

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 13, 1984/Phalgun 23,
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, खान और अब्दुल गफ्फार खां हिन्दुस्तान के ही नहीं बल्कि दुर्निया के सबसे बुजुर्ग नेता हैं। वे पाकिस्तान की जेल में हैं। वे भारत के ही नहीं, दुर्निया की मानवता के प्रतीक हैं। भारत की सरकार उनको रिहा करा कर, भारत में उनका इलाज करवाए, यह हमारा फ़ज़ूल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने और सभी ने सदन में बार-बार यह कहा है कि हम सबकी सहानुभूति उनके साथ है। वे मानवता के ही प्रतीक नहीं बल्कि महात्मा जी का भी स्वरूप हैं, ऐसा हम मानते हैं। लेकिन हम जो कर सकते हैं। वही कर सकते हैं। हाउस भी चाहता है कि वे स्वस्थ और जीवित रहें। क्यों वाजपेयी जी, ठीक हैं !

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Postal and Telecommunication Facilities in Tribal Districts of Orissa

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

(a) whether emphasis has been given by Government to provide adequate Postal and Telecommunication facilities in the tribal areas during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the Postal and Telecommunication net works expanded in the tribal

districts in Orissa during the above Plan period so far ; and

(c) the details of the Postal and Telecommunication facilities provided in the tribal district, Keonjhar in the above Plan period ?

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

(b) (i) The expansion of postal network in the tribal areas of Orissa in the Sixth Plan period so far are as under ;

— Opening of post offices—190

— Extra Departmental Delivery Agents —212

— Provision of Counter Service Facility —118

(ii) One hundred and twenty four long distance public telephone/combined offices have been opened so far upto 7-3-84 in the tribal districts of Orissa for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85.

(c) (i) 25 post offices were opened, 51 extra departmental delivery agents were appointed and 29 villages were provided with counter service facilities during the above period.

(ii) Nineteen long distance public telephones/combined offices have been opened during the above period in the tribal district of Keonjhar.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has made it a policy to provide at least one public call office in each gram panchayat headquarters. If so, how far has such programme been implemented in

Orissa in general and Keonjher district in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): At the instance of the Prime Minister, some time back the policy was liberalized in respect of tribal areas. The policy now is that in case of tribal areas, more offices will be opened. As far as Orissa is concerned, long distance public telephones/PCOs were: 1980-81-22 ; 1981-82-26 ; 1982-83-56 ; 1983-84 upto 7.3.84 20 in all 124 were opened.

As far as hon. Member's district is concerned, the figures are: 1980-81 two ? 1981-82 three ; 1982-83 eleven : and 1983-84 upto 7.3.84 one. So, progressively it has been increased ; and more and more PCOs will be provided in tribal areas.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the communication facilities provided in rural areas, specially in tribal areas, are not working properly ? If so, what steps does Government propose to take, i.e. corrective measures in this respect ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Recently, a decision has been taken to introduce what is technically called MRR i.e. multi-access rural radio telephone system. It has been introduced in five areas, and if it works successfully, it will be extended to other areas.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में डाकघर की मांग अपनी जगह बहुत महत्व रखती है। लेकिन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त ऐसे भी क्षेत्र हैं जो कि डकेती क्षेत्र हैं और जहाँ संचार की क्षण-क्षण बहुत सरूत आवश्यकता पड़ती है। क्या सरकार की नीति है कि उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, और राजस्थान के डकेती वाले क्षेत्रों को संचार के मामाले में प्राथमिकता दी जाए और वहाँ संचार की व्यवस्था समुचित और उपयोगी रूप से चल सके ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: The normal policy is that a priority list is prepared for district headquarters, tehsil headquarters, etc.

Population is also a criterion. Sometimes it is opened in places of pilgrimage, irrigation sites etc. ; and in some cases, it has been opened in areas which the hon. Member has indicated, viz. where dacoity and other things take-place. If specific cases are indicated, they will be considered.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the hon. Minister the target for opening of PCOs and other telecommunication facilities and postal facilities in Orissa for the 7th Plan ; and what was the achievement so far ? May I know whether there was a proposal for the establishment of a telephone industry at Bhubaneswar in Orissa ? If so, what is the progress ? May I know whether a committee has visited the place and recommended the case for the establishment of a telephone industry in Bhubaneswar. If so, what is the progress ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, post offices have been opened extensively in Orissa. It will take a long time for me to read. But I can give the figures.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन्हें भेज दीजिएगा ।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The all-India target upto March for long distance combined offices was 7600 ; and for Orissa, 110. So far, 104 have been opened during the 6th Plan.

As far as post offices are concerned, the allotment of targets for Orissa for 6th Plan period is this : 1981-82-45. I will give the latest figure. For 1982-83 for normal rural areas, 10, and for tribal and backward areas 30. For 1983-84 for normal rural areas 45, and for tribal and backward areas 70. Total 115.

Right to Run Private Wireless Stations

*225. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Indian Citizens have the right to run wireless stations for broadcasting purposes ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(c) The Central Government has the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working wireless telegraph (or Radio Station) under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The said Act also empowers the Central Government to grant licence on such conditions and in consideration of such payment as it thinks fit.

The Central Government has not granted licence to any person for working wireless station for broadcast purposes, as it will not be in public interest or public order to have the mass media operated by an individual.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Very recently the Hon. Justice P.A. Choudhary of Andhra High Court said that State monopoly of All India Radio and Doordarshan was unconstitutional and that every Indian citizen under Article 19(1)A of the Constitution has got the right to establish and operate private wireless and radio broadcasting station. Moreover science is developing rapidly ; and there is also another opinion that private broadcasting facilities should be encouraged immediately by the Communications Ministry just to quicken the overall pace development by using the unused radio frequency spectrum (RFS) without disturbing the national frequency allocation plan (NFAP). What is the reaction of the hon. Minister regarding these two points ? Is it a fact that not to allow operation of private wireless and broadcasting is a clear violation of the Constitution under Article 19(1)A ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The hon. member seems to ask my legal opinion. I have not gone through the High Court judgment which he has referred. But there is a decision of the Delhi High Court where a petitioner has filed an application for a broadcasting licence. An Elaborate judgment was given and the court came to the conclusion that even if there is a right it is a limited right and the reasonable restriction can be imposed by the government and the petition was dismissed. Latest in January

1984 another petitioner filed a petition in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court also dismissed it. As far as I am concerned, that is the legal position. As far as the second part is concerned, we have taken a view that in the situation in India, it will not be advisable to give licences for broadcasting. I am making a distinction. Wireless is of two types-where broadcasting is involved and where broadcasting is not involved. As far as broadcasting is concerned, we have taken a view that it should remain with government ; no individual or institution should have it. Incidentally, the previous government had also taken a similar view that it should not be given to any individual or institution. As far as other wireless is concerned, we have given licences to Indian Oil and other research institutions where the requirement is genuine.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I know that the use of or possession of any wireless equipment or broadcasting machinery without a valid licence is punishable under the Indian Telegraphs Act 1885. I would like to refer here at least one case where you have given permission ; whether it is a legal permission or illegal permission, I do not know. But it is a fact that there is one example. The Aparna Asram of Gurgaon has its multiplying purposes-from gun factory to private air base which includes wireless broadcasting centre also. What action has been taken against this so-called Asram ? (Interruptions).

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as I know it has been given to oil companies, Port Trust, the Electricity Boards, mining and allied industries, transport undertakings, steel and chemical plants, sugar factories, farm and dairy industries. Regarding this particular case, I do not have the information just now.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will you enquire into it ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I am just now told about it, but I will have to verify it. Without that I cannot make a categorical statement. Or, may be, on a point to point basis technically it has been given, but I cannot make a categorical statement just now off hand. I will have to find out.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banwari Lal Absent.

Rules Regarding Construction of Cinema Houses and Allied Matters

*227. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to include the subject of 'Distribution and exhibition of Films' in the "Concurrent List" of the Constitution;

(b) whether Government have assured the States and Union territories that this will not affect their right to collect Entertainment Taxes;

(c) whether Government are planning to have uniformity in rules pertaining to construction of Cinema Houses and allied matters; and

(d) if so, the final decision of Government on this issue?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The subject of Cinema, excluding Censorship, is a State subject. It is, therefore, for the State Governments to frame rules pertaining to construction of Cinema Houses and allied matters. However, the Central Government have circulated suggestions for modification of Theatre Licensing Rules to the State Governments with a view to ensuring uniformity in regard to construction of cinema theatres and allied matters.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The hon. Minister has categorically denied that the Central Government is not interested in bringing it in the Concurrent List. Actually, this will bring a lot of relief to the State Governments, to the distributors the motion picture producers and exhibitors. However, the Government cannot absolve itself of its duty to the cinema-goer. All that the Government has done is to circulate some suggestions, modifications about cinema

theatres and rules. There has been no rationalisation with regard to theatres, no categorisation and no standards left. Now there are several types of theatres and they have just become a commodity for collecting the entertainment tax. No doubt, it is earning tax to the Government, But the poor cinema goer is left with nothing except lack of amenities, lack of theatres, and lack of any other standard prescriptions for the construction of the theatres, the class of films to be shown, etc.

Therefore, may I know from the Government, what exactly is being circulated to the State Governments?

The details of all the allied matters which are also included in it may be given.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I must say the hon. Member has raised an important question. But I wish to correct him, when he says that this stand has given satisfaction to the State Governments and the production industry. It is not so. This would give a sense of satisfaction to some State Governments. It is true that—I will go into the background of this problem—the Government had appointed a Committee, the Karanth Committee. They had expressed in strong reasons that Cinema should be put on the Concurrent list. The matter was discussed in a meeting of Information Ministers where also it was decided that it should be done by the State Governments, that they should be completely protected in the matter of collection of entertainment tax. But the Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala were against bringing Cinema in the Concurrent List.

The matter was again discussed in the Information Ministers' Conference in 1982. Then also it was decided that it should be brought on the Concurrent List. That is, it was felt the subject of distribution of films and so on should be brought on the Concurrent List. Later on, still two or three State Governments were against it. It will provide some satisfaction to know that the consensus was that it should be brought on the Concurrent List. So, it is not correct to say that the Government do not want it to be brought under the Concurrent List. It would give us some satisfaction if it is done. But

I think the general consensus, as I said, was that it should be brought on the Concurrent list. But the exercise was done by the Ministry whether the Constitution can be amended or apart from that any other alternatives—there were two alternatives—could be found, like action for amending constitution or anything else could be done. After that exercise the Ministry came to the conclusion that for the time being this matter should not be pursued; and at the same time the Ministry sent very concrete and precise suggestions to the State Governments. I shall be happy to lay a copy of these suggestions on the Table of the House, or supply a copy to the hon. Member. So, precise suggestions were made to the State Governments so that they can take steps to amend the rules if necessary so that we might have more cinema theatres in the country.

According to international yardstick, we should have about 30,000 cinema houses in the country while we have at present 11,000 cinema houses in the country only including 4,000 temporary theatres. The Government is quite keen that the cinema theatres should be encouraged more and more. As I have explained, in view of some difficulties, for the time being we are not pursuing the matter

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : The reply given by the Government to (a) and (b) now stands qualified. I am happy that the Government is thinking of bringing the construction of theatres under its purview. The hon. Minister expressed concern about the dearth of cinema houses. The recent survey has shown that there are only 7.30 seats available to the public per thousand population. Even in Delhi which is a metropolis, the ratio is one theatre per 1.11 lakh population. My worry is more about the rural sector where the construction of theatres and the standard of theatres is completely lacking. May I, therefore, known what exactly is the decision which they have taken on Karanth Committee Report which had given prototype structure for building theatres in the rural sector? Particularly now when small video theatres are coming up, some regulations must be brought in the rural sector, so that there will be some sort of standard specifications for theatres.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : According to the observations of the Karanth Committee

there are only 7 seats per thousand population which is less than the standard in most of the countries including some of our neighbouring countries. Therefore, they had suggested that they should be placed on the concurrent List. I have explained the reason already that for the time being we have decided not to move in the matter. There are some very practical and precise reasons and difficulties which, I think, hon. Shri Vasant Kumar Pandit if he looks to his right, particularly to Mr. Desai, would probably understand it. But this is not to say that the Central Government does not wish to take any steps. The National Film Development Corporation does give loan in various States for construction of cinema houses. As a result of that some encouragement is there. But southern States are certainly better in cinema theatres as compared to northern States.

Now, my friend, raised the question of villages. He said about video theatres also. Acting on the recommendation of the Karanth Committee, the Central Government had written to the States Governments that they should encourage these video theatres and so on. But now we are seeing video parlour, etc. Video is something which we cannot wish off. It is a technological advance which we have to make good use of. But on the other hand, if video theatres are allowed without any control or regulation, they can show any film. All the pirated films can be shown. Rubbish can be shown. All the bad material can be shown. All the immoral things can be shown. So, the Government is quite alert about it. Recently a meeting of the Information secretaries of the State Governments was called by the Information Secretary at the Centre, which I also joined. So, this matter is under consideration how to make use of video and how to regulate it so that good use can be made and bad possibilities can be avoided.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : My question relates to the films being shown in the cinema halls. It is very good that permission is being given for constructing more theatres.

I would like to request the Minister to answer as to who is responsible for increase in vulgarity, abusive language and violence? Is the Minister aware of this? Not only

this, recently there has been a spate of films where even the politicians have been shown in a worst manner. I have never heard any Member either from the Opposition or from the Ruling Party objecting to the films being shown on the lives of the politicians. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this and if so, will he take action against these people who are knowingly showing this vulgarity to the small children? My small children were saying, even my little daughter came and said : "Papa, is this happening in political life"? I want to ask the Minister who is responsible for allowing these things? The Speaker is agreeing with me that this kind of things are being done and the politicians are being shown in the worst way and I am surprised that nobody has objected to it. I would just like to know whether the Minister is aware of this and why the Censor Board has allowed these kinds of films to be shown and what steps have been taken to see that this kind of vulgarity, abusive language and violence is not shown to the small children? ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, you have permitted the question and I am answering it. The impressions of the hon. Member are, of course, put in a general way. I would agree with him...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Please take it seriously, don't use the word general. It is a serious thing ..*(Interruptions)*..... Your children might be grown up but my children are still small...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I please wait for my answer. I quite understand and I share the anxiety of the hon. Member and other Members that vulgarity and violence should not be shown in the films to the extent where it pollutes the minds of our young children. I fully share the anxiety of the hon. Member and other Members...*(Interruptions)*. Will you wait and listen to me? We have issued some guide lines for certification of films.....*(Interruption)*. I will answer all aspects of the question. Now the film certification is being done by the film Certification Board and the Regional Certification Board. His first point is that in a number of films politicians and even the political system is being put in a bad way

and there is condemnation and violence and satire on politicians and political system. In some of the films that is being done but the point is whether we can under the law stop it: If you ask me frankly our own experience has been that in cases where we stopped, they get the stay orders and the film which was to run for three months, it had run for a year. So, please do not forget that freedom of expression also includes the freedom of screen. The Government can act according to the law only. If something vulgar has been shown, we are certainly against it and whenever possible we do take action.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I do not think there is any guideline given to one film—I can give the name later on—where a Chief Minister is being told—I even feel ashamed to say all this in the House—and the Minister is saying about the guide lines...*(Interruption)* No respectful government will issue guidelines like that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Mr. Jagdish Tytler is hundred per cent wrong if he says that guide lines are not there. Very clear and precise guide lines are there...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Did you take action? Will you take action if I bring these things to you ?...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, why not request the Minister to lay a copy of the guide lines which have been issued ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sure, sure. And Mr. Vajpayee, for your information I might say that the guidelines were the same when Government in which you were a Minister; was there. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, they have not made any contribution...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I will lay down a copy of the guidelines on the Table of the House .*(Interruptions)*.

Priority to Meet Energy Demand of Household in Seventh Plan

*228. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered that top priority should be given to meeting the energy demand of household, particularly among the rural and urban poor, while formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the suggestions of the Advisory Board also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) Government is aware of the need to meet the household energy demand particularly of the rural and urban poor while formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Advisory Board on Energy has also, *inter alia*, suggested that the supply of fuel wood or any other suitable fuel should be considered, for the purpose of planning, as a minimum need of the community. The Board has recommended that intensive and extensive afforestation programmes should be taken up to augment the availability of wood. The social forestry schemes should also be promoted with the full involvement of the local community to meet their needs of fuel and fodder. The Board has further stressed the importance of propagating the use of improved chulhas to bring about greater efficiency in the use of fuel for cooking. The Board has also recommended that the use of wood as raw-material for industries should be allowed only where it is essential and inescapable and where the user industry is committed to regenerate fully the wood consumed by it.

The Planning Commission has constituted Working Groups on Power, Petroleum, Coal and Non-Conventional Energy Sources for the preparation of the Seventh Plan. These Working Groups will, *inter alia*, consider energy demands of the household sector particularly of the rural and urban poor. The suggestions of the Advisory Board on Energy will also be kept in view.

SHRI A.R. MALLU: In the absence of alternative sources of power, the rural poor

in particular are resorting to making use of firewood, which has resulted in de-forestation and destruction of the forest area. They are also resorting to making use of cow-dung, which can be applied as manure in fields. Is the Government considering alternative sources, other than firewood and cow-dung, to meet the needs of the household of the rural poor? Has any assessment been so far made of the requirements to meet the demands of the rural poor and, if so, what are the efforts in this direction?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: As I have already stated, a lot of work is being done in the field of non-conventional sources of energy for the household. The Advisory Board on Energy in their recommendation have emphasized the importance of using improved *chulhas* to bring about efficiency in the use of fuel for cooking. I have not been able to follow the other part of the question.

SHRI A.R. MALLU: Has any assessment been made of the requirements of the rural poor to meet their household needs?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: An exercise of this kind becomes very difficult in a country of our size, but certain assessments have been made on the basis of sample surveys. The household sector is the largest consumer of energy, accounting for about 50 per cent of the total energy consumption, but most of the energy used in this sector is in the form of non-commercial energy. From the consumption pattern of commercial energy, it can be seen that the consumption in the household sector of the total commercial energy consumed is only 5 per cent.

SHRI A.R. MALLU: My question was very specific. Has any assessment been made so far in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to it.

SHRI A.R. MALAU: If an assessment has not been made, is there any long term plan before the Government of India to meet the household requirements of the rural poor? The hon. Minister is kind enough to give funds to the State Electricity Boards on different occasions. It has come to the notice of the Government of India on several occasions that the funds, which were allocated for rural electrification, have been

diverted for other purposes. Is the Government considering rectification of this defect? Some time back, when the Congress(I) was in power in Andhra Pradesh, the State Government had a plan to provide light to each house, particularly in the newly constructed Harijan colonies. Is this proposal being considered for implementation all over the country?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the Government is according priority to meet the household energy demand, particularly of the rural and urban poor. And while formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan, this is being kept in view in addition to following the recommendations which have been made by the Advisory Board on Energy. They have recommended that the supply of fuel wood or any other suitable fuel should be considered, for the purpose of planning, as a minimum need of the community. They have also recommended intensive and extensive programme of afforestation and social forestry schemes. And apart from that, for the use of wood as a raw material for industry, they have recommended that it should be allowed only when it is essential and inescapable and when the user industry is committed to re-generate fully the wood consumed by it. Other than this, the Planning Commission has also constituted working groups on power, petroleum, coal and non-conventional energy sources. And these working groups will consider energy demands of the House-hold sector, particularly of the rural and the urban poor. Their recommendations will be taken in view while formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan.

About the rural electrification scheme, the Government monitors and keeps sending guidelines to the State Electricity Boards. We try to ensure that the funds, which are given for rural electrification, are not diverted for any other purpose. About the other scheme for light to every community construction housing programme, definitely, Sir, it is in our programme and we are trying to implement it.

श्रीमती प्रसिला दंडववतः : मेरा सवाल गोबर गैस प्लांट के बारे में है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्यूएल की ज्यादा से ज्यादा जरूरत है। उसके लिए गोबर गैस प्लांट जिसमें से कुछ लाइटिंग

की भी व्यवस्था हो सकती है, जैसा कि साइन्टिस्ट्स का कहना है, सबसे ज्यादा उपयुक्त है। तो आप इस प्लान में पूरे देश के लिए हर देहात में एक गैबर गैस प्लांट जिसमें हृयूमन एस्ट्रोटा का भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, का कोई टारगेट बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि यह बहुत अच्छा और महत्व का सोर्स है। आप ने केवल कन्वेन्शनल सोर्स की बात की, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। तो गोबर गैस प्लांट के बारे में आपकी क्या योजना है?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या से जो सुझाव दिया है, सातवीं योजना बनाते समय उसका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the criteria according to the Government guidelines by which you consider that a village has been electrified. Sir, from our experience we have seen that if a village has got an eight kilometre road, by planting one post in that village, in their record it is said that the whole village has been electrified. As a result it becomes very difficult for the poor people to take connections.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the only criterian of saying that a village has been electrified is when it has actually been electrified.

MR. SPEAKER : But first there has to be a pole. Otherwise there will be no electrification.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Definitely, Sir. But, still there may be complaints. And if the Hon. Member gives me some specific cases, we shall certainly look into those cases.

Coal Production Target

*229. **SHRI B.D. SINGH :** †
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sixth Plan coal production target is not likely to be

achieved even though the earlier target has been reduced;

(b) if so, the extent to which the earlier coal production target was reduced and the reasons for not achieving even the revised target of coal production by the end of the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the estimated coal production now likely to be achieved and the anticipated gap between the demand and supply as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Sixth Plan originally envisaged the production of 165 million tonnes of coal in the terminal year of the Plan i.e. 1984-85. This was based on an estimated annual demand of 168 million tonnes by that year. The annual targets fixed by the Planning Commission on the basis of year-wise assessment of coal demand and the actual production for the different years of the Sixth Plan are given below:

Year	Target	(Figures in million tonnes)	
		Actual	
1980-81	113.50	113.90	
1981-82	121	124.90	
1982-83	133	130.60	
1983-84	142	139.00 (likely to be achieved)	
1984-85	152	— achieved	

The target for the terminal year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85 has been reduced to 152 million tonnes mainly because the revised estimate of demand is only 155.7 million tonnes for the year 1984-85, which will be met from the current production and by drawal from the pithead stocks. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan coal production was marginally more than the annual targets. During the next two years, production has been slightly lower than the targets. Coal production has suffered mainly due to power shortages, law and order problems, absenteeism and strikes. However,

the demand for coal is being, by and large, fully met at present as is clear from the fact that the pithead stocks have increased from 15.5 million tonnes at the end of October, 1983 to the level of 20.02 million tonnes at the end of February, 1984.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह: अध्यक्ष जी- जहां तक कोयले के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है, सरकार की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्य, जो प्रारम्भ में 165 मिलियन टन रखा गया था वह लक्ष्य से बहुत नीचे रहने के कारण उसको रिबाइन किया, छठी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष 1984-85 में 165 मिलियन टन से घटाकर 152 मिलियन टन किया और जो वर्ष चल रहा है 1983-84 उसके लिए इन्होंने घटाकर 142 मिलियन टन किया लेकिन अभी तक जो घटा हुआ 142 मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य है उसके लिए भी उम्मीद की है कि 139 मिलियन टन ही उत्पादन होगा। इसको देखते हुए यह पता चलता है कि सातवीं योजना के लिए जो लक्ष्य 240 मिलियन टन रख रहे हैं वह प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता। तो कोयले के उत्पादन की यह स्थिति है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि यद्यपि अभी कुछ समय पूर्व तक सरकार की यह मान्यता रही है कि जो हमारा कोर सेक्टर है उसमें फारेन इन्वेस्टमेंट इन्वाइट नहीं किया जाएगा लेकिन अब ऐसी सूचनाएं हैं कि प्रोडक्शन शेरिंग के आधार पर कोल सेक्टर में फारेन इन्वेस्टमेंट को सरकार इन्वाइट करना चाहती है तो क्या सरकार का ऐसा विचार है फारेन इन्वेस्टमेंट इन्वाइट करने का अथवा नहीं?

श्री दलबीर सिंह: माननीय सदस्य ने टार्गेट के बारे में पूछा कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो टार्गेट था उसको बाद में कम किया गया तो उसका आधार डिमांड है—अगर डिमांड ही कम हो जाती है तो टार्गेट भी कम कर दिया जाता है। 1984-85 में भी 152 मिलियन टन का टार्गेट रखा गया है और यह भी डिमांड के आधार पर है। जिस तरह से डिमांड मैटीरियलाइज होती है उसके आधार पर साल के

आरंभ में प्लानिंग कमीशन सारी चीजों को देखकर टार्गेट रिवाइज करता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरी बात जो फारेन इन्वेस्टमेंट के बारे में पूछी है, तो गवर्नर्मेंट का न तो कोई ऐसा इरादा है और न कोई ऐसी स्कीम है।

ऊर्जा मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात और साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि छठी योजना में किसी वर्ष टार्गेट को कम नहीं किया गया है, सिवाय 1984-85 के और 1984-85 में पहले जो टार्गेट रखा गया था 168 मिलियन टन का वह जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने बताया है, मांग कम होने की वजह से उसको घटाकर 152 मिलियन टन कर दिया गया लेकिन बाकी जितने साल हैं उनमें टार्गेट में कमी नहीं की गई है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह, अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर में बताया गया है कि पिछले स्टाक्स बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं—अक्तूबर 1983 में 15.5 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर फरवरी, 1984 में 20.02 मिलियन टन हो गए, इससे मालूम होता है कि डिमांड कम हो रही है। मैं मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इसके पीछे ईंट भट्टों का बन्द होना है या 8 जनवरी को कोयले के मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसका छोटे उद्योगों की डिमांड पर तो असर नहीं पड़ा है? यदि असर पड़ा है तो कितना?

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां जो कोयले का उत्पादन होता है उसमें ऐश कन्टेन्ट ज्यादा रहता है इसलिए कम ऐश कन्टेन्ट वाला कोयला बाहर से सरकार आयात कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज कोयले के आयात पर लगा रही है उतना ही कोयला इस देश से बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करने का प्रयास करेगा?

श्री दलबीर सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने एक्सपोर्ट की बात कही

है, एक्सपोर्ट हम बहुत थोड़ी क्वांटिटी से करते हैं। हमारे जो नेवरिंग कन्ट्रीज, जैसे नेपाल, भूटान वगैरह हैं, इन्हीं के अन्दर थोड़ा कोयला जाता है। अब बहुत ही कम हो रहा है। इम्पोर्ट बहुत थोड़ा होता है। आधा मिलियन टन के करीब होता है। उसमें ज्यादा बात नहीं है। ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट की नीयत नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Your import is million tonnes.

व्यवधान

श्री दलबीर सिंह: इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा नहीं कर रहे हैं जहां तक क्वालिटी का सवाल है, क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए बहुत से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। को हैंडलिंग प्लान्ट को ज्यादा किया जा रहा है। कोल हैंडलिंग प्लान्ट सौ के करीब मिनी चलते हैं और पचास के करीब और बड़े हैंडलिंग प्लान्ट हैं। और ज्यादा व्यवस्था की जा रही है, इसको कवर करने के लिए ज्यादा प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: He has told that target is fixed according to the demand. What is the total demand of the cooking coal and non-cooking coal in our country? Did he receive any requisition from Kothagudam low temperature carbonisation plant which is running with under capacity utilisation i.e. 50% only due to shortage of coal? What is their total demand and what is their achievement? (Interruptions). What is the total demand of cooking coal and non-cooking coal? Has his ministry taken cognisance that more reserves are there in our country which have not yet been exploited? It is understood that there is a large quantity of reserve under-ground which has not yet been exploited. Has the Ministry taken advice from different exploration organisations? They can give detailed data on the subject and then only the problem can be solved.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The figures asked for cooking coal and non cooking coal are not there in the papers which I have got.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: These are there. The questions come from your answer Mr. Speaker, I want your protection. I am asking supplementary from these papers.

He said that we are not taking collaboration from the foreign countries. Soviet Union is collaborating in under-ground mining. This comes from his portion...

MR. SPEAKER: That he has already replied.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: What my friend said was that we have got the figures of coking coal and non-cooking coal. Those are in different heads and those will have to be added. So, that portion may be laid on the table of the House. There should be no difficulty about it. So far as Kothagudam Carbonisation plant is concerned, it is not as though it is suffering because of want of coal. Sufficient coal is made available to them.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is the basis on which demand has been calculated? Is that sound or not? Is hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is pit head accumulation of coal in Asansol fields despite the fact that the ECL has not fulfilled its target. There the pit-head accumulation has acquired a very serious proportion. So, in the coming season there can be fire any time. But that is not due to the shortage of demand, but it is due to the fact that some confusion is going on about taking the coal being taken away from the pit head either by the Railways or by the Roadways, etc.

I quite understand that the roadways should be discouraged. But is it a fact that fact that in the pit-heads of Asansol area, coal is not being taken out because of certain confusion prevailing with the Railway Ministry and your Ministry? If so, may I know whether your Ministry will look into it so that fire can be prevented in the coming summer season?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, there is no confusion so far as my Department and the Railway Department are concerned as a result of which it is said that in Asansol, coal is not properly lifted. It is true that there has been a little accumulation because of the fact that we have taken certain measures and thereby the road movement of the coal has been totally stopped. This is the reason why the coal could not be moved in the quantity which was previously being moved. But with the wagons being

made available in more number, this particular coal stock would be moved.

So far as the question of coal catching fire in summer is concerned, all protective measures are being taken and it will continue to be taken. There not be any difficulty about that part of the question.

Import of Bulk Drugs

*230 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of available production capacity within the country, there has been an increase in the import of 27 bulk drugs; and

(b) if so the steps proposed to be taken to stop the drain on our foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) My Ministry monitors the import of about 600 bulk drugs. Only in the case of twelve bulk drugs, which are also indigenously produced, the value of imports has substantially increased in 1982-83 as compared to the previous year's imports.

(b) The increased imports were, mostly as a result of gap between the demand and indigenous production. All feasible steps are being taken to encourage indigenous production to ensure that the gap is quickly bridged and imports are minimised to the maximum extent.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for having given some more information about the bulk drugs import. I have asked for only 27 indigenously produced bulk drugs for which imports have been increased in the year 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82. It is a tragedy that after we got the remarkable advancement in science and technology, still we are completely depending upon the multi-nationals for the supply of bulk drugs to our country.

However, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you whether it is a fact that in these indigenously produced 12 bulk drugs, the plants have been under-utilised? And if so, what steps the Ministry has taken in this regard to see that the installed capacity is completely utilised?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, as I have mentioned, I will also give the names of those 12 bulk drugs whose imports have been increased, for the benefit of the hon. Member and the House. That will show which is the range of medicines and the bulk drug which is not produced sufficiently in our country. They are :

Caffeine, Chlorpheneramine, Chloroquine salts (mainly goes for malaria), Daspone (goes for leprosy), Vitamin 'A', Ephedrine, Oxytetracycline. Ibuprofen, Prednisolone, Phenobarbitone, Salbutamol and Sulphadiazine.

Now, the thrust appears to be why don't we produce indigenously when the imports have been increased ? Every time new drugs are coming like Rifampicin which is not produced in India. But it is the most effective drug for TB and Leprosy and the imports are to the extent of Rs. 16 crores worth this year.

Either we cater for the patients in view of our target to eradicate T.B. and Leprosy and get them the latest medicines or we say that we will not import.

We have permitted indigenous manufacturers to produce these drugs from the basic stage. But it is not possible immediately, overnight, to start producing these drugs. Our people are capable ; they are doing it.

I agree with my hon. friend that the capacity utilisation in the public sector particularly, and I am more concerned about it, is not there. The overall capacity utilisation is about 50 per cent. We have to do a lot. But there again, we were producing those drugs which no private person was wanting to produce, that is, doing the donkey's work, as we say, in the public sector. That is why we had to invest money a right starting from the basic stage. These are some of the constraints. All profit-making sector is utilised by the private sector and non-profit making sector is in the public sector. That is one of the reasons why the utilisation capacity is not there.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : The hon. Minister has said about the public sector undertaking having not reached even 50 per cent of the installed capacity. May I know

whether it is a fact that sometime back, the IDPL was starving for want of funds and; in view of that, they could not achieve their target of production and, if so, what steps the Government have taken to activise the public sector undertakings to reach the installed capacity ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as the IBPL and other public sector units are concerned, we are ensuring adequate funds for them. But the question ultimately is that funds must be generated from within even in the public sector. Let us not say that the public sector, right or wrong is a holy cow. The public sector also has reached a stage that they should be able to generate their own resources. We gave initial help to them. But the public sector must now say that they are capable of generating funds and resources. This is very essential. We cannot go on pumping in public money even if it becomes a bottomless pit and they do not show results. I am not willing to adopt that attitude. Therefore, I am insisting that the public sector units too should show a better performance.

I am glad to report that they have tightened up their belt. The losses are contained. From Rs. 27 crores in 1980-81, they have come down to Rs. 24 crores in 1983-83 and it is hoped now that they will be further lower-down. But I am not satisfied. The bringing down of losses is not enough. We must say that we are able to generate some profit also. That stage must come. That is our attitude.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : As you are aware that one of the five necessities of life is the adequate supply of medicines. Sir, you will kindly recall a very strange tragedy that a villager from Rajasthan had to file a writ petition in the Supreme Court to direct the State Government of Rajasthan to provide chloroquine to him. This has appeared in the newspapers. This is the position.

Now, these 600 bulk drugs are being imported. Your production is just 20.6 per cent in the public sector undertakings. According to the financial allocations announced by the Finance Minister for 1984-85, it is only Rs. 77 lakhs more for the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. With an additional allocation of Rs. 77 lakhs only for

share capital as well as loan to the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., I am sorry to say, you will not be able to achieve your target. Your imports are going up particularly in the case of 12 bulk drugs. Will the hon. Minister inform the House what is the total quantum of imports of these bulk drugs ? Mr. Speaker : The Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Role of Public Sector Undertakings in Production and Sale of Drugs

*223. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings have been playing any substantial and material role in the matter of production and distribution of drugs in the context of continued shortages and soaring prices of such drugs in the market ; and

(b) if so, the details of the activities of the public sector undertakings in regard to production and sale of drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Public Sector Drug Undertakings have been playing an important part in improving the availability of life saving drugs like Antibiotics, Sulpha drugs, Anti-TB drugs, Anti-Leprosy drugs, Anti-hypertensive drugs, Sera and Vaccines. Their share in bulk drug production is of the order of about 20.6%.

Shortages of drugs, whenever noticed occasionally, are mainly either of a localised nature or of brand drugs for which other equivalents are available. Market availability of drugs formulations is being continuously monitored by my Ministry based on the shortage reports received from State Drug Controllers, Zonal Officers of Central Drug Control Organisations and communications received from public. Wherever shortages are noticed concerned manufacturers including public sector undertakings, are advised to rush supplies.

Prices of most of the drugs are controlled under the Price Control Order. The rise in

whole-sale price index of drugs and Pharmaceuticals has been lower than that of all commodities (Base year 1970-71).

Decision on Mark-up for Multivitamin Formulations

*226 SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances that led to the decision to allow only 60% mark-up for multivitamin formulations falling in Schedule V of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act ;

(b) whether its implications to the industry have been duly taken into account ; and
(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Markup of 60% on the ex-factory cost of multivitamin formulations was allowed in accordance with the decisions of the Government and the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 while fixing the prices of multivitamin formulations w.e.f. 12th August, 1983.

Most of the manufacturers of multivitamin preparations reformulated in accordance with Schedule V of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act had started selling their formulations at the prices applied for by them, without approval by the Government, under Para 14 (3) of the DPCO. The decision to revise the prices was taken keeping in view that multivitamin formulations are multi-ingredient non standard compositions. It is open to the manufacturers to seek higher markup linked to their profitability. Certain manufacturers have already applied for re-consideration of markup after furnishing the details as asked for by the Government relating to their profitability.

Product Mix of Haldia Petrochemical Complex

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a second thought regarding the product mix for the public sector Haldia Petrochemical Complex ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and results being anticipated by Government ;

(c) whether the Haldia Project authorities have any different ideas regarding the product-mix for the project ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) The revised feasibility report has been taken up for scrutiny.

