से दबाव डाला जाता है जिसके कारण उनमें असुरक्षा की भावना बनी रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्मचारियों ने कार्यालय को किसी और स्थान पर ले जाने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री वजय विजय एन० पाटील) : (क) यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ के मंडल इंजीनियर तार का कार्यालय टी आर ए यूनिट को छोड़कर जोकि किराये की इमारत में स्थित है, विभागीय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की इमारत में है। इससे कार्यालय के कार्य की गोपनीयता भंग नहीं हुई है। कर्मचारियों पर अनावश्यक रूप से दबाव डालने की कोई विशेष शिकायत नहीं मिली है जिसकी वजह से उनमें असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हुई हो।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अलीगढ़ के मंडल इंजीनियर तार ने मंडल कार्यालय के लिये किराये के उपयुक्त आवास के वास्ते दिनांक 7, 24 और 31 अक्टूबर, 1982 के स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिया था किन्तु कोई उपयुक्त प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। फिर चौथी बार जांच करने पर मंडल कार्यालय को स्थानांतरित करने के प्रस्ताव को फिलहाल स्थगित कर दिया गया। कार्यालय के रिकार्ड की सुरक्षा को दृष्टि से वहां के कर्मचारियों को कप बोर्ड और ताले उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।

Promotion of officers in P & T Directorate and telecommunication research Centre

3823. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI LANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3610 and 2-11-82 regarding promotion of TES Group 'B' officers and state:

(a) the reasons why the requisite information has not yet been placed on the Table of the House as not much information as to be collected and that too from a single section of P&T Directorate; and

(b) how much more time will be required to collect the requisite information and what is the anticipated date on which requisite information will be placed on the Table of House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL): (a) Some of the records from which the requisite information was to be compiled were not readily available which resulted in some delay in compilation of the said information. Department of Parliamentary Affairs have, therefore, been requested to see extension for a period of three months upto 2-5-83.

(b) Efforts are being made to fulfil the assurance within the stipulated extended period of three months upto 2-5-83.

Benches of Supreme Court for labour, Rent Control Cases etc.

3824. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to set up Benches of Supreme Court to deal with specialised subjects such as labour legislation, rent control, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. The question of constituting such Benches falls within the purview of the Chief Justice of India.

Cost escalation of super thermal power Projects

3825 SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the five Super Thermal Power Projects have been facing the problem of cost escalation;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the estimated cost escalation as against the original estimates in respect of each of the five Super Thermal Power Projects and the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent the commissioning schedule of these projects is likely to be revised and the steps contemplated by Government to check further cost escalation and to ensure completion of these projects within a time bound schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Besides Vindhyachal and Rihand Power Projects which are in an early stage of construction, National Thermal Power Corporation is constructing Sinrauli (2000 MW), Korba (2100 MW), Ramagundam (2100 MW) and Farakka (600 MW in Stage-I) Super Thermal Power Projects, along with the associated transmission lines. There are cost escalations in these projects, vide details in Annexure

The increase in the project costs has arisen mainly on account of increase in prices of equipment and construction materials as also in the level of wages. Other contributory factors have been change in scope based on detailed engineering and inclusion of sub-stations in the 400 KV transmission system and incidence of Customs Duty on imported equipment.

The progress of implementation of these projects is being monitored intensively in regard to both costs and construction schedules. All the units projected for completion in the Sixth Plan will be commis-

sion according to schedule. Every effort is being made within the availability of resources, to maintain maximum tempo on the other units.

Statement

Project (Including Associated Transmission Lines)	Capacity (MW)	Costs (Rs. crores) Original Approved Cost/Revised Appro- ved Cost.	Latest Estimated Cost (Nov- ember, 1982)
1	2	3	4
1. Singrauli	600	28000/341.39	362.17
2. Singrauli Expansion	1400	150.78	994.64
3. Korba	1100	551.70/632.72	879.57
4. Korba Expansion	1000	505.72	756.28
5. Ramagundam	1100	575.28	1167.54
6. Ramagundam Expansion	1000	549.98	732.94
7. Farakka	600	320.80	636.85

Pilferage of Official Documents in Ministry

3826. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases of pilferage/leakage of official documents relating to his Ministry and also the number of persons involved during the last one year;

(b) whether replies from all the charge-sheeted employees involved in such cases have been received and cases handed over to the Vigilance for final disposal; and

(c) steps being taken to ensure finalisation of such cases within reasonable time after receiving the replies of the charge-sheets from the involved employees?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). During the last one year, there is one such case relating to this Ministry. Two officials are involved in this case. Both of them have been placed under suspension. Replies to the Charge-sheets given to these officials under the provisions of CCS (CCA) Rules,

1965 have been received and the case is under active consideration for final disposal.

Waiting list for new telephone connections under Delhi cantonment exchange

3827. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) how many people are on the waiting list for the telephones in the country and the Union Territories, State and Union Territory-wise and since when;

(b) by when are the lists likely to be exhausted; and

(c) how many people are waiting for the telephone under the Delhi Cantonment Exchange; since when and by when are they likely to be given telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL): (a) A statement giving the number of applications on the waiting list state-wise as on 1-2-1983 in various Telecom. Administrative Units is annexed. The dates from

which these applications are on waiting list vary with individual exchange areas.

(b) It is expected that majority of the applicants registered upto 1-2-1983 are likely to be provided telephone connections progressively by the early 7th Five Year Plan, except for few non-feasible

cases and some applications in General category.

(c) 64 applicants are on the waiting list in Delhi Cap^{et}. exchange as on 1-3-1983. They are likely to be given telephone connections during 1983-84.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Waiting list as on 1-2-1983
1	Andhra Pradesh	37,235
2	Bihar	7,508
3	Gujarat (Daman Diu and Salvasa Union Territories)	57,968
4	J & K	4,422
5	Karnataka	23,572
6	Kerala (Mahe and Lakshdweep Union Territories)	36,436
7	Maharashtra, Goa (Union Territory).	2,02,150
8	Madhya Pradesh	17,867
9	North East States, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh (North East Telecom. Circle.).	5,439
10	North West States, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh (North West Telecom. Circle).	40,726
11	Orissa	4,148
12	Rajasthan	16,523
13	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry (Union Territory).	49,266
14	Uttar Pradesh	27,277
15	West Bengal, Sikkim and Andman Nicobar (Union Territories).	33,022
16	Delhi (Union Territory)	1,02,715
Total:		6,66,274

Expenditure on film "Gandhi"

3828. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government—both in India and abroad (in

foreign exchange) on the production of the film 'Gandhi' by Sir Richard Attenborough (separately for English and Hindi versions);

(b) the manner in which the release in India of this film has been made and through which agency and what are the terms and conditions regulating that; and

(c) through which agency this film is being exhibited in foreign countries and whether that earning will be remitted to

India and if so, Government's share in it?

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

(a) The total expenditure on the film 'Gandhi' by Sir Richard Attenborough is of the order of Rs 17.34 crores plus over cost contribution of IFI/GFI. The figures are under compilation and audit. The expenditure on dubbing of the film is not separately available.

(b) The distribution rights of this film in India have been given to M/s. Columbia Pictures, which is distributing this film through M/s. Music India Ltd. M/s. Columbia Pictures has to pay an advance of £ 2.075 million. The National Film Development Corporation's share out of this amount is 36.64 per cent. The distributor's Commission will not exceed 22.50 per cent.

(c) The distribution of the film in foreign countries excluding NFDC territories will be done by M/s. Columbia Pictures. NFDC's *pari passu* share out of these earnings will be remitted to India.

Amendment of Electricity supply Act 1948

3829. SHRI GHULAM MOHM. KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to bring statutory changes in the Central Electricity Supply Act, 1948 to reorganise and strengthen the power supply system in the country;

(b) whether the Centre has directed the States to review the organisational set up of power industry; and

(c) if so, what extent it will affect the working of the Regional Electricity Boards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Certain

statutory changes in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been considered by the Government in consultation with the States, regarding minimum rate of return to be earned by the SEBs and introduction of a uniform commercial accounting system for them. These are being processed for further action.

(b) and (c). At the annual Power Ministers' Conference held on August 26-27, 1982 discussions were held, inter-alia, with the States regarding the need to provide greater powers to the Centre for ensuring integrated operation of the regional power systems, need to strengthen the organisational set up of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory powers and the need to strengthen the overall management including the financial performance of the SEBs. The implementation of these proposals will involve statutory changes. Many States have expressed their reservations in this regard. It is considered necessary to consult and evolve a consensus among the States, before any action can be taken on this proposal.

Suggestions made at National seminar on Small Hydro stations

3830. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions that emanated from the National Seminar on Small Hydro Stations in the country held in January, 1983; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The principal suggestions made in the Seminar on Small Hydro Stations organised by the Central Electricity Authority and Central Board of Irrigation & Power in January 1983 are given below:—

(i) Priority should be given by all States for assessment of small hydro-

potential in their States and highest priority should be given for identification of very small schemes, i.e. micro schemes, which can be developed to benefit remote villages.

(ii) Priority should be given for identifying and execution of very small independent schemes, particularly micro schemes, by the States by involving all organisations in the State.

(iii) Specific importance should be given by the State authorities for correct formulation of the project reports for small hydel schemes, for which guidelines have already been issued.

(iv) Development of small hydel power may be treated as a national measure to provide electricity to people residing in remote areas on the lines of rural electrification programme and should be considered in the same class as an alternative source of energy by according necessary concessions for development of small hydro projects.

(v) Funds should be specifically earmarked for development of small hydro power by taking a wider and liberal view as regard to the economic viability of each scheme.

(b) The above recommendations have been forwarded to all the State Electricity Boards/State Governments/Project authorities who are primarily concerned with the matter for appropriate action.

Basin-wise Planning for exploration of

3831. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new concept of basin-wise planning based on geological considerations in the matter of exploration being implemented by the ONGC;

(b) the total number of sick wells and the steps being taken to activate them; and

(c) the steps being taken to push the indigenous development of technology and

avoid imports in the long run so far as exploration and exploitation of oil is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The present day coast-line has no relevance for the geological events that may have taken place in the past. A geological basin is a site of deposition of sediments which had been continuous in many of them. A particular basin which may extend from on-shore to offshore has a lot in common in the type of sediments deposited, their geological age, environments, etc. In the new concept, ONGC plans to treat a basin as a composite unit for exploration and exploitation. This would ensure a more uniform approach in strategy for exploration.

(b) There are 457 sick wells as on 1-3-1983. The following steps are being taken to repair and activate the sick wells:—

1. Increasing the number of work-over cum jack up and onshore workover rigs and operating all these rigs round the clock.
2. Obtaining foreign expertise for repair of sick wells.
3. Stimulation of sick wells.
4. Putting wells on artificial lift progressively.

(c) The Government in July, 1981 set up a Study Group for the indigenous development of oil equipment and services. This group has set up various sub-Committees where there is participation by other Public Sector Undertakings, e.g., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Mazagon Dock Ltd., etc. Some of the items being considered for indigenisation by the Sub-Committees are casing and production tubings, offshore platforms including top deck equipment, oil well cement, oil well chemicals, etc. Recently the Government have also set up an Empowered Committee of Secretaries to evolve long term strategy regarding indigenous development of technology and production of oil field equipment and services.

Regional Chitrahār not telecast from Delhi Doordarshan

3832. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regional Chitrahār has been stopped for ever by Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) what is the reason;

(c) is there any proposal to restart the Regional Chitrahār;

(d) when will it re-start;

(e) the reasons why Old Songs are repeated again and again in Hindi Chitrahār; and

(f) also the reasons behind telecasting very old pictures/films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) and (b). Regional Chitrahār could not be telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi for about two months pending finalisation of contract modalities for securing film song sequences from regional feature films.

(c) and (d). Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi has resumed telecast of regional Chitrahār from March 18, 1983.

(e) Old song sequences which are rich in music and visuals are re-telecast.

(f) Old feature films of exceptional merit are telecast only once in a month on a Saturday.

Cameramen's Promotion Policy

3833. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Cameramen of Doordarshan are not being taken in the Indian Broadcasting Service (I. B. S.) which is going to be formed;

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(b) whether the Cameramen's promotion policy, selection grade policy and transfer policy and recruitment policy will be done at par with Films Division, with details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):
(a) No decision has yet been taken by the Government regarding the constitution of an All-India Broadcasting (Programme) Service.

(b) and (c). Policy regarding promotion, transfer, recruitment, etc. of Cameramen in Doordarshan is based on Doordarshan's functional requirements which differ from those of Films Division.

News-item "Talks for Soviet Aid Begin—Bihar Thermal Unit"

3834. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "Financial Express" dated 29th December, 1982 under the caption "Talks for Soviet aid begin—Bihar Thermal unit";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leaders and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India, names of the Indian counter parts and their status with whom the delegates held discussions and outcome thereof;

(c) the details of assistance to be provided by the Soviet Union and in what capacity;

(d) the details of production capacity of the plant after its completion and when it is expected to be completed and start production; and

(e) whether feasibility report have been received by Government of India, if so, the details thereof and if not, when these are expected to be received?

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

(b) The composition of the Soviet and Indian teams who attended the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power held in New Delhi from 9th to 14th December, 1982, is given in the Annexure. A protocol and a working programme of cooperation between India and USSR for 1981—85 were signed at the end of the meeting. There is provision in the Protocol, inter-alia, for the deputation of Indian engineers and experts to USSR to help them to improve their skills and capability in certain specialised areas. There is also a provision

to depute Soviet Express to India to advise Indian organisations on specific problems.

(c) to (e). Stage I of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station consisting of six units of 210 MW is presently under construction with Soviet cooperation and is being financed under the Soviet Credit of Roubles 520 million dated 10-12-1980. The first unit of the project is expected to be commissioned by June, 1987.

There was preliminary discussion in the second meeting of the Working Group on Power about the possibilities of cooperation between USSR and India about a new thermal project. The two sides agreed to exchange preliminary views and information in this regard.

Statement

Composition of the Soviet and Indian teams who attended the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power held in New Delhi from 9th to 14th December, 1982 is as under:

SOVIET TEAM

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|--------|
| 1. Mr. N.A. Lopatin | . | . | — Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification, USSR. | Leader |
| 2. Mr. A.F. Sheikin | . | . | — Chief Engineer, V/o "Zagaranenergostroy-montazh" | |
| 3. Mr. L. V. Sheremetiev | . | . | — Vice President, V/o "Technopromexport" | |
| 4. Mr. B.A. Katchigin | . | . | — Dy. Head of Sub-Department, State Planning Committee of the USSR | |
| 5. Mr. E.Y. Dementiev | . | . | — Senior Expert, State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations. | |
| 6. Mr. I.A. Nizhnik | . | . | — Director, Institute "Teploekhtreproekt" LVOV. | |
| 7. Mr. A.V. Bryzgalov | . | . | — Chief of Department V/o "Glavazagran-energo" | |
| 8. Mr. E.A. Latkin | . | . | — Expert, V/o "Technopromexport". | |

EMBASSY OF USSR

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. Mr. N.D. Rodionov | . | . | — Counsellor for Economic Affairs. |
| 2. Mr. G.V. Dmitrenko | . | . | — Dy. Counsellor for Economic Affairs. |
| 3. Mr. N.N. Mayorenko | . | . | — Head of Department. |
| 4. Mr. V.N. Voronov | . | . | — Senior Economist. |

INDIAN TEAM

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| 1. Shri T. R. Satish Chandran | . | . | — Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Department of Power. | Leader |
| 2. Shri S.N. Roy | . | . | — Chairman, Central Electricity Authority | |

3. Shri A.K. Sah — Chairman, National Thermal Power Corporation.
4. Shri B.S. Kochar — Chairman, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation.
5. Shri A.N. Singh — Member (Hydroelectric) Central Electricity Authority.
6. Shri L.G. Jain — Member (Power Systems) Central Electricity Authority.
7. Shri B.N. Bose — Member (Operation). Central Electricity Authority.
8. Shri Kamalakar Mishra — Joint Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Department of Power.
9. Shri M.C. Gupta — Joint Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry.
10. Shri V.P. Bhatia — Senior General Manager, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,

विद्युत विभाग में वर्गवार पद

3835. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विद्युत विभाग तथा उसके संबद्ध और अधोनस्थ कार्यालयों में पदों की वर्गवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) वर्गवार कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से ऐसे कितने पद हैं जिन्हें विभाग द्वारा तदर्थ/नियमित नियुक्ति के आधार पर भरा जा सकता है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उन पदों पर कोई नियुक्तियाँ किये बिना सरकार अपना कार्य सुचारु ढंग से चला सकती है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कितन कारणों से उन पदों को बनाये रखना जरूरी समझा गया है और उन्हें अभी तक बनाये रखने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार कितन कारणों से उन पदों को भरने में उदासीन रवैया अपनाये हुए है और उनके कार्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने दे रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) से (च) : विद्यमान खाली पदों को भरने की दृष्टि से 279 उम्मीदवारों का चयन पहले ही कर लिया गया है जिसमें से 105 उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति पत्र भेजे जा चुके हैं। शेष रिक्त पदों को निम्नलिखित माध्यमों के जरिये सामान्य प्रक्रिया से भरा जायेगा।

(1) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

(2) कर्मचारी चयन आयोग

(3) रोजगार कार्यालय

(4) प्रोन्नति से

(5) प्रतिनिधित्व द्वारा।

विवरण

पद की श्रेणी	पदों की कुल संख्या स्वीकृत	खाली	तदर्थ/नियमित नियुक्ति द्वारा भरे जा सकने वाले पदों की संख्या
	1.	विद्युत विभाग	
समूह क	29	—	—
समूह ख	81	2	2
समूह ग	112	5	5
समूह घ	67	17	17
	2.	सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय	
समूह क	634	99	99
समूह ख	367	31	31
समूह ग	1147	277	277
समूह घ	371	42	42

Junction box of 'Telephones stolen in Malviya Nagar (Delhi)

3836. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a junction box of telephone in Malviya Nagar (Delhi) was stolen some time in January, 83;

(b) if so, when it was discovered that the junction box was stolen;

(c) whether it is a fact that prior to discovery of missing junction box, residents of Malviya Nagar had repeatedly complained regarding non-functioning of their telephones and were told that there is cable fault; and

(d) if so, those responsible for not giving the correct information to the effect that junction box was stolen?

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

(b) It was discovered at about 1240 hours on 31-1-1983.

(c) There were only three complaints received on '198' in the area served by this D. P. (Junction Box) on 31-1-83 and the subscribers were told that it is due to the cable fault.

(d) This type of fault is also classified as a 'cable fault' to be attended to by the cable staff. Hence, the information given was as per the normal practice.

Constitution of Selection Boards for selection of dealers for petroleum products

3837. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil companies have constituted selection boards for selection of dealers for liquified petroleum gas, petrol, diesel and kerosene;

(b) whether new guidelines have been issued for the selection of dealers, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) names of various places in the country for which selection of dealers has yet to be done, district-wise in each State and Union Territory?

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

(b) A copy of new guidelines for the selection of dealers/distributors of petroleum products is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—6201/83].

(c) As on 31-12-1982, 292 petrol/diesel retail outlet dealerships, 62 LPG distributorships and 87 SKO/LDO dealerships were pending to be finalised all over the country by the Oil Companies against their 1980-81 and 1981-82 plans. Details regarding locations and districts are not readily available.

Canalised drugs

3838. **SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) which are the drugs canalised and banned imports; what is the cost of import and selling price of these drugs in India; and

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in the field of pharmaceutical, we are no where and no competition in the field, what are the reasons for it and the steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement showing the average landed cost of canalised bulk drugs which have been imported by the State Trading Corporation, year of last import, STC's sale price in respect of canalised bulk drugs is attached.

(b) It has generally been found that cost of production of a large number of drugs produced in the country is higher than their international prices. The main reasons are as follows:—

(i) The level of production undertaken in the country in most of the cases is very small. On account of the uneconomic size of the plants, in large number of cases the cost of production is high.

(ii) The prices of most of the chemicals required for the production of drugs which are produced indigenously are also high.

(iii) The technologies available for the production of drugs in the country in most of the cases are not efficient and appropriate.

Statement

S.No. Name of the Bulk Drugs

Govt. Average landed Yera of
fixed price cost/Kg.where last import
for sale of STG is hoding by STG
the Drug stock (in Rs.) (in Rs.)
(in Rs.)

1 2 3 4 5

(A) Servicing ex-imports/indigenous Manufacturers

1	Amoxicillin Trihydrate	1909.55	1899.37	1982-83
2	Ampicilline Anhydrous	1953.00	1533.33	1979-80
3	Ampicilline Trihydrate	1475.00	1406.30	1982-83
4	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	806.00	674.85	1980-81
5	Chloramphenicol Powder	622.00	687.97	1980-81
6	Chloroquine Phosphate	476.00	488.70	1982-83

	1	2	3	4	5
7	Dapsone		250.00	408.75	1982-83
8	Doxycycline HCL and its intermediates		4000.00	2411.01	1981-82
9	Ethambutol HCL		837.00	842.50	1982-83
10	Indomethacin		918.70	530.00	1982-83
11	Methyl Dopa		1345.00	996.08	1982-83
12	Piperazine Anhydrous		137.52	No stock	1979-80
13	Piperazine Hexahydrate		61.00	39.45	1982-83
14	Streptomycin Sulphate		847.42	No stock	1981-82
15	Tetracycline Base		746.36	No stock	1981-82
16	Tetracycline Hcl		801.49	640.40	1981-82
17	Vitamin A—		716.00*	921.26 per 1000 MIU	1982-83
	Palmitate-				
	Acetate		730.00*		
18	Vitamin B ₁ (Hcl) Ampule		858.99	No stock	1981-82
	Oral		816.73	No stock	..
19	Vitamin B ₁ (Mono)		845.03	No stock	1978-79
20	Vitamin B ₂ (Ribo)		1100.00	725.32	1982-83
21	6-APA . . . . .		..	..	Canalised since 3-1-1983. STG has not yet made any imports, nor selling price fixed by Government.

(* per 1000 MIU)

Target of energy Production during current Financial Year

3839. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of production of energy from all sources during the current financial year;

(b) whether that target is likely to be fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHAN-SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) (i) The 1982-

83 target for power generation from all sources, including hydro, thermal and nuclear, is 132 billion units.

(ii) The 1982-83 target for crude oil production is 21.4 million tonnes.

(iii) The 1982-83 target for coal production is 133 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). (i) The target for power generation is more or less likely to be fulfilled, except for a marginal shortage resulting from inadequate production from nuclear units.

(ii) The target for crude oil production is likely to be fulfilled.

(iii) The assessment of likely achievement for coal production has not yet been made.

Oil Exploration in West Bengal

3840. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil exploration in West Bengal would carry on; and

(b) if so, number and names of those places where the oil exploration would be taken up and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The oil exploration work in West Bengal is being continued by the ONGC.

(b) Currently Bodra-2 well is under drilling. Eight more locations have been identified for drilling in Howrah, Nadia and 24 Parganas districts.

कसौली, हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र

3841. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कसौली में दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम रिले करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : हिमाचल प्रदेश में कसौली में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र छठी योजना के दौरान स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये, अपेक्षित भूमि का बड़ा भाग कब्जे में ले लिया गया है और रक्षा मंत्रालय से शेष क्षेत्र रिलीज कर देने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है। दस किलोवाट का एक टी० सी० ट्रांसमीटर प्राप्त हो चुका है। 120 मीटर का मास्ट लगाने के लिये सक्षम अधिकारी की स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली गई है। भवन के लिए सिविल प्राक्कलन मंजूर हो गये हैं।

इस केन्द्र के 1984-85 तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court in South

3842. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on setting up a permanent Bench of the Supreme Court in the South; and

(b) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

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

गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में निर्णयाधीन मामलों का निपटान

3843. श्री छीतू भाई गामित :

श्री अर० पी० गायकवाड़ :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में 1982 के अन्त तक कुल कितने मामले विचाराधीन थे और वे मामले किस प्रकार के थे तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से 1 से 5 वर्ष, 5 से 10 वर्ष तथा 10 से 15 वर्ष पुराने कितने मामले हैं तथा 15 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने मामलों की संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(ग) किन कारणों से वे मामले लंबित हैं तथा उन्हें कब तक निपटा दिया जायेगा और क्या सरकार ने इस

संबंध में कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी संलग्न विवरण सं० I में दी गई है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया]। देखिए सं० LT-6202/83]

(ग) मामलों के निपटारे में विलम्ब और बकाया मामलों के इकट्ठा होने के कई जटिल कारण हैं। उनके निपटारे के लिये कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती। साधारणतः उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या को कम करने के लिये जो कार्रवाई की गई है वह संलग्न विवरण सं० II में बताई गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6202/83]

विवरण

रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से रोजगार में लगाए गए नौकरी चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या और रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या :—

(लाखों में)

दिलाई गई नौकरियों की संख्या

अवधि के अन्त में चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
वर्ष	शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और इससे ऊपर)	अशिक्षित (मैट्रिक से नीचे और अशिक्षित)	कुल	शिक्षित (मैट्रिक और इससे ऊपर)	अशिक्षित (मैट्रिक से नीचे और अशिक्षित)	कुल
1981	1.72	3.32	5.04	90.18	88.20	178.38
1982 (जनवरी-जून)	0.79	1.60	2.39	90.40	92.96	183.36

वर्ष 1982 और जनवरी 1983 के दौरान शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को दिये गये रोजगार

3844. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 तथा जनवरी, 1983 के अन्त तक कितने शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्ति हैं ; और

(ग) यह संख्या वर्ष 1981 के आंकड़ों की तुलना में कितनी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) : (क) से (ग). रोजगार कार्यालय के आंकड़ों पर आधारित संगत सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982						
(जुलाई-दिसम्बर)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	2.34	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	197.53
1983						
(1-1-83 से 31-1-83 तक)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	0.34	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	198.69

टिप्पणी: 1. शिक्षित उम्मीदवारों (मैट्रिक और इससे ऊपर) सम्बन्धी सूचना प्रति वर्ष जून और दिसम्बर को समाप्त होने वाले अर्ध-वर्ष के अन्तरालों पर एकत्र की जाती है। नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना जून, 1982 को समाप्त हुई अवधि के लिए है।

2. रोज़गार कार्यालयों में दर्ज सभी नौकरी चाहने वाले अनिवार्यतः बेरोज़गार नहीं हैं।

Earnings from ASIAD 82 Recording

3845. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total earnings and break-up from the Asiad 82 recordings to various television systems outside the country; and

(b) if any more earnings of royalties are expected in the near future from the source in (a)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total earnings from technical facilities provided by Doordarshan to various foreign TV organisations during Asiad, 82 are US \$ 85,920. The break-up is given in the Annexure.

(b) No more earnings are expected. However, some amounts are yet to be realised out of US \$ 85,920 as given in the Annexure.

Statement

Details of foreign exchange earnings country-wise for technical facilities provided by Doordarshan during Asiad, 82

S.No.	TV Organisation and Country	Amount due in US \$	Amount paid in US \$	Balance due in US \$
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Japan	6345	6345	Nil
2.	HK TVB Hong Kong	3725	3725	Nil
3.	ATV Hong Kong	900	900	Nil
4.	TV RI Indonesia	4575	4575	Nil
5.	KBS Korea	9300	9300	Nil
6.	PBS Phillipines	450	450	Nil
7.	A.S.B.U.	23575	23575	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
8.	China	4800	4800	Nil
9.	RTM Malaysia	4000	4000	Nil
10.	Pakistan	3325	Nil	3325
11.	Iran	10250	10250	Nil
12.	Thailand	900	900	Nil
13.	Bangladesh	1775	Nil	1775
14.	Sydney	4000	Nil	4000
15.	Sri Lanka	4000	4000	Nil
16.	Canada	4000	Nil	4000
Total		85,920	72,820	13,100

Power Project at Mejia

3846. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what steps have been taken for immediate setting up Thermal Power Project at Mejia in Bankura in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): The Mejia Thermal Power Project was cleared from techno-economic angle by the Central Electricity Authority in April, 1982 subject to certain conditions such as coal linkage, availability of funds etc. being confirmed. Dialogues are going on to tie up the various inputs.

Bonded labour in Village Banda, District in Samastipur, Bihar

3847. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about four thousand bonded labourers around Banda Village in Samastipur District in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have not been freed even after their detection long time back; and

(c) if so, the reasons why they have not yet been freed and rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Attention of the Government had been drawn to the reports in the press alleging existence of about 4,000 bonded labourers in Banda Village in Samastipur District in Bihar. The matter was taken up with the Government of Bihar who have reported that the matter was got investigated by the District Magistrate, Samastipur and, as per his report, there are no bonded, labourers in Banda Village in Samastipur District.

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

Power Needs of Capital During summer months

3848. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the estimated requirements and the

steps taken to meet power needs of the capital during summer months

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): The estimated requirements of power in the Capital during summer months is anticipated to be 700—725 MW. This is proposed to be met from DESU's own generating stations at I.P. Station and Rajgat Power House, Badarpur Thermal Power Station and by import of power from Central Projects at aira Siul Hydel Power Station and Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station.

Additional Transformation has been created at Various voltage levels. Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System is also being completed before coming summer to meet the increased load requirement.

Demands of R.M.S. Employees

3849. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to abolish or modify the Railway Mail Services (RMS);

(b) the features of the proposal and reasons necessitating the action;

(c) whether any consultation has been held with the employees of the RMS;

(d) the demands and the views of the employees; and

(e) steps being taken to accommodate the said demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL): (a) and (b). No proposal to abolish the RMS is under consideration. The Department has taken some steps to streamline the working of RMS in view of increase in postal traffic and inadequate accommodation in the trains for the carriage of mails. The sorting in trains has been abolished on certain routes and some sorting sections have been converted into transit sections for the carriage of closed bags. The sorting work has been concentrated in stationary mail office where better accommoda-

tion, supervision and working conditions exist.

(c) Yes.

(d) A section of the employees have opposed the changes.

(e) Instructions have been issued to the Heads of circles to protect the legitimate interests of the Staff regarding their promotion and emoluments and not to disturb them from their present headquarters as far as possible.

P&T Officials punished in connection with January 19 worker's action in Kerala

3850. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many P&T officials have been punished by way of transfer, break-in-service etc. in connection with January 19, 1982, workers' action in the State of Kerala; and

(b) do Government feel that transfer of employees as a punishment is justified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The number of P&T officials punished by way of break-in-service etc. due to 19th January, 1982 workers' action in the State of Kerala, is as follows:—

(i) Break-in-service —13

(ii) Dies-non —290

(b) Transfers are not punishment and are made in the interest of service.

Setting up of wind mill in coast areas

3851. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to go in for setting up a wind mill in coast areas; and

(b) if so, whether the claim of the coastal belt of the Konkan region of Maharashtra for setting up of such a wind mill will be considered?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) and (b). Field trial/demonstration water pumping wind mills are being set up in various parts of the country, including the coastal areas of Maharashtra; a few units have already been set up in the coastal belt of the Konkan region of the State; further sites are being finalised in consultation with the State Government.

Ban on Import of caustic soda

3852. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that caustic soda manufacturers have called for an immediate ban on the import of the chemical allowed to some consuming units for export production;

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments placed by them in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The manufacturers are of the view that the indigenous capacity and production can take care of the demand in future. They have also mentioned that as a result of global recession, foreign suppliers are making this item available to others at a price much below the cost of production.

(c) The import policy is constantly under review and imports are regulated taking into account the indigenous availability

and demand. Government are yet to take a view on the future import policy of caustic soda.

Village without post office facility

3853. **SHRI NAVIN PAVANI:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of villages without Post Office facilities in the country as on 31st March, 1982;

(b) the number of new Post Offices opened during the year 1982-83 State-wise and particularly in Gujarat; and

(c) the number of such villages likely to be covered during the next year i.e. 1983-84?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAYA N. PATIL): (a) The number of villages without post offices as on 31-3-82 was 4,62,271. (Details given in Annexure-I. However, barring exceptions in the very remote areas, such villages are also visited by village postmen/extra departmental delivery agents who deliver postal articles, pay money orders, sell postage stamps and stationery and accept articles for dispatch. In addition, there is also a scheme under which branch postmasters visit specified villages to provide postal facilities.

(b) State-wise figures of new post offices opened during 1982-83 (including those opened in Gujarat are given in Annexure II).

(c) 2,500 additional post offices are proposed to be opened in the rural areas of the country during 1983-84.

Statement—I

State-wise figures of villages without post offices as on 31-3-1982.

States	No. of villages without posts offices.	States	No. of villages without post offices.
1	2	1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	12,731	2. Assam	19,055
3. Bihar	57,703	4. Gujarat	10,1684

1	2	3	1	2	3
5. Haryana		4,628	6. Himachal Pradesh		14,633
7. Jammu & Kashmir		5,257	8. Karnataka		18,663
9. Kerala		2	10. Madhya Pradesh		67,380
11. Maharashtra		25,595	12. Manipur		1,453
13. Meghalaya		4,188	14. Nagaland		760
15. Orissa		40,299	16. Punjab		8,925
17. Rajasthan		26,526	18. Sikkim		100
19. Tamil Nadu		7,348	20. Tripura		4,167
21. Uttar Pradesh		96,745	22. West Bengal		31,188

II. UNION TERRITORIES

1. A & N Islands	325	2. Arunachal Pradesh	2,782
3. Chandigarh	19	4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43
5. Delhi	111	6. Goa, Daman & Diu	194
7. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	8. Mizoram	498
9. Pondicherry	269		

Total 4,62,271

Statement—II

State-wise figures of new post-offices opened in India during 1982-83

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Post offices opened in rural areas under the plan for the year 1982-83.	Post offices opened in urban areas under the Non-Plan head
1	2	3	4
I. 1	Andhra Pradesh	49	16
2	Assam	17	..
3	Bihar	121	12
4	Gujarat	45	12
5	Haryana	13	11
6	Himachal Pradesh	22	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	12	2
8	Karnataka	45	16

1	2	3	4
9	Kerala	15	14
10	Madhya Pradesh	100	5
11	Maharashtra	78	18
12	Manipur	29	..
13	Meghalaya	6	..
14	Nagaland	6	..
15	Orissa	45	28
16	Punjab	13	6
17	Rajasthan	55	9
18	Sikkim	1	..
19	Tamil Nadu	39	30
20	Tripura	5	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	161	2
22	West Bengal	56	26

II. UNION TERRITORIES

1	A & N Islands . . . . .	..	..
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	..
3	Ghandigarh . . . . .	..	..
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
5	Delhi	3	11
6	Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .	..	..
7	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
8	Mizoram	6	..
9	Pondicherry	1	..

Identification and rehabilitation of bonded Labour in Bihar

3854. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded labour identified in Bihar so far; and

(b) the number of bonded labour out of them rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). As per the latest report available from the Government of Bihar, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed in the States as on 15th February, 1983 was 7823 out of which 559 bonded labourers belong to other States. Of the remaining 7264 bonded labourers identified and freed in Bihar, 3671 have been rehabilitated upto 15th February, 1983 and rehabilitation schemes in respect of 1398 bonded labourers are under execution.

Increase in capacity by drug manufacturing companies

3855. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the big drug manufacturing companies had illegally increased their capacities and got them legalised at a later stage; and

(b) if so, are Government aware that this practice defeats the very purpose of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and harm small enterprises in the drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government's Policy regarding regularisation of excess/installed capacity is contained in the Drug Policy of 1978, Ministry of Industry's Press Note of August, 1980 as modified by this Ministry's Press Note dated 17-10-1981. Subsequently, Government also announced in April, 1982 a more liberal Policy regarding re-endorsement of capacities.

(b) The applications of the MRTP companies (including FERA-cum-MRTP) are finalised in consultation with the Department of Company Affairs as also keeping in view the interest of the Small Scale Sector.

Teecast of Programme "Tribute to Shri Piloo Mody"

3856. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a programme "Tribute to Shri Piloo Mody" was shown on the Doordarshan on 29 January, 1983 to offer tribute to the memory of late Shri Pilo Mody, Leader of the Janata Party in Rajya Sabha;

(b) if so, who were the persons whose tributes were recorded for this program-

me and to which political parties they belonged;

(c) whether it is a fact that in this programme of tributes to the Leader of the Janata Party in Rajya Sabha, no representative of the Janata Party was included; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The tributes of the following persons were recorded for telecast on Doordarshan:

1. Shri M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha.
2. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Finance Minister
3. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M. P. (BJP)
4. Shri Jagjivan Ram, M. P. (Cong.-J)
5. Shri L. K. Advani, M. P. (BJP)
6. Shri C. S. Pandit, Journalist.

(c) and (d). Doordarshan had contacted the office of Janata Party at Delhi to record a tribute from Shri Chandra Shekhar, President of Janata Party. He could not be contacted nor could the Janata Party office confirm his participation in the programme of tributes. The time available for recording the tributes of various leaders was very short as the programme had to be recorded and telecast the same evening.

Representation for establishing gas based power station near Surat

3857. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has represented to the Government of India for

utilisation of natural gas for establishing gas based power station near Surat;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government has submitted a proposal to the Centre in this respect;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Government of India have agreed to give natural gas for power generation in Maharashtra near Uran; and

(e) whether in view of the fact that Maharashtra's request in this respect has been accepted Government will consider Gujarat's proposal for setting up a gas-based Power Plant in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (e). According to the present policy of the Government, gas, as far as practicable, is to be utilised as feed stock for the production of fertilisers, petro-chemicals, etc. To the extent gas can not be used immediately for these purposes, it can be diverted for other purposes such as power generation purely as a fall back arrangement on a temporarily basis till the fertiliser and petro-chemical plants are ready to utilise it fully.

A gas turbine power station of the capacity of 4x60 MW in Uran in Maharashtra is already under operation on base load utilising the gas from Bombay high. An additional 4x60 MW Gas turbine project has been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority and is awaiting investment appraisal. The gas turbines are capable of burning both LSHS and associated gas from Bombay High. The gas has been made available to Uran Gas turbines only as fall-back arrangement till it is diverted to other users like fertilizers and petro-chemical complex. Thereafter, the gas turbines could be operated on LSHS for peaking purposes.

The Gujarat SEB have submitted a project report for installation of 3x130 MW combined cycle package plant near Kawas

in Surat District utilising off-shore gas from Bombay High. The necessary inputs such as availability of gas, environmental clearance, etc. have to be tied-up before the scheme can be appraised for techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority.

दिल्ली में कस्टोडियन की भूमि और मकानों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

3858. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने दिल्ली में कस्टोडियन की भूमि और मकानों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा किया हुआ है और उन्होंने इस भूमि तथा इन मकानों पर कब से कब्जा किया हुआ है तथा कुल कितने क्षेत्र पर कब्जा किया हुआ है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उनसे कब्जा हटाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) : (क) और (ख), दिल्ली में 487 शहरी निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्तियों और 172 ग्रामीण निष्क्रान्त मकानों का अभी निपटान किया जाना है। इनमें से कुछ सम्पत्तियां अनधिकृत कब्जे में हैं। वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार, पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित कीमत पर ये सम्पत्तियां इनमें रह रहे प्राधिकृत अथवा अप्राधिकृत कब्जेधारियों को दी जा रही हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त 120 मानक एकड़ निष्क्रान्त कृषि भूमि अनधिकृत कब्जे में है। यह भूमि उन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के आवंटन के लिये रखी गई है जिनके भूमि के दावे मुकदमोंवाजी अथवा अन्य किसी

कारण से निपटारे नहीं गये हैं। ज्योंही भूमि के दावेदारों को ऐसी भूमि का आबंटन कर दिया जायेगा, कृषि भूमि के अनधिकृत कब्जेधारियों के विरुद्ध बेदखली संबंधी कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Number of labourers sent to Iraq by various companies and compensation paid to deceased workers

3859. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons (labourers) sent to Iraq during the financial year 1982-83 through various companies functioning in the capital; and

(b) how many of them died in Iraq and the quantum of compensation paid to each bereaved family?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Registration for L.P.G. connections with M/s. Alka Flames, Anand Niketan, New Delhi

3860. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 234 on 22nd February, 1983 regarding appointment of LPG distributors and state:

(a) what would be the fate of persons registered with Alka Flames, Anand Niketan, New Delhi as far back as February, 1979, who are having transferable jobs, for non-allotment due to this agency being already overbooked, in case they are transferred within the next 5/6 months as it would take time to appoint a new distributor to take over the pending 3285 registrations made at this agency;

(b) whether Government propose to permit them the benefit of more than 3 year wait and sanction them a connection at their new place of posting particularly when persons registered before

February, 1979 at other places in the capital have already been given LPG connection; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Till the commissioning of Indian Oil Corporation's new distributors in the area which is likely to come up by June, 1983, it has been decided to transfer some waiting lists from M/s. Alka Flames to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited's distributor, namely, M/s. Anand Store, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Government employees/Defence Personnel in the event of their transfer can avail of the gas connections at their new place of posting provided their booking at the earlier location has matured.

Deficient telecommunication service in Bihar

3861. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific causes for deficient telecommunication service in Bihar and the specific steps to remove the same;

(b) whether lack of adequate number of hands, leave reserves, sub-standard instruments and spare parts or appliances, power failure etc. are also responsible for such deficiencies;

(c) if so, the remedial measures; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Telecommunication services sometimes get affected due to frequent and prolonged failures of power supply and shortage of spare parts and staff.

To overcome the problem of frequent failure of power supply, engine alternators are being installed. Efforts are also being made to arrange the spares and to recruit and train the staff in adequate numbers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made to procure the materials and spares and also to recruit and train the staff in adequate numbers.

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

Countries/Companies assisting ONGC in Oil Production

3862. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the countries and companies which are giving assistance to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the production of crude oil; and

(b) the nature of assistance and since when assisting?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). In the production of crude oil, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has been availing assistance in areas like consultancy, contracting, servicing, equipment supply, etc., from a number of companies and organisations of various countries like Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Romania, France, USA, U.K., etc., on an as required basis after paying where requisite technology is not paying for it. Generally, such assistance is availed of in areas where requisite technology is not available indigenously or because ONGC do not have sufficient man power available to carry out the work. Some of the areas, where such consultancy has been obtained by ONGC are as follows:—

1. M/s. CEP, France for the development and exploration of Hydrocarbon reserves of Bombay High and Satellite fields.
2. M/s. D. R. Mc Cord and Earl & Wright for the development of South Bassein and Panna Oil and Gas Fields.
3. M/s. Devy Mckee, U. K. for setting up water injection facilities in Bombay High.

4. M/s. King Wilkinson for project management for engineering and construction activities in Bombay High.

5. M/s. NOWSCO Well Services of Canada for well stimulation service in the onshore Western Region.

Besides this, assistance is also being taken from USSR in accordance with various protocols signed from time to time between the two countries. Some of the major areas where assistance has been availed of from USSR in the field of Oil Production are:—

- i. Preparation of the final development plan of Ankleshwar Oil Field.
- ii. Contract for the repair of sick wells in Gujarat.
- iii. Installation and maintenance of sucker rod pumping units in Gujarat.

Power shortage due to unsatisfactory functioning of power generating machinery

3863. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the States are facing acute shortage of electricity because of unsatisfactory functioning of the power generation machinery;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments have requested the Union Government to allow them import of power generating sets; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The power supply position in the country has improved considerably, reducing the power shortage during the period April 1982—January 1983 to 8.6 per cent, as compared to 10.1 per cent in 1979-80; 12.6 per cent in 1980-81 and 10.9 per

cent in 1981-82. The existing shortage can be attributed to a number of causes, such as a failure of monsoons, increase of pumping load, unsatisfactory performance of some thermal generating stations, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A number of offers have been made by foreign companies for the supply of power equipment. Sufficient indigenous capacity is available in the country to meet the requirement. However, final view has not yet been taken on these offers.

New concept of basin for the purpose of Exploration

3864. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently adopted a new concept of basin on geological considerations in the matters of exploration; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this new concept, together with norms thereunder (new features)?

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

(b) The present day coast-line has no relevance for the geological events that may have taken place in the past. A geological basin is a site of deposition of sediments which had been continuous in many of them. A particular basin which may extend from onshore to offshore has a lot in common in the type of sediments deposited, their geological age, environments, etc. In the new concept, ONGC plans to treat a basin as a composite unit for exploration and exploitation. This would ensure a more uniform approach in strategy for exploration.

Payment of higher rent for office in Bihar by Registrar of companies

3865. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are paying rent for the office of the

Registrar of Companies, Bihar triple the amount than the earlier rent; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons and the justification of it?

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

(b) Due to non-availability of accommodation from General Pool, a private building comprising an area of 4,908 sq. ft. was taken on rent at the rate of Rs. 2,700 per month with effect from 14th October, 1974, for the offices of Registrar of Companies and Official Liquidator, Bihar, Patna. The earlier premises had to be given up in pursuance of eviction notice served by the landlord on the ground of his urgent personal requirement and another private building had to be taken on rent with effect from 9th October, 1982. The new premises comprise an area of 4,400 sq. ft. for which a monthly rent of Rs. 8,800 is being paid. This rent has been certified to be reasonable by the local CPWD.

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अंतर्गत बस्तर जिले में आदिवासी और हरिजनों सहित पुनर्वास व्यक्तियों की संख्या

3866. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अंतर्गत बस्तर और कोरापुट जिलों में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास किया गया है और उनमें से कितने हरिजन परिवार हैं ;

(ख) परियोजना के अंतर्गत कुल कितने मील की पक्की सड़कें बनाई गई हैं और कितने सिंचाई बांधों का निर्माण हुआ है तथा उनके कुल कितने क्षेत्र की भूमि में सिंचाई हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अंतर्गत जितना कार्य उड़ीसा

में किया गया है उतना कार्य मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) । (क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में अब तक बसाये गये भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये प्रवासी परिवारों

की संख्या और वर्तमान में रह रहे ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या, तथा साथ ही 25 प्रतिशत उद्धार किये गये क्षेत्र में भूमिहीन आदिवासी परिवारों की संख्या, जिन्हें दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अंतर्गत बस्तर और कोरापुट जिलों में बसाया गया है, नीचे दी गई है :—

	जिला बस्तर	जिला कोरापुट	योग
(1) प्रवासी परिवारों की संख्या			
(i) पुनर्वासेतु भेजे गये परिवार	12,248	24,161	36,409
(ii) इस समय रह रहे परिवार	8,640	16,285	24,925
(2) बसाए गए भूमिहीन परिवारों की संख्या	1,603	3,167	4,770

हरिजनों के संबंध में हमारे पास अलग आँकड़े नहीं हैं ।

(ख) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना द्वारा 578.10 कि० मी० मुख्य सड़कें और 905.80 कि० मी० सम्पर्क सड़कें निर्मित की गई हैं । 2 मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं और 50 लघु सिंचाई योजनायें पहले ही पूरी कर ली गई हैं । 2 मुख्य सिंचाई योजनायें और 9 लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं निष्पादनाधीन हैं । पूर्ण की गई सिंचाई योजनाओं से पहले ही 43,100 एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं ।

(ग) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले और उड़ीसा के कोरापुट जिले के क्षेत्र में किये गये विभिन्न विकासशील कार्यों में प्रति विस्थापित व्यक्ति परिवार पर किये गये व्यय का अन्तर नगण्य है ।

Non-payment of wages to the labour working in lime-stone, asbestos and iron ore mines in Distt. Singhbhum (Bihar)

3867. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that even minimum wage is not paid to the mine workers

by the private mine owners and contractors operating various mines of lime stone, asbestos and iron ore in Singhbhum district of Bihar, if so, fact in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that no genuine record, payment registers are kept and a small percentage of the workers are the members of provident fund, if so, fact in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that no medical facilities are available to the workers;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the workers are tribals who are employed in their own land creating great resentment in the area;

(e) whether Government have made a thorough survey of the working condition in this area; and

(f) if so, that in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (f) The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

बाड़मेर डाक प्रभाग में खाली पड़े डाक निरीक्षकों (ओवरसीयर) के पद

3868. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान मंडल के बाड़मेर डाक प्रभाग में पिछले चार वर्षों से डाक निरीक्षकों (ओवरसीयरों) के पांच पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त प्रभाग में पांच वर्ष की सेवा वाले डाकिये उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और अन्य प्रभागों के डाक निरीक्षक इस प्रभाग में अपनी तैनाती के इच्छुक नहीं हैं ।

(ग) क्या राजस्थान मंडल के महा-डाकपाल ने लगभग एक वर्ष पूर्व उक्त मंडल में पांच वर्ष से कम सेवा काल डाकियों की डाक निरीक्षक के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिये संबद्ध अधिकारियों को सिफारिश की थी ; और

(घ) उक्त सिफारिश पर निर्णय लेकर अथवा अन्य प्रभागों के डाक निरीक्षकों को तैनात करके उक्त पदों को कब तक भर दिया जायेगा और इस संबंध में विनिष्ट तारीख क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटील) : (क) राजस्थान सर्किल के बाड़मेर डिवीजन में कुछ समय से डाक ओवरसीयर के चार पद खाली हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) तदर्थ पदोन्नति के लिये सेवा सीमा को 5 वर्ष से 3 वर्ष करने का

निर्णय ले लिया गया और इस संबंध में सर्किलों को अनुरोध जारी कर दिये गये हैं । ऐसी उम्मीद है कि ये पद शीघ्र ही भर दिये जायेंगे ।

Giant Thermal Power Projects

3869. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of giant thermal power projects being set up in the country, the places where they are being set up, the capacity of each of them and the time by which they are expected to be completed;

(b) the cost of each of these projects and names of the countries that are assisting in setting them up; and

(c) whether these countries are also giving any financial help and the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Reference is perhaps to the Six Super Thermal Power Projects being set up in the Central sector. The details asked for in respect of the Super Thermal Power Stations being set up in the Central Sector are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Expansion of Telephone Capacities in Baroda

3870. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new telephone exchange with an initial capacity of 1200 lines at Fatehganj and the installation of an additional 2000 lines in the cross bar exchange at Baroda in Gujarat is under consideration of the Department in view of interim expansion plan during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) whether building for a new telephone exchange in Alkapuri area, Baroda is under construction and machinery for the same is being installed at present; and

(c) if so, the details of the latest position of expansion of telephone capacities in Baroda?

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

1. Baroda city	2000 lines extension
2. Fatehganj	1200 lines new
3. Alkapuri	7000 lines new
4. Gorwa	400 lines extension
5. Nakarpuri	200 lines extension
6. Koyali	100 lines extension

Supply of quality coal for use at siniri fertilizer plant

3871. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-availability of sufficient quantity of good variety coking coal is one of the reasons to renovate only 50 per cent of the coke ovens in the Sindri Unit of the F. C. I. (Fertilizer Corporation of India); if so, facts in details;

(b) whether the F. C. I. management has ever taken up this issue of getting sufficient quantity of good quality of coking coal with the management of the B. C. C. L.; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Alongwith other constraints, the non availability of sufficient quantity of god variety coking coal is one of the reasons for renovating only 50 per cent of the coke oven battery.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The B. C. C. L. has assured the Fertilizer Corporation of India management to supply the required quantity of good coking coal to operate 50 per cent of the ovens after renovation.

(b) The building is under construction and installation of equipment is likely to commence during 1983.

(c) Thee following expansions are planned for Baroda Teelephone system for which installations are yet to commence.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के प्रतिनिधियों की उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में नियुक्ति

3872. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन जिलों के विकास और सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों के बारे में खबर कैसे प्रसारित की जाती है जहां प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) राज्य के सभी जिलों में प्रतिनिधियों को कब तक नियुक्त करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) आकाशवाणी के बारे में सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। दूरदर्शन का राज्य के किसी भी जिले में कोई अलग संवाददाता नहीं है।

(ख) जिन जिलों में आकाशवाणी का कोई संवाददाता तैनात नहीं है उनसे समाचार अन्य श्रोतों यथा समाचार एजेंसियों राज्य के सूचना विभाग के

हैंड आउटों आदि के माध्यम से प्राप्त होते हैं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि मद्र

(ख) के कारण यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी के संवाददाता अनन्य रूप से सभी जिलों में होने चाहियें।

विवरण

जिले का नाम

प्रतिनिधि/संवाददाता का स्वरूप अर्थात् क्या वह नियमित है या अंशकालिक

1. लखनऊ	नियमित
2. गोरखदुपुर	नियमित
3. कानपुर	नियमित
4. वाराणसी	नियमित
5. इलाहाबाद	नियमित
6. पोड़ी (गढ़वाल)	नियमित
7. आगरा	नियमित
8. नैनीताल	अंशकालिक
9. फतेहगढ़ (जिला फैरुखाबाद)	अंशकालिक
10. झांसी (उत्तर प्रदेश)	अंशकालिक
11. देहरादून	अंशकालिक
12. बरेली	अंशकालिक
13. नजीबाबाद	अंशकालिक
14. फैजाबाद	अंशकालिक
15. मेरठ	अंशकालिक
16. प्रतापगढ़	अंशकालिक
17. सहारनपुर	अंशकालिक
18. देहरी गढ़वाल	अंशकालिक
19. मथुरा	अंशकालिक
20. हरदोई	अंशकालिक
21. बांदा	अंशकालिक
22. अल्मोड़ा	अंशकालिक
23. रायबरेली	अंशकालिक
24. मुल्तानपुर	अंशकालिक
25. आजमगढ़	अंशकालिक

Percentage of Hydel to Thermal and Nuclear power in India

3873. SHRI B. P. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of hydel power to thermal, super thermal and nuclear power in different States, as on 31 December, 1982 with total generation of all types and capacity (installed);

(b) how many and which projects of hydel power have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority for each State, how many of them been commissioned and how many of them are under process of construction, how many not commenced construction, how many not cleared out of the proposals submitted and for which no provision made and since when; and

(c) which are the States which have the lowest percentage of hydel power in proportion to others; what steps have been taken to improve the hydel proportion in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (c) Installed generating capacity (State-wise) in hydroelectric projects in the country as on 31st December 1982 and the percentage of hydro capacity to the total capacity are given in the statement. The development of hydel capacity will depend on the availability of water resources.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Installed Capacity in various States as on 31-12-1982

Name of the State	Hydro	Installed capacity (MW) Thermal, Nuclear & other	% of Hydel of the Total
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
Haryana	669.11	481.42	58.16
Himachal Pradesh	126.02	2.51	98
Jammu & Kashmir	176.92	6.76	96.30
Punjab	1156.26	454.08	71.80
Rajasthan	684.73	161.49	80.90
Uttar Pradesh	1219.94	2591.72	38.10
Chandigarh . . . . .	..	2	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	275.80	..
Central Sector	180	1370	11.60
Total:	4212.98	5345.78	44
WESTERN REGION			
Gujarat	300	2106.66	12.50
Madhya Pradesh	193	1437.50	11.80

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	1317' 30	3335	28' 30
Central Sector . . . . .	..	516	..
Total:	1810' 30	7395' 16	19' 70
<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	1297' 93	1262' 50	50' 70
Karnataka	1739' 80	..	100
Kerala	1011' 50	..	100
Tamil Nadu	1369	1170	53' 90
Central Sector & U. T. . . . .	..	601' 58	..
Total:	5418' 23	3034' 08	64' 10
<i>EASERN REGION</i>			
Bihar	150	791' 45	15' 90
Orissas	664' 42	368' 50	64
West Bengal	38' 51	1957' 47	2
D. V. G.	104	1527' 50	6' 40
Sikkim	2' 95	0' 37	88' 80
Central Sector & U. T.	12	6' 93	63' 40
Total :	971' 88	4652' 22	17' 20
<i>NORTH EASTERN REGION</i>			
Assam	1	332' 78..	..
Manipur	0' 60	14' 40	4
Meghalaya	126' 71	4' 45	96' 6
Nagaland	1' 50	3' 62	36' 40
Tripura	10	5' 98	62' 50
Arunachal Pradesh	8' 62	2' 10	80' 40
Mizoram . . . . .	..	4' 39	..
Total : N. E. R.	147' 43	367' 72	25' 60
All India	12560' 82	20794' 96	37' 6

Coal Needed by Singpauli and Obra

3874. SHRI B. P. NAHATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal for Singrauli and Obra is obtained from collieries of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) if so, what is the quantity needed by these power projects per annum and how much is being supplied and by which collieries of which State every year; and

(c) whether any share of power is being allotted to Madhya Pradesh from

these National Thermal Power Corporation projects, if so, what extent and if not for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The coal for the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station and Obra Thermal Power Station is obtained from the Singrauli Coal fields which are partly located in Madhya Pradesh and partly in U.P. Some linked quantities of coal are also being supplied to the Obra Power Station from the North Karanpura Coalfields in Bihar.

(b) Two Units of 210 MW each of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station were commissioned on 14-2-82 and 25-11-82 respectively. The consumption requirements of this power station for the period April, '82 to February, '83 were 5.61 lakh Metric Tonnes. The power station is likely to consume 6.30 lakh Metric tonnes during 1982-83. The Obra TPS consumed 38.7 lakh Metric tonnes during the period April, '82-Feb., '83. The power station is likely to consume 42.23 lakh Metric tonnes during the period 1982-83. The information relating to the coal received from various mines is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) M.P. has been allotted 610 MW out of the total capacity of 2100 MW of Korba STPS located in M.P. Allocation of power from stage-I (1260 MW) of Vindhyachal STPS in M.P. has not been decided.