(c) Government is not aware of it.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centre at Balasore or Mayurbhanj

*232. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to instal a T.V. transmitter at Cuttack in Orissa ;

(b) If so, the progress made so far and the areas likely to be covered ;

(c) whether it will cover Balasore town and Balasore District also and the District of Mayurbhanj and its surroundings which is 150 to 200 k.m. away from Cuttack ; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider to establish a relaying centre in the District of Balasore or Mayurbhanj or Orissa to cover these areas by the T.V. facilities ?

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

(b) Construction of building and 150 metre steel tower is in progress. Orders for the high power TV transmitter and other necessary equipment have been placed. The transmitter under installation at Cuttack is expected to have services range of about 120 k.m. radius.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) High Power Transmitter under installation at Cuttack is expected to provide TV service to parts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts. Further expansion of TV service to

uncovered areas will be considered in future plans depending upon availability of resources.

मध्य प्रदेश में पानी उठाने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा चालित पम्प सेट

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 50 फीट से अधिक की गहराई से पानी उठाने के लिए सौर ऊर्जा चालित पम्प सेटों का उपयोग किया जाएगा ; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में किए गए परीक्षणों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) फिलहाल ऐसा नहीं है। 25 फुट से अधिक गहराई से पानी निकालने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। हाईड्रोडायनामिक्स सिद्धान्त और सौर प्रकाशवोल्टीय ऊर्जा का इस्तेमाल करके भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की पंपन प्रणालियों पर प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं।

F.I.C.C.I's Plan to Increase Power Generation During Seventh Plan

*234. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :** SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 281 on 26 July, 1983 regarding FICCI'S suggestion to allow private sector to undertake major power schemes and state :

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has suggested certain plan to increase power generation to meet the requirement of power in the country during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made ;

(c) whether they have also submitted specific proposals to allow private sector to participate in power generation programme ; and

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

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

of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has, inter alia, made the following main suggestions to increase power generation :

- (i) Industry must be encouraged to set up captive power generation facilities to meet around 10% of its requirements.
- (ii) Apart from permitting private enterprises to set up power stations primarily for catering to the public utility grid, setting up of large scale power stations by the private sector either on a cooperative or consortia basis, mainly for captive consumption, should be given special consideration.
- (iii) Industrial units near sites where mini hydel plant can be located should be encouraged to set up such hydel stations.

FICCI has also made specific proposal relating to clearance of power generation proposals on a single-window basis, reduction in price of HSD, substitution of HSD by Furnace Oil/LSHS at low domestic price, exemption from import duty on power equipment and a electricity duty on captive generation, permission for import of equipment for large power plants alongwith export credit facilities and soft loans, relaxation of debt-equity ratio, etc. It has also been suggested that private sector may be allowed to operate on commercial basis and State Governments and State Electricity Boards must cooperate in providing the infrastructural facilities to optimise the utilisation of various inputs such as water, coal, etc.

Under the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, power generation and distribution have been reserved for the public sector. However, expansion of the existing privately owned utilities or the establishment of new units, if required in the national interest, is not precluded. In accordance with the policy, permission for captive power plants, as distinct from utilities in the private sector, is given where the requirement of power is large and continue and reliable power supply is necessary. Other proposals regarding generation of power in the private sector have to be appraised from the techno-economic angle as also with reference to the net additionality

of resources proposed to be brought in, and their relevance and essentiality within the overall national power plan.

Popularisation of Solar Energy

*235. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the steps Government propose to take to popularise the use of solar energy for various purposes ;
- (b) the incentives being provided for using implements which use solar energy for various purposes ;
- (c) whether any target has been fixed in this respect ; and
- (d) the funds ; if any, proposed to be provided for the purpose ?

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

STATEMENT

- (a) Government have already taken the following steps to popularise the use of solar energy for various purposes :
 - (i) Introduction of scheme of giving incentives for the use of renewable energy devices/systems including solar thermal devices by individuals and industries ;
 - (ii) Giving financial assistance to various Central and State Government Departments, Cooperative bodies, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, and other Government Commercial Organisations for installation of these systems ;
 - (iii) (a) Subsidy of 33½% of the cost of solar cookers and its associated cooking pans by the Central Government, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/- . Additional subsidy is being provided by some of the State Governments.
 - (b) Development of close inter-action with women's organisations, voluntary agencies, educational institutions and introduction of

Solar Cookers in Nutrition Programme ;

(iv) Subsidy of 75% to the small and marginal farmers (maximum of Rs. 1900) and 33½% to other categories (maximum Rs. 8300) by Ministry of Irrigation for solar photovoltaic pumps, Supply of solar photovoltaic panels of capacity 300 watts for lighting to Government Departments/ Agencies at a subsidised price of Rs. 35,000/- each ; supply of photovoltaic pumps with photovoltaic panels of 300 watts capacity at a subsidised price of Rs. 25,000/- each ;

(v) Identification of nodal agencies for coordinating and installing solar thermal systems/devices in the State Governments. These nodal agencies are provided technical know-how and service charges where admissible ;

(vi) 100% funding by DNES for installing Solar water heating systems in Central Government establishments, except residential buildings, owned and maintained by CPWD, by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources ;

(vii) Setting up of a Solar Thermal Energy Centre to establish a facility for updating existing technologies, prototype development and fabrication, systems engineering, demonstration and field testing. The Centre will act as a focal point and provide the necessary linkages between the R & D Institutions, production organisation, user and extension agencies to foster commercialisation and large scale utilisation of solar energy.

(b) Central Government has provided several incentives to encourage the use of renewable sources of energy. These include enhanced Depreciation Allowance on machinery or plant installed for manufacturing or using renewable energy equipment in business or profession ; exemption from excise duty and subsidies on solar cookers and water pumping devices. Financial Institutions have agreed to treat institutional credit on the same term and conditions as applicable to the priority sector. Certain State

Governments also provide exemption from sales tax and have introduced subsidy schemes of their own.

(c) The following targets have been proposed for 1984-85 for installation of solar thermal systems/devices :

1. Solar Water Heating Systems—100 No.	— 30 "
2. Solar timber kilns	— 30 "
3. Solar grain dryers	— 30 "
4. Solar desalination Systems	— 15 "

A target of 17,000 solar cookers has been proposed for being sold during 1984-85.

(d) The following provisions have been made in the budget estimates for 1984-85 in this regard :

Item/Head	B.E. 1984-85 (Rs. in crores)
I. SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY	
(a) Research and Development	0.40
(b) Demonstration	1.25
(c) Extension	1.00
(d) Training, including symposium/workshop evaluation	0.05
(e) Solar Thermal Energy Centre	0.40
(f) Solar cooker subsidy	0.25
	3.35

II. SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC PROGRAMME

(a) NASPED Programme	2.00
(b) Research and Development	0.85
(c) Demonstration	0.05
	2.90

Improvement in the quality of Legal Education

***236. DR. PRATAP WAGH :
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bar Council of India had expressed itself in favour of adding another two years to the present three year course of L.L.B. for improvement in quality of legal education ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the measures under consideration of Government to bring improvement in the legal education in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir. The correct position is that the Bar Council of India has formulated a new scheme of legal education, wherein instead of existing 3 year degree course in law after graduation, the scheme provides for a 5 year course of study in law, after completion of the new pattern of 10+2 years in the school education, or equivalent courses.

(b) The reaction of the Government to the new five year degree law course introduced by the Bar Council of India is yet to be finalised.

(c) Alongwith the consideration of the new five year degree law course, the question of bringing improvement in the legal education in the country would also be duly considered.

Telegraph Office in Burdwan Town,
West Bengal

*237. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telegraph office in Burdwan town, West Bengal situated in a house in a blind alley is a rented one ;

(b) if so, whether the rent has been fixed at Rs. 3000/- a month on the basis of a floor space of 1500 sq. ft. which is alleged to be an inflated one for a floor space of 1200 sq. ft. ; and

(c) whether the rent is commensurate with the rents of houses with similar floor spaces in that locality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) It is located in a rented building on a narrow lane.

(b) The rent has been fixed at Rs. 3000/- a month on the basis of total floor space of 1668 sq. ft.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Protests By Trade Unions Against Compiling New Series of Consumer Price Index

*238. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eight Central Trade Unions belonging to the National Campaign Committee protested against Labour Ministry's compiling the new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1981-82 prices as base, without first consulting them ;

(b) if so, the details regarding their demands ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such a representation was received from the National Campaign Committee consisting of eight Central Trade Unions.

(b) The demand was that a meeting of the Central Trade Unions should be convened by the Government of India early in order to discuss steps to be taken to correct the existing and proposed series.

(c) The Government has not yet finalised how to structure a new series of the Consumer Price Index Numbers. The Labour Bureau will follow the established practice to have discussions with the Trade Unions, State Governments and other users of the Consumer Price Index Numbers before any new series is released.

Shortage of Anti-T.B. Drugs

*239. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of anti-T.B. drugs in the country and these drugs are either not easily available or are beyond the reach of the common man ;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ; and

(c) whether the benefits of reduced prices of imported bulk drugs would be passed on to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE):
(a) and (b) No shortage of anti-TB drugs has been reported. The prices fixed for anti-TB drugs are fair and reasonable and are revised from time to time under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(c) The prices of formulations based on one important anti-TB Drug Rifampicin which is imported were reduced again in February, 1984. The percentage reduction is upto 20% in respect of certain packs. The benefit of price reduction has therefore been already passed on to the consumers.

राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली निगम की टनक-पुर परियोजना पर व्यय

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

(क) राष्ट्रीय-पन बिजली निगम को टनकपुर परियोजना पर 1983-84 के दौरान कितना व्यय होने की आशा है और इस परियोजना के लिये 1984-85 के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना से संबंधित कुछ कार्यालय हल्द्वानी में खोले गये हैं और आवास आदि का निर्माण कार्य किसी अन्य स्थान पर जो कि परियोजना स्थल के बहुत दूर है; आरंभ किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कार्यालयों को परियोजना स्थल से इतने दूर खोलने का क्या औचित्य है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान परियोजना के लिये आंकड़े डिजाइनों आदि के लिए सुनिश्चित करने पर 25 लाख रुपये व्यय किये जाने की आशा है। निवेश संबंधी अनुमोदनों की प्रत्याशा में परियोजना के लिये वर्ष 1984-85 के लिये पांच करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) स्थाई परियोजना मुख्यालय के लिये चुने गये स्थान बनवस्ता (टनकपुर के समीप) में किराये पर कोई उपयुक्त आवास उपलब्ध नहीं है। निर्माण पूर्व गतिविधियों का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिये जनवरी, 1984 से हल्द्वानी में किराये के आवास में अस्थाई परियोजना मुख्यालय स्थापित किया गया है।

Amendment of Bonus Act/Rules

*241. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Bonus Act/Rules so as to cover the employees drawing salary more than Rs. 1600/- keeping in view the fact that the value of money has gone down and the salary of even category III/II staff alongwith DA is crossing at some stage that limit of Rs. 1600; and

(b) if so, the exact proposal of Government and the time by which the decision is to be taken/announced ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir, At present there is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

महिलाओं को रोजगार के अवसर

* 242 श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या थम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा महिलाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और इस संबंध में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बोरेन्ड्र पाटिल) : छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे क्षेत्रों तथा सेक्टरों की शिनाव्त जहां महिलाओं के लिये रोजगार कम अथवा उसमें गिरावट आ रही है, और उपचारी उपायों पर जोर दिया गया है ताकि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, ग्रामीण गोदामों, फ्लड II डेरी विकास और सामाजिक फॉरिस्टी जैसी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत रोजगार के अतिरिक्त अवसरों में वृद्धि हो सके। जिन अन्य बातों पर भी जोर दिया गया है, वे ये हैं—महिलाओं में स्व-रोजगार के संवर्धन और महिलाओं के परम्परागत व्यवसायों जैसे कि कताई तथा बुनाई, दियासलाई—विनिर्माण, नारियल जटा, काजू, ग्रामीण मार्किंग, कृषि, पशु पालन, मत्स्य पालन आदि का आधुनिकीकरण; उनके लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार हेतु कौशलों का विकास; मौलिक सुख-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था और कार्य तथा रहन-सहन की दशाओं में सुधार जैसे कि शिक्षा गृह, कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल, आवास, अस्पताल तथा चिकित्सा सेवाएं, प्रसूति छुट्टी संबंधी लाभों की व्यवस्था, परिवार नियोजन के लिये प्रोत्साहन, आदि।

2. यद्यपि महिलाओं के लिये सूजित किये गए रोजगार अवसरों के बारे में सही-सही अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है, तथापि अर्थव्यवस्था के संगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के रोजगार में गत हाल में वृद्धि हुई है जैसाकि सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण से दर्शाया गया है।

विवरण

अर्थव्यवस्था के संगठित क्षेत्र* में महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार में वृद्धि

*मार्च को संगठित क्षेत्र समाप्त होने में महिलाओं की तुलना वर्षावाला वर्ष में हुई वृद्धि के लिए रोजगार

		(लाखों में)
1	2	3
1980	27.02	+ 3.3
1981	27.93	+ 3.4
1982	28.99	+ 3.8
1983**	29.84	+ 2.9

* सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की सभी स्थापनाओं और निजी क्षेत्र के ऐसे गैर-कृषि स्थापनाओं को संदर्भित करता है जो 10 या इससे अधिक श्रमिकों को नियोजित करती हैं।

** अनन्तिम

Solar Lights For Street Lights

2563. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any experiment has been made to use solar lights for street lights;

(b) if so, the result achieved; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularise it in rural areas and particularly in Adivasi belt?

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

(b) and (c) Although the results are satisfactory, the cost of the system is very high. Lighting systems using solar energy are at present at the stage of limited demonstration.

Amendment to Procedures For Constituting Working Committees in Industrial Establishments

2564. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to amend procedures for constituting work committees in industrial establishments to make them broadbased, action-oriented and in line with the recent trends in industrial relations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

LITIGATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Second Press Commission For Diffusion of Ownership of Newspaper Companies

2565. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Second Press Commission made a reference in its report regarding a Bill for diffusion of ownership prepared by the Department of Company Affairs but not pursued ;

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a copy of the Bill on the Table of the House and circulate it among the Members of both the Houses for discussion ; and

(c) whether the Second Press Commission also recommended that there should be diffusion of ownership of newspaper companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The report submitted by the Second Press Commission contains a reference to a Bill drafted in 1971. not finally proceeded with for amending the Companies Act and incorporating specially provision for delinking newspaper companies from big business.

(b) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at this stage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Development of Renewable Energy Devices in the States

2566. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government for the development of renewable energy devices in different States ;

(b) if so, the names of States where programmes have been launched in the above matter with Central assistance ;

(c) the programme launched in this regard in Orissa so far ; and

(d) the quantum of Central assistance provided to that State to encourage the implementation of such programmes ?

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

(b) All the States have been covered.

(c) The programmes launched in Orissa include National Project on Biogas Development, Community/Institutional Biogas Plants, Wind Energy, Improved Chulha programme ; and Solar Energy programmes including Solar Photovoltaic Pumps and Solar Cookers.

(d) Central Assistance provided to the Government of Orissa for National Project on Biogas Development so far is of the order of Rs. 54.80 lakhs ; Community/Institutional Biogas Plants Rs. 8.98 lakhs ; Wind energy Rs. 8.44 lakhs ; Improved Chulha Programme Rs. 1.15 lakhs ; Solar Energy Rs. 1.0 lakhs ;

Shortage of Essential Drugs

2567. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of steady increase in drug production, there is gross shortage of many essential drugs to combat and prevent Malaria, Filariasis, Tuberculosis, Disrrhoeal diseases, common infections, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, polio, enteric fever, leprosy, giardia, diabetes, epilepsy, anaemia, goiter, amoebiasis, infective hepatitis etc., and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) My Ministry monitors the market availability of essential and life saving medicines based on the reports received from the State Drug Controllers, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and public complaints. The availability position relating to the period of December/ January indicates the following :

No shortages in respect of Anti-Malarial, anti-Diarrhosal, anti-Giardial, anti-infectives including anti-biotics, anti-Enteritic, anti-diabatics, anti-anaemica, anti-goitre, anti-emoabic and anti-infective hepatitis drugs been have reported.

Only some localised shortage of PAS granules (of M/s Pfizer) and Dapsone (of M/s Burroughs Wellcome) were reported but their equivalent products were reportedly available in those areas.

Anti-epileptics based on Phenobarbitone are available with the Chemists holding separate licences for Schedule 'X' drugs.

Construction of Uri Hydel Project in J. and K.

2568. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has already been completed for the construction of Uri Hydel Project in Jammu and Kashmir ?

(b) if so, the total output in energy and irrigation expected and cost involved for the construction of the project ;

(c) the time it will take for completion ; and

(d) the reasons for its not being commissioned so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EZERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, The ivesigation of Uri HE Project have already been carried out. The project envisages installation of a capacity of 480 MW with an annual energy generation of 2900 GWH in a 90% dependable year. There is no irrigation component involved in the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 500 crores. The project is scheduled for completion in 7 years from the date of commencement of works on ground.

(d) The project is proposed to be executed in the Central sector by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation. The Government of J and K have not so far conveyed their formal concurrence being taken in the

Central Sector. On receipt of their concurrence, the project would be processed further for investment decision.

Production of anti-TB drugs

2569. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of anti-TB drug manufacturers and their annual production both in terms of money and quantity ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Names of anti-T.B. drugs manufacturers in the organised sector are given in the statement. Annual production of Anti-T.B. drugs during the year 1982-83 in terms of money and quantity is given below :

Sl. No.	Bulk Drug	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs./lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	PAS and its salts	288.40	230.72
2.	INH	135.43	195.67
3.	Thiacetazone	25.09	37.77
4.	Ethambutol	97.23	709.78
5.	Pyrazinomide	0.58	7.43

STATEMENT

Names of the manufacturers of Anti T.B. Drugs

1. PAS and its Salts

- (i) Biochem and Synth
- (ii) Bio-Evans
- (iii) IDPL
- (iv) Pfizer
- (v) Tuber Pharma
- (vi) Wander

2. INH

- (i) Bio-Evans
- (ii) Chemo Pharma
- (iii) Pfizer
- (iv) Suneeta Labs.
- (v) Albert David

3. Thiacetazone

- (i) Unichem
- (ii) Bio-Evaus
- (iii) Kemwell

4. Ethambutol

- (i) Themis Chemicals
- (ii) Sarabhai Chemicals
- (iii) Cadila Labs.
- (iv) Lyphin Chemicals
- (v) Lupin Labs.

5. Pyrazinamide

- (i) Uni-Sankyo
- (ii) Standard Organics

Supply of coal from Various Stock Yards

2570. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct permits for coal are issued against rail short fall to the various consumers ;

(b) if so, how far this is in variance with his statement that the coal would be supplied from the various stock yards in the country ;

(c) whether Government will go ahead with the concept of Stock Yard ; and

(d) if so, the number of stock yards which have been finalised and if pending, when Government intend to finalise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Permits against shortfall on rail movement are issued for road movement from stockyards or from identified collieries.

(b) to (d) Coal India Limited have enlarged their activities on stockyards and more and more coal is being transported to the stockyards from where rail shortfalls are also being met. So far 83 stockyards (inclusive of 21 national stockyards) have been opened in the major consuming centres in different parts of the country. It is expected that 21 more stockyards would be opened by CIL in 1984.

Trucks and dumpers engaged by BCCL

2571. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of trucks, dumpers with names of the owners and the number engaged by the Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd. to transport sand to the collieries or coal to the sidings as on 1-1-1983 ;

(b) whether many of the numbers of the vehicles are fictitious ;

(c) whether any irregularities committed by the contractors by submitting false and inflated bill have been detected in the Area VI of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in the last six months ; and

(d) if so, facts in detail and the 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.

Production of telephone equipment in the Country

2572. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present production of telephone equipment in the country is not meeting the demand ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to establish more units to manufacture telephone equipment in the country ;

(c) if so, the sites selected and the number of items likely to be produced in these units ; and

(d) other measures being taken to meet the demand of telephone equipment of the country ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have decided to set up manufacturing capacity for two lakh lines of Crossbar Switching equipment at the Rae Bareli unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (III) and production has already commenced from October, 1982. The Palghat unit of III is also being expanded to produce from the existing level of 10,000 equivalent lines to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum consisting of trunk automatic exchange equipment, rural automatic exchange equipment etc. In addition, two electronic switching equipment factories are being let up at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh and at Bangalore in Karnataka under III.

(d) Some quantity of Switching equipment is being imported to meet urgent demands.

Import of Drugs

2573. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the import of drugs in rupee value during the last five years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The value of bulkidrugs imported during the last 5 years is a under :

Year	Value (in Rs. crores)
1. 1978-79	79.62
2. 1979-80	95.27
3. 1980-81	87.24
4. 1981-82	105.06
5. 1982-83	115.55

Telephone link between Sri Naina Devi and Bilaspur and Swarghat and Bilaspur

2574. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work for the installation of a direct telephone link, through physical lines/Microwave/VHF/UHF between (i) Sri Naina Devi and Bilaspur and (ii) Swarghat and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh has since been sanctioned and taken in hand in view of its strategic importance for coping with the threats to the Law and Order situation in the neighbouring region of Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the likely dates by which the two outposts (Swarghat and Sri Naina Devi) would be linked with the district Headquarters at Bilaspur and whether any urgency would be given to these links in view of this strategic ability ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) (I) No scheme for linking Sri Naina Devi and Bilaspur has been sanctioned. In order to avoid power parallelism on physical pair on the route, a proposal to provide VHF system is under consideration. Further action will be taken after the route is found to be technically feasible.

(II) Scheme for Installation of VHF system between Swarghat and Bilaspur stands sanctioned. The system has been installed and is under observation for its performance. The system is likely to be commissioned shortly subject to its satisfactory performance.

Establishment of Aromatics Projects at Cochin

2575. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that the study of Engineers India Limited has very clearly established the techno-economic feasibility of the aromatic project at Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the details of the feasibility report and the reasons for not providing the sanction for the establishment of that project by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The feasibility report submitted by Cochin Refineries Limited indicates that the project would be techno-economically viable.

(b) The proposal has been taken up for process.

Capacity utilisation of gas-based and coal based fertilizer plants

2576. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that capacity utilisation of gas-based and coal-based fertilizer plants in the country is very low ;

(b) if so, the year-wise and plant-wise capacity utilisation since 1980-81 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that gas-based and coal-based fertilizer plants in the country are suffering heavy losses since 1980-81 and further loss is expected during current year also, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to raise the capacity utilisation and reduce the growing losses of the fertilizer plants in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants based on coal and gas are given below, year-wise, since 1980-81 :

Name of Plants	Capacity Utilisation in per cent during			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto February, 1984)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Coal-based Plants				
1. Talcher	7.0	20.1	9.0	14.5
2. Ramagundam	27.9	25.8	32.8	31.2
B. Gas-based Plants				
1. Trombay	95.4	95.5	84.3	93.4
2. Trombay V	—	—	60.0	92.2
3. Namrup I	56.7	55.3	61.5	45.3
4. Namrup II	NIL	52.7	47.4	38.0
5. Kalol	83.9	88.4	98.2	37.2
6. Baroda (base partly on gas)	74.8	84.8	77.0	90.1

It would be seen from the above details that capacity utilisation is low in the two coal-based plants at Talcher and Ramagundam and the gas-based plants at Namrup.

(c) The coal-based plants at Talcher and Ramagundam and the gas-based plants at Namrup have incurred losses of the following order since 1980-81 :

Name of Plant	Loss (in Rupees crores)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4
Talcher	19.35	37.41	35.30
Ramagundam	14.92	25.99	21.90
Namrup (I and II)	21.31	14.34	15.35

Operational results of these units for 1983-84 can be known only after the year is over and the accounts have been finalised.

(d) The financial losses in some of the fertilizer plants are primarily due to low

capacity utilisation. Measures such as renovation and debottlenecking, installation of captive power facilities, addition of balancing equipments, etc. have either been initiated or planned in order to improve the capacity utilisation and thereby the financial performance of the plants.

Demand for New Telephones in the Country

2577. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for telephones registered upto the 28th February, 1984 in the country ;

(b) the demand of telephones registered upto 28 February, 1984 in Delhi ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand for telephones throughout the country and particularly in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Registered waiting demand in the country on 1.1.84 was 7.5 lakhs. All India figure upto 28.2.84 is not yet available.

(b) A demand of 1.1 lakh was registered in Delhi upto 28.2.84.

(c) Existing Exchanges are being expanded and new exchanges are being opened in the country to meet the demand progressively. As for Delhi, it is proposed to add about 2 lakh of capacity during next three years.

Opening of Post Offices in Pimpri-Chinchwad Division, Pune

2578. SHRI J.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a request for opening a Branch Post Office at Kalewadi (Rohatani), Pimpri-Chinchwad Division, Pune has been received by Post Master General, Maharashtra Circle ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) A branch post office at Kalewadi (Rohatani) has since been opened on 12.1.84.

गोविन्दपुर से धनबाद बिहार तक सीधी

टेलीफोन डायरिंग सेवा

2579. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्षा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोविन्दपुर धनबाद (बिहार) का अभिन्न अंग है और उससे 5 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित है तथा कोयला क्षेत्र में ही है ;

(ख) क्या गोविन्दपुर में धनबाद जिला अधिकारियों से टेलीफोन पर बात करने के लिये ट्रॉक काल शुल्क दिया जाता है जबकि 20-25 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर स्थित कोयला क्षेत्रों

के लिये बिहार कोल कीलडस टेलीफोन एक्स-चेंज से सीधी डायरिंग सुविधा है ; और

(ग) यदि उपयुक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं तो क्या गोविन्दपुर के निवासियों को धनबाद के लिये सीधी डायरिंग सेवा उपलब्ध की जायगी क्योंकि वहाँ के लोग वर्षों से यह मांग कर रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं । गोविन्दपुर धनबाद से 8 किलोमीटर की अरीय दूरी पर स्थित है ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

Loans Granted by Film Finance Corporation

2580. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loans granted by the Film Finance Corporation of India since 1980 till date, yearwise, with names and language of the films and the amounts of loan to each of them ;

(b) the details of applications which were rejected for the sanctioning of loans since 1980 till date, yearwise, with names and language of the films and the amounts of loans applied for each film ; and

(c) the details of the criteria for granting loan by the F.F.C.I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The details regarding loans sanctioned by National Film Development Corporation since 1980 is given in Annexure I. Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-17918/84].

(b) The information regarding the applications rejected since 1980 is given in Annexure II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-17918/84].

(c) National Film Development Corporation grants loan for production of films based on themes with social relevance, in all Indian languages. The background of the applicant and members connected with the project is also taken into consideration while deciding each loan application.

Labour Disputes Pending in Courts

2581. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state State-wise number of labour disputes pending in the labour courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : As per Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Name of the State	Total pendency
1	2
1. Assam	528
2. Andaman and Nicobar	18
3. Andhra Pradesh	346*
4. Bihar	4004
5. Chandigarh Administration	255
6. Delhi Administration	11495
7. Gujarat	46327
8. Goa Daman and Diu	200
9. Haryana	1856
10. Himachal Pradesh	103
11. Jammu and Kashmir	25*
12. Kerala	2923
13. Karnataka	3759
14. Maharashtra	42567
15. Madhya Pradesh	2072
16. Manipur	3
17. Orissa	1379
18. Punjab	12142
19. Pondicherry	20
20. Rajasthan	3046
21. Tamil Nadu	3971
22. Tripura	6
23. Uttar Pradesh	9019
24. West Bengal	2665

* Figures as on 30th June 1983.

National Drug Policy

2582. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any National Drug Policy which has to be rational, need-based, preventive-oriented, morbidity pattern-oriented and freely available befitting the socio-economic condition of our people ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The broad principles and objectives of the 1978 Drug Policy are as follows :

- (i) To develop self-reliance in drug technology ;
- (ii) To provide a leadership role to the public sector ;
- (iii) To aim at quick self-sufficiency in the output of drugs with a view to reduce the quantum of imports ;
- (iv) To foster and encourage the growth of the Indian sector ;
- (v) To ensure that the drugs are available in abundance in the country to meet the health needs of our people ;
- (vi) To make drugs available at reasonable prices ;
- (vii) To keep a careful watch on the quality of production and prevent adulteration and malpractices ;
- (viii) To offer special incentives to firms which are engaged in Research and Development ; and
- (ix) To provide other parameters to control, regulate and rejuvenate this industry as a whole, with particular reference to containing and channelizing the activity of foreign companies in accord with national objectives and priorities.

At present, the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council (NDPDC) is reviewing the above-mentioned Policy. The Government shall consider making necessary changes, if any, in the 1978 Drug Policy after the receipt and examination of recommendations of NDPDC.

Villages to be Provided Power in Kota, Rajasthan

2583. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single village of Tehsil Atru, District Kota, Rajasthan has been included for providing electricity during 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of villages at present where electricity has not been provided and the time by which these villages will be electrified, details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) As per the target fixed, 1036 villages are to be electrified during 1983-84 in Rajasthan. The district-wise village electrification programme is planned at the State level. Rural Electrification Corporation had sanctioned a scheme for electrification of 65 villages in Atru Tehsil of Kota District and all these villages have since been electrified. Rajasthan state Electricity Board has not submitted any further RE scheme for Atru Tehsil during 1983-84. The work programme for the year 1984-85 is yet to be prepared by the State Electricity Board.

(c) out of 130 villages in Atru Tehsil, 82 have already been electrified. REC will consider such proposals for sanction of financial assistance for electrification of remaining 48 villages as may be sponsored by the State Electricity Boards.

Setting up of T.V. Centres in Assam

2584. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. relay centres proposed to be established in Assam during 1984 ;

(b) the location of the proposed centres ; and

(c) whether any target dates of establishing these stations had been decided, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) One High Power Transmitter at Gauhati and one Low Power Transmitter each at Dibrugarh and Tezpur are expected to be commissioned in Assam during 1984.

T.V. Relay Centre at Varanasi

2585. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had assured the people of Varanasi that the T.V. relay centre there, will start functioning in early 1984.

(b) whether work on the installation of required instruments has started ; and

(c) if so, when the relay is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Work of construction of transmitter building and erection of tower for High Power Transmitter at Varanasi is in progress. The Centre is expected to be commissioned during 1984.

Setting up of Gas-based Fertilizer Plants

2586. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of places where gas-based fertilizer plants are being set up and the details regarding the production capacity, total cost involved, work done so far, progress of the scheme and the scheduled time of completion in respect of each plant ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The names of places where gas-based fertilizer plants have been proposed to be taken up and the preliminary estimated cost of the projects as indicated by the proposed project authorities are given below :

Location	Estimated cost (in crores)
1	2 Rs.
1. Bijaipur, Guna District, M.P.	587.1
2. Bilopa Village, Sawai Madhopur District, Rajasthan.	699.5
3. Aonla, Bareilly District, U.P.	699.5
4. Babrala, Badaun District, U.P.	600.0
5. Shahjahanpur District, U.P.	741.99
6. Jagdishpur, Sultanpur District, U.P.	62.60

In each of the above project, it is proposed to set up one Ammonia Plant of 1350 tonnes per day and two Urea Plants with a capacity of 1125 tonnes per day each.

The first of these plants at Bijaipur, Guna District, M.P. is likely to be taken up from 1.4.84. The remaining projects are likely to follow at intervals of six months.

The letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd. (PICUP). Applications for letter of intent from M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. (IFFCO), M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd., M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd and M/s. Shriram Fertilizers Ltd. are being processed.

Abolition of Radio Licence Fee

2587 SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to abolish the radio licence since the procedure for obtaining it is cumbersome particularly for the people in remote villages;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government have already abolished the licence fee on Radio sets having one and two bands. There is no proposal

for the abolition of licence fee on 3-bands Radio sets. The owners of the radio sets with 3-bands and above are likely to be those in the middle and upper strata of society and who are generally unbanned. The procedure of licence payment is not cumbersome and such persons are unlikely to experience any difficulty. There is also the facility of advance payment of the licence upto 5 years should the licence holders so wish.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Low Production by Drugs and Pharmaceutical Units and IDPL

2588. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Drugs and Pharmaceutical manufacturing units and IDPL have been loosing in production;

(b) if so, the production of these units during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, different items-wise;

(c) the main reasons for the low production; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the production?

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

(a) to (d) The value of drugs and formulations manufactured in the country during the last three years has been on the increase. The details are as follows :

Year	Bulk drugs	(Rs. in crores) Formulations
1980-81	240	1,200
1981-82	289	1,430
1982-83	325	1,600
(Estimated)		

The value of drugs and formulations manufactured by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited during the last three years has also been on the increase. The details are as follows :

Year	Bulk drugs	(Rs. in crores) Formulations
1980-81	48.32	55.48
1981-82	54.76	70.72
1982-83	60.98	78.18

खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन के लिए लम्बित आवेदन

2589. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने आवेदन लम्बित हैं;

(ख) क्या खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों की मांग के अनुपात में कनेक्शन देने वाली एजेन्सियों की संख्या कम है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शनों के देने के लिये एल० पी० जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों की संख्या पर्याप्त समझी गई है। तथापि, भविष्य में बड़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये, तेल उद्योग की देश में बड़ी संख्या में नई डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें खोलने की योजना है।

Development of Fuel-Efficient Cow-Dung Mix

2590. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any researches had been made and a process developed to make fuel-efficient cow-dung mix with carriers of high calorific value;

(b) If so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to popularise this process in the rural areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) A study made with the aims of improving the calorific

value of cow-dung fuel has come to the notice of the Government. The results of the study will have to be verified in order to take appropriate steps for its popularisation.

Haldia Fertiliser Expansion Project

2591. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the execution of the Haldia fertiliser expansion project to the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no expansion proposal for the Haldia Fertilizer Project.

(b) The question does not arise.

Setting up of new units for Manufacture of Synthetic fibre yarn, Polyester, Acrylic fibre and Various other Types of Nylon

2592. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies-both in private and public sector which have been granted licences/issued letters of intent during the year 1983-84 (till date) for the setting up of new units for the manufacture of synthetic fibre yarn, polyester, acrylic fibre and various other types of nylon cord, etc.;

(b) their location, capacity, foreign collaboration, its terms and conditions and the expansion of the existing ones;

(c) the particulars of cases which are in the pipeline;

(d) the total capacity sought to be created during the current plan period;

(e) whether he is aware of the very high costs of production of this synthetic yarn by the industry which is concentrated in few hands; and

(f) the reasons for not preferring the public sector units like Bongaigaon and boosting its production and bring down the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Details of applications are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

Polyester filament yarn	40,000
Nylon filament yarn	32,000
Nylon industrial yarn/tyre cord	16,500
Acrylic fibre	16,000

(e) The cost of production of these fibres/ yarns has not been studied recently.