Practice of diverting lines to give S.T.D. facility to another telephone in Metropolitan Cities

3875. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diverting the lines to give STD facility to another telephone has become a common practice in all metropolitan cities;

(b) whether any allegation/complaint has been received by the Department in

this respect in any of the metropolitan cities and has any enquiry been made;

(c) if so, what action has been taken;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this abuse of STD system can be prevented by installation of automatic message accounting system; and

(e) if so, the reasons why it is not being installed?

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

(b) and (c) Very few complaints have been received in this respect in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The vigilance squads in metropolitan cities investigate such complaints promptly and redress the grievances.

(d) Automatic Message Accounting system keeps a record of the details of the telephone calls made by the subscribers. This will help in settling the billing complaints.

(e) The prototype unit of the automatic message accounting equipment was tried in Bangalore Telephone District. Action is being taken to conduct wider field trials at ten more places in the country.

Number of SC/ST employees in undertakings

3876. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees, category-wise, in each of the Undertakings under the control of the Ministry;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, out of them, category-wise;

(c) whether orders for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued to each of the Undertakings, both for initial appointment and promotion; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for SCs/STs has been completed, if not what

steps are being taken to fill the quota at the earliest and by what time the quota is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

Petrol pump in Mahnar in Vaishali district Bihar

3877. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal town of Mahnar in Vaishali district of Bihar State has no petrol pump anywhere in its vicinity; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to set up petrol pumps there?

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

(b) Based on the potential of Mahnar, the Oil Companies have a proposal to set up a retail outlet against their 1983-84 plan.

Actual power shortage in UP

3878. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the actual power shortage in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is inefficiency of the Power Board or Centre's unwillingness to provide more power from the Central grid; and

(c) what action is being proposed by Government to bail out U.P. from the severe crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Though power generation has substantially increased, some power shortage conditions are still prevailing in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Power shortages in U.P. are due to poor performance of thermal units in the State. To improve the power position in U.P., following actions have been taken:—

(i) Maximum assistance from the Central stations of Badarpur and Singrauli is being given.

(ii) Plant betterment programmes have been initiated to improve performance of thermal units.

(iii) Commissioning of new projects is being expedited.

Provision of consumption loans to released bonded labourers

3879. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make a provision for consumption loan or a subsistence allowance to a released bonded labourer for some time to prevent him from relapsing into bondage;

(b) whether Government propose to use objective methods to identify areas where there was high concentration of bonded labour so that special schemes could be undertaken for that area; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Suggestions to this effect were made at a National Seminar on Bonded Labour which was jointly organised by the Ministry of Labour Institute in New Delhi from 7th to 8th February, 1983. The suggestions have been noted for examination in consultation with the concerned authorities.

(b) and (c) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification of bonded

labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. As conditions vary from State to State and even within the State, no uniform methods can be laid down for identification of bonded labourers. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to conduct intensive surveys in susceptible areas and isolated pockets through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labourers and to take urgent and effective steps to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers wherever found existing. The State Governments have also been requested to undertake pilot studies and surveys in Brick Kilns and Stone Quarries to ascertain the extent of bondage in the employments in these industries as also to give due cognizance to the newspaper reports highlighting the existence and problems of bonded labourers and take appropriate remedial action.

T. V. Centre for Bhubneswar

3880. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for full fledged Television Centre at Bhuneswar has been selected and he visited it; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A site measuring 5.75 acres at Bhubansewar has been selected by Door-darshan. Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting has not visited the place. The land is expected to be made available by the State Government shortly.

Ongoing projects for non-conventional energy sources

3881. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing projects for utilising non-conventional energy sources in the country;

(b) whether any constraints have been found out for large scale utilisation of wind and solar energy programme; and

(c) the steps proposed to remove the constraints and intensify such units in appropriate areas the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A large number of R&D and demonstration projects are being taken up for utilising non-conventional energy sources in the country. These include development of various types of systems based on solar energy, wind energy, bio-energy, geo-thermal energy ocean energy, chemical sources of energy, magneto hydro dynamics (MHD) etc. Under the field trial/demonstration programme solar water heating systems, solar timber kilns, solar cookers, solar distillation units, solar crop drying systems, photovoltaics pumps other applications of photovoltaics (lighting, communication etc.), community/institutional biogas plant, sewage gas plants, wind pumps, wind generators etc. are being installed in different parts of the country. Subsidy schemes have been introduced for family size biogas units and solar cookers.

(b) The main constraints for large scale utilisation of wind and solar energy programmes are higher initial (capital) cost, the newness of the technologies and socio-cultural factors.

(c) Major steps being taken by the Government include: intensification of research and development; demonstration and field installation of mature technologies; fiscal and promotional measures to accelerate industrial production and use, consultations with State Governments and other agencies in order to establish adequate infrastructure; and public information programmes.

Utilisation of wind and solar energy

3882. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken for large scale utilisation of wind and solar energy, with the aid of science and technology and establish units in suitable areas of the country;

(b) the details in regard thereto; and

(c) the extent to which utilisation of family bio-gas plants has been increased during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Major steps being taken by the Government include: intensification of research and development; demonstration and field installation of mature technologies; fiscal and promotional measures to accelerate industrial production and use; setting up of specialised centres for time-bound, mission-oriented research and development; and product/prototype development; and, public information programmes for creating awareness about these technologies.

(c) Under the National Project for Biogas Development approximately 55,000 family size Biogas Plants have been constructed during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (till the beginning of March, 1983).

Loss on National Resources due to fires in Bihar Coal Mines

3883. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that immense national resources are being lost due to failure to control underground fires in Bihar coal mines (Business standard dt. 15-2-1983);

(b) if so, the full details of losses suffered and estimated; and

(c) what has been the achievements in this regard of the Coal Board since 1952 which is responsible for coal conservation and what further steps Government have in mind?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. In fact special and commendable efforts taken by Coal India Limited made it possible to control the fires which could not be controlled during pre-nationalisation days.

(b) The loss on account of old fires is 37 million tonnes of coal.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House regarding achievement by Coal Board. 12 Projects have been taken up for control of old fires at a cost of Rs. 62 crores.

Criminal Cases against personnel of CISF deputed in BCCL

3884. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of criminal cases instituted against the C.I.S.F. personnel deputed in the B.C.C.L. in Dhanbad; facts in details for the last three years;

(b) whether such cases are affecting credibility of the force;

(c) whether indiscipline and the criminal acts are on the increase within the Force; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

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

Contract for supply of manpower to gulf Countries

3885. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to make an agreement/pact with the Gulf countries for supply of manpower; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The need has not been felt so far.

Production and import of bulk drugs

3886. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the pharmaceutical industry in India produces a very large range of bulk drugs and intermediaries, the country had, to import bulk drugs and intermediaries worth Rs. 112.80 crores in 1980-81;

(b) whether a report on the drugs and pharmaceutical industry in India was prepared by the Industrial Extension Bureau, Government of Gujarat Undertakings in which it has been stated that the production of bulk drug and intermediaries in the country in 1980-81 were of the order of Rs. 240 crores and Rs. 1,200 crores respectively;

(c) whether according to the report, the *per capita* consumption of drug in India is only Rs. 14 per annum, one of the lowest in the world; and

(d) to what extent Government is reducing the import of bulk drug in the country?

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

(b) and (c) Although my Ministry has no information about the report mentioned in the Question, it can be confirmed

that during 1980-81, the production of bulk drugs in the country was of the order of Rs. 240 crores. The production of formulations was of the order of Rs. 1200 crores. The production figure of intermediates is not available. The *per capita* consumption (of formulations) on this basis would work out to about Rs. 18.

(d) Government constantly reviews the indigenous production and domestic demand of various bulk drugs in the country. To encourage domestic production, suitable measures to restrict imports are taken.

In the case of canalised drugs, the imports are made by the Canalising Agency as per the Import Plan fixed by the Government. While framing the Import Plan into consideration the availability of the drug from indigenous source. Imports are made only to the extent of filling in the gap between the estimated domestic demand and anticipated indigenous supply of the drug. Even after an import Plan is fixed, if it is found that domestic supply of any drug has increased, the operation of the Import Plan is modified appropriately.

Proposal of Japan to set up Annapara Phase II

3887. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given second thought to the proposal of Japan to set up Annapara phase II in UP;

(b) if so, the considerations for given second thought to the said Japanese proposal; and

(c) what arrangement is proposed to be made to implement Annapara Phase II expansion scheme in the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Japan have agreed to extend aid for the Annapara 'B' Thermal Power Project proposed to be set up by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and have initially pledged an amount of YEN 24.1 billion. A number of inputs including adequate finances for the project are to be tied up before the project can be taken up for implementation.

विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे भारतीय

3888. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे भारतीय इंजीनियरों, डाक्टरों और मजदूरों की देशवार संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल): इंजीनियरों और डाक्टरों को विदेशों में काम करने के लिये उत्प्रवास की अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। विदेशों में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों की संख्या (देश-वार,) एकत्र की जायेगी और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Manufacture of LPG Cylinder regulators

3889. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several licences given for manufacture of LPG cylinder regulators have not been allowed to be implemented;

(b) whether the leading manufacturer — M/s. Venez Engineering Pvt. Ltd. wished to expand, but Government have withheld permission, including not allowing M/s. Indo Burmah Petroleum Co. to start production with technical know-how from Banez; and

(c) whether this is due to Government's sudden decision to import 5 million regulators from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) A large number of new firms have been registered since August '81 with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) for manufacture of LPG Valves and Pressure Regulators but so far none of these have implemented the projects.

(b) M/s. Vanaz Engineers Private Limited had applied for expansion of their capacity which has been granted by the DGTD. M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd. had been issued letter of Intent by the DGTD for manufacture of LPG Valves and Regulators for an annual capacity of 10 lakhs numbers and 8 lakhs numbers respectively. The company has since entered into an agreement with M/s. Vanaz Engineers Private Ltd. But in view of the industry's need to standardise the design of Valves and Pressure Regulators, production has not yet commenced.

(c) Permission was granted in 1981 from the indigenous angle to import 17 lakhs numbers of Valves and Regulators to meet the requirements of the oil industry. Further, oil industry has recently submitted a proposal to import 3.5 lakhs numbers of 'self-closing' Valves and 6.9 lakhs numbers of 'click-on-type' pressure regulators. No decision has yet been taken on this proposal by the Government.

Drilling at Bodra in West Bengal

3890. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling for oil at No. 2 well at Bodra in West Bengal has commenced;

(b) how deep it is proposed to drill with the help of new sophisticated rigs;

(c) whether drilling up to 5,655 metres has been completed at Jaguli, and up to the target depth of 3,500 metres at Naldaha, both in Nadia district; and

(d) if so, whether any oil has been found?

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

(b) The projected depth of Bodra-2 well is 5550 metres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Both Jaguli and Naldaha wells are currently under production testing.

Workers rendered jobless due to closure of Bhatti mines in South Delhi

3891. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhatti mines off Mehrauli in Delhi have been closed since 28 January, 1983 following a series of accidents throwing about 15,000 workers out of employment; and

(b) if so, the details and what measures are being taken to open new safe mines to provide employment to these workers?

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

(a) and (b). Delhi Administration intimated that since 28th January '83 mining operations have been closed in Bhatti and other mines which have been declared dangerous by the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS). As a result of the closure of unsafe mines, about 5000 workers have been affected. In order to provide employment to those who have lost their employment as a result of closure of such mines, Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation have identified virgin areas to commence mining operations in a systematic and scientific manner.

Reduction in quantity of kerosene in Delhi for card holders

3892. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of kerosene to the card holders of Delhi has been reduced considerably recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the quantity of kerosene being given at present to card holders is insufficient?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The quantity of kerosene oil being given to the ration card holders in Delhi is considered sufficient.

Percentage of Voting in Assam Elections

3893. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the percentage of voting in recent elections held in Assam for Assam Assembly and the Lok Sabha;

(b) the names of the Constituencies in which high and low percentage of voting was found in that State; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) According to the information furnished by the Chief Electoral Officer of Assam to the Election Commission, the percentage of voting in recent election to Assam Legislative Assembly is 32.76.

(b) The names of the constituencies in which high and low percentage of voting

was found in that state, as intimated by the Commission is as follows:—

Name of constituency	Percentage of poll
21-Mankachar assembly constituency	79.43
61-Dharampur assembly constituency	0.38
4-Dhubri Parliamentary constituency	56.72
12-Jorhat Parliamentary constituency	6.95

(c) Government agrees with the assessment of the Election Commission that the low percentage of poll was due to the poor response from the electorate caused by various factors including alleged intimidation of voters, boycott of polls by certain political parties, atmosphere of violence created in the State by interested parties.

Amendment of existing film censorship policy

3894. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to amend the existing film censorship policy in view of acute criticism by the public against the film censorship; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of film industry thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) All films are censored by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. Government are examining a proposal from the Central Board of Film

Censors to include a provision in the guidelines so as to discourage depiction of Indian women in ignoble servility to man in films. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1981 which was passed by Parliament in December 1981 *inter alia* provides for

(i) introduction of two more categories of certificates in addition to the existing 'U' and 'A' certificates, 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 specialised audiences such as doctors etc.

(ii) setting up of an Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals against the decisions of the Board of Film Censors;

(iii) making all offences involving violation of the provisions relating to certification of films in the Act as cognizable and enhancing the penal provision; and

(iv) suspension or revocation of a censor certificate in case of censorship violations.

The Amendment Act is expected to be enforced shortly. There are no definite reactions from the film industry available as yet.

High frequency radio communication sets lying idle with DESU

3895. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA;
SHRI HARISH RAWAT;
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA;
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA;
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported very high frequency radio communication sets are lying idle with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what would be the cost of these equipments and if not, where these sets are being used since purchase of these equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) 40 VHF sets were imported by DESU at CIF value of Rs. 10,01,280.50 Custom duty of Rs. 5,00,640.25. Out of these 40 sets, 19 sets have already been installed and the remaining sets are in the process of being installed. The 19 sets have been installed at the following places:—

1. System Operation, Shakti Sadan 2 Nos.
2. All India Institute of Medical Sciences Grid Sub Station. 1 No.
3. Lodhi Road Grid Sub Station 1 No.
4. Siri Fort Road Grid Sub Station 1 No.
5. Kilokri Grid Sub Station 1 No.
6. Ridge Valley Grid Sub Station 1 No.
7. Masjid Moth Grid Sub Station 1 No.
8. Tughlakabad Grid Sub Station 1 No.
9. Tilek Marg Grid Sub Station 1 No.
10. Nizamuddin Grid Sub Station 1 No.
11. Jawahar Lal Nehru University Grid Sub Station. 1 No.
12. Gonnaght Place Grid Sub Station 1 No.
13. Ramakrishnapuram Grid Sub Station 1 No.
14. Baird Road Grid Sub Station 1 No.
15. Northern Regional Electricity Board Grid Sub Station 1 No.
16. Sewa Bhawan (Member P.S.)-GEA Office 1 No.
17. Shram Shakti Bhawan (Min. of Energy) 1 No.
18. Nehru Place Grid Sub Station 1 No.

Publication of Oriya language papers and magazines

3896. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oriya language papers and magazines are very few in number and their publication much less compared to other language papers in India;

(b) total number of Indian language papers and magazines published, state-wise and their circulation;

(c) whether his Ministry has surveyed and studied the reasons for less publication of Indian language papers and magazines, particularly the Oriya language papers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government of Orissa and his Ministry for increase of publication and circulation of Oriya papers and magazines so far; and

(e) the initiative taken by the Government of Orissa for publication of Oriya language dailies and incentives provided by his Ministry for their survival and circulation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—6203/83].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As in the case of newspapers published in other languages, Oriya newspapers are also given newsprint, advertisements, Press material, etc. by the Ministry of I & B. Information about initiative, if any, taken by the Government of Orissa is not available with this Ministry.

Nagarjuna Fertilizer Project

3897. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagarjuna Fertilizer Project is eluding decision as some of the foreign participants have been imposing unreasonable conditions for their participation in this project;

(b) if so, what is the present position; and

(c) by what time a final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh who are the promoters of the company had received certain offers from possible co-promoters which, however, were not found acceptable. The State Government in the circumstances are exploring possibilities of finding a suitable co-promoter for the project.

Improvement in communication system of Haldia

3898. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the programme of Government to improve the communication system of Haldia in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) what are the details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL): (a) The following programme has been drawn to improve the telephone service further in Haldia:—

(i) During 1983-84 replacement of existing UHF Calcutta-Haldia system has been programmed by narrow band microwave system.

(ii) Durgachak exchange has been programmed for STD service through new channels.

(iii) STD junctions from Haldia Exchanges have been programmed for connection to Calcutta Electronic TAX with new channels.

(iv) During 1984-85, expansion of 20 lines Telex to 40 lines at Haldia have been tentatively programmed.

(b) Installation of narrow band microwave system to replace UHF system between Calcutta-Haldia is in progress. Project for expansion of Haldia Telex from 20 lines to 40 lines is under examination.

Captive Power Plant at Haldia

3899. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position in regard to setting up a 30 MW captive power plant at the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Unit of Haldia;

(b) whether the plant will be commissioned by the original target date, viz., May, 1985; and

(c) what are the details of (a) and (b)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMA CHADRA RATH): (a) and (c). The 30 MW Captive Power Plant for Haldia Unit of M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited was approved by the Government in November, 1981. The consultant for the project has been appointed. Bids for the boiler and turbo-generator set are expected from M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited by the end of March, 1983. Soil investigation job has also been awarded and the job is expected to start soon.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shifting of HFC Headquarters from Delhi to Calcutta.

3900. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government took the decision to shift the Head

Office of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation from Delhi to Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of West Bengal tried their best to help the Central Government in shifting the office to Calcutta;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not taking the decision of shifting the said office for a long period of three years in spite of a Government decision taken by the previous Government; and.

(d) when Government will be able to take the final decision in this respect?

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

(a) to (d). It was tentatively decided in March, 1979 that the headquarter of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) should be shifted to Calcutta. Subsequently, certain representations from employees against the shifting were received by the Government. Meanwhile, on the basis of the availability of large quantities of gas, it has been decided to build one fertilizer plant in Rajasthan, one in Madhya Pradesh and 4 in Uttar Pradesh. The ownership of these plants has yet to be decided. Since the decisions on the locations and ownership would have a bearing on the question of headquarters of some of the existing companies, no final view in regard to the shifting of the headquarter of the HFC could be taken. Since then, it has also been felt that due to heavy losses incurred by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited 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.

गिडी धोवनशाला और गिडी "क" कोयला मजदूरों की मांगों ।

3901. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बी. एम. एस. और गिडी "क" कोयला खानों (हजारीबाग) में संबद्ध कोयला मजदूर संघ ने केन्द्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय और सी सी एल (रांची) की सीधी कार्रवाई के लिये 26 जनवरी, 1983 को नोटिस दिया था चूंकि गिडी धावनशाला और गिडी "क" कोयला खान मजदूरों द्वारा दिये गये मांगपत्र पर प्रबंधकों ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनकी मांगों पर विचार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो श्रमिक असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये श्रम मंत्रालय का क्या कार्यवाई करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (कोयला विभाग) (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) गिडी "क" कोलियरी में कोलियरी कर्मचारी संघ ने एक 22-सूत्री मांगों का चार्टर महाप्रबंधक अरगदा को दिनांक 26.1.1983 को प्रस्तुत किया था और सीधी कार्रवाई की धमकी दी थी । रांची के सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (सं.) ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप किया और संराधन कार्रवाई के लिये 18-2-1983 तारीख नियत की गई । उस तारीख को उन्होंने संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को सलाह दी कि वे मांगों पर परियोजना स्तर पर चर्चा करके मामला तय कर ले । गिडी "क" कोलियरी से संबंधित मांगों पर चर्चा उनके साथ दिनांक 17.2.1983 को की गई थी । गिडी बाशरी से संबंधित मांगों पर चर्चा परियोजना स्तर पर दिनांक 24-2-1983

को हुई थी। अन्तुल्ले मामलों पर एरिया स्तर पर अन्तिम रूप से चर्चा 26-2-1983 को की गई। यह रिपोर्ट है कि इन वार्ताओं के बाद संघ संतुष्ट हो गया।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scarcity of Kerosene in Orissa

3902. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of kerosene in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to supply adequate quantity of kerosene to Orissa; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No report regarding severe scarcity of kerosene in Orissa has been received.

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

Companies producing bulk drugs

3903. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies (Indian and Foreign) producing bulk drugs;

(b) the production statistics of each of those companies in the last three years (item-wise); and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The names of the companies manufacturing bulk drugs in the organised sector is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6204/83].

(b) and (c). The production of 86 essential bulk drugs is monitored in this Ministry. Details of their company-wise production during the last 3 years are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6204/83].

Appointment of Chief Justices of High Courts

3904. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Justice of High Courts met 3 to 5 February, 1983 in Delhi to discuss the policy announced by the Union Government regarding the appointment of Chief Justice and one third of the Judges in each High Court from an outside State;

(b) if so, whether this meeting was presided over by the Chief Justice of India;

(c) what were the subjects discussed and recommendations forwarded to the Union Government for implementation; and

(d) the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (d). According to the information received from the Supreme Court Registry, a Conference of the Chief Justices of the High Courts presided over by the Chief Justice of India was held in Delhi from February 3-5, 1983. The Registry has also intimated that the proceedings of the Conference are of a confidential nature. The proceedings have not yet been received by the Government.

Second Press Commission's Distress over Instances of Extra Legal Methods of Coercion

3905. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Press Commission has expressed its distress over instances of extra-legal methods of coercion by Governments to silence or tame unfriendly sections of the media;

(b) whether the Commission has called for insulating editorial functioning from them, irrespective of whether they were exerted on behalf of private business interest or on behalf of Government authorities;

(c) whether the Commission identified various kinds of pressures from different sources;

(d) whether Commission has also pointed out various measures which can be taken by Government to stop interference by political parties and private business persons; and

(e) if so, to what extent Government have agreed with these suggestions made by the Press Commission?

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

(e) These recommendation have been considered in detail, but no final decision has yet been taken.

दिल्ली में और एल० पी० जी० गैस एजेंसियां खोलने की योजना

3906. श्री सज्जन कुमार —
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए वर्तमान गैस एजेंसियों अपर्याप्त हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निकट भविष्य में दिल्ली में और गैस एजेंसियों खोलने की सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :
(क) , जी हां।

(ख) पिछले वर्ष की योजनाओं के प्रति चालू की गई/चालू की जा रही एल पी जी वितरण एजेंसियों के अतिरिक्त, तेल कम्पनियों के वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान दिल्ली में 17 और वितरण एजेंसियां स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है ।

दिल्ली में पाइप लाइन के जरिये कुकिंग गैस सप्लाई करने की योजना

3907. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समूची दिल्ली में पाइप लाइनों द्वारा लोगों के घरों तक कुकिंग गैस पहुंचाने की एक योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कुकिंग गैस पाइप लाइनों द्वारा भेजी जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) :
(क)से (ग) दिल्ली में उपभोक्ताओं को पाइपलाइन से एल० पी० जी० (खाना पकाने की गैस) की सप्लाई करने का कोई प्रस्ता है । तथापि, दिल्ली जल आपूर्ति और मल व्ययन उपक्रम सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र, ओखला से सीवेज गैस की सप्लाई समीप के क्षेत्रों को करने की योजना बना रहा है । इस कार्य के पूर्ण होने पर लगभग 10000 कनेक्शन उपलब्ध होंगे । ओखला मल व्ययन निर्माण कार्य के समीप के क्षेत्र में कुछ गैस कनेक्शन पहले ही विद्यमान हैं । उपक्रम का दिल्ली में अन्य सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्रों से सीवेज गैस के उपयोग का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

Export of Crude oil

3908. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to export 5 million tonnes of crude oil this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons why India proposes to export her crude while she is

short of oil and has to import oil in large quantities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRNA): (a) and (b). As per present estimates about 4.8 million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil is likely to be exported in 1983. The reasons for not processing/refining this crude oil are two fold: (i) Bombay High crude oil cannot inherently yield certain products of the kind required in the country; (ii) with the existing processing facilities available in some of the refineries in the country, it is not possible at present to process the entire Bombay High crude oil being produced so as to meet the present pattern of demand for petroleum products. However, steps have already been initiated for the expansion and modernisation of the refineries at Cochin, Madras, Vizag and the Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay so as to augment the processing, by the end of 1984-85, of the Bombay High crude oil produced at that time.

Re-organisation of FCI and HEC

3909. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:

SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER
JAIN:

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

(a) whether two heavily losing public sector companies, the Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation are being restructured;

(b) if so, whether the Secretaries Committee has finalised modalities of the scheme;

(c) whether Union Government are keen in implementing these changes in view of the massive losses incurred by Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation; and

(d) to what extent these steps have helped these corporations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). With a view to bring about improvement in the Performance of the public sector fertilizer companies Government is examining various proposals including restructuring of the companies.

Women Employment

3910. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3487 on 2 November, 1982 regarding women's employment in organised industry, Central and State Government jobs, jobs in Public Undertakings and employment in rural areas and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected on all or any of the aspects; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same Will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) Complete information, when collected, would be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Crude oil

3911. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of crude petroleum exported during 1982-83 so far and the cost and foreign exchange earning obtained thereby; and

(b) the quantum of crude proposed to be exported during the year and the countries to which the same is proposed to be exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). During the period April, 1982 to February, 1983, about 3.8 million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil valued at about Rs. 900 crores has been exported. It is estimated that another 0.75 million tonnes of Bombay High crude oil will be exported in March, 1983.

Exports of crude oil are finalised after inviting tenders. During the period April 1982 to February 1983, Bombay High crude oil has been exported to France, USA, Spain, Australia and Singapore.

बीकानेर के लिए एस० टी० डी० सुविधा

3912. श्री मनपत सिंह चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर से बुक कराई गई सभी ट्रंक-कालें समय पर मिल जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने मामलों में कालें नहीं मिलीं

(ग) क्या बीकानेर से दिल्ली और बम्बई से एस० टी० डी० सेवा के माध्यम से जोड़ा जा सकता है ; और

(घ) क्या टेलीविजन रिले-केन्द्र के लिए बीकानेर में माइक्रो-वेव सर्किट की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटेल) : (क) जी नहीं। बीकानेर से बुक की गई कुछ ट्रंक कालें समय पर अर्थात् अत्यावश्यक ट्रंक कालें बुकिंग के एक घंटे और सामान्य ट्रंक कालें बुकिंग के दो घंटे की संभावित अवधि के भीतर नहीं मिल पाती।

(ख) पिछले एक वर्ष अर्थात् कलेंडर वर्ष 1982 के दौरान बीकानेर से बुक की गई ऐसी ट्रंक कालें जो विभिन्न कारणों से नहीं मिल पाई 1,17,200 थीं।

(ग) जी हां। जयपुर और बीकानेर के बीच अपेक्षित संचारण सर्किट चालू करने के बाद ही बीकानेर से दिल्ली और बम्बई के लिए स० टी० डी० सेवा प्रदान की जा सकती है।

(घ) टेलीविजन प्रसारण केन्द्रों की योजना बनाने तथा स्थापन कार्य सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। दूरदर्शन से ठोस मांग प्राप्त होने पर अतिरिक्त उपस्कर प्राप्त करके तथा उन्हें स्थापित करके बीकानेर में टेलीविजन प्रसारण केन्द्र के लिए माइक्रोवेव पैनल किया जाएगा। अभी तक दूरदर्शन से ऐसी कोई ठोस मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Remittances by Drugs Units having foreign Equity

3913. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the growth of assets and remittances of important drug units having foreign equity in terms of original equity, foreign equity after dilution, present total paid up capital of Indian subsidy, paid up capital held by foreign share holders, reserves and remittances abroad during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The relevant information to the extent available in respect of foreign drug companies (companies with direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent) is furnished the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6205|183].

मैसर्स स्पॉन्सर्स इक्विपमेंट (प्रा०) लिमिटेड
आगरा के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया धनब
राशि

3914. श्री निहला सिंह : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री स्पॉन्सर्स इक्विपमेंट (प्रा०) लि०, जीवन मंडी, आगरा में कार्य करने

वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में 2 नवम्बर, 1982 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3564 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्पोर्ट्स इन्विपमेंट (प्रा) लिमिटेड, जीवन मंडी, आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का फरवरी, 1982 से पालन नहीं कर रही है तथा उसने मार्च, 1982 से 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक की अवधि की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की धनराशि को जमा नहीं किया है ; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी धनराशि अब तक बकाया है तथा इस धनराशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बंरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रतिष्ठान ने नवम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के लिए 4,086.75 रुपये की बकाया राशि देनी है और बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए आवश्यक वसूली कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की गई है ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बाबत देय राशियों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Opening of new post offices

3915. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by Government for opening a new post office;

(b) the number of places in the country where new post offices have not been opened even after fulfilling by them all the

terms and conditions laid down for opening of post offices and the full details thereof;

(c) the number of new post offices opened by Government during the current financial year and the details thereof;

(d) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened by Government during 1983-84 and the full details thereof; and

(e) in case no new post offices are proposed to be opened in the near future, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Norms laid down for opening new post offices in rural and urban areas are given in statement-I.

(b) In the case of rural areas the number of post-offices to be opened in a particular year is determined in advance and provided for in the Annual Plan. During 1982-83 the number of post offices to be opened in rural areas is 1,000. In addition, in respect of 973 villages proposals for opening of post offices have been examined and found to be eligible. Circle-wise break-up of this figure is furnished in statement II. In the case of urban areas, post offices are required to be self-supporting and are opened outside the Plan. No target is fixed on a year to year basis. In the case of proposals which, on examination are found to be eligible, post offices are opened subject to availability of funds.

(c) The required information is given in Statement III.

(d) 2500 new post offices are proposed to be opened in the rural areas of the country under the Annual Plan for 1983-84. Circlewise targets are under finalization. No targets are fixed in respect of urban areas since opening of urban post offices is outside the Plan.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

I. Norms for opening of post offices in rural areas:

Post offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into the main categories:—

1. Post offices in normal rural areas; and

2. Post offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Post offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other Post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post offices in non-gram panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the Village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(2) Post offices in tribal and backward areas:—

(i) Post offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

II. Norms for opening of post offices in urban areas.

Post offices in urban areas may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

1. The post office should be self supporting.

2. The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should 1.5 Kms.

3. PMG can relax the distance condition in 10 per cent of the cases every year.

4. EDBO's can be opened in urban areas only in exceptional cases like slum areas where suitable Departmental buildings on reasonable rent are not available.

Statement II

Circle wise figures of villages in India presently fulfilling norms for opening post offices

1. Andhra Pradesh	112
2. Bihar	107
3. Delhi	..
4. Gujarat	8
5. Jammu & Kashmir	..
6. Karnataka	..
7. Kerala	123
8. Madhya Pradesh	114

245	Written Answers	CHAITRA 1, 1935 (SAKA)	Written Answers	246
9.	North Eastern	42	14. U.P.	231
10.	North Western	66	15. West Bengal	50
11.	Orissa	45	16. Maharashtra . . . . .	..
12.	Rajasthan	58		
13.	Tamil Nadu	17		<u>973</u>

Statement III

State-wise figures of new post offices opened in India during 1982-83.

S.N.	State/Union Territory	Post offices opened in rural areas under the plan for the year 1982-83	Post offices opened in urban areas under the Non-Plan Head.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	49	16
2	Assam	17	..
3	Bihar	121	12
4	Gujarat	45	12
5	Haryana	13	11
6	Himachal Pradesh	22	1
7	Jammu & Kashmir	12	2
8	Karnataka	45	16
9	Kerala	15	14
10	Madhya Pradesh	100	5
11	Maharashtra	78	18
12	Manipur	29	..
13	Meghalaya	6	..
14	Nagaland	6	..
15	Orissa	45	28
16	Punjab	13	6
17	Rajasthan	55	9
18	Sikkim	1	..
19	Tamil Nadu	39	30
20	Tripura	5	—
21	Uttar Pradesh	161	2
22	West Bengal	56	26

1	2	3	4
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1	A & N Island . . . . .	..	..
2	Arunchal Pradesh	9	..
3	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	I
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
5	Delhi	3	II
6	Goa Daman and Diu	I	4
7	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
8	Mizoram	6	..
9	Pondicherry	I	..

बिजली कर्मचारियों के लिए मन्जूरी बोर्ड

3916. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में सभी बिजली कर्मचारियों को सम कार्य के लिए सम वेतन देने की नीति से सहमत है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए जा रहे प्रस्तावों की रूप-रेखा क्या है ; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में सुधार करने के लिए आगामी मजूरी बोर्ड की स्थापना कब की जानी थी तथा इसकी घोषणा कब की जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री चन्द्र शंकर सिंह : (क) विभिन्न राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों की आर्थिक स्थिति, क्षेत्र में अन्य समान संगठनों के वेतन तथा अन्य सामाजिक आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण सहित राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों की वेतन संरचनाओं में विभिन्नता

होने के अन्य कई कारण हैं फिलहाल राज्य सरकारें/राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड, राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि के मामले निबटा रही हैं। केन्द्र सरकार इस समय देश के सभी बिजली कर्मचारियों को समान काम के लिए समान वेतन देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

(ख) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

बिहार में क्योलकारो पन बिजली परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण

3917. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री कुवर राम :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय पन बिजली निगम-के अधीन क्योलकारी पन बिजली परियोजना की स्थापना के लिए बिहार में आदिवासियों की भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप बेघर होने वाले आदिवासी परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिए तैयार की गई योजना का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). क्योलकारी जल विद्युत परियोजना को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वयन केलिए राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम लि० को सौंपे जाने से पूर्व बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने इस परियोजना के लिए लगभग 190 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया था । आवासीय कालोनियों और रेलवे साइडिंग के निर्माण के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने यह भूमि राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम को सौंप दी है । इस भूमि में से कितनी भूमि आदिवासियों की थी और उनकी भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितने आदिवासी परिवार बेघर हुए इस के बारे में सूचना बिहार सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार आदिवासियों सहित विस्थापित परिवारों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक स्कीम तैयार की थी । इस स्कीम में, प्रभावित परिवारों के सदस्यों को रोजगार देना, अधिग्रहण की गई भूमि के लिए मुआवजा देना तथा पुनर्वास आदि शामिल हैं ।

प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा का उत्पाद

3918. डा० सुबहंमण्यम स्वामी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को प्राइवेट

क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के लिए सुविधाएं देने के लिए कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस संबंध में कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार के कोई अनुदेश नहीं भेजे गए हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). बिहार और कर्नाटक सरकार ने कुछ समय पूर्व सूचित किया था कि कुछ निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों ने विद्युत उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में हिस्सा लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है । चूंकि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्ताव ठोस किस्म के नहीं थे और इनमें तकनीकी-आर्थिक एवं वित्तपोषण पूर्ण ब्यौरे नहीं दिए गए थे अतः उन्हें इस संबंध में विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने की सलाह दी गई थी ।

Rotation of Reserved Assembly seats

3919. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations on the continued reservation of Assembly seats in various States;

(b) the specific legal problem in rectifying this situation which prevents the Election Commission rotation various seats which have been continuously reserved in the various State Assemblies; and

(c) the number of Assembly seats which have been continuously reserved for more than ten years in the States of Kerala,

Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, giving names and periods for which they have been reserved?

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

(b) Existing law, does not provide for such rotation.

(c) The Election Commission has stated that it is not possible for it to list out the exact number of constituencies which continue to be reserved for more than 10 years as even though the names

and the characters of constituencies as contained in the Delimitation Orders, 1966 and 1976 continue to be the same. There might be wide variation in the actual extent of constituencies as described in the said Delimitation Orders. The Commission has, however, furnished a statement showing the list of Assembly constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Orders, 1966 and which continue to be reserved according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, and the same is attached.

Statement

List of Assembly Constituencies reserved for SCs. and STs. in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 and still continue to be so reserved in the Delimitation Order, 1976.

Name of the State	Constituencies Reserved for SCs.	Constituencies Reserved for STs.
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	14-Palakonda 35-Payakaraopeta 54-Allavaram 57-Nagaram 61-Achanta 71-Gopalapuram 81-Tiruvur 90-Nidumlou 102-Santhanuthalapadu (116) 130-Sullurpet (133) 133-Satyavedu (136) 136-Vepanjeri (139) 147-Kodur (150) 164-Kalyandimg (167) 172-Alur (175) 175-Kodumur (178) 187-Achampet (188) 190-Shadnagar (191) 201-Vicarabad (202) 215-Secunderabad Cantt (211) 219-Grjwel (222) 222-Andole (229) 239-Arifavad (244) 242-Chinnur (247) 245-Mydaram (250) 255-Narella (260) 273-Pala r (279) 279-Suryapet (284) Total— 28	7-Kothunur 8-Naguru 10-Salur 29-Paderu 37-Ghintapelli 38-Yallovaram 73-Polavaram 237-Boath (241) 268-Bhadrachalam (274) 269-Durgompahad (275) Total— 10
2. Karnataka	3-Hulsur 16-Gurmitkal 37-Harpana-halli (39) 40-Bharmasagara (43) 45-Hiriyur (48)	120-Virajpet (126) 192-Gokak (200) Total — 2

1

2

3

48-Pavagada (51)
 68-Kolar Gold Fields (71)
 95-Anekal (100)
 99-Malavalli (104)
 105-Kollegal (111)
 113-Synthemarahalli (119)
 116-Heggadadevanokote (122)
 123-Belur (129)
 131-Sulia (137)
 146-Mudigere (153)
 160-Sirsi (168)
 198-Chikkodi (206)
 214-Ballolli (222)

Total — 18

3. Kerala

36-Trithala (43)
 48-Kuzhalmannam (*52)
 49-Chelakera (54)
 77-Devicolam (83)
 104-Pandalam (110)
 112-Kunnathur (120)
 122-Kilimanoor (129)

14-North Wynad (16)

Total — 1

Total — 7

*This Assembly constituency is described as "52-Goyalmannam" in Delimitation Order, 1976.

NOTE:— The numbers indicated before the Assembly constituency are the numbers as shown in 1966 and the bracketed numbers are as shown in Delimitation Order, 1976.

राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में डोजल पम्प
 लगाने का प्रस्ताव

3920. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या
 ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सीकर जिले (राजस्थान) में सीकर से 25 किलो मीटर दूर ग्राम पंचायत मुख्यालय खुर की महत्ता को ध्यान में रखकर, जहां से एक सड़क, अजमेर दूसरी रेतवाल और चीमू तथा एक और सड़क जीनमाटा से होकर मन्डा तक जाती है, तथा वहां बड़ी संख्या में कृषि मशीनों, बसों तथा ट्रकों के आने जाने को भी ध्यान में रखकर वहां 25 और 26 कि.मी.मीटर के बीच एक डोजल पम्प लगाने और उसे बेरोजगार स्नातकों के लिए आरक्षित रखने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) :

(क) तेल कम्पनियों ने अपनी वर्ष 1982-83 की योजना के प्रति सर्वसाधारण श्रेणी के अधीन खुर (खुड) के स्थान को एक फुटकर पेट्रोल बिक्री केन्द्र खोलने के लिए शामिल कर लिया है। विज्ञापन के उत्तर में बेरोजगार स्नातक भी अन्व्यों के साथ आवेदन करने के लिए पात्र होंगे।

(ख) इस एजेन्सी के विज्ञापन शीघ्र जारी किये जायेंगे।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export of Oil by Iran

3921. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has resumed its exports of oil to India;

(b) if so, how much quantity of oil has been imported from that country during this financial year; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to hold discussions with Iran on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). Iran is a regular supplier of crude oil to India under term contracts.

For the period April 1982 to February 1983 about 2.9 million tonnes of crude oil have been imported from Iran under term contracts.

Proposal to set up Helicopter Corporation for ONGC

3922. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Helicopter Corporation for acquiring and operating some helicopters for the use of ONGC in different areas; and

(b) if so, what are the plans drawn up in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Department of Petroleum has no proposal under consideration to set up such a corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Delivery of Mail

3923. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI GULSHER AHMED:
SHRI DOONGAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inefficiency prevailing in the postal delivery services and the delay caused in the delivery of mail throughout the country, particularly the abnormal delays recently caused in the delivery of mail and New Year greeting cards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measure proposed; and

(c) whether the newly introduced Pin Code scheme has proved a success; if not, what measures are proposed to make the scheme a success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Some cases of delay in delivery of mails and greeting cards have come to notice.

(b) Such delays are caused due to various causes like late running of mail carrying trains, air services or buses, heavy mail receipts, go slow agitation by staff, etc. The remedial measures being taken include alternate arrangement for disposal of mails, improved supervision over staff, recruitment of reserved pool trained staff to meet shortages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

M/s. Mackinon Meckenzie and Co. Ltd.

3924. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI GULSHER AHMED:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 443 on 22nd December, 1981 regarding M/s Mackinon Meckenzie and state:

(a) whether the report of inspection of accounts of Mackinon Meckenzie and Co. Limited stands examined by the Department;

(b) if so, when and the details of adverse findings of the Inspecting Officer;

(c) action taken on the adverse findings;

(d) if no action has been taken, reasons thereof;

(e) what is the present state of the Company's affairs and what action is proposed to safeguard the interests of the employees, creditors and shareholders of the Company; and

(f) do Government propose to appoint apex committee of experts to which the performance of large public companies in national interest?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). A statement is enclosed.

Company to improve the financial position of the Company.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per the Company's latest audited balance sheet as at 31st December, 1981 the Company had a net accumulated loss of Rs. 719 lakhs against the paid up capital of Rs. 249 lakhs.

It is essentially an internal function and responsibility of the management of the

(f) There is no provision in the Companies Act for appointment of apex Committees of experts to watch the performance of companies. However, the over-all functioning of the corporate sector is watched within the frame-work of Company Law which also provides for special provisions for handling situations where Govt. must act in over-all 'public interest.'

Statement

The Inspection Report drawn up under section 209-A of the Companies Act was examined during December, 1981/January 1982. The main points are detailed belows:—

1. Payment of remuneration to Managing/whole time directors in excess of the limits prescribed under section 198/309 of the Companies Act. The matter was pursued with the company and the excess amount has since been recovered.
2. Charging the interest and guarantee commission payable on long term loan obtained for purchases of ships over the working life of the ships instead of the period of loan-non-compliance of Section 211 of the Act. The matter is being examined in consultation with other Government Departments.
3. Retention of residential accommodation provided by the company to two officers after their resignation/retirement. The matter was pursued with the company who have reported that the company has since got back the possession of the premises.

In addition, the inspection report also pointed out *prima facie* non-compliance of Sections 143, 193, 212, 297 and 301 of the Companies Act and non-obtaining of quotations/tenders for fixation of rates payable to the lorry contractors. These matters were pursued with the company and after considering its reply, these were dropped.

सिंगरौली में कोयला खानों से कोयला निकाला जाना

3925. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अधीन सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के कोयला क्षेत्र सिंगरौली में कितनी कोयला खानें हैं ;

(ख) मार्च 1980 से सितम्बर, 1982 तक इन कोयला खानों में से प्रत्येक खान से महीने-वार कितना कोयला निकाला गया है ; और

(ग) कोयला उत्पादन में लगातार कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कराई जांच पड़ताल का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :

(क) से 900 लि० के सिंगरौली एरिया में चार कोलियरियां काम कर रही हैं अर्थात् (क) झिगुरदा, (ख) गोरबी, (ग) बीमा और, (घ) जयन्त ।

(ख) से0 को0 लि0 के सिंगरौली एरिया की इन चार कार्यरत कोलियरियों में कोयले के उत्पादन का विवरण संलग्न अनुबंध में दिया गया है।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान सिंगरौली एरिया में उत्पादन

लक्ष्यों से अधिक था। वर्ष 1982-83 में उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लेने की आशा है।

चूँकि सिंगरौली में उत्पादन में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है, अतः उत्पादन में कमी के बारे में जांच का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

(आंकड़े '000' टन में)

	झिगुर्दा	गोरबी	बीना	जयन्त
1	2	3	4	5
मार्च, 1980	217	101	124	87
अप्रैल	165	65	136	119
मई	150	57	133	127
जून	131	52	132	120
जुलाई	110	34	127	121
अगस्त	130	25	115	112
सितम्बर	100	23	123	104
अक्तूबर	122	38	111	113
नवम्बर	155	57	137	125
दिसम्बर	195	80	175	170
जनवरी, 1981	195	81	200	155
फरवरी	206	110	198	158
मार्च	167	125	164	146
अप्रैल	210	50	185	80
मई	185	70	175	70

1	2	3	4	5
जून . . .	175	73	150	92
जुलाई . . .	175	68	145	70
अगस्त . . .	175	65	160	70
सितम्बर . . .	180	68	165	70
अक्तूबर . . .	185	75	173	118
नवम्बर . . .	196	87	190	175
दिसम्बर . . .	200	101	190	79
जनवरी, 1982 . . .	210	107	186	83
फरवरी . . .	206	105	177	133
मार्च . . .	209	81	160	173
अप्रैल . . .	185	96	170	162
मई . . .	194	71	185	110
जून . . .	200	80	180	140
जुलाई . . .	200	72	165	85
अगस्त . . .	172	62	200	103
सितम्बर . . .	220	70	180	150
अक्तूबर . . .	225	90	180	150
नवम्बर . . .	218	90	192	162
दिसम्बर . . .	235	100	220	103

Villages Electrified in Andhra Pradesh

3926. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of villages electrified in Andhra Pradesh and the number of Harijan villages electrified in the State so far;

(b) whether Government have given any concession for grant of electric connection to Harijan houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) There are in all 27,221 inhabited villages as per 1971 census in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, 19,970 villages

have been electrified as on 31-12-1982 which constitute 73.4 per cent of the total villages. The number of villages where street lighting has been extended to localities inhabited by Harijan and other backward communities is 15,344 as on 30.6.1982.

(b) and (c). Rural Electrification Schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards and Rural Electric Cooperatives and by the respective Electricity Departments of the State Governments, where there are no Electricity Board. The Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial assistance for Harijan Basti Electrification Schemes on concessional terms and conditions compared to other schemes. Some State Electricity Boards provide concessions for grant of electric connections to the Harijan houses and available details of the same are annexed.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh: There is no scheme in Andhra Pradesh to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses. No concessions in tariff are also provided to Harijan Houses. However, in the Houses built by Government of Andhra Pradesh for the benefit of Scheduled castes families, the internal wiring is done by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board free of cost in a phased manner and a 40 watt bulb fitted free in each House. Necessary lines to these houses from the main lines are also laid and supply given. This facility has been extended to 30,526 Houses so far. The monthly consumption charges are collected as per tariff.
2. Assam: There is no such scheme in Assam at present in operation. Such scheme is under consideration.
3. Bihar: There is no scheme to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses in Bihar. However, some concessions are given to electricity Harijan Houses like no realisation of security deposit providing service connection free of cost, monthly energy consumption to be realised at flat rate basis at the rate of Rs. 3/- (including Electricity Duty) per point of 40 W per month upto a maximum of two points per service connection, and wiring inside houses upto two points is to be provided at Board's cost. Number of beneficiaries under this is not readily available. However, 5705 Harijan Bastis have been electrified till 31st March, 1982.
4. Gujarat: There is no scheme introduced by the Gujarat State Electricity Board to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses or to give any concessions.
5. Haryana: There is no scheme to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses or to give any concession in the energy charges in Haryana. To help the weaker sections of society a scheme has been started for giving single point connection in Harijan dwellings. As per this scheme, the State Electricity Board, on deposit of Rs. 50/-, provides on light point and one plug point in the Harijan dwelling along with the meter and connection. Out of Rs. 50/-, Rs. 15/- is charged as the security for meter and Rs. 35/- as the actual charges for providing the wiring and board for single light point and plug point on no profit no loss basis. The normal meter security in Haryana is Rs. 30/- for domestic connection. Thus the concession of Rs. 15/- is given to Harijans for meter security charges.

About 32860 such single point domestic connections have been given to Harijan dwellings upto May, 1982.

6. Himachal Pradesh : . . . There is no scheme to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses but some concessions are being given. For the electrification of Harijan Houses Himachal Pradesh Government is giving subsidy and against this subsidy 2268 and 5147 Harijan Houses had been electrified during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.
7. Karnataka : . . . There is no proposal to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses.
8. Kerala : . . . There is no proposal to give free electricity to Harijan Houses.
9. Madhya Pradesh : . . . There is no scheme to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses. However, there is a scheme by which a single light point metered connection is given by the Board to Scheduled Caste and Tribe persons living in rural areas. The Harijan or tribal single light point consumer is not required to pay in advance any service connection and security deposit amount. Further during first 12 months of not availing supply such consumers are required to pay Rs. 1.65 per month towards providing internal wiring for single light point connection. In addition such consumers are required to pay a fixed nominal amount of Rs. 1.35 per month towards energy consumption excluding electricity duty amounting to 26 paise per month as per present tariff. About 25075 such connections have been given to Harijans till May, 1982.
10. Maharashtra : . . . There is no scheme for free electricity to the Harijan Houses. Scheduled Castes and Navbudhas are exempted from payment of service connection charges for power supply to their domestic connections. About 1,58,231 such connections have been released upto the end of March, 1982.
11. Meghalaya : . . . There is no scheme for free electricity to the Harijan Houses nor to give any concessions.
12. Orissa : . . . There is no scheme for free electricity to Harijan Houses.
13. Punjab : . . . There is no scheme in Punjab State Electricity Board to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses. However, some concessions are being given like security deposit at half the existing rates and meters security only Rs. 2/- instead of Rs. 20/-. Further Harijans are exempted from the payment of service connection charges and can opt to pay rentals instead of service connection charges. Domestic connections to Members of Scheduled Castes are released on priority. There are 1,46,336 Harijan Houses to whom electricity connections have been released.
14. Rajasthan : . . . There is no proposal to provide free electricity to the Harijan Houses.
15. Tamil Nadu : . . . There is a scheme for all weaker sections of society, from July, 1979 to give power connection to huts in rural areas at a flat rate tariff of Rs. 2.50 per month per lamp of 40 W. For the purpose of this scheme a hut is a living place with mud walls and thatched roof and areas not exceeding 200 sq. ft. Upto July, 1982, more than 4.57 lakhs of huts have been electrified under this scheme.
16. Uttar Pradesh : . . . There is no scheme to provide free electricity to Harijan Houses. A scheme known as Janata Service connection Scheme under existence since 1976 to provide electricity at concessional rate to Harijans landless labourers and farmers whose holding is one acre or less. Under 'Janata Service Connection Scheme' 28009 connections have been provided upto March, 1982.

एलिफन्स्टोन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स,

बम्बई

3927. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) एलिफन्स्टोन स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स, बम्बई में मासिक तथा दैनिक मजदूरी पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और मिल ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के रूप में, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपने हिस्से की कितनी राशि जमा कराई है, और कितनी जमा करनी शेष है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस मिल की दोनों शाखाओं ने भारतीय रूई निगम के साथ 70 लाख 54 हजार रुपये की धोखाधड़ी की है तथा बहुत सी अन्य अनियमिततायें की हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मिल के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1982 में इस मिल में 1164 कर्मचारी मासिक मजदूरी पर और 69 कर्मचारी दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियोजित थे । देय राशियों की अदायगी के बारे में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बनाई गयी स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की देय राशियां

नियोजक ने पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान 59,45,653 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया है और 8,460 रुपये की राशि अभी बकाया थी ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की देय राशियां

इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त हैं । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रतिष्ठान ने अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को 82.51 लाख रुपये की राशि का हस्तांतरण किया और 3.43 लाख रुपये की राशि प्रतिष्ठान की ओर बकाया थी ।

(ख) इस मामले के संबंध में श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Hike in Postal Rates

3928. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of hike in postal rates on periodicals and book packets;

(b) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society had urged Government to exempt all periodicals from the hike in postal rates since it would adversely affect the circulation of periodicals specially in rural and semi-urban areas; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The increase in postal rates on book packets containing periodicals is 10 paise on the first 100 grams and for each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof exceeding 100 grams also there is a similar increase of 10 paise.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The rates had to be increase to neutralise, to some extent, the increase in the operating cost of Postal Services. It has therefore, not been possible to exempt periodicals from the increase in Postal Rates.

Recommendations of committees on Alcohol-based industries

3929. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of Shri A. Swaminathan Committee and Shri S. P. Bhattacharya Committee on the Alcohol-Based Industries; and

(b) the action taken by Government of India on the recommendation of the said Committees, with details thereof?

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

(a) Swaminathan Committee has made recommendations separately for alcohol-Based Industries, as indicated below:—

(1) The alcohol-based industries must be assured of their full requirements of alcohol before new units are licensed. In the case of alcohol deficit States, the surplus States that are required to release alcohol should be clearly marked and excessive distance for transport of alcohol be eliminated.

(2) The supply of alcohol to the industries should be regular and the procedure of submitting returns month by month and getting fresh quota should be done away with. Annual quota should be released. It should be appreciated that all alcohol-based industries are continuous industries and if shut down for any reason result into loss of efficiency and loss of alcohol in start-up and shut down. This is a national waste.

(3) It is better to allocate the total production of individual distilleries to individual alcohol-based industries for a minimum period of one year from time to time so that other formalities like denaturants, transport permit and release order are planned.

(4) Industries which require relatively more alcohol per tonne of product should be given lower priority. However, the present units may be allowed to have a 3 to 4 per cent annual growth rate. In remote places where petrobased ethylene is not available, alcohol-based ethylene units may be permitted.

(5) Apart from extensive Research and Development work for finding out alternate sources of alcohol and maximising production of alcohol from existing conventional sources, research and development work must be undertaken in the new avenues of fermentation technology in selective fermentation processes using revolutionary new technique of immobilised enzymes. Alcohol can be directly converted into chemicals like Butanol and Acetone. The low energy technology is much more appropriate to India than the utilisation of conventional technologies.

The recommendations made by Dr. Bhattacharya Committee are as follows:

1. Sugar factories and distilleries should be compelled to provide adequate pucca covered storages for molasses, at least to store four months production at the sugar factory end and to hold four months consumption at the distillery end.

2. To increase the production of alcohol, it is essential to take the following steps:

(a) Alcohol industry should be given a priority status.

(b) Control price of alcohol should be revised and built-in escalation should be provided in the price formula to keep it remunerative.

(c) Investment and other fiscal incentives should be given for the distilleries to enable add new equipment and machinery and to permit induction of new technology to improve efficiency of production. In case the new technology has to be imported, it should be done on a centralised basis.

- (d) Khandsari molasses should also be diverted in all States for alcohol production to augment the total availability of molasses for meeting increasing needs of alcohol.

3. Alcohol should preferentially be used for making high value added chemical products and its use as an automotive fuel should not be considered.

4. Raw materials other than molasses being more expensive for production of alcohol should be considered only if adequate quantity of molasses are not available.

5. Detailed economic evaluation of the various effluent treatment methods by a competent engineering firm is suggested. The fixed and variable costs of effluent treatment should be taken into account while fixing the revised price of alcohol.

6. The suggested perspective plan for the production of alcohol based chemicals over the next ten year period calls for an increase in alcohol production from the present level to 900 million litres by 1985-86 and 1400 million litres by 1990-91. This can be achieved only by drawing out a time-bound national alcohol programme laying down long term policies, priorities and incentives needed to execute it.

(b) The recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee and Dr. Bhattacharya Committee have already been brought to the notice of all the State Governments for appropriate action.

Radio and T.V. Network in Cuttack, Orissa

3930. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate Radio and Television network to Cuttack and some other cities and towns of Orissa in Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the T. V. and Radio network proposed to be undertaken in Orissa during the above Plan period; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

DOORDARSHAN

(b) and (c). A 10 kw TV Transmitter is proposed to be set up at Cuttack & during the 6th Plan period (1980-85). A programme Production Centre is also proposed to be set up at Bhubaneswar, for which site has been selected. Low power Transmitter has been commissioned at Bhubaneswar in November, 1982 as an interim measure.

Under the INSAT Scheme, the Programme Production Centre at Cuttack is being augmented for production of Field based TV programmes.

400 Direct Reception Community Viewing Sets which will receive programme through INSAT-IB, are proposed to be provided in the districts of Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur after the INSAT-IB becomes operational.

ALL INDIA RADIO

In Orissa, 3 AIR stations are already working, covering 83 per cent of the population. The transmitter at Cuttack is a high power one of 100 kw mw. It is operating on a directional aerial system to maximise the coverage. A new station of 1 kw mw capacity has also been sanctioned for installation at Keonjhar. This is expected to be completed by 1985.

External Assistance for power section

3913. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to invite external assistance for the power sector;

(b) if so, whether negotiations have been initiated with some countries for this purpose;

(c) whether some countries have offered their services to invest finance in the country for the development of power; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) There is no specific proposal for inviting external assistance for the power sector as such. However, specific projects from various sectors including power sector are posed from time to time to the World Bank and other external agencies for funding and for assistance on bilateral basis.

(b) Projects posed to the World Bank for assistance are currently under appraisal by the Bank. In this context, as a part of the appraisal process, discussions are on with the Bank officials.

Preliminary discussions have taken place with the USSR about the possibility of cooperation between USSR and India about a new thermal project.

Japan has pledged a loan assistance of Yen 26.1 Billion for the year 1982-83 for Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project and Micro Hydel Project in Tamil Nadu. Negotiations with Japan have been initiated.

(c) & (d). Various offers have been received from foreign countries/overseas companies for supply of equipment for power projects. No decision has been taken by Government on these proposals.

Setting up of a Drug Unit in Orissa

3932. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a basic drug unit in Orissa;

(b) if so, the site selected for this purpose; and

(c) when the above proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Requirement of offshore vessels by ONGC

3933. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of offshore vessels required by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for exploration of its projects in the country;

(b) the steps taken by ONGC to procure those vessels; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The requirement of OSVs at any time depends on the number of offshore rigs and platforms operating and therefore varies from time to time. It has been decided that ONGC should acquire OSVs for its owned rigs and platforms.

(b) and (c). ONGC at present owns 1 OSV and orders for construction of another 8 OSVs have been placed on M/s. Mazagaon Dock Ltd. For one type of OSVs bids have been received which are being evaluated and for the other type the last date of receipt of bids is 29-4-83.

Construction of offshore rigs with foreign Collaboration

3934. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for foreign collaboration for construction of offshore rigs has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof with terms and conditions of the agreement reached, if any?

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.

Lathi charge on procession of Bhatti Mine workers at Andherja Crossing near Chhatarpur, South Delhi.

3935. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the police lathi-charged a procession of Bhatti mine workers at Andheria crossing near Chhatarpur, South Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the number of people who received injuries;

(c) the demands of the workers of the Bhatti mines; and

(d) the steps taken to look into them and to ensure safety measures at the mines to save the workers from the risks involved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A memorandum was submitted by the Chairman, Rashtriya Khan Majdoor Union. The memorandum inter-alia demanded judicial enquiry into the causes of accidents at Bhatti Mines, enforcement of provisions of the Mines Act, Payment of Compensation, etc. etc.

(d) A Court of Enquiry headed by Justice V. S. Deshpande, former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court has been appointed inter-alia to go into the cause/causes of accidents in the mines and to suggest corrective measures.

In the meantime, after series of meetings at official and ministerial levels, Delhi Administration has been asked to take the following steps:—

1. Mining operations should be stopped, where conditions are found to be dangerous.

2. Police pickets should be posted and the areas where prohibitory orders are enforced should be combed to stop and prevent mining operations.

3. In order to provide employment to those who have lost their employment as a result of closure of some mines, new mining areas should be identified and the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation should undertake mining operations in a systematic and scientific manner in these areas directly without intermediaries.

4. The Delhi Administration should take immediate steps to improve the working conditions in the mines particularly to remove over burden/over hangings where they are dangerous and to make adequate provisions for drinking water and other essential amenities.

5. The Delhi Administration should arrange expeditiously for the payment of compensation as per the law.

In addition, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Director General of Mines Safety have been directed to intensify their inspections and to initiate legal action against all those responsible for violation of the labour laws.

Monitoring directorate in Central Electricity Authority

3936. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has set up any Monitoring Directorate in the Central Electricity Authority consisting of various disciplines/departments concerned;

(b) if so what shall be the main activities of the Directorate; and

(c) whether this newly-constituted directorate will also monitor the functioning of those projects which are directly controlled by the State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) A Construction Monitoring Organisation consisting of two Directorates each for Hydro, Thermal & Transmission Systems has been set up in the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) The broad functions of the Organisation will be:—

(i) to help completion and commissioning of all power projects on schedule;

(ii) obtain timely and relevant information on actual or anticipated slippages from time and cost schedules;

(iii) highlight events or changed conditions and agencies responsible for such slippages for initiating corrective action at appropriate management levels;

(iv) ensure appointment, training and positioning of Operation and Maintenance staff before pre-commissioning tests; and

(v) to establish a central data bank on time duration and resource estimates for different construction activities and operations. This data base could be used for effective future planning of new projects and sharing of experience.

(c) Yes, Sir.

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में विद्युतीकरण के लिए स्वीकृत की गई नई योजनाएं

3937. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के लिए आर० ई० सी० योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत की गई नई योजना का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनके क्या नाम हैं और उन पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी और वे कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन अन्य और कितनी योजनाएं हैं; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को कब तक स्वीकृति दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने कलेंडर वर्ष 1982 के दौरान 99.25 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता सहित जिला अल्मोड़ा में एक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला पिथौरागढ़ में 3 स्कीमों की मंजूरी 281.55 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता के साथ दी है।

स्कीमों के नाम तथा व्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं :—

क्रम संख्या स्कीम का नाम (ब्लाक/जिला)

ऋण राशि (लाख रुपये में) विद्युतीकरण किये जाने वाले गांवों की संख्या

जिला अल्मोड़ा

1. बागेशवर	99.25	143
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जिला पिथौरागढ़

1. कनालीहिनाई	95.97	163
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2. मुनाकोट	88.41	117
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3. पट्टी	97.17	127
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उपरोक्त स्कीमें प्रत्येक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत परिकल्पित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1987-88 में पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के अनुसार, 260.88 लाख रुपये को वित्तीय परिव्यय पर अलमोड़ा के लिए तीन स्कीमें तथा 185.47 लाख रुपये के वित्तीय परिव्यय सहित जिला अलमोड़ा के लिए 2 स्कीमें, उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड से वित्तीय सहायता की मंजूरी के लिए प्राप्त हुई है तथा ग्रा० वि० नि० में इनका परीक्षण विभिन्न चरणों में किया जा रहा है तथा इन स्कीमों को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने तक या अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में स्वीकृत किए जाने की संभावना है।

आकाशवाणी में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

3938. श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान देश के आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी थी और क्या उन्हें प्रथम, दूसरी और तीसरी श्रेणी के रोस्टर्स के अनुसार प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार का आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी और इसके कार्यालयों तथा केन्द्रों में कार्यरत समूह "क", "ख" और "ग" के अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

समूह	अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी			अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
"क"	32	35	39	7	15	16
"ख"	167	181	207	54	56	79
"ग"	1030	1021	1023	412	400	403

यह उल्लेखनीय है कि आरक्षण संबंधी आदेश इन सभी कार्यालयों में विभिन्न ग्रेडों में होने वाली रिक्तियों पर लागू होते हैं। रिक्तियों को आरक्षण संबंधी आदेशों के अनुसार विधिवत्

भरा भी जाता है। तथापि, जब भर्ती स्रोतों अर्थात् कर्मचारी चयन आयोग, रोजगार कार्यालय आदि से उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार रिक्तियों को विधिवत् अनरक्षित

करवाया जाता है और उनको आगे ले जाया जाता है ।

विद्युत विभाग को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अधीन लाने के बारे में राज्यों के विचार

3939. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत विभाग को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अधीन लाने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के विचार पूछे गए हैं और क्या उनकी प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त हो गई है ;

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

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि, विद्युत के उत्पादन और पारेषण में केन्द्र की अधिक भूमिका के सम्बन्ध में विद्युत समिति की सिफारिशों राज्य सरकारों को उनके विचार जानने के लिए भेजी गई हैं । कुछ राज्यों ने इन सिफारिशों पर आशंकाएं व्यक्त की हैं । इसमें निहित नीति संबंधी प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आगे कोई कार्रवाई करने से पूर्व राज्यों के बीच मतैक्य बनाने की दृष्टि से उनके साथ परामर्श जारी रखना आवश्यक समझा गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import Duty on Soda Ash

3940. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

What were the compelling reasons for increasing the import duty on soda ash on 6-1-81, 13.1.82 and 28.2.82 when Government had assured that the price

would be fixed in consultation with Consumers' Associations after receiving cost study report from Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices to whom a reference had already been made for cost study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) The rate of import duty on soda ash has been revised from time to time keeping in view the ruling international and indigenous prices and the availability of the item to meet the demand. The statement of the Minister was that the consumers' associations would also be consulted before a decision about the fixation of price was taken. This was in respect of the prices of indigenous manufacturers. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) report has been made available to the Government and the various issues involved are under consideration.

News item 'Tamil Nadu against transfer of Chief Justices'

3941. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) has the attention of Government been drawn to the news item published in Bangalore issue of Hindu on 12th February, 1983 regarding Tamil Nadu being against transfer of Chief Justices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) Government has seen press report in this regard.

(b) Government adhere to the policy of having Chief Justices of all the High Courts from outside.

Payment of D.A. to HPCL Employees

3942. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited are paying an additional dearness allowance of Rs. 40/- p.m. to the

employees who were on the rolls of the Corporation in June, 1980 and depriving those employees of the same benefit who joined Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited after June, 1980; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Annual Returns by Food Corporation of India Employees Union

3943. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3608 on 2nd November, 1982 regarding annual returns by Food Corporation of India Employees Union (Regd. No. 2237/New Delhi) and state:

(a) the number of members of Food Corporation of India Employees Union as on 31st December, 1980; and

(b) the action being taken for not filing the Annual Returns by this union for the year ending on 31st December, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The required information which is being collected from the concerned authorities will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Replacement of Old Equipment of Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

3944. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how old is the equipment of the telephone exchanges and the connected machinery in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the complaints of faulty working of the telephone system in that State are due to the outmoded equipment in the exchanges;

(c) whether it is proposed to replace the old equipment; and

(d) details of plans drawn up in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) About half of the telephone exchanges out of total 1500 telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh have been installed during the last five years. The oldest exchange is at Visakhapatnam which was installed in 1965.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No Sir. None of the exchange is due for replacement as the normal life of Telephone Exchange equipment is 25 years.

(d) Plans have been drawn up for replacement of manual exchanges at Nizamabad, Eluru and Kurnool by Automatic Exchanges.

Wrong Billing of Telephone Calls

3945. SHRI GULSHER AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints about wrong billing of telephone calls, trunk calls and phonograms; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to improve the standard of efficiency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL). (a) Yes, Sir. We do receive a few complaints from subscribers.

(b) As regards wrong billing arising out of clerical errors in transcription, meter readings etc., suitable instructions have been issued to all the Units to exercise greater vigilance in this work. In Metropolitan Districts, the work of telephone billing has been computerised to eliminate arithmetical inaccuracies. Several steps

have also been taken to reduce the incidence of wrong/excess billing due to technical faults, such as

(i) Introduction of positive battery metering in cross-bar exchanges.

(ii) Provision of automatic switch over of day and night tariffs.

(iii) Reduction of forced released period on called subscriber held conditions from 1 to 2 minutes to 10 to 20 seconds in case of subscriber dialled trunk calls.

(iv) Introduction of 500 milli seconds delay in trunk automatic exchanges for recognition of called subscriber answer condition.

(v) Routine testing of subscribers' meters.

Following steps have also been taken to prevent malpractices that may lead to excess metering complaints as—

(a) sealing of meters.

(b) locking of Meter Rooms.

(c) Restriction of entry into MDF Room (Main distribution frame room)

(d) Raising of Distribution points.

(e) Locking of Distribution points

Further steps as indicated below are proposed to be taken to reduce the incidence of excess metering and also help in settling billing complaints:—

(i) Provision of charge analysing equipments.

(ii) Revision of Telegraphs Act to make diversion of lines a cognisable offence.

(iii) Provision of special number in the Exchange to which complaints regarding held up cases on STD Calls can be made.

(iv) Provision of automatic message accounting facility to enable issue of detailed bills to telephone subscribers.

(v) Single-line observation equipment and multi-line observation equipment

are being procured to monitor the calls made by subscribers.

पालामाऊ जिले (बिहार) में बालूमाथी खण्ड के फायरक्ले खानों के श्रमिकों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी, बोनस तथा कानूनी अधिकारों की मांग

3946. श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू :
क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पालामाऊ जिले के बालूमाथी खण्ड ने नवादा, चुताम, सरका, यूनाइटेड सरका तथा छापर फायरक्ले खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर लम्बे समय से न्यूनतम मजदूरी, बोनस तथा कानूनी अधिकारों की मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त खानों के मालिकों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम तथा बोनस अदायगी संबंधी नियमों के उल्लंघन के बारे में केन्द्रीय श्रम विभाग के अधिकारियों को जानकारी दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या अब तक न तो कोई अधिकारी इन खानों में गया है और न ही खान-मालिकों के विरुद्ध कोई मामला दर्ज किया गया है जिससे कि स्थिति विस्फोटक होती जा रही है और मजदूर श्रम विभाग के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन का रवैया अपना रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त (ख) भाग का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है और तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यह यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Price for Soda Ash

3947. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that he has stated at the recently held annual meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association on 3rd February, 1983 that Government was concerned about allowing a reasonable price to the manufacturers of soda ash;

(b) is it a fact that Consumer Associations have been pleading with Government for the reduction of the prices of soda ash;

(c) is it a fact that he has admitted that some of the manufacturers are making "abnormal profits"; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take for reduction of prices of soda ash in the light of Ministry's admission on profiteering by the producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH): (a) to (d) The consumers' associations have been representing to the Government for reduction in the prices of soda ash of indigenous manufacturers. The relevant paragraphs dealing with soda ash, from the speech, are quoted hereunder:

"As regard soda ash, the indigenous productions is of the order of 6 lakh tonnes as against the demand of about 7 lakh tonnes. There have also been some cut backs on production by some of the manufacturers on the ground of lack of demand and accumulated stocks. However, it is heartening to note that the production during the last quarter of 1982 has picked up. In the case of soda ash also, the total quantum of import duties comes to more than 100 per cent. There is no proposal at the present to revise the duties or to restrict imports, particularly considering the existing demand and indigenous production. Apart from manufacturers of glass and sodium silicate, soda ash is an item of mass consumption. It is used by dhobies and in house-holds as a washing material. The price charged by the indigenous manufacturers is also a relevant

factor. In view of these, Government would like to have a cautious approach in regard to revision of duties and restriction of imports. They would not like shortages to occur, as had happened in the year 1978.

Government are equally concerned about allowing a reasonable price to the indigenous producers of soda ash. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) have gone into the matter and have submitted their report to Government. I assure you that Government will take a decision in the matter as early as possible.

Non-Materialisation of Calls at 266 P.C.O.s

3948. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q. No. 4761 dated 10 August, 1982 regarding opening of New Public Call Offices in districts of Bihar and the statement in implementation of the Assurance given in the reply laid on the Table on 22-2-83 and to state:

(a) the specific reasons for non-materialisation of any call during 1981-82 at 266 Public Call Offices and what specific steps are being taken to remedy the same; and

(b) what has been their performance during 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

Failure report under section 12 of Industrial disputes Act

3949. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state: e

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the order of Ranchi Bench, Patna High Court dated 2-7-1982 in C.W.J.C. No. 103 of 1982 (R) Shri Durga Prasad V/s. Union of India and others directing Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Dhanbad to submit the failure

Report to the Appropriate Government in terms of Section 12 of I.D. Act;

(b) if so, the directives given by the Ministry to A.L.C. (C) Dhanbad to send the failure Reports of other cases closed by A.L.C. (C) Dhanbad on the same ground as that of the case of Shri Durga Prasad; and

(c) reasons for not advising R.L.C. (C) Dhanbad and other to deal with the Railway disputes under I.D. Act as per aforesaid order of the High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The orders of the Patna High Court (Ranchi Bench) dated 2-7-1982 applied specifically to the case of Shri Durga Prasad only. Accordingly, instructions were issued to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad for suitable action in the industrial dispute in respect of Shri Durga Prasad and consequent upon submission of Failure of Conciliation Report by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, the case of Shri Durga Prasad was examined and referred by the Central Government to the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Dhanbad on 2-12-1982. Since the Patna High Court (Ranchi Bench) did not give any general directions, therefore no general instructions were considered necessary.

(c) Workmen in the Railways are covered by the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Railway employees also have the benefit of a three-tier Permanent Negotiating Machinery set up by the Ministry of Railways for dealing with the disputes between the Railway workers and the Railway management. The All India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen are represented on the Permanent Negotiating Machinery. Besides, the Railwaymen are also participating in the JCM Machinery to have their disputes settled. When the Department Machinery is not successful, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery under the Ministry of Labour

intervenes in the disputes concerning Railway workmen.

Technical Collaboration and know-how for Manufacturing of Photo-voltaic Plates based on Solar Energy

3950. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are actively considering to have the technical collaboration and know-how for manufacturing of solar Energy based on photo-voltaic Plates on commercial basis in India;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) what are the proposed end-uses of above system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (c) Solar Photovoltaic cells, panels and systems are currently being made in India at a pilot plant level by the Central Electronics Ltd. under a programme sponsored by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. A number of Photovoltaic systems for lighting, water pumping, telecommunication, radio and T.V. sets, etc. have been set up in various parts of the country for purposes of demonstration and field trial. The production of the Panels and systems is progressively increasing. From time to time, Government receives suggestions/proposals involving technical cooperation from other countries. These are considered by Government taking into account cost, demand, level of technology and other factors. Government are also keeping aware of developments in other countries.

Cost of Electronic Voting Machine

3951. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) what is the programme for greater coverage of elections by Electronic voting machine;

(b) what is the cost per constituency of the new system compared to the traditional method, and

(c) by what time it will be possible to introduce the system in the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has proposals for introducing the use of the electronic voting machines gradually in all the constituencies and for procuring about 3 lakh machines for that purpose in course of time. This is, however, subject to availability of machines in adequate numbers and the requisite funds for purchasing them. In the meantime, the Commission proposes to try the machines in convenient bye-elections both to the State Assemblies as well as to the Lok Sabha. It may be difficult to indicate clearly any time limit by which it will be possible to introduce the electronic voting machines throughout the country.

(b) The Election Commission has not worked out the cost of the election with the electronic voting machines for each constituency. It is difficult to work out, at this stage, the actual details as to relative savings as compared to the traditional method of voting. According to the Election Commission, if the electronic voting machines are used at our elections, there will be considerable saving of expenditure, both tangible and intangible.

Regulating Recruitment of Labour by Foreign Countries

3952. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that an Arab Delegation visited the country to recruit technical skilled and unskilled persons in the country utilizing the ser-

vices of the agencies which claim to export man power;

(b) are Government also aware that questionable methods were adopted in the recruitment involving illegal transaction of a large amount and humiliating behaviour towards Indian Nationals; and

(c) if so, what steps Government consider to regulate such recruitments and prevent insulting incidents before these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. An Arab Delegation consisting of Senior officials from the Ministry of Health, Saudi Arabia arrived in Delhi in December, 1982 for the purpose of conducting interviews and recruiting personnel for employment in the Health Department of the Government of Saudi Arabia. To the Government's knowledge, the official delegation carried out interviews themselves. Certain local recruiting agents had been given Power of Attorney by the Delegation to assist in the completion of emigration formalities. However, on the intervention of the Ministry of Labour, the Power of Attorney given to Recruiting Agents was withdrawn and the individuals approached the Protector of Emigrants directly for emigration clearance.

(b) A report regarding illegal transactions in the recruitment involving three emigrants and two agents was received by the Government and this was referred to the Police Authorities for investigation. There were no reports of any humiliating behaviour towards Indian Nationals.

(c) All complaints of exploitation and illegal transactions in recruitment of Indians for employment abroad are promptly investigated by the Ministry of Labour, in consultation with the Police Authorities in India and our Missions abroad. A proposal to introduce a new legislation on Emigration is also under consideration.

Payment of shares of dues by Government to Workers' Welfare Fund Scheme

3953. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government is one among the defaulters who have not paid their share of dues to the Workers' Welfare Fund Schemes;

(b) is it also a fact that according to the report of 1981-82 of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, 1,11,301 establishments are covered under the Welfare Scheme of which the total subscribers under the Employees Provident Fund are 11.56 million;

(c) What are the other points made in the report; and

(d) by what time the full payment is being made?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Government has been paying its share of contributions to the Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and the Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 on a provisional basis, pending audit of the accounts of the two schemes. The accounts of both the Schemes upto 1981-82 have since been audited and the Employees' Provident Fund authorities have since preferred claims for the payment of the balance amount due from the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Annual Report of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1981-82 was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 22-2-1983. It gives brief particulars of the various activities of the Organisation during the year.

(d) It is proposed to pay the balance amount on account of Government's share of contribution to the Employees' Family Pension Scheme and the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme in suitable instalments from the next financial year.

Fixation of Price of Soda Ash

3954. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government have been constantly giving price support to soda ash by increasing import duty on it when some producers are making abnormal profits as stated by the Minister in Parliament and how Government are proposing to check this phenomenon; and

(b) when is the proposed meeting with the consumers Association going to take place to fix the price of soda ash as assured by the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH): (a) The rate of import duty on soda ash has been revised from time to time keeping in view the ruling international and indigenous prices and the availability of the item to meet the demand. There is no statutory control on price of soda ash. Hence, the question of price support to the manufacturers of soda ash does not arise.

(b) The report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) on the cost of production of soda ash has been made available to the Government. The Government are yet to take a view on the various issues involved. Before a final view is taken the consumers' association also would be invited to make their suggestions.

Loss Suffered by Public Sector Fertilizer Plants

3955. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to reduce the recurring losses suffered by some of the fertiliser units under Government control with position uptill 1982;

(b) if so, the units which are thus suffering and whether over these years the losses have mounted or they are showing a decline and with reasons; and

(c) what particular steps are being taken to ensure that losses are cut down substantially?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b): National Fertilizers Ltd., Madras Fertilizers Ltd. and Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. are profit making companies. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. and Fertilizer And Chemicals Travancore Ltd. are in-

curring losses. The details are given in the Annexure attached. The losses are due to low capacity utilisation which is because of equipment and power problems.

(c) Various remedial steps like modification/replacement of equipment, installation of captive power generation facilities etc. are being taken on a continuous basis to improve the production performance to achieve better financial results of the Public Sector Plants.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Company	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	(—)2184	(—)4867	(—)10099	(—)12079
2. National Fertilizers Ltd.	(+)94	(—)1432	(—)4213	(+)5975
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	(—)2252	(—)3623	(—)5406	(—)4813
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizer Ltd.	(+)814	(+)1104	(+)1853	(+)2126
5. Fertilizer And Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(—)554	(+)65	(+)160	(—)1099
6. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	(+)1815	(—)881	(+)693	(+)465

तालाबन्दी और हड़तालों के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन की हानि

3956. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) पिछले वर्ष देश में हड़तालों तथा तालाबन्दी के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) श्रमिकों तथा प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों के बीच बेहतर संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए क्या नए कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) (क) : श्रम ब्यूरो में 19-2-1983 तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1982 के दौरान हड़-

तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण उत्पादन में अनुमानतः 179.69 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। ये आंकड़े बम्बई में सूती कपड़ा मिलों में हड़ताल के कारण उत्पादन में हुए नुकसान को पूर्णतः प्रदर्शित नहीं करते, जो 14-10-1982 तक अनुमानतः 750 करोड़ रुपए था।

(ख) सरकार देश में औद्योगिक संबंध स्थिति पर लगातार नजर रख रही है। औद्योगिक संबंध क्षेत्र, आवश्यकतानुसार वर्तमान सांघिक प्रावधानों और स्वैच्छिक व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत, निवारक मध्यस्थता संराधन, न्याय-निर्णयन और पंच फैसले के माध्यम से कामबन्दियों और उत्पादन की हानि को कम करने के लिए प्रयास करता रहता है। केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में संराधन और न्याय-निर्णयन

तंत्रों को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है। अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय स्थापित करने, अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन करने और निपटान के स्तर पर उचित ध्यान देते हुए मामलों के निपटान में तेजी करने हेतु मानदंडों को निर्धारित करने के लिए भी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Policies Regarding Rates and Distribution of Kerosene to Weaker Sections

3957. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced new formulae and policies for kerosene rates and distribution for weaker sections;

(b) how many persons in Delhi and Gujarat have been covered under this policy and under 20-Point Programme; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above policy and formulae?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The new scheme of distribution and pricing of kerosene introduced from 15th February, 1983 has been withdrawn from 18th March, 1983.

(b) All ration card holders in Delhi and Gujarat were covered under the new scheme.

(c) Does not arise, as the new scheme for kerosene has since been withdrawn.

12 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I have given a call-attention notice. An attempt is being made by certain Chief Ministers in South India and certain other leaders to bring about/dismemberment of India.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me notice of some motion. You give me a notice.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This matter should be discussed. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let me have notice of some motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Let it be on record that we congratulate those Chief Ministers (Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I have given a notice. What is the position?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let the House congratulate them.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (संदपुर): दिल्ली में भी और देश के कई हिस्सों में, पटना समेत जूनियर डाक्टर्स ..

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. आप कॉलिंग अटेंशन दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: देते हैं, आप देखते नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: एक दिन में कैसे हो सकता है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: सीरियस मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हरेक यही कहता है कि मामला ओवर सीरियस है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (माधोपुर): आप नहीं समझ पाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: रोज समझता हूं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (माधोपुर): हर दिन आता है कि हरिजनों की सरकार की तरफ से और बड़े लोगों की तरफ से हत्याएं हो रही हैं, डिस्कशन होता है, लेकिन सरकार को इस पर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, while I was just coming, I received a telephone call from Banaras that 7,000 employees of the University are on strike since yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: That is something different.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: This should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it if you give me notice of some motion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir Banaras Hindu University is a Central University. We have already given notices regarding BHU and JNU and therefore we want that there should be a discussion. We have already given notices for a discussion. All employees are on strike.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया, मैं देखूंगा

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैंने आपसे चैम्बर में मिलकर भी आग्रह किया था कि हमको 1000 रुपया मिलता है और हमारा 500, 700 रुपए का बिजली का बिल आता है,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भगत जी, यह हमारे मेम्बरों की शिकायत है, इस पर ध्यान दें।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : बहुत संगीन मामला है। हमें पानी नहीं मिल रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही बात कर रहा हूँ? भगत जी से कह रहा हूँ कि हमारे मेम्बर शिकायत करते हैं आप बिजली के बिल और पानी की तरफ भी ध्यान करें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम क्या करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप ज्यादा ज्यादाती मत करो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह इन्-क्वायरी करवालेगे, उससे हमें क्या फायदा होगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और क्या करूँ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मीटर खराब हैं। इन्क्वायरी क्या होगी। किसी भी एम० पी० से पूछिए। क्या किसी का टेलीफोन का बिल ठीक आ रहा है? जब एम० पी० ज० की यह हालत है औरों की क्या होगी?

(व्यवधान)

708 रुपए का बिजली का बिल है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बंद भी करें?

श्री आ० एन० राकेश (चँल) : जितने कौमुनल राइट्स हो रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए होम मिनि-मिनिस्ट्री की मांगें आ रही हैं, उसमें डिस्कशन करें।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. This is not the way.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I must congratulate the four Chief Ministers of South India on their demanding more powers....

MR. SPEAKER: Give me some motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, sit down.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बुजुर्ग हैं, आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये ।
(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में 13 हजार गैर-शिक्षक कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर बैठे हुये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर देंगे तो मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कंसिडर करूंगा ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ इस बात के लिए कि राजकोष के जो एक्स क्लर थे उनसे लाखों रुपए इनकमटैक्स की वसूली के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसमें इन्टरफीयर कर रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात नहीं है, वे अपने आप देख लेंगे । नाट एलाउड
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कार्यवाही नहीं करते तो नीलामी कैसे शुरू होती ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): There have been mysterious deaths due to malnutrition in Jodhpur, in Rajasthan. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed; this is not the way to raise it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I have given a Calling Attention.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): About the payments to farmers by the sugar mills, you had assured that there would be a discussion on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे करेंगे । इसी हफ्ते एग्रीकल्चर की मिनिस्ट्री आ रही है

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): The Orient Paper Mills and V.T.M. have closed down for 3 months and about 10,000 workers are out of jobs. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय । आप लिखकर दीजिए ।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Secondly, the four Chief Ministers of south Indian States are conspiring against the unity of the country. . . . (Interruptions)**

SHRI K. LAKAAPPA (Tumkur): I conclave** of four Chief Ministers of southern States has been formed. . . . (Interruptions) Are you going to allow a discussion? You give an assurance. . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I do not assure anything.

Papers to be laid. Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I have a point of order regarding the Order Paper. You read the Order Paper. There is item No. 24; that is a resolution to be moved on Non-Aligned Summit Conference. It is contingent upon the Motion at item No. 16 being passed. It is a gross impropriety.

MR. SPEAKER: You raise the point when we reach that,

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But the question is that this has already appeared in the Order Paper. How can you have it?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member Mr. Lakkappa, while speaking, used the expression***..... (Interruptions). He may politically oppose it. But he cannot use that expression.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything to go on record. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Not only you expunge it, but he should withdraw it and apologise. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I did not say that.....

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said it. That is what he is saying.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I never said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF BRIDGE AND ROOF COMPANY (INDIA) LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81, PETROFILS CO-OPERATIVE LTD. BARODA FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited,

Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Auditor Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6147/83].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, Baroda, for the year 1981-82 along with Auditor Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, Baroda, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6148/83].

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY ACT, 1956.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1981-82 on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, under section 638 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6149/83].

PAYMENT OF WAGES (MINES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1983, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., CALCUTTA, ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE REPATRIATES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., MADRAS FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Payment of Wages Mines) Amendment Rules, 1983

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 99(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1983, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6150/83].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6151/83].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6152/83].

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES FOR 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6153/83].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6154/83].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year

1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6155/83].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table under section 620A(3) of the Companies Act, 1956 a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 164 dated the 10th February, 83 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India Part II, section 3, Sub-section (i) dated the 26th February, 1983 declaring Messrs Chromepet Saswatha Nidhi Limited to be a 'Nidhi' under section 620A (1) of the said Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6156/83].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD., BANGALORE, FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 169A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments

of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6157/83].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 272(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1983 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 63/83-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to restore *status-quo* for grant of exemption to diesel engines of engine capacity 100 cubic centimetre (Instead of 10 HP) from excise duty, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—6158/83].

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today the 21st March, 1983, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the House on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981, be further extended upto the first day of the last week of the Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session of the Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Are you giving your ruling tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : मैं तो कल यहां नहीं रहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा सा बाकी था।
कल कर दूंगा।

Tomorrow definitely.

आप यहां हैं नहीं कल ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं कल फिरोजपुर चला जाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा-अच्छा।
फिर परसों कर देंगे। तैयार है। थोड़ा सा बाकी था।

I have given the final touches.

कब काम रात 11 बजे तक चला।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सीधे-सीधे उनसे माफी मंगवाइए। उसमें ज्यादा बीमारी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माफी मंगवा दूंगा।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Don't allow them to take shelter behind technicalities.

MR. SPEAKER: No technicalities. I do not go by technicalities. I shall satisfy myself.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): He should also stick to his ground.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): In the List of Business, there are two

items both listed at 4 P.M. One is the statement by the Home Minister on Assam at 4 P.M. and the other is discussion re. Non-aligned Conference also at 4 P.M. What is it?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले स्टेटमेंट करवा देंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उसमें टाइम चला जाएगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I think the Secretariat is over-worked. They should be given some respite.

MR. SPEAKER: You should give some respite as you take yourself respite by not coming on all these days.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SYAMY: After lunch, I always sleep.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): You are a wise man!

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HEAVY STRAIN ON PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ON ACCOUNTS OF SCARCITY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND NON-AVAILABILITY OF KEROSENE

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vai-shali): Sir, I call the attention of the Hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“the reported heavy strain on the Public Distribution System on account of scarcity of essential commodities and non-availability of kerosene.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL-SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): As the House is already aware, the Public Distribution System is operating in various parts of the country. Its basic objective is to supplement the free market mechanism in meeting the requirements of the consumers for essential commodities. The commodities which have been recommended by the Central Government to the States for issue through the Public Distribution System are wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene, apart from soft coke and controlled cloth. The State Governments have been given the option to add such other items of general consumption as they deem fit, by arranging for supplies of such items on their own.

2. Of the seven commodities which have been recommended to the States for issue through the Public Distribution system, the allocations and supplies are made to the State Govt. by the Central Government through certain designated public-sector agencies. The Public Distribution System, in its present concept, cannot realistically be expected to meet the entire consumption requirements of the States. The allotment of these seven commodities is made by the Central Government keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. It is, however, not correct to state that there is an overall scarcity of essential commodities in the country. Central Government undertakes advance planning and action in the matter of supply-management of these essential commodities. In a system of this magnitude, certain temporary and localised shortages cannot, at times, be ruled out. However, in such cases, appropriate remedial action is taken by the concerned State Governments in consultation with the Central Government. I would like to emphasise that the administration and supervision of the Public Distribution System within their territories, is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. They have to see that the

supplies allocated, reach the fair-price shops for distribution to the consumers, and also generally to review the functioning of the Public Distribution System from time to time.

3. As per the reports reaching the Central Government, the position both regarding the availability and price trends of these essential commodities, has been under control. Adequate quantities of these commodities, including kerosene, are being allocated and released for issue through the Public Distribution System in recent months. With the withdrawal of the Dual Pricing Policy on kerosene, there should be no difficulty to the consumers in getting their entitlement of kerosene.

4. In the end, I would like to assure the House that the Government is keeping a constant and careful watch over the position in regard to the availability and prices of essential commodities, and would continue to take appropriate measures from time to time to see that this position remains satisfactory.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: The hon. Minister has stated that the Central Government is not expected to meet the entire consumption requirements of the States and that the allotment is made keeping in view its own stocks, the relative needs of various States as well as the market availability. The hon. Minister being from Bihar knows the extent and intensity of drought in Bihar. Bihar, unfortunately, almost regularly, except in 1972, suffers from drought and floods with the result that the availability of grains like wheat and rice is very limited and the State Government or even the private trade is not able to supplement the requirements. That is why the Supply Minister of Bihar has informed the Members of Parliament from Bihar about the requirements and allotments. It appears that, as against demand of one lakh tonnes of wheat, 50,000 tonnes of rice and 40,000 tonnes of sugar per month, the allotment has been only 50,000 tonnes of wheat, 15,000 tonnes of rice and 29,000 tonnes of sugar per month. Likewise, in regard to kerosene oil, as against the requirement of 30,000

tonnes, the allotment has been only 23,000 tonnes. The same must be the case with the other States also like Tamil Nadu, etc., which suffered from drought. May, I, therefore, know whether Government propose to increase the allotment to such States so as to match their requirements?

Secondly, I would like to say, the Delhi Administration has laid down that there would be no flour mills in the premises in which fair price shops have been opened. But in many cases the order has been violated and flour mills are working along with fair price shops in the same building. The result is that good quality of wheat intended for card-holders is used in the flour mills and inferior quality of wheat just like this sample which I have got in my hand is supplied to the card-holders. Has this come to the notice of the Government and do Government propose to take necessary penal action to stop such malpractices?

Thirdly, I would like to say, if you allow me, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that it has been our experience in Delhi that many a time due to non-arrival of wheat and rice in ration shops, we have to return disappointed and have to buy in open market at higher prices. Will Government ensure timely supply of these commodities.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hand over the sample to the Minister or lay it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is placed on the Table of the House, it will be scrutinised.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This is the complaint all over Delhi. But Government is totally insensitive to it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true, as the hon. lady Member has said, there is widespread drought in many States in the country, for example, as she has said, in Bihar, in Tamil Nadu and also in other States. It is due to this fact that this year drought is widespread that we could not be as liberal as during those

years when we had the drought localised in one part. I would like the hon. Member to appreciate two important things. One, the production in the country, whether of rice or of wheat is the amount from which we draw as our procurement for the Central Pool and the States also draw from the same. It should be emphasized that we are procuring only about 12-1/2 per cent of the total production in the country....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: because if you want the total take-over of the trade which many friends want, I would straightaway say that it may satisfy some hon. Members but it has also got the other side of the picture. Therefore, what we are procuring to-day is only 12-1/2 per cent and it has been seen from experience in the past years that we have been able to manage from the Central pool to supply foodgrains to the different States in difficulties and in times of need, whether in drought, floods or otherwise. . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You can offer a higher price and they will sell you more.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: A higher price is not the only panacea for procuring more wheat. It is a question of the total availability in the market. Even if I give more and take in the Central pool more, ultimately that 87-1/2 per cent that is left in the market to-day will be reduced. Either way—if I procure more the total availability in the market will be less. Hon. Members who know economics can understand this. Only when we find that the total availability both in the Central pool and in the market is so much less that sometimes Government try to manage the food management by importing from outside. Therefore, I would say that whereas I appreciate and realise the difficulty of the State Governments like Bihar who has asked for 1 lakh tonnes, I am not able to give that much; and also Tamil

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Nadu and Orissa; but within the availability in the Central pool, I am trying my best to give them as much as possible during the lean periods. I would do my best—again I am saying—for Bihar, for Tamil Nadu and for Orissa who are telling me all the time. Only one thing I must say to my friends and that is about rice.... (Interruptions) You are also rice-eaters. The time has come where you have to change your taste a little, both towards rice and wheat. There was a time when Biharis had rice in both the meals. Now they take wheat in one meal. From Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Orissa I have got the strongest pressure for rice and also they want rice from a particular State. It could not be possible. They have to take to what is grown in the country and cultivate a taste for wheat also. Therefore, I would try my best.

About rice, there is another difficulty. The rice crop this year has suffered in the drought very much and I hope I will be able to compensate that by the wheat crop that is to come in the market from 1st of April.

Therefore, I would say that we have to keep these points into consideration. It is not a question of the State demanding and the Centre supplying. It is a question of the States and the Centre trying to procure as much as they can and in times of difficulties allocate the available foodgrain; as judiciously as possible. This should be kept in mind. Members have said, 'The States have demanded so much, why don't you give so much?' My reply is that the food management of demand and supply is a joint responsibility of the State and the Centre in procuring and then distributing judiciously. This should be kept in mind. Then there will be no difficulty and the hon. Member will here appreciate the difficulty of the Central Government and also of the State Government.

The second point the hon. lady Member has raised is about the fair price shops in

Delhi. I would say that we have not given permission to fair price shops to be opened in the vicinity or in the premises of the flour mills. If there are some, they are in breach of the law and we would like to take action if we are informed about it as to who are doing it. I will not permit such things to happen. I appreciate the hon. Member's suggestion. If there is a flour mill in the same premises, there is the likelihood of complaints coming that good wheat goes there. Therefore, we would like to take action if such things are brought to our notice....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Have you got a machinery of your own?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Point No. 3 of the hon. Member is about timely supplies in the Delhi FPSs. Sir, in Delhi I must say there is much better facility as compared to other parts of the country. Here we straight give cereals from the FCI to the retail shops. Therefore, they should reach in time. If there is specific complaint I must draw the attention of the Delhi Administration to such things because any person who is a card holder must get timely supply. Therefore, I have to....

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The sample is from Shahdara and not from Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about kerosene?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I have replied to both that in case of wheat, rice or kerosene it is all a question of judicious distribution according to availability.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shakya.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य (इटवा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश की जनगणना आवादी के अनुसार इसरी है और राशनकार्ड के अनुसार

दूसरी है । इसका उदाहरण मैं देना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली की 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार 61 लाख जनसंख्या है और राशन कार्डों के अनुसार 71 लाख । तो यह दस लाख का फर्क क्यों था क्या इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे । इसके लिए वे क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब किसानों से गेहूं खरीदा जाता है तो बहुत देख-परख कर और साफ सुथरा गेहूं खरीदा जाता है और जब गेहूं राशन की दुकानों पर बिकने के लिए आता है तो सड़ा गला और कंकड़ पत्थरों से भरा हुआ ऐसा गेहूं उपभोक्ता को दिया जाता है जो खाने लायक नहीं होता । इस बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह साफ सुथरा गेहूं कहां चला जाता है ?

इसी प्रकार राशन कार्डों की दोहरी नीति चलाई जा रही है । शहरों में यूनिट के हिसाब से राशन दिया जाता है और गांवों में कार्ड के हिसाब से राशन दिया जाता है । चाहे उस कार्ड में दो व्यक्तियों का नाम हो या दस व्यक्तियों का नाम हो उसको राशन बराबर मिलता है । इस तरह की दोहरी नीति के क्या कारण हैं ?

इसी प्रकार मिट्टी के तेल की समस्या चल रही है । मिट्टी का तेल जहां से आता है "ओपेक " वहां पर कीमत कम हो रही है लेकिन यहां पर कीमत बढ़ी है । इससे उपभोक्ताओं की परेशानी बढ़ी है । इसी प्रकार जब दोहरी मूल्य नीति की घोषणा की गई थी तब तो उसी दिन से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वह लागू हो गई थी लेकिन जब इस नीति को समाप्त किया गया तो अभी तक वहीं दोहरी नीति चल रही है । आज भी वह व्यवस्था बनी हुई है ।

खालौर से मैं उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे प्रदेशों के बारे में कह रहा हूं जहां पर मिट्टी

का तेल उपलब्ध नहीं है और बेचारे गरीब विद्यार्थी जिनके घर में और कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है केवल मिट्टी के तेल का प्रयोग करके ही परीक्षा दे सकते हैं, आज उनको मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है । क्या मंत्री जी इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे और बतायेंगे कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था कैसे होगी ? एक अच्छी व्यवस्था कैसे होगी जिससे सबको समान रूप से मिट्टी का तेल और सब चीजें मिल सकें ? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पहला प्रश्न दिल्ली की जनसंख्या और कार्ड के संबंध में किया है । उनके कहने का अर्थ यह है कि जन-संख्या कम और कार्ड पर अधिक क्यों दिखाया गया है, अर्थात् दिल्ली में बोगस कार्ड है । हमने दिल्ली प्रशासन का ध्यान अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व ही जब उनके मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद और कार्यकारी पार्षद मुझ से मिले थे तो इस ओर आकर्षित किया था । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि हमें और कार्ड झुगी-झोपड़ी एरियाज के लिये बनवाने हैं । मैंने कहा, अवश्य बन-वाइये, मगर साथ-साथ आप यह भी कीजिए कि जिनको आवश्यकता है उनको दीजिए और आप दिल्ली में यह भी पता लगाइए कि अगर बोगस कार्ड हों, जो कुछ लोगों ने अपने पास रखे हैं उन्हें कैसल करके इन गरीब लोगों को दिए जाएं ताकि आप जो राशन देते हैं उसका सम्पूर्ण रूप से उचित उपयोग हो सके ? दिल्ली में आबादी फ्लोटिंग है इस कारण से कठिनाई रहती है ।

दूसरा प्रश्न आपने यह किया कि प्रोक्युरमेंट स्टेज पर किसानों से अच्छे गेहूं लिए जाते हैं लेकिन दुकानों में कंकड़ पत्थर कैसे मिल जाते हैं । सब दुकानों में ऐसी बात नहीं है लेकिन जहां भी ऐसी

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

बातें होती हैं वहां हम जांच कर सकते हैं और करते भी है। प्रश्न में छिपाना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों से जब पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश या देश के विभिन्न भागों में गेहूं लिया जाता है, वहां सबसे पहली बात उसको खरीदने की है, दूसरी टान्सपोर्ट, तीसरी स्टोरेज और चौथी बात आती है जब हम राज्य सरकार को हैंड-ओवर करते हैं, फिर, राज्य सरकार अपने माध्यम से उनको विभिन्न स्थानों पर भेजती है। इस लम्बी प्रक्रिया में आप कल्पना कीजिए हर महीने लगभग सवा करोड़ बैग्स का मूव होता है। इसमें जो कठिनाई है वह मानवीय कमजोरी या लालच के कारण हो सकती है। लेकिन जिन स्थानों पर ऐसी गलतियां होती है, उसके लिए मैंने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए हैं और आपके सहयोग से भी कोशिश करूंगा जहां कंकड़-पत्थर होते हैं, उनको सुधार सकूं। एफ० सी०आई० सबसे बड़ा है, जिसके नाम पर हर व्यक्ति नाराज हो जाता है। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि उसमें जहां-कहीं भी ऐसी घटनाएं होती हैं वह ठीक हो जाएं। लेकिन उस समय आपकी बहुत बड़ी सहायता चाहिए।

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : कहां पर मिलाए जाते हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं यही बता रहा हूं किसान से लिया, टान्सपोर्ट हुआ, फिर स्टोरेज हुआ और फिर वहां से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है। ये पांच-दस प्रक्रियाएं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली की बात हो रही है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : वाजपेयी जी, दिल्ली में तो गेहूं उगता नहीं है। यहां पंजाब और हरियाणा से आता है।

वहां भी खरीदने के बाद टान्सपोर्ट होता है और फिर स्टोरेज में दिया जाता है उसके बाद डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन स्थानों पर ऐसी बातें होती हैं उनकी रोकथाम के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर प्रयत्न करते हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन और राज्य सरकारें भी कोशिश करती हैं, कि इस प्रकार की दुर्व्यवस्था दूर हो।

तीसरा प्रश्न आपने गांव और शहर के बारे में कहा है। गांव और शहरों में हम कोई भेद नहीं करना चाहते हैं। क्वान्टिटी में फर्क हो सकता है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ही टान्सपोर्ट करती है। लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार की नज़र में गांव और शहर में कोई फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए, अगर है तो उसे सुधारने की कोशिश करेंगे।

चौथी बात आपने मिट्टी के तेल की कही। तो दोहरी नीति हट गई है क्योंकि इससे कष्ट होता था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कष्ट अभी भी है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय वाजपेयी जी, यह बात बारबार छिपाने की नहीं है। बात यह है कि देश में चाहे चावल हो, गेहूं हो, तेल हो या और ऐसे शिथिल कमोडीटीज हों उनकी मांग और उपलब्धता में फर्क पड़ता है। जैसे गेहूं और चावल में पड़ता है। कभी ड्राउट हो गया जिससे पैदावार पर असर पड़ता है। इसी तरह से किरासिन तेल बाहर से भी आता है जिसके लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की क्षमता पर निर्भर करना होता है। तो जितनी यहां पैदा करें और बाहर से मंगा सकते हैं उसके अनुसार बांटते हैं। हां, यह जरूर है कि जितना भी उपलब्ध है उसका वितरण ठीक से हो। अगर आप

का इस बात पर जोर है तो इससे हम सहमत हैं और हम जोर भी देते हैं और राज्य सरकारों से कहते हैं। किसी की मांग 30 हजार की है और मिला 20 हजार तो उसका वितरण सही हो जिससे सभी को मिले सके। हम विभिन्न सरकारों और दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहते हैं कि सही वितरण पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए।

श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : बच्चों के इम्तिहान चल रहे हैं और मिट्टी का तेल जलाने को नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : मैंने कहा जितनी हमारी क्षमता है उसके अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को देते हैं और उनको चाहिए कि उसका ठीक से वितरण करें जिससे कुछ न कुछ सब को मिल सकता है। अगर कहीं पर कोई गड़बड़ी है तो उसको देखना चाहिए और दुरुस्त करना चाहिए।

यही पांच प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने किए थे।

श्री भीम सिंह (झुनझुनू) : मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी के स्टेटमेंट की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है :

"The allotment of these seven commodities is made by the Central Government keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the various States."

तो नीड्स के बारे में जो उन्होंने खासतौर से कहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना अनाज है वह देहात से आप प्रोक्योर करते हैं और उसकी सप्लाय पूरे देश में करते हैं। तो क्या खाली शहर में सप्लाय करना ही आपकी जिम्मेदारी है? क्या देहात वालों को जब अनाज की

कमी आती है उसकी पूर्ति करने की जिम्मेदारी आप की नहीं है क्या?

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ राजस्थान के अन्दर जिला बाड़मेर, तहसील शेरगढ़, और बाड़मेर जिले में पिछले 5 साल से भयंकर अकाल पड़ रहा है और हालत यह है कि खाने का अनाज लोगों के यहां नहीं है। और शेरगढ़ तहसील में एक, डेढ़ महीने में 200 आदमी भूख से मरे हैं। और उस तहसील में ग्राम सोलन किया, तहसील शेरगढ़ में हनुमाना राम नाम के 35 वर्षीय आदमी की मृत्यु हुई, अपने पीछे वह 3 लड़कियां, 1 पुत्र और अपनी विधवा को छोड़ गया वहां जब कलेक्टर दौरा करने गये तो उसके घर में एक दाना अन्न का नहीं था, गांव वालों ने चन्दा करके उसकी लाश का दाह संस्कार किया और कलेक्टर ने अपने पास से 50 रु० दिये। यह इसलिये होता है कि फेमिन वर्क्स पर डेढ़ रु० मजदूरी मिलती है और परिवार का एक आदमी ही काम पर रखा जाता है। तो डेढ़ रु० में पूरे परिवार का खाना कैसे हो सकता है। इसलिये पिछले 5 साल से वहां के लोग एक टाइम ही खाना खा रहे हैं, और वह भी पेट भर नहीं है राजस्थान के फूड और सिविल सप्लायज मिनिस्टर का कहना है कि बीमारी से मर गया। तो बीमारी भी उसी को होती है जो कमजोर हो, जिसकी हालत गिरी हुई हो। तो वहां पर आप फूड रश क्यों नहीं करते हैं। और इन्हीं कलेक्टर साहब ने ग्राम सोलन किया को 10 क्विंटल अनाज भेजा था, वहां पर पटुंचा केवल 5 क्विंटल ही। 5 क्विंटल बीच में कहां रह गया?

इसलिये देहात में जब अनाज की जरूरत होती है तो आप क्यों नहीं व्यवस्था करते हैं? अगर डिटेल में आपको जानकारी करनी है तो राजस्थान के 20

[श्री भीम सिंह]

मार्च के न्यूज पेपर्स देख लीजिये आपको सारी डिटेल्स मिलेंगी। अभी आप ने शार्टेज के बारे में कहा। आपने अपने 82-83 के इकनामिक सर्वे में कंट्री क आंकड़े प्रोडक्शन के दिये हैं और आपके पास 81-82 का जो प्रोडक्शन आया है, उसका स्टॉक है। 81-82 में सारे का सारा प्रोडक्शन दूसरे सालों से कहीं ज्यादा हुआ है। आपने फरमाया कि हमारे चावल के प्रोडक्शन में गड़बड़ी थी। अभी आप 81-82 के प्रोक्योरमेंट का सप्लाय कर रहे हैं। उसमें आपके चावल का प्रोडक्शन 53.59 मिलियन टन था, जब कि 80-81 में 53.63 मिलियन टन था और उससे पहले 42.33 मिलियन टन था।

आपका प्रोडक्शन जब इम्प्रूव हुआ है तो आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारे पास प्रोक्योरमेंट में शार्ट सप्लाय है या स्टॉक में कमी है, बल्कि आपकी व्यवस्था में कमी है।

दिल्ली के बारे में जो चर्चा हो रही थी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब एशियाड गेम चल रहे थे तो उस वक्त बहुत बढ़िया क्वालिटी का माल सब दुकानों पर था। सप्लाय खूब थी, मटीरियल कम नहीं था। उसके बाद क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी गिर गयी। क्वालिटी इस लिये गिर गयी क्योंकि हरियाणा के अन्दर चुनाव थे। उस समय मई में जो आपने प्रोक्योरमेंट किया तो वहां बरसात हुई थी, गेहूं उस समय भीगा हुआ था। वहां उस वक्त आपने लोगों को राजी करने के लिए, खुश करने के लिये प्रोक्योरमेंट किया और वह भीगा हुआ गेहूं सप्लाय में आ गया। वास्तविक कारण यह है कि गेहूं खराब था। जो आप मटीरियल दे रहे हैं, उसकी व्यवस्था आप सही करें।

हमें राजस्थान में खासतौर से गेहूं नहीं चाहिए, अगर आप बाजरा भी दे दें तो हम खुश हैं। कम से कम लोगों को जिन्दा रहने के लिये अनाज दें। आप देहात से अनाज इकट्ठा करते हैं तो आपकी यह भी जिम्मेवारी है कि जब वह भूखे मरते हैं तो उनको अनाज दें। आप लेना जानते हैं, देना नहीं जानते। इस पर आप ध्यान दें।

श्री भागवत झा आज्ञा : हम देहात या शहर के नाम पर एलाटमेंट नहीं करते हैं। जैसा मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें जब अपनी मांगें भेजती हैं, उसमें कितना उन्होंने मांगा है, वह देखते हैं। हमारे पास स्वयं उसको पूरा करने के लिये सेंट्रल पूल में कितना है, यह भी देखते हैं। साथ ही साथ यह भी देखते हैं कि एवेलिविलिटी मार्केट में क्या है, कमी क्या है ?

जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि हमारे पास सेंट्रल पूल में सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन का बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा रहता है और उसी हिस्से से हम विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की मांग पर विचार करते हैं। इस बात से आप अन्दाजा लगा लीजिये कि पिछले वर्ष राज्य सरकार की मांग 250 लाख टन थी और हमारे पास प्रोक्योरमेंट का स्टॉक 150 लाख टन था। इसीलिये मैंने शुरू में ही निवेदन किया कि यह प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों के मांगते जाने का, जितना वह चाहें और हमारे देने का नहीं है। यह प्रश्न इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि कितना उनके सहयोग से प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ और कितना हम राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु या बिहार में ऐसी परिस्थितियों को देखते हुये दे सकते हैं जुडिशली।

यह बात हो सकती, माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, सही हो सकती है कि इनके क्षेत्र में शेरगढ़ तहसील में पटिं-कुलर गांव में ऐसी घटना हुई। कलैक्टर

ने 10 भेजा और 5 नहीं पहुंचा। मैं तो यहां से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार नहीं दे सकता हूं। यह मेरे लिये संभव नहीं है।

मैं यह विचार दे सकता हूं कि जब हमारे पास किसी सरकार की मांग आती है तो उसके अनुसार हम विचार कर, अपनी स्थिति को देखते हुये, अधिक से अधिक देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। आपने शहर और देहात की बात कही। हमारे फेयर प्राइस शाप्स सिर्फ शहर में नहीं हैं बल्कि 2 लाख 81 हजार दुकानें हैं उसमें से कुल 60,61 हजार शहर में हैं और बाकी 2,19,049 दुकानें देहात में हैं। हम राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन करते हैं और वह जानते हैं कि जो उन्हें एलाटमेंट दिया जाता है, वह सिर्फ शहर के लिये नहीं होता देहात के लिये भी होता है।

मैं इसी संदर्भ में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्न सिर्फ मेरे पत्र लिखने से या एलाटमेंट करने से हल नहीं होगा।

फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के बारे में जो शिकायतें आती हैं कि वह खुलती नहीं हैं तो उसके लिये आवश्यक है कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य, एम० एल० एज० तथा अन्य सोशल कार्यकर्ता जो हैं वे अपनी-अपनी लेबिल पर मदद करने के लिए जन आंदोलन तैयार करें। मैं यह क्लेम नहीं करता कि हमने सब दे दिया है लेकिन जितना भी मिलता है उसके वितरण की सही व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में सही बंटवारा करने के लिये जन आंदोलन तैयार करें और अगर कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो देखें उसका जिम्मेदार कौन है। तभी इसमें सुधार आने की सम्भावना है। जैसाकि मैं ने आपको पहले ही आंकड़े

दिये कि अधिकांश दुकानें देहाती क्षेत्र में ही हैं।

आपने जी प्रोडक्शन की बात कही, इस साल ड्राउट के कारण चावल के उत्पादन में बहुत कमी हुयी है। गेहूं का जो क्राप ईयर है वह अप्रैल से गेहूं आयेगा, अप्रैल से लेकर मार्च तक चलेगा और चावल अक्टूबर से आयेगा, उसका क्राप ईयर अक्टूबर से सितम्बर तक है। जो पुराने साल की प्रोक्योरमेंट है उसको देखते हुये हम कोशिश करते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक जहां तक सम्भव हो सके हम गेहूं और चावल मिलाकर दें। और हम कोशिश करते हैं कि जहां तक संभव हो सके हर स्टेट को दें।

जहां तक इस साल के प्रोडक्शन की बात है, अगर असामयिक वर्षा नहीं हुई और मौसम ठीक रहा तो गेहूं की क्राप अच्छी होगी। हरियाणा की बात आपने कही तो गेहूं के लिये हमारे पास नियम हैं कि किस परसेंट तक हम ले लेंगे। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि गेहूं का कर्नेल खराब नहीं है, सिर्फ ऊपर वाला रंग ही बिगड़ा है और जो किसान हैं उनका भी हमारे ऊपर दबाव है तो दस बीस परसेंट नहीं, बहुत कम में हम उसको ले लेते हैं। अब यह खाद्यान्न उत्पादन से लेकर वितरण तक की अपनी यात्रा पर जो चलता है, उसमें कहीं कहीं गड़बड़ी होती है और उसको हम ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी बिहार से आए हैं और मैं भी बिहार से आता हूं। बिहार की समस्याओं का जितना ज्ञान मन्त्री जी को है उतना ही मुझे भी है। अन्तर केवल इतना ही है

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

कि वह उस ओर हैं और मैं इस ओर हूँ । आज बिहार में जितनी मांग है उसको पूरा करने में कोई अड़चन है तो उसके लिये कोई न कोई तर्क मंत्री जी जरूर ढूँढ़ लेंगे । लेकिन मैं आप्रह कहेगा कि आप बिहार के हैं इसलिये तर्कों में न जाकर वहाँ की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको समझने का प्रयास करें । आपने कहा है कि पिछले समय में सारे देश में...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He not only belongs to Bihar but to the whole of India.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : सारे हिन्दुस्तान में उनके घर नहीं हो सकते हैं । उनका घर खास स्थान पर होगा ।

मैं कह रहा था कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि पिछली दफा अकाल की छाया सारे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं सारे भारत में नहीं, खास-खास जगहों, पर थी । इसलिये उन जगहों पर सहायता देने में, राहत देने में, इन्होंने उदारतास काम लिया, लेकिन उतनी उदारता अभी नहीं बरत सकते हैं । मैं आपको याद दिलाऊंगा । बिहार एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ से लगभग सारे भारत की खनिज पदार्थ की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जाती है । इसलिए कम से कम इतना तो ख्याल करना चाहिये कि जब सारे भारत की खनिज पदार्थ की पूर्ति बिहार से होती है तो बिहार के मामले में, अगर वहाँ खाद्यान्न की कमी है, तो आप कहीं न कहीं से उसकी पूर्ति तो करें । आप अभी भी विदेशों से खाद्यान्न आयात कर रहे हैं । आपकी आवश्यकता जितनी होगी, जिसमें कि बिहार की पूरी आवश्यकता को शामिल करें, तो समस्या का समाधान करने में मदद मिलेगी।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जनता सरकार ने जिस समय में अपना कार्यभार आप के ऊपर दिया, उस समय काफी बफर-स्टाक था । जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, उस समय में 16 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न का बफर-स्टाक था । आप भी आज क्यों नहीं वैसा ही बफर-स्टाक बनाने का प्रायस करते हैं ! खास करके जब आप विदेशों से आयात कर रहे हैं, तो आपको बफर स्टोक बनाने में सुविधा रहेगी । आपने कहा है कि 12.5 प्रतिशत आप वसूल करते हैं, प्रोक्योर करते हैं और 87.5 प्रतिशत निजी क्षेत्रों में छोड़ देते हैं और अधिक प्रोक्योर करने से निजी क्षेत्रों में कुछ कम जाएगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you got the figure as to how much they are giving to the central pool, as far as Bihar Government is concerned?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: We do not know the exact figure, but there was some contribution from Bihar also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He carefully avoids that. What is your contribution to the central pool?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं उसको उनके विवेक पर छोड़ देता हूँ कि उसको कितनी आवश्यकता है । यह तो आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में कमी है । जब कमी है तो उसमें कितनी कन्ट्रीब्यूशन किया, यह कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता, है, इस बात को जानने का । अर्थ यह रखता है कि आप कितना कन्ट्रीब्यूशन दे रहे हैं । मैं यह कह रहा था कि 12.5 प्रतिशत से आप अधिक नहीं करना चाहते है, मेरी दृष्टि में यह विचार गलत है । यह इस मायने में कि जब स्केयरसिटी है, तब आप उसकी पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं । तो पूर्ति करने के समय में आपको यह सोचना चाहिए कि 87.5 प्रतिशत प्रोक्योरमेंट जब आप निजी क्षेत्रों

को छोड़ दे रहे हैं तो उससे आपकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं होती है, उससे स्केयरसिटी बनी रहती है। उसके कारण आप ऊपर से सहायता दे रहे हैं। इसलिए आप इतना निश्चित जान लीजिए कि वह इस पूर्ति में अक्षम है। आप अधिक प्रोक्थोर कीजिए। 87.5 परसेंट निजी क्षेत्र में रखकर आप आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाते हैं। आपने कहा है कि हम अधिक प्रोक्थोर करेंगे तो निजी क्षेत्र में जाएगा और उससे कठिनाई उत्पन्न होगी—इस बात को मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। जहाँ तक स्केयरसिटी की बात है, वहाँ पर आपको पूरी की पूरी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करना चाहिए। मेरे खयाल में स्केयरसिटी का मतलब यही है। जब आप पूरी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करेंगे तो स्केयरसिटी स्वयं समाप्त हो जाएगी और वहाँ पर मॅल-प्रेक्टिस, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग की जो समस्या है, वह स्वयं दूर हो जायेगी—आप इस पर विचार करें।

अभी कुछ सदस्यों ने क्यालिटी के बारे में चर्चा की थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार के पास भण्डारन और यातायात की कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था है? मैं तो यह समझता हूँ—चूँकि आप के पास खाद्यान्न के भण्डारन और यातायात की अच्छी व्यवस्था न रहने के कारण भण्डारन और यातायात की प्रक्रिया में बहुत सा अन्न खराब हो जाता है, पानी में भीग जाता है, बर्बाद हो जाता है और उसी अन्न की आपूर्ति फेअर-प्राइस-शाप्स के द्वारा कर दी जाती है, जिस के कारण लोगों को खराब खाद्यान्न मिलता है। क्या आप इस पर विचार कर इस व्यवस्था को दुरुस्त बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे?