(tonnes/ annum)	(f) Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited is already setting up a 30,000 tonnes/annum polyester staple fibre plant.
40,400	

(d) Polyester staple fibre

STATEMENT

Particulars of letters of intent/industrial licences issued during the year 1983-84 are as follows :

S. No.	Name of the party	Capacity sanctioned (tonnes/annum)	Location	Foreign technical collaborator
1	2	3	4	5

Polyester Staple Fibre :

1. India Polyfibres Limited 15,000 Uttar Pradesh Chemtex Inc., USA.

Nylon Filament Yarn :

1. Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd. 6,000 Gujarat (as against the earlier capacity of 2436)

2. Century Enka Limited 6,000 Maharashtra (as against the earlier capacity of 3640)

3. Garware Nylons Limited 6,000 Maharashtra (as against the earlier capacity of 5216)

4. Jagatjit Cotton Textiles Mills Limited 6,000 Punjab (as against the earlier capacity of 2,000)

5. J.K. Synthetics Limited 6,000 Rajasthan (as against the earlier capacity of 5376)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Modipon Limited	6,000 (as against the earlier capacity of 4760)	Uttar Pradesh	—
7.	Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited	6,000 (as against the earlier capacity of 5308)	Maharashtra	—
8.	Shree Synthetic Ltd.	6,000 (as against the earlier capacity of 3452)	Madhya Pradesh	—
9.	Petrofils Cooperative Limited	6,000	Gujarat	—
10.	Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	6,000	Bihar	—
11.	Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	6,000	Haryana	—
12.	Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	6,000	Kerala	—
13.	West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited	6,000	West Bengal	—
14.	Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	6,000	Punjab	—
15.	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited	6,000	Gujarat	Lurgi Kohle, West Germany
16.	Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd.	6,000	Karnataka	—
17.	Andhra Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	6,000	Andhra Pradesh	—
18.	Shri S.R. Jain	6,000	Uttar Pradesh	—
Nylon Industrial Yarn/Type Cord				
1.	Kanoria Alkalies and Plastics Limited	6,000	Madhya Pradesh	—

1	2	3	4	5
2. Shri Ram Fibres Limited	5,000 (as against the earlier capacity of 3,000)	Tamil Nadu	—	—
3. Garware Nylons Limited	2,000	Maharashtra	Allied Corpora- tion U.S.A.	—
4. National Rayon Corpora- tion	5,000 (as against the earlier capacity of 3,300)	Maharashtra	—	—

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers

2593. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent directives to different States to revise the minimum wages for the agricultural workers ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by State Governments to revise the minimum wages for agricultural workers ; and

(c) the details of the minimum wages fixed and revised for the agricultural workers by different States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Although the Minimum Wages Act, provides for review and revision of minimum wages in a period not exceeding five years, the 31st Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980, recommended that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years, or on a rise of 50 points in Consumer Price Index Numbers, whichever is earlier. This decision has been communicated to all States/Administrations from time to time. Most of the States/Administrations have revised minimum wage in respect of agricultural workers since that decision was taken. While Minimum Wages Act has not yet been extended to Sikkim, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir is taking necessary steps to fix minimum rates of wages in respect of agricultural workers. In Lakshadweep there are no agricultural labourers.

(c) A statement indicating the present rates of minimum wages fixed in respect of agricultural workers by the various States/

Administrations and the Central Government and the dates from which these are effective is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7919/84].

Postal and Telecommunication Works in Tribal Areas

2594. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of postal and telecommunication works in tribal areas are tardy than in other areas ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry to expedite the works to achieve the aims and objectives of the special programmes and norms adopted for tribal areas by Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A liberalised policy as per Statement-I and II is under implementation uniformly throughout the country including the tribal areas as far as telecom works are concerned. In Postal sector liberalised norms have been adopted for opening of post offices according to which in villages for opening of post offices in the normal rural areas are expected to yield an income to the extent of 25% of the estimated cost, it is only 10% in the case of tribal areas. Similarly, the minimum population required in normal areas to justify a post office is 2000 but in the case of tribal areas it is only 1000 in the village proper or of an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 kms.

STATEMENT I

Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories on Stations

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for Provision of Combined Offices
Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.	Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.
7. Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.	
The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual recurring expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
8. Out of the way places.	
(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.	(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.
(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas & 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.	(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.
(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
10. All other stations.	(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.
On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.	On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note : 1. (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

(b) When identifying important central villages for provision of public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :

- (i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
- (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies) are established ; and
- (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

2. No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

STATEMENT-II

Ministry of Communications
P. & T. Board

Revised Policy for Opening of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs)/ Combined Offices (COs) in Rural Areas

The present policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/ Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-I), has been under consideration of the P & T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P & T Board has decided as follows :

(i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annexure I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of Minimum revenue as a pre-condition

for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution,

- (ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well, as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where Power induction makes the openwire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 kms. and in all cases, where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.
- (iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G.M.T. of the Territorial Circle.
- (iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be 40 (forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two hundred and Fifty) per month and the working hours of LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P. & T. Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal areas (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5 km. side), leaving out, of course, areas which are uninhabited, like mountainous regions, rivers, lakes, deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the LDPT can be located may be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 km. accessibility objective has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be made available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPIs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio System with a view to implement the above decisions of the P. & T. Board.

The project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

Revival of devotional songs in South Indian languages from Port Blair Station of A.I.R.

2595. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that devotional songs hitherto broadcast in South Indian languages like Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam from Port Blair have been stopped suddenly ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the sudden stoppage ; and

(c) whether Government will instruct the authority concerned to revive the broadcast ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : No, Sir. The factual position is that AIR, Port Blair was broadcasting two separate devotional music programmes in the morning transmission, one from 6.05 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. and another from 6.35 a.m. to

7.00 a.m. While the first programme included songs in Hindi and other North Indian languages the second programme included Sanskrit and other South Indian languages. Both the programmes have now been merged into one which is being broadcast from 6.05 a.m. to 6.40 a.m. as is the practice in all other Stations. The single chunk now includes all languages.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में टेलीफोन सेवा

2596. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय बस्तर जिले में दोषपूर्ण टेलीफोन मशीनरी के कारण टेलीफोन हमेशा खराब रहते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटलि) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Connecting Baramulla, Sopore and Anantnag with Delhi by S.T.D.

2597. PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Baramulla, Sopore, Anantnag and other important towns in Jammu and Kashmir State with Delhi and other important cities in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when they will be linked by S.T.D. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) At present it is planned to provide STD facilities from Baramulla, Sopore and Anantnag to Delhi and other important cities in the country.

(b) STD facility will be provided from Baramulla, Sopore and Anantnag to Delhi

and other important cities by connecting these stations with Jammu Trunk Automatic Exchange progressively.

(c) Baramula, Sopore and Anantnag are likely to be linked by STD facilities to Delhi and other places during the current plan, subject to availability of equipment.

मध्य प्रदेश में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन

2548. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या कूर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सागर में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों के आबंटन के लिये तैयार की गई प्रतीक्षा सूची में इस समय कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हैं;

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों को खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) समूचे मध्य प्रदेश में खाना पकाने की गैस के आबंटन के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हैं ?

कूर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्ग शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सागर में एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शनों के आबंटन के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज लोगों की कुल संख्या 6965 है।

(ख) वर्ष 1985-86 के अन्त तक चरणबद्ध तरीके से एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शन दिये जाने की आशा है।

(ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1983 को पूरे मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में एल० पी० जी० कनेक्शनों के आबंटन के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज लोगों की संख्या कर्गभग 1.93 लाख है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा

3(3) का क्रियान्वयन

2599. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1983 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को क, ख और ग तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों के लिये, द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क, ख और ग राज्यों में स्थित उनके मंत्रालय, विभागों संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्वित की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार एवं वर्ग-वार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों श्रेणियों के राज्यों में सभी चौदह मुद्दों को शत-प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, अथवा करने का विचार है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3(3) का कार्यान्वयन क्रमिक ढंग से किया जा रहा है और इस संबंध में हूई प्रगति की सतत पुनरीक्षा की जाती है। समय-समय पर निर्देश जारी किये जाते हैं कि इन सांचिक अपेक्षाओं का दृढ़ता से पालन किया जाये।

Day of closure of L.P.G. Agencies in Ghaziabad

2600 SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2121 on 6 December, 1981 regarding

day of closure of L.P.G. agencies in Ghaziabad and state :

(a) whether the final decision has been taken on the representation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the hitch in reverting to earlier closure days of L.P.G. agencies in Ghaziabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is no plans to change the weekly off day from Sunday to Tuesday as such a change will be logically inconvenient.

Complaint Against Post Masters of Simri and Naroeh Dham

2601. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether specific complaints had been made against Branch Post Masters of Simri under Madhubani Postal Division and at Naroch dham under Darbhanga Postal Division ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Enquiries are being made and appropriate action would be taken.

Running pay scales for Doordarshan cameramen

2602. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan Cameramen Cadre will be given running pay scales ;

(b) the shape of running scales ;

(c) the way in which Cameramen Grade I who got promoted within the total service of 5 years will be adjusted in this pay scale ; and

(d) the way in which Cameramen Grade II who have served TV for about 12 years with no promotion/selection grade or any incentive will recover the loss of 7 years in comparison to the Cameramen grade I promoted within 5 years of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) : There is no such proposal.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Representation of SC/ST and ex-servicemen in Various Categories of posts in Emigration Division of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation

2603. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted posts category-wise in Emigration Division of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation at the Headquarters and in the fields since its inception ;

(b) the number of such posts filled directly or through UPSC, Staff Selection Commission, Employment Exchanges and other sources and by promotees ;

(c) whether due representation was given for direct recruitment, promotion and for persons belonging to SC/ST and Ex-Servicemen ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Field Hdqrs.

Group 'A'	1	5
Field		Hdqrs.
Group 'B'		
(gazetted)	7	4
Group 'B'		
(non-gazetted)	8	7
Group 'C'	41	9
Group 'D'	19	4

(b) The posts in the Field and Headquarters form part of Central Secretariat Services

cadres of the Department except Group 'D' posts and one post each of Protector of Emigrants-I and Office Superintendent at Bombay. The posts encadred in Central Secretariat Services have been filled by transfer, except one Stenographer Gr. 'D' and four Lower Division Clerks at Bombay who have been appointed on *ad-hoc* basis through the local Employment Exchange pending availability of persons for regular posting on transfer basis. The posts of Protector of Emigrants-I and Office Superintendent at Bombay have been filled by deputation of suitable persons on the basis of selection. Group 'D' employees have been selected through the local Employment Exchange.

(c) and (d) The rules on reservation apply while making appointments in a Cadre as a whole and not in respect of staff posted in a Division. Thus no separate reservation is required in the case of Staff working in the concerned Division. Due representation has been given to SC/ST in respect of Group 'D' posts.

Decline in export earnings from films

2604. SHRI V.S. VIJYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in the export earnings from films; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The main reasons for the decline in the export earnings is the ready availability of video cassettes both legal and pirated in the overseas markets.

Enhance of films as part of cultural exchange

2605. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is sending films to foreign countries as part of cultural exchange;

(b) if so, the criteria of selection of such films; and

(c) the number/names of films sent to different countries during 1-83-84 language wise and the names of these countries?

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

(b) : Generally the selection of films is made in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs and our Missions abroad keeping in view the cultural heritage of the host country, trends in International cinema and availability of sub-titled prints.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Yugoslavia

1. Devi	—Bengali
2. Nayak	—Bengali
3. Aranyer Din Ratri	—Bengali
4. Rati Nirvedam	—Malayalam
5. Savitri	—Kannada
6. Manthan	—Hindi
7. Ghatakradha	—Kannada

Algeria

Features

1. Esthappan	—Malayalam
2. Aakrosh	—Hindi
3. Simhasan	—Marathi
4. Bhumika	—Hindi
5. Thaneer Thaneer	—Tamil
6. Shatranj Ke Khilari	—Hindi

Shrots

1. Akbar	
2. Taj Mahal	—English
3. Khajuraho	—English
4. Conquest of Kanchan Janga	—English
5. Rathakali	—English

Sofia (Bulgaria)

1. Sparsh	—Hindi
2. Joi Baba Felunath	—Bengali

3. 22 June 1897
 4. Aakaler Sandhane
 5. Albert Pinto
 6. Kasturi

Egypt

1. Sparsh
 2. Ramnagri
 3. Ormakkai
 4. Chameli Memsaheb
 5. Ek Din Prati Din
 6. Chokh
 7. Kalyug

—Marathi
 —Bengali
 —Hindi
 —Hindi
 —Hindi
 —Hindi
 —Malayalam
 —Bengali
 —Bengali
 —Bengali
 —Hindi

बिहार में छोटे उद्योगों के लिए बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि

2606. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 80,000 छोटे उद्योगों के संबंध में मई, 1983 से बिजली दरों में 150 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस वृद्धि के परिणाम स्वरूप छोटे उद्योग बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं जबकि बिहार में बिजली की नियमित सप्लाई में भी कोई सुधार नहीं है;

(घ) क्या बिहार में 440 वाल्ट पावर उपभोक्ता संघ ने इस संबंध में केन्द्र को जापन दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इन उपभोक्ताओं को राहत पहुंचाने के संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) और (ख) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने निम्न बोल्टता वाली औद्योगिक सेवाओं के लिये औसतन बिजली दर (जिसमें इंधन प्रभार भी शामिल है) को 1-5-83 से 73.43 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से बढ़ाकर 86 पैसे प्रति

यूनिट कर दिया था। बोर्ड को अपनी दर में संशोधन, कोयला, इंधन, अतिरिक्त पुज़ों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने तथा महंगाई भर्ते आदि के रूप में मजदूरी में तथा अन्य सामग्री के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के कारण करना पड़ा था।

(ग) बिजली की दर में वृद्धि लघु उद्योगों द्वारा अन्य सामग्रियों के मूल्यों में की गई वृद्धि अनुपात से अधिक नहीं है। लघु उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में विद्युत उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बिजली बोर्ड की खरीद दामोदर घाटी निगम, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से करता है।

(घ) और (ङ) लघु उद्योग संघ पूर्णिया (बिहार) ने केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया है। बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि करने के बारे में बिहार में 400 बोल्टता वाले विद्युत उपभोक्ता संघ ने भी बिहार सरकार को एक जापन दिया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप बिहार राज्य सरकार के निर्देश के आधार पर निम्न बोल्टता औद्योगिक सेवाओं के लिए टैरिफ ढांचे को संशोधित किया गया है। इस संशोधन के बाद निम्न बोल्टता औद्योगिक सेवा वाले उपभोक्ताओं को अब 110 यूनिट प्रति एच.पी. प्रतिमाह से पहले न्यूनतम प्रभार के स्थान पर 67 यूनिट प्रति एच.पी. प्रतिमाह न्यूनतम प्रभार की अदायगी करनी होगी। इसके पश्चात उपभोक्ताओं को उपभोग की गई यूनिटों के लिए 86 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर से अदायगी करनी होगी तथा शेष उपभोग न की गई यूनिटों के लिए 57 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर से अदावगी करनी होगी। 67 यूनिट प्रति एच.पी. प्रति माह का न्यूनतम आधार प्रभार कोई ऐसा भी उद्योग प्राप्त कर सकता है जो प्रतिदिन औसतन ढाई घंटे कार्य करता है तथा जो किसी भी जीवनक्षम उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक होता है।

**दोषपूर्ण योजनाएं बनाए जाने के कारण
कोयले का कम उत्पादन**

2607. श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम् स्वामी :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले के कम उत्पादन का एक कारण दोषपूर्ण योजनाएं भी हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई अन्तर मंत्रालय बैठक भी हुई थी; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त बैठक के क्या निष्कर्ष रहे ?

मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं। यह सच नहीं है कि कोयले का उत्पादन कम होने का एक कारण दोषपूर्ण योजना बनाया जाना है। वास्तव में तो कोयले का उत्पादन गत वर्षों से क्रमशः बढ़ता रहा है। कुछ मामलों में, जब खनन योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं तो हो सकता है कि खानों में वास्तविक दशाएं उन दशाओं से भिन्न हों जिनकी पूर्व कल्पना ड्रिलिंग के द्वारा समन्वेषण के आधार पर की गई हो परन्तु यह तो एक सामान्य बात है और पूर्व कल्पना तथा वास्तविक दशाओं के बीच मामूली अन्तर होने की आशा तो की ही जा सकती है।

(घ) और (ङ) ऐसी कार्रवाई के लिए समय-समय पर चर्चा की जाती है कि योजनाएं तैयार करते समय वास्तविक भू-खनन दशाओं का अधिक ध्यान रखा जाए।

Changes in the Companies Act

2608. DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDASHEKHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are finalising proposals for major and comprehensive changes in the Companies Act which will make the Company Law Board more powerful, reduce the possibility of claudestine corporate takeover, make it difficult for companies to refuse share transfers, extend period of blank transactions on the stock exchange, issue of non-redeemable preference shares and some of the changes in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the proposals have been finalised and when they are being given shape ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) in its report, had made various recommendations for amendments to the Companies Act, 1956. The Committee's recommendations in this regard including those relating to reconstituting the Company Law Board as an independent quasi-judicial body are under active consideration of Government. As soon as Government has taken a final decision on these recommendations necessary legislative action to amend the Act, will be initiated. MRTP (Amendment) Bill, 1983 proposing comprehensive amendments in the M.R.T.P. Act is before Parliament for consideration and passing.

M/s Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd, Delhi

2609. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd., Delhi and Hindustan Wires Ltd., Delhi are covered under MRTP Act and they are MRTP Houses as such ; and

(b) whether his Ministry have informed the Industry Ministry that an investigation

is pending with them with regard to their being MRTP houses ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) M/s Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bhartiagram, Gajraula, U.P. & M/s Hindurta Wire Ltd., Calcutta, were, *prima facie*, considered to be attracting provisions of section 20 of the MRTP Act and were therefore advised to register their undertakings under section 26 of the MRTP Act. Both the Companies have contested the Department's findings and have submitted their representations which are under examination of the Department.

(b) Yes, Sir, in regard to their date of registrability under the M.R.T.P. Act.

Workers Participation in Management

2610. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to make the proposal 'Workers Participation in Management' a reality ;

(b) whether a seminar to this effect was organised by the Government recently ;

(c) if so, the details of the conclusions of the seminar ; and

(d) the names of the industrial establishments where the workers have been given representation during last one year (1983)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The Government have recently introduced a new comprehensive Scheme for Employees' Participation in Management vide Resolution No. L. 56011/1/83-Desk. I (B) of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part I, Section 1 on 30th December, 1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the available information, out of 192 Public Sector Undertakings, 124 have reported implementation of the two voluntary schemes (of 1975 or 1977) of Workers Participation in one form or other. Like-

wise, 14 States and 3 Union Territories have reported implementation of the Schemes in about 1248 Units in their States/Territories.

ગુજરાત મેં બેરોજગાર વ્યક્તિ

2611. શ્રી છોતું ભાઈ ગામિન્દું : ક્યાં ઓર પુનર્વાસ મંત્રી યહ બતાને કી કૃપા કરેંગે કિ :

(ક) ગુજરાત મેં દિસમ્બર, 1981 તક કિતને શિક્ષિત, અધ્યાત્મિક ઓર ગ્રામીણ બેરોજગાર વ્યક્તિ થે ;

(ખ) ક્યા ઉન્હેં રોજગાર ઉપલબ્ધ કરાને કે લિએ કોઈ વિશેષ યોજના બનાઈ ગઈ હૈ ઓર યદિ હાં, તો તત્ત્વસંબંધી બ્યૂરો ક્યા હૈ ; ઓર

(ગ) બેરોજગાર વ્યક્તિઓ કો રોજગાર ઉપલબ્ધ કરાને કે લિએ 1980 સે 1983 કી અવધિ કે દૌરાન ગુજરાત સરકાર કો ઇસ અવધિ મેં માંગે ગાં અનુદાન મેં સે કિતના અનુદાન દિયા ગયા ઓર ઇસમેં સે ગુજરાત સરકાર ને કિતની રાશિ વ્યય કી ।

શ્રમ ઓર પુનર્વાસ મંત્રાલય મેં રાજ્ય મંત્રી (શ્રી ઘર્મબીર) : (ક) સે (ગ) સૂચના એકવાતી જા રહી હૈ ઓર સદન કી મેજ પર રહ્યે જાયેગી ।

Increase in Assets of big Business Houses

2612. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports appeared in the 'Patriot' of 9 February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that there has been an increase of 285 percent in the assets of big business houses in the country ;

(b) if so, whether according to the Annual Report of the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government in 1972-73 and 1980-81, Public Sector companies went up from 103 to 168 ;

(c) whether it has also been stated as per study that between 1972-73 and 1980-81, the growth rate for all the MRTP Houses was 158 per cent which is much higher than the growth rate of 137 per cent registered by Private Corporate Sector ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) how far it will affect the working of MRTP Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The press report however, does not state that there has been increase of 285% in the assets of big business houses in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Number of running government enterprises in public sector during 1972-73 and 1980-81 went up from 103 to 168.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is not clear what details are sought by the Hon'ble Members.

(e) The purpose of the MRTP Act is not to stop the growth of large houses *per-se* but only to regulate their growth in keeping with the extant industrial policies of the Government and the objectives as set out in the preamble to the MRTP Act.

Representation from Distillers Associations Regarding Export of Molasses

2613. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have recently received representation from various Distillers Associations not to go in for any export of molasses as the states have more than adequate capacity to convert the available molasses into alcohol ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) (a) Yes Sir : Representations have been received from the All India Distillers Association and the U.P. Distillers Association, not to allow export of molasses.

(b) During the last two alcohol years (Dec-Nov) 1981-82 and 1982-83, the availability of molasses was more than its demand in the country. On the basis of requests received from the State Governments/U. Ts Administrations, a part of surplus molasses was permitted for export. The balance quantity that remained to be exported, has been reduced during the current alcohol year. Government reviews the availability and utilisation of molasses periodically and makes necessary adjustments in quantities permitted for export, as and when required.

देश में नियंत्रित कोयला वितरण डिपो और मिट्टी का तेल वितरण डिपो

2614. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस देश में कुल कितने नियंत्रित कोयला वितरण डिपो और मिट्टी का तेल वितरण डिपो हैं और वहां से जरूरत मंद लोगों को नियंत्रित कोयले और मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण किस प्रकार किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों को इस संबंध में कोई मार्ग निर्देश दिये हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो मार्ग-निर्देश कब तक जारी किए जाएंगे;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि नियंत्रित कोयला और मिट्टी का तेल कई क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर ग्रामीण, पिछड़े, दूरदराज और कठिन क्षेत्रों में आज भी नहीं पहुँच पाता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस प्रभावी कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Recommendations of Working Groups of
NDPDC on Industrial Approvals and
Pricing Policy and Procedure**

2615. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations made by the Working Group on industrial approvals set up by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council and the recommendations of the Working Group on pricing policy and procedure ; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The reports submitted by the said Working Groups set up under the aegis of National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council (NDPDC), are yet to be considered by the Council. Government intend to announce the decisions on various policy issues after receipt and consideration of the recommendations of the NDPDC.

**Protocol Signed Between India and
USSR on Co-operation in Prospecting
for oil**

2616. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a protocol on Co-operation in prospecting for oil in West Bengal and Gujarat as also rejuvenation of sick wells in Gujarat has been signed between India and the U.S.S.R. ;

(b) the salient features of the protocol ; and

(c) whether it can be extended to conduct seismic survey in Assam to further improve oil developmental activities there ?

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

(b) Both sides reviewed the Progress of seismic work by Indo Soviet Team in the Ranaghat—Jaguli—Krishnagar area of West Bengal and agreed to extend the contracts upto 1985 86.

The drilling of Bodra-2 well in West Bengal by the Indo-Soviet Team was also reviewed.

Two Soviet work-over teams are working in Gujarat for workover operations on sick wells. It was decided to extend the existing contract. In addition Soviet side has agreed to provide four additional work-over teams in the future.

(c) There is no proposal in the protocol for carrying out seismic surveys in Assam at present.

**Data for Industrial Accidents for the
Period after 1980**

2617. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government do not have data on reportable industrial accidents for the period after 1980 ;

(b) if so, the responsibility for failure to collect such reports annually ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in most States, the actual number of safety officers statutorily required in industrial establishments, is utterly inadequate ; and

(d) if so, action taken to remedy this attitude ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Statistical information in respect of accidents occurring in factories is compiled from time to time by the Director Labour Bureau, on the basis of the Annual Returns sent to him by the State Factory Inspectortates. The latest information published by the Director Labour Bureau is for the year 1980. The Director General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes Bombay has information available in respect of accidents in factories for the years 1981 and 1982 and three quarters of the year 1983.

(c) and (d) In respect of factories in State/Union Territory Administrations, there exist certain norms which are considered adequate, regarding the number of Safety Officers to be appointed. The State Governments are already taking appropriate steps to ensure that the actual number of safety officers statutorily required to be appointed are actually appointed.

बड़े औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा अपने लघु एककों को कम दर पर औषधियों की सप्लाई

2618. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री भीमसिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक बड़े औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा अपने लघु एककों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दरों से कम दरों पर औषधियां सप्लाई की जा रही हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम रहा है?

रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं आई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Chit Fund Companies in Delhi

2619. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

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

(a) the names of Chit Fund Companies registered by the office of Registrar of Chit Funds, Delhi Administration, Delhi during the last three years (month-wise);

(b) the minimum/maximum time, the office of Registrar Chit Funds takes for registration of any Chit Fund Company;

(c) whether it is a fact that several Chit Fund Companies registered during the last three years are not functioning properly and violating the Company Law;

(d) the names and details of irregularities committed by those Chit Fund Companies;

(e) the action Government propose to contemplate against the defaulting Chit Fund Companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The desired information is not available in the Department of Company Affairs. The Registrar of Chit Funds, Delhi Administration, Delhi is not under the administrative control of this Department.

(c) to (e) There are a large number of such companies operating in Delhi and the collection of the information in respect of all these companies would be highly time consuming and will not be commensurate with the efforts made. However, the desired information can be collected and furnished in respect of any specific Chit Fund Company.

Proposal to Re-organise O.N.G.C.

2620. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to re-organise the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, since when this proposal has been pending in the Ministry;

(c) by whom this proposal was sponsored originally; and

(d) the reasons for not taking a decision thereon so far?

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

Certain proposals for making some organisational changes in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are under Government's consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

**M/s. Plasser (India) Private Ltd.,
Faridabad**

**2621. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :**

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

(a) the composition of Board of Directors, paid-up capital, foreign equity and annual remittances to its principals, of Plasser (India) Private Limited, Faridabad ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that this company is making huge remittances abroad and its directors are siphoning its funds for their personal gains, if so, facts thereof ;

(c) whether Government have inquired into the complaints and taken any action against the management of this foreign company ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) As per Annual Return made up to 27.6.1983, the Board of Directors of the company consists of :

Shri Mohinder Pal Puri

Shri W.A. Mueller

Dr. Benno Koch

As per Balance Sheet of the company as at 31.12.1982, the paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 10,00,000/- divided into 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. As regards foreign equity, M/s. Plasser and Theurer, B.U.F.A.G. Vaduz Leichtenstein, a body corporate, hold 7400 equity shares of the company. Remittance in foreign currency as shown in the aforesaid Balance sheet is as follows :

Gross	Tax deducted at source	Net
-------	---------------------------	-----

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dividend (for the year 1980)	74,000	18,500	55,500

(b) No such complaints either against the company or its directors have been received.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Sarin Committee

2622. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the H.C. Sarin Committee about telecommunications have been accepted ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken so far thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A large number of recommendations have since been accepted while a few are still under consideration.

(b) Sarin Committee made a total of 437 recommendations. 339 out of these have been accepted for implementation, 6 accepted but implementation deferred due to financial constraints, 38 not accepted while 54 are still under consideration.

Parkachik/Suru Hydel Project of Kargil

2623. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey and investigation of Parkachik/Suru Hydel Project of Kargil in Ladakh has been started and when the construction of the said Hydel Project will be taken in hand ;

(b) the total estimated cost and the generating capacity of the project on its completion ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in execution of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The feasibility report on Parkachik Panighar on the Suru river was received from the State authorities in July, 1979. The feasibility report was examined in Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission and comments forwarded to the Project authorities requesting them to formulate a detailed

project proposal based on these comments. However, the detailed project report is still awaited from the State Authorities.

The project involves installation of four units of 7.5 MW and is estimated to cost Rs. 34.63 crores. The project would be considered for implementation after the detailed project report is received from the project authorities and techno-economic feasibility etc. of the scheme is established.

Proposal to Permit Private Sector to Explore Oil

2624. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN ; SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to permit private sector of the country to explore Oil at both on shore and off-shore in some selected areas of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalised ; and

(d) the criteria adopted for awarding the exploration contract and under what terms ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Private Media Communication Facility

2625. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the initiative taken by his Ministry for making available private media communication facilities as captive support to various sectors of economy to quicken the overall pace of development ; and

(b) the steps being taken to facilitate utilisation of the hitherto unused wave bands in the radio frequency spectrum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Details of the measures taken in this regard are as follows :

(1) Formulation and bringing into effect from 1.4.84 of an integrated and forward-looking National Frequency Allocation Plan, wherein specific parts of the different radio frequency bands have been earmarked for the provision and operation of captive communication services by Government, public and private sector agencies. This results in better and speedier coordination of frequency authorisations to all the users so as to minimise mutual interference effects.

(2) Joint endeavours with other concerned agencies of the Government for expanding indigenous manufacture of radio communication equipment. A number of State sector and joint sector units have been granted industrial licences for manufacture of various types of radio communication equipment, including those for operating in frequency bands so far remaining unused in this country.

(3) Liberalised policy and procedures for licensing of captive radio communication services.

(4) Continuous efforts to promote greater awareness among the users of the beneficial role of radio communication services and to tender advice on technical and regulatory aspects.

(5) P & T has been taking a pragmatic approach in agreeing to the issue of licenses in routes and areas where there are no plans for extension or establishment of public telecommunication network.

अखबारी कागज का आयात

2626. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपनी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये विदेशों से अखबारी कागज का आयात करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस आयात करने संबंधी आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अखबारी कागज के कब तक आयात किए जाने की संभावना है और तब तक उसकी कमी को कैसे पूरा किये जाने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री(श्री एच० के० एल० भगत): (क) जी, हां। सरकार की नीति कुल आवश्यकताओं और देश में स्वदेशी उत्पादन उपलब्धता के बीच अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अखबारी कागज का आयात करने की है।

(ख) जी, हां। इस संबंध में कार्रवाई एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(ग) 1983-84 के लिए नियत आयातित अखबारी कागज का बहुत बड़ा भाग देश में पहले ही पहुंच गया है और शेष आने वाले सप्ताहों में पहुंचने की आशा है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम ने अगले वित्तीय वर्ष अर्थात् 1984-85 के लिए अखबारी कागज की हकदारियों को पूरा करने में गड़बड़ी को रोकने के लिए 1984-85 की आवश्यकताओं के प्रति 54,000 टन अखबारी कागज का आयात करने की कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है।

Telephone Communication Between Bombay and Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Districts

2627. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone communication between Bombay and Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Districts of the Konkan region faces serious difficulties since this telephone communication is routed via Kolhapur; and

(b) if so, whether any change in this system is contemplated to facilitate speedy telephone communication between Bombay and Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) It is not a fact that telephone communication between Bombay and Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg Districts of Konkan Region face serious difficulties. Both these stations have direct trunk circuit to Bombay via Kolhapur. The affective percentage of trunk calls is quite satisfactory and is above 72%.

(b) To further improve the trunk services the P & T Department has planned to provide very reliable transmission medias (microwave systems between Ratnagiri-Bombay and Sawantwad-Panjim). In addition to it, open wire carrier systems are also planned to be provided between Ratanagiri-Chiplun, Kolhapur-Kankavli and Chiplun-Khed during 1984-85.

Implementation of recommendations of 79th Report of Law Commission

2628. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the main recommendations regarding pending cases in courts contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission which was sent to the State Governments and High Courts in March, 1980;

(b) State-wise progress of implementation of the recommendation since then;

(c) whether Government have appointed Tenth Law Commission to keep under review the system of judicial administration; and

(d) if so, its terms of reference and work done by this Commission so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The summary of recommendations contained in Chapter 21 of the 79th report is given in Statement No. I. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/7920/84]. The report was laid on the Table of the House on 29th January, 1980.

(b) Information as furnished by the States is given in Statement II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT/7920/84].

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It has submitted 8 reports. The terms of reference are given in Statement III. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT/7920/84].

Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

2629. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated number of bonded labour still existing in the country, State-wise ;

(b) how many of them have been identified and freed (State-wise) ; and

(c) whether there is any Government scheme to rehabilitate the bonded labour, if so, detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The incidence of bonded labour has been reported from 11 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Identifica-

tion of bonded labourers and their resultant release and rehabilitation is, however, a continuous process. As per the reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31.12.1983 was 1,61,075 out of which 1,19,219 have been rehabilitated. A statement giving the State-wise details is enclosed.

(c) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in rehabilitation of bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been launched by the Central Government from 1978-79 under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labour, half of which is given as central share. The Scheme provides for rehabilitation under land-based, non-land (animal husbandry) based and skill/craft based schemes depending upon the skill, aptitude and preference of the beneficiaries.

STATEMENT

Name of the State	Number of bonded labourers identified and released	Number of bonded labourers rehabilitated
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	13,491	10,305
2. Bihar	8,365	5,604
3. Gujarat	63	63
4. Maharashtra	540	292
5. Madhya Pradesh	2,020	1,853
6. Orissa	28,869	17,095
7. Karnataka	62,699	40,033
8. Kerala	829	537
9. Rajasthan	6,244	6,190
10. Tamil Nadu	29,174	28,513
11. Uttar Pradesh	8,781	8,734
Total	1,61,075	1,19,219

लघु वृत्तचित्रों का निर्माण

2630. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ ऐसे फिल्म निर्माता भी हैं जिन्होंने काफी अधिक समय से फिल्मों को पूरा नहीं किया है यद्यपि लघु वृत्त चित्रों के निर्माण के लिये दिल्ली दूरदर्शन तथा उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र (सेटेलाइट सेन्टर) द्वारा उनको 20 प्रतिशत से 40 प्रतिशत की अग्रिम राशि दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे निर्माताओं को दी गई धनराशि का व्यौरा क्या है जिनके वृत्तचित्र अभी भी पूरे होने वाकी हैं; और

(ग) उनके विश्वद अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के शुरू तक अनुमोदित उन फिल्मों का व्यौरा दिया हुआ है जिनके लिये क्रृति दिए गये हैं और जो अभी मुकम्मल होनी हैं।

(ग) निर्माताओं ने कहा है कि वे अपनी संविदाओं में निर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुसार, अपनी फिल्में पूरी करें।

विवरण

केन्द्र का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	फिल्म का नाम	दिया गया क्रृति
1982-83			
1. दिल्ली दूर-दर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली।	1. श्री सिसल कुमार	1. पोनी वाला	1,54,000/-₹०
1981-82			
2. दिल्ली दूर-दर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली।	1. एम० जी० महेन्द्र	1. अनोखा मेह-मान	21,600/-₹०
1982-83			
1. मैसर्स प्रभात मुखर्जी	1. एटरनल सर्च टु अमरनाथ		7,500/-₹०
2. श्री अशोक कुमार मैसर्स सिवे कांटीनेटल, दिल्ली।	1. छोटा सा अधिकार		15,000/-₹०

Complaints Against Indane Gas Distributing Agencies

2631. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many consumers have often complained against Indane Gas Distributing Agencies about harassing the bona fide consumers for not supplying them gas cylinders while their employees sell gas cylinders to unauthorised persons at a high premium ;

(b) if so, action taken on such complaints ; and

(c) the number of Indane Gas Distributing Agencies cancelled during 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Such complaints are investigated and wherever found genuine, distributors are suitably warned and the services of the delivery-men involved are dispensed with. In the event of continued default even distributorship is terminated.

(c) Nine.

Power Shut Down in Karnataka

2632. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that of late there is power crisis in Karnataka in addition to 65 per cent the power shut-down has become common ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will do something to give relief to the industries and domestic consumers who are put to great hardship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The present average availability in Karnataka is about 1.0 MU per day against the requirement of 7.42 MU per day. The power shortage in the State is, therefore, of the order of 3.4 per cent. In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability in the State, energy cut of 65 per cent have been

applied on HT industries having connected load of 251 KVA and above.

(b) To meet the power shortage in Karnataka the State is being given substantial assistance from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, whenever their system conditions permit such transfer of power. Monthwise assistance provided to Karnataka by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra from July, 1983 to February, 1984 is given in the Statement. However, as a result of reduction in the power availability in Andhra Pradesh itself in January, 1984 the assistance from Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka had to be reduced. Maharashtra is continuing to assist Karnataka to the extent possible. The power supply position in Karnataka is expected to improve with the onset of monsoon in 1984.

STATEMENT

Month	From Andhra Pradesh	From Maharashtra (Fig. in MU)
July, 1983	4.82	15.94
Aug., 1983	24.16	2.97
Sept., 1983	35.31	33.44
Oct., 1983	46.88	53.79
Nov., 1983	47.36	49.68
Dec., 1983	23.96	42.95
Jan., 1984	3.34	41.96
Feb., 1984	5.75	38.40

Accounting Lapses Detected at B.C.C.L.

2633. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that accounting lapses of serious nature have been detected at the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (B.C.C.L.) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The audited Annual Report for the year 1982-83 of Bharat Coking Coal Limited has pointed out certain deficiencies in the accounts of the company such as inadequate details of accounts, non-availability of records, defects in the account-

ing procedure relating to payment of advances, non-linking of advances with liabilities, unsatisfactory system of internal control on purchases, etc. The suggestions of the Audit have been noted by the management of the company for appropriate action. The Government have also directed the company to take corrective/remedial action in regard to the accounting procedure/deficiencies.

**Steps to Popularise use of Non-
Conventional Energy Sources**

2634. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH
CHOUDHARI :**
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to popularise the use of non-conventional energy sources as futuristic contraption and to what extent these have been adopted by the people ;

(b) steps proposed to popularise the programme and technical know-how, demonstration centres and loan financial assistance available to common householder ; and

(c) the agencies/manufacturers under public sector approved by Government to sell non-conventional energy gadgets to the people at easy rates ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) The Government has taken a number of measures to popularise the use of non-conventional energy sources. These include financial assistance in the form of subsidy, turnkey job fee and promotional cash incentives. Massive training programmes and women's educating programmes are also being arranged with a view to ensuring availability of trained persons for motivating the rural population. Awareness of these programmes is also being created through publicity in the form of short films, leaflets, booklets, exhibitions etc. Doordarshan and All India Radio are also, being used for publicising and popularising the various systems and devices. The Central Government has given a number of fiscal incentives such as enhanced depreciation allowance on machinery and plants, exemption from excise duty. A number of State Governments have also given exemption from

sales tax to certain devices. Loan assistance is available on soft terms from financial institutions. In order to demonstrate the utility and efficacy of these systems, demonstration programmes in respect of various systems have been launched in all the States. As result of these measures, the use of non-conventional energy is becoming popular in the country gradually. All these programmes are proposed to be continued and stepped up in the future. A list of important agencies approved to sell Solar Cookers to the people at easy rates is attached.

LIST

1. Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., O-1, Subash Nagar, Jhotwara Road, Jaipur.
2. Rajasthan Khadi & Village Industries Board, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur.
3. Gujarat Energy Development Agency, B.N. Chambers, 3rd Floor, R.C. Dutt Road, Vadodara-390 005.
4. Karnataka Implements & Machineries Company Ltd., Mysore Road, Bangalore-560 026.
5. Haryana State Small Industries & Export Corporation Ltd., Sector 17-D, Chandigarh-160 017.
6. Madhya Pradesh Agro-Industries Development Corporation Bhopal.
7. Institute of Engineering & Rural Technology, 20, Chatham Lines, Allahabad (U.P.).
8. Agro pumpsets & Implements Ltd., 10-2-317/3, Vijayanagar Colony, Hyderabad-500 457.
9. Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Krupanidhi, 9, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay-400 036.
10. Simla Central Cooperative Consumer Store Ltd., Naya Bazar, Simla.
11. Tamil Nadu Consumers Cooperative Federation Ltd., XN-663, 26, Arcot Road, Saligramam, Madras-600 093.

12. Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110 001.
13. Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., N-Block, Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110 001.
14. Syndicate Bank, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-110 001.
15. Govt. Implements Factory, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
16. Lucknow Kendriya Upbhokta Sahakari Bhandar Ltd., (Naya Bazar-Supper Market), Dayandahan Park, Lucknow.
17. Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, U.P., B-46, Mandir Marg, Mahanagar Extension, Lucknow.
18. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., SCO No. 315-316, Sector-35-B, Chandigarh.
19. Madhva Pradesh Urija Vikas Nigam Ltd., 39 Nishat Colony, Bhopal 462 003.
20. Bihar State Handloom Handicrafts Corporation, Gandhi Maidan, Patna-800 004.
21. Assam State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation Ltd., Bhangagarh, Gauhati-781 005.

इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के एककों को घाटा

2635. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के एककों को 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान कितना लाभ अथवा घाटा हुआ;

(ख) क्या इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों

ने इस घाटे को दूर करने के लिये सरकार को कतिपय सुझाव दिये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिं. द्वारा 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान ब्याज, कर तथा मूल्य-हास के बाद उठाई गई हानि निम्न प्रकार थी :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1682.05	2743.86	2401.39

(ख) और (ग) कंपनी के निष्पादन के सम्बन्ध में इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. के कर्मचारियों से समय-समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन पर प्रबन्ध द्वारा सरकार के परामर्श से उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है, जैसे कि विषय सलाहकार परिषद का गठन, निष्क्रिय संयत्रों का उपयोग करना छृण की व्यवस्था करना आदि।

Video Piracy

2636. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :
SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

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

(a) the names of State Governments and Union Territories Administrations which have introduced statutory regulations to prevent video piracy and to prohibit screen show of obscene films open to public;

(b) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

(c) whether any misuse has been done about wide spread establishment of video shows and its impact on cinema industry and film production of the country; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments etc. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) The subject of cinema, excluding censorship, is a State subject. It is therefore for the State Governments to regulate the exhibition of video films as well as Cinematograph films. The Central Government have issued instructions to the Central Board of Film Certification and the State Governments to treat public exhibition of video films on par with Cinematograph films. Public exhibition of video films, therefore, require a Censor certificate and the exhibitors will have to comply with all the requirements as stipulated by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government have also amended the Cinematograph Certification Rules, 1983 providing for censoring of video films separately by the Central Board of Film Certification. It is for the State Governments to frame necessary rules to combat the unauthorised public exhibition of video films.

Inauguration of Gwalior TV Relay Centre

2637. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gwalior TV Relay Centre was inaugurated on 5 January, 1984 at a ceremony ;

(b) if so, who performed the inauguration ceremony ;

(c) whether Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and he were present at the inauguration ceremony ;

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh pleaded for giving special consideration for establishing more TV Centres in the State ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

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

(b) It was inaugurated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, M.P.

(c) Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and I were present at the inauguration ceremony.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Chief Minister of M.P. had requested for establishing more TV Centres in Madhya Pradesh and that the criterion of one lakh population for setting up a TV Station should not be applied to Madhya Pradesh because the population of M.P. is very much spread out.

Drilling Operations in Saurashtra off-Shore by American oil Company

2638. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAF AHMAD : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the American Oil Company, Chevron has abandoned its drilling operations in Saurashtra off-shore where it was granted permission on concessional rates ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same : and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

गैस की सप्लाई के लिए पाइपलाइन विद्युता

2639. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और

बिहार में बम्बई हाई की गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों से होकर बम्बई हाई गैस की पाइप लाइन बिछाई जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या गैस की सप्लाई के लिए पाइप बिछाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) क्या इसका लाभ मध्य प्रदेश के उन जिलों में, उद्योगों की स्थापना करने और घरेलू खपत के लिए उपलब्ध होगा जिनमें होकर यह लाइन गुजर रही है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो गैस कितनी मात्रा में उपलब्ध होगी और किन-किन उद्योगों के लिए उपलब्ध होगी ;

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(छ) उन एजेंसियों के क्या नाम हैं, जिन्हें गैस पाइप लाइन बिछाने का कार्य सौंपा गया है ; और

(ज) इन पाइप लाइनों के बिछाने पर कुल कितना खर्च आएगा ?

क्षर्जी मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) उत्तर-प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में गैस पर आधारित 6 उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

(ख) गैस पाइप लाइन को मध्य प्रदेश में जिला भाबूआ, धार, रतलाम, उज्जैन शाजापुर, राजगढ़, गूना, शिवपुर और दतिया जिलों से होकर बिछाया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (छ) उपर्युक्त उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिए गैस सप्लाई करने के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने का काम अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में, उर्वरक संयंत्रों को छोड़कर, प्राकृतिक गैस को घरेलू इंधन के रूप

में और उद्योगों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने के लिए सप्लाई करने की इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

(च) दीर्घावधिक आधार पर प्राकृतिक गैस की अनुमानित निरन्तर उपलब्धता को बनाये रखने से भी इस समय गैस को घरेलू इंधन के रूप में और अन्य औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए मुहैया करने की सम्भावना नजर नहीं आती है ।

(छ) परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत लगभग 1700 करोड़ रुपये है ।

Sanjay Thermal Power Plant

2640. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on Sanjay Thermal Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh has been stopped due to objection raised by the Forest Department ; and

(b) if so, whether this will not increase the cost of the project and further delay the work of removing backwardness of the state ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A proposal under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was made by the Government Madhya Pradesh to the Ministry of Agriculture for release of about 1347 hectares of forest land for the Project. Ministry of Agriculture have not so far conveyed to the State Government their approval of the proposal. Construction work on the said forest land cannot, therefore, be taken up. However, construction work in areas not covered under the forest land is in progress.

(b) Any delay in commissioning the project would lead to an increase in its cost, and delayed availability of power.

Increase in Price of soda ash by Manufacturers

2641. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soda Ash producers are increasing the price on one plea or other ; if so ; the increase in prices per tonne by each manufacturer from May, 1983 to 31st January, 1984 ;

¶ (b) whether it is a fact that Government are honour-bound to peg the price to a certain level on the basis of assurance given in Rajya Sabha on 2 August, 1982 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the High Powered Committee on Soda Ash is to make a study of cost of production ; and

(d) the reasons for inordinate delay caused in formation of two Sub-Committees as decided by the High Powered Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) A Statement indicating the ex-works price of

Soda Ash Light of indigenous manufacturers during the period from May, 1983 onwards as available is annexed.

(b) and (c) While replying to a Supplementary to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 332 on 2.8.1982, had been stated that the price of Soda Ash was not controlled and having regard to the complaints received, the manner in which the price of Soda Ash could be fixed would be considered.

Since then the Government has constituted a High Powered Committee on Soda Ash, which will, inter-alia, examine in detail the cost and price structure of indigenously produced Soda Ash and fixation of price (a) thereof.

(d) The two Sub-Committees of the High Powered Committee on Soda Ash have since been constituted after a detailed scrutiny as to the composition and terms of reference.

STATEMENT

Manufacturers	Effective date	Price (Rs./per tonne)
		Rs.
M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Prior to May, 1983	2024.50
	From 1.2.1984	2134.25
	,, 5.3.1984	2182.00
M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals.	Prior to May, 1983	2045.00
	From 4.1.1984	2060.00
	,, 23.1.1984	2185.00
M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited.	Prior to May, 1983	2020.00
	From 15.1.1984	2045.00
	,, 25.1.1984	2175.00
M/s. Hari Fertilizers Limited.	Prior to May, 1983	2070.00
	From 7.1.1984	2125.00
	,, 1.2.1984	2245.00
M/s. Tuticorin Akali Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.	Prior to May, 1983	2100.00 (approx)
	As on 18.2.1984	2161.00

Better Telephone Services to the People of Midnapur District of West Bengal

Juk Telephone Exchanges (Midnapur District West Bengal) ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

2642. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps his Ministry have taken or proposed to take to give better services to the people of Haldia, Durgachak and Tam-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The following steps have been/are being taken

for providing better service to the people of Haldia, Durgachak and Tamluk telephone exchanges :

- (1) Calcutta-Haldia existing trunk communication network working on Ultra High Frequency system being replaced by Narrow Band Microwave system which is under installation.
- (2) On commissioning of microwave system, STD service to Durgachak will be introduced.
- (3) Local authorities and State Government are being pursued to get a piece of land for the construction of building for Automatic exchange at Tamluk.
- (4) STD service has already been provided in Haldia.
- (5) STD junctions from Haldia exchanges have been programmed for connection to electronic TAX at Calcutta with new channels.
- (6) 20 line Telex exchange has already been provided at Haldia.
- (7) Maintenance routines and inspections are being tightened up.
- (8) Reduction of overhead alignments by underground cables.
- (9) Replacement of aluminium subscriber fittings by copper wires.
- (10) Provision of insulated drop wire for subscriber loops.
- (11) Tightening of supervision and conducting of surprise checks.

Recommendations of Labour Ministers Conference held in September, 1983

2643. SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the recommendations of the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 21 September, 1983 ;
- (b) whether any recommendation has been implemented, if so, details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A statement indicating the main conclusions/suggestions of the 34th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in September, 1983 is attached.

(b) and (c) The conclusions/suggestions of the Conference require action on the part of both the Central Government and the States and Union Territories. These have been brought to their attention for necessary follow-up action. As regards action by the Central Government on items concerning it, action has already been initiated with a view to secure implementation.

STATEMENT

Main conclusions/suggestions of the 34th Session of the Labour Ministers Conference held in September, 1983.

- (i) Industrial Relations Machinery needs to be strengthened. There is need for higher allocation of funds by the planning Commission for strengthening the Industrial Relations and enforcement machinery and training for craftsman for Industrial jobs, and
- (ii) Industrial Courts and Industrial Tribunals required to be augmented.
- (iii) On the question of sick units, the various suggestions made included strengthening the Government's direct control over the affairs of establishments, provision and appropriate financial and other help before a unit became sick. It was felt that if a sick establishment was freed from past liabilities and adequate financial and other types of help was forthcoming, workers cooperatives would not be averse to running them.
- (iv) Wage ceiling determining the coverage of the various labour laws should be enhanced.
- (v) Minimum Wages Act should be suitably amended in terms of procedure and penalty provisions should be made more deterrent. Government inspection machinery should be empowered to file prosecutions directly in case of non-payment of wages.

- (vi) All trade unions should be enjoined to elect their Office-bearers through secret ballot.
- (vii) The need for formulation of national wage policy was stressed.
- (viii) Payment of gratuity should be extended to all establishments employing five or more workers and also all employees should be entitled to gratuity benefits irrespective of emoluments but the benefit might be limited to prescribed monetary ceiling under the Act. There should be no limitation for making claims for gratuity where the employers fail to make payments or deposit the amounts required under the law.
- (ix) The idea of revival of Labour Appellate Tribunal in order to minimise delays in High Courts etc. was favoured. Liberalisation of qualifications prescribed for appointment of judges of Tribunals courts under the Industrial Disputes Act was favoured. There was also a suggestion to constitute a separate cadre of such judges.
- (x) The need for strengthening of monitoring arrangements made regarding labour situation at State levels was emphasised.
- (xi) The State Governments should consider setting up pollution control boards.
- (xii) In regard to child labour, it was decided that a sub-group of State Labour Ministers to study in depth the problem regarding the possibility of prescribing a higher minimum age for entry to employment and to make recommendations to the Central Government.
- (xiii) In the matter of absorption of Contract Workers on regular jobs, a provision in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act similar to Section 25 (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act should be made. Contract Labour should get remuneration equal to regular workers doing the same or similar type of jobs.
- (xiv) The identification of bonded labour was a continuous process; same was

true for their rehabilitation, wherever screening committee had not been formed urgent steps should be taken to constitute them. Steps for the rehabilitation of bonded labour should be taken concurrently with their release.

L.P.G. Connections

2644. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections released during the last six months in the country and number of persons on the waiting list ; and

(b) the steps being taken to give LPG connections to every needy person ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) During August-January 1983-84 8.60 lakhs LPG connections have been released. The waiting list in the country as on 31.12.83 is 30.82 lakhs.

(b) Steps have been taken to provide new gas connections according to phased enrolment programmes, which include opening of new Bottling plants, appointment of new LPG dealers, procurement of adequate equipments etc.

Pending Applications For New Telephone Connection in Orissa

2645. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/ be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending in different Districts of Orissa for getting telephone connections as on 31st January, 1984 ;

(b) the number of telephone connections expected to be provided during 1984 ; the different Districts of Orissa and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/ (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Required information is given in the Statement Practically all the waiting applicants except those in Cuttack and Bhubneshwar and a few nonfeasible cases are likely to be provided with telephone in 1984.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of applications pending for Telephones connections as on 31.1.1984	Number of Telephone Connections expected to be provided during 1984
1.	Balasore	136	120
2.	Bolangir	18	15
3.	Cuttack	1164	500
4.	Dhonkangal	110	100
5.	Keonjhal	30	25
6.	Mayurbhanj	100	90
7.	Phulbani	7	5
8.	Ganjam	193	140
9.	Koraput	86	75
10.	Kalahandi	23	20
11.	Sundergarh	570	520
12.	Sambalpur	99	90
13.	Puri	1529	1000
Total		4065	2700

Power Transmission Schemes Approved By Planning Commission For Orissa

2646. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved some additional power transmission schemes for different States ;

(b) if so, the number of schemes sanctioned in 1983-84 ;

(c) the number of them for Orissa ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) During the year 1983-84, Five Power Transmission Schemes in different States have been approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) NJL

Price Control on Drugs Manufactured By CIPLA Laboratories :

2647. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

whether it is a fact that there is no price control for the drugs manufactured by the Cipla Laboratories ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): No, Sir. The prices of bulk drugs as fixed by the Government under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 extends to the bulk drugs produced by M/s CIPLA (Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceuticals Labs. Limited) as well.

Bogus Voters in Delhi

2648. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has received complaints of large scale bogus

voters in the voters list being prepared for Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof,

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Election Commission has intimated that during the course of revision of electoral rolls in Delhi, last undertaken with reference to 1.1.84 as the qualifying date and also prior to that, it received certain complaints alleging enrolment of bogus voters in certain parts of electoral rolls of some of the Parliament/Metropolitan Council Constituencies in Delhi. A statement (Statement I) [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT/7921/84] showing the details of these complaints is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) : The Commission has informed that such complaints were forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi for enquiry and report or appropriate/necessary action. In certain cases, where deemed necessary by the Commission, it issued appropriate instructions/directions to the Chief Electoral Officer. On receipt of one or two complaints, sample checking of applications filed for inclusion of names of Form 6 and objections filed in Form 7 which were accepted by the Commission through a team of officers deputed from the Commission. Two Statements (Statement II and III) showing the result of enquiry are also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT/ 7921/ 84]

राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों के गांवों में डाक सुविधाएं

2649. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या

संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—
(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ उचित डाक सेवा की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और विगत में लगाये गये पोस्ट बाक्स टूटी-फूटी हुई हालत में हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे गांवों का पता लगाएगी और वहाँ उचित डाक सेवा उपलब्ध कराने हेतु प्रयास करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of T.V. Centre in Bhawani-Patna (Orissa)

2650. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns in Orissa proposed to be covered by Doordarshan network ;

(b) the time by which Doordarshan network will start functioning in these areas ;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to set up a Doordarshan Centre in Tribal and backward areas ; and

(d) if so, whether Bhawanipatna town in the District Kalahandi a backward and tribal area can be considered for setting up a Doordarshan centre ; details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) A High Power TV Transmitter at Cuttack and Low Power Transmitter at Rourkela, Berhampur and Koraput are under installation in Orissa in addition to the existing transmitter at Sambhalpur.

(b) The above centres will start functioning during 1984-85.

(c) TV Service is excepted to be available to parts of the Tribal/backward districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore (Balasore).

(d) TV service in the uncovered areas of Orissa will be considered in the future plans depending upon the availability of resources.

Feasibility of 'Wireless' Electricity Supply

2651. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported feasibility of 'wireless' electricity supply ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to introduce this system in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

"घोयारू" राजस्थान में पाये गये प्राकृतिक गैस तथा तेल के भंडार

2652. प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जैसलमेर के निकट "घोयारू" में प्राकृतिक गैस तेल के आपार भण्डार मिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र में गैस प्राप्त करने के लिए छिद्रण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर कार्यशील "रिगों" की संख्या सहित उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ छिद्रण कार्य चल रहा है ; और

(ग) वहाँ पर कितनी मात्रा में गैस तथा तेल के पाये जाने का अनुमान है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शकर मिश्र) : (क) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में घोयारू कुएं में परीक्षण कार्य के दौरान प्राकृतिक गैस के बहाव का पता चला था ।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में तेल की और खोज के लिये व्यधन कार्य चल रहा है । इस समय सादे-

वाला में एक कूप का व्यधन करने के लिये एक रिंग लगाया गया है ।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में तेल की सम्भावनाओं का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये और कुओं की खुदाई करनी पड़ेगी ।

Sale of ash by Badarpur Thermal Power House

2653. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Badarpur Thermal Power House, Badarpur-Delhi has been spending about Rs. 1 crore on the storage of ash ;

(b) if so, whether the said power house has been selling large quantities of ash and earning huge profits thereby ;

(c) if so, whether the purchaser of this ash is not able to lift this ash easily from the said power house ;

(d) if so, whether the authorities of the power house have not paid any attention towards this ;

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure easy availability of the said ash ; and

(f) if no steps are being taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The process of disposal of ash produced in a coal based power station and its storage are integral parts of the various activities of operation of a thermal power plant and it is difficult to quantify in isolation the expenditure incurred on storage of ash alone.

(b) At present there does not appear to be a regular market demand for ash. However, sale of small quantities of ash have been made from time to time based on consumer's requirements. The question of earning huge profits, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The purchasers of ash have been lifting ash easily from ash storage pond and no difficulties have been noticed.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

मैसर्स एटलस कम्पनी (इंडिया)

लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध जांच :

2654. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एकाधिकार अवरोधक तथा व्यापारिक व्यवहार आयोग ने मैसर्स एटलस कंपनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, बम्बई के विरुद्ध जांच कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाए गए हैं ; और

(ग) जांच कब तक पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग) सम्बन्धित माननीय सदस्य महोदय, "मैसर्स एटलस कोपको (इंडिया) लिमिटेड" के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहते हैं। एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार आयोग ने मैसर्स एटलस कोपको (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध निम्नलिखित अवरोधक व्यापारिक प्रथाओं के आरोपों पर एकाधिकार अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 10 (क) (iii) और धारा 37 के अन्तर्गत 21-12-1983 को जांच गठित की है :-

(1) सामग्रियों की बिक्री और वितरण के उद्देश्य के लिए प्रतिवादी कम्पनी, अपने स्टाकिस्टों को केवल विशेष क्षेत्र में अपनी बिक्री सचालनों को सीमित करना अपेक्षित करती है तथा प्रतिवादी कम्पनी से खरीदे उत्पादनों को विशेष क्षेत्र के बाहर बेचने से उनको निषेध करते हैं।

(2) स्टाकिस्टों के साथ किये गये अनुबन्ध का पालन करते हुए, प्रतिवादी कपनी ने मात्रा या मूल्य की अदायगी माध्यम द्वारा निम्न मूल्यों की व्यापारिक प्रथा, परिवर्ती दरों, पर वितरकों

और स्टाकिस्टों को कूट तथा भिन्न दरों पर, जिनमें उत्पादन से उत्पादन तक भेद है, सर्विस पर कमीशन देना स्वीकार किया है।

(3) प्रतिवादी कम्पनी ने किये गये अनुबन्ध में इस शर्त को अनुबद्ध करते हुए, वितरकों/स्टाकिस्टों को प्रतिवादी द्वारा उत्पादित सामग्री की विशिष्ट मात्रा को रखना अपेक्षित किया है।

उपरोक्त जांच प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर है।

Disparity in pay scales of Teachers at Neiveli Lignite Corporation

2655. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the gross disparity in the scales of pay of teachers of different groups doing the same work i.e. NLC scale of pay group and State Government scale of pay group at Neiveli Lignite Corporation Schools at Neiveli Complex :

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by his Ministry ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in settling the long pending teachers issue at NLC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) There is a difference in the NLC scales of pay and State Government scales of pay. This is because when NLC started its schools, they extended the NLC scales of pay. In 1974, the NLC adopted the State Government scales of pay for future recruitment. This has been covered by the settlement with the Unions and the new recruits had given their willingness for this scale of pay. The policy followed by NLC is also in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Bureau of Public Enterprises that the State Government pattern should be followed as far as possible in the schools affiliated to State Government Education Boards and the scale of pay of CBSE to the schools affiliated to it.

The gap in pay scales will narrow down as and when the State Government either revise their scales of pay or gives interim reliefs. Further, the strength of teachers covered by the NLC scales of pay is diminishing due to normal wastages.

Import of Benzene

2656. SHRI A.K. BALAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had given permission to import Benzene to any agency ;

(b) the total requirement of the Benzene at present ;

(c) whether the Cochin Refineries Ltd. has submitted any project report for the production of Benzene ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Around 1,30,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d) The feasibility report submitted by the Cochin Refineries Ltd. is under process.

Opening of Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Telegraph Offices in Andhra Pradesh

2657. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices, telephone exchanges and telegraph offices opened or

proposed to be opened in current financial year in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the location of each to be opened during the year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The number of post offices proposed to be opened is 150.

Normal	85
Backward	35
Tribal	30
Total	150
Opened	
Normal	81
Backward	30
Tribal	27
Total	138

No. of telephone exchanges proposed to be opened	50
Opened so far	31
Telegraph offices (combined offices) proposed to be opened	300
Opened so far	8

(b) The location of each to be opened during the year 1984-85 in respect of opening of post offices and telegraph offices is yet to be finalised. The list of telephone exchanges likely to be opened during 1984-85 is given in the statement. These will be opened progressively depending upon the availability of the equipment.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Type of Exchanges	No. of lines	1	2	3	4
1.	Guntur	Indigenous crossbar	2000 lines				
2.	Charminar	Japanese crossbar	6000 lines				
3.	Saifabad	Electronic Digital Exchange (Imported)	10,000 lines				
4.	Denkeswar	Indigenous strowger	25 lines				
5.	Choutupalle	-do-	-do-				

1	2	3	4
6.	Kanekal	Indigenous strowger	25 lines
7.	Chinsakothapalli	-do-	-do-
8.	Kembadur	-do-	-do-
9.	Narsapuram	-do-	-do-
10.	Chabala	-do-	-do-
11.	Yullur	-do-	-do-
12.	Gagulapalle	-do-	-do-
13.	Kotakonda	-do-	-do-
14.	Velpanur	-do-	-do-
15.	Thungabhadra	-do-	-do-
16.	Velgal	-do-	-do-
17.	Telkapalli	-do-	-do-
18.	Amarabad	-do-	-do-
19.	Mecherla	-do-	-do-
20.	Kothatalli	-do-	-do-
21.	Nerva	-do-	-do-
22.	Doma	-do-	-do-
23.	Edulabad	-do-	-do-
24.	Rai pore	-do-	-do-
25.	Arutla	-do-	-do-
26.	Loyapelly	-do-	-do-
27.	Jabbaerongapur	-do-	-do-
28.	Shivampet	-do-	-do-
29.	Ragode	-do-	-do-
30.	Dachepalli	-do-	-do-
31.	Kaalhar	-do-	-do-
32.	Chintaletheruon	-do-	-do-
33.	Alipur	-do-	-do-
34.	Inder Kasam	-do-	-do-
35.	Elamala	-do-	-do-
36.	Bhamur	-do-	-do-
37.	Mamillapadu	-do-	-do-
38.	Annammedu	-do-	-do-
39.	Armenipedu	-do-	-do-
40.	Deguva	-do-	-do-
41.	Nidumusalla	-do-	-do-
42.	Marripadu	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
43.	Cherlopalle	Indigenous strowger	25 lines
44.	Ramasamudra	-do-	-do-
45.	Sachadandalpalli	-do-	-do-
46.	Sachadandalpalli	-do-	-do-
47.	Lakkanapalle	-do-	-do-
48.	Revala	-do-	-do-
49.	Bellamkonda	-do-	-do-
50.	Peraballi	-do-	-do-
51.	Kankalgunte	-do-	-do-
52.	Challur	-do-	-do-
53.	Ragali	-do-	-do-
54.	Kutukulur	-do-	-do-
55.	Malakapalli	-do-	-do-
56.	B.R. Rachapalli	-do-	-do-
57.	Yallampeta	-do-	-do-
58.	Neredpalli	-do-	-do-
59.	Navabpet	-do-	-do-
60.	Venkatapur	-do-	-do-
61.	Challagariga	-do-	-do-
62.	Taduvai	-do-	-do-
63.	Tatikonda	-do-	-do-
64.	Murtial	-do-	-do-
65.	Mellampalli	-do-	-do-
66.	Nardanam	-do-	-do-
67.	Neredupalli	-do-	-do-
68.	Nagaram	-do-	-do-
69.	Sirshad	-do-	-do-
70.	Pothureddipalli	-do-	-do-
71.	Govardhanagiri	-do-	-do-
72.	Sultanapur	-do-	-do-
73.	Kathalapuram	-do-	-do-
74.	Chevendra	-do-	-do-
75.	Saguru	-do-	-do-
76.	Charhkonda	-do-	-do-
77.	Chennpuram	-do-	-do-
78.	Sakhavaram	-do-	-do-
79.	Lengamguttsa	-do-	-do-
80.	Serbhevaram	-do-	-do-

**Growth of Assets of Large Industrial Houses
Since Enforcement of MRTP**

2658. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the principal features of the growth of large industrial houses since the MRTP Act came into force in 1970, as has been revealed by the study of the Department of Company Affairs ;

(b) the principal features of assets of these large industrial houses, as has been revealed by the Reserve Bank of India in its study on finances of medium and large public limited companies ; and

(c) in this background how can the Department of Company Affairs maintain that there has been undue concentration of economic power in large houses ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) A preliminary study undertaken by the Deptt. of Company Affairs on the growth of assets of the top ten large industrial houses as of 1971 reveals that the annual growth rate of these MRTP Houses during 1972-77 was lower as compared to their growth during 1964-71, i. e. prior to the period when the MRTP Act came into force.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India study on the Finances of Medium and large public limited companies does not specifically relate to growth of assets of large industrial houses.

(c) Does not arise.

North Searssole Scheme under ECL

2659. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Searssole 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8 incline scheme under Eastern Coalfields has been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, viz. the location, estimated reserve, estimated raising and the employment potentiality when complete and the target date of completion ;

(c) whether it is a fact that unnecessary delay is being made in starting the work of implementation of the scheme ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, The scheme was sanctioned by the Central Government in October, 1978.

(b) Location : 18 Kilometers East of Asansol and on the North Side of G.T. Road ;

Estimated : 28.64 Million Tonnes.
Reserve

Estimated : 1.16 million tonnes per raising annum.

Employment

potentiality

when com-

pleted : 1180

Target date

of com-

pletion : 1992-93

(c) and (d) : Delay in starting the work for implementation of the scheme was caused due to forced stoppage of construction activities by local youths during the period from September, 1979 to August, 1983.

Places in Orissa Surveyed for Oil Exploration

2660. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the places in Orissa which have been surveyed in regard to off-shore and on-shore oil exploration ; and

(b) the details thereof and the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Surveys have been conducted in Orissa in the following places :—

OFFSHORE

Mahanadi Basin off Orissa Coast in Bay of Bengal.

ONSHORE

Cuttack, Puri, Paradip, Rajnagar, Binjharpur, Bali Chandrapur, Kendrapara, Patamundai, Chandbali and Balasore.

(b) The surveys included aeromagnetic, marine and Geological seismic surveys.

Exploratory drilling programme in offshore Mahanadi basin is continuing. So far there is no indication of commercially producible hydrocarbons.

Survey data collected from onshore areas has been processed and is under interpretation.

Implementation of thirty schemes approved by ECL

2661. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of the thirty schemes that has been approved, is not being done by Eastern Coalfields Ltd ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes with the date of approval and action taken for implementation till date with locations, estimated reserve, estimated raising on the completion of the schemes, anticipated dates of completions and details of employment potentialities of these schemes ; and

(c) the details of action being taken for keeping the schedule of completion dates of these schemes, scheme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Machines with Swang Colliery of Kathara Area

2662. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of mining machines, like Dumper, Dozer, Shovel, available with Swang Colliery of Kathara area as on 1 January, 1984 and the cost of each machine ;

(b) the number of machines that remain in operation and that kept idle or on repair ;

(c) capacity utilisation of each machine for the last six months, facts in detail ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has never been a proper utilisation of the costly machines procured ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

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

Verification of coal stock in Kathar Area

2663. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been physical verification of the coal stock in Kathara area at any time ;

(b) if so, facts in details giving dates of such verification and the result in the last three years ;

(c) whether there has been any survey about the number of coal depots running in the Gomia P. S. around Kathara, the names of the persons running the depots and the amount of coal transacted by them in the last one year ;

(d) if so, facts in details

(e) whether he is aware that there is open loss of Kathara coal by the anti-social elements in the area in collusion with the managements ; and

(f) whether Government would make a probe into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There has been regular physical verification of coal stocks in every colliery of Kathara area. Since coal stocks are not susceptible to very accurate assessment on account of factors such as undulation of the ground where stocks are kept, the degree of compaction that has taken place in the stocks etc., a variation of 5% against the book stocks is considered within the permissible margin of error. The verifications conducted for the last three years revealed that the variations in Kathara

area between the book stocks and physical stocks, were within the permissible limit of 5%.

(c) and (d) No survey has been carried out in the coal company about the number of coal depots running in the Gomia P. S. around Kathara area. However, during patrolling by security personnel heaps of coal were detected and subsequently the coal company lodged complaints with the Gomia P. S. on 17.6.83, 25.7.83 and 24.1.84. Thereafter the District Authority seized 178 tonnes of coal from these heaps which were subsequently handed over to the coal company.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) A committee has been constituted by the district authorities to take appropriate action as and when they come across any irregularities by anti-social elements.

Amount paid to Contractors for carrying sand and transporting coal in BCCL

2664. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) the details of the amount paid to the contractors carrying sand and transporting coal within the collieries in the last five years, with year-wise break-up for coal and sand transport separately and with area-wise break-up in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(b) particulars of the first ten coal and sand transport contractors in BCCL for the same period and the amount paid to each of them with year-wise break-up ;

(c) whether there is any move to departmentalise the transport contract ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in regard thereof ?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The management have been directed to achieve cent per cent Departmentalisation of the Transport of both coal & sand in a phased manner. The progress achieved are reviewed periodically

by a Committee headed by a Joint Secretary, Department of Coal.

Sick Wells in Country

2665. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

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

(a) the number of sick wells still existing in Gujarat State and in other oil producing areas in the country ;

(b) the steps being taken to re-start the production from these oil wells ;

(c) the number of sick wells started re-functioning during the year 1983 ; and

(d) the steps being taken to explore the possibilities of new oil fields in off-shore and on-shore in different parts of the country especially in Gujarat and Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) At present there are 470 sick wells in the country including 306 wells in Gujarat.

(b) Some of the steps being taken and :

(i) increasing the number of workover rigs.

(ii) putting the workover rigs on round the clock shifts.

(iii) stimulation of sick wells.

(iv) putting wells in artificial lifts progressively.

(v) acquisition of modern & sophisticated equipment & tools for workover operation.

(c) 206.

(d) ONGC & OIL propose to intensify exploration programme both onshore and offshore in the coming years. The detailed exploration programme for the coming years for the onshore and offshore areas including Gujarat and Orissa would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Facilities to Villages of Gujarat State

2666. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages which are still without the facilities of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone facilities in Gujarat State, District-wise;

(b) the number of villages likely to be covered during the year 1984 by the said facility; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed and by when the whole Gujarat will have all the above facilities, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : The number of villages which do not have Branch Post Offices or counter service and Telecom. faci-

lities is given in the Statement. However all villages in Gujarat have the facilities of daily delivery and clearance of letter boxes.

(b) As per plan for 1984-85 the following additional facilities are likely to be provided.

Opening of new post offices. . . . 90 villages.

Provision of counter service postal facilities. . . . 100 villages.

Planting of letter boxes. . . . 25 villages.

Opening of long distance Public telephone/ telegraph offices. . . . 100 villages.

(c) Postal facilities are being provided progressively in a phased manner. The Telecommunication facility is likely to become accessible within 5 Kms. to most of the habitants in the country including Gujarat State progressively by 1990 per present policy.