आप ने यह भी कहा है कि राज्यों को अपना खाद्यान्न स्वयं पैदा करना होगा और उसी पर भरोसा करना चाहिए।

आप जनाते हैं, विगत 36 सालों में, स्वतन्त्रता के बाद, आप प्रयास करते हुए भी बिहार में कोई सिंचाई की उद्युक्त व्यवस्था नहीं बना पाये हैं। अभी भी हमारा खेती, हमारा सब कुछ, मानसून की कृपा पर निर्भर है। यदि मानसून का रोप हमारे ऊपर हो तो हमारा खेती चौपट हो जाती है। आप इस समस्या को तजरअन्दाज कर के कैसे यह कह सकते हैं कि हमें स्वयं उत्पादन करना होगा। हम तो चाहते हैं कि आप हमें सिंचाई की उचित व्यवस्था दें, उर्वरक की आपूर्ति ठीक से कर दें, तो हम स्वयं आप के आसरे पर नहीं रहेंगे, स्वयं अपना उत्पादन कर लेंगे। बिहार की जमीन बहुत उपजाऊ है यदि इस चीज की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो हम दूसरे राज्यों की खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। इस का मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ। लेकिन चूँकि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ही हमारे यहाँ नहीं है—आज, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जितने भी स्टेट थ्यूब वेल हैं उन में बिजली के अभाव के कारण अधिकांश समय वे नहीं चलते हैं—जब हमारे यहाँ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था न हो, उर्वरक न मिले, बीज की आपूर्ति समय के बाद हो—पिछली मर्तबा मैंने एग्रीकल्चरमिनिस्टर से यहीं पूछा था कि बीज की आपूर्ति आप समय पर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में उरज कैसे अच्छी होगी—यदि समय पर बीज मिल जाय तो स्वयं समस्या का समाधान निकल जायेगा। क्या इस की तरफ आप ने कुछ सोचा-विचारा है?

अन्तिम सवाल, यहाँ पर अभी दिल्ली के बारे में चर्चा हुई है और उसी सिल-सिले में यह कहा गया है कि सरकार की नीति है कि केरोसीन तेल और खाद्यान्न इन दोनों के लाइसेंस एक ही प्रेमिजेज में, दोनों का स्टॉक एक ही प्रेमिजेज में, न रहे। लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

किसी भूल के कारण ये दोनों लाइसेंस एक ही प्रेमिजेज में, एक ही प्रांगण में...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : कौन से लाइसेंस ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : कैरोसीन और खाद्यान्न के । ऐसा पाया गया है कि जब दोनों लाइसेंस एक ही प्रांगण में हों, तो राशन कार्ड पर खाद्यान्न और कैरोसीन की प्राप्ति दी जाती है, लेकिन वास्तविक उपभोक्ता को यह बता दिया जाता है कि कैरोसीन का स्टॉक समाप्त हो गया, इसलिए उपलब्ध नहीं है । इस तरह की मैलप्रेक्टिस चलती है । क्या आप के सामने दिल्ली एरिया में इस तरह की समस्या लाई गई है ? और अगर लायी गयी है तो उस पर क्या किया गया है ?

एक और खामी की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा । फ्लोर मिल और खाद्यान्न कलासेंस एक ही प्रेमिसस में रहने पर यह होता है कि जो फेअर प्राइस शाप्स का स्टॉक होता है, फ्लोर मिल उसका आटा बना कर बेच देती है । क्या आपने इस पर कभी ध्यान दिया है ? अगर इस तरह की समस्या है तो उसका आप क्या समाधान निकालेंगे ?

आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में मुख्य रूप से 26 जिले हैं जो अकाल की छाया से ग्रसित हैं जिनमें हमारा जिला भी सम्मिलित है । ये जिले हैं—पटना, भोजपुर, गया, औरंगाबाद, रोहतास, नालन्दा, नवादा, मुंगेर, मुफ्फरपुर, भागलपुर, वैशाली, सीतामढ़ी, ईस्ट चम्पारण, वेस्ट चम्पारण, मधुबनी, दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर, सारन, सीवान, गोपालगंज, बेगु-

सराय, खगरिया, पूर्णिया, कटिहार, सहर्षा, मधेपुरा । इन जिलों में अकाल की छाया है । क्या आप इन जिलों के बारे में विशेष रूप से ध्यान रख कर, इन जिलों की खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति करने का आश्वासन बिहार राज्य को देंगे जिससे कि इन जिलों की खाद्यान्न की कमी दूर हो सके ?

अभी आपका एक दल बिहार में घूम रहा है और कुछ ही दिनों में वह अपना प्रतिवेदन भी प्रस्तुत कर देगा । पिछली दफा इस तरह की टीम ने केवल 25 करोड़ रुपये बिहार राज्य को सहायता के रूप में देने के बारे में रिकमण्ड किया था । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस साल समस्या और भी कठिन है । इसलिए बिहार राज्य की प्रतिमाह डेढ़ लाख टन खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति की जो मांग है, उस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान रख कर, क्या आप उसकी आपूर्ति करेंगे ?

मेरे इन प्रश्नों का मंत्री जी उत्तर देने की कृपा करें ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार की समस्या का जितना ज्ञान प्रोफेसर साहब को है उतना मेरा भी है । आपके उस तरफ रहने से और मेरे इस तरफ रहने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है । इसलिए इस बात को आप अपने मन से निकाल दीजिए कि कोई फर्क है ।

आपने बिहार के जिन 26 जिलों का नाम लिया है, उनको मैं भी जानता हूँ क्योंकि उनमें से कुछ के बारे में तो मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी परिचित हूँ । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का खाद्य मंत्री होने के कारण मेरे सामने और भी जिले हैं । उत्तरप्रदेश में हैं, तमिलनाडु में हैं; उड़ीसा में हैं जहाँ कि अकाल की छाया है और उनको भी मैं उसी रूप में

समझता हूँ । इसलिए इन 26 जिलों में और भी अनेक 26 जिले जुड़ जाते हैं ।

प्र० अजित कुमार मेहता : जो आप 65 हजार टन खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति कर रहे हैं, क्या इससे आप यह सोचते हैं कि वहां की आपूर्ति हो जाएगी ?

श्री भागवत शा आज़द : यह आपने कहा है और इसका मैं जवाब देने वाला हूँ । आप अपने सब प्रश्नों का जवाब सुनिये ।

मैंने पहले ही कहा कि जिन राज्य सरकारों की मांग मेरे पास आती है उन मांगों के बारे में निर्णय करने में मुझे कई बातों को देखना होता है । बिहार की ही मांग नहीं, तमाम राज्यों की मिली-जुली मांगों को देखना और फिर हमारे पास सेन्ट्रल पूल में कितना खाद्यान्न है इसको भी देखना पड़ता है । तीसरे मार्केट में कितना खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध है, चौथे कहां क्या कीमतें हैं, इन तमाम बातों को देख कर के हम कुछ करते हैं ।

इसी सन्दर्भ में आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष, 1982 में तमाम राज्यों से 250 लाख टन खाद्यान्न की मांग थी । केन्द्रीय पूल के पास 150 लाख टन था । मगर इतना कम रहने पर भी जिस प्रकार से वितरण हुआ उससे देश की कठिनाईयों का हल हुआ । इसलिए इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है जितना चाहें मांगें, जितनी उनकी कठिनाई हो । लेकिन देना इस पर निर्भर करता है कि हमारे पास कितना है । भारत सरकार जरूर देगी । हम चाहते हैं ।

मेरी भी यह चाह विलासिन्न,
सुन्दरता को शीघ्र झुकाऊं
जहां-जहां मधुमयी बसी हो,
वहां बसंतानिल बन धाऊं ।

पर कठिनाई यह है कि—

पर नभ में न कुटि बन पाती,
मैंने भी सौ युक्ति लगाई,
कभी कल्पना मिटती आधी,
कभी बिगड़ती बनी बनाई ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं चाहता तो हूँ पर चाहने के बावजूद केन्द्रीय पूल में जो प्रोक्योरमेंट करते हैं साढ़े बारह परसेंट उसके अनुसार जो रहता है वह दिया जाता है । आपने कहा कि मैं साढ़े 12 परसेंट ही करता हूँ । मैंने यह कहा है कि पिछले वर्ष साढ़े 12 परसेंट किया गया है इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि अब भी इतना ही करेंगे । अधिक भी कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह सारी बात निर्भर करती है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट कितना सम्भव है और इससे ज्यादा उसकी क्षमता पर, उसकी उपयोगिता पर, कार्यकुशलता पर । उसको बढ़ाने का मैं प्रयास कर रहा हूँ लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि अगर साढ़े 12 परसेंट से 20 परसेंट भी कर दिया तो हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी तो बढ़ेगी, वह तो कम नहीं होगी । लेकिन टोटल प्रोडक्शन तो उतना है । तो परसेंटज बढ़ाने से बाजार में कमी होगी ।

आपने यह भी कहा है कि अगर ऐसी बात है तो आयात बढ़ा दीजिए । हमने पिछले वर्ष आयात किया । आप कहते हैं कि और अधिक आयात कर लो और बिहार की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर दो । लेकिन जब बिहार की मांग को जोड़ें तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान की मांग भी उसमें जुड़ेंगी । इसके लिए भी वही बात लागू होती है कि हम चाहते तो हैं

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

लेकिन इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे पास नहीं है। विदेशी मुद्रा से और भी बहुत सी चीजें आयात करनी होती हैं। जितना संभव होता है उतना बाहर से मंगाकर दिया जाता है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : लोगों को भूखों मरने से तो रोकिए।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : वही तो कर रहे हैं। किस को भूखों नहीं मरने दिया गया है। आपने अपनी सरकार का प्रसन्नता पूर्वक हवाला दिया। 1979 में जब भंयकर ड्राउट था तो आपके बस की बात नहीं रही थी और 1980 में जब इंदिरा जी आई तो उस वर्ष डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से सबसे अधिक अनाज लोगों को दिया। आपको याद होगा कि आपके चरण इतने अच्छे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के टोटल प्रोडक्शन में उस वर्ष लगभग 200 लाख टन की कमी आई। किसानों को गन्ना जलाना पड़ा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : किसी से कर्जा तो नहीं लिया।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह इस कारण से है कि राम विलास जी को अर्थ शास्त्र का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं है।

हम व्यक्तिगत जीवन में भी कर्ज लेते हैं, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी से कर्ज लेते हैं और बाद में चुका देते हैं। इसी प्रकार सरकार भी देश की उन्नति के लिए कर्ज लेती है वलड बैंक से। यह अच्छी बात है। पासवान जी लेसिज इकनामिक्स में विश्वास करते हैं कि किसी से कर्ज नहीं लेना चाहिये लेकिन हम सोशलिस्ट इकनामिक्स में विश्वास करते हैं कि कर्ज लेकर उसका सही उपयोग करके कर्ज वापिस कर दो। (व्यवधान)

प्रोफेसर साहब ने भण्डारण और यातायात के बारे में कहा। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि भण्डारण में वृद्धि के कारण ही हमारे टोटल स्टॉक में 172 लाख टन अनाज रहा। 186 लाख टन अनाज रहा और इस साल भी अभी तक 125 लाख टन भण्डारण है। जो विभिन्न एजेंसीज के पास है, इस बात का प्रतीक है कि हमारी भण्डारण क्षमता बढ़ रही है। आपने यातायात के बारे में कहा है। मैंने पहले भी बताया था कि सवा करोड़ बोरियों का इधर से उधर चलन किया जाता है।

1978 में हमने 96 लाख टन फूड ग्रेन मूव किया था और 1982 में 54 लाख टन किया। सारे आंकड़े इस बात के प्रतीक हैं कि चाहे उत्पादन, भण्डारण या यातायात की बात हो, जैसा कि प्रोफेसर सापव ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उन सभी में वृद्धि हुई है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी क्षमता बढ़ती जाए। आपने सिंचाई, ट्यूबवैल और बिजली पर प्रश्न किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न को जो संबंधित मंत्री हैं, उनसे ही पूछिए। हम तो सब बातों के इनसाइक्लोपीडिया नहीं हैं। वैसे मैं बता सकता हूँ, लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं होगा?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : बफर स्टॉक के बारे में मैंने पूछा था?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अभी हमको बफर स्टॉक चाहिए और अभी हमने रखा हुआ भी है। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि सबको खिलाओ, कोई भूखा न मरे। लेकिन हमारे पास इतना प्रचुर उत्पादन हो और मिनिमम स्टॉक हम रख पाएं जिससे सबको खिला सकें तो यह सबसे अच्छी स्थिति होगी। लेकिन जब कठिनाई डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम

के समय आती है तब बफर स्टॉक से निकालकर देते हैं और अगली बार के लिए रख लेते हैं क्योंकि आपरेशनल और बफर स्टॉक दोनों ही आवश्यक हैं। पाईप लाइन में कम से कम रहता है जो हम आपरेट करते हैं लेकिन कर नहीं पाते हैं।

आपने केरोसीन तेल के बारे में कहा है। एक दुकान में खाद्यान्न तथा और चीजों के रखने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है लेकिन आपकी शिकायत थी कि लोग नहीं देते हैं बल्कि और भर लेते हैं, इसको दूर करना चाहिए। इस संबंध में कोई लीगल कठिनाई नहीं है। दूसरी बात आपने कही कि जिस प्रेमीस में फ्लोर मिल है वहीं पर पेअर प्राइस शाप है। जैसा मैंने कहा है यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हमने कोई लाइसेंस ऐसी नहीं दिया है। अगर ऐसी किसी बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है तो हम निश्चित ही कार्यवाही करते हैं और एक प्रेमीस में नहीं रहने देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ एक प्रेमीस में रहने पर गेहूँ इधर से उधर चला जाता है। यह बात हमारे ध्यान में है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : बिहार में दस रुपए लीटर केरोसीन तेल मिल रहा है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि कहां कितने रुपये लीटर मिल रहा है? मैं तो सिर्फ आपके प्रश्न का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। इसका जवाब उर्जामंत्री के पास है। कितना स्टॉक उनके पास है और कितना राज्य सरकारें उनसे मांगती है और कितना दिया जाता है। इसकी डिटेल् पूछनी हो तो ऊर्जा मंत्री से ही पूछ लिया करें तो अच्छा

रहेगा। मैं नहीं बता सकता कि ऊर्जा मंत्री के पास कितना स्टॉक रहता है। इसके बाद आपने वितरण के संबंध में पूछा है। हमारी जो फेअर प्राइस शाप्स हैं उनकी संख्या दो लाख 81 हजार है जिनमें से 62 हजार तकरीबन शहरी क्षेत्रों में और दो लाख 19 हजार 39 देहातों में। इन तमाम दुकानों के लिए बटवाने की कोशिश करते हैं, यही हमारा प्रयत्न रहता है।

13.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

VISHWA BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL

CONCURRENCE IN RAJYA SABHA RECOMMENDATION TO APPOINT A MEMBER TO
JOINT COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation, of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri A. A. Rahim and resolves that Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri A. A. Rahim and resolves that Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH):
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st March, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st March, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

13.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) LOW INVESTMENT IN THE NORTHERN REGION BY ANDHRA AND CANARA BANKS

श्री कुल्लण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद):
मान्यवर, समूचे उत्तर भारत में
आन्ध्र बैंक तथा कैनरा बैंक की एवं
अन्य दक्षिण भारतीय बैंकों की अनेक
शाखायें हैं जिनमें उत्तर भारत के नागरिकों का करोड़ों रुपया जमा है किन्तु

आश्चर्य है कि सभी नियमों की अवहेलना करके दक्षिण भारतीय बैंक जिस अनुपात में उत्तर भारत के नागरिकों का धन जमा है उसके अनुपात में बहुत कम इनवेस्टमेंट उत्तर भारत में करते हैं तथा कर्जा भी उत्तर भारत में कम देते हैं बल्कि उत्तर भारत में जमा धनराशि का उपयोग अन्यत्र करते हैं जो मान्य सिद्धांतों के प्रतिकूल है।

मेरी वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि जिस अनुपात में उपरोक्त बैंकों की उत्तर भारत स्थित शाखाओं में धन जमा है उसी अनुपात में उसका इनवेस्टमेंट उत्तर भारत में हो तथा यहां के नागरिकों को लोन भी दिया जाये।

(ii) HEADQUARTERS OF THE GANDHAMAR- DAN BAUXITE PROJECT

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA (Kala-
handi): Under Rule 377 I make the fol-
lowing statement:

Government of India has taken up the programme for the exploitation of the huge deposits of bauxite from the Gandhamardan hills of Bolangir in Western Orissa. Public sector units like NALCO and BALCO are preparing schemes to undertake the exploitation programme. It is revealed from a survey made by Government of India that a large number of mineral based industries will come up if those bauxite mines are exploited. Whole of Orissa can be benefited on implementation of the above programme.

But it is a matter of surprise that efforts are being made to establish the headquarters of the above Gandhamardan bauxite project at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. There will be many irregularities in regard to recruitment and day to day official business if the head office is situated in a different state. Proper justice cannot be given to the employees who will undertake different assignments in those

mines. The workers will also face a lot of problems.

In view of this, I urge the Government of India to open the headquarters of the Gandhamardan bauxite project at Harishankar or Paikmal in Orissa.

(iii) NEED TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST LOOTING OF BANKS

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) :

मान्यवर, देशके बैंकों का जब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तब से बराबर चोरियाँ, डकैतियाँ एवं घोटालों के मामले हजारों की तादाद में सरकार के सामने आये हैं लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि कोई भी कारगर कदम सरकार ने अभी तक नहीं उठाया है। पिछले वर्ष सरकारी बैंकों की 70 शाखाओं में डाके पड़े और डकैत उन्निवित्त मंत्रों के अनुसार डेढ़ करोड़ रुपए और नगदी लूट ले गये। हर वर्ष बैंक डकैतियाँ एवं चोरियाँ बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं। तब यह कैसे मान लिया जाये कि बैंकों की डकैतियाँ रोकने के लिए सरकार संतर्कता बरत रही है। क्या अन्धाधुन्ध कमाई करने वाले बैंकों के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि बही खाते लिखने वाले दर्जनों कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के साथ-साथ एक दो उनकी रक्षा के लिए गाड़ों की भी नियुक्ति करें? यह करना चाहिये। कई बैंकों में डकैतियाँ ऐसी पड़ी हैं जिनसे पता चलता है कि बैंक कर्मचारियों की ओर से डकैतों को प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष शह देने की सम्भावना है। जहाँ कोई आदमी जा नहीं सकता वहाँ अनजाने डकैत कैसे पटुंग कर डकैती डाल कर चले जाते हैं। और यह डकैत उसी समय आते हैं जब बैंक में ग्राहक नहीं होते हैं।

दूसरी तरह से भी बैंकों से धन लूटा जा रहा है फर्जी कागजातों के बल करोड़ों रुपयों का घपला किया जा रहा है। बैंकों को बाहरी एवं अन्दरूनी दोनों तरह

की सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता है जिसका ताजा उदाहरण अभी हाल में एक बैंक में दो करोड़ रुपए की हेराफेरी का पता चला है जिसमें बैंक के एक अधिकारी का ही दोष है। यह लोक महत्व का मामला है इस पर सरकार को तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने से कतराना नहीं चाहिये।

(iv) ACCIDENTS IN SAUNDA COLLIERY IN BIHAR AND COMPENSATION TO HEIRS OF THE DECEASED.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार के हाजीपुर जिलान्तर्गत साँदा कोलियरी में श्रमिक संगठन के मांग एवं आन्दोलन करने के बावजूद भी मनेजमेंट द्वारा खान-सुरक्षा की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है' फलस्वरूप बराबर खान-दुर्घटनाएँ घट रही हैं और मजदूर मर रहे हैं।

एक घटना 16-7-82 को घटी जिसमें एक मजदूर मारा गया जब कि उस घटना के पहले ही 12-7-82 को मजदूरों ने प्रदर्शन कर खान सुरक्षा की मांग की थी। बजाय खान सुरक्षा पर ध्यान देने के मनेजमेंट ने यूनियन के सचिव को निलम्बित कर दिया। पुनः 16-8-82 को दूसरी घटना घट गई और उसमें भी मजदूर मरे।

उस घटना के पहले भी मजदूरों ने लिखकर दिया था कि घटना घटी सकती है। उसके बाद पुनः घटना घटी जिसमें एक मजदूर मारा गया। अभी ताजी घटना 18-3-83 को घटी जिसमें एक मजदूर मर गया और दूसरा गंभीर रूप से घायल हुआ। उसकी भी हालत चिन्ताजनक है। मैं 19-3-83 को वहाँ गया था। मजदूरों ने मुझे बताया कि वे लोग खान की स्थिति को देखकर काम पर जाने से इन्कार कर दिथे थे लेकिन मनेजमेंट ने जबर्दस्ती दबाव डालकर मजदूरों

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

को काम पर भेजा और दुर्घटना घटी।
ग्राम मजदूरों में इस घटना एवं सुरक्षा
को लेकर काफी रोष है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार
खान सुरक्षा हेतु कारगर कदम उठाये।
मृत मजदूरों के परिवारों को एक लाख
रुपया मुआवजा दे तथा दोषी अधिकारी
के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करे।

13.22 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DIS-
APPROVAL OF DELHI ADMINIS-
TRATION (AMENDMENT) ORDI-
NANCE, DELHI ADMINISTRATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, AND DELHI
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AM-
ENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item.
Shri G. L. Vyas, you have already taken
5 minutes yesterday. The time left is only
20 minutes. You have to conclude within
5 minutes now.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhil-
wara): Sir, 10 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, you
must come here and I will go there.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं बी० जे० पी० के बारे में जिक्र
कर रहा था। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने
चुनाव के लिए बड़ा हल्ला मचाया कि
दिल्ली में चुनाव नहीं कराते, कांग्रेस के
लोग डरते हैं। जब चुनाव कराया गया
तो बी० जे० पी० का क्या हाल हुआ, जैसे
अभी यहां पर है—एक भी बी० जे० पी०
का सदस्य यहां मौजूद नहीं है।

श्री बाबू राव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : मैं
यहां बैठा हुआ हूं बी० जे० पी० की तरफ
से।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इन्होंने
रेज्यूलेशन रखा है और अब विरोध करते
हैं, लेकिन इनके विरोध में कोई तथ्य नहीं
है। श्री शेजवालकर जी ने विरोध करते
हुए कहा है कि बिना डी-लिमिटेशन किये
गलत तरीके से यहां चुनाव करा दिया।
उन बारे में हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय
ने बिल्कुल साफ कहा है कि संविधान
अमेंडमेंट आर्टिकल 42, जिसके जरिये मांग
की गई है, वह सारे प्रदेशों के लिए है,
2000 तक हम किसी प्रकार का कोई
डि-लिमिटेशन नहीं करेंगे। तो क्या दिल्ली
हिन्दुस्तान से अलग है जिससे कि डि-
लिमिटेशन कर दिया जाये? इसीलिए डि-
लिमिटेशन नहीं किया गया। उनकी मांग के
अनुसार ही यहां पर जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव
कराये गये हैं।

यहां सी० पी० आई०, सी० पी० एम०,
लोकदल आदि सब पार्टी के लोग बैठे हुये हैं।
इन पार्टियों के अलग-अलग टुकड़े हो चुके
हैं, वह सब लोग जितने भी अलग-अलग
थे जो कि अपने आपको सोशलिस्ट मानते
थे, मजदूरों और गरीबों का मसीहा मानते
थे, वह सब एकजुट होकर मैदान में आये,
मगर ये लोग ऐसे डाउन हुये कि आज
इतका नाम लेने वाला कोई नहीं है।
दिल्ली नैट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल और दिल्ली
कारपोरेशन में एक भी प्रतिनिधि इतका
नहीं गया। इस तरीके की हालत इन
राजनीतिक पार्टियों की है।

ऐसी अवस्था में हमारी सरकार ने
जो कुछ भी कदम उठाये हैं, वह जनता
के हित में ही उठाये हैं। जनता को ज्यादा
से ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व देकर उनकी
आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए यह किया
है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव
देना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में डी० डी० ए०

की जो अथॉरिटी है, इसने पिछले वर्षों में किस प्रकार से काम किया है, उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

डी० डी० ए० ने जो हाउसिंग कालोनीज बनाई हैं उनकी क्या हालत हुई है ? मंत्री जी को उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारी सरकार को बदनाम करने वाले ये अधिकारी लोग जो हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। जो अधिकारी गड़बड़ घोटाला करते हैं और पैसा खा गये उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। हमारी सरकार और हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी सही प्रशासन देना चाहती हैं लेकिन ऐसे अधिकारी जो वहां पर बैठ जते हैं, उनसे बड़ी बदनामी होती है। सरकार को उन पर पूरा अंकुश रखना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां दिल्ली में कम से कम दस लाख शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग रहते हैं जोकि राजस्थान के हैं। वे मजदूर पेशा लोग हैं। अलग अलग कालोनीज में बे रहते हैं। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहते हैं। अभी हाल के चुनाव में उन्हीं लोगों ने आपको बहुमत दिलवाया है। उन लोगों के लिए पूरी माकूल व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। उनको कालोनीज में सड़कों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। बिजली और अस्पताल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। उनके बच्चों के लिए शिक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सफाई की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिये। यदि आप उन लोगों के लिए पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे तो उनके दिल-दिमाग में निराशा पैदा होगी। बीस सूती कार्यक्रम में मुख्य रूप से उन्हीं लोगों की मदद करने और इम्प्लायमेंट देने की बात कही गई है। इन लोगों को मकान और प्लॉट देने की व्यवस्था

की गई है। ऐसे लोग जो कांग्रेस की नीतियों में पूरा विश्वास रखते हैं उनके लिए पूरी कोशिश करके उनको आर्थिक स्तर पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सम्पन्न बनाया जाना चाहिये। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनके बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई-लिखाई की पूरी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। उनके लिए मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। दिल्ली में आपने जो एशियाड का आयोजन किया उससे सम्बन्धित निर्माण-कार्यों में इन्हीं लोगों का सबसे बड़ा योगदान रहा है। इसलिए इन लोगों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये।

यह सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां जो हैं जिन्होंने दिल्ली के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ढोल बजाया था, उनको मुंह की खानी पड़ी है। ये ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि देश में गलत प्रकार की धारणायें पैदा करते हैं। खास तौर से जो बी० जे० पी० है वह असम में कुछ कहती है, पंजाब में कुछ कहती है और दिल्ली में कुछ कहती है। ये लोग कम्युनल भावनायें फैलाकर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे और गलत हालात पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इनसे हमें बहुत सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है। जिस प्रकार से**... काम करते हैं, उसी तरह से ये भी अलग अलग संगठन बनाकर काम करते हैं। इसलिए इनसे सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है। सी० पी० एम० के लोगों से भी हमें सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है। वे भी देश में निराशा का संचार करते हैं और मजदूरों को भड़काते हैं। इनके पास भी विकास की गति को खत्म करने के अलावा और कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। एक राइटिस्ट हैं और दूसरे लेफ्टिस्ट हैं। दोनों से ही सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। इनके खिलाफ बहुत सतर्कता से काम करें, तब जाकर हमारी व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

हमारा समाजवादी कार्यक्रम है—गरीब को ऊंचा उठाना, गरीब की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करना। ये कार्यक्रम निश्चित तरीके से इस देश के आर्थिक उत्थान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा योगदान देंगे। हमें श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में पूरा विश्वास है। इस देश को खुशहाल बनाने में, इस देश से गरीबी मिटाने में, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में—उनके सिवाय और ऐसा नेतृत्व नहीं दे सकता है। इसलिए उन्हीं के नेतृत्व में यह देश खुशहाल होगा। इसलिए हम जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनको शक्ति देंगे, सहयोग करेंगे, उतना ही ज्यादा देश तरक्की के रास्ते पर बढ़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली नगर-निगम संशोधन विधेयक, 1983 और दिल्ली प्रशासन संशोधन विधेयक, 1983—इन दोनों विधेयकों पर हम लोग एक साथ विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं इन दोनों का विरोध करता हूँ।

विरोध क्यों करता हूँ, इस बारे में मैं दो-तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। चुनाव तो हो गये। किसी भी चुनाव के लिये वोटर लिस्ट तो जरूर बनाई जाती है, पाबन्दी तो है ही नहीं। हर साल वोटर लिस्ट में संशोधन किये जाते हैं, केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में। इस के लिये बाकायदा चुनाव कार्यालय बने हुये हैं और यहां भी बने हुये हैं। चुनाव के लिये तो बहुत दिनों से आवाज लग रही थी, तमाम विरोधी दल के लोग मांग कर रहे थे। जब आपने 1980 में चुनाव कराया उस समय भी मांग कर रहे थे और उसके बाद भी लगातार मांग करते आ

रहे हैं। आप जानते थे, किसी न किसी दिन आपको चुनाव कराना होगा। चुनाव के पहले कायदे के मुताबिक वोटर लिस्ट का संशोधन होना चाहिये था, यह नहीं हुआ। ठीक उसी प्रकार से जब आबादी में परिवर्तन होता है, रोज आबादी बढ़ रही है, कहीं पर हरिजन की आबादी ज्यादा हो जाती है और कहीं दूसरों की आबादी ज्यादा हो जाती है, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर चुनाव क्षेत्रों की सीमा बांधी जाती है। उसमें जरूरत पड़ने पर जहां पहले जनरल सीट है, उसको अनुसूचित जाति की सीट में बदल देते हैं और हरिजन की सीट को साधारण सीट में कर देते हैं। यही एक-दो सवाल हैं, जिसके लिये यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया था। आर्डिनेंस को हटाकर अब यह दो विधेयक सदन के सामने पेश किये गये हैं। इस विधेयक में इन्होंने लिखा है :

“The figures of 1981 Census being available, it is necessary to delimit the wards on the basis of 1981 Census, but the process of delimitation of the wards being time-consuming and the holding of elections to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi immediately having become urgently necessary, the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 was promulgated to facilitate the elections....”

ठीक है, यही बात दूसरे विधेयकों में भी कही गयी है। किसी भी देश के लिये, जहां जनतन्त्र है, यह आवश्यक शर्त है। जनतन्त्र को आप लुन्ज-पुन्ज नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसकी रिक्वायरमेंट, उसकी बाध्यता को आपको पूरा करना होगा। यदि आप सचमुच में जनतन्त्र को और मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, उसमें आप का यकीन है, तो आप जिस तरह से तर्क दे रहे हैं मैं इन दोनों तर्कों को लचर मानता

हूँ। समय तो लगता ही है—डिलिमिटेशन में भी समय लगेगा और वोटर लिस्ट बनाने में भी समय लगेगा। किसी भी चुनाव के पहले इन दोनों चीजों की आप के लिये बाध्यता है। लेकिन इसकी तरफ आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसका मतलब है कि आप ने लोगों के जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों पर चोट की है, इस तरह का अधिकार आप को या किसी भी सरकार को नहीं दिया जा सकता कि वह जनतंत्र को तोड़े। इसी अर्थ में मैं इसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ। समय तो बहुत था, 1980 के बाद और 1981 के बाद भी समय बहुत था। 1983 में आप ने चुनाव करवाये, क्या इस बीच में डिलिमिटेशन नहीं हो सकता था? लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं चाहते थे। इस बारे में आप की क्या मंशा थी, आप ने क्यों नहीं करवाया, क्या कारण था? क्या वही कारण था जिस का अभी व्यास जी ने जिक्र किया था कि जनता पार्टी ने 20 साल का समय बढ़ा दिया, इस लिये नहीं किया? अगर ऐसा था तो एम्ज-एण्ड-आब्जैक्ट्स में कहना चाहिये था। ऐसा आप ने नहीं किया है, इस लिये हम जानना चाहते हैं कि डिलिमिटेशन नहीं कराने का क्या कोई और कारण था या टाइम फैक्टर की वजह से नहीं किया, वोटर लिस्ट का संशोधन क्यों नहीं किया? वोटर लिस्ट का संशोधन तो और भी ज्यादा आवश्यक था और नये सिरे से कराना था। बिल्कुल एक्सटेंसिव तौर पर, बड़े पैमाने पर घर-घर जा कर नई वोटर लिस्ट बनानी चाहिये थी और उसी की बुनियाद पर चुनाव होना चाहिये था, जैसा कि ग्राम चुनावों में आप बराबर करते हैं, वह पद्धति इस दफा क्यों नहीं अपनाई गई। इसके पीछे क्या राज था, क्या कठिनाई थी—इन दोनों बातों के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। इन दोनों बातों के बारे में आप अपने एम्ज एण्ड आब्जैक्ट्स में ठीक

से नहीं बतलाया है। इसलिये जो लोग जनतंत्र में विश्वास करने वाले हैं उनके सामने इन दोनों विषयों का विरोध करने के सिवा दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

आप यहां पर कारपोरेशन भी रखे हुए हैं और मैट्रोपॉलिटन भी रखे हुए हैं—क्यों? क्या मैट्रोपॉलिटन काउंसिल के लोग बड़े लोग हैं, ज्यादा साधन सम्पन्न हैं, ज्यादा सामर्थ्यवान लोग हैं, इसलिये उनके वास्ते अलग से व्यवस्था करनी है और कारपोरेशन के अन्दर गरीब गुरबा, रिकशा चलाने वाले, टांगा चलाने वाले, भूख से मरने वाले, गन्दगी में रहने वाले, मच्छरों से जूझने वाले—ऐसे लोग रहते हैं, इसलिये उनके वास्ते दूसरी व्यवस्था रखना चाहते हैं। आप दोनों को मिलाकर असेम्बली की स्थापना क्यों नहीं करते हैं? इसको राज्य का दर्जा दीजिये। दोनों को बराबर का अधिकार दीजिये, जिसका मैट्रोपॉलिटन काउंसिल के लोग भी उपभोग कर सकें और कारपोरेशन के अन्दर रहने वाले भी एक सरकार के अन्दर रहें। अलग-अलग विभेद करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। यह इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि दिल्ली हमारी राजधानी है, हमें गर्व है कि दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है, इसकी तरक्की होनी चाहिये, यहां से गरीबी मिटनी चाहिये, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों की समस्याएँ भी सुलझनी चाहिये, बेकारी नहीं रहनी चाहिये, अनाज तथा अन्य सभी वस्तुएं मिलनी चाहिये। इसको एक आदर्श शहर बनाना होगा ताकि इसका अनुकरण हमारे राज्यों के दूसरे शहर भी कर सकें। आज जरूरत है कि दिल्ली का समयक विकास हो, इस दृष्टि से जरूरी है कि यहां असेम्बली (विधान सभा) बनाई जाय। दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाय। आप इस से क्यों कतरा रहे हैं? आप सदन को अपने विश्वास में लीजिए—क्या बात है कि आप ऐसा नहीं कर

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

रहे हैं, इसको राज्य का दर्जा क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर) : (ग्वालियर)
अब तो वहां इन के लोग आ गये हैं, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, इन का बहुमत है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if Statehood is given, the Delhi Corporation will have to exist. You are opposing that also?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि स्टेट असेम्बली रहे । मेरा यह प्रपोजल है कि सब को मिला कर आप स्टेट असेम्बली बनाइये । असेम्बली के लिये जो लोग चुने जायें वे ही सब कुछ तो करें । इसको आप देखते नहीं हैं । आप दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दीजिये और यहां के लिये असेम्बली दीजिये । लेकिन इस पर आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता । आप दो तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं । आप सभी के साथ एक तरह का व्यवहार कीजिये ।

दिल्ली के नये मास्टरप्लान की बात भी आयी है । अखबारों में भी आया था कि सरकार दिल्ली के लिये नया मास्टरप्लान बनाना चाहती है । उसको भी शीघ्र बनाया जाना चाहिये जिससे कि तमाम दिल्ली का अच्छे ढंग से विकास हो । इस सन्दर्भ में मेरा यह कहना है कि दिल्ली में असेम्बली रहने से यहां के नागरिकों का अधिकार बढ़ेगा और असेम्बली की काम करने की क्षमता भी ज्यादा होगी । इसलिये भी यहां स्टेटहुड मिलना चाहिये ।

आचार्य भगवानदेव (अजमेर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन संशोधन विधेयक जो हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

अभी विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए दिल्ली में विधान सभा बनाने की मांग की । परन्तु हकीकत यह है कि जब ये लोग स्वयं यहां सत्ता में रहे—1977 से 1979 के बीच ये यहां शासन करते थे तब इन्होंने दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं बनायी । दिल्ली के बारे में चुनाव होने से पहले घोषणा की थी और दिल्ली में विधान सभा बनाने के बारे में वचन भी दिया था परन्तु यह कह कर के भी इन्होंने दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं बनायी । इस से किसी को इंकार नहीं है कि दिल्ली एक आदर्श नगरी बननी चाहिये । दिल्ली इस देश का, राजधानी भी है । परन्तु अपने शासन काल में इन लोगों ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया ये विरोधी पार्टी के लोग अपने घरों को भरने में लगे रहे ।

इसके साथ यह भी हकीकत है कि जब 1980 में हमारी पार्टी सत्ता में आई, उसके बाद से दिल्ली का नक्शा ही बदल गया है । उसके बाद से दिल्ली का जितना सुन्दर विकास किया गया है उसकी न केवल दिल्ली की और देश की जनता ने ही प्रशंसा की, बल्कि सारे विश्व के नेताओं ने उन बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने भी जो कि निर्गुट सम्मेलन के समय में दिल्ली आये, दिल्ली के कायाकल्प को देख कर उसकी प्रशंसा की ।

यह भी हकीकत है कि गरीबों ने हमारी पार्टी का मदद की । जो मदद गरीबों ने हमारी पार्टी की की, उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि 1976 में, जो लोग होपड़ियों में रहते थे, गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते थे, उनके लिये हमारी सरकार ने

नई-नई कालोनियां बनाई थी, लाखों की संख्या में उनके लिये क्वार्टर और तीन मंजिला मकान बना कर दिये थे। इस प्रकार से उनको एक स्वच्छ वातावरण प्रदान किया था और उनके लिये बिजली, पानी, स्कूल, अस्पताल वगैरह की व्यवस्था की थी। उस समय लोगों ने आवेश में आ कर विरोध जरूर किया, लेकिन आगे चल कर उन्होंने अपनी गलती को महसूस किया। इसी का परिणाम था कि अब की बार उन्होंने चुनावों में हमारी पार्टी को बहुमत प्रदान किया।

कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हमारे शास्त्री जी ने जो विचार व्यक्त किये, उनसे लगता है कि वे निराश व्यक्ति हैं। दिल्ली में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को एक भी सीट नहीं मिली (व्यवधान) आप जो कुछ बोलते हैं उसमें कुछ दम नहीं है।

आपने यहां पर लिस्ट की बात की। आपने जब हमारी पार्टी को विजय प्राप्त हो गई, यहां पर चुनाव हो गये तब लिस्ट की बात की। अब आपकी तीसरी आंख खुली है, इसके पहले तो आपने कभी नहीं कहा कि वोटर लिस्ट में संशोधन होना चाहिये। आप लोगों ने यहां चुन व की मांग की तो यहां चुनाव करा दिये गये। आपने असम में चुनाव की मांग की तो वहां चुनाव करा दिये गये।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी दिल्ली के अन्दर चुनाव की बात करती रही किन्तु उसने असम में चुनावों का विरोध किया। उन चुनावों के विरोध के पीछे उनका उद्देश्य क्या था? यह जग प्रसिद्ध है। एक तरफ वे चुनावों की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे चुनावों का विरोध करते हैं। मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आती कि आप वहां चुनावों का विरोध क्यों करते रहे? आप चुनावों के आधार पर निर्णय होने दीजिये, परिवर्तन होने दीजिये परन्तु ये हमेशा दुरंगी चाल चलते रहे

हैं। यहां पर वे मुसलमानों के साथ रहे और असम में मुसलमानों का विरोध करते रहे। ये न हिन्दु रहे न मुसलमान रहे और न साम्प्रदायिक रहे। इनको लोग अब जान गये हैं।

अब ये गांधीवादी बन गये। 30 जनवरी को गांधी जी की समाधि पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लीडर फूल चढ़ाने के लिये गये। गांधी जी के साथ उनका रवैया क्या रहा और उसके बाद भी गांधी जी के सम्बन्ध में इनके नेता लोग क्या कहते रहे। 35 साल के बाद वे अब गांधी जी को स्वीकार करने लगे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गांधी जी की हत्या के 37 साल बाद इनको गांधी जी की नीतियों समझ में आई है। आज ये राष्ट्रपिता की नीतियों की हिमायत कर रहे हैं। जब महात्मा गांधी जी को ये 37 वर्षों के बाद समझ पाये हैं तो देश की महान माता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी की नीतियों को समझने के लिये तो इनको कई जन्म लेने पड़ेंगे। वे क्या सोचती है किस तरह से राष्ट्र को गरीब और मजदूर का भला करना चाहती हैं, उनकी क्या योजनाएं हैं, इसकी गहराई में जाने के लिये इनको कई जन्म लेने होंगे।

अभी साम्यवादी नेता बोल रहे थे। साम्यवाद का पनपान वाले श्री अमृत डांगे हैं। बाकी सब उनके बाद पैदा हो गये हैं। उस व्यक्ति ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया कि इस देश के मजदूर, गरीब और पिछड़े वर्ग का यदि कोई भला कर सकता है तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ही कर सकती हैं। यही कारण है कि इन लोगों को सारे देश की जनता ने फँक दिया है। जनता इनको समझ चुकी है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को एक भी सीट नहीं मिली है। इनकी पालिसी क्या है—ये चाहते क्या हैं। इनकी कथनी और करनी में फर्क है। ये रहते यहां हैं परन्तु प्रेरणा दूसरे देशों से लेते हैं। इस देश को अनेक कुरबानियों के बाद

[आचार्य भगवान देव]

आजादी मिली है। लेकिन ये लोग खाते यहां का है और बात दूसरे देश की करते हैं। जनता इनको कभी भी वोट नहीं दे सकती।

आज दिल्ली का इतना विकास हुआ है। इतने पुल बन हैं, इतने स्टेडियम बने हैं। करोड़ों रूपया खर्च किया गया है। इन्होंने चुनाव में यह मुद्दा खड़ा किया परंतु य इस बात को भूल गय कि 1980-1981 और 1982 में दिल्ली का जो कार्याकल्प किया गया है उसमें पूरे देश से आय हुये 80 हजार मजदूरों को रोजीरोटी भी मिली है। पुलों का निर्माण होना से लोगों का समय की बचत हुई है। लोग अपने गंतव्य स्थान को सही समय पर पहुंच सकते हैं। पेट्रोल और डीजल की बचत हुई है जो ट्रैफिक जाम होना के कारण जलता रहता था। ट्रैफिक में सुधार आया है। अब ट्रैफिक जाम नहीं होता। वायु प्रदूषण भी कम हुआ है। स्टेडियमों पर जो खर्चा हुआ है उनसे आन वाले सालों में जो प्रदर्शन होंगे उनसे हमारा देश को विदेश मुद्रा प्राप्त होगी। इन बातों की कल्पना विरोधी पार्टी के लोग नहीं कर सकते।

मैं नौजवान नेता श्री राजीव गांधी को बधाई देता हूं। कोई जिम्मेदारी न होते हुए भी दिल्ली का कार्याकल्प करने में इनका काफी योगदान रहा है। जितना हो सकता था उन्होंने इसमें काम किया है। यहां से चुने गये श्री वाजपेयी जी भी किसी गली में किसी गरीब आदमी से उसका मुखदुख पूछने नहीं गये होंगे लेकिन अमेटी से चुने कर आये रजीव गांधी हर गली में मजदूरों और किसानों से मिलते रहे। उन्होंने दिल्ली के विकास के लिये काफी काम किया है इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। आज विरोधी

पार्टी के लोगों को परेशानी हो रही है क्योंकि दिल्ली में इनकी दूकानदारी बंद हो गई है। लोकप्रिय नेता को लोगों ने चुना है। श्री राजीव गांधी ने बरसात और कीचड़ में जाकर दिल्ली के विकास कार्य में योगदान दिया है। उन्होंने लोगों को ज्यादा राहत दिलाने की कोशिश की है। जितना उन्होंने किया है उतना श्री वाजपेयी जी ने अपने पूरे जीवन में भी नहीं किया होगा।

दिल्ली का सर्वांगीण विकास हमारी पार्टी कांग्रेस "आई" न श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने नेतृत्व में उनके बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम को अपनाकर किया है जिसको विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों खासतौर से रवीन्द्र वर्माजी न अमर आत्मा की संज्ञा दी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह निश्चित ही अमर आत्मा है। देश के हर व्यक्ति और हर वर्ग के आदमी को फायदा पहुंचाने वाली, उनके दुःखदः का दूर करन वाली सिर्फ हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी ही है। इसके अलावा और कोई पार्टी नहीं है। जनता ने अपने चुनाव में इस बात का फैसला कर दिया कि 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से ही इस देश के गरीब और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग का भला हो सकता है। कोई भी विरोधी पार्टी का व्यक्ति संसार का वाद-विवाद पड़कर के अपना सत्यानाश कर सकता है लेकिन 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का विरोध नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि विरोध करने के लिय कोई दम नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ आपने जो यह संशोधन बिल पेश किया है इसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और इसके लिय माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इतनी अप्रासंगिक बातें नहीं करना चाहता जैसी

कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने की है। ऐसा लग रहा था कि ये इस विधेयक पर नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव होता है, उस पर बोल रहे हैं। मैं थोड़े से शब्दों में अपनी बात व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा। स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एण्ड रिजन्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। सन् 1981 में सेन्सस हो गया था और अभी कुछ महीने पहले ही दिल्ली में किसी प्रकार चुनाव कराए गये। ऐसी आशा थी कि शायद चुनाव ही न कराये जायें। सारे दबावों को छोड़कर, सारी बातों को नजर-अन्दाज करके यहां पर केन्द्र सरकार का शासन चलता रहा। जब यह देखा कि आग नहीं चलेगा तो जल्दबाजी में तमाम काला धन खर्च कर दिया रिगिंग किया और चुनाव करवा दिये। ... (व्यवधान)

जहां भी चुनाव होते हैं वहां कुछ न कुछ संवैधानिक गड़बड़ी करने की कोशिश होती है। संवैधानिक या कानूनी जैसी भी हो, उदाहरण के लिये जैसे आसाम में हुआ। वहां के लिये संविधान में संशोधन हो सकता था लेकिन उसको करवाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई और उसके पहले ही चुनाव की घोषणा कर दी गई। इसलिये, जैसे भी अपने को लाभ हो सकता है वैसे करने की आदत पर सरकार चल रही है। जब 1981 में सेन्सस हो गया तो ऐसी कौन सी कठिनाई थी कि डी-लिमिटेशन का काम नहीं हो सकता था। हो सकता था लेकिन उसको करने की सरकार में प्रतिबद्धता नहीं थी। अगर ऐसा करते तो उससे हार सकते थे। सारा देश जानता है कि वे किस प्रकार जीते हैं और काला धन किस प्रकार पानी की तरह से बहाया गया है। एक चुनाव क्षेत्र की स्थिति यह रही कि जिस पोलिंग स्टेशन पर एक उम्मीदवार

ने अपना वोट दिया था वहां पर गणना के बाद में कहा कि मेरा वोट भी नहीं मिला है जबकि उसे उम्मीद थी कि वह भी जीतेगा। लेकिन रिगिंग हुआ और बोगस वोट पाए गये।

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये इतना बड़ा * * बोलते हैं।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इनसे यही उम्मीद की जाती है कि ये इस प्रकार बोलेंगे। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जब भी ये असंसदीय शब्द का प्रयोग करें उसको रिकार्ड में रहने दिया जाये ताकि भविष्य में लोगों को पता लग सके कि ये किस किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हैं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : इनका कहना है कि ये सत्यवादी हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि डीलिटेशन का काम जानबूझ कर नहीं किया गया और वोटर लिस्ट का रिवीजन भी ठीक ढंग से नहीं हुआ। बहुत से नये वोटर्स इस प्रक्रिया में छोड़ दिये गये जो इस सरकार के बनने में बाधक होते।

जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये सीट्स रिजर्व की जाती हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said some words. I will go through that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, he used the word**. But let it remain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot remain as you desire.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : तो मैं कह रहा था कि जो रिजर्वेशन आफ सीट्स का मामला है यह भी जो 1971 में

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

तय हुआ था वही आज भी कन्टिन्यू हो रहा है, जब कि 1981 में सेन्सस के आधार पर डीलिटेशन कर के उसमें भी परिवर्तन किया जा सकता था जिससे शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स के लोगों को और अधिक रिप्रजेंटेशन मिल सकता था। लेकिन वह करने का इरादा सरकार का नहीं है, केवल कहना भर ही है कि हम कमजोर वर्ग के लिये काम करते हैं। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि कमजोर वर्गों को फायदा देने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, केवल बात करने का इरादा है। इसलिये इस तरह की कोशिश नहीं की गई। इसलिये अध्यादेश जारी कर के दिल्ली में जो चुनाव हुआ था वह एक मुखौल उड़ाया गया है, और ऐसा अध्यादेश जारी ही नहीं करना चाहिये था। यह विधेयक उस अध्यादेश को कानूनी रूप देने के लिये लाया गया है, इसलिये मैं इस प्रकार के किसी भी कानून का जो जन विरोधी और जनहित के विपरीत है और सरकार के निहित स्वार्थ को फायदा पहुंचाने वाला है, ऐसे किसी भी कानून या विधेयक का मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, जीत और हार दोनों को सहन करना सीखना चाहिये। मैं तारीफ करूंगा माननीय वाजपेयी जी की जो बी० जे० पी० के सर्वसर्वा हैं उन्होंने त्याग-पत्र दिया। इसके बाद कहने की कम गुंजायश रहती है। अपने खुद सोचा था कि दक्षिण की जो हवा वह रही है वह शायद उत्तर में भी आ जायेगी और आपने आवाज की थी, किसी ने अपोज नहीं किया इस बात का। सब एक साथ मिल गये, अगर आफ "इंडिया टुडे" में फोटो देखें सारे के सारे लीडर्स एक जगह इकट्ठा हो गये और उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"The eyes of the world are watched what happens in Delhi; a wave has been created from the Krihsna and the Cauvery and Delhi has been given a hance to push this wave forward or push it back."

1.58 hrs.