STATEMENT

A N N E X U R E

Name of District.	No. of villages not having telecommunication facility.	No. of villages not having facility of post office including counter service.
1. Amreli	435	145
2. Bhuj	477	258
3. Jamnagar	613	211
4. Junagadh	970	369
5. Rajkot.	716	163
6. Surendranagar.	430	203
7. Bhavnagar.	720	270
8. Ahmedabad.	468	131
9. Gandhinagar.	28	16
10. Mehsana.	370	297
11. Palanpur.	1230	743
12. Himatnagar.	507	493
13. Dang	304	232
14. Bulsar.	407	127
15. Surat.	1389	228
16. Panchmahal.	1830	1086
17. Baroda	1618	733
18. Kheda	471	180
19. Baroach	1207	466
20. Union Territory	—	35

**Electronic Telephone Exchange in
New Delhi**

2667. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an electronic telephone exchange has been set up in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the cities in the country connected with that electronic telephone exchange;

(c) the present capacity of that exchange;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the capacity; and

(e) if so, what would be the augmented capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is presumed that the question refers to the Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange which has been set up recently in Delhi if so the answer is Yes, Sir.

(b) As on date a total of 168 stations are connected to the Delhi Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange. The list of stations is given in the Statement.

(c) the present capacity is 8000 lines.

(d) There is no proposal at present to increase the capacity of the Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

1. Abohar	2. Agra	25. Bhatinda	26. Bhimavaram
3. Aizawl	4. Allahabad	27. Bhubneshwar	28. Bilaspur
5. Alleppey	6. Alwaye	29. Bombay	30. Burdwan
7. Ambala	8. Anakapalli	31. Burnpur	32. Calcutta
9. Anantapur	10. Andal	33. Chandigarh	34. Chengannur
11. Angamalli	12. Arrah	35. Chhapra	36. Chidambaram
13. Asansol	14. Attur	37. Chingleput	38. Cntradurga
15. Aurangabad	16. Bagalkota	39. Chalakudi	40. Coimbatore
17. Bangalore	18. Barakar	41. Cuttack	42. Darbhanga
19. Bahula	20. Bareilly	43. Davangere	44. Dhanbad
21. Baroda	22. Belgaum	45. Dharmapuri	46. Dispur
23. Bellary	24. Bhadravati	47. Durgapur	48. Dindugal
		49. Ernakulam	50. Erode
		51. Ferozpur	52. Gadag
		53. Gandhinagar	54. Gangtok
		55. Gorakhpur	56. Gudivada
		57. Guntur	58. Gurgaon
		59. Harihar	60. Hassan
		61. Hosur	62. Haldia
		63. Hubli	64. Hyderabad
		65. Jabalpur	66. Jamshedpur
		67. Jammuria	68. Jullundur
		69. Kakinada	70. Khammam
		71. Kharagpur	72. Kohima
		73. Koshikalan	74. Kota
		75. Kovilpatti	76. Kottayam
		77. Kozhikode (Calicut)	78. Kohlapur
		79. Khandwa	80. Kunnamkulam
		81. Kottarakkara	82. Kodaikanal
		83. Lamphalpet	84. Ludhiana
		85. Machallpatnam	86. Madras
		87. Madurai	88. Malda
		89. Mangalore	90. Mannargudi
		91. Mavelikara	92. Mayuram
		93. Mehsana	94. Mercara
		95. Muzaffarpur	96. Mysore
		97. Mettupalayam	98. Nadiad
		99. Nagapattinam	100. Ahmedabad
		101. Nagpur	102. Nagar Koil
		103. Narak Kal	104. Nasik
		105. Neamatpur	106. Nelioire
		107. Neyyattinkare	108. Ongole
		109. Ooty	110. Palakole
		111. Palghat	112. Palai

113. Panjim	114. Patiala
115. Pondicherry	116. Pillibhit
117. Pudukkottai	118. Pune
119. Puttur	120. Quilon
121. Rai Bareilly	122. Rajapalayam
123. Rajapura	124. Raipur
125. Rajamundry	126. Rajkot
127. Ranchi	128. Raniganj
129. Rourkela	130. Rupnarainpur
131. Shahjahanpur	132. Salem
133. Samastipur	134. Sasaram
135. Sattur	136. Shillong
137. Shivoik	138. Siliguri
139. Sitapur	140. Surat
141. Srikakulam	142. Theni
143. Tiruchirapalli	144. Tirupati
145. Tiruppur	146. Tiruvalla
147. Thairuvarur	148. Thrichur
149. Trivandrum	150. Tumkur
151. Tuticorin	152. Thadepali Kudam
153. Thenali	154. Thirumangalam
155. Thirunelveli	156. Udupi
157. Udupi	158. Udumalpet
159. Ujjain	160. Varanasi
161. Vellore	162. Vijayawada
163. Villaupuram	164. Virudhunagar
165. Vishaka- patnam	166. Vizianagaram
167. Warangal	168. Yamuna Nagar

**Target of Drugs Production in Sixth
Plan**

2668. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the target of drugs production at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan in public sector, private sector and foreign, small sector separately?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) document estimated the annual requirements of bulk drugs and formulations by 1984-85 at Rs. 815 crores and Rs. 2450 crores respectively. The indigenous production of bulk drugs and formulations by 1984-85 was expected to be Rs. 665 crores and Rs. 2450 crores respectively. In the

Public Sector, the production of bulk drugs and formulations by 1984-85 was expected to be Rs. 219 crores and Rs. 330 crores respectively. The document did not indicate the likely production in the other sectors.

However, the value of production in different sectors by 1984-85 as expected by the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the VI Plan is as follows :

Sl. No.	Sector	Value of expected production during 1984-85	
		Bulk Drugs (Rs. in crores)	Formulations
1.	Public Sector	215	330
2.	Indian Organised Sector	265	910
3.	FERA companies	135	720
4.	Small Scale Sector	50	490
	Total	665	2450

The Planning Commission in their mid-term appraisal have revised the overall targets of indigenous production for bulk drugs and formulations for the terminal year of the VIth Five Year Plan to Rs. 500 crores and Rs. 1950 crores respectively. Every effort will be made to reach these targets.

Misuse of Costly Bulk Drugs

2669. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on an average 65 per cent of the costly bulk drugs are misused to manufacture tonics, pick-ups and marginal remedies at the cost of essential and life-saving drugs which account for hardly 35% of the production including drugs for prevention of diseases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The medicines manu-

factured in India include life-saving drugs, drugs for common illness and House hold remedies, like in other countries of the world. These medicines are prescribed by Medical Practitioners for debilitating diseases and to provide symptomatic relief. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the use of Tonics and other House hold remedies constitute "a misuse of drugs". The preparations referred to in the question are multi-vitamin formulation for which only about 10% of the bulk drug production in the country is used.

Percentage control of bulk drugs and formulations by Multinationals

2670. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the percentage of bulk drugs and formulations in country that multinationals are controlling ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The Minister has been monitoring the production of 86 essential bulk drugs in the Organised Sector. A beginning has also been made to monitor the production of Bulk drugs in the Small Scale Sector. Percentage of value of Bulk Drugs produced by FERA companies to the total value of indigenous production during the financial year 1982-83 is of the order of 22%.

According to available data on retail trade sales of 163 major companies, market share of FERA companies for the calendar year ending 1983 is of the order of 30%.

Transfer of Drug Technology by Multinational Companies

2671. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN** : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

whether the multinationals are denying transfer of technology hampering development of self-reliance in drug technology, if so, whether Government have allowed most of their products including some essential drugs much higher mark-up under category ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Technology for the production

of bulk drugs is available with multinational companies, Indian Companies, Research Laboratories and Institutions and wherever not available could also be imported on suitable terms. The price controlled formulations are specified in the Third Schedule to the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979. Category-I formulations are allowed to mark up of 43% on the ex-factory cost, Category-II formulations are allowed a mark up of 55% on the ex-factory cost and Category III formulations are allowed a mark up of upto 100% on the ex-factory cost to all the manufacturers whether they are Multinational or wholly Indian Companies. The formulations which are not specified in the Third Schedule are not price controlled.

Automization of Telephone Exchange

2672. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the telephone exchanges at District headquarters with locations, State-wise, for the automization of which the foundation stones of the buildings have been laid during the past three years;

(b) the dates on which the stones were laid alongwith the names of the dignitaries who laid the stones;

(c) the latest progress made in the construction of the buildings of these exchanges and the likely date by which they would be completed and exchanges automatized; and

(d) the reasons for delay in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

(a) State/Station	(b) date of laying foundation stone	(c) Name of Dignitary	Progress Likely of Bldg. completion	(d) Automa- tization expected by	Reasons for delay
1. Guntur (Andra Pradesh)	9.4.82	Shri S. K. Ghose DG, P&T	March 84	March 85	No delay
2. Sandaraddy (do)	11.5.80	Shri C. M. Stephen	March 84	Dec. 84	Contractual delay
3. Nizamabad (do)	15.3.83	Shri T. H. Chowdhary (GMT Andhra)	July 84	July 85	No delay
4. Bhagalpur (Bihar)	14.5.82	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	June 84	March 85	No delay
5. Gulbarga (Karnataka)	22.10.81	Shri C. M. Stephen	Completed	1984-85	No delay
6. Dhule (Maharashtra)	30.4.81	Shri V. N. Patil	March 84	Dec. 84	No delay
7. Kulu (Himachal Pradesh)	14.5.83	V. N. Gadgil	Dec. 85	March 86	
8. Hamirpur (do)	25.6.82	Shri Yogendra Makwana	Match 85	March 86	Case for import of containerised electronic exchange is under process.
9. Chittoorgarh (Rajasthan)	10.9.81	Shri V. N. Patil	Completed	March 85	No delay
10. Thanjavur (Tamilnadu)	26.9.82	Shri V. N. Patil	June 84	Dec. 85	Bldg. progress slow due to acute shortage of cement.

Installation of Telephone/Telegraph Lines in Areas Affected by SAXs' Power Parallelism

2673. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee takes unnecessarily long time in clearing cases for the installation of telephone/tele-

graph lines in areas affected by SAXs/power parallelism caused by the transmission lines, etc. enroute and does not accord any priority to provide relief to sufferers of power parallelism who lose many of their telecom. facilities for no fault of theirs;

(b) if so, the details of the eases for N. W. Circle which are pending with the PTCC for clearance for over (i) two years,

(ii) one year and (iii) six months and the reasons for this delay; and

(c) whether Government would wake upto the need for early clearance of such cases by PTCC as it is in the nature of relief;

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

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil

(iii) (a) Coaxial cable-one case

Ludhiana-Jagroan-Moga-Zira-Ferozepur was referred to PTCC on 20.8.83 and pending with Member (power/PSEB) Patiala for making of the power lines & calculation of induced voltages from these power lines on the coaxial cables.

(b) Bilaspur-Barmana SAX line case pending with Central PTCC since 25.10.83.

(c) As per the PTCC procedure if any telecom line is referred for PTCC clearance it has to undergo certain stages of processing by different field units of P&T/Electricity Board & Central Electricity Authority. Time limits have been specified for completion of these stages by the various agencies involved.

Relaxation in Norms for Opening and Upgradation of Post Offices, P. C. Os./C. Os. and SAXs.

2674. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have relaxed any norms for the expansion and betterment of operations (including management) of telecom. and postal services in the hilly and backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, brief outlines of the relaxation in the norms allowed for (i) opening and upgradation of post offices (ii) opening of PCOs/COs and (iii) SAXs;

(c) whether weightage in workload is also given by telecom. and postal authorities for the sanction of the new administrative units like head post office, postal and telegraph sub-divisions and divisions; and

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

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir, for backward areas and those hilly areas which are in the belt of tribal and backward areas.

(b) Copies of the existing norms adopted for opening of post offices, PCOs/COs and SAXs indicating relaxation are enclosed as Annexure-I, II, III and IV laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No LT/7922/84]

(c) and (d) (i) No weightage is presently being given on Postal side. The question of giving weightage for the sanction of new administrative units like Head Post Office and Postal Divisions in hilly and backward areas in the country is under examination.

(ii) A Weightage of 25% on the scale of units for equipped capacity and working lines is given extra for areas declared as difficult terrain by the Government of India for the norms in respect of telegraph divisions and sub-divisions. For backward areas a weightage is given for the number of LDPCOs opened.

Allotment of Gas Agency at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh

2675. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any protest has been lodged against the allotment of gas agency at Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh on the plea that bogus certificates have been obtained for this purpose and submitted to the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the protest and the action taken by Government to verify the facts of the case in consultation with the IOC ;

(c) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has also ordered an enquiry into this matter on an appeal by the quarters not accepting the findings of the IOC; and

(d) if so, what action would be taken against the IOC officials if found guilty for accepting the bogus certificates ?

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

(b) The complainant has alleged that the candidate-select for award of LPG distributorship is not the local resident of Bilaspur and his physical handicap is below the prescribed percentage of disability. The complaint was got investigated through IOC. The Executive Magistrate, Bilaspur, the Secretary, Municipal Committee Township, Bilaspur and Additional District Magistrate, Bilaspur, have confirmed that the candidate-select was a resident of Bilaspur and the certificates to this effect were issued by those authorities after necessary verifications. The Chief Medical Officer, Bilaspur, has certified the physical handicap of the candidate-select to be over the prescribed limit.

(c) Government is not aware of such an enquiry ordered by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

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

Import of Formic Acid Affecting Production

2676. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state : (a) the number and particulars of units manufacturing formic acid in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that policy of Government allowing the import of formic acid is adversely affecting the functioning of these units;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has written to the Union Government on 8 September 1983 in this connection;

(e) is so, the details of his letter and details of the suggestions made therein; and

(f) the details of the action taken by Union Government on those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) to (c) For the organised sector Licences have been issued to M/s. Periyar Chemicals Ltd., Cochin and M/s. Kerala Acids and Chemicals Ltd., Cochin with capacities of 1500 and 1200 tonnes per annum respectively for the manufacture of Formic Acid. A letter of intent has also been issued to M/s. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company, Bharuch, for 10,000 tonnes per annum. In addition some units have been registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development.

Against the current estimated demand of formic acid of 2000 to 2500 tonnes per annum the production during the last three years is as below :-

1981	—	1019 tonnes
1982	—	418 tonnes
1983	—	125 tonnes
Jan. to		
Sept., 1983)		

The second unit licenced for manufacture of formic acid came into production only in 1983.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Kerala has suggested that (i) formic acid may be removed from Appendix 17 of the Import Policy; (ii) basic Import duty may be increased to 100% and Auxiliary duty to 50% from the existing 70% and 35% respectively; and (iii) as the two units in the country have gone into production, the present Import policy may be reviewed for examining the question of banning the import of formic acid. The suggestions made by the Chief Minister of Kerala will be taken into account while framing the general policy of the Government on imports and exports for the year 1984-85.

Setting up of Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

2677. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Jaswant Singh Commission was established and what are its terms of reference;

(b) whether Government have included the question of the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court with filing powers at Trivandrum within the inquiry limit of the Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not including it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Jaswant Singh Commission was set up on 4th September, 1981 to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for setting up of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh. Demands had also been made for establishment of permanent benches of the High Courts of Gauhati, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Madras and the State Governments concerned had either requested the Government of India to agree to the establishment of such benches or had suggested that such demands be referred to a Commission. The terms of reference of the Jaswant Singh Commission were enlarged on 14th December, 1983. The Commission is now required to examine and report on these demands also as well as to examine all aspects of the general question of having benches of High Courts at places other than their principal seats and on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The State Government had sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

Popularising the Legal Adoption Rules

2678. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the public is not aware of their rights under the Adoption and Maintenance Act provided under the Hindu Personal Law; and

(b) if so, the details of the efforts Government have made to popularise the legal adoption rules so far as the question of adoption for married or unmarried or having daughter/son is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) It is only the weaker sections of the community that are generally ignorant of, and not have the resources to acquaint themselves with, their rights and benefits not only under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act but also under other laws. The Central Legal Aid Committee has already taken a number of measures for promoting legal awareness amongst the weaker sections of the community. These include publication of small brochures, pamphlets and booklets, setting out in simple easily intelligible language which the people can understand, the rights and benefits conferred under various social welfare laws, for distribution and circulation amongst the weaker sections of the community, organization of legal aid camps with a view, *inter alia*, to promote legal awareness amongst the weaker sections of the people and training para-legals for spreading legal literacy amongst the weaker sections of the community.

Drug Manufacturing Units in the Country

2679. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the legal drug manufacturing units existing in the country and their total turnover?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : To the extent details are available there are approximately 175 drug manufacturing units in the organised sector besides small scale units. In the year 1982-83 the total production of bulk drugs and formulations in the country is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 325 crores and Rs. 1600 crores respectively.

Nationalisation of Drug Industries

2680. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going for nationalising the drug industries in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The economic case for nationalisation has to be based on the relative net advantages accuring to the country in comparison with other alternatives. Government are of the view that at this stage there is no case for nationalisation.

Report of N. D. P. D. C.

2681. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council for the Drug industry has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Three Working Groups appointed on the recommendations of National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council have since submitted their reports. The reports would now be considered by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council at its next meeting.

Dilution of Equity by Multinational Drug Companies

2682. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

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

(a) whether Government are aware about the continuous defying of the Govern-

ment directives regarding dilution of equity by the multinationals in drug industry; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, representations made by 5 foreign drug companies against the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India for dilution of foreign equity under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are being processed in consultation with other Government Departments.

Public Sector Fertilizer Units Closed in 1983

2683. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector fertilizer units which have been closed down during the year 1983;

(b) the number of days of production lost and the details of production suffered;

(c) the number of workers rendered jobless;

(d) the main reasons for the closure and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to solve the Problem and avoid the closure of such units in future ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The Public Sector fertilizer units which remained closed during 1983, the number of days of production lost and details of production suffered are as given below :

(in '000 MT)

Name of Unit	No. of days of prodn. lost	Loss of prodn. of Nitrogen	Reasons for closure
Talcher Unit of Fertilizer Corp. of India	173	44.5	Power cut.
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	193	58.2	Acute power & water shortage
Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited			
(i) Cochin II	40	6.7	80-100% power cut.
(ii) Udyogamandal	40	3.5	80-100% power cut.

Shutdowns on account of equipments and other failures are not included in the above.

(c) No worker was rendered jobless. However, about 2,566 workers/officers were laid off for varying periods during 12.6.83 to 18.7.83 in FACT.

(e) State Governments have been requested to ensure regular and adequate supply of power to fertilizer units. Government have also approved captive power plants for Talcher and Madras Fertilizers Units to meet partial requirement. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. is exploring the possibility of augmenting the captive power supply.

Electronic Digital Telephone Exchanges

2684. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that frauds in telephone calls can be reduced by the introduction of electronic digital telephone exchange;

(b) the extent to which it has helped in reducing the fraud; and

(c) the proposal of Government to install more electronic digital telephone exchanges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Frauds can be reduced to some extent by introduction of electronic digital telephone exchange.

(b) No digital telephone exchange has been commissioned so far.

(c) About 2 lakh lines of local and Tandem Electronic Exchange equipment of the E 10B type are being imported for installation at various places in the country. Collaborative manufacture of this equipment in India has also been decided. Thus more and more exchanges of this type will be progressively installed.

Conversion of All Bombay Telephone to Seven Digit Numbers

2685. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone connections given in the areas covered by the Thane Telephone Exchange of Bombay Telephone as on 1 January, 1984; and the number of applications on the waiting list (in each category) in the area covered by this Exchange as on the same date;

(b) whether Government have any plan to provide additional lines to Thane area, other than the proposed Mulund Exchange; and

(c) how and when the authorities are going to convert all the telephones under Bombay Telephones to seven digit numbers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The total number of telephones working in the area covered by the Thane Telephone as on 1.1.84 is 10,738. The number of applications pending in each category is given below :

GYT	Non GYT/Genl.	Non GYT/Spl.	Total
1390	10649	329	12368

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Telephone numbers in Bombay Telephones will be progressively converted to seven digit working depending on technical and economic considerations.

क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्तों का तेरहवां सम्मेलन

2686. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : वया अम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भविष्य निधि योजना के क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों के तेरहवें सम्मेलन में व्यापार परिणाम निकले और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटील) क्षेत्रीय कायलियों के कामकरण के विभिन्न पहलुओं सम्बन्धी अनेक मद्दों पर 27 और 28 जनवरी, 1984 को हुए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों के 13वें सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था। संलग्न विवरण में विचार की गई कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण मद्दों और उनके सम्बन्ध में निकले निष्कर्षों का उल्लेख किया गया है।

क्रमांक विषय जिन पर विचार
किया गया

1 2

- क्षेत्रों की निष्पादन रिपोर्ट की पुनरीक्षा।
- प्रवर्तन :
(क) व्याप्ति

निष्कर्ष

3

क्षेत्रों की निष्पादन रिपोर्ट को सभी क्षेत्रों तथा उप-क्षेत्रों में परिचालित किया जाना है।

क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे अधिनियम की धारा 1(4) के अन्तर्गत स्वैच्छिक रूप से लाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में लंबित पड़े सभी प्रस्तावों को शीघ्र निपटाएं और अधिनियम की परिधि में अनंतिम रूप से अन्तर्गत लाए जाने के सभी मामलों को अन्तिम रूप से तय करें। क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों को भी सलाह दी गई कि वे प्रतिष्ठानों को अधिनियम की परिधि में लाने के लिए राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों का सहयोग प्राप्त करें।

(ख) देय राशियों का निर्धारण।

क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों से अनुरोध किया गया कि वे अधिनियम की धारा 7के अधीन देय राशियों के निर्धारण के लिए कारंवाइयों को यथाशीघ्र अन्तिम रूप दें, ताकि देय राशियों की वसूली के लिए अविलम्ब वसूली कारंवाइयां की जा सकें।

(ग) अभियोजन

क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों से अनुरोध किया गया कि वे कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अधीन तत्काल अभियोजन मामले चलाएं और उनकी तेजी से पैरवी करें। यदि भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अधीन अभियोजन चलाने के लिए राज्य पुलिस के पास प्रथम रिपोर्ट दायर करने के मामले में आयुक्तों को कोई कठिनाइयां अनुभव हुई हों, तो उन्हें केन्द्रीय आयुक्त के घ्यान में लाया जाना अपेक्षित है, ताकि वह उस मामले को उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए श्रम मन्त्रालय के साथ उठा सकें। पिछली और वर्तमान बकाया राशि की वसूली तथा हजरने लगाने के मामले में राहत उपक्रमों के विरुद्ध अभियोजन मामले तथा राजस्व वसूली कारंवाइयां प्रारम्भ करने से पहले कानून अधिकारी द्वारा जांच की जानी होती है और अनुदेश जारी करने होते हैं।

(घ) भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि।

आयुक्तों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे छूट प्राप्त और छूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों से बकाया राशि की शीघ्र वसूली के लिए सभी प्रयास करें, क्योंकि हाल ही में इन बकाया राशियों में वृद्धि होती जा रही है।

3. रिट याविका

निचले और उच्च न्यायालयों में मामलों पर कारंवाइयां करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया और फीस की अदामी सम्बन्धी मामलों सहित अन्य मामलों की वैश्वी

4. स्टाफ की स्वीकृति हेतु अंशदाताओं और लेखों की संख्या का सत्यापन

करने के लिए वकीलों को नियोजित करने सम्बन्धी प्रणाली को सरल बनाना अपेक्षित है। क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों को भी यह सलाह दी गई कि ऐसे जिन महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में नियोजकों ने वरिष्ठ वकीलों को नियोजित कर रखा है, उनके सम्बन्ध में संगठन के पक्ष की पैरवी करने के लिए विस्थात वकीलों को नियोजित किया जाए।

5. वार्षिक लेखा स्लिपों को जारी करने सम्बन्धी बकाया कार्य का निपटान

सांख्यिकीय विवरणियों के संकलन के लिए उचित रजिस्ट्रों को रखने के महत्व पर जोर डाला गया, ताकि अनुमोदित मानकों के अनुसार बविलम्ब स्टाफ मंजूर किया जा सके। यह निर्णय लिया गया कि आधारभूत रजिस्ट्रों के रख रखाव के मामले में विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए जाएं।

6. दावों का निपटारा

वार्षिक लेखा स्लिपों जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान बकाया पड़े काम के प्रति केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड तथा सरकार दोनों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई चिन्ता के बारे में आयुक्तों को अवगत कराया गया। उनको सलाह दी गई कि वे एक समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार करें और उनके अनुसार बकाया कार्य को निपटाएं।

7. निरीक्षकों का मैन्युअल,

आयुक्त को सलाह दी गई कि वे सदस्यों से प्राप्त दावों का शीघ्र निपटारा करने के लिए सभी प्रयास करें तथा प्रक्रियाओं को और सरल बनाने के लिए सुझाव दें ताकि बोर्ड द्वारा गठित समिति उनके सुझावों पर विचार कर सकें।

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में अधिकारियों की एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय लिया गया, ताकि निरीक्षकों के मैन्युअल के मसीदे को, जिसे आयुक्तों के बीच पहले ही परिचालित किया जा चुका है, अन्तिम रूप दिया जा सके।

8. फार्म-3क में अंशदान काड़ को समाप्त करना तथा फार्म-6क को फार्म-24 के साथ मिलाना।

समेलन ने सरलीकृत बैकल्पिक पद्धति विकसित करने के बाद फार्म-3क (संशोधित) में अंशदान काड़ों को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया। यह भी स्वीकार किया गया कि लेखा बन्द करने की प्रक्रिया को तेज़ करने के लिए फार्म-6क को फार्म-24 के साथ मिला दिया जाए।

9. क्लूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों में अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन।

यह निर्णय लिया गया कि सामान्य भविष्य निवि में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों का निरीक्षण करने की वर्तमान पद्धति की जांच की जाए तथा सभी क्षेत्रों में अपनाए जाने के लिए विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए जाए। यह भी निर्णय

लिया गया कि शिथिलीकरण संबंधी आदेश के मामले में अन्तिम छूट की शर्तों का एक सेट भी संलग्न किया जाना चाहिए। आयुक्तों से कहा गया कि वे सितम्बर, 1983 में मनाए गए छूट प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान माह के दौरान छूट प्राप्त निधियों में पाई गई कमियों के बारे में सूचना दें ताकि अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जा सके।

10. उप-कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण कार्यालय तथा निरीक्षणालयों और उप-कार्यालयों के सभी अनुभागों के नियमित आवधिक निरीक्षण के महत्व तथा आवश्यकता पर विशेष बल दिया गया। द्वेषीय आयुक्तों से यह भी कहा गया कि वे केन्द्रीय कार्यालय की निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट का अनुपालन करें ताकि कार्यालय के कार्यकरण में सुधार हो सके।

11. अनुपालन आयुक्तों से अनुरोध किया गया कि वे सदस्यों की शिक्षायतों का शीघ्र निपटारा करने की ओर आवश्यक ध्यान दें तथा केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, सरकार तथा संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्राचार पर विशेष ध्यान दें तथा यह सुनिश्चित करें कि प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर 7 दिनों के भीतर दे दिया जाए।

12. प्रवासी श्रमिक योजना यह निर्णय लिया गया कि 6 विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में “राय सर्वेक्षण” किया जाए तथा इन क्षेत्रों से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद प्रवासी श्रमिकों के लिए उदार उपबन्धों वाली एक पूर्यक योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता की जांच करने का निर्णय किया गया।

13. सतकंता आयुक्तों को सलाह दी गई कि वे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ लम्बित पड़ी सभी अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाइयों के सम्बन्ध में जाचों को पूरा करें तथा उनको यथाशीघ्र अन्तिम रूप से निपटाएं।

14. प्रशिक्षण सम्मेलन ने प्रशिक्षण अधिकारियों में वृद्धि करने का सुझाव दिया तथा यह इच्छा व्यक्त की कि वर्तमान योजना में उपयुक्त रूप से संशोधन किया जाए ताकि प्रशिक्षण दो भागों—एक सामान्य तथा दूसरा गहन में दिया जा सके। आयुक्तों ने सभी वर्गों के कर्मचारियों को विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संस्थान गठित करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का भी समर्थन किया।

Scheduled Tribe Candidates Registered in Employment Exchanges

2687. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scheduled Tribe candidates whose names are registered in the employment exchanges, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such Scheduled Tribe candidates whose names remain therefor more than three years, State-wise and category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Available information is contained in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

STATES/Union Territories (1)	No. of Scheduled Tribe applicants on the Live Register as on 30.6.83 (2)	No. included in Col. 2 who remained on the Live Register for more than 3 years (3)
STATES		
1. Andhra Pradesh	45324	10947
2. Assam	25099	4781
3. Bihar	156099	20247
4. Gujarat	38161	3679
5. Haryana	15	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	4344	439
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6	—
8. Karnataka	8836	2505
9. Kerala	6130	1281
10. Madhya Pradesh	76255	4885
11. Maharashtra	63770	24317
12. Manipur	42677	21436
13. Meghalaya	5954	510
14. Nagaland	8113	938
15. Orissa	40056	4407
16. Punjab	47	—
17. Rajasthan	21730	2671
18. Sikkim*		
19. Tamil Nadu	5524	501
20. Tripura	6328	635
21. Uttar Pradesh	2886	144
22. West Bengal	51294	12688

(1)	(2)	(3)
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UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	134	16
2. Arunachal Pradesh@		
3. Chandigarh	215	10
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**		
5. Delhi	1511	97
6. Goa	13	—
7. Lakshadweep	4749	2325
8. Mizoram	18252	1559
9. Pondicherry	48	16
ALL INDIA TOTAL :	633570	121085

NOTE :

1. @ No full-fledged Employment Exchange is functioning. Some Employment Cells are functioning, data relating to which are yet to be received.
2. ** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are yet to be received.
3. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.
4. All the job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for Scheduled Tribes in A.I.R. and Doordarshan

2688. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes employees of AIR and Doordarshan, category-wise and station-wise;

(b) the total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes lying vacant, category-wise and station-wise with date from which they are lying vacant; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by Government in this matter to fill up the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criteria for Telecasting Regional Language Films on T. V.

2689. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Hindi and regional language feature films telecast by Doordarshan since 1980 till date, year-wise;

(b) the details of the amount spent in this regard since 1980 till date; and

(c) the general criteria of telecasting regional language feature films by Doordarshan ?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Offers received from the producers/distributors for telecast of their films are

scrutinised and selections made by Committees set up at various Doordarshan Kendras. The committees categorise films in three categories for purpose of payment viz. 'A' 'B' & 'C' by giving weightage to the following aspects of the films in that order :—

- International/National/State Awards won.
- Thematic Value.
- Cinematic value.
- Entertainment Value.
- Year of Production.
- No. of times film was shown on TV and at what stations.

Only 'A' category regional films are eligible for telecast from Doordarshan Kendras out side their linguistic region. To keep parity, major Doordarshan Kendras telecast regional films on rotational basis.

National Drug Policy

2690. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider that the National Drug Policy is a part of National Health Policy; and

(b) if so, the reason why the useless or marginal drugs or drugs that have been discarded in the country of origin and other

To the extent information available, estimated production of bulk drugs in the period 1979-80 to 1982-83 in Public Sector, Private Sector, Foreign and Small Scale Sector are given below :

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Foreign Sector	Small Scale Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1979-80	59.00	90.00	53.00	24.00
1981-82	67.00	120.00	72.00	30.00
1982-83	67.00	121.00	72.00	65.00

Percentage of Drug formulations manufactured by Public Undertakings

2692. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) number of formulations of drug that are manufactured in the country; and

advanced countries are manufactured in India ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The two policies are complimentary to each other.

(b) The types of medicines marketed in a country would depend upon the types of diseases prevalent in a country, medical practice, diagnostic facilities available, purchasing power of the consumers, etc. Whether a drug is therapeutically useless or not is a matter of medical opinion since the medicines are often used by patients on medical advice taking into account the usefulness of the drug. It may not, therefore, always be relevant to replace older drugs by the newer ones, on the ground that other countries have done so.

Production Figure of Bulk Drugs

2691. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the production figure of bulk drugs in 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in public sector, private sector, foreign companies and small-scale sector, separately, year-wise ?

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

(b) how many of them are manufactured by the Public Sector undertakings and their percentage in total formulations ?

THE MINISTER FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) From the Indian Pharmaceutical Guide (1981) which lists about 400

companies, the number of formulations produced by them is over 15,000.

(b) According to their price lists, Public Sector Drug Companies are marketing 421 formulations. The total value of formulations produced in the country during, 1982-83 has been estimated to be about Rs. 1600 crores. The share of public sector drug companies, in terms of value is of the order of 7.0%.

Loan Licences Granted to Foreign Drug Companies

2693. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in contravention of the recommendation of the Hathi Committee fresh loan licences have been granted in favour of foreign drug companies;

(b) if so, the number of such loan licences; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The Drug Policy of 1978 *inter-alia*, provides that no foreign companies will be given loan licences for operating in the drug field. With a view to ensure implementation of the policy in this regard, a circular letter has also been issued to all the Drug Controllers. However, only in respect of two foreign drug companies, certain adhoc approvals were granted for loan licence in view of the need to meet urgent export orders in hand.

Fertilizer units identified for poor capacity utilization

2694. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the fertilizers units which are still in the red;

(b) the steps taken to bring back those to normalcy;

(c) the units which have particularly been identified for poor capacity utilization;

(d) the reason thereof;

(e) whether those units have been warned for poor show in view of large expansion of subsidies to fertilizer industry; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Fertilizers Corporation of India, Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited are the three public sector companies running in losses.

(b) to (f) Low capacity utilisation is the major factor responsible for losses incurred in the various units owned by these three fertilizer companies. The units particularly having low capacity utilisation are : -

- i. Fertilizer Corporation of India (Sindri Rationalisation, Talcher, Ranagundam and Gorakhpur);
- ii. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Namrup, Barauni and Durgapur);
- iii. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (Udyogamandal and Cochin-II).

The low capacity utilisation in these plants is, in turn, a result of a variety of factors like ageing plants and equipments, unstable power supply, equipment deficiencies and other imbalances in the plants, etc. The problems of these units have been fully identified and remedial measures such as renovation/debottlenecking, installation of captive power facilities, etc. have either been initiated or planned wherever considered necessary. These measures, when implemented, are expected to bring about appreciable improvements in the performance of the plants.

Production in all the fertilizer plants including those having low capacity utilisation is monitored on a continuous basis and remedial measures to remove occasional bottlenecks in production are also taken on a continuous basis.

The scheme of retention price and subsidy on fertilizers allows for a reasonable return provided that the manufacturers operate at stipulated level of efficiency. It has a built-in incentive for the manufacturers who operate at a very high level of efficiency and punishment for those who are unable to reach a satisfactory level of operation.

The subsidy under the retention price scheme is neither affected by the operating results of a fertilizer factory nor is it meant to cover up the losses of the units operating at low levels.

मेरठ में उर्वरक कारखाना लगाया जाना

2695. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री यहें बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित उर्वरक कारखानों में काम आरम्भ किए जाने के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों पर इन कारखानों को स्थापना से सम्बन्धित कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या मेरठ में पांचवें उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित मामला भी विचाराधीन है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) मैसर्स प्रदेशीय इन्डस्ट्रीयल एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कार्पोरेशन आफ यू० पी० लि० (पी. आई० सी० य० पी०) को जगदीशपुर, जिला सुल्तानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित एक उर्वरक परियोजना को स्थापना करने के लिए एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है। आशय पत्र जारी करने के लिए मैसर्स इन्डियन फार्मर्स फटिलाइजर्स को आपरेटिव लि०, (इफको), मैसर्स जुआरी एंड्रो केमिकल्स लि०, मै० श्रीराम फटिलाइजर्स लि० और मैसर्स टाटा कैमिकल्स लि० के आवेदन पत्रों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ख) 1.4.84. के पश्चात् अगले 12 महीनों के दौरान यह आशा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित संयोजनों में से आवला और जगदीशपुर में परियोजना कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Ghajipur, U. P.

2696. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state when the work is expected to be started for the installation of electronic telephone exchange at Ghajipur in U. P. which is proposed to be completed within the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : Global Tenders for procurement of containerised electronic telephone exchange equipment is under evaluation. Ghajipur is one of the selected stations for the installation of this type of exchange. The installation would start soon after the receipt of equipment at site, for which orders are expected to be placed during 1984-85.

Unemployed Medical and Engineering Graduates in the Country

2697. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed medical and engineering graduates who have enrolled their names in the employment exchange of various States and Union Territories as on 31st December 1983; and

(b) the specific schemes proposed to be introduced in the country to provide them early employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Relevant information is contained in the statement enclosed.