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN in the chair)

इन सारे के सारों ने जो लहर चली, जहां से हमारे सभापति जी, आये हुए हैं कृष्णा और कावेरी से जो लहर आयी, इन सब ने सोचा कि हम जीत गये।

आचार्य भगवान देव : जमुना जी में डूब गये।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : यह तो मैं नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन इतना कहता हूँ कि हिम्मत के साथ इस बात को मान लें। जो आप कहना चाहते हैं, मैं आपको बताऊँ कि 25 इलेक्शन पेट्रीशनस पेश कर दी हैं। 36 लाख वोटर्स ने वोट दिया। जनता जनार्दन का निर्णय आपको मानना चाहिये जो लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने चुनाव करवाया। पहले यहां कई बार कहा गया कि दिल्ली में चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराते हैं। मैं तो गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जितनी भी लोकतांत्रिक इकाइयां हैं नगरपालिका, नगर निगम, उन सब का चुनाव नियमित रूप से होना चाहिये और प्रशासक मुकर्रर नहीं होना चाहिये। जो हमारे मूलभूत अधिकार हैं यह प्रशासन के हाथ में नहीं जाने चाहिये। पहले ही सरकार को मालूम हो जाना चाहिये हमारी सारी नगरपालिकायें, नगर निगम, सारी की सारी स्वायत्तशासी हों, और यह लोकतंत्र की इकाइयां ही जनतंत्र का आधार हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान में कई नगरपालिकाओं और नगरनिगमों में प्रशासक द्वारा शासन किया जाता है, यह काम ठीक नहीं है। कानून में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये कि प्रशासक के द्वारा शासन नहीं होना चाहिये।

जिस प्रकार पार्लियामेंट बनती है उसी प्रकार से नगर-निगम आदि संस्थाओं में रा-य होना चाहिये। नौकरशाही का राज्य होने लग जायेगा तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोग बढ़ें, यह हमारा अधिकार है। जिस ने जिस को चाहा चुन लिया। जब कांग्रेस की झोली में वोट लोगों ने डाल दिये, सारी बातें हो गईं तब आप छानबीन कर रहे हैं। आपके मन्होवा साहब ने यह कहा है कि हम छान-बीन कर रहे हैं कि हमारी हार के क्या कारण हैं? उन्होंने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : वह अलग बात है :

श्री मूल चन्द डांगा : यह अलग बात नहीं है। आप सारी बात जानते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम इसकी छानबीन कर रहे हैं।

उसमें लोकदल भी शामिल हो गया। एक मंच पर बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने भाषण दिये। जब आप पीछे रह गये हैं तो इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं। पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन एक्ट में सैक्शन 100 में एक कूल है कि आप पेट्रीशन करें। आप कर रहे हैं। यह बात खराब लगती है कि हारने के बाद यह कहना कि आपने यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया। 5 फरवरी को हिन्दुस्तान में और जगहों पर भी चुनाव हो रहे थे। सरकार ने सिर्फ दिल्ली की ही बात नहीं सोची थी।

दिल्ली में एशियाड गेम्स हुए। उधर की तरफ बैठने वालों ने बाद में उसका

विरोध किया। एशियाड गेम्स से हिन्दुस्तान का नाम संसार में बढ़ा है, यह दुनिया ने माना है। लोगों का मनोबल बढ़ा है, नौजवानों का होस्ला बढ़ा है, लेकिन आप लोगों ने विरोध किया। लोगों ने इसको एप्रेशियेट किया है कि ऊंचे दर्जे का काम दिल्ली में हुआ है। आप यह क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि इन कामों के कारण यहाँ कृष्णा और कावेरी को लहर का कोई असर नहीं हुआ।

दिल्ली जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि मिनी भारत है। इसका जोत यह बताती है कि सारी पार्टियाँ एक हाँ जायें तो भी कांग्रेस को छवि धूमिल नहीं होगी। कांग्रेस शासन करेगी, यह बात निश्चित हुई है। सब ने पूरी कोशिश की, पूरी बाजी लगाई, लेकिन उसके बा जो परिणाम निकले हैं, वह सबके सामने हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इलैक्शन कमोशन के सामने इन्होंने कोई पेट्रीशन की है कि यहाँ चुनाव हो रहे हैं, उसमें गड़बड़ा हुई है? इलैक्शन कमोशन के सामने क्या आपने किसी प्रकार की शिकायत की कि 1981 से चुनाव नहीं कराये हैं? क्या आप कोई ज्ञान लेकर वहाँ गये? आपने सोचा था कि जीत निश्चित है। पासवान जो अभी आ गये हैं, वह भी सोच रहे थे कि जीत हमारी निश्चित है। लेकिन दिल्ली में जो हमारी पार्टी को जीत हुई है, पासवान जी के मुँह पर हवाइयाँ उड़ने लगीं और अब तक वह नजर आ रहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह तो सहारा दे दिया।

श्री मूलचन्द डांगा : यह आपको जान लेना चाहिये कि सारे नेताओं ने एक मंच पर खड़े होकर, लोक-दल,

[श्री मूल चन्द डोंगा]

जनता पार्टी सब ने भाषण दिये, लेकिन सब पार्टियां साफ हो गई।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने तो जो कोशिश की, ओहो, उन्होंने पता नहीं जितने मालाएं मंगा रखीं यों वह सूख गई या क्या हुआ? सब हमारे गले में पड़ गई। इसके बाद यह कहता कि मत-पेटियां में गड़बड़ हो गई, ठीक नहीं। अर्मेंडमेंट 42 का गृह-मंत्रा ने बिल्कुल सटोक उत्तर दे दिया है।

अर्मेंडमेंट 42 के बाद जब हमने चुनाव करायें तो मैं एक बात चाहता हूं कि जितने शासन हैं, उनमें यह नगरनिगम अलग-अलग अयोरिटा नहीं होना चाहिये। एक ही संस्था होना चाहिए जो हमारी सुविधाओं को तत्पक्ष ध्यान दे। यह डूअल सिस्टम जो चल रहा है यह ठीक नहीं है।

जहां तक चुनावों का सवाल है, चुनाव तो हो गए, हारजोत भा हो गई और जोत के लिए हम गवर्नर नहीं करते हैं। जनता ने हमारे ऊपर अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया है, हम भी अपना काम पूरा तरह से करेंगे। इस कार्य में अगर विरोधां दलों ने अपना सहयोग नहीं दिया तो सारा दोष उन्हीं पर जायेगा। पासवान जी जरा इस बात को सुन लें कि अगर दिल्ली में कोई गड़बड़ हुई और अपने विकास कार्यों में अपना सहयोग नहीं दिया तो उसको सारा जिम्मेदारो उन्हीं पर होगा।

श्री चन्द्राल सिंह (अमरोहा) : समाप्ति सहोदय, जो अध्यादेश लाया गया उसका मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 1971 को जनगणना पर चुनाव तो करा दिए और 1981 को जनगणना

पर अब सोमांकन करने की बात हो रही है। लाखों नौजवान जो इन दस सालों में वोट के अधिकारो बन गए थे उनको उनके अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया गया। यह अन्याय जो हुआ, उसको बदला भी नहीं जा सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सोमांकन का एक तरीका होता है। उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनती है, आब्जेक्शन्स इन्वाइट किए जाते हैं, कांस्टीट्यूएन्सो बंदली जाते हैं, शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स, सभी बातों का असर उत्तर पड़ता है। अब क्या सरकार इस बात का उत्तर देगी कि जैसा दिल्ली में किया जा रहा है, उसी प्रकार से सारे देश के स्तर पर सोमांकन करायेंगे। इस लोकसभा को सवातीन साल कोअवधि बोट गई है। यदि सरकार को नोयत साफ है तो वह इस बात का उत्तर दे क्योंकि इसका काम दो साल पहले फैलाया जाता है, विभिन्न पार्टियों के लोग बैठते हैं, एम०एल०एज०एम०पीज और सभी पार्टीज की राय ली जाती है इसलिए क्या सरकार 1981 को जनगणना के आधार पर सारे देश के लिए तैयारी कर रही है?

तीसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली में बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि चूंकि यहां जो दोहरा प्रशासन है वह किसी तरह से ठीक नहीं है इसलिए दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए और यहां पर विधान सभा बनाई जाए। इस मांग को क्यों नहीं मान लिया जाता? आज मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल, दिल्ली नगर निगम और डा०डो०ए०में जिस प्रकार का पक्षपात और गड़बड़ चल रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि देश की धारा में बहने के लिए यहां पर विधान सभा का निर्माण किया जाए।

यहां के चुनाव में जो कांग्रेस की जीत हो गई उससे डरकर साहब ने समझ लिया कि कोई बहुत बड़ा काम कर लिया। आप दक्षिण से हार कर आए थे और यहां पर भी आप समझते थे कि हार जायेंगे और हम समझते थे कि जीत जायेंगे। लेकिन यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, चुनाव होते रहे हैं और आगे भी होंगे। लेकिन जो अध्यादेश लाया गया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Economic, social and other arguments were put forward by the opposition. The opposition is estopped in pleading any of the irregularities, as far as voters' list or the de-limitation is concerned because of their vigorous campaign and participation in election. I am here to plead for another aspect of this Bill. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the criteria for declaring a certain area as a Union Territory. I would like to get a specific answer on this issue. I emphasise that Bombay and Calcutta, both these two cities, should be declared as Union Territories. If we consider the ethnic composition, vast population, nature and other considerations, these two cities should also deserve to be declared as Union Territories.

श्री नारायण चौबे : *** तो

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I am convinced of that argument.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't say that.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Why is he afraid of that? Let the government come forward and say about it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What for?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may not say all that for a member. You may differ

from his views but why are you sending him there?

(Interruptions)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is also not a good one. You should at least desist from making such allegations again each other.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: This is a very old demand of the big powers of India and big powers of the world.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: No, no, I am not aware of it. Am I not entitled to air my views on this aspect? (Interruptions). How can you prevent me from raising that issue here?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I cannot prevent you, but simply I want to put it on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had your views on this also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I will confine myself to this aspect because legal and political answers were given from both sides. I would like to suggest that Bombay and Calcutta both, considering their nature, composition and importance, should be declared as Union Territories and have a proper administration there. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister will reply to all the three.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: You allow me to speak on the third item later on because there is a difference between the Corporation Act and the Delhi Administration Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will consider that.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Regarding Corporation, I can say there and then also. If you will permit me, then I am prepared to sit. My charge will not be lost on that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I thank all the hon. members who have participated in this discussion, more so my good friend Shri Shejwalkar who had moved a motion disapproving of this ordinance. Yesterday, I made it very clear that these are simple Bills which are going to replace Ordinances that were promulgated. These Bills are here for the approval of this House. Even in the Statements of Objects and Reasons, it is clearly stated about the intention of moving these two Bills in this House. I am really amuzed by certain comments made by some of the opposition members some opposition parties have developed a sort of fear psychosis, a tendency for fear; are obsessed with two things: if so, why so; if not, why not? If elections are going to be held, why are they going to be held; if elections are not going to be held; why are they not going to be held. This is the attitude that some of the opposition parties are adopting. I would like to make the position of the government very clear. The Government have been very consistent to hold elections, whether it is Delhi, or Assam or any other places and adhere to the objectives of the Constitution. There are some friends who did not want elections to be held in Assam, you know. We have been consistent, whether it is Assam or Delhi.

Secondly, hon. Members have raised certain points with regard to the voters' lists not being revised. I want to correct the misapprehension among the Members who have participated in this debate. This Bill seeks only to freeze the delimitation of the constituencies on the basis of the population ascertained in the 1971 Census. It has been done in consonance with the Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution that we have passed in this House, that up to 2000 AD the population as ascertained in the 1971 census will form the basis of delimitation of constituencies and further de-limitation deferred to that date. Anyway, we have said that the voters' lists will not be revised. And, for the information of the hon. Members, Shri Shejwalkar and other

hon. Members who have raised this point. I would like to point out one thing. They said that the new voters who have come of age or those who have settled in Delhi since 1971, will not be able to get themselves enrolled through the operation of these Bills. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that the voters' list is revised from time to time. Intensive revision of the voters list in Delhi took place in 1979 and thereafter summary revisions have been made in 1980, 1981 and 1983, taking the 1st January of each year as the reference date for the purposes of registration of voters. Therefore, the question of eligible voters being left out of the electoral rolls does not arise.

Shri Shastriji has raised the point about 1st January 1983, which I mentioned. Because of the persistent demand made in this House by hon. Members and also outside, that the elections to these two bodies are being indefinitely postponed and the Government was not prepared to hold elections for the fear that their Party may be defeated. We said that in deference to the wishes of these people elections should be held as immediately as possible. That is the reason why this list revision could not take place because of want of time. So, there was no intention on the part of the Government to deny the franchise to any eligible voter in Delhi. I would like to make it quite clear that we have taken all precautions to see that all the eligible voters are included in the voters' list and the revision has taken place.

In 1977, the total number of voters in Delhi was 27.41 lakhs. Through intensive revision in 1979 the number went up to 30.95 lakhs. As a result of summary revisions in 1980, 1981 and 1982 the voters' strength increased to 32.44 lakhs, 30.55 lakhs and 33.59 lakhs respectively.

So, as far as practicable, the administration has not denied the voting right to any eligible voter. That is the point which I would like to make very clear.

I will deal with the other points which the other hon. Members have raised,

about providing statehood or a Legislative Assembly to Delhi. Some Members have also questioned the wisdom of the Government in not providing statehood or Legislative Assembly to the Union Territory of Delhi.

I would like to say in this connection that others have even asked why there should be two bodies,—the Metropolitan Council and the Corporation. Perhaps, the hon. Members are not aware about the different functions and responsibilities of these two bodies. The Metropolitan Council is discharging more or less, the duties and responsibilities of an Assembly. I can read the functions of the Metropolitan Council:

“Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Metropolitan Council shall have the right to discuss, and make recommendations with respect to the following matters in so far as they relate to Delhi, namely:—

- (a) proposals for undertaking legislation with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution in so far as any such matter is applicable in relation to Union territories;
- (b) proposals for extension to Delhi of any enactment in force in a state relatable to any matter enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List;
- (c) proposals for legislation referred to it by the Administrator with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List;
- (d) the estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to Delhi to be credited to and to be made from the Consolidated Fund of India; and notwithstanding anything contained in the **Delhi Development, Act 1957**, the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Delhi Development Authority;

(e) matters of administration involving general policy and schemes of development in so far as they relate to matters enumerated in the State List or the Concurrent List;

(f) any other matter referred to it by the Administrator.”

These are the functions. Because of certain historical reasons the Metropolitan Council has been constituted to discharge the functions of the Assembly. But there are certain limitations also. The Municipal Corporation is a civic body. It discharges all those duties which any other corporation in any State discharges. So, the functions and responsibilities of these two bodies are different.

So far as the demand of statehood to Delhi is concerned, I have already replied to a question in this House that such a demand requires further study in all its implications. I can only say at this juncture that the Government is studying further in depth the matter in all its implications with regard to providing statehood or Assembly to Delhi.

Union territories have been constituted under certain historical reasons. My hon. friend from West Bengal got excited when Mr. Arakal had said that tomorrow Calcutta would be taken as union territory. I may assure my hon. friend that providing the status of Union territories to Bombay and Calcutta does not come into the picture at all. For certain reason he have provided the status of Union Territory to other territories like Goa, Daman and Diu and Chandigarh. There is also a historical background to continue these territories as Union Territories. The Government also takes into account the public opinion there.

Some Members have expressed their apprehension that there is some deterioration in the law and order situation and that the crime rate is increasing. The Government is taking all possible steps to control crime and law and order. It does not mean that we are satisfied with that. We also feel that we must make more

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

vigorous efforts to bring down the crime rate and maintain law and order.

About the regularisation of new colonies and providing amenities to those colonies, supply of ration card to the labour working in brick kilns, enquiry into the functioning of the DDA, all these matters do not come under my Ministry. But I assure the hon. Members that their feelings would be conveyed to the concerned Minister for proper action. We are also conscious of the fact. Vyas Ji has said, that there are ten thousand Scheduled Castes of Rajasthan in Delhi and I am making it once more clear that the Government's intention is that wherever these people are, these under-privileged and oppressed and suppressed, the slum dwellers, the jhuggi jhonpari dwellers, they will receive the first priority of Government of India. Every effort will be made, and we have also been pursuing with the various State Governments, to vigorously implement the 20-Point Economic Programme. The 20-Point Economic Programme is not a party programme, it has become a national programme. It has been accepted. In this connection, I may recall that the Prime Minister visited various States and held discussions with the State Governments to see whether this 20-Point Programme is properly implemented or not. We are conscious of the fact that these people who have been neglected for years, they must get their due share and their socio-economic development should be the first priority of the Government of India.

Sir, Delhi is a miniature India. Here people from all parts of the country live. It reflects the synthesis, the unity in diversity of India as a whole. Delhi Metropolitan Council elections have attracted the country's attention notwithstanding the fact that the Opposition parties have made several attempts to get elected in these elections. Sir, the defeat and victory are just like two sides of a coin and my friends BJP people's attitude before the elections and their attitude after the election are, is different. This is a political game that goes on but the fact remains

that the miniature India, that is Delhi, has affirmed its confidence in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and in the programmes of the Congress party, that we should not lose sight of. I would only say that we should not minimise, but underscore the importance of these elections though these may be Metropolitan Council elections. This is election that reflects the aspirations and sentiments of the people of India in an abbreviated form and they have affirmed their confidence in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. With these words I again say that these are only two Bills that are going to replace the Ordinance and I hope the hon. Members will give their support to these two Bills.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shejwalkar, your Resolution is only for Delhi Administration. So, you have to confine yourself to that only.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: I hope only one point regarding the other matter. Actually both the points are common. If you allow me at this moment, it will be all right or otherwise also I can take a chance.

I am very much thankful to you and to the hon. Minister and other hon. Members who have taken part. I brought two points yesterday, particularly regarding the reasons which have been given for time consumed, according to them, in delimitation and secondly the urgency of elections. These are the two points on the basis of which they say they have brought this Ordinance. I have said that the time required is only 40 or 45 days. The hon. Minister says no, it is not like that, it is six months or something beyond that. Even taking what he says, the Corporation as well as the Metropolitan Council were dissolved in the month of March, 1980, if I am correct. Right from that time upto the second January 1983, there were roughly little less than two years in between. Forget the NAM, forget the ASIAD in November, 1982. What was the Government doing right from 1981, the date of dissolution, to say October, 1982? They had a lot of time. I they actually

wanted, they could have done it. But they did not do it.

Why did they not bring the Bill in the last session, in November? After all, NAM not a new thing. They knew more than a year ago when the Conference is going to be held. It was not an accidental thing. So, why was the Ordinance brought in at all? This Bill, which they have brought now to replace the Ordinance, could have been brought in last session, explaining the position and taking Parliament into confidence. But you did not choose to adopt that course.

Coming to urgency, why did you wait till March at all? Why did you not hold the elections in the first two or three months of 1982? It could have been done. In fact, when everybody was demanding it, why was it not done?

Then, coming to population, in 1901 the population of Delhi was 2,36,000. This increased by 17 times by 1971. If you peruse the census report of 1981, the opening sentence says that Delhi city had the largest proportion of increase in population. In 1981 the population is 61,96,414. The increase is mostly in the labour class, a larger share of which comes from the Scheduled Castes. So, by avoiding this delimitation you have deprived correct representation to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes. In 1961 the percentages of Scheduled Castes in Delhi was 22.92 or 23. It rose to 32.45 in 1971. So, naturally it must have increased to at least 42 per cent in 1981. But this increase population of Scheduled Castes has been deprived of additional representation. That is why I say that you have deprived quite a few people of their right of representation, particularly people belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you mean to say, that the General seat should have gone to Reserved?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Yes. The Minister said that according to the Forty-second Amendment, the number of constituencies has increased. That is all right. When he was replying to the debate yesterday, I intervened to clarify

that my contention is not that you have not increased the number of constituencies, according to the increase in population, but you have not given more constituencies to the Scheduled Castes, according to the increase in their population. You have to give them more constituencies, according to the increase in their number, which you have not done. The Constitution provides that you have to provide seats in proportion to the population. So, you have deprived them of their constitutional right. I am not against the Constitution (Fortysecond) Amendment; I agree that you cannot indefinitely go on increasing the number. But this does not apply to the Delhi Corporation. You cannot put a limit to the corporation constituencies. If more areas are included in the Corporation, you have to give them more seats, because the Forty second Amendment does not come into the picture, so far as the Corporation is concerned. So, this argument does not apply in the present case. For the Corporation, you did not have re-distribution and have more seats.

Coming to the lists, you prepared them in 1980. But three years have passed since 1980. In three years there is a lot of percentage of voters who would have become major. Those who were eighty-two years old are by now twenty-one. They have the right to vote. Unfortunately, some persons must have died too in these three years. List remaining the same, some sort of bogus voting must have been there.

Why did you not get the list checked up and brought up-to-date? This could have been done within fifteen days or a month. The list could have been got published again. But this has not been done.

Shri Daga is not here. I must thank him for rightly pointing out that there is some sort of thinking of the Government. I opposed right from the very beginning their thinking. In the State Governments also there is disregard of the provisions. There should be provision that they should not be that kind of administration at all.

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

If for certain reasons it is necessary, the administration should be only for the purpose of having election of a fresh body. In no case it should exceed six months. Within six months they must start the proceedings for the next election. This should be applicable to Delhi too.

President has got power to take over and have Presidential rule. This has been done more than two dozen times.

It is said, if we do something, people ask why are you doing that and if we do not do, they say why do you not do that? It is said that we will do anything at any time, for any reason as is convenient to us. Therefore, please do not ask. That seems to be your policy. They do not have any regard to the conventions, to the norms. After all you are going to lay down certain norms for the future also.

The way in which the State Assemblies are dissolved is not correct. What Janata did in 1977 was also not good. But a precedent to dissolve Parliament was there in 1971. So many times Assemblies have been dissolved. Whenever it suits the party in power, they dissolve or make use of the provisions of the Constitution. In the same set of circumstances they go on extending life of the Assembly irrespective of the fact that they could not get confidence of the House. It is the history.

In Madhya Pradesh there was Mugeli Municipal Committee. It was superseded. A writ in the High Court was filed. The High Court set aside the decision of the Government. It was re-instated. After the decision of the High Court it was again dissolved. The Members of the Municipal Committee again went to the High Court. Again the decision was set aside. In this way three or four years were wasted. They could not have charge. They could not work. Is it fair? Is it what is needed? Is there any norm? Whenever you desire, at any time for no reason you may do all these things! This cannot go on. I do not find any proper justification so far as the first

point is concerned. You could not given any convincing reasons. After 1981, what were you doing? There was one complete year at your disposal and it could have been done.

Without going into other political things which my friends have stated, I must submit with a heavy heart that no respect is being given to the norms, to the decisions of this Hon'able House or the Directions given by the Speaker. Sir, the wrong practice is being followed. I urge upon you to see that this is not repeated. I am very much thankful to you because at least you conceded yesterday that this extraordinary measure should not be taken recourse to too often. I must thank you for your frank statement there. But even after making the statement, I am sorry you are supporting the action again which is not supportable. Of course, nothing can be done now because ordinance has already been issued and a Bill has been brought in. But at least give an assurance to this House that you will not interfere with the powers of the local bodies or the powers of the State Assemblies. Let the normal process of freedom of thought, freedom of elections and freedom of all these things be allowed to continue. Let the matter be settled accordingly without any inference from the side of the Central Government in this way.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I would like to make some points clear here. I have got the figures of the population of Delhi and that of Scheduled Castes. Perhaps, Shejwalkarji, your figures may not be fully correct.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Tell me. I will verify.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: The total population in 1971 was 40,65,698. In 1981, it is 62,20,406.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I stand corrected. I gave the figure of 61,96,414 which I have taken from a book obtained from the Library.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is in-charge of Census also.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I have referred to it from the Library, just now. Anyway, it does not make much difference.

SHRI VENKATASUBBIAH: The percentage of Scheduled Castes was 15.64 in 1971 and it is 18.03 in 1981. While determining the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes, though the population percentage of the Scheduled Castes was 15.64 on the basis of 1971 census, we have calculated it on the basis of 16.07 and the seats determined were 9 in number. If the population percentage of 1981 census has been taken into consideration, the number would have been increased by one more seat. But if we go back to 1971 census, the number of seats is a bit high. Though the percentage was 15.64 on the basis of 1971 census, we have worked it out at 16.07.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Let me understand. According to the 1981 census the seats which have been allotted are less by one. Do you admit?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: It is true that it has been less by one if we take 1981 census into account.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: After all, the number is not material.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I agree that the number is not material. But the intention of the Government, even before 1971 census, is to give as far as possible and practicable adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes. We do not intend to deprive their legitimate rights enjoyed by them under the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The BJP was asking for early elections.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Yes, it was asking for early elections.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: As a running commentary, I will not interrupt. After he finishes his speech, I will just make some points.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Whatever I have said in my earlier speech, though Shri Shejwalkar does not agree, I am sure that....

MR. CHAIRMAN: One more point raised was, you could have delayed the Corporation elections. This was applicable only to the Delhi Metropolitan Council.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: You know the Corporation elections were also overdue. The supersession would have ended by April and also the hon. Members on the floor of the House had been demanding that there should not be any more extension and that elections ought to be held. It applied both to the Council as well as to the Corporation. Keeping that in view, we thought that these two elections must be held.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: If the hon. Minister think sit proper, let him kindly give us an assurance. After all, this onus has to be accepted. Does he not want this sort of practice or indifference in regard to holding of elections to the Corporations or local bodies to go? For example, for the Gwalior Municipal Corporation, the elections have not taken place for 15 years. Whereever they are in power, they are extending the term of the Corporation as they like, like anything for years together, without any reason or for no reason. There are some places where the elections are not held for the last 20 years even. If he accepts this on principle, I will be very happy if he assures us that no intervention will be allowed, that they will not interfere in the affairs of the local bodies and that the elections are held when the time for elections is due.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: We do not interfere unnecessarily unless there are compelling reasons or a comparison to do that. About the Delhi Municipal Corporation, I said that with effect from 11th August, 1980, it had been superseded because in the opinion of the Central Government the Corporation had persistently made defaults in the performance

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

of its duties, had abused its powers and was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it. The period of supersession was extended from time to time and the last extension was due to expire on 10th April, 1983. Unless there are some compelling reasons, unless the Government feels that by taking action the interests of the people are to be protected, it is not done. Only under compelling reasons, it is done.

I can assure the hon. Member that the Central Government does not want in any way to interfere with the democratic functioning of any institution, whether it is local bodies or any other institution under the purview of the Government of India.

About the Gwalior Municipal Corporation and all that, he knows—he is a constitutional expert—that Gwalior Municipal Corporation comes under the Madhya Pradesh Government and they can take up the matter in the State Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri N. K. Shejwalkar to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproved of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1983."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the motion for consideration of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill. ..

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Item 19, the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain. Absent.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment to clause 3. The question is that:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.52 hrs.

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION) (SHRI KHURSHEED
ALAM KHAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Aircraft Act, 1934, as passed by Rajya
Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to amend Sections 5 and 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. Section 5 deals with the rule-making power of the Central Government and Section 14A deals with laying of the rules made under the principal Act before the Parliament.

As regards amendment to Section 5 of the principal Act, it is proposed to insert a new Clause (ab) in Section 2 of the said Section to enable the Government to make Rules relating to economic regulation of Civil Aviation and Air Transport Services including approval, disapproval or revision of tariffs applied by airlines, designation of officers who may exercise this power, the procedures to be

followed in approving, disapproving or revising the tariffs and appeals against the orders.

The new sub-Clause includes definition of the expression 'tariff'. In respect of international air transport, the International Air Transport Association which is a body of International Airlines operating scheduled air services, has a rate-fixing mechanism to establish rates for passengers and cargo transport. It also lays down terms and conditions of commission payable. This Authority is recognised by several Governments including the Government of India. The member airlines adopt fares, rates, rules and regulations by way of resolutions of the authority which are then submitted to the respective Governments for approval. The resolutions come into effect when the IATA receives approval from all Government concerns, approval or disapproval is given by the Governments as sovereign bodies. To ensure that member airlines which operate international air services, apply tariff adopted by IATA many Governments have enacted necessary legislation according to which such airlines obtain approval of the Aeronautical Authorities.

In 1972, the Central Government decided to enact legislation in pursuance of section 5 of the Aircraft Act, 1934, and made new rules, namely, Rules Nos. 135, 135A, 135B and 135C, for this purpose to be incorporated in the Aircraft Rules, 1937. These rules were amended in 1975 and in pursuance of these rules, the power to approve, disapprove or revise the tariffs was given to the Director-Gen-

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

eral of Civil Aviation. It may be pointed out here that the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, in its Twelfth Report has expressed the opinion that power to approve or disapprove the tariff is in the nature of substantive power which must flow from the parent Act itself. The Government, therefore decided that by the proposed Amendment, provision would be made for specific authority in this Act. The proposed amendment to section 5 of the Aircraft Act is, therefore, in pursuance of the said recommendation. Amendment to section 14A of the principal Act is to take the opportunity to bring the provision for laying the rules before Parliament in conformity with the latest formula.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aircraft Act, 1934, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Madhukar:

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोती-हारी) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें कुछ विशेष कहने की बात तो नहीं है फिर भी मैं कुछ बातों को और मंत्रों महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

हम लोगों को वायुसेवा द्वारा यात्रा करने का मौका मिलता है। हम लोगों को ग्राम आदमी की तरह माना जाता है। कुछ संसद सदस्यों को वायुसेवा के अधिकारियों से जान पहचान हो गई है उनको

तो चैक अप नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन हम लोगों के पूरे शरीर को टटोला जाता है। अभी हम मास्को गए थे। वहाँ पर भी हमारा इस तरह से चेकिंग नहीं की गई जिस तरह से यहाँ पर की जाती है। मैं चेकिंग के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ लेकिन जो संसद सदस्य 12 लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो उसके सारे शरीर को टटोलना कहां तक उचित है। आप यंत्रों का इस्तेमाल कीजिए। इस बारे में ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी प्रकार वायुयानों में अंग्रेजी का पेपर तो मिल जाता है लेकिन हिन्दी का कोई पेपर या मैगजिन वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं होता। इसी प्रकार जो कुछ लिखा जाता है वह भी अंग्रेजी में ही होता है। इस बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

भोजन और जलपान की व्यवस्था भी अच्छी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने इसके बारे में कई बार ध्यान आकर्षित किया है लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

पटना एयर पोर्ट को कई स्थानों से जोड़ा गया है लेकिन उत्तरी बिहार के स्थानों से नहीं जोड़ा है। रखसोल में एयरपोर्ट है लेकिन वह मंत्रियों के जाने के लिए है। ग्राम जनता के लिए नहीं है। रखसोल काठमांडू रोड पर है और नेपाल से संबंध जोड़ने के लिए कनेक्टिंग स्टेशन है। वहाँ के लिए सेवा नहीं है। खासकर उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को पश्चिम चंपारन के लोगों को इससे कठिनाई होती है। इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस बिल के जरिए कुछ आर्थिक बहलुओं को मजबूत करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं। मैं इसके विरोध में नहीं हूँ लेकिन इससे नौकरशाही को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है। उस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाएंगे यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा।

अभी हाल ही में माया मैगजीन में डॉ० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी का इंटरव्यू छपा है। मैं उसको विस्तार से चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि इसकी चर्चा करना एक खिलाफ बात होगी। लेकिन इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि ऐसी जो भी घटनाएँ होती हैं उनको कैसे दूर किया जाए। जिस प्रकार रेल गाड़ियाँ विलम्ब से चलती हैं उसी प्रकार हवाई जहाज भी विलम्ब ते उड़ते हैं इसलिए इसको भी ठीक करने की कोशिश कीजिए। मेरे सदर मुकाम मोतीहारी में जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर हैं, वायुयान सेवा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए वहाँ वायुयान सेवा की व्यवस्था कीजिए जिससे लोगों को राहत मिल सके।

एयर-होस्टेल बगैरह को ठहराने में फिजूल खर्च होता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे फिजूल खर्च न हो सके। मैं खर्च का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि उनकी जान काफ़ी जोखिम में रहती है लेकिन उनके ठहराने आदि में कन बर्च किया जाना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I support the hon. Minister in charge for bringing this Aircraft (Amendment) Bill which, I feel, is the necessity of the time. Earlier there was no provision for scrutinising the rules made by the bureaucrats. This rule, I feel, was framed by them without realising the different difficult circumstances of the country or of the airports or station like Leh and other places.

First of all, I would like to say about the provision in the rules for providing hotel accommodation in the case of stranded passengers for various reasons—sometimes because of bad weather or sometimes due to some technical reasons the flight may have cancelled and the passengers have to be put in the hotels. Usually the authorities clear the stranded passengers the very next day when there is a daily service but problem comes when a weekly service gets cancelled either because of bad weather or for some technical reason. Usually we have seen that the stranded passengers have to wait for weeks together, with the result that at best what Indian Airlines do is that they provide one day's hotel facility which includes boarding and lodging and the next day they throw them out of the hotel and you know most of the passengers cannot afford to stay in such five star hotels which the Indian Airlines usually provides for such passengers. So the people have to approach the local concerned authorities and the authorities concerned also cannot take any such decision unless they contact the headquarters in Delhi. Because of this, the passengers have to suffer a lot. I am referring to Leh's passengers. You have a weekly service from Chandigarh; you have a biweekly service from Srinagar. Because non availability of road transport facilities due to blockade of roads because of heavy snowfall, the passengers have no other alternative but to wait for a whole week to avail of the next flight. I had made certain suggestions. The Civil Aviation Department or I. A. used to provide one night's boarding and lodging in a 5 Star Hotel. I have suggested that they should be given cash instead of hotel accommodation because most of the passengers travelling on Leh—Chandigarh route are pilgrims coming from the various places in Ladakh and they cannot afford to stay in big hotels. It would be better if you give option for them to stay in hotel or give them cash, it may be left to their choice. With that the passengers can easily wait for a week; and this problem can be solved.

You provide snacks, tea lunch etc. in all the flights. When such flights are delayed but this is not provided on the

[Shri P. Namgyal]

Leh flight. Sometimes the flight is delayed due to bad weather or any other technical reasons. The facilities for lunch, tea, snacks etc. which you provide at the proper time, are not available at the Leh air terminal building. I request the Minister to look into this problem and do the needful.

A suggestion was made by me to find out a solution regarding these stranded passengers. If they are stranded due to cancellation of flight there should be a system by which you can provide the very substitute flight next day. If it is not possible let it be on the second day or third day. They should not be allowed to wait for a whole week.

Very recently such a situation had arisen and I approached the hon. Minister and he was kind enough to order for an immediate arrangement of an aircraft and this was done promptly, for which I am grateful to him.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

My next point is this: Leh air terminal building is located in a very very old Nissan hut, that was rented from the army. The condition of the hut is such that... it has no glass panes, no furniture and there is no sweeper even. There is no heating arrangement available in winter season, especially at the time of landing of Indian Airline plane from Chandigarh. The maximum temperature at that time is usually between minus 100 C. and minus 200 C. In such condition, it is really miserable to wait for the flight there without any heating arrangement. I have been requesting the Director General of Civil Aviation for the provision of some stove and heating arrangements for the comfort of the passengers as well as the staff working over there. But no heed was paid to this request.

Another point is that an Aerodrome Officer is there at the Airport. But he is never available for looking into the immediate problems of the passengers. In the last two years, we have rarely seen him at the Airport. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Sir, a new building is under construction there. The history behind that building is that estimate of this building was sanctioned some three years back at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and entrusted to the state P.W.D. for construction. But one of the notorious Engineer from the State P.W.D. came and revised the estimate to the tune of over Rs. 35 lakhs or so. It is not known how this could happen. One can understand if the estimate is revised upward from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs or even Rs. 25 lakhs, but revising the estimate upward beyond Rs. 30 lakhs calls for an immediate probe. Whatever the cost of building and other things are, I would like to point out here that the said building is still under construction. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to speed up the construction of the building because Leh is fast becoming one of the tourist resorts of our country and it will be very helpful for our tourist industry also.

Then, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for sanctioning one more flight between Srinagar and Leh with effect from the middle of coming April. Our request had been and is that we want another service from Chandigarh to Leh also. The reason for not being in a position to introduce this service is that on return journey it has to come almost empty. My suggestion for this is that if you contact the Army authorities to make some adjustments with their services—because they are also facing a lot of difficulties on the return journey and they have to wait for the Indian Air Force plane—this problem can be solved. You can also make some book adjustments in this regard. There should be no such problem. Sometimes we also face a lot of problems, particularly from this side for getting seats in the flights. Even now the weekly services are fully booked, well in advance, in about 3 to 4 weeks before. In view of this, I would request you to accede to the demand for starting another service between Leh and Chandigarh.

With these words, I support the measure brought forward before the House.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, वायुयान संशोधन विधेयक, 1983 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल के जरिए सैवयान-2 में प्रावधान दिया है कि किराए-भाड़े और अन्य प्रभार बढ़ाने का जो अधिकार अधिकारियों को दिया गया है, उसके संबंध में विवरण दिया है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्षों के अन्दर किराए-भाड़े और सभी प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं में बहुत भारी बढ़ोतरी की गई है। इस बढ़ोतरी को देखा जाए तो आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि इससे साधारण जनता को कभी भी लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। उनके लिए इसका लाभ उठाना बहुत मुश्किल है। इनके खिलाफ केन्द्रीय सरकार अपील भी सुनेंगी—ऐसा प्रावधान भी दिया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कभी किसी अपील के संबंध में किसी प्रकार का कोई दखल दिया है? मैं समझता हूँ कि किराए-भाड़े को दरें निर्धारित आपके अधिकारी करते हैं, इसमें किसी प्रकार का दखल केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से नहीं रहता है। यही वजह है कि किराए-भाड़े बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। यह व्यवस्था उन लोगों के लिए ठीक है, जिनको मुक्त का पैसा मिलता है, बड़ो-बड़ो कम्पनियों के डायरेक्टर्स या जो अधिकारी हैं या जो पब्लिक सर्विस के जो अधिकारी हैं—उनको पैसा खर्च करने में किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती है। जिनके पास काला पैसा है, उनको भी पैसा खर्च करने में किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती है। लेकिन जो जैन्यून लोग हैं, जो इसका उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, जिनके लिए आपने यह व्यवस्था की है उनको लाभ नहीं मिलता है। जिस

प्रकार से दिन-ब-दिन किराया बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, उससे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि मिडिल क्लास के लोग इसका कभी भी उपयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे। मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि जिस प्रकार से किराए बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उस पर आपको चूक लगाना चाहिए, तब जाकर यह व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से हो सकेगी।

आपने इसमें मितव्ययता के संबंध में भी लिखा है कि मितव्ययता का आपके अधिकारी ख्याल रखेंगे। मेरे ख्याल में मितव्ययता का कोई भी ख्याल नहीं रखता है। एयरक्राफ्ट में जितने खर्चे सरकारी अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों के बड़े हैं, मेरे ख्याल से किसी और में नहीं बढ़ें हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा पैस अग्र कहीं पर है तो इसी में मिलता है या एल० आई० सी० के लोगों को मिलता है। उस हालत में भी जिस प्रकार का कार्य या कर्तव्य का पालन उनको करना चाहिए, वे नहीं करते हैं। जो एमैनीटीज पैसेजर्स को दी जानी चाहिए, वह समय पर नहीं मिलती हैं। न अच्छा नाश्त मिलता है और न पेट भर कर भोजन मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ आप किराए बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इसका सारा फायदा आपके कर्मचारी और जो एयरलाइन्स में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको मिलता है। हमारे जो पैसेजर्स हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार का फायदा नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ पैसेजर्स के लिए एमैनीटीज बढ़नी चाहिए और निश्चित तरीके से उनको मिलनी चाहिए।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य, जो लेह से आते हैं, कह रहे थे, यदि आप एरोइम्स

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

की स्थिति को देखें, तो न वहां पर पीने का पानी है, न अच्छी तरह से बैठने की व्यवस्था है। वहां पर यूरिनल्स की भी सफाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो कर्मचारी वहां पर काम करने चाहिए, व शायद अधिकारी के घर पर जा कर काम करते हैं। जिस प्रकार से एरोड्रम्स पहले साफ-सुथरे रहते थे, अब उनमें अन्तर आ गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि व इस तरफ ध्यान दें। पैसेजर्स की एमनिटीज में भी बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए और निश्चित तरीके से उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं का पूरा ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए। जब आप उनसे जरूरत से ज्यादा पैसा लेते हैं, तो आप उनको फिर सुख-सुविधाएं उपलब्ध क्यों नहीं कराते हैं। इस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक निवेदन मेरा यह भी है कि जब आप बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कर्मचारियों को सहायित्व देते हैं, तो उसका लाभ क्या आपकी कम्पनी को मिलता है। आप देखिए, बर्डस की वजह से जो एक्सीडेंट होते हैं, जिससे हर साल करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान होता है—क्या आपका ध्यान इस ओर गया है? मेरे विचार में इतने एक्सीडेंट शायद दुनिया में और कहीं नहीं होते हैं। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, किसको इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाएगा? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि एरोड्रम्स को माकूल तरीके से रखने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था अपनाई जा रही है, जिससे जो आपको करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है, वह न हो?

तीसरी बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो पैसेजर्स बाहर से आते हैं, उनकी चैकिंग आपके अधिकारी बहुत अच्छी तरह से करते हैं। इधर-उधर हाथ डाल कर बहुत अच्छी तरह से करते हैं। मगर

आपके अधिकारी और कर्मचारी जो बाहर से सामान लाते हैं, स्मगलिंग का धंधा करते हैं उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्यों कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं? कई बार यह बात आई है कि आपके अधिकारी स्मगलिंग का माल लेते हुए पकड़े गए हैं। उन लोगों के खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उनको क्या सजायें दिलाई हैं? इस प्रकार गलत काम करने की बातें पेपर्स में आती हैं। जब आप पैसेजर्स के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करते हैं, तो जो अधिकारी या कर्मचारी माल लेते हुए पकड़े गए हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जाती है। इस बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं।

आचार्य भगवान देव : हाथी निकल जाते हैं और चूहे पकड़ जाते हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आचार्य भगवान देव जी ठीक कह रहे हैं कि हाथी निकल जाते हैं और चूहे पकड़े जाते हैं। इस पर आपको विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं आपसे एक यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो आपके महत्वपूर्ण एयरपोर्ट हैं, जो अच्छे-अच्छे ट्रिस्ट सेंटर हैं, जहां पर कि ज्यादा पैसेजर्स जाते हैं, वहां पर आपके एरोड्रम्स इस प्रकार के होने चाहिए कि बड़े-बड़े जहाज भी उतर सकें। अभी तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। अभी भी अहमदाबाद का एयरपोर्ट ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा हुआ है। वहां अव्यवस्थायें चल रही हैं। जो काम पिछले दो-तीन चार सालों से चल रहा है, वह पूरा नहीं होता है। उसको सुचारु रूप से करने के लिए आपने अभी तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं? मैं आपका ध्यान खास तौर से जयपुर के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूं। वहां पर

इस प्रकार का एरोड्रम होना चाहिए, अन्य प्रदेशों की राजधानियों में भी, जिससे वहाँ पर बोईंग आदि जहाज उतर सकें और पैसेंजर्स को ज्यादा फैवलिटीज उपलब्ध हो सकें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपनो करानी चाहिये।

आखिरी निवेदन मैं जयपुर के बारे में करना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ से सुबह एक प्लेन जाता था, मगर उनको अब बन्द कर दिया गया है, जिसकी वजह से हमारी तकलीफें बढ़ गई हैं। शाम को एक प्लेन जाता है, लेकिन एक प्लेन जो बन्द है जाता था वह जयपुर होकर जाता था, जिसको कि बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको पुनः शुरू किया जाए। हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदय बैठे हुए हैं, जो जोधपुर से आते हैं। इनको भी बहुत तकलाफ होती है। जोधपुर सप्ताह में पहले दो-तीन दिन में एक दफा जाता था, इसको भी कलियार करना चाहिए। ताकि वहाँ के पैसेंजर्स को कुछ न कुछ सुविधाएँ मिल सकें। हमारी आप से प्रार्थना है कि जो हमारी तकलीफें हैं, इनके ऊपर आप विशेष तौर से ध्यान देकर, इन तकलीफों को दूर करें।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन प्वाइंट्स के बारे में मैंने निवेदन किया है उन प्वाइंट्स के बारे में आप पूरी व्यवस्था करें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय, उन पर पूरा ध्यान देकर उनके बारे में पूरी व्यवस्था करेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विवेक का सन्त्यन करता हूँ।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for having brought forward this amendment. There are certain things which are confusing me for some time past. You are aware that since

the air travel was introduced in this country, we have been trying to cover as much area as possible. We are grateful to the Government and the Corporation for it. But it is seen that the aircrafts without break—even load factor, which is not proper, are still operating. I request the government that the aircrafts which do not suit us should be phased out and proper aircrafts should be purchased for Indian Airlines. As far as Vayudoot is concerned, we have seen that so far we have suffered a loss of a couple of lakhs. So far we have covered certain areas in North Eastern sector and Ludhiana to this side where we have to cover still further. But still in this area, we have suffer a lot.

I want to know what has happened to the committee that was appointed to go into the choice of proper aircrafts for short distance? Why no decision was taken so far? How is it that Vayudoot is still taking aircrafts from the Indian Airlines which are very costly to operate, aircraft for which we are still paying higher rate, aircrafts which consume very costly fuel? So, what I would suggest is that that committee should be persuaded and the government should do something to purchase proper aircrafts for these routes.

Air travel has become very costly these days. When I heard Mr. Namgyal I was a little confused. He said, "When a passenger is stranded, he is provided accommodation in five star hotels. I know that the crew is provided accommodation in three or five star hotels. It is all right. But why a poor country like ours should bear this cost? Can we not reduce some cost on these things so that the fare can be reduced? That is exactly what I want to bring to your notice.

Regarding food, there was a question raised by Mr. Narsimha Reddy the other day. He had asked, "Please let us know whether the food is purchased from a private contractor or we take it from some tourist Corporation hotel." They said, "It is purchased from some contractor." There was another question about it. What is the price paid for it? I am

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

hold that the price paid for vegetarian and non-vegetarian food is always more than Rs. 30.35 I do not know why such a fabulous price should be paid for it? If it is less, I shall be very happy. If you can in any way reduce it, I shall be happy. If not, for heavens sake, do not allow fare to be increased.

For fares, we are paying 12 1/2 per cent extra; it is burning us; it has become difficult for most of the people who want to reach, a particular place in time. I request the government to apply its mind to see that the overhead charges, wherever possible, are reduced. Proper aircrafts which can be operated at low cost should be introduced. It is a vast country. We need aircrafts; we need airlines and airlines should be extended to most of the areas; more areas should be opened for it.

I would request the Minister to look into it and do something. I again congratulate him for having brought forward this Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in this Bill the Aircrafts Act is sought to be amended so that certain powers, which were not in the original Act, will now be given to the authorities. That is the purpose of this Bill. Any such arrogation of further powers has to be examined only against the background of the policy which the Government is following. Without knowing what is the exact policy, it is difficult to say either way, whether it is a good thing or a bad thing. The Government has not announced that there is any coherent policy regarding the increase of air connection in India between metropolitan cities and the places, which are not ordinarily possible to reach by road transport or rail transport, within a short time. The Government has, in certain other aspects, announced certain policies. For example, regarding industries, they have been advocating certain policies for a long time—I do not know how far they have been implemented—that backward districts will be given a certain amount of

priority. It has been the policy of this Government as it had been the policy of any other Government before it, that there should be equal development of all areas of India so that places which have already been developed, will not get priority, but the places which are lagging behind will get the priority. That is supposed to be the industrial policy although in practice it is not so implemented. We have seen recently also that in the name of industrialising backward areas certain favoured constituencies have been chosen for massive investment. But in the case of aircraft travel, no such policy has been enunciated by the Government. While introducing the Vayudoot service, the Government has said that important district towns will now be connected with the metropolitan centres. But as far as I can see from the implementation of their so-called policy also that it has been done only in certain sectors of India and not in all the sectors. Particularly the eastern sector has been very much neglected. We have been asking for certain services to connect, for instance, Calcutta with Malda and certain other places, Bankura, Purulia etc. All these people are inaccessible. Although they are not very far, the transport system at present is very bad. In fact, certain industrial Centres also can be connected if a circular aviation route can be devised. But the Government has not paid any heed to that. This is a standing demand of the West Bengal Government. It is not to link West Bengal cities only but also to link with the industrial areas of Bihar and Orissa. But that has not been heeded. Somehow or other, whenever any decision is taken to extend or put in a new route, eastern India is forgotten. And Government having built a massive air-port in Calcutta—it was first airport to be built and completed—have practically forgotten about it. The Calcutta airport is now languishing and has become a white elephant, because there are very few services from Calcutta airport. The Government in their reply has said that there is not enough traffic. But then why are you going to develop backward areas? At what cost? The cost of developing the backward areas is much higher than hav-

ing an industry in the metropolitan centre, which has already developed. The Government is so doing because the national integration demands it. Even if the cost is high, even then the people must have the facilities of an air transport service. If nobody has it, I do not say that you introduce it to connect Calcutta to Bankura, Purulia or Malda. But if they are going to have it in certain other parts of India, then why not in this part? Therefore, what I am saying is that the Government has no policy. If they have got any policy, they are implementing it in a way which is discriminatory and it definitely discriminates against the eastern region.

To come to the working of the airways, all these powers, tariff regulation and all that, are there. They have been regulating tariff in some way or the other. This is not an absolutely new power. What have they done? The air fare is high. It has been revised a number of times in the last two years or so. For instance, fare from Delhi to Calcutta has gone up from Rs. 500/- which was the fare two years ago, to Rs. 900/-. But what has happened? The people reaching Calcutta from Delhi at, say, 11 O'clock at night find themselves stranded. There is no transport from the airport to the city. Why have you done this? The Government has blindly followed what is being done in the western countries where there is transport available to everyone. Every body has a car or everybody has some or the other transport or night bus services are available. We have got nothing and yet our Government blindly follows whatever has been done in Western countries. Cut out all connections between the airport and the city. People will look after themselves. Even paying thousand rupees to reach place, they may not be able to get to the centre of the city. They get stranded. When the fare structure you have revised again and again, why cannot you take this into calculation? You are saying that you have made so much profit, Indian Airlines has made profit, Air India has made profit. Even yesterday it was in the newspapers that Air India have made a profit of Rs. 50 crores. Very

good. But why cannot they take their passengers from airport to the city? This amenity should be available to them. Then you also must have had the experience that people reaching the airport, do not know when the aircraft will start, when it will take off. They are told that there is delay but how much nobody knows. First they are told half an-hour, then one hour, then two hours, three hours, four hours and no reason is given. Just they say there is operational difficulty. What operational difficulty? Maybe, the pilot has not turned up or air-hostesses have not turned up. If I may quote from my own experience, once I was going to Port Blair from Calcutta airport and the scheduled flight did not start. A special flight took off and I had to wait for three hours. In the meantime, on enquiry I found that the reason why the aircraft cannot take off is that the air-hostesses have not arrived and that was announced as an operational difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who, will serve the tea?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is not exactly the point. If people have paid so much, they are going by aircraft, they must be told that this is the reason. Moreover, why a standby cannot be kept? This is not an operational difficulty. This is management's failure not to have some stand-by people there, not that the machinery is refusing to start or there is some trouble in the aircraft. It is mercilessly, cruelly, wasting people's time which you cannot compensate. It is only because of that that there must be some clause which limits the compensation which the Government has to pay. Probably for delay there is no such compensatory clause, that is why the Government gets away. In other countries they would not have got away.

Another thing is the fare structure. You are making very high profits. Now at what break even you are making this profit. Are you making this, profit because you are flying to full capacity, or because you are extracting so much from the passengers flying in the routes? Are you making a profit by having a low fare

[Shri Amal Datta]

structure or by having a high fare structure? Making a profit when you have a monopoly is no indent of the efficiency of the organisation. I would have understood it, if there is competition. You do not have any competition. Even Air India runs without any competition, because it has a monopoly of Indians going abroad. Therefore, without competition when you are making a profit, you must be able to show that you are really carrying a number of passengers which is much over the break-even point having the lowest fare structure. That must be calculated. We should not talk about international standards because we do not pay anybody by international standards.

Then, no thought is given as to the time when people have to reach certain destinations. For instance, there is what is called the Golden Traingle—Calcutta-Bombay, Delhi-Madras. These are the cities which the people have to reach because they have some business there. Ordinarily, this travel would not be required, but because of too much of centralisation in our system, a large number of people, mostly officials or businessmen, have to go to the Centre, attend to some work and then come back. That is the reason why most the flights in these routes are full. Most of the travelling takes place by some Government officials or businessmen, who have to come to the centre of power and then go back, because everything has to be done at the Centre; even the change of a comma or a full stop has to be done by coming to Delhi. That is why the airlines have passengers in these routes. Otherwise, they would not have so much of passengers.

Even then, thought is not given to the time schedule, when it is convenient for the people to come and go back, with the result that they are forced to halt for the night in these places. You have not made any arrangements for that. On the one hand, the Government are saying that you cannot pay these people five-star hotel expenses and that, if you pay it you would not be able to deduct it from taxes; on the other hand, you are

having the flight timings in such a way that they have to stay overnight in a five-star hotel; there is no alternative.

These are the things which the Ministry must give thought to. They must have an appropriate policy, if they want air travel. Not that I am in favour of air travel in a country where we cannot afford it if you really go down to the basics. But, then, because of the peculiar structure of our country, because of the centralisation of power, we cannot at the moment get out of the air travel business. So, when we have to do it, at least some application of mind should be there to give proper care to passenger amenities so that people are not kept waiting, so that people reach their destination in proper time and they are not stranded in the way. All these things require sitting down and quietly thinking with the application of mind to these problems, and not just doing something because of political pressure or because of believing "I know what is best, so I do whatever is best". That should not be the attitude of the Government. With this qualification, I support the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate and made some very valuable suggestions. I assure them that the suggestions made by the hon. Members will be given due consideration and we will try to meet their requirements, as far as possible. I would, however, at the outset like to mention that it is our earnest desire and attempt to provide all the facilities and amenities for our passengers and there is no intention of creating any sort of difficulties whether it is road transport between city centre and the airport or it is in the matter of delay. Every effort is made to ensure that departures are in time. But sometimes, as I would explain later on, there are delays which are beyond our control. There are consequential delays. These are responsible for the inconvenience of which hon. Members have made a mention.

Shri Madhukar has mentioned that security check in respect of hon. Members

should be relaxed. There should be some relaxation in their check. I quite appreciate that. Our hon. Members should not be put to inconvenience in any way. In fact at one time I was thinking that we could give some more relaxation to the hon. Members when they are travelling and having their identity card. They could go freely through the check. But the difficulty arises that we will also have to take into consideration the case of the Members of the Legislative Assemblies and other legislators. Still, I have made a note of it and we would like to ensure that there is no difficulty or there is no undue restriction while the checking is taking place. For this reason also we have tried to mechanise the whole thing. We have hand held body checking instruments. People have not to check with their hands and touch the body all over. This is to ensure that people should not be put to inconvenience.

I come to language papers. There are instructions that language papers should be provided. I would once again see that all the language papers are provided. That is our policy and if there has been any lapse on this account, this will be rectified immediately.

Shri Namgyal has mentioned about Leh Airport. I would assure him that it is receiving our earnest attention. Delay has been on account of the P.W.D. of the State Department. Even now when they have given cost escalation estimate, we have accepted that. We are trying to ensure that this terminal building is ready for use before the end of this year. We will also ensure that necessary safety and other conveniences are provided as soon as this terminal building is ready.

I would not agree with the suggestion that the bureaucrats only formulate the fare structure. In the fare structure the basic thing is the cost of the fuel. The fuel cost is 45 per cent at the moment. As the hon. Members know, this cost has been increasing from time to time and accordingly it has been very necessary for us to increase the operating cost.

15.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is not in our case only. It is all over the world that the operating cost of the airline has been increasing because of the cost of fuel. We are also effected by the fuel cost. Whenever necessary we have to take into consideration this factor and increase the fare.

I would look into complaint about snacks and meal which are reported not being supplied in the Leh service. Certainly this should be done in this case also. Whatever has been mentioned by the hon. Member about the Aerodrome Officer, I will certainly look into it. Aerodrome Officer should always be available to meet the passengers and see that their difficulties are removed or their enquiries are answered.

Hon. Shri G. L. Vyas has said that D.G.C.A. and Air Line do not take into consideration the requirement of the common people. I have just mentioned that the requirement of the common people are always being taken into consideration. But then, there are constraints, certain difficulties and certain problems. The cost escalation and the fuel cost is responsible for the increase in fare. Normally, we have to do it because we are compelled to do it. There is no other way about this to meet the operating cost. Unless we do this, the Corporation will be running its services in loss; an no Corporation can afford to run the services for a long time in losses.

It is also a fact that the Indian Airlines have made a profit. But it must be kept in view that this profit has been made not only because of its monopoly as the monopoly was there earlier also, but because special attention is being paid to ensure that all wasteful expenditure is avoided. All such over-head and wasteful expenditure as can be cut short is also receiving the attention of the management and this will be a continuous process.

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

It has also been mentioned by the hon. Members that the bird-hit is a big nuisance. I agree with them that it is a big nuisance and we are quite worried about it. But surely this is a matter in which very little can be done by us except that we are trying all possible means to ensure that birds are not allowed within a radius of 5 to 7 kilometres of our airports. But the location of some of the airports is at such a place where the people are inhabiting and living. Sometimes, they throw about food or dead animals and these birds, particularly the vultures and other birds come and cause lot of hazards for the aircrafts. We are very conscious of the problem and we are taking all possible measures to ensure that it is at least minimised, if not totally eliminated.

I do not know what is the experience of the hon. Member about certain allegations that he has made against the staff of the Indian Airlines. I would certainly like to look into them if there are any specific charges and I would do be needful. But to make a sweeping charge against the staff, I do not think I will be able to look into that kind of charge because after all, they are also doing their duty under very hard circumstances and we have to be more considerate to them. In any case, wherever they fail to carry out duty or there is any specific charge, we will never spare them.

As far as the question of suitability is concerned, all the airports cannot be made suitable for all kinds of aircrafts. It depends on what type of aircraft is needed and what is the volume of traffic which can be catered to by special type of aircrafts. Regarding the question of Jaipur, we are already looking into the matter and the Jaipur air-field is being made suitable for the operation of Air Buses.

I would also like to mention about the food that we are supplying in our aircrafts. The impression that the food is lifted from the contractor alone is not very correct. At many places, public

sector undertakings are supplying this food and at places where there is no arrangement for the public sector to supply food, we have to take the food from other private sources. I may also inform the House that at most of the places there are two sources to supply the food. If there is any trouble with one source or the supply is not satisfactory, there is no difficulty in the procurement of food from the other source. I may also mention here that most of the domestic airlines in other countries do not supply the food as we are doing here. We have also increased the quantity of food from 445 grams to 500 grams. Instead of sweet dish, we have introduced ice-cream which has been appreciated very much.

About the Vayudoot, I must say that the concept of Vayudoot was as a result of the services to be provided in the north-eastern region. Actually, in the north-eastern region, we operated the service in the first instance. Today, the Vayudoot is serving 19 places. Out of 19 places, 2 are temporarily out of commission. 17 places have been connected with Vayudoot. I entirely agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Amal Datta that the aircraft is not suitable for the services. The committee which is looking into the selection of suitable aircraft is meeting and this committee is shortly going to decide the type of aircraft which will be needed for the purpose. I am sure, with that aircraft, it may be possible for us to ensure that most of these services are viable.