(b) The Sixth Plan contains a number of programmes in the field of agriculture, dairy development, fisheries, forestry, irrigation and power, small and large scale industries and health, which are opening employment avenues for the educated persons (including medical graduates and post-graduates). It aims at a high rate of growth of industrial development which is associated with high level absorption of Scientific and Technical personnel. The emphasis of ocean development, desert development and environment, control and development of alter-

nate sources of energy are also providing jobs for Scientific and Technical personnel.

2. Commercial Banks have introduced a special scheme offering liberal credit facilities to medical practitioners intending to set up practice/clinics in rural and semi-urban areas. In addition, a large number of engineers are likely to be covered by the priority sectors advances now being extended by the banks.

3. A number of steps have been taken to encourage industry to carry out research and development as well as investment in pilot plants and energy saving measures. These are expected to provide better employment opportunities for scientists and technologists.

4. The Government has recently introduced a 'Scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth'. This scheme will also benefit medical and engineering graduates.

STATEMENT

States	Engineering Graduates	Medical Graduates
1. Andhra Pradesh	3844	4462
2. Assam	158	153
3. Bihar	1234	1044
4. Gujarat	1281	348
5. Haryana	374	238
6. Himachal Pradesh	306	106
7. Jammu & Kashmir	630	5
8. Karnataka	2856	1628
9. Kerala	1915	836
10. Madhya Pradesh	1553	645
11. Maharashtra	1203	1411
12. Manipur	244	1
13. Meghalaya	8	6
14. Nagaland	—	—
15. Orissa	448	542
16. Punjab	397	408
17. Rajasthan	971	519
18. Sikkim*	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	2101	1906
20. Tripura	17	2
21. Uttar Pradesh	1383	884
22. West Bengal	1287	1313

Union Territories	Engineering Graduates	Medical Graduates
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh@		
3. Chandigarh	202	243
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**		
5. Delhi	1364	2300
6. Goa	196	38
7. Lakshadweep	—	1
8. Mizoram	—	—
9. Pondicherry	267	138
ALL INDIA TOTAL :	24239	19177

Note : 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. ** One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are yet to be received.

3. @ No full-fledged Employment Exchange is functioning. Some Employment Cells are functioning, data relating to which are yet to be received.

4. All the Engineering and Medical Graduates on the Live Registrer of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Encouragement to Urdu Newspapers

2698. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the specific measures being taken for encouragement of Urdu Newspapers in the country in general and in Jammu and Kashmir in particular where almost all dailies and periodicals are published in Urdu and are a most important source of information to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : An overwhelming majority of Urdu Newspapers in the country and in particular all such newspapers published from Jammu and Kashmir belong to 'small' and 'medium' categories. These newspapers are entitled to a number of facilities in the matter of release of Government advertisement, newsprint quota etc. in accordance with the general policy of the Government to help the growth of small and medium newspapers.

In addition, Press information Bureau have special arrangements for supply of press material in Urdu to Urdu newspapers. The Bureau also regularly supplies 'charbas' to Urdu newspapers which saves them the expense of making blocks of photographs.

Languages in which Telegrams are accepted and Communicated by Telegraph Offices

2699. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- the language in which telegrams are being accepted and communicated by the telegraph offices besides English and Hindi;
- whether any effort has been made to accept and communicate telegrams in all the 14 languages recognised by the Constitutions;
- whether any technological constraints come in the way ; and
- if so, the ways devised to over-come them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Inland telegrams in any Indian languages are accepted and delivered at all telegraph offices if written in Roman script and at specified offices if written in Devnagari characters.

(b) Provision exists to accept and deliver telegrams in all the 14 languages recognised by the Constitution as mentioned at (a) above.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Recruitment Quota for Departmental Candidates in P&T Civil Wing

2700. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of December 1983 the All India P&T Engineers Association had requested him for a meeting with its representatives to discuss the various problems regarding the recruitment quota for Departmental candidates in the P&T Civil Wing;

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting held;

(c) the main grievances of the said Association; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to solve this tangle and arrive at an amicable solution with the representatives of the Association ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, but the meeting has not been held.

(b) In view of (a) the question does not arise.

(c) The main grievances of the Association relate to the inadequate quota prescribed in the rules of recruitment for promotion of the departmental candidates and their strength in various grades in comparison to that of the Direct Recruits.

(d) A Writ Petition has been filed by some departmental officers in the Calcutta High Court on the similar subject. The department proposes to consider the matter in the light of the Judgement of the court, on the Writ Petition.

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के लिए बनाए गए नियम

2701. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम ने अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम बनाए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या 40 व्यक्तियों के मामले में निर्धारित नियमों का उल्लंघन किए जाने की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) निर्धारित नियमों का उल्लंघन किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कायंवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्ग शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इन्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन के निदेशक मण्डल ने प्रबन्ध की सुविधा के लिए कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकृति दी है जिनके अन्तर्गत अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण युक्तिसंगत रूप से किया जा सके । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में मोटे तौर पर यह व्यवस्था है कि इन्डियन आयल कार्पोरेशन के रिफाइनरी और पाइपलाइन प्रभाग के अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण पर 5-6 वर्षों के बाद और विपणन प्रभाग के अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण पर 4-5 वर्षों के बाद विचार किया जाए । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के आगे यह परिकल्पना है कि ऐसे स्थानान्तरण करने के समय सम्बंधित अधिकारी के कायं के स्वरूप और उसकी विशेष समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखा जाए ।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री, संसद सदस्य ने ऊर्जा मन्त्री को लिखा था जिसके साथ उन्होंने आई० औ० सी० के विषयन प्रभाग के 14 अधिकारियों की एक सूची दी थी जिनके बारे में बताया गया है कि उन्होंने एक ही स्थान पर चार वर्षों से अधिक सेवा पूरी कर ली है। अतः उनका यह आरोप है कि समान स्थानान्तरण नीति को लागू नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) निर्धारित नियमों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है। मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत प्रबन्ध की सुविधा के लिए तैयार किये गये हैं ताकि अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण अधिक युक्ति-संगत रूप से किया जा सके। पहले तो इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को उच्च तकनीकी किस्म के कुछ पद के सम्बन्ध में सख्ती से लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। दूसरे, एक बड़े संगठन में सभी स्थानान्तरणों को किसी एक वर्ष में नहीं किया जा सकता। चूंकि स्थानान्तरण नीति को केवल हाल ही में लागू किया गया है इसलिए स्थानान्तरण को चरणों में किया जाना होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा स्थानान्तरण का अगला दौर अप्रैल-मई 1984 में लागू किया जायेगा, तब (ग) और (घ) में उल्लिखित मामलों की भी जांच की जायेगी। (च) उपरोक्त (ङ) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

आम्र बाजार भुमरी तिलैया (बिहार) में 'टेलैक्स' लगाया जाना

2702. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने विश्व प्रसिद्ध आम्र बाजार, भुमरी तिलैया (बिहार) में 1983 तक 'टेलैक्स' लगाने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशी व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने और भारतीय आम्र व्यापार निगम और अन्य निर्यातकों के बीच

बातचीत में टेलैक्स की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहती है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं, तो इमारत का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो जाने और मशीनों और उपकरणों के उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद, संबंधित व्यापारियों को टेलैक्स न देने के क्या कारण हैं और इसमें विलम्ब के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल)। (क) भुमरी तिलैया में टेलैक्स एक्सचेंज चालू करने के बारे में 1-12-1980 को लोक सभा में संचार राज्य मन्त्री द्वारा यह बताया गया था कि यह एक्सचेंज 1982-83 के दौरान चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) भुमरी तिलैया के लिए उपस्कर 1982-83 की अंतिम तिमाही में सप्लाई किया गया था परंतु भवन तैयार न होने के कारण यह स्थापित नहीं किया जा सका। अतः यह उपस्कर विहार में अन्य स्टेशन पर भेज दिया गया था। भुमरी तिलैया टेलैक्स एक्सचेंज के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए उपस्कर अब मेसर्स आई० टी० आई० के पास तैयार है और उसको भेजा जा रहा है। संस्थापन कार्य के लिए भवन भी तैयार है और इसे कलकत्ता जोनल टैलेक्स के साथ जोड़ने के लिए एक स्थाई संचारण माध्यम की स्थापना की जा रही है। परन्तु दूरसंचार संकिल में केवल दो स्थाई मांग रजिस्टर की गई हैं जबकि कम से कम 8 स्थाई मांग होने पर ही एक टेलैक्स एक्सचेंज आधिक दूप्ति से व्यवहार्य होता है और तभी उसे चालू किया जाता है।

Survey of Oil Reserves in Antarctica
by O. N. G. C.

2703. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to conduct a survey in Antarctica to ascertain oil reserves;

(b) if so, in what way this survey will benefit in increasing oil output;

(c) the other countries which are conducting similar surveys in Antarctica; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be involved in this survey by ONGC and when the survey is going to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No such proposal has been formulated.

(c) According to the available information Norway, Federal Republic of Germany, the USSR, France, Australia and Japan have conducted surveys in Antarctica for various purposes.

(d) Does not arise.

Bio-Gas Programme

2704. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

STATEMENT

Sr. State/U.T	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84 (upto Jan. 84)		
	No.	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh		2,003	515	5,000	3324	6,000	3612
2. Assam		70	23	200	180	200	50
3. Bihar		2,400	2064	6,000	5312	6,500	3927
4. Gujarat		3,000	1807	6,700	5217	8,000	3966
5. Haryana		700	47	2,500	2259	2,500	1721
6. Himachal Pradesh		2	10	15	270	300	629
7. Jammu & Kashmir		100	3	200	2	100	61
8. Karnataka		3,500	1282	5,000	3037	5,500	5164
9. Kerala		500	262	2,500	392	1,000	611
10. Maharashtra		3,000	3061	7,000	8615	10,000	6596
11. Madhya Pradesh		2,000	468	7,000	5154	7,000	3963
12. Orissa		1,000	280	3,000	1152	2,000	750
13. Punjab		700	505	2,500	1082	2,500	963
14. Rajasthan		2,000	1220	5,000	2404	3,000	2012
15. Tamil Nadu		3,500	1275	5,000	5005	6,000	5872
16. Tripura		47	4	100	6	10	—
17. Uttar Pradesh		10,000	12188	14,000	12502	12,000	8074
18. West Bengal		400	274	3,000	1315	2,000	922
19. Goa		20	46	100	109	200	162
20. Pondicherry		10	10	100	87	100	53
21. Other States/U.Ts.		51	25	80	74	90	37
Total :		35,000	25369	75,000	57498	75,000	49145

(a) whether Bio-gas programme, which forms a part of 20-point programme, has been in operation as a "National Project" :

(b) if so, since when and the Sixth Plan operational target of Bio-gas programme (State-wise) ;

(c) the achievement made in setting up Bio gas plants in different States so far : and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) : The National Project on Biogas Development with a target of 400,000 biogas plants for the Sixth Plan period was sanctioned only in November, 1981. The State-wise targets which were provisionally drawn at that stage were subsequently firmed up on yearly basis. A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise achievement vis-a-vis target is attached.

Setting up of Caprolactum Plant in Kerala

2705. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a caprolactum plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total outlay of the plant and its annual capacity; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

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

(b) Estimated cost of the project : around Rs. 148 crores.

Plant capacity : 50,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) In about 4 years.

Restrictions of Recruitment of Nurses etc. for Gulf-Countries

2706. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed new restrictions on the recruitment of nurses and para-medical staff for serving in gulf-countries;

(b) if so, the nature of these restrictions;

(c) whether these restrictions have severely curtailed the chances of seeking employment in these countries; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider their decision ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Manufacturing of banned drugs by Public Undertakings

2707. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even public undertakings units manufacture and sell drugs banned by the Health Ministry in 1981; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for manufacturing anti-TB drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Public Sector Drug Undertakings have reported that no drugs banned by the Ministry of Health in 1981 are manufactured or sold by them.

(b) Anti-T. B. bulk drugs like Streptomycin, INH, PAS, Pyrazinamide and Thiacetazone are already being manufactured in the country. Government have also issued seven Industrial approvals for the manufacture of Rifampicin bulk drugs. Foreign collaboration proposals were also approved wherever they conformed to the parameters of Government policy.

Polyester Staple Fibre Industry Facing Marketing Constraints

2708. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the polyester staple fibre industry is facing a strong marketing constraints currently; and

(b) whether it is because of heavy synthetic imports ?

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.

Thien Dam Project

2709. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why work is being delayed on the Thein Hydel Project (on river Ravi), the dam of which would have yielded enough water to Ravi Irrigation Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir ushering in green revolution in the State ;

(b) how much quantity of water is expected to go to the State according to the agreement reached between Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the Centre ; and

(c) when the project is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The work on the Thein Hydel Project is getting delayed mainly on account of constraint of funds with the State Government.

(b) The Jammu and Kashmir State has been allocated a fixed share of 0.65 MAF of surplus Ravi-Beas waters in addition to its pre-partition use of 0.04 MAF.

(e) As per 1983-84 Annual Plan proposal submitted by the State Government, the Thein Dam is Scheduled for completion in 1989-90.

Monthly Allocation of Kerosene and Diesel to Maharashtra from January 1983 to January 1984

2710. **SHRI J. S. PATIL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly allocations sought by Maharashtra Govt. from Central Government for kerosene and diesel for each month from Jan., 1983 to January 1984 (both inclusive) :

(b) the quota of the said item allocated by Union Government to Maharashtra State Government for each month ; and

(c) the actual quantities of the said item lifted by Maharashtra Government during each month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (b) There has been no request for a specific monthly allocation, except ad hoc requests. However, the requirements of kerosene oil of the States and Union Territories are determined on the basis of their historical allocations/ sales and 5% growth rate thereon and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, *ad hoc* allocations to meet specific situations like shortage of L. P. G., floods, etc. are also given as and when justified.

Allocations of high speed diesel oil (HSD) are made only for the purpose of planning the movement of the product to various locations. There is no restriction on the sale of HSD and the demand is being met in full.

A statement giving the month-wise allocations and sales of kerosene oil and high speed diesel oil to Maharashtra during the period from January 1983 to January 1984 is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing monthly kerosene and high speed diesel oil allocations and sales made to Maharashtra State during the period from January, 1983 to January, 1984.

Figures in tonnes

Month/year	Kerosene Allocation	Ad hoc releases	Sales	High Speed Allocation	Diesel Oil Sales
January, 83	83250	—	83093	138200	115558
February, 83	83250	—	76965	129000	113321
March, 83	78100	—	74879	140100	136329
April, 83	78100	2000	76609	130400	124938
May, 83	78100	—	72608	138500	121946
June, 84	78100	—	72156	123200	113225
July, 83	76700	—	75929	108050	94904
August, 83	81210	—	80710	99700	91403
September, 83	81210	1556	82265	107050	92225
October, 83	81210	1000	82662	115000	104532
November, 83	88000	—	87126	118000	117022
December, 83	88000	—	88121	136900	130222
January, 84	88000	—	88128	135800	126112

**Identification and Rehabilitation of
Bonded Labour in Orissa
During Sixth Plan**

2711. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the various measures taken by different States in the identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour;
- (b) the schemes under implementation in those States for the above purpose ;
- (c) the number of bonded labour identified and rehabilitated in Orissa during the Sixth Plan so far ; and
- (d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers rests entirely with the State Governments concerned. The State Government conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labourers and thereafter necessary action is taken for releasing and rehabilitating the bonded labourers. For this purpose, the State Governments have already constituted/are in the process of constituting the Vigilance committees at the district and sub-divisional levels whose functions include identification and release of bonded labourers and rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers. The State Governments have been requested, from time to time, to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas to secure early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, wherever found existing. The State Governments are rehabilitating the bonded labourers under their on-going schemes relating to area development and development of backward classes as also under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in operation since 1978-79, under which the State Governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The Scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as central share. The Scheme provides for rehabilitation of bonded labourers under land-based, non-

land (animal husbandry) based and skill/craft based schemes depending upon the skill, aptitude and preference of the beneficiaries. Some of the State Governments have integrated/dovetailed the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with IRDP, NREP, Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and other on-going schemes of the State Governments for securing an effective and permanent rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

(c) and (d) As per the reports received from the Government of Orissa, a total number of 28,945 bonded labourers have been identified and freed in the State during the period from 1.1.1980 to 15.2.1984 as against which 16,984 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated during this period. The districts in which the bonded labourers have been identified and rehabilitated are Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Puri, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Balasore, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Sambalpur. The Government of Orissa is rehabilitating the bonded labourers mainly under the land based, fishery and non agricultural employment schemes under various sectoral programmes of the State's programme of 'Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor' (ERRP).

**Assistance Sought by India From
M/s Chemkonplux Trading
Co. Budapest for Producing
Drugs**

2712. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have enquired from the Government of Hungary at the meetings of Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission for economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation as to whether M/s Chemkonplex Trading Company, Budapest was in a position to offer technological assistance for producing some suitable drugs other than Chloramphenicol in the Calcutta plant of the Dey-se-chem ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The question of Hungarians providing technological assistance for

producing suitable drugs other than Chloramphenicol in the Calcutta plant of M/s Dey-Se-Chem was raised in the meeting of Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission held in November 1982 at Budapest. In November 1983, the matter had been further discussed with M/s Medimpex, Hungry. Further responser from the Hungarian side is still awaited.

Discussion With Haldia Petro-Chemical Project Authorities

2713. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had any discussion with the Haldia Petro-Chemical project authorities regarding the product's product mix amongst other things ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof : and

(c) if no discussion took place, whether Government intend to hold any discussior with the project authorities ?

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

(b) A revised Feasibility Report has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of Identity Cards to Voters

2714. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that photo identity cards would be issued to the voters during the next Parliamentary Genaral Elections in the country ;

(b) if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that photo identity cards were issued to the voters in some of the States in the Last General Elections ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The scheme of issuing Photo Identity Cards to voters was introduced in the States of Sikkim, Nagaland and few constituencies the State of Meghalaya. Election Commission has intimated that, on the basis of the report submitted by a study team sent out by it, the Commission has decided not to extend the scheme further to other States/Union territories for the present, unless it is ensured that Steps intiated for achieving fuller coverage in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim bring satisfactory results. According to the Commission a number of factors like practical and administrative difficulties, failure to obtain adequate coverage, prohibitive cost of implementation, apathy of electors, have weighed with it, in arriving at this decision.

Increase in Coal Prices

2715. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in coal prices will affect several public sectors like Railways, Power and Steel Industries.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) On account of recent revision of coal prices effective from 8.1.1984, major user industries like Railways, Power, Steel will be affected. The impact on Railways, Power and Steel is estimated to be as under :

Industry	Impact as per centage of total cost.
Railways	1.86%
Steel	3.5%
Power	1.5% to 1.7%

(c) While considering the recent revision of coal prices, its likely impact on the major consuming industries and the economy as a whole was kept in view.

Pricing of Multi-Vitamins

2716 SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies which have gone to Court on the question of multi-vitamin price ; and

(b) the court's decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Six Drug manufacturer companies have gone to the Courts on the issue of multi-vitamin prices. In the case of three companies the Court have given judgement under which the companies concerned were required to place all the material facts before the Government within one month of the judgement and the Government have been given freedom to pass a fresh order after granting the hearing to the companies. In the case of remaining three companies, interim stays have been granted but judgements are yet to be delivered.

Higher Mark up for Multi Vitamin Products

2717. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

Whether in view of the adverse decision of the Courts of Law, Government propose to reconsider the matter and allow higher mark-up on multi-vitamin products ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The Courts have not given any decision on the question of mark-up on multivitamin formulations. There is no proposal to allow higher mark-up on the ex-factory cost of multi vitamin and other multiple ingredient formulations except in cases where higher mark-ups are justified on the basis of profitability of the manufacturers.

Demand to Reduction of Anti T.B. Anti Leprosy Drugs

2719. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

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

(a) whether Government have reduced the prices of important anti-TB and anti-Leprosy drugs ;

(b) if so, the percentage of prices reduced ; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of other important drugs for other dreadful diseases such as Cancer, Brain tumour ; etc ?

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

(a) and (b) The prices of important anti-TB and anti-Leprosy formulations based on Rifampicin have since been reduced w.e.f. 13th February, 1984. The following table gives the earlier prices and the revised prices along with percentage reduction of the various leader backs of Rifampicin formulations :-

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation with strength	Pack size	Existing Price	Revised price	%age Decrease
1.	Rifampicin Caps 150 mg/cap	4's pack	5.84	4.98	14.72
2.	—do—	12's pack	15.34	12.76	16.82
3.	—do—	100's B	121.14	99.68	17.71
4.	—do— 300 mg	4's B	10.00	8.28	18.98
5.	—do—	100's B	226.02	183.10	18.98
6.	—do— 450 mg	3's pack	10.10	8.16	19.20

(c) Government is committed to make medicines available at fair and reasonable prices to the consumers. The reduction in prices could only be effected if it is justified based on the landed cost of imports or cost studies in respect of indigenous Production.

New Drug Policy

2720. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to announce a new drug policy for the country ; and

(b) when it is likely to be announced and the salient features of the said policy ?

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

(a) and (b) The National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council (NDPDC) is presently reviewing the provisions of 1978 Drug Policy. Government intend to announce the necessary changes, if any, in the above policy after the receipt and consideration of recommendations of NDPDC. This is expected to be done within the next few months.

Setting up of Mini Fertilizer Plants

2721. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini fertilizer plants functioning in India and the annual production of fertilizers in these units ;

(b) the approximate cost involved for establishing a mini fertilizer plant in the country and the capacity of production ;

(c) the number of applications pending with Government for clearance for establishing mini fertilizer plants and the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(d) the Government's policy for establishing more fertilizer plants in public sector as well as private sector during the Year 1984-85 to meet the increasing demand of fertilizers in the country ?

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

(a) and (b) It is presumed that the reference is to mini ammonia plants.

There are a few small old ammonia plants in operation at Funnore, Udyogamandal and Varanasi. Their total production in 1982-83 was 41,000 tonnes of Nitrogen. No application is pending with the Government for establishing such small plants. There is also no proposal to consider such ammonia plants in view of their uneconomic size. The questions of cost, capacity and production of new mini fertilizer plants, therefore, do not arise.

(d) with a view to meeting the increased demand for fertilizers, substantial additional fertilizer capacity is currently under installation. In addition, work is scheduled to start, in a phased manner from 1984-85 onwards, on six new gas-based fertilizer plants. Of these plants, one each would be in the public, cooperative and State-Assisted sectors and three in the private sector.

Study by N.C.A.E.R. on low capacity Utilization of bulk drugs and Formulations

2722. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether according to a study made by the National Council for Applied Economic Research the capacity utilization in the case of both bulk drugs and formulations was low; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to ensure that capacities are fully utilized ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. However, the N.C.A.E.R. study, on capacity utilisation is not exhaustive and is confined to 54 bulk drugs and to formulations manufactured by selected companies.

(b) The capacity utilisation in the drug industry depends on a number of factors like demand, obsolescence of drugs, prices of drug, industrial relations etc. These essential factors are being looked into by the National Drug Development Council.

Government have already taken several actions like :

1. Plugging of loopholes in the import policy.

- Streamlining of the system of pricing of bulk drugs and formulations to the extent feasible.
- Approvals for introduction of improved technology.
- Change in custom duty on intermediates in selected cases.

Government would consider further changes in policy, required if any, after the receipt of the recommendation of the National Drug Development Council.

Higher mark-up for Essential Drugs to Stimulate Production

2723. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mark-up allowed under Drug Price Control Order, 1979 for essential drugs is less than the break even mark-up computed by the National Council for Applied Economic Research; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the mark-up to stimulate the production of essential drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Formulations specified in Category-I and II are allowed a mark-up of 40% and 55% respectively on the ex-factory cost which is lower than the break-even mark-up of 62% suggested by the NCAER in its report. The mark-up allowed on Category III formulations is upto 100% and there is no price control on the remaining formulations. On an overall basis the mark-up, therefore, depends on the product-mix of the manufacturer. Working Group constituted by the National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council has suggested some rationalisation of mark-up and these suggestions would now be considered by the National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council.

दिल्ली स्वर्णकार द्वारा भेजे गए सोने का रास्ते में गायब होना

2724. श्री एन०ई० होरो } : क्या संचार श्री निहाल सिंह } मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12 फरवरी, 1984 के 'नवभास्त टाइम्स' में प्रका-

शित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि दिल्ली के स्वर्णकारों तथा जौहरियों द्वारा आभूषण बनाने के लिए डाक घरों के जरिए देश के विभिन्न भागों में भेजा जाने वाला सोना रास्ते में ही गायब हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) कुल मिलाकर 1982 से ऐसे 15 मामले ध्यान में आए हैं ।

(ग) इन मामलों की पुलिस केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। इस प्रकार घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए गए हैं ।

चम्पावत जिला पिथौरागढ़ उत्तर प्रदेश के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का कार्यकरण

2725. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के चम्पावत, जिला पिथौरागढ़ में हाल ही में खोला गया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज संतोषजनक कार्य नहीं कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस एक्सचेंज पर कुल कितनी एस०टी०सी० काले बुक की गई और कितनी काले मिल पाई ;

(ग) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि जितनी काले बुक कराई जायें वे मिल जायें; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) बुक की गई एस०टी०डी० (ट्रॅक) कालों और जो एस०टी०डी० (ट्रॅक) काले मिल गईं, उनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

माह बुक की गई कालों की संख्या मिलने वाली कालों की संख्या

अगस्त, 83	150	134
सितम्बर 83	75	63
अक्टूबर, 83	153	118
नवम्बर, 83	123	117
दिसम्बर, 83	200	156
जनवरी, 84	124	126

(ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि प्रणाली संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रही है और यह निर्धारित सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत ही है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पिथौरागढ़ के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में एक टी०वी० केन्द्र स्थापित करना

2726. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चीन का विचार भारत की सीमा से लगे क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पर एक टी०वी० टावर केन्द्र खोलने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि उपरोक्त प्रस्तावित स्थान उत्तर प्रदेश में पिथौरागढ़ के सीमावर्ती जिले से लगे सीमा क्षेत्र में है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मन्त्रालय विदेशी प्रचार का प्रभावी ढंग से मुकाबला करने की दृष्टि से इस सीमावर्ती जिले में भी एक टी०वी० रिले सेंटर खोलना जरूरी मानता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह केन्द्र कब तक खोला जाएगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो यह केन्द्र स्थापित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में

उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जाना आवश्यक नहीं है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच०क०एल० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(ङ) देश में दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जा रहा है। सरकार देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने की आवश्यकता से सजग है। पिथौरागढ़ जिले में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है।

रिहन्द बांध का विलम्ब से पूर्ण होना :

2727. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिहन्द बांध का निर्माण कार्य विलम्ब से पूर्ण होने का कारण 'नार्दं इन्जीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज और राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के बीच असामंजस्य था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है और इसके कारण कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई; और

(ग) इस मामले में दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विशद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम लि०यू०के० की सहायता से रिहन्द सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना के प्रथम चरण का कार्यान्वयन कर रहा है। परियोजना का पहला चरण 1988 में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है। उपस्कर की सप्लाई और उत्थापन के लिए प्रमुख ठेकेदार यू० के० के मैसर्ज नार्दं इन्जीनियरी इंडस्ट्रीज है। राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम और मैसर्ज नार्दं इन्जीनियरी इंडस्ट्रीज के बीच इस प्रयोजन हेतु एक ठेके पर हस्ताक्षर सितम्बर,

1982 में किए गए थे। नार्दन इन्जीनियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज द्वारा डिजाइनों और ड्राइंगों के प्रस्तुत करने में प्रारम्भ में बिलम्ब बिलम्ब हुआ था। इसलिए, इन मामलों के संबंध में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम और नार्दन इन्जीनियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज शेष बचे मामलों को सहयोग के साथ अन्तिम रूप देने पर सहमत हो गए हैं ताकि परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Under Measurement of Petrol by Petrol Filling Stations

2728. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that several petrol-filling stations are alleged to under-measure petrol supplied to consumers;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) the number of petrol-filling stations cancelled on this account; and

(d) other action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHAKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. During inspection by Oil Company officials individually and jointly, it has been found that some of the petrol pumps have been delivering less quantity of petrol and diesel. About 120 such cases have been detected during the period April to December, 1983. In accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines, the supplies to these pumps have been suspended for 15 days and the Weights and Measures Departments also requested to rectify the defects.

(c) No retail outlet dealership has been terminated on this account.

(d) The Weights and Measures Departments have been requested to periodically check the calibration of the delivering units in the petrol pumps. A strict vigilance is also being maintained by the Oil Companies.

Disposal of cases for Violation of Minimum wages Act for Agriculture Labour in Bihar

2729. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) the total number of cases filed and disposed of, District-wise, in Bihar against violation of Minimum Wages Act for Agricultural labourers;

(b) whether several disposed of cases from Khajouli, Benipatti, Jay Nagar and other blocks of Madhubani district are still not being enforced; and

(c) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed and action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Matter falls within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bihar. The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Memorandum from Petroleum Workers' Union

2730. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 26th December, 1983 from petroleum Worker's Union (private workers' unit) Delhi.

(b) whether workers sat on dharna from 3rd December, 1983 demanding protection under labour laws, etc; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, a printed memorandum dated the 26th December, 1983 of the Petroleum Workers Union, (Private Workers Unit) Delhi, has been received.

(b) It is reported that the workers engaged by private dealers/agents and by private transport contractors of petroleum products were on agitation/dharna since 3rd December, 1983 demanding protection under the Labour Laws.

(c) Since the workers engaged by agents/dealers and transport contractors of petroleum products, who work for other customers also are not the employees of the oil companies, but they are private workers, the question of redressing their grievances by the oil companies does not arise. However the Delhi Administration is seized of the problem.

गैंस एजेंसी मालिक संघ और गैंस सिलेंडर उपकरणों के बीच समझौता

2731. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या कर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैंस एजेंसी मालिक संघ और गैंस सिलेंडर उपकरणों के बीच इस आशय का समझौता हुआ है कि उपभोक्ता गैंस सिलेंडरों को स्वयं अपने घर ले जाएंगे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए गैंस सिलेंडर को उठाकर ले जाना और स्वयं चूल्हे के साथ जोड़ना खतरनाक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस नई प्रणाली के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिथ) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, तेल उद्योग द्वारा कुछ वितरकों के माध्यम से कुछ बाजारों में "नकद भुगतान करो और ले जाओ" की एक पढ़ति शुरू की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत ग्राहक को डीलर के गोदाम से सिलेंडर लेने/एक्रान करने की स्वतन्त्रता होती है और उसे मूल्य में एक रूपये की छूट दी जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं; यदि उपभोक्ता निर्धारित सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखता है।

(ग) इस योजना के सुरक्षा पहलू सहित सभी पहलुओं का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

उद्दू सेवा के विस्तार हेतु कदम

2732. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के किन-किन केन्द्रों पर उद्दू सेवा के लिए समय आवंटित

किया गया है;

(ख) उद्दू सेवा के लिए इस प्रकार के प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर कितना समय नियत किया गया है; और

(ग) उद्दू सेवा के और विस्तार के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री गूलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) और (ख) आकाशवाणी

आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में उद्दू में प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रमों की आवर्ती और अवधि के बारे में सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। यह स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि उद्दू के इन विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के अलावा, ऐसे भी बहुत से अन्य कार्यक्रम होंगे जिनमें सेवा क्षेत्र की आशयकताओं के अनुसार उद्दू, हिंदुस्तानी या सरल हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है और जो उद्दू भाषी लोगों द्वारा समझे जाते होंगे। इस प्रकार का व्यौरा संक्लित किए जाने योग्य नहीं है।

दूरदर्शन

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र एकल चैनल पर काम करते हैं। प्रेषण समय भी सीमित है। इसलिए, दूरदर्शन केन्द्र प्रत्येक केन्द्र के सेवा क्षेत्र की प्रमुख भाषा में कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट करते हैं और प्रत्येक केन्द्र की इस प्रकार की भाषा से भिन्न भाषाओं के विशिष्ट अवधि के कार्यक्रमों को स्थान देने की न तो गुंजाइश है और न ही समय। तथापि दूरदर्शन केन्द्र श्रोताओं की रुचि, प्रेषण समय और अपने सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में प्रतिभा की उपलब्धता के अनुसार, अन्य भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों को समय-समय पर स्थान देने का प्रयास करते हैं। यद्यपि कोई नियत आवर्ती नहीं है, फिर भी लगभग सभी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र उद्दू में कुछ कार्यक्रम अवश्य टेलीकास्ट करते हैं।

(ग) आकाशवाणी

विदेश सेवाओं में उर्द्ध सेवा, जो व्यापक रूप से सुनी जाती है, के अलावा, उर्द्ध में इस समय आकाशवाणी के 40 केन्द्रों से प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों को पर्याप्त समझा जाता है। और विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

दूरदर्शन

एकल चैनल और प्रेषण के लिए उपलब्ध सीमित समय को देखते हुए, उर्द्ध के टेलीकास्ट में और वृद्धि करने की इस समय कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

विवरण

तीन प्रेषणों में विभाजित उर्द्ध में प्रतिदिन 12 घंटे 15 मिनट की सेवा उच्च शक्ति वाले भीड़ियम वेव और शार्ट वेव ट्रासमीटरों पर प्रसारित की जाती है। इस सेवा के सीमा पार पर्याप्त श्रोता हैं और यह पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार और कुछ हद तक मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र के राज्यों में काफी श्रोताओं की आवश्यकताओं को भी पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा कर रही है।

उपरोक्त के अलावा, विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से उर्द्ध के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इनका व्यौरा निम्नवत है:

दिल्ली : उर्द्ध में 40 मिनट का कार्यक्रम (उर्द्ध मजलिस) हर रोज मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

5 मिनट के ("तबसरा" सहित उर्द्ध में तीन केन्द्रीय समाचार बुलेटिन मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश

लखनऊ : हर रोज 20 मिनट का कार्यक्रम मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

हर रोज 5 मिनट का प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

प्रातः 8.50 बजे और रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

इलाहबाद : यह हर रोज लखनऊ से प्रसारित होने वाले 20 मिनट के कार्यक्रमों को रिले करता है और पख्ताड़े में एक बार इन कार्यक्रमों में से एक को मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

प्रातः 8.50 बजे और रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

वाराणसी : हर रोज लखनऊ से प्रसारित होने वाले 20 मिनट के कार्यक्रम को रिले करता है।

लखनऊ से प्रसारित होने वाला प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन रिले करता है।

प्रातः 8.15 बजे और रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

गोरखपुर : यह शुक्रवार को छोड़कर शेष सभी दिन लखनऊ से प्रसारित होने वाले 20 मिनट के कार्यक्रम को रिले करता है। शुक्रवार को 20 मिनट का कार्यक्रम मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है। इसके अलावा महीने में एक बार 30 मिनट का साहित्यिक पत्रिका कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

प्रातः 8.50 बजे और रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

रामपुर : यह शुक्रवार को छोड़कर शेष सभी दिन लखनऊ से प्रसारित होने वाले 20 मिनट के कार्यक्रम को रिले करता है।

शुक्रवार को 20 मिनट का कार्यक्रम मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है। इसके अलावा, 15 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

लखनऊ से प्रसारित होने वाला प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन रिले करता है। प्रातः 8.50 बजे तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

मथुरा : प्रतिमास औसतन 30 मिनट का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

बिहार

पटना : हर रोज उद्दू में 55 मिनट का कार्यक्रम मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है। प्रातः 8.50 बजे तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

दरभंगा : यह हर रोज पटना से प्रसारित होने वाले 55 मिनट के कार्यक्रम को रिले करता है।

प्रातः 8.50 बजे तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

भागलपुर : प्रातः 8.50 तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

कर्नाटक

रांची : रात्रि 9.15 बजे का केन्द्रीय बुलेटिन रिले करता है।

बंगलौर : हर सप्ताह 30 मिनट का कार्यक्रम

प्रसारित करता है। इसके अलावा, उद्दू पाठ प्रसारित करता है।

धारवाड़ : गुलबर्गा के साथ बैकल्पिक रूप से आधे घंटे का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

गुलबर्गा : धारवाड़ के साथ बैकल्पिक रूप से आधे घंटे का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है। ये एक दूसरे के कार्यक्रम रिले करते हैं।

मैसूर और भद्रावती : सप्ताह में बंगलौर में प्रसारित होने वाला 30 मिनट का कार्यक्रम तथा उद्दू पाठ रिले करता है।

महाराष्ट्र

बम्बई : हर रोज 30 मिनट का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

औरंगाबाद : हर रोज 30 मिनट का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। अपराह्न 1.50 बजे तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

परभनी : अपराह्न 1.50 बजे तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

नागपुर : 30 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम।

पुणे : औसतन 10 मिनट का मासिक कार्यक्रम।

रत्नागिरी : औसतन 30 मिनट का मासिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

जम्मू व कश्मीर

श्री नगर : उद्दू में लगभग 2 घंटे के लिए रोजाना कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

उदूँ में 3 प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन तथा 30 मिनट का धीमी गति वाला बुलेटिन मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है।

सभी तीनों केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को करता है।

जम्मू : उदूँ में रोजाना 1 घंटा 45 मिनट की औसत अवधि के लिए नियमित कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

श्रीनगर के साथ 7.45 बजे प्रसारित होने वाले प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन रिले करता है।

प्रातः: 8.50 बजे तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

लेह : प्रातः: 8.50 बजे, अपराह्न 1.50 बजे तथा रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

श्रीनगर से साथ 7.45 बजे प्रसारित होने वाली प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन रिले करता है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश

हैदराबाद : रात्रि 9.30 बजे से रात्रि 10.30 बजे तक एक घंटे की सेवा रोजाना प्रसारित करता है।

(इस चैनल में हिंदी नाटकों तथा रूपकों के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को भी स्थान दिया जाता है।

युववाणी सेवा में नियत बिन्दु आधार पर उदूँ कार्यक्रम भी प्रसारित किया जाता है।

औद्योगिक कर्मकारों, महिलाओं तथा बच्चों के लिए कार्यक्रमों में उदूँ मदें भी प्रसारित की जाती है।

10 मिनट का प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन मूल रूप से प्रसारित करता है। सभी तीनों केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

विजयवाड़ा : 15 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

विशाखा- : मास में औसतन 15 मिनट पतनम कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

गुजरात

अहमदाबाद : 30 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

मध्य प्रदेश

इन्दौर : 30+15 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

भोपाल : 30+15 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। रात्रि 9.15 का केन्द्रीय बुलेटिन रिले करता है।

जयपुर : मास में औसतन 30 मिनट का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

पश्चिम बंगाल

कलकत्ता : 30 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

पंजाब

जलन्धर : 20 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। दोपहर 1.50 बजे और रात्रि 9.15 बजे के केन्द्रीय बुलेटिनों को रिले करता है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश

शिमला : मास में औसतन 150 मिनट के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है। प्रातः

8.50 बजे का केन्द्रीय बुलेटिन रिले करता है।

राजस्थान

जयपुर : 15 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम तथा तिमाही में मुशायरा प्रसारित करता है।

उदयपुर : 15 मिनट का साप्ताहिक कार्यक्रम तथा तिमाही में मुशायरा प्रसारित करता है।

जोधपुर : 15 मिनट का साप्ताहिक तथा तिमाही में मुशायरा कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

बीकानेर : मास में औसतन 80 मिनट का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

हरियाणा

रोहतक : मास में औसतन 45 मिनट का कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है।

Complaints received by BCCL regarding quantity and quality of Coal Supplied to Public Sector Enterprises

2733. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the complaints received by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in the last one year both on quality and quantity of coal supplied to different public sector enterprises ;

(b) whether any deduction has been made for the less and bad quality of coal supplied ;

(c) if so, facts in detail for the same period ;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made in any of the case ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR-SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power cut Imposed on Industry in Orissa

2734. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious situation arisen in Orissa due to recent power cut imposed on Industry ;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to improve the situation ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) There is a power shortage in Orissa and cuts/restrictions have been imposed by state authorities on consumers, including Industry. The main reason for the power shortage in Orissa is that the thermal power station at Talchar is facing several problems in generation. Power generation in the State has also been affected by low levels of hydel reservoirs due to erratic monsoon conditions in their catchment areas during the past few years.