As regards the DGCA, he was already enjoying the power of approving and disapproving the fare structure. The only suggestion from the committee was that the power should flow from the main Act. Therefore, this amendment has been brought forward in order to meet that requirement.

With these words, I would like to assure all the hon. Members that the Air India and the Indian Airlines will continue to serve the passengers in the best possible manner and they will try to provide as many facilities as possible.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: What about the Calcutta flight? The timing is very bad.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The only problem is, with the limited aircraft that we have, it is very difficult to meet all the requirements in all the regions. But we always ensure that minimum inconvenience is caused to the hon. Members and our passengers while finalising the time-schedule.

With these words, I once again thank the hon. Members who have made valuable contribution to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aircraft Act, 1934, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Home Minister to make a statement.

16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ASSAM

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, the House would recall that I had made a detailed statement on Assam on the 14th March, 1983 following which there was a discussion and at the conclusion of which I had replied to the various points raised by the hon. Members during the discussion.

At that time 58 police stations had been declared as disturbed areas by the State Government under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act 1955 and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. Since then 16 more police stations have been declared as disturbed areas by the State Government.

Notwithstanding the sporadic incidents, which continue to occur how then, there have been definite signs of improvement in law and order situation. According to the State Government who had reported on the basis of information received so far between 14th and 17th March 1983 there have been cases of 2 murders, one case of attempt to murder, one case of assault on public servant, 5 cases of arson of houses and 2 cases of arson of bridges. Number of bomb explosions during this period have been four.

Amongst the 2 murder cases, one related to the nephew of the Chief Minister who was stabbed to death at Tinsukia while returning from college.

Subsequently on 18.3.83 AASU/AAGSP gave a call for 24 hours 'total non-cooperation' from 0500 hours on 21-3-1983 to coincide with the opening day of the newly constituted Assembly. A number of highly provocative and inflammatory speeches by leaders of both Organisations and lot of highly objectionable posterings have also been reported. There was an up-swing in the number of violent incidents particularly in bomb explosions, deaths due to clashes of communal nature and destruction of houses by arson resulting in 30 murders, 8 bomb explosions and arson of over 800 houses

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

during the period from 18th to 20th March, 1983.

A series of serious incidents took place in Darrang District. According to information received from State Government, on March 17 one person with his sister and three nephews were forced to board a country boat by 10/15 boys while they went to board a ferry at Panpur in Darrang District. In the mid-stream the boys reportedly killed one of the nephews of the person. While the person jumped into the river and escaped, the other three survivors are missing and are suspected to have been killed. As a sequel to the above incident, on March 19, some persons armed with deadly weapons attacked the passengers of Panpur-Silghat ferry at Panpur. Four persons were killed while several others were injured. Five passengers are reportedly missing. Efforts are being made to trace them out. Again as a sequel to attack on the passengers of Silghat-Panpur ferry on 20th March, 1983 a large mob attacked inhabitants of Laltapu village and set fire to about 800 houses. 16 dead bodies were recovered at the village. Police and Army reinforcements rushed to the affected area. One of the dead happened to be the District President of Tezpur AASU unit.

On March 18 and 19, there were 5 bomb explosions in different places of Gauhati city. This was clearly with the intention of intimidating the office goers and serving as a notice to hold the call for total non-cooperation for 21st March given by AASU/AAGSP. 9 persons were injured when a bomb exploded in the printing press at Bongaigaon in Gopalar District which is owned by a Congress(I) candidate at the last election. In the night of March 19 an explosion took place near Kuia railway bridge on Bongaigaon-Joighopa B.G. line causing damage to a small portion of a slipper. In the night of March 18/19, another bomb exploded on the railway track near Udalguri, immediately after Arunachal Express had passed over the track causing slight damage to the railways line. An explosion occurred

inside a cinema house at Tezpur in the night of March 18 during interval. An unexploded hand made bomb was found in another cinema house at Tezpur on March 19. Similarly a bomb exploded at the DFO's office in Diphu in the night of March 18/19. An unexploded bomb was found inside a letter-box at Diphu Post Office on March 19.

Meanwhile relief and rehabilitation operations in respect of persons uprooted as a result of recent disturbances are in full swing. According to the information available now, there are now 284206 inmates in 226 camps set up by the State Government. Over 25,000 persons have gone back to their villages. 137 police pickets have been established to protect people returning to their villages. Food and medicines are adequate and no shortages of any kind have been reported. State Government has also supplied articles of clothing, blankets, tarpaulin etc. for the camps. No epidemic has been reported. A few cases of diahorrea which were reported from some camps have also been brought under control. It has been decided to increase the scale of distribution of free seeds from 5 Kgs per bigha to 10 Kgs per bigha subject to a maximum of 20 Kgs per family as part of package for rehabilitation. The monthly allocation of Kerosene for the State has been increased from about 12,000 kilo litres to 1400 kilo litres. The Government have acceded to the request of the State Government to extend the validity of the allocation for rice, wheat and controlled sugar for January and February 1983 which they were not able to lift because of disturbances. Despite obstruction by way of bunds and janta curfew etc., ministers of the State Government have been active in visiting the relief camps to supervise the relief operations.

The Budget session of the newly constituted Assembly commenced at Gauhati on 21-3-83.

State Government have been devoting all their attention to restoration of peace and normalcy and to relief and rehabilitation of those affected by the recent disturbances. While generally the law and

order situation has been showing definite signs of improvement, the call for non-co-operation programme was bound to aggravate the situation. More so, when it was preceded by desperate attempts to intimidate public servants and generally public by resorting to a spate of bomb explosions. While the State Government is taking steps to control the situation and normalise conditions all sections of society in Assam should cooperate with Government to bring about normalcy and do nothing which will complicate the efforts in that direction. Central Government will continue to give full support and necessary assistance to the State Government in this onerous task of restoration of normalcy and rehabilitation of affected people.

16.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item.

Mr. Kamal Nath.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to move the motion. . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): How much time is allotted for this debate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Kamal Nath should be congratulated for successfully manipulating the situation to get his name included in the Delegation.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This motion we shall pass to start with, and then I will accept that amendment.

Sir, I rise to move the motion under item 24. I beg to move:

"This House notes with satisfaction and pride that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in New

Delhi has concluded its deliberations successfully. The New Delhi Summit has reinforced the unity and the international role of the non-aligned community.

This House requests the Government of India to convey its thanks and appreciation to the Heads of State and Government and leaders of various delegations who, through their presence and positive contribution, ensured the success of the Summit. It also places on record its appreciation of the work of the Indian delegation and the leadership provided by the Chairperson Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

India has been given the responsibility of chairing the Movement. This House believes that our country will be able to discharge this responsibility in the best traditions of anti-imperialism and self-reliance of our national movement.

This House welcomes the Declaration adopted by the Summit and the "New Delhi Message", which has called for an end to the production and stockpiling of nuclear arms as also for more purposive efforts to launch a North-South dialogue, to enlarge South-South co-operation and to usher in a New International Economic Order, and believes that these have strengthened the hands of all those who stand for independence, peace, disarmament and development."

While moving this Motion, I would like to say a few words.

When I came into the Lok Sabha over three years ago I had never contemplated that, during my first tenure, I would have an opportunity to move a motion and to rise to speak on a subject which instills in us so much pride, satisfaction and heart-warming sense of accomplishment which would, and I hope should, cut across all party lines. When we met on the 14th March after the adjournment of the House on the 5th March, we met as legislators of a nation whose stature had grown immeasurably. The whole world is gazing at us now, and I do not say this as a member of my Party or as a member of the Treasury Benches. I say: this as

[Shri Kamal Nath]

an Indian, as an Indian who is conscious and proud. Whatever be our differences, we are Indians first and members of political parties and politicians much later. As Indians we cannot but recognise the achievements and the enormous international prestige which our country has attained on the successful holding of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit. The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit to which I had the honour and privilege of being a members of the Indian Delegation is certain to leave its mark on contemporary history for the range and sweep of its membership. The participants were as diverse as humanity itself, pulling in under one umbrella the planet's all representative languages, religions, ethnic groups and ideologies. No other international event at least to my mind, in my life time and to my knowledge has ever attracted so many Heads of State nor were so many countries ever represented at a time in a summit level conference. And the point which needs to be specially noted is that it has taken place in the capital of a country which is developing and which is poor. There is no country like India in the entire non-aligned movement. There are richer countries, there are bigger countries but there is no country which commands as much world attention as India does for its non-alignment, its neutrality of action combined with its unquestionable moral authority. The direction of non-alignment given to our country by our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and thereafter followed by our esteemed Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is respected because it has chosen the path of independence from the super powers—not out of military considerations or military compulsions but on grounds of principle. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said in a debate on international situation in the Rajya Sabha in 1963—I quote:

"Non-alignment means that we do not join the military blocs. Non-alignment gives us the freedom of action and freedom of function as we think best which is a part of our independence."

To many countries of the world, India is a model of dignified existence and a symbol of rectitude in international relations not only because it is non-aligned but because it is non-entangled.

To-day we are living in a great moment of history—the struggle against apartheid and the struggle for freedom in Africa, the incessant struggles in Latin America, the quest for a homeland for the Palestinians in the Middle East, the suppression in Asia—and that is why the role of the non-aligned movement becomes even more vital. No nation is an island and no nation can function in isolation. In fact there is nothing in the world to-day—no situation, no problem, no struggle, not even a crisis—which can be looked at in isolation. In to-day's world we are all inter-dependent. Chaos and poverty can lead to the collapse of the existing political and social structures of the world which would lead to problems affecting mankind as a whole. Solutions to these problems thus are getting internationalised and it is in that perception we have to look at non-alignment. We have to-day to look at it from a global concept.

Understanding, commitment and solidarity between peoples and nations has to come about. But how does this happen? This can only happen when nations with common perceptions and intertwined interests get together and this very thing is the genesis of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement consists of countries which are away from power blocs. Which power blocs? Those power blocs which believe that they have the power not only to abolish poverty but also the power to abolish mankind. They believe that they have this power.

Economic stability and upliftment is the most essential ingredient of political stability and development.

It is strange but true that the existing system of international financial institutions was established at the end of the Second World War but since that time

many more nations have become independent, times have changed, the circumstances have changed, but these institutions exist with the same characters, with the same functions and with the same rules. The call in the Non-Aligned Movement Summit at New Delhi for North-South dialogue and South-South co-operation leading to a new international economic order, is one of the positive requirements of more than 2/3 of mankind. While all international financial agencies are today controlled by the western controlled. Non-naligned countries, there is not a single international financial agency in which any of the non-aligned countries have a major voice. It is the Non-aligned Movement which has to usher and steer, and to which a start has been made in the New Delhi Summit; the pursuit for a more broad based leadership to manage the international monetary system including its reform and reform involves improvement in the exchange rate, reserve system, balance of payment process, etc., on the international economic front it is amazing that US Dollars 650 billion are currently being invested in weapons every year and it is growing at such a rate that it would reach US Dollars 1.5 trillion by 1990. This would also mean an accumulated total of US Dollars 15 trillion spent on armaments in 20 years—a figure which would eat away over 60 per cent of the planet's developmental needs. This means that India will have to lead for the next 3 years the call for not only a new international economic order, not only a new political order, but also towards a new moral order. Our Prime Minister's address at the Summit bore ample evidence of her priorities.

It is sad but true that out of the 160 nations in the world today, 46 nations are engaged in major international disputes and another 52 in disputes of minor nature. But the flowering of NAM Summit at Delhi has definitely heralded a new era in international relations because at no time in the past did such a strong and powerful group ever emerge within the United Nations. With India and Mrs. Gandhi being in the Chair for

the next three years India in fact, takes charge of world conscience. This new international confidence reposed in India should—and rightly so—be a matter of national pride.

As I stand here, words of many Heads of States and Governments ring in my ears—words they said about the Indian people; words they said about our culture; words they said about our country's role for the last 100 years in opposing colonialism, apartheid, injustice and exploitation. Whether they be the Heads of State of Guyana or Grenada, Cuba or Cape Verde, PLO or SWAPO, Zambia or Yugoslavia, the words came in one breath from their hearts. Nations at the New Delhi Summit, though politically, economically and ideologically diverse, did not allow this diversity to stand in the way of the New Delhi Declaration, the Economic Resolution and the Political Resolution for which we must record our thanks and appreciation to all the participants of the Non-aligned world.

Here I am reminded of what one Head of State told me when an intricate issue was being discussed. He said that no diversity or controversy should come in the way of the New Delhi Summit and they are all determined to ensure its success. What he said was the conviction of the leaders of two-thirds of the world and this puts in a nut-shell the high esteem in which our country is held in the hearts and minds of two-thirds of the world.

The New Delhi Summit while reinforcing unity and the international role of the non-aligned community, to us Indians brought about another very conspicuous success and that was in the acclamation of Mrs. Gandhi, our Prime Minister, as a major leader of mankind and a world figure who could rise above localised contradictions and give a direction to humanity. Had it not been for the magic of our Prime Minister's personality, we would not have been able to draw such a vast number of Heads of State and Government and this proves beyond any doubt that the image of India is inextricably linked with the image of our Prime

[Shri Kamal Nath]

Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, both being complementary and subsisting on each other. It is also a confirmation of the fact that the world today is in need of personalities like Nehru, Tito and Mrs. Gandhi personalities who symbolise not only a moral force and a certain compassion for humanity but also a rare degree of stability with the consent of the people.

The assumption of the Movement's leadership by our Prime Minister at this critical juncture in world history when the fraternity of 101 nations are almost torn by two opposite pulls, had a salutary effect on the Movement. When she spoke of putting the Movement "back on its rails" it was clear to everyone that she was hinting turning a new chapter starting over from the peak of credibility to which the Movement had been led by the great triumvirate of peace—Nehru, Tito and Nasser. None of the three men are alive today; but their spirit was rejuvenated in the most unambiguous manner by another outstanding world leader of the generation. I remember what a Head of State told me during the Summit. Looking at Mrs. Gandhi from a distance, he said: "you know, three years later when we again meet for the Non-Aligned Summit, may be a good many among us will not be there. But this lady will still be there." Then he paused to add that she would remain at the centre-stage "not by force but because her people would keep her there." The sentiment expressed by the Head of State correctly explains why the world is receptive to Mrs. Gandhi's unique charm. The world today is feeming with unloved leaders, men who have come to power wading oceans of blood, or men who run the risk of being cast aside by their own people at suddenly as they had been chosen by them. As the head of State told me in a tired voice, "looking at Mrs. Gandhi, I gain a lot of strength for she has the people behind her."

Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not the President of a Political Party—she is as much the Prime Minister of the Treasury Benches as the Opposition Benches; be it in Parliament or be it in State Assemblies. The prestige our nation commands is inter-linked with the prestige the Prime Minister

commands and this reality cannot and should not be minimised. So let us, whichever side of this House we may be on, reiterate that our country will be able to discharge the responsibilities of chairing the Non-Aligned Movement in the best traditions of anti-imperism and self-reliance of our national movement. The New Delhi Summit by successfully concluding its deliberations and by the presence and positive contribution from the Heads of State and Government and leaders of various delegations under the chair-person of Shrimati Indira Gandhi has suddenly electrified world opinion-makers, legislators and people into a programme of action. It was indeed a sudden change of perspective, and only an event of the proportion of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit could have instilled such a sense of urgency. It was indeed a meeting of disparate values, disparate Social values and disparate economies. But the common ground was a shared anxiety for the future of mankind. It is fortunate and good that we in India have been able to share it.

With these words, I move the motion.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
(Badagara): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

after para 2, insert —

"This House also recalls and records its warm appreciation for the leadership provided by the outgoing Chairman, Fidel Castro, to the Non-Aligned Movement, and the outstanding contributions made for the success of the New Delhi Summit by the Leader of the Delegation of the P.L.O. Mr Yassar Arafat and President Nyerer among others" (1)

That in the motion, —

in para 3, —

for "self-reliance" substitute
"goals"(2)

That in the motion, —

in para 4,—

after "disarmament and" insert
"self-reliant" (3)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

in para 1, —

after "pride that" insert —

"despite the deliberate attempts of imperialists forces and their agents to create disunity"
(4)

That in the motion, —

in para 3, —

after "anti-imperialism"

insert "anti neo-colonialism and anti-apartheid" (6)

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

after para 4, insert —

"This House urges that the 'New Delhi Message' of world peace, protest against the threat of limited nuclear war by the imperialists, protest against the neo-colonialism, declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, recognition to the New Economic Order and world peace by all the powers be spread everywhere so that the 'New Delhi Message' may be a part of the consciousness of the 70-crores people of India and this public consciousness may start functioning as an active physical force to defeat the war-mongering forces and all the forces who are working for world peace may be united." (7)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

for paras 2 to 4, substitute —

"This House expresses satisfaction with the conduct of the Non-

Aligned Nations Conference which was held in New Delhi at short notice.

However, this House regrets that the sanction of the majority of nations attending the Conference could not be obtained to demand explicitly the withdrawal of Soviet Union's troops from Afghanistan and Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea.

By so failing, this House feels that the Non-Aligned Conference has suffered in credibility as a bloc of genuinely non-aligned nations." (8)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

(i) in para 2, —

Omit "It also places on record its appreciation of the work of the Indian delegation and the leadership provided by the Chair person Shrimati Indira Gandhi."

(ii) for para 3, substitute, —

"As the country that hosted the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, India true to her traditions will prefer to adopt an attitude of humility and instead of appropriating the credit of the Seventh Summit to herself will like to congratulate all the developing nations that participated in the non-aligned summit and demonstrated their will to build a new world order based on peace and freedom and equality of nations." (9)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

for para 2 to 4, substitute, —

"This House notes with satisfaction that the Seventh Conference

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

of the Heads of States or representatives of Non-Aligned countries was held in New Delhi, our Capital. This House places on record its appreciation of the efficiency and care which went into the arrangements for our distinguished guests and the holding of the Conference meetings and sessions. This House records its gratitude to the various visiting Delegations who by their presence lent significance and prestige to the meeting.

While India has been assigned the responsibility of chairing the movement, this House hopes that the movement will grow strictly in accordance with its original purposes and principles. To accomplish this will be the great responsibility of this country.

This House welcomes the Declaration adopted by the Summit and the "New Delhi Message", which has called for an end to the production and stockpiling of nuclear arms as also for more purposive efforts to launch a North-South dialogue, to enlarge South-South cooperation and to usher in a New International Economic Order." (10)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

for paras 1 to 3, substitute —

"This House notes that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi has concluded its deliberations without solving the burning problems of the Non-aligned World.

This House requests the Government of India to convey its thanks and appreciation to the Head of States and Governments and Leaders of various delegations, who through their presence and contributions ensured the amiable conclusion of the Conference." (11)

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN (Maharajanj): I beg to move:

That in the motion, —

for paras 1 to 3, substitute —

"This House expresses its grateful appreciation of the efforts of the Leaders of the Non-aligned Movement of the developing nations in making the deliberations a historic success, firmly upholding the inspiring traditions of anti-imperialism and anti neo-colonialism — a glorious tradition set by our leaders of the National Movement — Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Krishna Menon and others.

The outgoing Chairman, President Fidel Castro had given meaning and content to the Movement in supporting national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We trust and believe that Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Chairperson would act with courage and conviction to enhance the prestige of the Non-aligned Movement and uphold the traditions set by Nehru, Tito, Nasser, Castro and other Leaders of the Movement and give positive direction for making collective self-reliance a positive reality. Collective self-reliance without self-reliance internally would only become a populist exercise. (12)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours have been allotted for this Motion and there are about 20 speakers from both the sides who have given their names. I would like to know, how much time we can allot to each speaker.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have the right to reply also (interruptions).

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Ten minutes each.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Five minutes only to ruling party Members and fifteen minutes to each opposition Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will tentatively decide to give ten minutes to each speaker. Even then, the House will go upto 9.30 p.m.

Shri Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would request you not to strictly adhere to this time schedule, because it is an important matter. I shall try to be precise but I would request you not to interrupt me.

The 7th Non-Aligned Summit of the Heads of the States and the Governments is a very important event not only from our Indian standpoint, but from the standpoint of the Third World and also from the standpoint of humanity at large. Sir, this is important not only because of the fact that more than a hundred countries were represented but because of the fact that these countries are the countries which fought against Western imperialism and were ruthlessly exploited, and oppressed for four centuries by Western imperialism. And we find in this Summit, Sir, that the millions of people who were exploited, who were kept under political subjugation, their representatives are now coming to the forefront of world politics and are asserting their right to live with dignity, equality and asserting their right to be treated as equals with the developed countries. Sir, it is really heartening to note that the Conference has been able to maintain the unity of the Non-Aligned nations. This preservation of the unity of the Non-Aligned nations is very important, particularly so, when there is an open attempt by the Western imperialists, specially by the United States of America, to create disruption in the Movement itself. Sir, before the Havana Summit the United States of America actually unleashed ceaseless propaganda against the Summit and also instigated some of the Members to speak and rise against Cuba, Vietnam and other socialist countries. They were also expressing fear that because of the Chairmanship of Fidel Castro this Summit will be totally ideologically loaded. But the Sixth Summit maintained the unity, maintained the tradition of non-align-

ment and the United States of America was very much dismayed. And one paper — The US News and World Report — in its September 1979 issue described the Conference as a great defeat of the US, as it was not able to halt a shift towards radicalism in the Non-aligned movement. It has been the attempt of the United States of America right from the beginning to work against the unity of the non-aligned nations. John Foster Dulles described non-alignment as immoral and he said: if you are not with us, you are against us. And even in the United States Senate, some Members dubbed Pandit Nehru as a Communist because he was the champion of the Non-Alignment, because to the American eye anyone of the third world, who loves his own country and speaks for the people and the country is a Communist, because basically the peoples of the non-aligned countries fought against the Western domination and the Western rule. But, Sir, right from the 60s, the United States of America has changed its tactics. Now, they pay lipservice to non-alignment, but warn us that it is becoming radical meaning thereby that its pronouncements are anti-imperialists and anti-racists. The attempt of the imperialists and also unfortunately of some Members of the non-aligned Movement who were erstwhile Members of the military alliance under the United States of America — SEATO and the CENTO and some who are totally aligned with the foreign policy of the United States of America, through them they try to disrupt the movement and soften the edge of anti-imperialism and the movement itself. In this case also, in Delhi Summit, the enemy of non-alignment, particularly the United States of America is dismayed, because it hoped, it predicted through its media that there would be quarrel and there would be something which would disrupt the movement. But, ultimately, the movement, the Summit unanimously adopted a declaration and the right one, which condemns imperialism, racism and the inequitous and exploitative nature of the world's economic system. To achieve unity is not a mean thing, because in the movement itself we are represented from parliamentary democracies to military dic-

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

tatorships. There are differences of ideologies, differences of approach, it must be there because for the non-aligned countries, in formulating their foreign policies, there are certain local compulsions; naturally, in the formulation of their foreign policies and their implementation, there is bound to be a difference. But what is it that keeps the movement united? You will notice that it is the common fear of world war that keeps them united. All these countries desire world peace; most of them are against nuclear war nuclear holocaust, because basically what is needed by these countries is economic development; the basic problems these countries face are food, shelter, health and illiteracy. All these problems are to be solved and these can be solved only in an atmosphere of peace.

The second thing which unites these countries is their anti-imperialist tradition. All these countries fought against imperialist domination; and today also in the world you will find that either in El Salvador or Nicaragua or South Africa or Namibia, people are fighting against both political and economic domination of the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialism.

The third factor that keeps all these countries united in spite of differences of their approach and economic system is that these are the countries where poverty even today is due to exploitation by the developed Western imperialist countries. The process of de-colonisation started after the Second World War; and today, barring a very few countries, all these countries are politically free. But the economic system which goes back to Western imperialism, that economic system remains; and if this economic system remains, which is basically inequitable and exploitative, where the developed Western countries are plundering the resources of the third world, unless and until there is a new economic order, international order, which was agreed upon by the United Nations, which was discussed in the Colombo Summit, which

was also discussed in Havana Summit — it has been discussed in Delhi Summit also — unless and until there is a radical restructuring of the economic order, poverty, inequality, and the suffering of the people of the third world countries can never be removed. That is why all these countries agreed that there should be re-structuring of the economic order. What is the position now? In the speech of Fidel Castro, the staunchest fighter against American imperialism, you will find how the third world is exploited: how, in two days, they are exploiting the third world. First of all, by creating a war situation, war danger, they are compelling the third world countries to buy their weapons, for which the third world countries are compelled to divert their resources for defence purposes. They are compelling these countries to buy costly weapons from them. The second way of exploitation is the falling prices of the goods which we sell to the developed countries, because, even today, most of these countries are primary producers. Because of their monopoly over technology and defence production, they are trying to force us to buy weapons and other things from them at a price disadvantageous to us for things we are selling they pay less. For things we are buying from them, they charge more. Because of their monopoly power, they can plunder us. This is the situation. So, as a matter of fact, though there has been de-colonisation, the basic character of the colonial economy remains. This is the great problem. Castro has shown how they are plundering us. To illustrate this phenomenon of growing and unjust unequal exchange between developed and underdeveloping countries, including the incidence of oil prices, here are some examples.

"In 1960, 6.3 tons of oil could be purchased with the sale of a ton of sugar. In 1982 only 0.7 tons of oil could be bought with the same amount of sugar.

In 1960, 37.3 tons of fertilizers could be bought for a ton of coffee. In 1982 only 15.8 tons could be bought with the same amount of coffee.

In 1959, with the income from the sale of 6 tons of jute fibre, a 7-8 ton truck of jute could be purchased. By late 1982, 26 tons of jute fibre were needed to buy that same truck...."

It means what? We are working for them. They are plundering the third world countries in the same way though they are not politically ruling these countries. This is the main problem of the world economic system. The other way is this.

What is the external debt of the under-developed countries? It has crossed 600 billion dollars and by 1999 it will be roughly more than 1400 billion dollars. So, because of our debt service and all that, what has happened today? The western countries, imperialist countries have become usurious. They give us loan and they buy what we produce. They get what they want almost on the basis of the same colonial system of the economy. This is the great danger.

The second thing is this. What is the total yearly expenditure on war. You will be astonished to hear that every year the world is spending 650 billion dollars. Think about the amount humanity is spending to destroy itself. In the context of the growing tension, attempt to intensify the cold war, escalating war danger all over the world, creation of hot spots everywhere, nuclearisation of even the local war and an attempt to have the first striking capability by the United States. In world where this type of inequality is there, I must say, I must confess that the Non-Aligned Summit, in spite of differences, successfully concluded and pointed out the dangers and also the possibilities. It pointed out the danger that has been created by the militarisation of the Indian ocean, it has pointed out the danger of the racist regime of South Africa, it has pointed out how the Zionists with the help of United States of America have created conditions in Lebanon and attacked PLO and destroyed a non-aligned country like Lebanon. It has also pointed out what is

happening in Nicaragua and El Salvador where the United States of America is trying to drown in blood the legitimate and moral right of the people to be their masters. This Conference also pointed out the inequality but I must say that this type of Conference diplomacy is important but inadequate. The developing countries are demanding that at least one per cent of the GNP of the developed countries should be diverted for the developmental purposes of the under-developed countries. Even if this is diverted, that is not going to solve the problem. Also it will not be right to think that the imperialist countries will voluntarily divert the resources for the development of these countries because of the structure of their domestic economy. It is based on capitalism and that is why they cannot divert. They thrive on the exploitation of the under-developed countries. So, what is necessary is that this dialogue should be there between the North and the South, between the South and the South, and the unity of the South should be used to compel the developed countries to give us not aid, we do not require aid, but just price for what we sell. We do not require aid. They are using aid through financial institutions to weaken us. Only unitedly we should put pressure on them so that we get just price from these countries and also unitedly we fight against their protectionism. Sir, you know how the second world war started, what was the economic condition—in the thirties, there was depression in the whole capitalist economy and this led to the second world war. A similar condition we find today. The whole Western capitalist economy is in shambles. More and more unemployment and loss of production, more and more they are trying to engulf the whole world into war. We have to fight against it. But, I must also say, particularly to our Foreign Minister, in 1981 you omitted Diego Garcia because you said that in 1982 there would be a Conference in Colombo and if we mention Diego Garcia, United States may not participate. That was the excuse that was given. This time you have not mentioned Diego Garcia, directly dismantling of the American base there, and indirectly you have

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mentioned Chagos Archipelago and the right of the Mauritians over this. But, in your draft, Mr. Foreign Minister, you mentioned Diego Garcia but because of the pressure of some other countries, you omitted it. That is not right. That is not a correct approach. I would also say that there are some friends who try to revise non-alignment and anticipating some of their arguments and even Mr. Kamal Nath said that non-alignment is equi-distance. I would like to say is it your party policy? I do not think so. 'Non-aligned' is never equi-distance. Non-aligned is anti-imperialism, anti-racism, economic self-reliance and your sovereign right to take your own decisions. But it is never divorced from moral principles and it is not equi-distance. There is something like, they say, pure non-alignment. Why?

"Because, the world is divided into two camps for a power interpretation of world politics both camps are equally responsible; so, I keep myself neutral by not joining anything." But I would ask: do you think that the facts suggest, experiences show that you can say that the rivalry is between the two super powers and that all the problems are because of that? No, Sir. Historically, you will see that all the non-aligned countries fought against western imperialism and they got all moral and material help from the socialist countries. So, the socialist countries are helping the non-aligned countries in maintaining their political independence, in the liberation struggle, in their attempt, at economic self-reliance. You cannot just mechanically say that "there is rivalry between the two super powers, I have nothing to choose". It means you thereby equate the sinner and the country which is fighting against the sin. That should not be done.

In every declaration, the United States of America has been named. In Havana USA has been named; in Delhi USA has been named. Then, how can you say there is super power rivalry?

It is wrong. It is, first of all, a struggle between the two systems, the socialist and the capitalist. Secondly, it is a struggle between the newly-liberated countries and their old masters, the western imperialists. So, if this type of power theory is advocated, then the non-aligned movement will be deprived of its friends, the socialist countries, it will be minus the socialist countries, which is exactly what the United States wants. Let not the non-aligned countries be divorced from the support and friendship of the socialist countries. In that case, the non-aligned movement gets weakened; and once it is weakened, it will be easy for the United States of America to disrupt and destroy the movement and maintain its hold over the third world. That is why I say that for strengthening the cause of the non-aligned movement, we must be going with the socialist countries in their attempt to preserve world peace, in their fight against exploitation, in their attempt to help us.

Sir, this House will accept this Resolution. But I must say....(Interruptions) This was a great event in which all sides co-operated. The success is a collective, success. It is true, the Prime Minister also took part in it. There is no reason why....(Interruptions) As part of it, she has become the Chair-person. But that should not be utilized only to glorify one person. That should not be done. That will belittle the image of our country. It is a glory for all Indians, for all political parties, for all leaders. Just to glorify only one person will be wrong. It may serve your short-term political advantage, but it is not going to serve it....(Interruptions) After all, it is a fact that she is....(Interruptions) It is a fact that she has become the Chair-person. We are all glad that she has become the Chair-person. We are all glad. But then we should also say that Mr. Fidel Castro was the outgoing Chairman. You should also accept it....(Interruptions) Unfortunately, you normally go to Israel, but you do not go there. What happens? (Interruptions) Then I want to say that this is the success for all of us, this is an achievement for all of us. Let us share our success, our responsibility,

our obligations, equally by all of us so that the cause which we are serving, we can serve well.

PROF. K. K. TIWARI (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I deem it a privilege to speak on this motion. Through this House, I would like to congratulate the Heads of Government, Heads of State, delegates and members who participated in the recently concluded Non-alignment Summit. I hope my hon. friends will not grudge me the privilege of extending my felicitations and congratulations to the Prime Minister of India. She was elected the Chairperson of this Conference. On this occasion I would like to remind my friends that such events take place only once in a while in the annals of a country. This event we merited. We deserved it. Therefore, to use this occasion to air political differences is not good. This does not strengthen the ideas which are enshrined in the principles of non-alignment.

I would like to remind the Members if how this Conference took place in India; how the offer came. All of you are aware that this was not to be held in this Country. It was to be held in Baghdad. But because of the unsettled situation there, the unanimous opinion of all the non-aligned countries was to hold this Conference in India, and India led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

India has been the home of a long hallowed tradition of tolerance and co-existing with different opinions, different faiths and different life-styles. This country was chosen for this distinction. I think this will look miserly, niggardly on your part if you do not appreciate the achievements of your country. Preparations for such a Conference take three or four years even by the most developed countries in the world. Our country, a developing country and a backward country, took three months only to arrange this Conference. You should be proud of it that India earned plaudits from all the participants who came and participated in it. I am proud that India is the hallowed land from where such ideas have gone

abroad. This is the Indian civilisation to which Shrimati Indira Gandhi has made a reference in her speeches. She does not claim the credit for herself. In her opening speech she herself says,

"I take it that this is not for me personally but as a representative of a great tradition..."

She talks of the tradition of India. The tradition of this great land was the invocation of hoary ideas and to extend benediction for welfare of mankind as a whole.

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः;

सर्वे सन्तु निरामया

This was the benediction and philosophy of this land.

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

Our philosophy comes from Lord Buddha to Mahatma Gandhi and to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. We have a tradition of which we can be legitimately proud.

When we talk of non-alignment, we are reminded of the history which preceded our independence and independence movements all over the world. India was in the vanguard under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was the right choice because the carping critics and the prophets of doom were predicting that this Non-Aligned Summit will collapse and will die from the land where it had emerged, the land, the soil on which this Non-Aligned Movement was born. In its different aspects, if you see, Mr. Chakraborty was talking about equi-distance. I will take other issues one by one. Mr. Chakraborty, I want to tell you that Mrs. Gandhi has mentioned this and right from the time of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, we have always dispelled the doubt that our policy of Non-Aligned Movement has never been the policy of equi-distance. Our policy has been to maintain our independence of judgement. It is independence of judgement, free from any pre-occupations because we are in the real sense of this term Non-Aligned. That is, we are free to take decisions on the basis of the case, on the merit of the case. That is

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why we have always said that we are not equi-distant. We are not neutral but we are Non-Aligned. It is a positive concept. The whole framework of Non-Alignment is a positive concept and it denotes our dynamism, the dynamism of our faith to side with all those who are oppressed.

Sir, in India throughout our hundred years of struggle, if you recall the great events of the history of Indian independence, the Central theme of Indian struggle for independence has been to fight against exploitation, to fight against injustice whether it is at home or whether it is foreign yoke domination and exploitation by a colonial power. Therefore, Sir, the organising sensibility, I must say, of the Non-Aligned Movement has been one of taking sides with those who are deprived. Therefore, throughout the history of Non-Aligned Movement under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and Abdul Nasser of Egypt and Nkrumah and also Sukarno, everywhere we have fought against colonial powers and we have stood by people who for centuries have remained deprived, have remained dis-inherited, and whose motherlands whose resources, whose cultures were plundered and pillaged by the imperialist powers. Therefore, there is no point in grudging that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, since she has become chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, is trying to take political advantage as some friends just now mentioned. I say this is not in keeping with our political faith and the traditions of the country which we have cherished and the traditions which go into millinnion. I must say that it is not I alone who maintain it but the whole world now maintains that Mrs. Gandhi is the leader with exceptional qualities to lead a country of India's size. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody has his own opinion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you grudge yourself? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can express your own views as Mr. Chakra-

barty did. At least, there must be freedom of speech here. All right.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: Even Mr. Unnikrishnan who is a sort of leader of a political Party had the privilege to be led by Madam Gandhi.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Certainly.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: I think, he had the distinction of having been under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He had the privilege of being misled by her also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will not be able to compete with him.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: I will never do. I am made of a different stuff.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are a journalist; he is a Professor.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: About the holding of the Summit, I was referring to the preceding background all the world over. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You be serious. The Summit is being discussed in the Indian Parliament. Please take it seriously. It does not look nice to take it lightly. This is going to be put on record. Therefore, please take it seriously. Don't get diverted on small issues. It goes throughout the world. The discussion is taking place in the Parliament of the leader of the nation, the chairperson of the Non-Aligned Meet.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: After this remark, I am inclined to believe that my friends on the Opposition Benches will give the kind of seriousness to this issue which it warrants.

This Conference has been held at a time when confrontationist politics on the international place has taken a definite shape. We are living in a time of terror, the politics of terror, the politics of balance, when humanity is faced with annihilation through growing threat of nuclear

weapons all over the globe, when the imperialist powers and neo-colonialists all over the world are in search of new bases, when a new doctrine of deterrence is being hawked around, when the zero option is being used to bamboozle the people, when the cruist and pershing missiles are being introduced, when the concept of limited nuclear wars is being hawked around and when the economy of the whole world—I am not only talking of those countries which are developing or which are undeveloped is faced with the danger of total collapse.

The recession is rising. 15 per cent of the total labour force of the industrialised West is unemployed today. In the developing countries, this phenomenon, the inequitous exploitative economic system has spelt doom and disaster for the economies of the developing world.

The commodity prices of items that we export have gone down to the level of 1930s and our balance of payments position is precarious, to say the least. When the political scenario in the world is so gloomy, when terror is stalking the land, when the platinians are being butchered and massacred, when genocide is taking place in Lebanon, when you have the people and countries supporting that infamous butcher of Kampuchea, Pol Pot, the people who are talking of norms and international values, the people who are talking of democracy, the sacrosanct nature, the sanctity of a political system, should realise the threat of the regime of Pol pot in Kampuchea that destroyed half of the population of that country, that decimated half of the population of that country.

In Namibia, the international outlaws, as Madam Indira Gandhi described South Africa, with the support of imperialist power, their lackeys their stooges, their surrogates all over the world, are perpetrating their mines in Namibia. These issues are still there as vestiges of colonialism. In such a situation, in such a political scenario, the relevance of non-alignment becomes very great. It is a matter of epic importance. You were perhaps started when I say that such events take place once in the annals of a country. I said it for a specific reason that our role in international community is of a different

kind. Today we have the credit of having the leadership. We have the tradition of being impartial. We have a tradition of having won independence under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. We have the necessary economic strength, the vastness of the area and the population of the country. This is the common heritage of every Indian, whether you belong to Congress-I or to CPM or to Janata Party. Therefore, our perspectives which must guide us today in this unsettled world situation, call for a saner and radical reappraisal of our fixed attitudes sometimes verging on pathology.

Non-aligned movement has had a long history. At least since 191, it took the form of non-alignment. But even before that, you and Prof. N.G. Ranga will remember as old Congressmen whether sitting on this side or that....

MR. REPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof, N.G. Ranga is always saying "Hear, hear". Therefore, he is hearing you!

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: Even before independence, Pandit Nehru moved several resolutions in several Congress sessions. When we were not independent, Pandit Nehru said that unless all colonial powers or, all these colonialists withdraw from the countries of South Africa, Africa and Asia, India's freedom will remain incomplete.

He also said that Independence of India is an international theme or international problem.

So, India has had a perspective which is essentially international and we are fortunate in having leaders of the stature of Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi.

In 1947, before non-alignment as such was born, Pandit Nehru called a Conference of Asian countries which was called Asian Conference.

I would urge upon those people who are now leading the opposition to ponder over these issues objectively.

Whatever may be their views now—Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty was talk-

[Prof. K. K. Tiwari]

ing about diversities of ideology. I am going into that. That has been used firstly to disrupt it—our priorities are clear.

It goes to the credit of Madam Gandhi who said that we will concentrate, as a movement, on the issues which combine us, not on the issues which divide us for that will gladden the hearts of all those who have always tried, day in and day out, to disrupt us whether it was Dulles or his other progenies spread all over the Western world. They have always tried to destroy this movement.

Therefore, Madam Gandhi said that "only on those issues which unite us, bring us together, not the issues which divide us."

Therefore, the antagonists of non-alignment were disappointed when issues like Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Indian Ocean and Diego Garcia which were supposed to be explosive issues were discussed quietly in the Conference.

Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty has not perhaps done his home-work well. He was talking of Indian ocean.

All references to the Diego Garcia were, of course, deleted from the Indian Ocean draft. But a separate title was given to Diego Garcia as such. A specific declaration has been made that Diego Garcia's

17.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

nuclearisation, not only militarisation but nuclearisation, poses a definite threat to the integrity of Mauritius and other littoral States. That is a victory, a victory for India. I would not say 'victory' but an assertion of its moral authority, that the drafts on different issues could be adopted—its political Declaration, its economic Declaration and its Declaration regarding Afghanistan. See what happened about Afghanistan. A miracle was achieved under the leadership of Madam Gandhi. Pakistan and Afghanistan, the two parties involved in the Afghan imbroglio had

some understanding prior to the meeting and they thrashed out some sort of a solution. India in between acted as a mediator and Afghanistan did not create a scene or explosive situation which, it was expected by the Western media and a section of Indian mass media also, it would do.

A similar thing happened on Kampuchea. Prof. Chakraborty, if you remember, there was a Resolution in the UNO and on that Resolution 53 countries had voted in favour of Pol Pot regime or its Trojan Horse Prince Norodom Sihanouk and only 47 had voted in favour of Heng Samrin regime. But when they came here—the credit goes to Indian patience in their handling of such delicate and complex issues—do you know how many stood by Pol Pot and his friend Prince Norodom Sihanouk? Only 31. The rest of them either favoured Heng Samrin regime or favoured keeping the seat vacant. These are matters of great importance, great achievements. The issues were so contentious, and the cantankerous forces were out to utilise them to disrupt the unity of the movement. They were smoothened and ultimately unanimous decisions were taken on all important issues. Therefore, I maintain, it is a good augury, it is a good beginning.

Again credit goes to Mrs. Gandhi. You will remember what happened at Algiers. From Algiers to Havana and to New Delhi Mrs. Gandhi took the lead, although there were some Resolutions passed at Colombo also, about economic matters. She was the moving spirit behind the idea of new international Economic Order and global negotiations.

You were talking about trade, against protectionism in trade matters. These are matters which should strengthen our sinews, which will put muscle into the fighting arms of the their world countries to face the imperialist threat, to face the neo-colonialist threat, which is coming in different packages, very attractive and charming packages of commerce, assistance culture and all these things.

Therefore, I want to assert this. It is a national pride and all my friends, irrespective of political or party alignment, will, I hope, share this pride. It is an assertion of the tradition of the Indian nation going into millennia and its contemporary relevance: you alone, with your traditions and your culture and your spirit of dedication and sacrifice, can save the world from a definite holocaust. Therefore, we must all congratulate our country, our leader who has brought this glory to India and to the Indian people.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. B. D. Singh.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: About Diego Garcia, what I wanted to say was about the sovereignty of Mauritius.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On a point of order. This is a substantive motion and it should be clearly worded. This is what is understood from rule 173. But here a major controversy has been introduced. The Mover of the motion, the Member who moved the Motion, talked of equi-distance, and the seconder of the Motion denied that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Joint motion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: And they both belonged to the same Party. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify this issue either by the expert statement of the Minister or the Prime Minister.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: All right, you have clarified your position.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रस्ताव पर आज सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, प्रस्तावक महोदय के भाषण को सुनने के बाद मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

इस प्रस्ताव को नॉन-एलाइनमीट के फौरन बाद ही लाना चाहिए था। जिस प्रकार से यहां व्यक्ति की प्रशंसा की बात हो रही है, वह स्वयं नॉन-एलाइनड मूवमेंट की भावना के खिलाफ है। हमारे

उधर के साथियों की आस्था मूल्यों में उतनी नहीं जितनी कि व्यक्तिवाद में, या व्यक्ति की प्रशंसा में है। इसी पर आधारित होकर वे बात कर रहे हैं। लोगों में कुछ ऐसी आशंका उत्पन्न हो रही है कि क्या यह नॉन-एलाइनड मूवमेंट जिन आदर्शों, सिद्धान्तों या मूल्यों को लेकर चलाई गई थी उन मूल्यों का जाने-अनजाने तरीके से क्षरण हो रहा है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इसमें जो देश भाग ले रहे हैं, वे किसी न किसी तरह से या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुछ सुपर पावर्स से प्रभावित हैं। मेरी मान्यता है कि धर्म को राजनीति से अलग रखना चाहिए। राजनीति का लॉभ लेने के लिए धर्म का भी समावेश ऐसे आयोजनों में कर दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तिवारी जी, जाइए नहीं, यहीं बैठिए।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : इसमें जिन लोगों को इन्वाइट किया गया उसमें मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जब माननीय विदेश मंत्री इंटरवीन करें तो इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि किस आधार पर इस्लामिक कांग्रेस को आमन्त्रित किया गया और अन्य धार्मिक संगठनों को आबजूरवर के तौर पर क्यों नहीं आमन्त्रित किया गया।

जिस प्रकार अफ्रीकन नैशनल कांग्रेस, पान अफ्रीकन कांग्रेस आफ अजानिया तथा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी आफ प्यूरटो राइस को आमन्त्रित किया गया उसी आधार पर अफगानिस्तान के मुजाहिदीन्स और तिब्बत के फाइटर्स फॉर लिबरेशन को क्यों नहीं आबजूरवर के तौर पर आमन्त्रित किया गया, इसको स्पष्ट करें।

नॉन-एलाइनड मूवमेंट की टेक्निकलिटीज पर नहीं जाना चाहिए बल्कि उसकी जो भावना है, स्पष्ट है और जिस आदर्श या लक्ष्यों को लेकर के इस संगठन का आविर्भाव

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

हुआ है, उनकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई देश किसी सुपर पावर से फी आर्म्स लेता है या मिला-जुला सैनिक अभ्यास करता है तो वह भी नॉन-एलाइनड मूवमेंट में सम्मिलित है तो वह नॉन-एलाइनड मूवमेंट की भावना के विपरीत जाता है। यह देखना होगा कि जो देश इसकी सफलता चाहते हैं उनको इसकी भावना या स्पिरिट के अनुरूप चलना होगा।

मान्यवर, कुछ बातें जो यहां पर सातवें निर्गुट सम्मेलन में हुई उनसे कुछ बातें हमारे दिमाग में पैदा होती हैं। एक तो अभी हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय ने यह बात कही है कि विभिन्न भाषाओं के लोग यहां पर इकट्ठित हुए। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि विभिन्न भाषाओं के लोग यहां एकत्रित हुए लेकिन क्या हमारे राष्ट्र की भी कोई राष्ट्रभाषा है? और अगर हमारी कोई राष्ट्रभाषा है तो उसके साथ हमने इस सम्मेलन में क्या किया? एक भी शब्द हिन्दी का वहां पर प्रयोग नहीं किया गया। यहां तक कि उसके ट्रांसलेशन की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। और जब सब कुछ समाप्त हो गया तो उसके पश्चात् प्रधान मंत्री ने प्रैस कानफरेंस में इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त किया कि हिन्दी के ट्रांसलेशन की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गई? जब सारी बातों को उन्होंने घूम घूम कर देखा था तो प्रारम्भ में ही उनका ध्यान इस तरफ क्यों नहीं गया कि हिन्दी भाषा के ट्रांसलेशन की वहां पर व्यवस्था होती? लेकिन इसके साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया, और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा की इस प्रकार अवमानना हुई।

दूसरी बात यह कि विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष यहां आये, और ऐसा लोग महसूस करते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्र का भी कोई अध्यक्ष है। जब हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय को एरोड्रम पर विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के

अध्यक्षों को रिसीव करने के लिये जाना आवश्यक था, या दो, दो दिन वहां पर रहे, तो मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति महोदय को राष्ट्र के अध्यक्ष के नाते उद्घाटन पर जरूर उपस्थित रहना चाहिए था। ठीक है उसका सभापतित्व प्रधान मंत्री करतीं, लेकिन उद्घाटन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा होना चाहिए था। और राष्ट्रपति को वहां रहना चाहिए था।

इसके अतिरिक्त नान-एलाइन्मेंट को हम केवल यही नहीं समझते कि यह हमारे देश के विदेश नीति है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि यह एक हमारे राष्ट्र की भावना रही है, स्वधर्म रहा है और महात्मा बुद्ध के उपदेश से 'मध्यम अभयम' का सिद्धांत हम मानते रहे हैं। हमेशा हमने इन बातों पर विश्वास किया है और महात्मा गांधी का भी यही संदेश रहा है और आजादी की लड़ाई का यह सम्बन्ध रहा है। इसमें सारे देश की भावना निहित है। लेकिन तकलीफ तब होती है जब इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव के शासक पार्टी अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्य को पूरा करने की बात सोचती है और करती हैं इससे तकलीफ होती है। मैं समझता हूं इससे पूरे राष्ट्र की भावना को ठेस पहुंची है।

अभी कुछ साथियों ने इस बात पर जोर देने का प्रयास किया कि बहुत से लोगों ने नान-एलाइनड मूवमेंट को समाप्त करने के लिये या बाधा डालने के लिये प्रयास किया या करते रहे हैं, या हम इस बात पर बड़ा गर्व करते हैं कि बड़ी सफलतापूर्वक यह सम्मेलन पूरा हो गया मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार की आशंका व्यक्त करना अपने में आत्मबल की कमी दिखाना है। इस मूवमेंट के सम्मान के खिलाफ भी है। हममें इतना आत्मबल होना चाहिए कि इस मूवमेंट को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंचा सकता है और इसकी

तोड़ नहीं सकता है। इस भावना से हमें आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

जो नान-एलाइन्ड मूवमेंट का सम्मेलन हुआ, उसमें जिन समस्याओं को लेकर यहां पर विचार विनिमय हुआ यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात थी, अच्छी गैररिग हुई, करीब तीन चोथाई राष्ट्रों के अध्यक्ष यहां पर सम्मिलित हुए। लेकिन यही सारे राष्ट्र हमारे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भी उपस्थिति हैं।

इन समस्याओं के प्रति वहां पर इनकी आवाज क्यों नहीं जोर पकड़े पाती? इसके पीछे ऐसा लगता है कि जब यह राष्ट्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में होते हैं तो कोई न कोई सुपर पावर वहां डोमिनेंट करने लगती है। इसलिये प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उसकी छाया पड़ती रहती है। इसलिये हम अपनी बात में सफल नहीं हो पाते। ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सुपर-पावर की छाया कुछ देशों को प्रभावित तो नहीं कर रही है।

इसमें जो डिक्लेरेशन हुआ है, प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, उसमें एक तो अफगानिस्तान की बात है। बहुत ही औपचारिक ढंग से इसका केवल मेशन कर दिया गया। बहुत गहराई से विस्तार से इस पर कोई बात नहीं कही गई। जो रशियन फौजें अफगानिस्तान में हैं, क्या इस प्रकार से नहीं हो सकता था कि उनसे कोई बात करके अफगानिस्तान से या मुजाह्ददीन से उन रशियन फोर्स को हटाकर नान-इलाइनड फोर्स वहां पर लगाई जाती? इस प्रकार की कोई न कोई बात होनी चाहिए थी।

कम्पुचिया में विदेशी फौज पड़ी हुई हैं। उनको हटाने के लिये कोई बात मजबूती से प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा की जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन इस पर प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है।

मुख्य रूप से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात अन्तराष्ट्रीय आर्थिक व्यवस्था की आई है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, आर्थिक व्यवस्था के तीन स्तर हैं। एक तो अपने देश की आन्तरिक अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, दूसरे नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है और तीसरे विश्व की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की बात कर सकते हैं। जब तक हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था मजबूत नहीं होगी, तब तक नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की बात नहीं सोच सकते हैं। जितने भी नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज हैं; उनको कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि अपने देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था कैसे मजबूत हो, इस पर विचार करें। दूसरों को दोष देने से या दूसरों के कंधे पर उतरदायित्व डालने से हम आर्थिक व्यवस्था मजबूत नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

एक सामूहिक आत्मनिर्भरता की बात होनी चाहिए, एक दूसरे पर इंटर डिपेंडेंस की। जो बात कही जाती है कि दूसरों की हम निन्दा करें और अपनी मांग पूरी करावें, इसको छोड़कर इंटर डिपेंडेंस की बात होनी चाहिए।

कई उदाहरण हैं, कई साउथ के कंट्रीज ऐसे हैं, उनके द्वारा ही साउथ के देशों का एक्सप्लाइटेशन होता है। इस प्रकार से जो नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्रीज हैं, उन्हें आपस में बात चीत करके हल निकालना चाहिए क्योंकि यह समस्या पैदा होती है कि कोई देश एलाइन्ड क्यों होता है। उसकी अपनी अनेक समस्याएँ होती हैं, कहीं आन्तरिक समस्याएँ होती हैं कहीं आपस में कन्फ्लिक्ट पैदा होता है, लड़ाई होती है। इससे वह दूसरों पर आधारित हो जाता है। इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिये आपस में हल निकालना चाहिए। दूसरों की निन्दा करने से कुछ नहीं होगा।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion. Foreign policy is a concern of a few all over the world, but in India there are more who are concerned in the foreign policy. But this 7th Non-Aligned Conference has involved seventy crores of people of India and a new kind of unity has emerged after this conference, because every Indian has associated himself with this conference and is feeling proud of the fact that this conference was a great success.

Never in the history of world so many Heads of States got together to deliberate upon the problems facing humanity; never in the history so many people of the world, more than two-thirds of mankind, were concerned with the problems facing the whole world. Sir, it is because of the fact that the same warmongers, the colonialists, the imperialists, the Fascists, the Zioigists had created a situation in the world which compelled the people of the world to sit together and find out a solution. Sir, the arms race is going on. The deployment of Pershing missiles in Europe has shivered the people of Europe. Never in the history the people of Europe—in Berlin, in Paris, in Amsterdam, in London and even in America, came out in the streets in such a large number to protest against the war and to protest against what is going on in this world. Similarly the deployment of force in the Middle East has created problem for that region. In our own Indian Ocean, the strengthening of the nuclear base in Diego Garcia under a central command has threatened the people of the Indian Oceans, people both of the littoral countries as well as of the hinterland.

Sir, we are glad that the decisions made in this Conference were unanimous. Last year when the non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference met, the Indian draft was very much changed, but in this Conference, the Indian draft has been more or less accepted. As Indians, we are proud of this. It is a victory India and it is the finest ever victory of the Indian people that our draft was more or less accepted and the peoples of the non-aligned countries placed their confidence in India.

Sir, so far as the venue is concerned, as we know what no other place could be so unanimously accepted. * is a victory for us. But the unanimous decisions have emerged, a common consensus has emerged at a time when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was its Chairman and the result is that now we have a united force, it is a big moral force as she called it.

Sir, it was a strange thing that leaders of over one hundred countries came to India and discussed the problems facing humanity, especially in the circumstance when some people tried to make din and noise, apparently to defeat this Non-aligned movement. Sir, we are sorry to note that in spite of accepting the Simla Conference Agreement, President Zia should raised have a bilateral issue because, according to the convention of this Conference, no bilateral issue can be raised. But in spite of that, the NAM emerged as a whole piece and not as a divided house.

Sir, NAM does not have a military imperialism, yet we find that all the countries are joining and especially the new independent countries are joining this Conference. When we started, we were only 25, but now we are 101 strong. Why is it so? It is so because of its historical perspective, because of its historical base, because this movement has been taking the cause of those under colonialism. They are raising their voice. They may be poor, they may not be strong, but at least they came out with full force and created a public opinion in the world against colonialism, against imperialism and all those countries, who became free, are the Members of this Movement.

Now, the expectations of all the countries have grown all the more when India has taken up the Chair for the next three years, because India has been always playing its part vigorously. We have always been raising our voice whenever there has been a threat to any other country, whether it was the threat to the Suez, whether it was Vietnam or Kampuchea, India was the first to raise its voice. We recognised China; and at that time the whole world was saying that we were doing something wrong. And today the

whole world has recognised China. We have recognised Kampuchea. Now twenty-five countries have recognised it and the whole world will recognise it one day. And all those people who are speaking that India has done something wrong will be proved wrong because India's policy is a principalled foreign policy and we stand by that. Some people said that this Non-Aligned Conference was an orchestra. Well, of course, it was an orchestra. But who produced the harmonious melody. It was Shrimati Indira Gandhi who produced the harmonious melody. This is not a small job that 100 countries with diverse views, with different social systems should come together. It is to the credit and the greatness of Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she was brought them on the common policy and on the common platform.

Now that Conference is over. We must see the task ahead. Our work has not ended; it is a beginning and we all put together our resources. We must think together. The credit goes not only to us but to 101 countries who were unanimous in their decision; It also goes to other leaders of the non-aligned movement who played their important Part. There is no denying the fact about it. But their new task is that there should be a dialogue between South and South, the war between Iran and Iraq must be stopped; it should be top priority; a new economic order must be called for. In this regard, I say that a new leadership has emerged in the world—Fidel Castro in Latin America, Julius Nyerere in Africa and Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Asia; the combination of these three leaders will certainly take this movement forward in the same manner as Pandit Jawaharlal, Tito and Nasser took it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I want to make some correction. While speaking, I had said, equi-distance. What I meant was path of independence; and if my following two lines which I said afterwards more than amply clarify what I said. With your permission, I would like to make that correction. Instead of 'equi-distance', it should be 'independence'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we meet here to debate and discuss the achievements of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, let us, at the very outset, realise that non-alignment has never been the goal of a government, non-alignment has been the national consensus of this country; and we all stand totally committed to this concept of non-alignment. As far as the concept of non-alignment is concerned, I believe that it is really the embodiment of the values which we cherished during the freedom struggle under the dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Excuse me for referring to Mahatma Gandhi. These are the traditions.

AN HON. MEMBERS: Why do you say like this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Apparently, nowadays, another Gandhi is talked about. This Gandhiji is forgotten. (Interruptions) Because somebody referred to that; that is why I said about it. As far as this concept of 'non-aligned' is concerned, since I said that really it is the legacy of the national struggle led by Gandhiji, the very basis of our concept of non-alignment has always been anti-imperialism and anti-racialism, world peace and freedom of all the nations. I fully agree with Mr. Tewari who very specifically said about it. I am glad that the motion has clarified the point. Pandit Nehru repeatedly made it clear that let not the world misunderstand the concept of non-alignment as a concept of equi-distance from both the power blocs; he made it very clear that there is a distinction between non-alignment and neutralism. Non-alignment asserts the freedom to choose on merit amongst all the available options and neutralism means abdication from the path of choosing. This is the basic distinction. India has never accepted neutralism or neutrality; India has always stood for non-alignment, that is, judging every national and international issue on merit. Of course, there are certain international constraints. When we sit in the comity of nations, we have to adjust each other's view point; and when a consensus is to be formulated, sometimes we have to slightly move away

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from the position that one naturally holds. But this is the philosophy of the evolution of the concept of non-alignment to which the entire nation has been committed.

I would like to bring before the House a very interesting characteristic of all the non-alignment summits, right from the first summit held at Belgrade upto the seventh summit held at Delhi. One of the basic motivations has been that every non-aligned summit has always reflected and echoed the sentiment of the freedom of the people at that particular epoch of history.

When the first non-aligned summit was held at Belgrade, you may recall that that was the time when the nuclear tests were tried and, therefore, the keynote of the first Belgrade Conference was the problem of peace.

The second conference was held at Cairo. That was the time when a number of colonies were getting liberated and some of the other colonies were waiting for their finest hour of liberation. Therefore, quite naturally, the keynote of the second conference at Cairo was anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism.

The third non-aligned summit was held at Lusaka. That was the time when a number of African colonies were liberated from the stranglehold of racialists. Some more were trying to become more liberated. Therefore, at the Lusaka Conference the keynote was anti-racialism.

The next conference was held at Algiers. Historically you will find that the economic problems of the developing world were becoming extremely acute. Therefore, for the first time, at the Algiers summit of the non-aligned nations, the economic charter of the developing nations was formulated.

The next conference was held at Colombo. That was the time when the question of cultural identity and independence was very much in form. At the same time, the question of Indian Ocean

had become very hot. Therefore, that problem found its own echoes at the conference.

That is one aspect which I welcome. Some people are disturbed by the ideologically disparate elements coming into non-aligned world. I am happy about it for the simple reason that I want more and more countries to be detached from the two power blocs and brought into the non-aligned movement. Therefore, I was happy that even countries like Spain and Portugal, which had formerly associated themselves with NATO, had decided to come closer with the non-aligned and when they made an application at the Colombo Conference, it was accepted that they should be accepted as guests, if not observers. Similarly, another communist country, Rumania, whose naturally would have been Soviet Russia, decided that despite their association with the Warsaw Pact, they have an independent foreign policy, they respect the sovereignty of the nation and they do not want any Army to be used to destroy the sovereignty and freedom of any country. Therefore, Rumania also applied for participation in the non-aligned summit. I welcome that phenomenon also.

I think, the triumph of the non-aligned movement lies in the fact that beginning with 25 countries, today 101 countries have come under the umbrella of the non-aligned movement. I welcome that and I hope that this movement will strengthen further and more and more nations will detach themselves from both the power blocs and will come into the non-aligned movement.

Another aspect to which I would like to draw the reference is the next conference at Havana. It was the conference held under the shadows of suspicion that probably the non-aligned movement might lean over to one side. I was happy that again the non-aligned conference at Havana established that the non-aligned would continue to be non-aligned some people might have some allergy for the word 'genuine non-alignment'. But I was happy that genuine non-align was established at Havana.

Now, we come to the next conference held at Delhi. Here again, the same characteristic is displayed. Whatever are the currents and burning problems in the international world, I am happy to say that they have not been driven below the carpet. I am glad that a developing country showed the awareness of realism that non-alignment does not mean driving all the burning problems below the carpet, but discussing them in a spirit of comradeship and to try to find out a solution. The solution that is found out in the Delhi Message will not be to the liking of each and every country. Some countries tried to drive it below the carpet, but there were enough countries in the non-aligned movement to allow the issues to be discussed and debated freely and ultimately, on diverse issues like the Indian Ocean, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, on all these issues, some sort of a formulation was arrived at.

It might not be to the satisfaction of each country, it might not be to my satisfaction but it is to the satisfaction of those who support the non-aligned movement that some sort of a common formulation was found out on all these issues and that is really the substance of the Seventh Non-aligned Conference that was held at Delhi.

Another significant decision that has been taken is disarmament, world peace and also demand for ending up the production of nuclear weapons. I must clarify my position in this respect. I want all the nuclear weapons production to be stopped, but I do not make that demand because I am frightened that there is likely to be a nuclear war between the 'Soviet Bloc' and 'Anglo-American Bloc'. I am sure that formerly they wished to talk in terms of balance of power but now those super power talk in terms of blance of terror. Between Soviet Russia and America there is a balance of terror today and it is this balance of terror that is making every one of these two super powers convinced that if they try to use the nuclear weapons in a war against each other who wins and who loses is immaterial. Who is the victor and who is vanquished is immaterial. Who ever

is the victor and whoever is the vanquished in a nuclear holocaust between the Soviet bloc and the American bloc, both are going to be destroyed and, therefore, both are clever enough not to fight the nuclear war on their own land. They will never fight. So, I am not frightened that there will be a nuclear war between America and Soviet Russia. That will be on somebody else's territory and that is why the developing countries feel more concerned about the nuclear war. Soviet Union and America are not much concerned, but India is more concerned, developing countries are more concerned because it is on our land that these weapons are going to be used. It was on the land of Vietnam that America shamelessly used the bacterial war and the germs war but the bombs cannot destroy the will to freedom. That is not the lesson of history. And, Sir, remember the second world war which abruptly came to an end by dropping the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I tried to go through all the records available in the Archives but I did not find that even the allies of America at that time tried to persuade America not to drop the atom bombs. All of them felt that if the common enemy is to be eliminated, in that case the atom bomb will be all right. They will learn the lesson for future history at a later stage. But that is the lesson to be drawn for developing countries. Therefore, it is in the interest of the developing countries that they have rightly taken the decision that they want and of all the nuclear production, nuclear bomb production and we want total disarmament. We want world peace. That is the lesson that we have to derive from history and I am glad that particular lesson has already been derived. On the talk about the loosening of the power bloc in the world I am happy about it. There are certain constraints and this process has to be taken further. I am glad that the Non-aligned Conference has taken note of that. Some such conferences did not worry much about that the economic problems before the world, I am very happy that the debates and discussions in the Non-Aligned Conference in Delhi discussed in depth the problems of the economic development of the developing countries and

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they tried to find out what exploitation by the developing countries in the world represented. There was discussion on the international financial institutions like World Bank and IMF and no less a person than Mr. Jayawardane of Ceylon who is not supposed to be a socialist, who is far from being a Communist, even that man with a conservative outlook had to raise the voice on the comity of Nations in the 'Non-Aligned Conference' that some of the developed countries and their leaders are trying to impose on the developing countries certain conditionalities. That is humiliating to the developing world and that destroys the sovereignty in taking the economic decisions of the country. I had initiated in this House a discussion on IMF and my main ground was that it is these institutions that are trying to destroy our sovereignty in the economic matters and I am glad that even a man like Jayawardane, not known for his socialist or communist inclination, had to raise this issue in the forum of the non-aligned world and I am glad that this Conference has shown greater consciousness of the problems of economic development, problems of re-structuring the international economic institutions like the IMF and the World Bank and also changing the norms of giving loans to the developing countries. In the present conservative world, even a conservative report like the Brandt Report is not accepted by some of the countries, which dominated the IMF and the World Bank, not to talk of a radical orientation at all. This issue, which was focussed by this particular Conference, I welcome and, from that point of view, I feel that we must congratulate all the developing countries.

Deliberately, in the amendment that I have moved to this draft, I have made a certain suggestion; not that I do not want to refer to those who led the Conference, but I have to point out that we are the host country, and in this land of Mahatma Gandhi, humility should be the greatest virtue with every organisation. We should be very humble. When we are the host country for the Seventh Summit, I would like, not to congratulate our-

selves, not to congratulate our Prime Minister, not to congratulate our Government officers, but I would like to be humble enough to congratulate all the developing countries for the success of the Conference, for the tremendous success that was achieved in giving a policy thrust and direction. I know that everything that I have said is not liked by you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga): I said 'magnificent'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Thank you; we are not accustomed to getting such comments from you.

That is the motivation with which I have moved the amendment. We being the host country, I do not want to congratulate our Prime Minister, not even our country, but I would like to congratulate all the developing countries that have participated in the Conference and demonstrated their will to work for an international order, based on freedom, peace and equality of nations.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: All excepting India?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have included India. For your information, if you have studied economics, I may tell you that India is also a developing country. I have congratulated all the developing countries who have participated in the Conference, which includes India also, but I have done it in a manner in which the humbleness of Mahatma Gandhi in India will be reflected in our resolution. When there are Gandhis and Gandhis, I would like to be with Mahatma Gandhi, and that is why I have put forward this particular amendment with a particular perspective.

Half a minute, and I will conclude. I would have been extremely happy if this discussion were to have taken place under rule 193. Then the advantage would have been that there would not have been any amendments; there would have been good sentiment expressed there would have been a little dissent expressed—it does not

matter—but we would have gone without dividing the House on any amendment. That is why the CPM, the Janata Party, the BJP, the Lok Dal and the DSP insisted that we should have a discussion under rule 193. But greater counsel prevailed upon the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he decided to go ahead with the discussion under rule 184 so that there could be a resolution, there could be voting; and if there could be a resolution and there could be voting; there could be amendments also. That is why the amendments have come. The amendments have not come in order to denigrate the Conference, but to clarify the issue. It is only in that context, I hope, our amendments will be taken note of and with the amendments the Resolution will be passed unanimously.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The resolution talks of all heads of States and Governments. What is it new that you are saying?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is new that I have said? I was humble enough not to refer to our Government and our country, but to refer to all the developing countries.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, the first brick of the plinth on which non-alignment was finally constructed was laid by Jawaharlal Nehru on 7th September 1946, when he said:

"We shall make history of our choice. We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics; of groups aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale."

It was on this plinth that the edifice of non-alignment was built brick by brick, line upon line, over the last 30 years....

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the desire of the House that we should sit longer?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It was on this plinth that the edifice of non-Alignment was built brick upon brick and line upon line for the last 30 years. And for India, a founding-father of this Movement, the year 1983 will go down as a year of glorious achievements in both the world context and in the context of the Movement. An erudite daughter of an erudite father has assumed the Chairpersonship of the Movement. It was an idea conceived by him in his constructively fertile mind—a mind which did not look merely to the times that he lived in—but looked far beyond. On a clear fine morning in the Adriatic a speed-boat nosed its way through the water. In it were three men ostensibly on a pleasure trip. It was on that day that the idea of Non-Alignment was first spawned. The three occupants were Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Gamel Abdul Nasser and Joseph Broz Tito, and it is that idea which has today embraced 101 countries and culminated in the historic New Delhi Summit a gathering unparalleled in contemporary history. There should be no hesitation in offering Kudos to our Prime Minister for the initiative she took in accepting to hold this Conference at such short notice. Her success and the success of her team is a story of superb-organisation and deft diplomacy and she has done the country proud. The Non-Aligned movement has achieved a significance in the world affairs that the developed nations can ignore only at their own peril. It is truly a world of inter-dependence—the propensity to dominate has to crumble and give way to the propensity for partnership. In fact, for many of these 'North' countries, the Non-Aligned Summit was a very great disappointment. Unlike the Organisation of African Unity, the expected and anticipated explosions did not take place and the conference came to a close smoothly upholding the principle of consensus. This is the spirit that was emphatically underlined in the Summit, and this is the spirit that must prevail in the 80's if we are to stave off the threats, that the world faces, to its very existence.

The New Delhi Message, emphatically stated, re-stated and stated yet again by

[Shri Madhav Rao Scindia]

our Prime Minister stood out bold and clear—Peace, Disarmament and Development. Except for the notable exceptions of Namibia and Palestine, our developing world has passed from the phase of political liberations from the yoke of imperialism, to the phase of national reconstruction and progress a task in many ways more complex and more difficult. But to succeed in this task, it is imperative to vanquish the move to militarise our planet in a mad race for world supremacy. The Non-Aligned Summit has recorded a sharp protest against the anachronistic idea of imperialism which is the propellant to this negative megalomania. It is the one sure path to self-destruction.

The Summit has strikingly brought out the nuclear threat hanging like a storm cloud over our heads and over the heads of the entire human race. It has justifiably demanded the re-channeling of funds from arms to economic development. Is it fair that the developed world spends the same amount in one day on arms, that it would take to feed the entire world for one whole year? It has been rightly stressed that it is necessary to change the values prevailing in the developed world and provide for the establishment of a New International Economic Order and that such negotiations should be universal in character and should be within the United Nations system. The stress was on collective self-reliance giving teeth to the concept of South-South cooperation.

In addition, the early establishment of a food security system of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries was decided upon with a special international programme for food and financial assistance to relieve the chronically food deficit developing countries.

The success of the Summit can be measured in terms of actual follow-up action in the promotion of South-South economic cooperation. The three weapons used by the neo-colonialists were all attacked and decimated—arms, economic imperialism and food. It infused a

new sense of unity and togetherness and displayed a will to begin the solution of these problems within the movement itself and outlined the modalities to be followed for its implementation.

On the political front, the solidarity expressed for the right of the brave people of Palestine to have a homeland of their own was strong and categorical and on the suggestion of the PLO leader Yaser Arafat, a follow-up committee on West Asia was constituted consisting of India and seven other countries.

As far as Afghanistan and Kampuchea are concerned, how can anyone criticise the resolution adopted by the Conference which was fair and took a realistic view of the issue. Just as it is a fact that there are Soviet troops in Afghanistan, can it be denied that active insurgents are aided and armed on the Afghan-Pak border? Does this also not constitute an interference? Or is there a different dictionary to interpret the meaning of interference to suit different situations? I do not have to read the full text of the resolution adopted. Suffice to say that it stresses that a settlement should be reached on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and Non-Aligned status of Afghanistan, and strict observance of the principle of non-interference and non-intervention.

Similarly, on Kampuchea, the declaration stresses the need to de-escalate the tension through a comprehensive political solution which would provided for, "the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region including Kampuchea." Could any declaration be more fair and the very fact that it was acceptable to all proves this point.

Prof. Tewary has talked about Diego Garcia which was removed from the Indian Ocean Section. Though Diego Garcia was removed from the Indian Ocean Section, a special para on Diego

Garcia with a separate title to it refers to, "the establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia, endangering Mauritius and other States.

Strong resolutions supporting the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for their independence, and condemning the repressive politics of the South African Government have also been adopted.

There has been some criticism of the alleged Non-Aligned tilt towards the Soviet Union. The movement quite rightly judges each issue on merit. Is it the fault of the Non-Aligned that the U.S. manages to offend the vast majority of Non-Aligned on many more issues than does other Super Power? One has to only mention South Africa, Israel and Namibia and it becomes clear how absurd is the demand that the Non-Aligned movement must maintain equidistance from both Super Powers at all times whatever their specific actions may be. If on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the movement has spoken less sharply, it is because of the qualitative difference between these issues and, say Israeli aggression and arrogance, or the diabolical and inhuman policies of the South African regime.

The importance of Non-alignment lies in providing a forum for the creation of a moral force which would exert pressure on developed countries to desist from Imperialism—both economic and territorial. Its loose-knit nature is not its weakness but its very strength. From its very diversity flows its unity on moral principles that must form the cocoon for the emergence of a stable and peaceful world order based on the high principles of equity and non-violence.

The world today is at the cross-roads. We are poised on the brink of disaster, and yet if statesman-like decisions are taken, it can still become the springboard for human regeneration. Both economically and in terms of values. The Non-aligned movement has a major role to play being the largest movement in the world.

At this juncture, who better to lead movement than our Prime Minister, as the leader of a country which from the time of the Vedas and the Buddha to that of Mahatma Gandhi has been traditionally acclaimed throughout the world for its philosophy of non-violence and universal brotherhood; and, as a leader who epitomises what the developing world stands for; as the living embodiment of the thoughts and aspirations of her great father Jawaharlal Nehru.

There are issues that Opposition parties can legitimately judge along strictly party lines. But history does offer moments when we should rise as one, in offering salutations to an effort which aims at improving, not merely a part, not even a country, but one which aims at improving the environment of our entire planet in a comprehensive manner. Such a moment is now before us. Let us break out of the narrow constricting walls of party pride and prejudice and enter into the glorious sunshine of universal brotherhood.

Let us all unanimously adopt the resolution and salute the statesmanship of our Prime Minister and the world leaders who made for the success of the Non-aligned Summit.

Let New Delhi be a water-shed. Let it mark in history the commencement of a new era of partnership, not domination, of vision, not division; of consensus, not compulsion; an era of new values and brotherhood in the comity of nations which comprise humanity.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Sir, I should be pardoned for detracting, to some extent from the spirit of euphoria which appears to have overtaken the formal movers of the resolution before the House and those who are obviously in support of it. It may be that what I am saying is based upon incomplete knowledge of some of the things that went unnoticed by us during this Conference.

(Interruptions)

I happened to be one of the Members of the Consultative Committee on Foreign Affairs. Before this Summit, we were treat-

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ed to a circular letter which gave us some details about this coming Summit. It told us of the wonderful arrangements that had been made for our foreign guests, their transport arrangements, their lodging arrangements, the entertainments, the cultural shows and so on and so forth. But nothing of substance was really indicated. After the Conference, we expected that before you run headlong into this demand from this House of a Resolution of encomiums and praise, we should have been called, we should have been told and some of our answers and some of our doubts should have at least been clarified. It is a democracy and my friends on the other side mistake the spirit of democracy, if they think that everybody in this House will immediately agree with them, whatever they want, or whatever they want to do. And they also seem to be proceeding on the assumption that they are perfect and that they can never be vulnerable to any criticism in whatever they have accomplished. So, Sir, if I make any mistake about my data, the fault is of the Foreign Minister and not mine. But, nevertheless, with this handicap I have tried to educate myself as far as possible from secondary sources of information, including the newspapers, and I am compelled to move amendments which result in almost a substitute motion of mine before this House. The spirit of what I wish to say is that I am quite happy that this Conference took place in the Capital of India, but it is a fact which must be put in proper perspective. We all tried to stop the Iran-Iraq war. If those efforts had succeeded and the war had stopped in time, Baghdad would have been the venue of this Conference. That Baghdad was not the venue of this Conference and New Delhi was the product of fortuitous circumstances that the war has stopped in spite of the efforts of this so-called movement....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Why 'so-called'?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You will hear about that too.

That the Prime Minister of India has now taken over the leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement is also a fact which

must be put in proper perspective. If the Conference had been held in Baghdad, our friend President Saddam Hussain would have taken over according to the conventions of this movement, and I am not quite sure then that my friends would have brought forth any such Resolution before this House.

I am quite happy that this House wishes to record its appreciation of the efficiency and care which have gone into the arrangements for our distinguished guests and for holding of the Conference, meetings and sessions. I am also at one in joining the expression of gratitude to the various visiting Delegations, not all but those who, by their presence, lent significance and prestige to the meeting.

My friend, Mr. Kamal Nath, stated that after this Conference the reputation of this country had risen to a level which was unimaginable, and he used an expression that it had 'skyrocketed'. He will pardon a little levity on this occasion. I am reminded of that harassed wife whose husband came home dead drunk in the early hours of the morning. She sought the expert advice of her neighbour as to what she should do to deal with that errant husband. (Interruptions) The neighbour advised the young lady: 'Stand in the darkness behind the door and when your husband comes next time dead drunks, pretend that you are a devil and make noises as if you are a devil and shake him out of his drunkenness'. The poor woman did that one night when the husband came back home dead drunk, and when the husband heard the noises of a devil, he very meekly extended his hand and said, 'I am married to your sister'. The country has gone rocketed sky-high. But one thing is now true, that we can proclaim with great glee and satisfaction that Mr. Arafat's sister is now the Prime Minister of India.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Very indecent.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If my friends are proud of this great fact, they are entitled to feel proud. In spite of the fact that Mr. Unnikrishnan sits on my left and is my immediate neighbour on this Bench, he has now moved an amendment

in which he wants it to be made a part of this Resolution that we must also record our gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Arafat for having lent glory by his presence to this Conference. I shall deal with that in a moment. But before I do that let me say two things.

I hope Mr. Kamal Nath read on the eve of this Conference on the 7th March two statements which appeared in two different newspapers, the *Times of India* and the *Statesman* of that date. The *Times of India* says:

"That Seventh Non-aligned Summit begins here tomorrow with the prevailing ethos shared by a majority of the members that the movement now synonymous with third-world aspirations will under India's leadership be restored to its basic principles."

The *Statesman* again surveying a majority of the delegations said:

"It will be for India, as many delegations have already stated, to ensure that the movement returns to the chosen path of the founding fathers. Mrs. Gandhi for her part is keenly aware of it. So is she aware of the fact that the growth of the membership has also brought the movement within the pulls and cross-pulls of the super powers."

It is due to this sentiment which, I believe on respectable authority, was shared by a majority of the Delegations that attended this Conference that in my substitute motion I have said:

"That while India has been assigned the responsibility of charing the movement, this House hopes that the movement will grow strictly in accordance with its original purposes and principles. To accomplish this will be the great responsibility of this country and also, therefore, of the Prime Minister who will chair it during the next few years."

This brings me to my main criticism. My main criticism is that though this country is committed, as my friend, Shri Madhu Dandavate said, to the non-aligned movement or its concept, we are committed to

the concept of the movement as it was originally conceived of by the founding fathers of that movement and it is my charge that somewhere along the line, this movement has got totally derailed from its track and has gone into wrong direction...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: No, no.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: ... and has acquired principles and purposes which would shock the founding fathers of this movement.

First of all, let me draw your attention to a fact which the Prime Minister twice referred to in her address. She said that it is the tradition of this movement that we do not discuss the discords within the movement itself and she said that if we do so, we will be involved to use the words of Mrs. Gandhi herself, "we will be involved in acrimonious internecine conflicts." A movement which is not prepared to have a good look at itself cannot have a look at others and become the moral voice of the conscience of mankind. A man cannot say, 'I will continue to do what I want to do. Don't look at me, but I am going to preach to you. If the movement has failed in its purpose because the movement is not able clean its own Augean stables, if it cannot clean that filth from its own stables, it will be in no position to make any serious moral impact on others.

The whole idea of this movement was that it is a combination of powers which have no military power and their only asset is the moral and if that moral and spiritual force is lacking we cannot hope to make any impact upon powers armed to their teeth in a condition in which they can destroy this whole world.

My second comment is that one of the fundamental tenets of this movement is no longer consistent with enlightened international law. Modern international law has taken on a new dimension, a new doctrine that the internal affairs of a government are no longer the mere domestic concern of that government. So far as liberties are concerned, so far as basic human rights are concerned, it is a matter

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of concern for the whole international community. There was a time when, on the theory of a matter being within the exclusive domestic jurisdiction of a State, the peering eye of the neighbours was excluded from looking into the internal affairs of a State. And a State could deal with its own citizens in any manner it liked. Sir, this is not the view of international law and by the very fact that we pass—and very rightly pass—resolutions of condemnation of apartheid which is practised in South Africa, can we claim that we have right to deal with the manner in which South Africa Government deals with its own citizens? When we imposed an embargo on the Ian Smith's regime we did so because that regime was violating the basic human rights of its own citizens and we considered that situation which he had brought about by a violation of the rights of the coloured population, a situation which called for the application of measures of war—measures of war but still short of war. Therefore, long ago we became committed to the theory that every neighbour is entitled to look into the frontiers of the country for the limited purpose of finding out whether basic human rights and liberties are being observed. We have not brought the non-aligned movement in harmony with this accepted new notion of international law. That is why, Sir, my charge is that by meeting in conclave in this great country of Gandhiji and Nehru, we lend respectability to people, the great leaders of their countries who continually deny the basic rights to their own citizens. It is a matter which is relevant for my purposes. Out of 101 Members, except two, that is ourselves and Sri Lanka, there is no one particular country which can call itself democracy. Out of the guests that came not one is a democratically elected leader of his people. There is not one country which has signed the Covenants relating to human rights, both civil and political. And, Sir, I do not wish to say anything because after all they were our guests. But, Sir, we know what is what.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The hon. Member is speaking against our guests.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not speaking against them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It should be deleted from the record, Sir.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: They go on praising people; I don't go on praising people.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This part of his speech should not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : जेठमलानी साहब ने सिर्फ दो राष्ट्रों का उल्लेख किया है, बाकियों का विरोध कर रहे हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ये सैनिक तानाशाह जैनरल जिया से मिल कर आये हैं ? ये जिया के यहां हो कर आये हैं और यहां इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: They are Heads of Government. They have come as our guests. He is criticising them; he is referring to the affairs of those countries. That is their internal matter. This thing is never done. This should not form part of record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: This is against the convention of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the convention?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Internal matters of neighbouring countries cannot be discussed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: These are his views.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He will accuse everybody; will that form part of the proceedings?

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, यहां ये हाउस को गुमराह करें और उधर जैनरल जिया से स्वयं मिलते हैं—यह क्या है ? यहां ये टीका करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is his view. He has every right to express his views.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: According to convention and rules it is the internal matters of our guest countries. It can't be done.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Overruled.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am willing to learn rules from you, Sir, but not from these gentlemen. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER Order please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Does it help you to say that it is a voice of somebody else? What does it mean? If you are pleased with it, let it go on. My third reflection and comment is this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You exhausted all the two hours with less than half the speakers. You have given only 7 minutes so far.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 20 minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I feel, there is some mistake somewhere.

Sir, the Non-Alignment and our participation in it must be ultimately a reflection of our foreign policy and the overall foreign policy, and, Sir, the foreign policy of every country must in the final analysis reflect the basic domestic values of its domestic polity. Our domestic polity has three principal basic values and those are democracy, secularism and socialism. I want to know in what sense has this Government or its leaders, during the course of this Conference, tried to expand the values of democracy,

tried to expand the area of democracy? Ho have they tried to expand the area of secularism? How have they even tried to expand the area of socialism? It is a matter of grave concern to this country that all round our borders every day there are new republics with religious epithets and appellations which must be a matter of deep concern to this secular country and, Sir, we are so tongue-tied and we have so much lost our moral courage that we are not able to politely whisper into the ears of our neighbours that something is wrong, something is wrong with the State of Denmark.

So, Sir, with these comments, let me only now wind up by coming to a few specifics. First of all, I deeply regret and the Foreign Minister will tell us what concrete steps were taken during this conference to vacate that unashamed aggression in Afghanistan. Afghanistan today is an occupied country. My friends may not believe it. But it is an occupied country and Babrak Karmal is*** a man who has no courage. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, this is wrong. This should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have accepted your objection.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Is it right if somebody calls names the head of a State? If somebody calls name our Prime Minister, how will you react? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He should not call names.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This should be deleted from the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Your objection is sustained. This portion will be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can criticise and you may have your difference of opinion. That is something else. But

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[MR. SPEAKER]

you should not use unparliamentary words.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: No Press Conference can be held in that country by any political leader without a Russian Adviser being present at the Press Conference. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: No commentary please.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, my feeling is that the reference in the Communiqué and the Conference and in the final appeal of the Conference to the Indian Ocean being made an Ocean of peace creditable, though it is as far as it goes, to my mind is a sheer bit of hypocrisy for the simple reason that those who talk of the Indian Ocean being made a zone of peace, have no concern whatsoever about the great Indian land mass also being made a zone of peace. In the Indian land mass on the north of India divided only now by Pakistan, we are prepared to countenance the presence of armed forces of one Super Power, but at the same time, we keep singing the song that the Indian Ocean must be made a zone of peace. And I would like to ask those who want that the Indian Ocean should be made a peace of land, what exactly have they in mind? Have you done soul-searching? All that they want is that the forces of one super power should go and the other super power should be able to establish complete sway over the region, so that the admirers, the agents, the friends, the agents of that power should have the satisfaction of one day this country being overrun just as Afghanistan has been, and the next day Pakistan will be, and after that the turn will come of this country. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: It will never come...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: There is a reference to attempts made to stop the Iran-Iraq war. I wish to ask what kind of pleading was used with these two combatants to come to a stop and to make this war come to an end. Unless you learn to talk the voice of international law, unless you learn to call a spade a spade, unless you are prepared

to tell Iran on the one hand when they captured those hostages, the Members of the diplomatic corps, they committed a breach of international law, and at the same time are prepared to tell Iraq that to get over some old international grievance over a piece of land, if you resort to war, you are guilty of international law, unless you learn to use that language, which Gandhiji would have used, or which Pandit Nehru would have used, you are not going to solve that problem. This movement can be said to have become powerful, this movement can be said to have become of some effect only after the Prime Minister of this country learns to call a spade a spade and is prepared to speak the language of international law and international morality.

There has been an attempt to create what they call a new international economic order. I would have expected at least one Indian spokesman when they were pleading for this new international economic order to pay some homage to the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Did anybody say what we have been saying at other international law conferences, when these people talk about international economic order and so on, that we are only pleading for the acceptance in the international sphere of Gandhiji's theory of trusteeship of the rich that the national assets of all countries. *(Interruptions)*. At least we should be able to say to the non-aligned people that let us talk to the rich people in the North and tell them that all your national assets must be deemed to be an impress with the trust in favour of the entire humanity of this globe. But the gentlemen in the non-aligned movement will not accept it, because there are people in the non-aligned movement, who are prepared to exploit their national assets for the purpose of not only practising political blackmail of others, but also for the purpose of crippling the economy of this country as of many others. It is a matter worth recalling that one of the greatest economic setbacks was suffered by this country in 1973 not because of the machinations of the rich in the North, but by some of our so-called friends inside the non-aligned movement. Therefore, the Prime Minister should start cleaning the Augean stables in her own home and in

her friendly countries before this movement can become a movement of moral support and before the Prime Minister deserves any credit.

I hope after three years we will meet again if this House continues and if some of us are here, we will probably be able to pay compliments to her then, if she has accomplished some purposes, but not until then, I am prepared to join in this thoughtless Resolution.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gulbarga): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my great misfortune that you have called me to talk to this House after hearing, a piece of so-called speech which will remain in the records of this House; a document of standing shame from any person of patriotic aptitude. If a confirmed enemy of this country, a confirmed opponent of its standing policy, cynical about its achievements, unbelieving about its past, and having no confidence in its future, a person confirmed to do everything over the good against this country was allowed to speak here, he could not have spoken more than Shri Jethmalani did.

I am really sorry to hear Shri Jethmalani of all people speaking out the name of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. The names stand soiled the moment they came out of the throat of Shri Jethmalani. He has nothing to do with Mahatma Gandhi; he has nothing to do with Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. The philosophy he believes in, the language he speaks about, stands against everything that Pandit Nehru and Gandhiji stood for. There is a Biblical saying that Christ in a moment of anger called somebody whited sepulchre; I would only tell Shri Jethmalani that I find in his form person speaking good language, but under that cover, there is a completely anti-national and absolutely sabotaging attitude. This is what Jethmalani is, and to him the appellation whited sepulchre suits best.

I was asked that I must reply to him. I shall not debase myself by referring any further to the arguments he stated. The arguments will be answered back by the people of this country and I do not want

to say anything more. He remains isolated in this House as far as this particular matter is concerned; he remains isolated even from the two friends who are sitting on his left and right.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Even Christ was alone.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us just remember what we are doing tonight. We are sitting late tonight to give reflection to what the people of this country are feeling. We have a responsibility from time to time to give expression, articulation to what the millions of our people feel. We have a responsibility to speak out what our people want to speak out. The question is whether this resolution which is now before us reflects spontaneously what the millions of our people are feeling or not.

This is not the first time that we are sitting to compliment the Indians, or to compliment a segment of the Indians. A great event has taken place. This House sat to pass a resolution, and pass it with a great applause, when APPLE was placed in the orbit. We passed a resolution complimenting our scientists. Earlier when Bangladesh war was fought, this House sat for complimenting our jawans. Occasions arise in the history of a country when the people feel proud about the country, when the people feel proud of the achievements of the country. People feel proud about the delegates they send out, and the people feel to themselves that this is their finest hour. It is in this sense that we are sitting today. It is not only a question of exultation. Is it not a fact that our people had a great achievement when they hosted this Summit in such a great fine manner? Is it not a matter of great pride for us that this conference was held here? Is it not a matter which brought not only to me and to you the realisation, but to the millions of the people of this country that something great has happened in Delhi. They do not go into the analysis; they do not go into the various documents paragraph by paragraph, but they got an impression, that something big has happened. Is it not a big event? They do get an impression that it is a big event. And it is in that sense that we sit here today. The resolution is before us and the resolution

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could not have been more modestly framed.

It is in this sense that we must ask ourselves a question, what is this after all. Mr. Chakraborty said, "Why should you praise the Prime Minister?" It is not a question of praising. My hon. friend Mr. Madhu Dandavate said, "We must be humble." There is nothing but humility here. What is stated here is this: 'The House request the Government of India to convey its thanks and the appreciation to the Heads of States and Leaders of various Delegations, who, through their persons, positive contribution, ensured the success of the Summit. Having said that, it is a fact we sent a Delegation to the Summit; it is a fact that they performed certain duties there. Does this country not owe to the delegations to say that we appreciate what you did? It is a fact that the Conference was led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. You may or may not like here, but the fact remains that there was somebody in the Chair; the fact remains that the person who occupied the Chair piloted the deliberations of the Conference; the fact remains that it was by a large measure, by the effort of a Chairman of a Conference, that it succeeded and angularities were ironed out. Therefore, it is mildly stated here; it also seeks to record its appreciation of the work of the Indian Delegation and the leadership provided by the Chairperson, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This is the modest mild statement that is made here.

Is it not a fact that she gave leadership? Is it not a fact that we had a delegation? Is it not a fact that the Delegation laboured to have this result achieved? Is it not our duty, as representatives of the people, to record what the people want to record when they say we say hurrah to them who went and did some work for us? This duty we have done here. If you don't do this duty, if you don't record it, we will be failing in our duty to our people, to our country and we will be recorded in history as a set of persons who have failed in their duty. Therefore, I submit that this is the solemn duty that we are performing. Let us do it with complete grace. There

is almost a unanimous acclamation that something of this has got to be done; and if the Congress man was to write a resolution, we will go into euphoria; we will write all sorts of things; Will will praise it to the highest; but we have praised it in such a manner that it must be acceptable to everybody; and the words put in are the minimum against which there can be no quarrel at all; and it is in this manner that it has got to be spoken. If certain amendments come, the Minister will reply to them. One amendment, Mr. Unnikrishnan has given notice of says that Fidel Castro must be mentioned and Arafat must be mentioned. Who has got any objection to it? But just think about it. We have mentioned all the Heads of States and Honourable Prime Ministers and so on. Everybody knows how attached we are to Arafat; everybody knows the praise that was showered on Fidel Castro-Shrimati Indira Gandhi showered the praise, the type of which he might not have got so far. There is no reservation about it. But the point is that having said about the Heads of Governments and all that, would it be proper for the Parliament of India to make a special mention of two persons to give an implication that by comparison the performance of duty by the others was not as good as that? Should we do that discrimination? This is a simple thing. He may have devilish pressure to put Mr. Narasimha Rao in a corner and say, either accept or reject it. If acceptance is done, then a discrimination takes place; if rejection is done, then some of us can say, this can be done. Let us not do like that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Narasimha Rao has nothing to do with it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Thank you very much. Anyway, incidentally—I am leaving it at that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Don't bring this thing here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am thankful to those who have spoken and put the

idea of the non-alignment in a proper perspective. Some of my other friends were saying that I am really non-aligned. This is because of the wrong concept about non-alignment. A question was asked: why did you not put it in this manner or that manner? Here is with me *The Organizer*, the mouth piece of RSS and, I suppose, of the BJP.

They put the question like this:

"At the end of a week of exposure, has the movement been able to assert its non-aligned character? The answer to these, the Declaration failed to show that the NAM was holding the balance even between the two super Powers."

All this argument arises from out of this concept about the non-aligned as if it is an equi-distance matter and it is our duty to hold the balance equal between two forces, which, it has been repeatedly stated, the non-alignment movement is not. It is from this that this attack arises.

The greatest contribution that had been done in this non-aligned conference was the speech made by our Prime Minister when she was assuming charge of the Chairman. She put the concept of non-alignment in its clear perspective. She said:

"Non-alignment is national independence and freedom. It stands for peace and the avoidance of confrontation. It aims at keeping away from military alliances. It means equality among nations and the democratization of international relations, economic and political. It wants global cooperation for development on the basis of mutual benefit. It is a strategy for the recognition and preservation of the words diversity."

This is the perfect definition of the non-alignment movement. It is not neutralism, it is not pessimism, it is not equi-distanceism between the two block. The question of equi-distanceism does not arise, because bi-polar situation has changed. We are now living in a state of multi-polarised world. In a state of multi-polarised world, there is no question of keeping equidistance. In 1961 it was a bipolarised position. Today, it is changed. A multi-polarised situation is existing

today. Therefore, it is not a question of this bloc or that bloc. It is a question of asserting pure individuality. The non-alignment movement did not really take birth in 1961 only. Non-alignment is the articulation of the feeling and expectation of the dream which is dwelling in the hearts of the subjugated and suppressed people. All the people in the colonies of the world before they became free, had their own dreams, had their expectations as India had and the national liberation was only a beginning of a long and onward march. And that march today is on. This is a long pilgrimage by the suppressed humanity to discover peace by its own moorings. It is a pilgrimage that the people are moving forward stage by stage. It so happens therefore that the people everywhere, who were once subjugated, had the dream of liberation, a dream of economic emancipation, a dream of complete control of their own destiny, a dream of living in peace, a dream of becoming free as human beings could be. Anybody, who had got those dreams, came together. And a movement arises and the movement marches forward. This is what has happened. Stage by stage the movement was flexible. It was an achievement in itself. In 1961 the movement came and there the declaration was made. The declaration was absolutely clear. They asked for the liberation of other countries. Secondly they took note of the weakening of imperialism and welcomed the new countries that were becoming free, which underlined the position of economic thralldom, and asked for cooperation. They took note of the confrontation. This confrontation between the two power blocs would not be, in fact, to the aspirations of the liberated people and, therefore, they asked for a new task by the liberated people. It is with that the whole journey started. Stage by stage, as new problems came, new challenges came, the non-alignment movement responded to those challenges. We have now come to a particular stage where the non-alignment movement has come to a certain philosophy. Now, look at the way it has been held in Delhi. It was to be held in Baghdad. It could not be held there. It goes to the credit of the non-alignment movement that when they found that it

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

could not be held in Baghdad, they could evolve a consensus, a complete unanimity by informal discussion and come up with the proposal that it must be held in Delhi. It is not a glory about Delhi or India, it is the glory of the maturity of the movement, of the members of the movement who, when face with the situation could think of the solution, come out with the solution and the solution was accepted. It is a matter of glory for India as a member of the non-aligned movement, when the challenge came, to accept the challenge and to take over the burden of hosting the Conference here. It is a matter of glory for our technicians and our people, about whom I feel mention should have been made in the Resolution, whose untiring efforts made it possible that the Conference ended in such a smooth functioning and smooth sailing. It came on to that. This shows the maturity of the movement, the advancement of the country, the maturity of the leaders who are guiding the whole country. We started with 25 members in 1951. One by one, people became liberated. It is not that other people were dragged into the stream, every country which became free, every country which became conscious of the suppression that it was undergoing, every country after becoming free became aware of the neo-colonial forces that wereapping their energy, fell into the stream and naturally the stream widened and deepened, broadened, then moved forward. From 25 we have now come to an area of 120 countries including the observers and the guests and all together. This is the totality of the movement that has now emerged forward. We represent the movement of humanity thrusting for peace, thrusting for survival, thrusting for economic development, and disgusted with the suppressing forces, deciding to pool their resources together and to start cooperation and to make a world of their own. They are moving forward. Here, there is one thing which India can be proud of. Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the persons who had this dream and his articulated thinking was stated all over. Well, I say even in 1964 the economic aspect of the movement was given complete emphasis. I

happened to be in Lusaka Conference in 1970 where the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi representing India, made the speech and said:

"The old comes back in new guise. There are subtle intrigues to undermine our self-confidence and to sow dissension and mutual distrust amongst us. Powerful vested interests, domestic and foreign are combining to erect new structures of neo-colonialism."

She gave a call to the non-aligned nations to gather strength from one another and carry forward the unfinished revolution of our times—political and economic. This is the appeal that Indira Gandhi made not as a Chairperson but as a representative of the resurgent India calling upon the world to complete the unfinished revolution. That was one step, and again on the economic aspect emphasis was laid. Then, in 1964 Lal Bhadur Shastri emphasised the economic aspect of the entire movement and from that on ward, stage by stage, the economic re-generation was being given emphasis. In Algiers for the first time, the Conference defended the right of countries to nationalise their natural resources of raw materials and strongly attacked the activities of the multi-national Corporations. Stage by stage it went on and collective self-reliance is the slogan that came by stages. We have now come to a watershed and that is the importance of this particular Conference. New vistas have widened because in the meanwhile new challenges have come up. The challenges of economic problem have come up, the challenges of the debt burden of the developing countries have come up, a situation has arisen when whatever we may produce will just be eroded and we will not be able to go ahead. What was meant to be the main instrument of liberation has become an instrument of cold war and something that is suppressing has come forward. The North-South dialogue has come to a deadlock. What exactly should we do is the question that was discussed in the Non-aligned Conference in Delhi. The emphasis has now changed. While the North-South dialogue may go on, in the meanwhile, the phrase "collective self-reliance" is put forward. I do not say

that, for the first time, it was mentioned in the last Conference, but collective self-reliance is put forward and a call is given to the non-aligned Heads of States to assemble in the United Nations General Assembly and to put forward their individuality, and to put forward their demand.

A new method of functioning is put forward, a new slogan is put forward, a new vista is being opened, a call is being given for an International Monetary Conference. The entire talk today is on economic emancipation, for the non-aligned countries to come to their own, by mutual consultation and pooling up of resources. It is not a question of making a new bloc; it is a question of humanity making its march forward when it is faced with a difficult situation. It is in this manner that we have to view it. It is not a question of finding out the founding father of the non-alignment movement. This is a movement, as I said, of the people marching away from thralldom, moving forward, and nobody can prevent this successful onward march.

When the history of the non-alignment movement is written, the New Delhi Conference in 1983 will be recorded as the turning point, as a milestone in its history, not because it is held in New Delhi, but because new slogans are given, new directives are given, new vistas are being opened. The emphasis of the non-aligned movement now is on the assertion of liberty, assertion of independence. As Shrimati Indira Gandhi has said, independence is no independence if we allow a shadow to fall on independence in whatever manner.

When you take up a position which aids the United States of America, we have no quarrel. When you take up a position which aids the Soviet Union, we have no quarrel. But the question is whether the decision you have taken is consistent with the stand of independent thinking. You cannot have everything that you want. You have your position about Kampushea, you have your position about Afghanistan, you have your position on the different issues. It is a fact that the people who are coming into the movement, coming as they do from different circumstances, from different stages of development, have quite different attitudes

to these questions. Maturity demands, wisdom demands, the interests of unity demands that there should be adjustment and that the principle of consensus has got to be accepted. Insisting on a word is not an important thing. What is important is that the movement remains united and that movement does not lose sight of its ultimate goal.

The glory of this Conference is that every person, every Head of State who participated in the Conference, while remaining firm in his views, had enough of flexibility to come together in order to evolve a document, which could be the rallying point of this great movement of humanity to march forward, and that rallying point came, the flame was lit up and the path is absolutely clear. That is why I said that this movement is a momentous one.

When you review that movement and its success, the question remains: who helped most to evolve this consensus, who helped most to give a lead and guidance to it, who gave the most to enthuse the philosophy of the movement. I should say that the particular speech with which the Conference was opened, that raised the entire aim of the Conference, the standard of the Conference, so high that minor bickerings became impossible, everybody has to be raised to that particular level, the minor things are thrown away so that the movement could march forward. There it is that Shrimati Indira Gandhi made a contribution, and it is that contribution that we are recording.

One sentence and I am concluding. When it is recorded, I say, please just consider the question whether this Resolution will or will not be reflecting the national pride which has risen so high in the minds of the common man. I have no doubt that the people of this country, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, will feel that "here is a resolution which echoes what we wanted to say, this is our Parliament which has recorded this". That is why I would request that this Resolution be passed unanimously.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to make some observations on

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the motion moved by my esteemed colleagues.

Sir, the recent Non-Aligned Meet indemnified the losses which India had suffered in the international arena for the shorter period in the past. The meeting returned to the principle enunciated by the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru—Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. When they found the movement as an organisation of nations they wanted to remain independent from super-powers. Sir, it is felt that after a gap of some time, the real meaning of Non-Alignment has emerged.

Sir, the Conference had created a laudable impact and it has done a commendable job. It is easier to arrive at an agreement on common issues like fight against Neo-colonialism, racialism, suppression of human rights, arms race etc., but beyond this within the Movement interested nations tilt the Non-Alignment towards one bloc or other. A conducive atmosphere was created by our Indian delegation that this Meet was meant for meaningful purposes.

Sir this Summit had its significance and the member-countries showed much enthusiasm because the Movement is going to be in the hands of a person who will function impartially for another 3-years' period. That was one of the reasons that the issues taken for discussion found some solution.

The issues like end of Iran-Iraq conflict, Kampuchea issue were also left to the South Asia region to have a dialogue for amicable settlement among themselves. South Africa's racial discrimination—colonial tyranny—exploitation had been condemned and the meet reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia. The Meet reiterated its support in all possible ways to the liberation movement like SWAPO and PLO.

The Meet had no opportunity to discuss about the genocide perpetrated against the Tamils and Tamil Elam Liberation Front of Sri Lanka which the delegates were made to know by the booklets distributed by the Tamils from Sri Lanka

about their sufferings and their movement which is the fight for self-determination.

The 13-point declaration known as New Delhi Declaration had covered problems pertaining right from Afghanistan to Iran-Iraq war including political issues relating to Latin America, Europe, Korea, Kampuchea etc.

Sir, the banning of nuclear and chemical weapons was also discussed and they have made an appeal to the super-powers to use nuclear energy for constructive purposes. For the first time, the Conference shifted its discussion from political issues to economic development. According to our Prime Minister: It reiterates its commitment to the establishment of a New Economic order based on justice and equality.

Another important outcome from this Conference is an agreement with our neighbouring country Pakistan. I appreciate the sincerity of the Government of India for having initiated to come to an agreement with Pakistan Government on economic, science and cultural cooperation. This is a significant event which should create an atmosphere for further understanding between the two countries.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations had put forth 6-point formula for world economic recovery. A consensus was also arrived at for an economic package and planned institutionalisation on Cancun type Summit and annual meeting of economic Ministers of Non-Aligned Meet to solve world economic crisis.

The economic development can be achieved not merely by raising revenues or increasing production and exports or borrowing from outside, but it could be achieved only with the principles of co-existence and no-war doctrine.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi has rightly put it which I would like to quote:

"Development, Independence, Disarmament and Peace are closely related. The global military expenditure is twenty times of the total official development assistance. A nuclear aircraft carrier costs 4 billion dollars which is more than the GNP of 53 countries."

In this connection, I would also like to quote an observation of Mr. Willy Brandt who had analysed this aspect. He says:

"The military expenditure of only half a day would suffice to finance the whole malaria eradication programme of the world and of the Health Organisation. Less would be needed to conquer blindness which is still the scourge of millions.

A modern tank costs about one million dollars; that amount could improve storage facilities for 1,00,000 tonnes of rice, thus saving 4000 tonnes of more annually; one person can live on just one pound of rice a day. The same sum of money could provide 1000 classrooms for 30,000 children.

For the price of one jet fighter (20 million dollars), one could set up about 40,000 village pharmacies."

Another important point that he has mentioned is as to how this amount can be reduced which is earmarked for armament. This is applicable to all the countries which represent the Non-Aligned Meet.

As far as India's economic programme is concerned, the draft economic programme was prepared by the hon. External Affairs Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao and it was accepted as the 23-point economic programme. The draft declaration reflected a moderate Indian approach before the commencement of the Summit under the able chairmanship of Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao. That paved the way for the Summit to take some important decisions in this area. When the members of NAM felt that the concept was clouded, that its direction was uncertain and they became desperate that it was no longer possible to contain or reconcile internal tensions and contradictions, Mrs. Indira Gandhi as a Chairman or Chairperson, showed a direction in her Inaugural Speech, thereby making the deliberations of the NAM successful. I think that is the reason why our friends have tabled the motion in order to record the warm appreciation of this august House for the task which she undertook and the notable success of the Conference.

On behalf of the DMK Party, let me congratulate the Prime Minister as the Chairman of NAM.

I would also like to appreciate the role played by the eminent Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Narasimha Rao and his team of officers for the successful endeavour.

Another important matter here is that we have some differences of opinion about the resolution which has been drafted. The Members sitting with me differ because they think that Prime Minister's name should not be included.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As in the case of Nehru.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It is a well-known fact that the Conference was convened successfully. All world leaders appreciate the role played by Mrs. Gandhi. We are appreciating and we record our appreciation not as Prime Minister or leader of the Congress Party. We are appreciating her role as Chairperson of NAM. She is Chairperson of an organisation. So we record our appreciation.

The Heads of other nations sometimes out of enmity attribute some motives to Mrs. Gandhi.

One Indian newspaper says:

"Mrs. Gandhi could, in a historic contribution, rescue non-aligned movement from further exposure to ineffectiveness and redundancy."

Another newspaper, says:

"Mrs. Gandhi's thoughtful attention to detail and the aplomb with which she was acclaimed when it was all over, the conferences' heart-warming atmosphere, its spirit of friendship, unity and co-operation had touched her most, might almost suggest that the Seventh Non-aligned Summit has brought the world to the threshold of peace and harmony."

Another foreign newspaper says:

"New Delhi summit marked a return to moderation. The main reason was the influence of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi."

Herald Tribune from London says:

"Mrs. Gandhi has a team of seasoned, often brilliant diplomats to chair on."

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Another newspaper says:

"There has been a general sense of relief that the leadership of the non-aligned community has now passed into moderate hands and that India could be depended upon during the tenure of the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on the assumption of Chairmanship were an indirect expression of the confidence that India would be able to provide a more positive direction to the movement."

These are the facts which I would like to put before this House. On the great day of inauguration, our Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that it was a great day. The great day was the day of the great leader Mrs. Gandhi.

Not only some Members but the world leaders belonging to different countries USSR, USA and China have shown confidence in Mrs. Gandhi's leadership as Chairman in the future.

Before I conclude I would appeal to my friends sitting this side that we must pass this motion unanimously.

I would like to tell them that Mrs. Gandhi is the only promising leader as far as non-alignment movement is concerned. Not only that. She is the promising leader for the whole of India. She is the only leader. The South cannot accept any other leader except Mrs. Gandhi. (*Inter-ruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he not got freedom of speech?

AN HON. MEMBER: He will be misunderstood.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He failed to say 'South India'. He said 'South'.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: South India. Why I am saying is because of this. I have listened to the speech of one of our friends here. They brought the language issue in this matter. We have confidence in Mrs. Gandhi that she will listen to the grievances of the South Indian people. We have confidence in her. Sometimes some forces influence her. But we have certainly believed that our grievances from the South will be listened to by her and she will give some relief to the South Indian

people. That is one of the reasons why I support the Motion, moved by our esteemed friend, on behalf of the DMK.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Sir, I rise to support this Resolution. It was very surprising for me to hear Mr. Jethmalani when he referred to Mr. Arafat. Perhaps, Mr. Jethmalani does not know that the cause of the Arabs was espoused long time back in 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi himself, and since then the cause of the Arab people has been accepted and championed by India, not by one Party but by the whole nation. Therefore, the taunting, ridiculous gesture on his part was indeed most uncalled for and unbecoming of a Member of his calibre.

With regard to the non-aligned concept, I would say, basically it is a concept devoted to the cause of ameliorating the conditions of the poor people who are suffering, who are oppressed and who are downtrodden. That was the dream of India and particularly of the Congress Party even prior to Independence. That was the dream of our nation, that was the dream of our leaders, when they were fighting for independence, and after the achievement of independence, the dream was sought to be realised and it was put into action. After independence, this idea was put officially. The non-aligned movement was then a small acorn. I do not refer to the combination of nations; as nations got independence, they started joining the mainstream of non-aligned movement; but I refer to the idea and concept of the non-aligned movement itself, the principle of 'non-aligned' itself, the principle of getting rid of poverty, the principle of fighting against oppression, the principle of fighting against tyranny, the principle of fighting against discrimination—it may be racial or colour or anything; from a small acorn it has now grown into a mighty oak. If we do not take that aspect into consideration, we will be failing in our duty to properly see and visualise the things.

Today we congratulate all the nations which had gathered here for the Conference, we congratulate the people who piloted the Conference here, including our beloved Prime Minister. And what was

the purpose? Today in the world, conflict arises because the leaders of the downtrodden people, the poor people, the underdeveloped countries, want to make an assault on poverty. How can you remove poverty so long as the luxury of war continues? It may be cold-war or it may be a hot war, but the warmongering nature itself is a vicious luxury and that has to be removed. The non-aligned movement is fighting against that. The Conference was held here. It has been criticised, but it has also been very ably answered by our senior leader, Mr. Stephen. What do we do here? We do not make any self-eulogising. This is not any self-praising. This Parliament represents the millions of people of this country and people just come and pat the leaders and they say, 'Well done,' because about 3 years ago—nobody should take any offence—the term 'genuine non-alignment' was being coined and we know that in many international conferences, the bright image of the country was dimmed. Was it not so? It has been brightened again now. . . . (*Interruptions*) Yes, it was. I am referring to somebody else and not to you.

Therefore, under this conference now what has India gained? India has regained not only its proper and original image but India is a country which has piloted the advancement of all developing nations. To-day the economic figures were referred to. Reference was made to the exploitation by the developed countries, the exploitation by so many devices, and it was all done. Therefore, when all people align together, all nations aspiring to have a self-sustaining economy, all nations aspiring to have their sovereignty completely unfringed and undominated by anybody, when they align together and when India takes a lead and brings it to a successful conclusion because it was a very difficult task, we congratulate our leaders and also the Heads of States. It was a very difficult task because so many nations with diverse interests had gathered here. But in one direction and in one way they could make their mark—that they could make out a declaration about economic emancipation. They could also make out a declaration about freeing other people from bondage, about removing the constraints of poverty

and constraints of imperialism from other people. It has generated a great hope and a new hope. Therefore, this resolution has been brought. It is a most innocuous resolution. There is hardly any scope for bringing any amendment as this resolution simply calls on the Heads of States and as Mr. Stephen has rightly said, all the heads of States have been congratulated and all persons who are in charge of that conference here in Delhi naturally deserve it.

So far as the leadership of Indira Gandhi is concerned, right from the beginning since she first attended the non-aligned conference, if we read it, it is a relentless fight and she is fighting for the cause of these nations which are developing and which are still to stand on their own feet. That is why all the countries and the Heads of nations accept. Here is a new light coming from her vision which would be a beacon not only for India but for the whole world. Therefore, we have made a mention of congratulating her and I support this resolution. I submit and request my friends—the amendments they have given are just superficial amendments—should not press their amendments and there should be a unanimous resolution passed by this august House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): At this stage of the debate, I only wish to speak formally to put something on record. Our Party's stand is well known. We have issued a public statement. I must protest at the rather unplanned way in which this debate has been organised. First of all we began by saying that it will take only 2 hours, that only a few people will speak from that side and a few from this side. Then it is going on dragging and dragging along. There are other important engagements fixed by the Hon. Speaker himself putting all of us in difficulties. This debate could have been easily begun a couple of hours earlier. I think nobody has made any proper calculation and a realistic appreciation. I do not know when the Minister is supposed to reply and do justice to all the points which have been raised. This is not the way to have a thorough discussion. Any way, one or two things I would

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like to say. First of all, on a previous occasion, when the House was debating Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the Bharatiya Janata Party again put forward as its main spokesman my friend Mr. Jethmalani and he ran amuck on that occasion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Indrajit ji, that was when Mr. Vajpayee came and explained.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Vajpayee said, what Mr. Jethmalani said was his personal opinion and not his party's. I don't know if the same thing is going to be repeated again: The devil's voice speaking from behind the door as he said in that story which he narrated which we had on that occasion, we had again today. Anyway I am not bothered about that because the argument in this House as far as there is an argument, is not whether we are opposed or in favour of non-aligned movement. I should have thought, that is a truism. The fact is that we have for so many years since independence been committed to this ideal of nonalignment and the movement with the only exception of BJP, because BJP makes a frontal attack on the movement itself, in terms which are not very... (An hon. Member Civilisde) Well, I won't say 'civilised', but which don't do very much to add to the dignity of this House. (Interruptions). Dogs will bark but the caravan will go on. Nobody can stop the march of this non-alignment movement which represents 2/3 of humanity. I never interrupted you, Mr. Jethmalani; I don't know whether it is your practice at the Bar to enter into interruptions and counter-interruptions.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am willing to learn if you use better language.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have been using much better language than you. You just talked about cleaning the filth of the augean stables. Some person like you in that conference also spoke like that. Because he found his view was not accepted, he said he was going into the area of brothel. Then, of course he left the conference long before it finished

and returned home. I can understand what argument is being put forward, because I have heard it being spoken in other quarters also: What is the use of this conference? It is all platitudes, it is all indulging in platitudes. Well, this is a conference of nonaligned powers as Mr. Jethmalani himself has said. These are not powers who can argue with people on the basis of their military strength; we have not got that military strength. And therefore if we have to rely on development and mobilising public opinion, that is the only weapon we have. It may sound like platitude sometimes but I suppose in the United Nations dozens and dozens of operative decisions and resolutions are adopted which are never implemented due to the intransigence or the defiance of any one country; so many United Nations operative decisions remain only on paper; and it can be said that there are nothing but platitudes; but for that reason nobody dares to say that the UN should be scrapped or we should withdraw our membership from the United Nations. There is no alternative but the ghost of a nuclear war, a devastating war, which will engulf the whole world and the whole of humanity; and the worst to suffer from it will be the developing countries, the have-not countries of the world.