Several measures have been taken to improve the performance of Talcher Thermal station. Thus, Roving Teams of engineers of Central Electricity Authority have visited the power station and have drawn an action plan for modification to the 110 MW units of BHEL make. Inter-action with BHEL has resulted in better performance of these units. An action plan has also been drawn up, in consultation with the main suppliers, for revamping the four imported units of GE make at Talcher. Import of necessary spares is also being arranged.

Disposal of Telegrams

2735. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for transferring telegrams by hand in routine to local telegraph offices instead transmitting them on telegraph circuits which have been provided for that purpose for quick disposal ;

(b) the number of telegrams transferred by hand to local telegraph offices, at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Jaipur for the period October 1983 to December, 1983 ; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid transferring telegram by hand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) When ever a telegram is likely to reach the local telegraph office earlier by sending/transferring by hand than by transmitting on teletypewriter circuits, such a method is adopted under the following circumstances :

- (1) Occurrence of peak hours of telegraph traffic between 1700 and 2100 hrs. causing accumulation.
- (2) Load shedding and power failures in local telegraph office.
- (3) Absenteeism of the operative staff.
- (4) Occasional interruptions on local telegraph lines.

(b) the statistics sought for is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Major proposals are under consideration for modernization of the telegraph network using micro-processor techniques for reducing delays in retransmission of telegrams substantially.

STATEMENT

Statement showing disposal of telegrams transferred by hand to local telegraph offices in different Central Telegraph Offices from October 1983 to December 1983.

Sl. No.	Name of Central Telegraph office	No. of Departmental Telegraphs offices	No. of messages transferred by hand for the period October to December 1983
1.	Bomay	18	6,14,789
2.	Calcutta	11	2,65,499
3.	New Delhi	18	4,67,506
4.	Madras	14	1,33,466
5.	Hyderabad	11	87,700
6.	Lucknow	4	1,058
7.	Jai pur	2	32,384

राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा फिल्म उद्योग को दिए गए ऋण की वसूली के लिए कदम

2736. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा अपने स्थापन से अब तक फिल्म उद्योग को कितना ऋण दिया गया तथा इसमें से कितनी धनराशि अब तक फिल्म निर्माताओं को वितरित की गई है;

(ख) ऋण की धनराशि को अब तक बटे खाते में डाला गया है तथा नियमों के अनुसार

अब तक कितनी धनराशि की वसूली कर ली जानी चाहिए थी लेकिन अब तक वसूली नहीं की जा सकी; और

(ग) इसकी वसूली के लिए सरकार के द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यह कार्यवाही कब से की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने फिल्म वित्त निगम की स्थापना से लेकर फरवरी, 1984 तक के ऋण के रूप में 496.84 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की है। इसमें से 420.43 लाख रुपये की राशि

फिल्म निर्माताओं में वितरित की गई है।

(ख) 125.37 लाख रुपये की राशि अप्राप्य ऋणों के रूप में बटे खाते में ढाली गई है। दिसम्बर, 1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार वसूली के लिए बकाया राशि मूल धन तथा व्याज की बाबत क्रमशः 93.07 लाख रुपये तथा 33.97 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) ऋण की वसूली भारत तथा विदेशों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में फिल्मों के वितरण, प्रदर्शन तथा उपयोग से की जाती है। ऋण बापस न करने वालों से ऋण वसूली करने के लिए कानूनी कार्रवाई भी शुरू की जाती है।

दिल्ली में सितम्बर में अयोजित श्रम मन्त्री सम्मेलन

2737. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के श्रम मन्त्रियों का एक सम्मेलन 24 सितम्बर, 1983 को नई दिल्ली में आयोजित किया गया था; यदि हां, तो उस सम्मेलन में क्या महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिए गए और क्या उन निर्णयों को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उत्पादन में गिरावट को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों को इस बात का संकेत दिया है कि वे श्रमिक अशान्ति, तालाबंदी, जबरन छुट्टी और छंटनी तथा श्रम-कानूनों और औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में संशोधन करें;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तालाबंदी, छंटनी और मजदूरों की जबरन छुट्टी को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि इस प्रकार के कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 24 सितम्बर, 1983 को हुए श्रम मन्त्री सम्मेलन के मुख्य निपक्ष/सुभाव दिए गये हैं।

(ख) श्रम मन्त्री सम्मेलन के दौरान, राज्य सरकारों को परामार्श दिया गया कि वे जबरी-छुट्टी और छंटनी से सम्बन्धित अपने संशोधन करें।

(ग) और (घ) अब तक महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों ने कामबन्दी से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अंशों में संशोधन किए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि औद्योगिक विवाद (संशोधित) अधिनियम, 1982 द्वारा यथा संशोधित कामबन्दी से सम्बन्धित मुख्य अधिनियम की धारा 25-ए के उपबन्धों की तरह, जबरो छुट्टी और छंटनी से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा क्रमशः 25-ड और 25-ड में संशोधन करने के लिए विधान लाया जाए।

कार्य सूची की विभन्न मदों के बारे में

श्रम मन्त्री सम्मेलन के मुख्य निपक्ष सुभाव

विवरण

(i) औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध तन्त्र को और मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है। औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध और प्रवर्तन तंत्र को और मजबूत बनाने और औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए दस्तकारों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा और अधिक धन आवंटित करने की जरूरत है; और

(ii) औद्योगिक न्यायालयों और औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों में अतिवृद्धि की जानी चाहिए।

(iii) रुग्ण एककों के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए विभिन्न सुभावों में

सरकार द्वारा प्रतिष्ठानों के काम-काज को सीधे अपने नियन्त्रण में लेना और किसी एकक के रुण होने से पूर्व समुचित वित्तीय सहायता तथा अन्य सहायता देना शामिल है। यह महसूस किया गया कि यदि रुण प्रतिष्ठानों को पिछली देनदारी से मुक्त कर दिया जाए और पर्याप्त वित्तीय तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता उपलब्ध हो जाए, तो श्रमिकों की सहकारी समिति उन्हें चलाने के विरुद्ध नहीं होगी।

(iv) विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों की परिधि में आने के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारण करने वाली मजदूरी की उच्चतम सीमा को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

(v) जहाँ तक प्रक्रिया का सम्बन्ध है, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में उप-युक्त संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए और दंड सम्बन्धी प्रावधानों को और निवारक बनाया जाना चाहिए। सरकार के निरीक्षण तंत्र को यह अधिकार प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए कि मजदूरी का भुगतान न किए जाने के मामलों में वे सीधे अभियोजन दायर कर कर सकें।

(vi) सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों के लिए यह आदेश दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे अपने पदाधिकारी गुप्त मतदान द्वारा चुनें।

(vii) राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति के निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया।

(viii) उपदान भुगतान की व्यवस्था पांच या अधिक श्रमिकों को नियोजित

करने वाले सभी प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू की जानी चाहिए और साथ ही सभी कर्मचारियों को उपदान लाभ प्राप्त करने का हक होना चाहिए, भले ही उनकी परिलब्धियाँ कुछ भी क्यों न हो परन्तु इन लाभों को अधिनियम में निर्धारित राशि की उच्चतम सीमा तक सीमित किया जा सकता है। जिन मामलों में नियोजकों के कानून के अधीन अपेक्षित भुगतान न किया हो या अपेक्षित राशियाँ जमा न कराई हों, उनमें उपदान के लिए दावे करने पर कोई अभिसीमा नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(ix) इस विचार का समर्थन किया गया कि उच्च न्यायालयों आदि में विलम्ब को कम करने के लिए श्रम अपील अधिकरण को पुरुंजीवित किया जाए। औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अधीन अधिकरणों/न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित की गई अहंताओं को उदार बनाने का समर्थन किया गया। ऐसे न्यायाधीशों के पृथक कांडर को गठित करने का भी सुझाव था।

(x) इस बात की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया कि राज्य स्तरों पर श्रम स्थिति के बारे में की गई मानिटरिंग व्यवस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिए।

(xi) राज्य सरकारों को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों की स्थापना करने के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

(xii) जहाँ तक बाल श्रम का सम्बन्ध है, यह तय किया गया कि राज्य श्रम मन्त्रियों का एक उप दल (सब-

श्रृंग) गठित किया जाए, जो रोज़-गार में प्रवेश करने के लिए उच्चतर न्यूनतम आयु निर्धारित कर सकने की सम्भावना के संबंध में इस समस्या का गहराई से अध्ययन करें और केन्द्रीय सरकार को सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करें।

(xiii) ठेका श्रमिकों को नियमित कार्यों में खपाने के मामले में ठेका श्रम (विनियमन और उत्सादन) अधिनियम में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 25(ख) जैसा कोई उपबन्ध बनाया जाना चाहिए। वही कार्य या समान प्रकार के कार्य करने के लिए ठेका श्रमिकों को नियमित श्रमिकों के बराबर का पारिश्रमिक मिलना चाहिए।

(xiv) बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाते रहना एक सत्त प्रक्रिया है, यह बात उनके पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में भी सही है। जहाँ कहीं जांच समितियां (स्क्रिनिंग कमेटियां) गठित नहीं की गई हैं, वहाँ उन्हें गठित करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाने चाहिये। बंधुआ श्रमिकों को मुक्त कराने के साथ-साथ ही उनका पुनर्वास करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राज्यवार विद्युत सप्लाई की औसत घंटे

2738. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या कर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राज्य-वार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने औसत घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई की गई है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य-

वार शहरी क्षेत्रों में कितने औसत घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई की जाती है?

कर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) कृषि उत्पादन के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषकों को विद्युत सप्लाई के मामले में उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। कृषि कार्यों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विद्युत सप्लाई की अवधि देश के विभिन्न भागों में तथा एक मौसम से दूसरे मौसम में, कृषि के चल रहे कार्यों पर निर्भर करते हुए अलग-अलग होती है। राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत सप्लाई की वर्तमान औसतन अवधि विवरण में दी गई है।

विद्युत की कमी की अवधि के दौरान विद्युत कटौतियां/प्रतिबन्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी लगाये जाते हैं। शहरी क्षेत्रों में लोड शैंडिंग की अवधि विभिन्न स्थानों पर अलग-अलग होती है तथा ऐसे प्रत्येक शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए अलग से मानीर्टिंग नहीं की जाती।

विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि को विद्युत की सप्लाई

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	प्रति दिन घंटों की संख्या
हरियाणा	8-10 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
पंजाब	6-8 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
जम्मू और कश्मीर	11 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
उत्तर प्रदेश	7 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
हिमाचल प्रदेश	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
राजस्थान	9 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
मध्य प्रदेश	फेज 3 में 15 घंटे, फेज 1 में 9 घंटे
महाराष्ट्र	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
गुजरात	11-16 घंटे प्रतिदिन
तमिलनाडु	14 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
आनंद प्रदेश	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
केरल	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं

कर्नाटक	15 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
बिहार	8 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
उड़ीसा	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
पश्चिम बंगाल	12 घंटे/प्रतिदिन
असम	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
मणिपुर	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
त्रिपुरा	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
मेघालय	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं
नागालैंड	कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं

Inquiry into Blast in I.D.P.L. Muzaffarpur, Bihar

2739. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the blast in I.D.P.L., Muzaffarpur, Bihar wherein there was a loss of more than Rs. 1 crore has since been completed by Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the inquiry ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons found guilty, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Inquiry Committee constituted by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited management, estimated the loss to be about Rs. 115 lakhs.

(b) The Committee ruled out the possibility of any sabotage and found that the operational norms had not been followed.

(c) Based on the findings of the Inquiry Committee, the Management of the Company had initiated departmental proceedings against the General Manager, Officiating Works-Manager, Deputy Superintendent (Production) and three other employees of the plant.

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

2740. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a backlog in regard to the filling up of vacancies of Class I to Class IV in various categories of jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to fill up these vacancies reserved for SC/ST ; and

(c) the time by which the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी द्वारा निर्मित फिल्में

2741. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी का एक तिहाई बजट इसके कर्मचारियों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बच्चों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए बच्चों की फिल्में बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई;

(ग) क्या सोसाइटी द्वारा बनाई जा रही बच्चों की फिल्मों की संख्या कुल फिल्मों पर होने वाले व्यय की दृष्टि से सन्तोषप्रद है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का इस सोसाइटी में परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ताकि इसकी कार्य की गति को तेज किया जा सकें, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) विभिन्न भाषाओं में बाल फिल्मों का निर्माण करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने और उनको डब करने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रावधान किया गया था।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी द्वारा निर्माति फिल्में

2742. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी द्वारा एक वर्ष में कितनी फिल्मों का निर्माण किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह संख्या बच्चों के समग्र विकास के लिए पर्याप्त है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार बाल फिल्मों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये कोई उपाय करेंगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी ने हिंदी

तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में 4 फीचर फिल्में तथा 2 लघु फिल्मों का निर्माण कार्य मुकम्मल किया। तथापि, औसतन 3 फीचर फिल्में बनाई जाती हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, फिल्में स्वयं बनाने के अलावा, सोसाइटी विदेशी फिल्में भी प्राप्त करती है और उनको विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में डब करती है। इसके अलावा, निजी निर्माता भी बाल फिल्में बनाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) अगला पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान यह प्रस्ताव है कि बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी हिंदी तथा विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में और फिल्में बनाएंगी।

बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी का कार्यक्रम

2743. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी सन्तोषजनक ढंग से नहीं चल रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उसके कार्य-चालन को तेज करने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Protection of Journalists and Editors

2744. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of journalists in Punjab, Bombay and Karnataka were found murdered and there were also a large number of murders and attacks on the journalists in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, whether the murder of editors and journalists is creating a great resentment among the journalists ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to give protection to journalists and editors ;

(d) if so, the reasons behind the murder of Kannada Editor and also the journalists in Punjab ;

(e) whether any enquiry reports have been received in the Union Government ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Oil Exploration and Production by Private Sector

2745. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a much bigger role for the private sector in the country's oil exploration and production effect has been envisaged by the Ministry of Energy ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry feel that the induction of the private sector in the massive programme will benefit it on two counts-in the price preferences as approved by the Ministry and a good number of contracts for drilling being assigned to them ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to give a much greater role to private sector in oil exploration ;

(d) if so, the extent to which Government have agreed to implement this ;

(e) the number of private sector companies which have come forward for helping the oil exploration in the country ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and how their capacity in the field has been ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (f) It is not proposed, at this stage, to allow private companies to engage in oil exploration work. Government's policy is to encourage development of indigenous capabilities for the manufacture of oil field and related equipment and to provide services for various operations connected with exploration and production of oil. ONGC and OIL will entrust work to them on contract basis. A large number of Indian companies have shown interest in this regard and are organising themselves to enter this field of manufacturing and service industry.

Power Supply Situation in the Country

2746. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power supply situation continues to remain critical in many parts of the country ;

(b) if so, whether the Economic Times Research Bureau study on the power situation published in the Economic Times of 14, February, 1984 highlighted that an unmistakable trend of deceleration is in evidence in power generation ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rate of growth of power production has come down from 10.2 per cent in 1981-82 to 7 per cent in 1982-83 and further to 5 per cent during the nine months of the current year (April-December, 1983) ;

(d) is it also a fact that the power supply situation relative to requirements has worsened during the current financial year ;

(e) if so, to what extent Government have examined this report and what is the factual position ; and

(f) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is at present a power shortage of varying extent in different parts of the country.

(b) Power generation in the country has registered an increase of 7 per cent during the period from April, 1983 to February, 1984, as compared to the corresponding period of 1982-83.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government have seen the study reported in the Economic Times of 14th February, 1984. The factual position is as given here.

(f) A number of measures are being taken to improve power generation and availability, which include ;

(i) Expediting the commissioning of on-going projects. As against a target of installing additional generating capacity of 4157 MW during 1984-85, as additional capacity of over 3600 MW has already been commissioned/rolled and the target is expected to be achieved.

(ii) Assistance is being provided to State Electricity Boards/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes.

(iii) Improved preventive maintenance techniques are being adopted for reducing the outage periods of thermal stations.

(iv) Spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources are arranged for expeditious repairs to power stations.

(v) Arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal.

(vi) Task Forces comprising of engineers from Central Electricity Authority and BHEL have been visiting power stations, particularly for 110/120 MW and 200/210 MW units, and advising on measures for achieving their early stabilisation.

(vii) Roving Teams of operation specialists from CEA have been visiting power stations to monitor the operational practices adopted and to render advice to State Electricity Boards.

(viii) An extensive training programme of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of power stations has been undertaken.

(ix) An incentive scheme has been introduced for motivating the staff of power stations and for better utilisation of the capacity already available.

Linking Investment Approvals for Power Projects with Performance, Timely Completion of On-Going Projects

2747. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to link investment approvals for power projects with performance, timely completion of on-going projects and efficient operation of the Boards ;

(b) whether the Commission has stated that some Boards have undertaken too many projects in hand to ensure adequate capacity to meet the power demand ;

(c) if so, whether the Commission has stated that the Power Department and the Central Electricity Authority should play a vital role in curbing the tendency to pose more projects that they can handle by ensuring adequate power supply through regional and the national grid ;

(d) if so, other suggestions made by Planning Commission ;

(e) how many have so far been accepted by Government ; and

(f) the action Government propose to take to implement the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (f) Government of India is extremely keen on the timely completion of the power projects and have intensified measures for their detailed monitoring. Considerable stress is also being laid on the improved functioning of the utilities. Investment approval to power projects is accorded keeping in view a number of factors like the techno economic feasibility of the project, power requirements of the system, resource availability, overall capability of the organisation to execute the project etc. As power resources are distributed somewhat unevenly some utilities have to undertake

relatively large programme to meet the system requirement. Large size projects are also being established in the Central Sector to optimise utilisation of resources and to meet the requirement of all the States in the relevant region. Regional grids have also been established to facilitate transfer of power from one State and region to the other.

Journalists Murdered Stabbed

2748. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :**

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several attempts have been made on the life of journalists in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of journalists murdered, stabbed and attacked assaulted during the past six months (since August 1983); and

(c) the steps taken to protect the journalists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Capacity Utilisation in Public Sector and Private Power Plants during the Last Three Years

2749. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEEYEE :**

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and capacity utilisation in each of the last three years and the curr-

ent year of hydro-power stations in the country controlled or owned by Central/State Governments and the comparative figures of Tata Hydro Power Station for the same period;

(b) the names and capacity utilisation in each of the last three years and the current year of the Thermal Power Station in the country controlled or owned by Centre/State Governments and the comparative figures of the top five thermal power stations in private sector during the same period; and

(c) any proposal to increase the capacity utilisation; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Hydro Electric Stations are generally either run of the river type or storage based projects. Generation from run-of the river type H. E. Stations mainly depends upon the day-to-day inflows and the head availability at site. In case of storage based HE Station, generation depends upon the storage conditions, water requirements for various uses, reservoir operation policy, irrigation releases etc., in addition to the available inflows. Storage backed stations are generally designed to meet peaking requirements and thus operate at low load factor. Performance of hydro electric stations is generally judged by actual generation vis-a-vis annual design energy. Capacity utilisation, therefore, is not a parameter for judging the performance of HE power stations. However, names of Hydro Power Stations including Tata's and their plant load factor during 1980-81 to 1983-84 are indicated in Annexure-I. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 7923/84].

(b) The names and capacity utilisation of five thermal power stations each in the public sector and private sector for the period 1980-81 to 1983-84 are indicated below :

Public Sector Thermal Power Station.	PLF%			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Apr.-Jan.)
1. Neyveli	60.0	64.0	73.0	73.7
2. Vijayawada-1	45.0	72.0	87.9	81.4
-2	34.0	74.0	70.3	84.7
3. Singrauli-1	—	—	64.2	84.6
4. Parli 1-2	85.0	81.1	86.8	91.9
5. Dhuvaran	72.0	71.0	75.3	66.0
Private Sector				
1. Tata Electric Co.	69.7	77.0	75.1	74.0
2. Calcutta Electric Supply Co.	57.0	57.0	57.6	50.8
3. Ahmedabad Electric Co.	55.0	57.0	63.7	77.7
4. Sabarmati	59.0	67.0	77.0	77.0
5. Renusagar	92.0	95.0	93.4	N.A.

Capacity utilisation figures for the period 1980-81 to 1983-84 for thermal power stations owned by Central/State Government and 5 top thermal power stations in the private sector are given in Annexure-II. Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7923/84]

(c) A number of measures have been initiated to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal power stations. These measures include :

(i) Assistance is being provided to State Electricity Boards/power stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme.

(ii) Improved preventive maintenance techniques are being adopted for reducing the outage periods of thermal stations.

(iii) Spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources are arranged for expeditious repairs to power stations.

(iv) Arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal.

(v) Task forces comprising of engineers from central electricity authority and BHEL have been visiting power stations, particularly for 110/120 MW and 200/210 MW units, and advising on measures for achieving their early stabilisation.

(vi) Roving teams of operation specialists from CEA have been regularly visiting power stations to monitor the operational practices adopted and to render advice to engineers of State Electricity Boards.

(vii) An extensive training programme of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of power stations has been undertaken.

(viii) An incentive scheme has been introduced for motivating the staff of power stations and for better utilisation of the capacity already available.

Capital Assets and Profits of Foreign Companies

2750. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign companies now operating in India and their capital, assets and profits (country-wise); and

(b) the total amount remitted by way of profits, royalties to the parent companies during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 by Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies (country-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSAL) : (a) There were 311 branches and 101 subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India as on 31-3-1982. Countrywise details about their names, capital, assets and profits are available in the booklets entitled Branches of Foreign Companies in India as on 31.3.1982 and Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies as on

31.3.1982 published by the Deptt. of Company Affairs. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Countrywise details about the amount remitted as dividends declared out of profits and Royalties by the Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies for the three years ending 31st March 1980, 1981 and 1982, the latest period for which the information is available, are given in statement annexed.

STATEMENT

Remittances of Dividends and Royalties

(Rs. in lakhs)

Country	Dividend			Royalty		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Canada	334.45	131.29	196.28	—	—	—
2. Denmark	0.31	—	—	1.46	1.52	—
3. Italy	18.54	—	—	—	—	—
4. Panama	90.72	124.74	105.48	—	—	—
5. Sweden	91.14	67.35	82.09	—	14.85	11.96
6. Switzerland	108.19	93.69	116.70	—	—	—
7. U. K.	1457.36	1486.16	1488.58	29.98	40.87	72.00
8. U. S. A.	364.91	362.91	343.65	—	—	—
9. West Germany	181.38	165.30	159.58	5.70	6.22	1.18
Total	2647.00	2433.74	2492.36	37.14	63.46	85.14

Scheme of ONGC to make India Self-sufficient in Oil

2751. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has any long term scheme for making India self-sufficient in oil;

(b) if so, details of the scheme ;

(c) whether the ONGC has any plan to take assistance of the Foreign Companies in this respect; and

(d) if so, details of the terms and conditions ?

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

ONGC has prepared a draft Twenty Year Plan (1985-2005) for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons. Based on this, the 5 years plan are prepared. The terminal year production of hydrocarbons proposed for the VII Five Year Plan is 36.93 MMT. One of the features of the proposed 7th Five Year Plan is the likely participation of private sector in some oil exploration ventures.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The ONGC plan to take assistance on commercial terms of foreign Companies in specific areas on merits to fulfil the plan targets and bridge the technological gap. It is not possible to indicate the details of such assistance as these are normally decided at the time of execution.

Criteria for Selection of Persons to Participate in the Broadcasting Course to be held in Korea

2752. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

CASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for selection of the persons to participate in the broadcasting course to be held in Korea during the year 1984-85;

(b) particulars of the person/persons, if selected so far for the above mentioned course;

(c) if no decision has so far been taken, by what time it is likely to be taken; and

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred by Government on the selected persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) According to an UNESCO circular received through the Ministry of Education in October, 1983, the Government of the Republic of Korea will be organising within the frame-work of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) and under the sponsorship of the Training and Research Institute of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), four courses of two months, duration each in the fields indicated below from 2nd April, to 31st May, 1984 in Seoul :

Course A : TV Programme Production

Course B : Radio Programme Production

Course C : TV Engineering

Course D : Radio Engineering

The required qualifications are as below :

(1) at least three years' experience in specialised fields relating to broadcasting;

(2) ability to speak and write English fluently;

(3) not more than 40 years of age;

(4) good health, both physically and mentally (duly proved by Medical Examination Report which will have to be cleared by the UNESCO Medical Service at Headquarters).

(b) and (c) The final selection has to be made by the UNESCO. No intimation regarding such a final selection has been received. It is also not possible to indicate by what time the UNESCO will be able to make the final selection.

(d) No expenditure will be borne by the Government of India for any candidate, if selected.

समाचार पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन आयोग का गठन

2753. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों में स्वचालन (आटोमेशन) शुरू करने से समाचार पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों के कर्मचारियों को गम्भीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार समाचार पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए नया वेतन आयोग गठित करने का है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

वाराणसी और मुगलसराय रेलवे डाक सेवा में पार्सलों की चोरी

2754. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगलसराय और वाराणसी रेलवे डाक सेवा के कार्यालयों के कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा जनरल रेलवे पुलिस के कुछ कर्मचारियों की सांठगांठ से, प्रतिदिन गम्भीर किस्म की चोरियां की जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही में, 4 डाउन बम्बई मेल द्वारा वाराणसी भेजी गई 12 किलोग्राम चांदी 25 नवम्बर, 1983 को रेलवे डाक सेवा के इन कर्मचारियों द्वारा चोरी कर ली गई थी ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा इस संबंध में 29-30 अक्टूबर, 1984 को रेल डाक सेवा के

कुछ कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दो दलों के बीच भीषण लड़ाई हुई थी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार, वाराणसी और मुगलसराय के रेल डाक सेवा के कुछ कर्मचारियों की इस गुंडागर्दी, अराजकता और आपराधिक प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मुगलसराय में 25/26-11-83 को 11050 ग्राम चांदी वाले एक पासंल के गुम हो जाने का मामला ध्यान में आया है।

(ग) जी० आर० पी० मुगलसराय द्वारा मुगलसराय रेल डाक सेवा के चार कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किए गए। इस संबंध में दो दलों के बीच भगड़ा होने की कोई खबर नहीं है।

(घ) पर्यवेक्षण में सख्ती लाने के अतिरिक्त दोषी कर्मचारियों के विश्वदृध उचित कारंवाई की जा रही है।

वाराणसी और मुगलसराय रेलवे डाक सेवा में पासंलों की चोरी

2755. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणसी और मुगलसराय रेलवे डाक सेवा में कीमती पासंलों, बीमाकृत पासंलों आदि की चोरी और गायब होने की घटनाओं में दिनों-दिन काफी बृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे डाक सेवा के बहुत से कर्मचारियों को वाराणसी और मुगलसराय रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चोरी करते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रकार की कुल कितनी घटनाओं का समाचार मिला है, कितने कर्मचारियों को पकड़ा गया है और कितनों के विश्वदृध कारंवाई की गई है?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) अभी तक ऐसे दो मामले ध्यान में आए हैं। मुगलसराय आर एम एस में एक बीमाकृत पासंल खो जाने के मामले में मुगलसराय रेल डाक सेवा के चार कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। दूसरे मामले में जी० आर० पी० मुगलसराय द्वारा रेल डाक सेवा 'ओ' डिवीजन लखनऊ का ग्रुप 'घ' कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उससे 19 बीमाकृत पत्र बरामद हुए। पुलिस द्वारा इन मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

Central Assistance to Orissa for Setting up Mini Hydel Projects

2756. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by his Ministry to set up mini-hydel projects in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where efforts have been made for that purpose;

(c) the number of mini hydel projects proposed to be set up in Orissa in the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the amount of Central assistance provided to the Orissa for the setting up of mini-hydel projects in the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Statewise details of the micro/minи/small hydro-electric schemes under operation, execution and investigation are given in Statements I, II and III. In addition, details of the schemes under examination in the Central Electricity Authority and schemes cleared by the Central Electricity Authority are given in Statements IV & V.

(c) and (d) The Potteru Mini Hydel Scheme of Orissa (2×3 MW) has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan.

Presently no Central assistance is being provided for setting up of the mini/small hydel projects.

STATEMENT I

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Stations	Aggregate Inst. Cap. (KW)
Northern Region :			
1.	Haryana	—	—
2.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6,520
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	26,280
4.	Punjab	—	—
5.	Rajasthan	—	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	23	32,530
Western Region :			
1.	Gujarat	—	—
2.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—
3.	Maharashtra	2	13,800
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—
Southern Region :			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	10,000
2.	Karnataka	—	—
3.	Kerala	—	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
Eastern Region :			
1.	Bihar	—	—
2.	D. V. C.	1	4,000
3.	Orissa	—	—
4.	Sikkim	3	3,296
5.	West Bengal	7	19,908
North-Eastern Region :			
1.	Assam	1	1,000
2.	Manipur	2	900
3.	Meghalaya	2	42,710
4.	Nagaland	1	1,500
5.	Tripura	1	15,000
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	10,320
7.	Mizoram	—	—
8.	Neepco	1	6
Total :		78	1,57,770

STATEMENT II

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT's	No. of Stations	Aggregate Cap. (KW)
Northern Region :			
1.	Haryana	—	—
2.	Himachal Pradesh	7	42,750
3.	Punjab	1	1,575
4.	J & K	7	10,175
5.	Rajasthan	2	9,000
6.	U. P.	9	2,670
Western Region :			
1.	Gujarat	1	5,000
2.	M. P.	—	—
3.	Maharashtra	1	1,000
4.	Goa, Daman Diu	—	—
Southern Region :			
1.	A. P.	—	—
2.	Karnataka	1	9,000
3.	Kerala	—	—
4.	T. N.	4	17,000
Eastern Region :			
1.	Bihar	1	15,000
2.	DVC	—	—
3.	Orissa	—	—
4.	Sikkim	—	—
5.	W. Bengal	2	2,000
North Eastern Region			
1.	Assam	1	1,000
2.	Manipur	7	6,400
3.	Meghalaya	—	—
4.	Nagaland	1	1,000
5.	Tripura	2	1,010
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	4,105
7.	Mizoram	1	1,000
8.	Neepco	—	6
Total :		60	1,29,691

STATEMENT III

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of schemes (tentative)	Likely aggregate capacity (KW)
Northern Region :			
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1	300
2.	J & K	29	58,375
3.	Punjab	10	61,725
4.	U. P.	5	9,750
Western Region :			
1.	M. P.	8	16,600
2.	Maharashtra	11	26,000
3.	Gujarat	5	5,400
Southern Region :			
1.	Karnataka	3	9,000
2.	Kerala	2	11,000
3.	T. N.	18	29,550
4.	A. P.	1	1,000
Eastern Region :			
1.	Bihar	27	78,555
2.	Orissa	8	24,715
3.	DVC	2	1,200
North-Eastern Region :			
1.	Assam	2	6,500
2.	Manipur	7	10,450
3.	Nagaland	1	4,000
4.	Tripura	2	15,500
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2,650
Total :			372270

STATEMENT IV

Micro/Mini/Small Hydel Schemes under examination in CEA/CWC

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of schemes	Installed capacity in KW
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	25090
2.	Bihar	1	3300
3.	Gujarat	4	8200
4.	Haryana	1	6500
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	11250
6.	J & K	15	65760
7.	Kerala	1	2500
8.	M. P.	6	25050
9.	Maharashtra	4	17000

10. Manipur	2	8100
11. Meghalaya	1	1000
12. Punjab	7	12440
13. Rajasthan	7	26300
14. Sikkim	2	10050
15. T. N.	1	3000
16. West Bengal	2	9000
17. Goa	1	2250
18. Arunachal Pradesh	1	1500
Total :		238290

STATEMENT V

Micro/Mini/Small Hydel schemes techno-economically approved by CEA and awaiting sanction of planning commission.