So, Sir, this country is committed to this non-alignment. I am not going into all these details. There is no time now to go into the various shades of definitions and all that. I am glad Mr. Kamalnath said this. I don't blame him and all that; he said he is relatively new to this House. I am glad he withdrew that term about equidistance from super powers. It is not our idea of non-alignment at all. But he also used two other phrases, which must also go along with that term 'equi-distance; one was strict nonalignment' like that genuine nonalignment we used to hear before. Another word used is 'neutrality' Neutrality is what? Neutrality for whom? Neutrality against whom? Anyway, nonalignment means that on the merits of every issue we are free and we retain our independence to take our own stand; First of all in our own national self interest and second-

ly in the common interest of the non-aligned countries. What I would like to say is, as Mr. Dandavate very graphically illustrated in his speech, how from one summit to another summit certain issues had come up. Certain issues had come up which found reflection in the declarations of those particular Summits. So, here too I would say that in 1983 in the March Meet in New Delhi what were the things which were dominating the conscience of the feelings of these people who came from over 100 countries here? We have to think of that. Why is it that in these declarations and documents so much emphasis has been put on the question of economic cooperation and economic restructuring of the International Order, the question of cooperation among these developing countries? There is a reason for it. You can get an inkling of that from the fact that only on the eve of this Conference, Madam Kirk Patrick, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, who is a quite well known lady, quite notorious in her activities, has issued an open statement warning that at this Non-Aligned Conference, if these developing countries are going to talk about the restructuring of the entire economic system challenging the validity of the institutions like the World Bank and the I.M.F. then such countries will have to be prepared in future to incur the displeasure of the United States and those various agencies over which the United States has control. She came out with an open statement. I cannot quote it just now because I have not got it here with me. It is a fact that in spite of this, these countries together have precisely taken a resolution saying that it is no longer enough within the framework of the existing international economic order to try to bring about some small reform here or there. That was the line which was peddled at this Conference by the spokesman of Pakistan, Mr. Mehboobul Haq but was rejected by the Conference and the Conference has demanded nothing short of the total restructuring of this system which can bring justice to the developing countries. Of course, they have argued with the developed countries that it is in their interest also, as undoubtedly is; whether

they understand it or appreciate it or not, is a different matter; but I think this is the biggest achievement of the Conference that these developing countries have collectively asserted themselves, asserted their rights and asserted their demands from the entire international community that they refuse to remain in the position of exploited have-nots. The other development which took place—it was on the eve of the Conference, a few weeks earlier—was an open announcement by the United Nations that they are setting up a new Central Command. Mr. R. L. Bhatia has referred to a new rapid deployment of force under what is called the Central Command, this has been constituted which is to cover—it is an area of operation—19 countries of this region. They are all part of this developing world and 233,000 United States Military personnel—all this is available in their own statements—are to be at the disposal of this Central Command which is to operate over the region of 19 countries in this part of the world. If these are the things which, of course, the developing countries have understood, what does it mean? Therefore, this emphasis is put on the Indian Ocean. A Conference was to be held last year which was sabotaged because you know the Americans refused to take part in it. Now it is supposed to take place again and Mr. Jayawardane spoke very eloquently against the I.M.F. and what I.M.F. has done to his country? But here is the question of the Indian Ocean. He did not want the issue to be mixed up with the question of sovereign right of Mauritius to get back Diego Garcia which was part of its territory. He said that the two should be delinked, otherwise the Americans will be annoyed and they won't come to the Conference. Anyway, there was a compromise or some sort of consensus. The two were delinked. The Indian Ocean and the Conference which is proposed for the Indian Ocean was mentioned separately; and on Diego Garcia, of course, a very strong resolution, but a separate resolution was adopted affirming the sovereign right of the countries over Chagos Archipelago, which includes Diego Garcia. So, if we go through, all the issues which have been

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deal with I think they have been dealt with in a very comprehensive way in the Political Declaration, in the Economic Declaration and so on. This is the first Summit Conference which has taken up so many issues. Prof. Dandavate was quite correct in saying that not a single issue has been swept under the carpet. Nobody sought to sweep them under the carpet. Such issues have been taken up which were never taken up in any previous Conference. The question of re-unification of the two Koreas, for instance, was never taken up before: the question of economic boycott of Cuba, the question of many countries of Central America, which are now suffering from economic and political domination, by whom; we know very well—the question of the division of Cyprus and occupation of Cyprus by Turkey, all these issues were never dealt with before. I think this Conference has covered a very comprehensive compass and they could not remain neutral or equi-distant on this question, because the culprit in every case is the same. Therefore, the United States by name has been mentioned twenty two times, which has of course, displeased them very much. And the BBC in its broadcast has lamented the fact that the Declarations and the Resolutions of the Delhi summit are even more radical than those which were adopted at Havana. So, Sir, we think this Conference has achieved something; and everything now, of course, will depend on its follow-up, on its implementation, particularly, I should speak, about the Economic Declaration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not surprised at what Mr. Indrajit Gupta says because I saw in the papers that the record of any presiding officer in the world has been broken by our Prime Minister by sitting in the Chair for fifteen hours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am coming to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only telling this because he said all subjects were discussed. The Prime Minister was in the Chair. It was reported in the Press that she was in the Chair for fifteen hours.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, why don't you follow that example and today at least you break the record?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All previous records were broken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, may I continue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All I wish to say is that India, more so now because Chairmanship has come to us, has demonstrated in practice a serious adherence to the implementation of these high-sounding resolutions and declarations which have been adopted. That particular responsibility devolves on us.

And Mrs. Gandhi has referred in the Press Conference, which she held after the Conference, to the fact that the IMF and other international agencies do try to take their pound of flesh. This is the word she has used. Speaking earlier on the Budget, Sir, I wanted to point out this fact. Now, that you are committed to a joint declaration—a declaration of resistance to the efforts of a handful of developed and rich countries trying to exploit the vast majority of countries of this world, you cannot go on saying that we will fight along with our non-aligned partners against this system of exploitation, against this whole business of trying to increase our balance of trade deficits, our foreign debts, taking to protectionist policies to force down the prices of the commodities which we sell and putting up the price of all the industrial goods, which we have to import from those countries charging high rates of interest, putting us into a debt-trap. You cannot fight against these things by the policies which our Government is pursuing at present.

This is what I am most worried about. If you study the contrasts between the economic declaration of his Conference which is an excellent document and the actual practice of the economic and financial and commercial policies which are followed by our Government in practice, you will definitely find that there is a

striking contrast between the two. So, I would say that we will be on test also very much on test. I would urge upon the Government to see that they do not allow these things to remain on paper, but really refashion their own policies and also take a bold stand. Only then they will definitely get the support of the vast majority of mankind, who are represented in the Non-Aligned Conference to struggle, to break this iniquitous system which is being foisted on us by a few powers.

Now, Sir, about this Motion. Of course, I think it is quite badly drafted. But as far as it goes, I don't find anything very objectionable in it which is sought to be made out here by some of our friends, because there are thanks and appreciations to the Heads of States and Governments and leaders of various delegations who, through their presence and positive contribution ensured the success of the Summit. I think nobody can object to this.

Then it says:

"It also places on record its appreciation of the work of the Indian delegation and the leadership provided by the Chair person, Shrimati Indira Gandhi."

I may say that the Chairperson Indira Gandhi after she was elected Chair person made a speech. In that she said among other things and I quote, because I like what she said. Here it should have been reflected better in this Motion. She said:

"Within our own movement all are equal. We are partners. Amongst us there are no leaders and followers. The idea of leadership has caused enough harm."

This is what she said herself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: She is telling her own followers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, Sir, this Resolution, which is being put before us speaks in that paragraph, as I understand it, not about the leadership provided by her or going to be provided by her to the entire Movement, it speaks about the leadership provided to the Conference.

Now, she was elected as the Chairperson. It is the convention, of course. It is quite right, what people say, if the conference had been held in some other country, then the head of that Government would have been automatically the Chairman. That is not relevant here because the fact of the matter is that the Conference was held in Delhi and our Prime Minister was elected the Chairperson. Now in a vast international gathering of this kind, the person who presides, I presume, has got something to do. It cannot be just a dummy sitting in the Chair. In fact, the host country has many things to do. As you know, Sir, they have to prepare the original drafts of all the main documents. This is the most country's job. Those documents have to be sent to all the Members of the Non-aligned Movement and people from our country have to visit all those countries and try to explain what is the main content and significance of the document. They have to collect reactions from other people. They have to try to improve the documents to draft them, to redraft them. After that when the Conference comes, I think everybody knows, that hours and hours of hard work goes on drafting and redrafting a single sentence. Sometimes it occupies the whole night in order to get a consensus on it. So, in all this work, I suppose, the host country—I don't know about every Member of the delegation, what they did and what they did not do, and it is not possible for me to judge but certainly the leading people who were in charge of this on behalf of our country and that includes for example the External Affairs Minister, I suppose it includes certainly the Chair person, who was Mrs. Gandhi and certain other people. They must have to bear the brunt of this work. They have to. It is their responsibility. They cannot sit back saying, we don't have to do anything; others who have come from outside, let them do it all. That is not the way, I believe, this Conference has to function. So, there is no doubt in my mind that along with Comrade Fidel Castro and others who have played a leading part as head of State, as veterans of this movement Mrs. Gandhi also has played a very positive role. There is no doubt about it in this particular matter, as

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

a chairperson of this Conference. And I don't feel any diffidence or difficulty in recognising this out of some kind of a fear of Mrs. Gandhi that if I say she did a good job as Co-Chairman, then I will be somehow or other be putting her to that position. Some friends are suffering from this kind of allergy, I know. because Mrs. Gandhi's policies we all know; everybody knows they are discussed and debated in this House every day; and I am afraid, on 99 per cent of those policies, we have to oppose her and we shall continue opposing here unless policies are changed. But in this particular matter which this motion deals I think that we should not be so sensitive and touchy just because her name has been mentioned as providing leadership, as a Co-Chairperson to this Conference. I think that job was done and done quite well. There everything we can judge from what we read and hear from here and there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you don't mine, in the days of Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, was there even a single occasion on which a resolution of this type was adopted?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There were no other conferences; there were Afro-Asian Conferences. I checked the record before coming over here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I cannot say from memory. But I think maybe that it was not done at that time. What I am saying, is now the motion has come in this form rather badly drafted, I should say. There were very bad grammatical mistakes. It should be corrected because it speaks here about self-reliance of our national movement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Self-reliance of our national movement does not mean anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is a national movement, it has to be self-reliant; if it is not self-reliant, it cannot be

a movement obviously. It is referring to something else. Anyway, those things should be corrected and will be corrected.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is why I have suggested an amendment to this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think, on this occasion, after all, it is enough, to pass resolutions at the Conference. At least we believe that we have to mobilise people behind this in order to get them implemented. The main thing is to mobilise public opinion and all the masses of people of this country to see that these things are implemented overcoming all possible obstacles and so on which may be created by people like my hon. friend Shri Jethmalani and others. But that can be done. We are quite confident about it. Therefore, I think basically the Conference has stuck to the basic principles because many things have been said here about the original principle of the movement. I think those principles were opposition to imperialism, to colonialism, to racialism, to zionism, to the threat of war and the defence of peace. On all these basic questions, the Conference has by and large, taken a very positive and forthright stand and we welcome it very much. But, I think, as far as we are concerned, we can accept this motion though it could have been much more satisfactory and much more explicit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Honourable Members, when we started discussion, it was announced from the Chair that we had allotted about two hours. Now it is already 8 O' clock—nearly four hours we have exhausted. There are a number of speakers still and it would be such that the Minister of External Affairs may not be able to reply at all. It will go upto 10 O' clock. Therefore, I have requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he has been gracious enough to withdraw the names of his Party. There are four names from the opposition. As a gesture, if any one of them withdraws his name, it will be a good thing. They are Shri Ashafaq Hussain, Shri Unnikrishnan, Shri Abdul Samad and Shri Chandrajit Yadav. These hon. members will not

take more time. I have not fixed time because they know that the names of the members of the Ruling Party have been withdrawn. So, I would request them not to take more time.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): When you started the discussion, you said that every member must be allotted 10 minutes. Unfortunately, you allowed some members to speak for half an hour. We are sitting here since four O' clock thinking that we will be called to speak. Now you are sacrificing us. Anyway, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. This is very bad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Therefore, the Minister of External Affairs will be able to reply at about 8.15 p.m. or so. **Shri Abdul Samad.**

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): Sir, I rise to extend our heartiest congratulations to the Government of India for the successful conduct of the Non-Aligned Movement Conference in our capital.

It is no doubt a remarkable achievement and that has raised the stature of India in the comity of nations. It is an indisputable fact that the preparation for a summit conference attended by representatives of 101 countries including 60 Heads of States, all representing nearly two-thirds of world population, needs intensive and elaborate preparation for a period of over three years. But it goes to the credit and admirably coordinated efforts of the Government of India that the preparation for the conference could be completed in a record period of time.

The success of the summit rests much upon the efforts and sagacity of the host country, which has to play a leading part in rendering the deliberations meaningful and effective. Indeed, the deliberations of the conference proved both light-bearing and fruit-bearing.

Our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has been entrusted with the responsibility of chairing the Movement. In this delicate and onerous task, she enjoys the support of all the people of our coun-

try and the confidence of not only all in the Movement but the entire world. We wish her success.

Fortunately, our Prime Minister is not the sister of Shri Jethmalani. It is very unfortunate that he has quoted some unparliamentary story. When Yasser Arafat, who is the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and a hero of our times, called the heroin of our times, our Prime Minister, reverently and affectionately, as his sister, why should Shri Jethmalani take objection to that? Only the people, who can appreciate heroism, will call her as their sister and not people like Shri Jethmalani.

The Conference has come out with the declaration which represents the true New Delhi message. I have no doubt in my mind that the message will go a long way in furthering the cause of peace, independence and disarmament. It will indeed be an effective instrument in fostering a new international economic order bringing justice and prosperity to the developing nations.

We thank all the Heads of the States and the representatives who have attended the non-aligned conference. It was no doubt an honour and privilege for our country to have them amidst us in our historic capital.

Several problems faced the non-aligned movement. We hope and pray for the cessation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran, maintenance of rights and independence of Lebanese and the return of Palestinians under the leadership of PLO and its brave leader, Yasser Arafat, to their rightful land.

The Non-Aligned Movement is today the hope of humanity. Out of 42 Muslim countries, who are members in the Organisation of Islamic Conference, 41 are members in this great Movement, which means that almost the entire Islamic world have faith in this Movement. India holds a pioneering position and will always be a source of strength to the Movement.

[Shri Abdul Samad]

With these words, I support the Motion moved by Shri Kamal Nath.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I sat listening to my friends from the treasury benches as well as some friends here, I had a rather disturbed feeling that somewhere we were losing the trends of the debate. A debate of this kind for evaluating an event of great contemporary significance ought to have been on a better keel. It has to be done with a particular historical perspective and with great objectivity and as Parliament of the host country, also with a sense of humility and responsibility.

As I said, we are evaluation a conference where the under-privileged of the world, majority of the mankind, had assembled to discuss problems of great concern and further consequences. That is why I thought this was not an occasion to indulge in certain amount of sentimentality, an exercise in eulogy or an occasion for felicitation. You will forgive me and so also other friends, if I say that sycophancy is an enemy of non-alignment because sycophancy breeds certain partisanship and alignment and more so, when a movement of this kind which had had the benefit of many an apostle and not just one lord or lady benefactor or guide, it was important for us to remember this historic fact and we trimmed our own sides in a debate of the great Parliament of India evaluating the great New Delhi summit of the non-aligned. That is why Prof. Dandavate pointed out that that was the approach of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. If I may be permitted to quote because it is very important for all of us to remember this, he said in this very House that it is completely incorrect to call our foreign policy a Nehru policy. He said, it is incorrect because all that I have done is to give voice to that policy, I have not originated this. It is a policy inherent in the circumstances of India, inherent in its past thinking, inherent in the whole mental outlook of India, inherent in the conditioning of Indian mind during our struggle

for freedom, inherent in the circumstances of the world today. It is not. It is a national consensus, despite Ram Jethmalani, despite Subramanian Swamy. I have no doubt in my mind.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Very balanced.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have no doubt in my mind that this country will continue to adhere to the principles of non-alignment because there is no other alternative for this country or for that matter for the under-privileged countries of the world. The Seventh summit, in addition to this, had to be important because of its particular contemporary context. Not only because it was meeting in New Delhi, wherever it might have met, it would have been a great event of great significance. Because of the present international situation in the context of the intensification of the arms race when the clouds of war fill the horizon and when fresh points of crisis are arising all around and when the yearning for peace is getting strengthened and in the context of a global slump which adversely affects as I said, the under privileged humanity of the non-aligned countries, it had to be significant. My friend Mr. Jethmalani referred and posed a very important question which to him was important, when most of the non-aligned did not believe in democracy, did not have democratic institutions of the type and quality and texture that he wants, what is this that you are talking about? But I want to remind. It is not an ideological bluff. It is wholly irrelevant if my good friend Mr. Jethmalani would permit me to use that word. I should not use because he is very senior to me. So, I would only say it was irrelevant. It is in the context of our national struggle that we had acquired certain perception, which developed into our foreign policy, and non-alignment is not conceived as a *mantra* or panacea or solution for all situation: it is basically an assertion of our independence and sovereignty. That is why it has to be anti-colonial, it has to be firmly anti-imperialist. It cannot be taken away from this context, it cannot be rooted out and planted somewhere else.

That is equally so because we have to be away from the blocs. Because of the context of its origin in the forties and fifties, when the cold war was being intensified the cause of peace and development will go together. Development is the primary concern, ending global inequalities is the primary concern of these countries. That is why peace because the Prime passion and concern of this movement.

Sir, you know the great role we have played in the past. There is nothing about which we have to be ashamed. Right from the days of Jawaharlal to Mrs. Indira Gandhi we have stood firm on this basic perception. There was a conference in Bandung in 1955. Shri Madhavrao Scindia referred to Brioni. It created a climate for building up moral pressure, and that also resulted in the taking up of the issue in the United Nations through our distinguished representative, the late Shri Krishna Menon. He converted it into a forum for de-colonialism. It is all these events of significance which led to the Belgrade Summit.

Equally important was our role during the Disarmament Conferences and debates in the United Nations. Because as I said, peace had to be a matter of passion, a matter of great concern, for the non-aligned countries. So, it became a peace offensive. The movement of non-alignment became a peace offence, and we need not be apologetic about all these things. Somebody may call it immoral, Shri Jethmalani may hold that view, because he has a certain perception, but that is not the view of this country.

A question has been raised about the number of countries, the quantitative development of the movement, which rose from 25 or so in Belgrade, to a hundred odd. I will not say that a qualitative degeneracy has set in; I would rather call it a qualitative complexity, which is inherent in the present situation. The major issues of concern have also very much changed. They have become more complex questions of war and peace, armament race, disarmament, problems of development, the problem of removing poverty, filth and misery which we have in this country. These

have been well reflected in the declaration adopted in this Summit. But there have been issues or bilateral questions for which we have to find solution, like Iran and Iraq, regional conflicts. I am happy to note that our role has been quite significant.

Unfortunately, certain references were made to that great hero of our times, to use Shri Samad's expression, to Shri Yasser Arafat. In the non-alignment movement, the Arab component is one of the significant components of the whole movement. We stand for Arab nationalism. It is not a question of accommodating a few Sheiks, or anything like that. Arab nationalism is a historical phenomenon. It may have failed, it may have certain elements, certain trends, which we may not like or appreciate. But it has been the tradition of this country. Since he has quoted Mahatma Gandhi, I would say that right from the days of Mahatma Gandhi we have supported the cause of Arabs and Palestine. That is our background. Since, he has quoted Mahatma Gandhi, I wanted to remind him today. It is Mahatma Gandhi who stood for this. That is why, I want this resolution, this motion to be adopted today by the Parliament of India not only expressing our views about our own role that we have played in this Conference but also in a sentence or two referring to the roles of some other significant people who have contributed to it. Sir, I do not want to go into many question which have been referred to—Indian Ocean and so on. Probably, we can do so when this question comes up during the Debate on the Ministry of External Affairs.

I only want to say that the Economic Declaration of this Summit is a very vital and significant document. Sir, it is very vital for us because of the situation in which we find ourselves today crossing certain humps of development. I find the Prime Minister spoke in Cancun Summit—a reference to some other role of IMF and the World Bank was different. I am very happy to note the way in which she forthrightly said certain things about the IMFs and their Shylocking pressures. This is

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

what we have been saying in this House. This is what we have called death-trap.

I am very happy that in a report produced by her diplomat—I know the reports had behind this the work of some other young brilliant minds of our diplomatic services—and I want to use this opportunity to pay my tribute to them. They are the people who have made this Conference a success because they created a framework for discussion. Sir, ever since the Havana Summit, 1979 the debt of the developing world has gone up by another 600 billion dollars. This is a significant thing to be noted by every country including this country. So, whether you meet in Ottawa, Cancun or whether you adopt conciliatory postures and change your development strategy as I complained that we have done in this country to suit the interests of those people in Washington, they are not going to be conciliatory towards you. This calls for domestic policies and the path of development that we have chosen has to be kept firmly on a even keel. That is what I would say. Our responsibility is greater now, that we have accepted. The chairmanship or the chair-personship or whatever it is; it has come to us and it not only casts certain responsibility for our foreign office Ministry of External Affairs but it casts a greater responsibility in our conduct of domestic policy as well. I have no doubt that we will be able to do but it is a question of our credibility. It is not just indulging in populist strategic or sentimental thing or praising 'X', 'Y' or 'Z' That is not going to take us anywhere.

Sir, I conclude that if we have to put muscle into our diplomatic efforts, then we have to put our muscle into our domestic efforts. Otherwise, the world will evaluate us differently. You know, how statesmen have gone down and what history tells us.

I conclude now by saying one word about my amendment. I have already said that. Unfortunately, somebody, my friend, Mr Stephen talked about some devilish pressure. I am sorry that he

has used that expression, embarrassing the Foreign Minister. No. And somebody else said, trivial amendments. No. The amendment that I have moved, I consider, in the context of the debate, is only an addition of the important sentiment which I thought has to be put on record when we are discussing. That is why, I have moved and I commend the amendment for the consideration of the House.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN (Maharajanj): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is welcome that the Parliament is given an opportunity to express itself on the Seventh Conference of Non-aligned Nations held recently in New Delhi. It would have been more appropriate if all the documents and drafts presented to the Conference had been circulated to the Members of Parliament and full debate had been allowed providing ample opportunity to the Members to express their views as non-aligned movement is not a partisan subject for political differences.

The developing countries cannot progress without peace as peace and development are indivisible. It is agonising to note that after the United Nations Organisation has been set up, several hundred million of people have become shelterless, hungry and illiterate while one million dollars are being spent every minute for producing armaments for the destruction of mankind. American Government under Reagan Presidentship had decided to spend about 1600 billion dollars between 1981 and 1985. It baffles our faculties to note that even at Rs 6000 crores expenditure on defence in India, it would take about 266 years to reach this colossal scale of expenditure. Our GNP at 1970-71 prices is about 50,000 crores today. Even if one spends the entire GNP on defence, it would take 32 years to spend 1500 billion dollars. If the money that is being spent on armaments is diverted to development, probably within a period of 30 years, humanity can eliminate hunger, illiteracy and disease. Unfortunately, India is also facing problems, the problems of imperialism, aiding and abetting our neighbours. Notwithstanding the declaration of non-aligned Conference regarding Indian

Ocean as the zone of peace, the U.S. is speeding up its efforts to convert Diego Garcia into a nuclear base. The Prime Minister as the President of the non-aligned movement for the next 3 years should immediately take up the issue of return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius and mobilise the members of the non-aligned movement for this purpose. This is a vital test for the leadership of the movement.

It is unfortunate vacillations and prevarications kept the rightful representatives of Kampuchea out of the non-aligned movement. It is high time that this fatal mistake is corrected and India should take the lead.

Lebanon and PLO are the members of the non-aligned movement. It is agonising to note that except for some muffled voices, non-aligned movement could not effectively intervene in preventing the massacre of innocent women and children and others in Lebanon by Israeli army which is armed, trained, guided and finance by American imperialism. Every movement of the Military of Israel is masterminded by its American patrons. Israel itself self about £ 1300 millions worth of arms to Latin American countries. It looks as if Israel performs the job of a selling agent of military industrial complex of America. The non-aligned movement should assert itself and see that aggression by Israel is vacated from the Arab territory and peace is restored and Palestinians are given their homeland with sovereignty of their own. This is another test for the non-aligned movement.

It is not the friendly welcome we organised for Arafat in India that matters. It is our capacity to intervene to help the PLO that really counts. It is a tragedy of our times that Iraq and Iran are continuing a suicidal war which would only help imperialism to sell its arms. Imperialism thrives in times of war and tensions. Iran and Iraq are together helping imperialism by prolonging the war.

The Economic Declaration contains many helpful statements about organisa-

tion of banks of non-aligned nations, collective self-reliance and economic co-operation among non-aligned nations and the new international economic order.

No country which does not make internal self-reliance as the foundation of its development would be able to inspire and organise collective self-reliance. Though the proposal to set up a Centre for Science and Technology is undoubtedly welcome, that should not be allowed to become a happy hunting ground for multinational corporations. The Government's industrial policy of 1980 expounding export-oriented economic development is an antithesis to self-reliance as well as to collective self-reliance. It offers a direct welcome to the multi-national corporations which were denounced by Prime Minister herself as instruments of subservice at neo-colonial forces in her address to the non-aligned Summit at Algiers in 1973. We are afraid there is a decade of drift from the policies stated at that time and also being pursued currently. The recent sale of shares held by IDBI and LIC in India Cements and Ashok Paper Mills to ITC, a subsidiary of multi-nationals confirms the drift and every patriot who believes in self-reliance is bound to be shocked. The way in which the BHEL is being sought to be dismantled, development obstructed and foreign companies are invited even when BHEL tenders are the lowest and Electronics Corporation of India is not allowed to develop should make any patriot shudder about the future of our country. Unless we generate necessary political forces to fight for self-reliance and peace, we wonder whether the dissenting voices in the non-aligned movement will not be able to assert themselves.

The non-aligned Movement has excited hope among the suffering millions of the world which constitute a vast majority. This hope cannot be realised without development, utilising science and technology for that purpose. Development is impossible without peace, irrespective of differing political and social systems, in every country people are on the march

[Shri Ashfaq Hussain]

demanding peace but those that wield economic power have a vested interest in perpetuating themselves. Hence they believe in war or at least in an atmosphere of war to facilitate their maximum exploitation, maximum profits is their sole motivation and not maximum production. Hence the Non-aligned Movement must struggle for peace and development as a single phenomenon. This struggle is the major item on the agenda of contemporary history.

This struggle is the message of President Fidel Castro, the out-going Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement to the 7th Non-aligned Conference.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I think that the purpose of this motion is very limited. It is not the purpose of this motion to discuss the entire non-aligned movement, its concept and the foreign policy gamut. A historical event took place in our capital and certain very important decisions on behalf of the people of the world were taken. We are today greatly concerned with the danger of nuclear war. A powerful united voice was raised from New Delhi by people who are fighting for a new life for themselves and by those who want to free themselves from socio-economic exploitation. Therefore, it was in the fitness of things that our Parliament should take note of it. This was the limited purpose and I think that everybody, as an Indian, feels a sense of pride that the message which has gone from New Delhi is a message of peace and progress. What will be remembered as New Delhi's message from the Seventh Non-aligned Conference will form part of world history. It is on a crucial time that this voice has been raised. Unfortunately, the debate, has been narrowed down to this issue, whether we should record our appreciation of the Prime Minister's contribution to the success of the Conference or not? It is really unfortunate. Before this Conference, a lot of rumour was going on in the whole world, whether the Conference will take note of the role of imperialism and colonialism, or not. So many forces were working, and all sorts of things were

being said. It was said there is no need of mentioning the anti-imperialist role of the non-aligned movement because that era is over; there is no need for mentioning the colonial exploitation because that will divide our movement'. All sorts of things were being said. But I must say that the Prime Minister of India, not as the Chairman of the Conference — at that time she had not taken over as Chairman of the Conference — but as the Prime Minister of India, in her inaugural speech, set the tone of the Conference, when she took a firm stand on the role of the non-aligned movement, the role against imperialism and colonialism. That was really the beginning. Later on she was elected Chairman of the Conference. It is correct that whoever might have been the Prime Minister of the country would have been elected. But individuals have a role to play. Nobody can deny it. Shrimati Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister and also as the Chairman, when she said that non-alignment is the courage of true independence, when she said that non-alignment is the world's biggest peace movement, when she said that non-alignment is anti-imperialist and anti-imperialism conditions our approach, I think, she was not only voicing the sentiments and emotions of the millions of people of India but she was voicing the emotions and sentiments and urges of all the peaceloving people all over the world and of all those forces who want to consolidate their independence. Therefore, to say that we will not recognise this contribution is not correct. In this House, if a Member is elected Chairman of a Parliamentary Committee, we go and congratulate him. And when the Prime Minister of India becomes the Chairman of the ever biggest non-alignment movement, we are objecting that we should not even appreciate. I think, this is something which is not our tradition, this is something which is against the Indian tradition. Mr Stephen was very right when he said that they were very modest. They have not even congratulated the Prime Minister on her election as Chairman of the Conference; they have only said that we may record our appreciation of the contribution she has made as Chairperson.

What more modesty there can be— I was really sad, I was really pained, when the whole debate really boiled down to this narrow issue. I will say that this Conference has very great achievements to its credit. What did we achieve from the New Delhi Summit? From this Summit, the non-aligned movement has emerged as a united, strong, political force on the world scene. From New Delhi Summit this has been proved again that the non-aligned movement continues to be anti-imperialist and anticolonial and is the vanguard of the independence movements of the people of the world. From the New Delhi Summit we have proved that the non-aligned movement continues to be a staunch supporter of liberation movements, whether it is PLO or in Namibia or in South Africa. The New Delhi non-Aligned Conference has proved that we continue to raise a powerful voice against the nuclear arms race. And, therefore, we are representing the urges of the entire peace-loving people because people all over the world. It is the people who are coming in the streets that they want peace and they are against the nuclear arms race. And the Non-aligned Movement has symbolised the urges and aspirations of the peace-loving people of the world.

The Delhi non-aligned summit collectively took a global view on the basic issues facing the world. It is not a small achievement for 101 countries, their leaders, their heads of governments and heads of States sitting together and agreeing and taking a collective global view on the basic issues facing the entire humanity.

Another achievement of the Delhi conference was that we have said that we want to establish a new international economic order and we want to restructure the entire financial and economic system so that the developing countries, the newly liberated countries, the poor people can get their share in the world resources. A collective self-reliance, a greater co-operation between the countries of the South, a greater understanding on major issues—these are the major achievements.

I would say another major achievement of the Delhi Conference is that it has given a new perception to the movement. It has given a new temper. Greater than that, it has given a new self-confidence, a new self-confidence to the movement itself that we can stand together and we can raise our voice collectively.

In my opinion, another major achievement which I have noted and about which I feel a sense of satisfaction that it has got a new leadership. In the beginning 3 names are very much remembered — Nehru, Nasser and Tito. They were the founding fathers — the trio. Collectively they held the leadership. For a long time. Though the non-aligned movement was developing and was marching ahead, but was without an eminent leadership. I would say the Delhi Conference has given a new leadership and here I will mention Indira Gandhi, Fidel Castro and Yasser Arafat. They are the three personalities who will be able to lead this movement in this new era. The Non-aligned movement has again got world personalities, collective leadership, people with a clear perception, people who can stand and speak with courage and who can speak what the new generation of people of the world would like them to speak.

Lastly, I would say about the management of the conference. It has been said — what is the credit that India has got from this conference? I would say that India acted from the very beginning with grace. India acted with dignity. India was not keen to have this conference in New Delhi. India did not apply and India did not go canvassing for the conference. Many countries we saw here, were canvassing for the next conference. In a special situation where Iraq and Iran — you know, they cannot stay in one hotel and they refused to sit in one row on the rostrum, — both countries were agreeing that India should host the conference. Iraq and Iran both said, let India host the conference. But India said, 'No, unless the entire movement unanimously say, we are not keen to host the conference.' We acted with dignity. We acted with responsibility and I think that was the reason why an atmosphere was

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created where a unanimous decision was taken that India should host this conference. . . .

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: And that too at a short notice.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Well, that is a small thing. That was also done with a great finesse and with great efficiency. That was all appreciated. Everybody appreciated it. I was saying, India was not showing keenness to have this conference nor was Indira Gandhi showing any keenness. Mrs. Indira Gandhi knew it, our Foreign Minister knew it — that if the conference is to be held at Delhi India will become the Chairman and Indira Gandhi will become the Chairperson; but they were not very keen that they will have the conference unless the entire movement wanted it.

Some friends may say, because the Soviet Union has hailed the outcome of the conference, because the socialist world has hailed the outcome of the conference, because Fidel Castro came and attended the conference, because Yassar Arafat came and called Indira Gandhi his sister, therefore, they will look at it with suspicion. This is not correct. If it had been said in a lighter vein, I can understand it. Mr Jethmalani is not the person who says things in a lighter vein. Whatever he says he feels it. Therefore it shows that these reactionary forces have been totally disappointed. The New Delhi conference is a forward march.

As an Indian, I feel a sense of pride. Now, after all, what has been said in this resolution? It is said that we are hailing the New Delhi message. Is it wrong to hail the New Delhi message? Those who do not want to hail, they are opposing. Is it wrong to convey our appreciations and congratulations to the Heads of States and Governments who came and attended this conference? Is this not in keeping with our great tradition? I am proud of it and I have a sense of pride; is it wrong? I have travelled throughout the country. People believe that India is a country which has a great tradition for upholding justice, for

opposing fascism and imperialism, fighting for peace. As an Indian I feel proud that this voice has risen again from the land of the Buddha, from the land of Gandhi, from the land of Nehru.

With these words, I support the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the hon. Minister for External Affairs will intervene, Mr. Kamal will reply.

Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, from tomorrow for two days we shall have a plenary debate on External Affairs. I was told that External Affairs has been allotted 8 hours. I was a little disappointed. But, now, Sir, I have no complaint. As you have been pleased to say, the reply will come from the Mover of the Resolution. I stand here only to furnish certain factual information which will enable hon. Members to draw the right conclusions in regard to the Summit.

Some points have been raised. Mr. Kamal Nath will not normally have the information with him. So I have to intervene and place that information before the House. It was said that certain Organisations were invited as guests and Observers to the Summit, certain others were not. I would like to say, in the first instance, that in regard to the invitation extended to the Delegations either as observers or guests or as full Members, there was no departure whatsoever from the previous Summit held in Havana in 1979. It may interest hon. Members or at least the Member who raised this to know the Organisation of Islamic countries was admitted to the Movement as Observer in 1976 at the Colombo Summit, the African National Congress at the Lusaka Summit in 1970 and the Pan African Congress at the Ministerial meeting at George Town in 1972. The Socialist Party of Puerto Rico has been attending the Non-Aligned meetings since its admission as Observer at the Algiers Summit in 1973.

So, as host country, when it came to inviting delegations as Observers and guests, we strictly adhere to the list that

came to us from the previous Summit. So, we cannot possibly be faulted on that. You will also be interested to know that the new admissions at this Summit were made by the Summit itself; at no other level. Until the Summit admitted these Members or Observers or guests as the case may be, they were not called upon to take their seats. They were sitting separately. So, to that extent, we have been meticulous and each one of these was admitted unanimously. In the case of admission, we did not even go by consensus. We insisted on unanimity. I have not come across any case where any country or anybody was admitted otherwise. Venezuela is a case in point. In September 1982 at the time of the General Assembly Session, the question of admission of Venezuela came up before the Conference, before the meeting of the Foreign Ministers. We found regrettably that there was no unanimity. One or two or three countries had reservations. We tried our best to bring them together, sit with them to see that the differences are ironed out so that Venezuela who is an esteemed Member of the Group of 77, has been the Chairman of G-77 and as far as we know, believed ardently in the principles of non-alignment, could be admitted or at least the recommendations for its admission could be adopted unanimously there. This, unfortunately, did not happen. But we did not go by our individual likes or dislikes. We did not go by our individual conviction that this country has to be admitted even in the teeth of certain opposition or reservations on the part of some countries, right or wrong. So, the matter was kept in abeyance. It was again kept in abeyance at the New Delhi Summit because again we found that the reservations lingered on although the position appeared to be less difficult than before, yet, since we have been admitting countries on the basis of unanimity and we could not say that that unanimity has been achieved, the admission of Venezuela was not insisted upon. We hope that in the months to come, as early as practicable, it will be possible to admit Venezuela as a full-fledged Member, whereas some other countries which applied very late got admitted as

full members because there was unanimity on their admission. I would, therefore, like to submit respectfully to the hon. Members who raised this question that in the matter of admission, we have been completely meticulous and guided by the list and the practice which was handed down to us from Havana.

The next point is in regard to the Indian Ocean, which has been discussed by several hon. Members. I do not have to repeat it; propriety demands that I do not start expatiating on what has been discussed in such detail. The only point which I would like to mention is the one raised by Prof. Chakraborty. This complaint that Diego Garcia has not been mentioned or mentioned tangentially has been there for some years now, but I would like to remind him that it was not in New Delhi in 1981 that Diego Garcia was agreed to be kept out of the declaration by NA. It was in the Havana Summit. Why was it done? There was a background to it. If you really want to pass a resolution all by yourself, and say that the Indian Ocean has to be a zone of peace, you can very well do so, you can put whatever you want in that resolution, no one will have any exception to that, but what will happen ultimately is what has happened to many of the resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly from time to time, to which reference has been made by Shri Indrajit Gupta just now, namely that they remain on paper. There is not even a remote possibility of their being implemented, and there is no way of even trying to get them implemented. In this case, I do not say that the possibility of this resolution being implemented has become very very bright overnight; I do not say that. But I do say that it is no longer gathering dust in the archives of the United Nations; it is still a live factor, a live issue, and Summit after Summit after Summit and meeting after meeting after meeting this is coming up. Particularly, when the countries who were supposed to vacate the Indian Ocean, if this resolution is to be implemented, came into the *Ad hoc* Committee and said, 'Yes, we will participate in your deliberations, we will contribute, we would like to

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be members of this. After they came into it, naturally they had to be heard. And when they had their reservations, they expressed their doubts, they but spokes according to our perception and perception of many many countries, they sought to sabotage it. Whatever description you may give, to what they are doing or what they have been doing, the fact remains that they are members of the *Ad hoc* Committee and whatever the *Ad hoc* Committee decides, as Members of the *Ad hoc* Committee, they will have to implement; the responsibility of implementing it still rests with them. The moment they leave or you make them leave, they are free of all responsibility. You can please yourself by passing a resolution, as strident as you can make it. But nothing will actually happen. This is the position.

We inherited this from Havana, where Sri Lanka as the Chairman of the *Ad hoc* Committee, said: 'If you really want that Sri Lanka should shoulder the responsibility of the chairmanship of this Committee, and make some genuine effort in order to bring about the possibility of this conference, you cannot start by naming these countries... You make a general mention'. And let me also repeat that in the case of the Indian Ocean it is not just two powers; there are many more. They have their military presence in the Indian Ocean. So, it is not just a matter of one or two and it is not a matter of rivalry; it is a matter of presence of more than two powers. Therefore, the question is much more complicated than what could be really described as rivalry between two powers or two countries.

So, Sir, to cut a long story short, this is what happened. But have we really improved upon Havana or have we been marking time since Havana? This is the question I would commend for your consideration. If we had only committed Diego Garcia, as we did in the 1981 Foreign Ministers' Conference and for valid reasons, for reasons which we considered valid dittoed that line at this

Summit, you could naturally say that we have been marking time since Havana. But that is not what we did. We brought in Diego Garcia, not only as a base, which needs to be vacated, but also as a part of territory belonging to some other country which needs to be restituted to that country. So, it is also a question of decolonisation that we have brought in. And when it becomes a question of decolonisation-it is not only the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace-not this forum alone, but there are other for a where the questions of decolonisation are being agitated day in and day out. So you have opened another forum for this. And we are happy that the Non-Aligned Movement will be able to raise this question again and again and again, at all these fora and the pressure of public opinion, the pressure of world opinion can be built up in a much more massive way than has been possible hitherto. Therefore, what we have said in Para 81, is that "the Heads of State" and Government expressed in particular their full support for the Mauritian sovereignty, over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power etc. and establishing and strengthening" here comes the question. We have not abandoned the original argument or the original ground "the establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty and territorial integrity and the peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for an early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius." Now we have combined the two concepts here, not without opposition from within the Drafting Committee, or whichever Committee was considering it, let me tell you, but we could overcome that opposition. We could tell them that the concept of Diego Garcia as a base has been there with us for a long time; we just cannot abandon it now merely because you want to have a Conference on the Indian Ocean and the Chairman of the *Ad hoc* Committee feels that if Diego Garcia is mentioned, there may be more difficulties. So, we sorted this out by having another para in another context, but immediately after the Indian

Ocean Section. It is not scattered somewhere else. Until Para 80 the declaration deals with Indian Ocean and Para 81 with Diego Garcia. Now it is for Hon. Members to decide whether this is a definite and distinct improvement on Havana or New Delhi, of 1981 or not. I would say that this is a definite improvement and the Non-Aligned Movement intends to follow this up by taking all steps that are necessary in order to raise this question at every possible forum.

Sir, much has been said about the concept of Non-alignment. I would not again, as I said, expatiate anything more, but I must say that I share the distress of some Members who have expressed their views in regard to what was said by one Member about Chairman Arafat.

The House may recall that in 1980 when we gave the PLO Mission here the status of an Embassy, there was an appreciation from all sections of the House and, therefore, from all sections of the people of India. The Arab cause, the Palestinian cause has been dear to us for decades and decades; we have centuries old relationship with them; and Arafat, as has been said by other friends, is a symbol of heroism in our view. Therefore, at least, I had not expected that this House would have to find itself in the situation, the unenviable situation of hearing what may be called the voice of Israel in the precincts of this House. (Interruptions) I feel pained as I hope, as I know, a vast majority of the members here and a vast majority of the Indian people would feel. I would not like to go any further than this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That should be enough.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That should be enough. Much has been said about the political aspect of the New Delhi Declaration, but I would like to fill in certain things, which had not been mentioned and those are on the economic side. Members would have read in newspapers that on the economic part of the Declaration, there has

been all round appreciation irrespective of the social or economic system a particular commendator represents or a particular government stands for. There has been all round appreciation. But it is rather intriguing that on the political side, there should be objections in complete disregard of the fact that the political side and the economic side are inextricably linked and this umbilical cord cannot be cut; you cannot take them separately and view them separately. It is true that the political pronouncements might have created an element of unease in some quarters; that is natural. But the very fact that the other side of the coin, namely, the economic side has been fully appreciated all round goes to show that whatever the public posture might be, the other counter-part, the other complement, that is, the political side has its own validity and it has to be accepted. Therefore, the two are the two sides of the same coin; one completes the other and is completed by the other; they cannot be seen in isolation from each other. I would, in a very few words, say that the economic part of the Declaration is perhaps the most comprehensive document which has been adopted so far in any Conference, particularly the Non-Aligned Conferences; I would even say any Conference, because I have not come across any Conference which was confronted with the very very complex economic situation which this Summit was dealing with.

We have talked about global negotiations many times. We have talked about the new international economic order; we have been talking about it since 1974. But Declaration adopted by the Delhi Summit does not end there. It goes much further. First it takes care of the long-term objectives. Global negotiations naturally are going to take a long time. In fact, there is as yet no agreement even on the agenda, on the time-frame, or any procedural detail in regard to global negotiations. If there is an agreement or a seeming agreement, it is on the desirability of having global negotiations in the light of certain inter-dependence of world economy, which has been accepted

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on all hands. This is all that can be said. I am making a very very cautious statement. But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. And I can see the difficulties. Once you launch the global negotiations, even you decide to launch the global negotiations, it bristles with problems, it bristles with hurdles, it bristles with obstacles. Even so, global negotiations cannot be forgotten, cannot be abandoned merely because they bristle with obstacles, particularly in view of the fact that from the Versailles Summit of the industrialised countries, there emanated a declaration which does not reject the possibility of global negotiations, but on the other hand accepts the desirability, even though it puts some conditions. Naturally, they cannot accept it without conditions. If they had accepted it, there would be no difference between them and us. So, we will have to pursue it. There is no possibility of having it tomorrow. But there is no sense in saying that we are going to abandon it because for the last 3, 4 or 5 years we have not been able to make any progress. That is not our aim. Then, there is the new international economic order. This is also a long-term idea, long-term concept, long-term proposal. Then the restructuring of the Bretton-woods institutions. That again bristles with difficulties. But the New Delhi Summit while not losing the perspective of the long term proposals, has addressed itself to certain immediate proposals. Before the Summit began, before the Heads of State and Government came here, many of them wrote to our Prime Minister saying that they were glad to accept her invitation to come here, they would come here, but in the next paragraph of their letter, almost each one of them said that they would like to concentrate on the economic issues at this Summit, they would not like the energies of the Summit to be frittered away in divisive issues they would like in the main to concentrate on economic issues. This is what exactly has happened here. That is why, this very comprehensive document has come out. Now, this document, apart from the long term things, talks of immediate convening of

an international conference on money and finance. It talks of immediate measures to start a process of recovery, particularly in the developing world. It talks of the activation and stimulation of the growth process of developing countries. It talks of the satisfaction of the basic needs of food and energy of the developing countries. It talks of the solution of their acute balance of payment problems. It talks of the enhanced prices which they should get for their commodities which they are at the moment, selling dirt cheap. It talks of the access for the products of the developing countries in the markets of the developed countries. It talks of and lays emphasis on the question of ending unequal exchange between developed and developing countries. And last but not the least, it lays emphasis, just the kind of emphasis that is needed on a subject like this, on the help that is to be rendered to the developing countries in their plight of being unable to meet their debt obligations. There was a proposal that we should call for a moratorium on debt. That was considered threadbare. They came to the conclusion that calling for a full moratorium would not be in the interest of the developing countries themselves. Therefore, they said you will have to think of some measures by which these countries are helped, the countries which are in no position to discharge their debt obligations right now. Then, about the question of the Centre of Science and Technology in India, and most important the South-South dialogue I will give an idea to hon. Members of the sweep of the action-programme that has been accepted for the first time in the New Delhi Summit. The subjects which it encompasses are these: raw materials, trade transport and industry, monetary and financial cooperation, insurance, scientific and technological development, technical cooperation and consultancy services, food and agriculture, fisheries health, employment and human resources development, tourism, trans-national corporations, sports, research and informations system—what we call the new international information order—and certain very practical measures in that regard—role of women in development, peaceful

uses of nuclear energy, tele-communications, public enterprises, solidarity fund of the non-aligned countries for economic and social development. This is again an exercise in self-reliance. It may start with very very modest amounts. We are not expecting hundreds and thousands of billions of dollars to start with but if you really have to help each other, you have to begin somewhere and, therefore, this very practical and specific proposition has come, and further, International co-operation for development, housing, education and culture, standardisation, measurement and quality control, these are the subjects which have been gone into in great detail. I can read out what has been decided in regard to each of these items but that would take a long time. That is hardly necessary. When you get the document, you will certainly know in what great detail this Committee had gone and brought out these proposals.

This comprehensive document has been epitomised in the New Delhi Message. It was felt that when we come out with a 200-page document, may be only experts will read it, only those who are interested like scholars, etc. will read it but mostly it will go unread. So, something which epitomises the entire document has been brought out and as I said it has been named the New Delhi Message. This has been circulated, I believe, to Members. It has been very well conceived, well brought out and very pointedly lists out the most important aspects of the document, that is, what the non-aligned movement stands for, what we are asking others to do, what we are promising to do ourselves. So, I would commend these documents to the House.

Coming to the Motion, I know that the mover of the Motion will reply, but I would say that as I read this, I find it a model of under-statement. I do not see anything to which any section of this House, any section of the people of India, could have any objection. Naturally, you can go on adding, you can make it as long as you like; but you cannot make it shorter. This is what I claim. It brings out essentially the views of the

House, the least common multiple of the views of the House, the LCM. Others would have desired much more to come in; yet others would have desired some other things to come in, but this is the consensus. The method of consensus, if it is to be applied for the first time here, I felt it should be applied to this document. This is the best way of really expressing a positive opinion in regard to this Summit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath. I hope you are going to take the shortest possible time.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Since other hon. Members have spoken so much, I hope I will be allowed to take at least five minutes for my reply.

I am thankful to all those who spoke and I am grateful to those who have supported the motion. This debate has established at least one thing, that all of us, each and everyone of us sitting here, is conscious of international affairs, is conscious of the problems confronting mankind today.

Non-alignment is a concept. It does not seek to supplement or complement the United Nations. It is a belief, it is a conviction. A lot has already been said about it, it has been amplified, it has been clarified. So, I would not like to give it a re-definition or re-analysis. I am specially grateful to my colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, for having defined it very clearly.

I had occasion some months ago to participate in the 37th session of the UN General Assembly as a member of the Indian Delegation. On this occasion, I would like to take one minute of this House to say something about it, because it is very relevant. I was startled, I was amazed, to find the amount of respect and stature our nation commands. If I had not seen it, if I had not been a participant on this occasion, I would never have believed it merely by reading about it. I think this stature, and respect we command, is basically because of the policies we have been following, amongst which is the policy of non-alignment. It is also because of the way in which the officers of our Foreign Service are able to successfully project our policies. Merely having

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policies would not have helped, it is the projection of our policies which is very important.

I thank my colleagues, those who have supported this Resolution, and I express my gratitude to them, especially to those from other parties, who have risen above narrow party lines on this matter, which I believe is a national issue, not a matter concerning my party or the Treasury Benches, but a matter concerning the whole nation.

I would only deal with two or three points which my colleagues have made. First of all, I would like to thank our Foreign Minister, who has very clearly enunciated the position, because he has more knowledge of the subject than what most of us have got. The object of my Resolution and motion was limited, merely to express appreciation and not to go into all aspects of foreign policy, which can be done in the Foreign Affairs Debate by the Foreign Minister, who is an expert on this line. So, today when I am speaking, I feel as if I am encroaching upon his prerogative of replying to this debate.

My colleague, Professor Chakraborty, asked: why should one party or one person get all the credit? I made it amply clear in my opening remarks that the credit for the success of this Summit is not of one person or of one party but of the whole nation. I am particularly grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gita, for dealing with the delirious speech of my hon. friend, Shri Ram Jethmalani. And for the way he described the concept and definition of Non-Alignment. I also thank Prof. Dandavate, I repeat that Prof. Dandavate who is a Professor of Physics and though has moved in other directions has rightly stated that Non-Alignment is a national consensus. We all know that the Government of which he was a Member had found fault in everything which the predecessor Government or predecessor Governments of the Congress had done when that Government was in power but they had not found fault with the policy of

Non-Alignment. This only establishes and amply makes clear....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Coming towards my friend and colleague, Shri Ram Jethmalani, we all know that he is a lawyer and the job of every lawyer is to find loopholes and to move amendment.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a criminal lawyer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: So, he went about finding loopholes in the policy of Non-Alignment, and moving amendments. Who has put words in his mouth, I do not know bearing his speech I cannot say whether it is tragic or comic. I do not know whose brief he is holding and whose power of attorney he is holding to make such absurd statements. I am thankful to Shri Chandrajit Yadav for his kind support and to Shri Unnikrishnan for some of the points which he has made specially commending the role of President Castro and Shri Yasser Arafat. Our Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have already profusely appreciated their role. So, I think, he should be quite satisfied with that. (*Interruptions*)

In the last 5 hours, two things have emerged, here. This House—all Members from all Parties—cannot and will not stand and tolerate suppression, oppression, imperialism or exploitation. There is a consensus in our policy of Non-alignment and this has been adequately reiterated. We have now debated this for 5 hours and I would not like to take more time of the House. I would only say and I would appeal to those who have moved their amendments not to press their amendments in conformity with the spirit of the subject which we are debating today. The matter and the issue is national in nature thus we should not be a House which is divided.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall I put all the amendments moved to the vote of the House?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Separately, Sir. We have been sitting here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, I will put them separately.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But, Sir, under the rules we have the right to say one word.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under what rule?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Under Rule 184. You must allow me to say a word.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. As a special case, I will allow you to say only word and not for all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, first of all, it is not easy for me to move an amendment largely because I do recognise that a great deal of expertise, political sophistication and diplomatic maturity went into the conduct of this Non-Aligned Conference. But, Sir, under Rule 184 this has been brought in after it was not possible to get the Speaker to move it. And, therefore, it is my duty as a Member of Parliament...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): If not the Speaker, then who approved it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It does not matter whether it is under Rule 184 or...

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Let me put the record straight. It has been brought with the approval of the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Motion under rule 184 is to be admitted and not approved by the Speaker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not contesting that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You wanted only one minute but...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have to educate the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is new. Therefore, it is my duty to say that the motion under Rule 184 is being brought in by two

Members of the Ruling Party. Much of the sentiments, I agree with them. But as a Member of the Janata Party, our Government having been in power, I myself was a Member of the Indian Delegation to the Non-Aligned Bureau meeting held in New Delhi in April, 1977. So, I would say that I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention that this country owes its special responsibility to see that countries are freed from all kind of foreign occupation and that includes imperialist that includes American activity in various places, but I do regret that the poor Afghans who are presently under occupation... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your party leader has already spoken on that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not a question of that. In fact, I have already given an amendment and I have moved an amendment. I hope, all will agree with it. I would urge upon the Government that please do not forget the poor Afghans who are under foreign occupation; please do not hesitate to work for the evacuation and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan or from elsewhere.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Therefore, you are withdrawing the amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. Shall I put all the amendments together?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I say, are amendments, not cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: With the permission of the House, I can put all the amendments together.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, I put all the amendments moved by the hon. Members together.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You cannot put all the amendments together. These are not cut motions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You cannot do it ever with the permission of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: With the consent of the members, I can do it. I

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ask the hon. Members whether I can put all the amendments together.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I say, it cannot be done. These are not cut motions; these are amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I wanted the consent of the members. The members who have given amendments are not agreeable. Therefore, I am putting the amendments separately. But I can ask the members who have given amendments as to whether they are acceptable to putting all their amendments together. They are not agreeable. Nobody can stop me from asking that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can you club me with Mr. Unnikrishnan?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First, I put Amendment Nos. 1, 2 and 3 moved by Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I put Amendments moved by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri to vote.

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI: I am not pressing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri, the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment Nos. 4 and 6?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment Nos. 4 and 6 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K. M. Madhukar—absent. I put Amendment No. 7 moved by Shri K. M. Madhukar to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's amendment is there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I hope, the Government will accept my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put Amendment No. 8 moved by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to vote.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now put Amendment No. 9 moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 10 to vote.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 11 to vote.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 12 to vote.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

'This House notes with satisfaction and pride that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi has concluded its deliberations successfully. The New Delhi Summit has reinforced the unity and the international role of the non-aligned community.

This House requests the Government of India to convey its thanks and appreciation to the Heads of State and Government and leaders of various delegations who, through their presence and positive contribution, the success of the Summit. It also places on record its appreciation of the work of the Indian delegation and the leadership provided by the Chairperson Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

India has been given the responsibility of chairing the Movement. This House believes that our country will be able to discharge this responsibility in the best traditions of anti-imperialism and Self-reliance of our national movement.

This House welcomes the Declaration adopted by the Summit and the "New Delhi Message", which has called for an end to the production and stockpiling of nuclear arms as also for more purposive efforts to launch a North-South dialogue to enlarge South-South cooperation and to usher in a New International Economic Order, and believes that these have strengthened the hands of all

those who stand for independence, peace, disarmament and development.

The motion was adopted.

21.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 23 1983|Chaitra 2, 1905 (Saka).