S. No.	Name of State	No. of Scheme	Installed capacity in KW
1. Andhra Pradesh		1	1500
2. Assam		1	1995
3. Bihar		1	6660
4. Haryana		1	6000
5. J & K		2	5750
6. Karnataka		3	1150
7. Kerala		2	4500
8. M. P.		2	13000
9. Manipur		1	1000
10. Orissa		1	6000
11. Rajasthan		3	12000
12. Sikkim		2	3500
13. Arunachal Pradesh		1	4500
Total :			67495

Coal Mines Running in Loss

2757. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars and the number of coal mines in the country running in loss at present ;

(b) the year since when such coal mines are running in loss ;

(c) the reasons for loss ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performances of those coal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The profit and loss accounts are drawn up for the coal companies as a whole. The cost of production of coal and profitability vary from mine to mine depending upon the geological and geo-mining conditions, whether the mine is open cast or underground, quality of coal produced, etc. Some coal mines particularly under Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. are running at a loss. During the year 1982—83 the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. incurred losses of Rs. 3.64 and Rs. 55.32 crores respectively. The overall working results of Coal India Ltd. and its Subsidiaries for 1982—83 reveal a profit of Rs. 37.45 crores before adjusting the contribution to the Coal Price Regulation Account.

(d) The measures that are being adopted to increase production and improve productivity in Coal India Ltd. include massive investment in new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, faster introduction of advanced technology, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipments, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their re-employment after suitable training, better availability of scarce inputs like power, explosives, timber, etc., reduction of pithead stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution, expeditions and timely completion of new projects and improvement in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields.

Annual Production capacity of different coal fields at Talcher in Orissa.

2758. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production capacity of different coal fields at Talcher in Orissa ;

(b) the requirements of production of coal during the Seventh Plan keeping in view the need for the captive power plant of National Aluminium Company, the Super-Thermal Project and such other requirements ;

(c) the steps taken to augment the present production capacity to meet the above requirement ; and

(d) whether in view of the above large scale augmentation of production capacity in the Talcher Coal Fields and similar programme of development in the Ib Valley Coal Fields in Orissa, Government propose to constitute an independent company comprising of the various coal fields in Orissa as requested from time to time by Statement Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The present annual/production capacity of Talcher Coalfields under Central Coalfields Ltd. is 2.70 million tonnes.

(b) The yearwise requirements of various consumers linked to Talcher Coalfields during the 7th Five Year Plan are estimated as follows :

Year	(in million tonnes) Requirement
1985—86	4.62
1986—87	6.04
1987—88	7.15
1988—89	7.80
1989—90	8.66

(c) The various steps taken to increase production to meet the above requirements of various consumers include :

- Development of Bharatpur Opencast mine ;
- Expansion of Jagannath Opencast mine ;

(iii) Introduction of new scientific studies to augment the production capacity of Talcher Colliery;

(iv) Requisitioning French Expertise for preparing project report for Nandira colliery; and

(v) Besides, proposals to open new mines of Anant & Kalinga and reorganisation of South Balandia O/C mine are also under consideration.

(d) There is, at present no proposal under consideration of the Government.

गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक संस्थानों
द्वारा विज्ञाती उत्पादन किया जाना

2759. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के “फेडरेशन आफ चेम्बर्स आफ कार्मस एण्ड इन्डस्ट्री” ने सरकार से गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को विज्ञाती पैदा करने की अनुमति देने का अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके अनुरोध का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस मांग को मानने में उनको क्या कठिनाई हो रही है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय वाणिज्यिक तथा उद्योग मण्डल संघ ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये सुझाव दिए हैं :—

(1) निजी उद्योगों को अपनी आवश्यकताओं को लगभग 10% की पूर्ति करने के लिए केप्टिव विद्युत उत्पादन सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

(2) मुख्यतः सार्वजनिक यूटिलिटी ग्रिड की सहायता के लिए विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए निजी उद्यमियों को अनुमति देने के अतिरिक्त, निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा या तो सहकारिता

के आधार पर या सामुदायिक आधार पर मुख्य रूप से केप्टिव खपत के लिए बड़े आकार के विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बारे में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

(3) उन स्थलों के पास जहां पर मिनी जल विद्युत संयंक्षों की स्थापना की जा सकती है औद्योगिक यूनिटों को ऐसे जल विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।

(ग) औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 के अन्तर्गत विद्युत का उत्पादन और वितरण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित रखा गया है। तथापि, यदि राष्ट्रहित में आवश्यक हा तो मौजूदा निजी स्वामित्व वाली मौजूदा यूटिलिटीज के विस्तार पर अथवा नई यूनिटों की स्थापना पर रोक नहीं है। उपर्युक्त नीति के अनुसार निजी क्षेत्र में यूटिलिटीज के अलावा केप्टिव विद्युत संयंक्षों के लिए अनुमति उन मामलों में दी जाती है, जहां विद्युत की आवश्यकता बहुत अधिक होती है तथा विद्युत की सतत और विश्वसनीय सप्लाई आवश्यक होती है, निजी क्षेत्र में विद्युत के उत्पादन से संबंधित अन्य प्रस्तावों का मूल्यांकन, तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से तथा सूजित किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कुल अतिरिक्त साधनों और राष्ट्रीय विद्युत योजना के अन्तर्गत उनकी उपयुक्तता और अनिवार्यता के सन्दर्भ में किया जाना अपेक्षित होता है।

कोयला क्षेत्र में विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति देने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना

2760. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोयला क्षेत्र में विदेशी निवेश की अनुमति देने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसे ही एक प्रस्ताव के पहले नामंचूर किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या हैं?

कर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) कोयला क्षेत्र में विदेशी पूँजीनिवेश की अनुमति देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अंकलेश्वर में कुआं संख्या 15 में आग लगने की घटना के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा जांच

2761. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या कर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 26 सितम्बर, 1982 को अंकलेश्वर में कुआं संख्या 15 में आग लगने की घटना की केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या जांच रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ग) उसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न होने देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

कर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शकर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो ने 26 सितम्बर, 1982 को अंकलेश्वर में कूप संख्या 15 में लगी आग की दुर्घटना के बारे में जांच की है। इसके निष्कर्षों के आधार पर 12 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जिनमें तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के 5 अधिकारी शामिल हैं, अतिरिक्त मुरुख न्यायिक दण्डाधिकारी, नारोल, अहमदाबाद की अदालत में अभियोग पत्र दायर कर दिये गये हैं। मामला अदालत में विचाराधीन है; तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के पाच अधिकारियों को निलंबित कर दिया गया है।

(घ) उठाये गये कुछ कदम इस प्रकार हैं :

(i) अलग-थलग पड़े सक्रिय कुओं को बन्द कर देना/कम करना।

(ii) ऐसे कुओं के बाल्वों के पहिए हटा लेना।

(iii) ट्रंक पाइपलाइनों के बाष्प स्थलों में प्लग लगाना।

(iv) पुलिस की गश्त तेज करना।

(v) ग्राम रक्षक दल द्वारा गश्त लगाना।

(vi) गांव के सरपंचों के माध्यम से स्थानीय निवासियों द्वारा सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध करना।

(vii) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कार्य-संचालन क्षेत्र में सी० आई० एस०एफ० की नियुक्ति करना।

फरुखाबाद में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

2762. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1982 को शीतकालीन सत्र के दौरान संसद में सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वर्ष 1983 के अन्त तक फरुखाबाद में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित हो जाएगा;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस दिशा में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा वहाँ स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना कब तक हो जाएगी?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) इस प्रकार के आश्वासन का हमारे पास कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) इस एक्सचेंज के 7वीं योजना के दौरान चालू होने की संभावना है।

Adverse Effects of new Recruitment Policy of Singapore Government on Indian Workers

2763. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that new recruitment policy for both skilled and unskilled workers from traditional sources by Singapore will seriously affect the interest of the Indian workers ;

(b) if so, the number of Indian workers to be thrown out of jobs as a result of new policy, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken up the issue with Singapore authorities about closing down the traditional source for Indians ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of Singapore thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Singapore Labour Ministry in a statement issued on 31.1.1984 announced that Hongkong, Taiwan, Macau and South Korea are to be re-classified from 1.2.1984 as traditional labour sources. Hitherto only Malaysia was considered as the traditional labour source. India was never treated as a traditional source of labour by Singapore. Furthermore, these orders would not affect workers in shipyard, construction and domestic services. The policy of the Government of Singapore is, therefore, not likely to affect seriously the interests of Indian workers.

(b) The new policy would not adversely affect the existing Indian workers.

(c) The matter has not been taken up with the Government of Singapore since it is purely internal matter of the Government of Singapore.

(d) Does not arise.

Strike by Workers of Raigarh Jute Mills

2764. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of Raigarh Jute Mills have gone on strike since 16 January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, their demands ;

(c) the steps taken to redress their grievances ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that workers are not given wages as per the formula adopted by the 15th Labour Conference and many workers are paid only Rs. 5.6 per day and regular work is taken for 3 to 4 years from those working as apprentices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the available information the workers of Raigarh Jute Mills have gone on strike from 16.1.1984 in response to a general strike call given by the Central Trade Unions in the Jute Industry over a charter of demands which, inter alia, include upward revision of wages, implementation of the decisions of the West Bengal Labour Minister on grades and scales of pay and workload revision, increased rate of variable D.A. and nationalisation of Jute Industry.

(c) The Government of West Bengal, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have been holding tripartite discussions with the Indian Jute Mills Association and the workers' unions to resolve the dispute and end the strike.

(d) According to available information, the Government of Madhya Pradesh the appropriate authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to fix minimum wages in the case of Jute Industry have not included employment in the Jute Industry in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In the circumstances, the question of giving effect to the norms laid down by the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference does not arise.

Telephone Facilities in the Thane and Raigad Districts of Maharashtra

2765. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the types of telephone exchanges and their capacities that serve Murbad, Palgiliar,

Shahapur, Badlapur, Bolsar, Tarapur, Dahanu, Bhiwandi, Sarvalum, Kalyani, Dombivali, Mubra (all in Thane District, Maharashtra) and Paloja, Panvel (Raigad District Maharashtra) ;

(b) the number of connections at present given and the waiting list at each of the above places ;

(c) the plans to provide these places with modern and adequate telephone facilities ; and

(d) whether in view of the rapid industrial growth at and around these places and

tremendous growth in population, Government would give priority to provide the same at the above places ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is in Statement I

(b) The information is given in Statement II

(c) and (d) The information is given in Statement III.

STATEMENT I

Name of Exchange	Type	Capacity (lines)	Remarks
1. Murbad	MAX-III	100	
2. Palghar	CBM	600	
3. Shahapur	CBNM	100	
4. Badlapur	MAX-III	100	
5. Boisar	No exchange		At present being fed from Tarapur Exchange.
6. Tarapur	MAX-II	500	
7. Dahanu	MAX-II	700	
8. Bhiwandi	MAX-II	2000	
9. Sarawali	No exchange		At present being fed from Kalyan Exchange.
10. Kalyan	MAX-I	2700	
11. (a) Dombivali	MAX-II	1400	
(b) Dombivali (MIDC)	MAX-II	600	
12. Mumbra	MAX-III	100	
13. Taleja	MAX-II	400	
14. Panvel	MAX-II	1200	

ABBREVIATION

MAX . . . Main Automatic Exchange

CBM . . . Central Battery Multiple

CBNM . . . Central Battery Non Multiple.

STATEMENT II

Name of Exchange	No. of connections given	Waiting list	Remark
1. Murbad	44	84	
2. Palghar	557	60	
3. Shahapur	75	74	
4. Badlapur	88	111	
5. Boisar	No exchange		
6. Tarapur	459	252	
7. Dahanu	670	96	
8. Bhiwandi	1883	1297	
9. Sarawali	No exchange		
10. Kalyan	2473	1021	
11. (a) Dombivali	1304	1443	
(b) Dombivali (MIDC)	535	113	
12. Mumhra	365	113	
13. Taloja	295	80	
14. Panvel	1156	472	

STATEMENT III

1. Murbad	:	A 200 lines MAX-II has been allotted for 1985-86.
2. Palghar	:	The exchange has been included for expansion from 600 to 720 lines in 1984-85 programme.
3. Shahapur	:	The exchange has been included for expansion from 100-150 lines in 1983-84.
4. Badlapur	:	A 300 lines MAX-II has been allotted for 1983-84.
5. Boisar	:	No exchange
6. Tarapur	:	The exchange has been included for expansion from 500 to 600 lines in 1984-85 programme.
7. Dahanu	:	A 100 lines equipment is allotted for expansion in 1982-83.
8. Bhiwandi	:	(1) 500 lines equipment for expansion has been allotted in 1980-81. (2) A 4500 lines Crossbar exchange equipment allotted in 1983-84 supply programme and the exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1986-87.
9. Sarawali	:	No exchange.

10. Kalyan : (i) 300 lines equipment has been allotted for expansion 1981-82
 (ii) 300 lines — do — — do — 1982-83
 (iii) 600 lines — do — — do — 1983-84
 (iv) 600 lines — do — — do — 1984-85

11. Dombivali : (i) 200 lines equipment has been allotted for expansion 1978-79
 (ii) 300 lines — do — — do — 1979-80
 (iii) 400 lines — do — — do — 1980-81
 (iv) 300 lines — do — — do — 1983-84

12. Dombivali (MIDC) :
 (i) 3500 lines Crossbar Exchange equipment has been allotted in 1983-84.
 (ii) 1500 lines exchange equipment has been allotted for expansion in 1984-85.
 (iii) 2000-lines — do — — do — in 1984-85

13. Mumbra : The exchange has been included for expansion from 100 to 200 lines in 1983-84.

14. Taloja : A 100 lines exchange equipment has been allotted for expansion in 1984-85.

15. Panvel : (i) A 200 lines exchange equipment has been allotted for expansion in 1980-81.
 (ii) A 200 lines — do — 1980-81.
 (iii) A 2000 lines containerised exchange has been allotted for 1982-83.
 (iv) A 3000 lines Crossbar equipment allotted in supply programme of 1985-86.

The exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1987-88.

Allotment of LPG/Petrol Pump/Diesel Pump and Kerosene Supply Agencies to Widows, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Ex-Servicemen

2766. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Government policy a certain percentage of LPG agencies, Diesel and Petrol Pumps agencies are reserved for allotment to the widows, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and Ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the percentage so reserved;

(c) the number of LPG, Petrol pumps, diesel pumps and kerosene supply agencies

(i) allotted and

(ii) advertised in the State of Maharashtra by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation since 1 January, 1983;

(d) the number of the above reserved for specified categories (with locations);

(e) whether Government are aware of the fact that in many cases the persons belonging to the above referred specified categories are used as a front by others as these people lack the required monetary backing; and

(f) the manner in which Government propose to eliminate this drawback ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Percentage of reservation in allotment of dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products for various categories is as follows :

(i) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes 25%

(ii) Unemployed Graduates including Unemployed Engineering Graduates 25%

(iii) Physically Handicapped including Government Personnel disabled on duty and widows of Government Personnel who die in the course of their duty 15%

(iv) Freedom Fighters 5%

(v) Others 30%

(c) Number of dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products allotted (Letter of Intent issued)/advertised in the State of Maharashtra since 1.1.1983 to 29.2.1984 is as under :

Name of the Oil Company	ALLOTTED (L. O. I. Issued)			ADVERTISED		
	LPG	SKO/LDO	Retail Outlet (Diesel/Petrol Pump)	L. P. G.	SKO/LDO	Retail Outlet (Diesel Petrol Pump)
I.O.C.	4	4	3	18	21	41
H.P.C.	2	3	5	40	22	29
B.P.C.	3	1	5	50	23	28
Total	9	8	13	108	66	98

(d) Location-wise details are not readily available.

(e) and (f) While no specific instance has been established so far but in order to eliminate this draw back of possible inadequacy of finance available to the Social Objective Categories candidates, the Government have recently introduced a scheme to provide financial assistance as loan to the dealer/distributor-select through all Nationalised Banks of the Country to the extent of 75% of their requirement (i. e. working capital and term loan).

Caprolactum Project of FACT

2767. SHRI NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR :

SHRI A. K. BALAN :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to sanction the Caprolactum Project of FACT; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken and the Project sanctioned and when the decision will be implemented ?

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

(b) The approval of the Government to set up a Caprolactum Project in the Udyogamandal Division of FACT at a cost of Rs. 147.94 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 32.41 crores was given in April, 1982. The collaboration agreement with Foreign Consultants has since been approved and the project has been taken up for implementation.

बिहार के जिलों में शाखा डाकघरों
को खोलना

2768. श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्र सरकार की नीति के अनुसार गिरडीह जिले के पर्वतपुर (मेनडी ब्लाक),

जामदार (घनवाड़ ब्लाक), खाजमुन्डा चिकना-डीह (देवरी ब्लाक), मन्गाडीह (तीसारी ब्लाक), पिंडाडांड (गिरडीह ब्लाक) और हजारी बाग जिले के मानैया (बंड काठा ब्लाक) में शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने थे; और

(ख) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित इनमें से प्रत्येक गांव की जनसंख्या 2000 से 4000 के बीच है और इनमें संचार सुविधाये अपर्याप्त हैं?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) डाकघर खोलने के निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुगार पर्वतपुर (गाड़े ब्लाक) जामदार (घनवाड़ ब्लाक) मन्डाडीह (तीसारी ब्लाक) में डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य बनता है परन्तु खाजमुंडा (देवरी ब्लाक) पिंडांड (गिरडीह ब्लाक) और मनैया (बरकाथा ब्लाक) में डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य नहीं ठहरता। चिकनाडीह (देवरी ब्लाक) में पहले से ही डाकघर है।

(ख) इनमें से किसी भी स्थान की जनसंख्या 2000 से 4000 नहीं है। ये स्थान पिछड़े क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और यहां पर्याप्त डाक सुविधाएं हैं।

Tamasin Coalfields in Hazaribagh District

2769. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamasin coal mine in Itkhori Block in Hazaribagh district in B & K area under Central Coalfields Ltd., which contains large reserves of high grade coal, is lying closed; and

(b) whether a project will be started in Tamasin coalfields with a view to meet the coal shortage and to provide employment to local unemployed persons and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Tamasin coalmine is

not included either in the list of closed mines or in the list of taken over mines. However, Itkhori coal block belonging to Central Coalfields Limited exists in Hazaribagh district but this does not fall under the jurisdiction of B & K area. As geological exploration in Itkhori Block has not been done so far, the quality and reserves of the block cannot be ascertained and the starting of a project in this block has not been conceived, so far.

Survey of Unorganised Labour from Kashmir in all parts of the Country

2770. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that thousands of labourers drawn from Kashmir are employed in the private sector throughout the country;

(b) whether he is also aware that this labour is totally unorganised and has no bargaining power; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct a survey into the difficulties that this labour faces ?

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

S. T. D. Telephone Facility to M. Ps.

2771. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that several Members of Parliament have asked his Department to post STD bar on their telephones due to excessively wrong billing which they could not afford to bear; and

(b) whether he is also aware that the telephones being STD barred, the MPs have to book calls, ordinary as well as urgent to get in touch with their constituencies, but calls do not nature within the necessary period of time?

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

Some Members have got their telephones STD barred. It may be mentioned that telephones are STD-barred on receipt of request in each case. Whenever a complaint of excessive wrong billing is received, it is carefully investigated.

(b) Yes, Sir. Trunk calls get delayed when there is heavy traffic on a particular route. Trunk calls to places which have to be routed via two or more links also sometimes suffer delay.

डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर की स्मृति में
डाक टिकट

2772. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भारत के संविधान के निर्माता डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह टिकट कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी स्मृति में अब तक डाक टिकट जारी किए गए हैं?

संचार मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) स्वर्गीय डाक्टर अम्बेडकर पर पहले ही दो स्मारक डाक-टिकट 14-4-66 और 14-4-73 को जारी किए जा चुके हैं। इस विशिष्ट व्यक्ति के सम्मान में कोई और डाक-टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जिन विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों पर अब तक स्मारक डाक-टिकट जारी किए गए हैं, उनके नामों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई/देखिए संख्या एल०टी० 7924/84]

World Bank Loan for Massive On-Shore Oil Exploration Project in Cambay Basin of Gujarat

2773. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approached the World Bank for a massive loan to finance major on-shore oil exploration project in the Cambay Basin of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and the total cost and response of the World Bank in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The Government have posed the Cambay Basin Petroleum Project of ONGC to the World Bank for financing.

(b) The Project envisages drilling of about 530 development wells in North Gujarat fields, 4 parametric exploratory wells, survey in shoal areas of about 1750 Kms. and enhanced oil recovery schemes in certain fields in Cambay basin. The project to be executed during 1985-90, envisages an outlay of Rs. 920 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 503 crores. Negotiations are currently being held with the World Bank for part financing of this Project.

Oil Struck in Jorajan Field in Assam

2774. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil had been struck in Jorajan field in upper Assam; and

(b) if so, the estimated recoverable reserve and programme for production of oil in this area ?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose information regarding the estimated recoverable reserves.

The present rate of production of about 0.55 MTPA is proposed to be gradually stepped upto 1.22 MTPA by 1986-87 by drilling additional development wells and installing surface facilities.

वे० को० लि० और से० को० लि० के अधीन सभी कोयला खानों का एक संगठन में विलय करने का प्रस्ताव

2775. श्री दलबीर सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेर्टन कोलफील्ड्स लि० और सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० के अधीन सभी कोयला खानों का एक संगठन में विलय करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है और इसका मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर मध्य प्रदेश के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Loss Suffered by O. N. G. C. Due to Non Clearance of Import of Nominal Bore DST TOOL by the Ministry of Energy

2776. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen a press report appeared in the 'Navbharat Times' of 4th February, 1984 under the heading 'Paune char karod rupaye doob gaye' wherein it has been alleged that, due to red-tapism in the Ministry of Energy, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had to suffer a loss of Rs. 3.7 million dollars as the Ministry did not clear the import by ONGC of Nominal Bore DST TOOL, the new equipment to assess the quantity and level of oil available in oil wells.

(b) the facts of the matter and whether the said clearance has since been given ; and

(c) the persons responsible for this delay and loss and the action taken against them ?

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

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

2777. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has dropped the idea of expanding the Haldia Refinery during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons, for delay in taking the decision for the expansion of Haldia Refinery ;

(d) the plan and programme of his Ministry for the IOC unit of Haldia ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Inter-se priorities of the projects are being reviewed in the light of the demand projections and the financial resources.

(d) and (e) The proposal is for expanding the existing refinery from its present capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum to 5.5 million tonnes per annum with secondary processing facilities.

Diversion Of Gas Cylinders By Koyali Refinery To North India

2778. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government had made a strong representation to Central Government not to allow the Koyali refinery to divert gas cylinders to north India as it had created a shortage in Gujarat ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently the Koyali Refinery had started diverting gas cylinders to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other northern States ;

(c) whether Government are aware that as a result of this the waiting period for a refill in many parts of Gujarat had gone upto 20 days and more ; and

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

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

(b) Each Refinery bottling plant caters to the needs of the neighbouring States. In view of the fact the LPG bottling capacity at Koyali is in excess of the LPG demand of the State of Gujarat it also caters to the needs of the neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is some backlog in certain towns of Gujarat. Supplies to Gujarat have already been augmented to bring normalcy in towns which have backlog.

Filling of L. P. G. Cylinders in Gujarat Refinery

2779. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG cylinders filled per day in Gujarat Refinery during the month of January 1984 as against the corresponding month last year ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the filling of LPG cylinders still further in order to cut down the waiting period for LPG cylinders to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The number of cylinders filled per day in Gujarat Refinery during the month of January 1984 and the corresponding month last year is as under :

January 1984

16,496 per day

January 1983

11,047 per day

(b) Yes, Sir.

Committee to Examine the problem of Pending Cases.

2780. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) whether Government have constituted any Committee to examine the problem of pending cases ;

(b) details of the members of the Committee ; and

(c) whether the Committee has started its work ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Government have set up an informal Committee of three Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

(b) The Composition of the Committee is :

(1) Shri Justice Satish Chandra, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court. Chairman.

(2) Shri Justice S. S. Sandhanwalia, Chief Justice, Patna High Court. Member.

(3) Shri Justice D. Pathak, Chief Justice, Orissa High Court. Member.

(c) No, Sir.

"Setting up of T. V. Centre at Rajkot and Amreli"

2781. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish a TV Station at Rajkot in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State ;

(b) If so, the progress made so far ;

(c) the areas likely to be covered by the said TV Station ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the District of Amreli in Gujarat is not covered by this TV Station ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to open a TV relay centre at Amreli for the benefit of the rural and backward people of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A High Power TV Transmitter with programme production facilities is being set up at Rajkot. Site for the centre has been acquired and building construction taken up. Orders for supply of transmitter and other necessary equipment have been placed. Part of the equipment has since been received. Construction of 150 metre steel tower has also been taken up. The Centre is expected to be commissioned during 1984.

(c) TV transmitter at Rajkot is expected to have a service range of about 120 k. m. radius.

(d) and (e) A large part of Amreli districts expected to be covered by the TV transmitter under installation at Rajkot. For the present, there is no proposal to set up a TV relay centre at Amreli.

U. S. Geological Survey Warning Against Impending Oil Crisis

2782. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US Geological Survey reputed for its realistic assessment of the international oil situation, has warned the world against an impending oil crisis;

(b) whether according to the report new off-shore basins do not hold much prospects for India either and the future oil in India will come only from established oil provinces such as Assam, Gujarat and Bombay off-shore and not from areas like Cauvery, Godawari, West Bengal and Rajasthan, where India's oil producing agencies are going to concentrate in a big way; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the above report of the US experts and whether it is proposed to review the oil exploration programme of new off-shore basins ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) A news item to this effect has recently appeared in an English daily.

(c) The views of the agency have been noted. However, indications of hydrocarbon have already been obtained in Godawari, Cauvery and Andaman Off-shore and Rajasthan. Further exploration is being continued in these areas.

Institutes for studies in Petroleum and Crude formed by ONGC

2783. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has formed any institutes for studies in Petroleum and crude, and to produce and maintain related machinery and equipment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The Oil & Natural Gas Commission has already set up three institutes for Petroleum Exploration, Drilling Technology and Reservoir Engineering. There is no institute exclusively for studies in Petroleum and Crude and for production and maintenance of related machinery and equipment.

Outlay of O. N. G. C. for Seventh Plan

2784. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether any comprehensive plan had been drawn up to explore the new areas of oil;

(c) whether any plan has been carried out by ONGC for research of hydro-carbons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) The exact outlay and other details regarding the exploration programme of Oil & Natural Gas Commission during the Seventh Five Year

Plan would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Guidelines suggested by Election Commission for Elections due in 1985

2785. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Election Commission has suggested some guidelines on the General Elections for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections due in 1985; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATHA KAUSHAL) : (a) The Election Commission with whom the position has been checked up has confirmed that it has not suggested any such guidelines.

(b) Does not arise.

Indigenous Capabilities for Expansion of Oil Exploitation and Increasing Refining Capacities

2786. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether indigenous capabilities for the expansion of the oil exploitation and increasing refining capacities of refineries have been developed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) *Oil Exploitation*

Some of the important areas in which indigenous capabilities have been developed/ being developed are :

- (i) Manufacture of drilling rigs and work-over rigs for onshore drilling;
- (ii) Pumping Units including Sucker Rod Pumps, Well Heads and X-Mas Trees, Casing Pipes and Drilling Rigs etc.
- (iii) Production installations and offshore platforms, offshore jack-up rigs, drillships, OSV and MSV etc.

(iv) Laying of pipelines for transportation of oil and gas. Coating and Wrapping of pipes etc.

Refining Capacity :

M/s. Engineers India Limited, the consultancy organization has developed the necessary capabilities for the design and construction of new refineries as well as for expansion of the existing refineries. However, in respect of licenced processes like Fluid Catalytic Cracker (FCC), the process know-how is required to be imported.

Lignite Reserves and Production

2787. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total lignite reserves in the country;

(b) the total lignite produced during the year; and

(c) the steps to accelerate production of lignite ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The lignite reserves in the country are estimated at about 3570 m. tonnes.

(b) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation have produced 6.25 m. tonnes of lignite during 1983-84 (upto 29.2.84). In Gujarat, upto December' 83, in the Kutch District 0.472 m. tonnes of lignite were produced and from the Breach area 0.015 m. t. of lignite were produced.

(c) Steps being taken to accelerate lignite production consist of mechanisation of mines, expansion of existing mines and opening new mines.

Telephone Fault Complaints in Delhi

2788. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone fault complaints received during the last three months in Delhi; and

(b) the time taken to redress the complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The total number of telephone fault complaints received during the last three months in Delhi Telephones are as follows :

November, 1983	1,39,791
December, 1983	1,47,261
January, 1984	1,43,667

(b) Average time taken to redress the complaints is as given below :

November, 1983	7.3 hrs.
December, 1983	7.3 hrs.
January, 1984	6.3 hrs.

Raising Prices of Essential Drugs.

2789. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Drug Manufacturers are raising the prices of essential drugs frequently; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to check the rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 manufacturers are required to take prior approval of the Government before revising the price of their price controlled formulations which includes essential drugs. Complaints against certain companies have been received for increasing the prices of certain formulations without approval. Show-cause notices have been issued or verification of prices have been undertaken, in such cases.

Closure of Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products, Roro (Bihar) and Compensation to the Retrenched Employees

2790. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reasons have been ascertained for closure of Birla-owned Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products at Roro in District Singhbhum of Bihar;

(b) what has been the fate of about 1500 tribal workers employed in the Roro asbestos mines;

(c) whether they are eligible for compensation for retrenchment and also for exposure to asbestos dust which is a recognised health hazard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (d) The Roro Asbestos Mines in District Singhbhum of Bihar were closed two years back owing to financial losses and unprofitability. All the workmen employed in the said Mines are reported to have been paid retrenchment compensation etc. due to them.

Silicosis has been notified as an occupational disease under Section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952 and persons contracting the disease during the course of their occupation are eligible for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, subject to their satisfying the conditions prescribed thereunder.

Central Schemes for Self-Employment

2791. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have issued directions to the States to choose certain districts to run the Central scheme for promotion of self-employment by strengthening employment exchanges; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Central schemes extended in favour of rural areas in the country ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of strengthening Employment Exchanges/UEI-GBs for promotion of self-employment, 24 States/Union Territories have been directed to select 30 districts where the Employment Exchanges are to be strengthened for promotion of self-employment in the pilot

phase, covering the period 1983-85. Further extension of the scheme to more areas will be considered after an evaluation of the scheme at the end of the 6th plan.

(b) Under the scheme referred to at (a) above, the employment exchanges will motivate, guide and register job-seekers both in urban and rural areas for self-employment activities, in accordance with guidelines circulated to all the States/Union Territories. Some of the staff provided at the employment exchanges will also be visiting the rural areas for promotion of self-employment.

2. Another scheme to provide self-employment to educated unemployed youth is under implementation by the Ministry of Industry covering both urban and rural areas excepting cities with more than 1 million population. Under this scheme, educated youth in the age group 18-35 years will be provided a package of assistance, including financial assistance, for starting self-employment activities in industry, service or business sectors. Every year about 2 to 2.5 lakh educated unemployed youth are expected to benefit from this scheme.

3. The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) since 1979 with a view to providing self-employment in rural areas. With effect from 2nd October, 1980, the IRDP and TRYSEM have been merged into one composite scheme and this now extends to all the blocks in the country.

Amendments to the M. R. T. P. Act to make it more Effective to check Concentration of Wealth in Industrial and Commercial Sector

2792. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M. R. T. P. Act is not adequate to check concentration of wealth in industrial and commercial sector of the economy;

(b) whether growth of monopoly is on increase in spite of the M. R. T. P. Act;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to build up an egalitarian social and economic order; the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is a proposal before Government to change the said statute to make it more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) The High-Powered Expert Committee (Sacchar Committee), which reviewed the working of the M.R.T.P. Act, had made a number of recommendations with a view to making it a more effective instrument of checking concentration of wealth in industrial and commercial sector of the economy. In the light of these recommendations as also in the light of the experience gained in the working of this Act and keeping in view the emphasis which the Government lays on building up an egalitarian social and economic order, the Government have already introduced the MRTP (Amendment) Bill, 1983 in the Rajya Sabha which is not awaiting passage by Parliament. The operation of the MRTP Act has definitely held in check growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power. The rate of increase in assets of large industrial houses has slowed down after the coming into force of the MRTP Act.

Lock out, Lay off and Closure of Industries

2793. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories declared lock out, lay off and closure during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the number of workers became jobless due to the lock out, lay off and closure during the above period; and

(c) the steps being taken to open these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) Information on lockouts, lay-offs and closures is maintained only for calendar years. Based on the information received from Labour Bureau and the State Governments, a statement on number of lockouts ; lay-offs and closures and workers affected during the years 1982 and 1983 is attached.

(c) State Governments are the appropriate authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act., 1947 to take such steps as are necessary to get lockouts lifted and closed factories restarted in respect of establishments falling in the State sphere. Similar action is taken by the Central Government, being the appropriate Government, in respect of establishments falling in the Central sphere.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of lockouts, number of units effecting lay-offs and closures and number of workers affected due to them during 1982-83.

Years	Number of			No. of workers affected		
	Lock-outs.	Lay-offs	Clos-ures.	due to	Layoffs	Closures
1982 (P)	454	1521	307	278,475	306,400	16,871
1983 (P)	394	1156	192	226,424	231,086	42,822

(P) = Provisional.

Consumer and Wholesale Price Indices

2794. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the Consumer Price Index on 10 January 1980 and how many points it rose/fell up to 10 January 1981, 10 January 1982, 10 January 1983 and 10 January 1983 ;

(b) the wholesale price Index of different consumption goods reflected in the consumer price index at the points of time mentioned above; and

(c) the composition of the goods included in Consumer Price Index on 10 January 1980 along with their weights and whether the composition has since been altered, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers on base 1960=100 is compiled every month and not on the basis of any specific date. The December, 1979

index, which is proximate to 10th January, 1980, was 374. It rose by 34 points to 408 in December, 1980 and further by 52 points to 460 in December, 1981, by 37 points to 497 in December, 1982 and by 62 points to 559 in December, 1983.

(b) As the constituent items of the basket of goods taken for the wholesale price index and its weighting pattern are different from the basket of goods used for consumer price index, the two indices are not comparable. Separate indices for common items in the two series are not available on this account .

(c) The goods and services included in the Consumer price Index are grouped as follows:—

Group	Weight
(i) Food	60.92
(ii) Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	4.79
(iii) Fuel & Light	5.77
(iv) Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	8.54
(v) Housing	6.26
(vi) Miscellaneous	13.72

The item composition remains the same throughout the life of a series of Consumer Price Index.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. K.K. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You will kindly recall that last week we had given a notice for discussion on the linguistic riots in Karnataka. The linguistic riots are increasing and have intensified. Ten persons have been killed. We want a debate on this issue. You have allowed a discussion on Assam and similarly on Gujarat. Therefore, I request you to permit a discussion on the continued linguistic riots and atrocities on linguistic minorities and on the failure of the State Government to maintain law and order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have already given an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I had not allowed you to speak, Mr. Lakkappa. I had called Prof. K.K. Tewary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are all pleading without giving any motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, मेरी बात सुनिए। यह क्या हो रहा है?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened to you, Mr. Lakkappa?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you listen? I do not know why all of you are shouting? What can I do? Have I got so many ears to listen to everybody?

मेरी आपसे अर्ज यह है कि कल विजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी में हमने इस पर डिस्क्षण किया था और वहां यह फैसला हुआ था कि अभी नहीं, कल के हालात देख लें। (व्यवधान)

I will again think it over.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का मामला उठाते हैं जिसको आप स्टेट संबोध कहते हैं।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There should be a discussion. A discussion is necessary. You allowed a discussion on Gujarat. Why not on Karnataka?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Paswanji, you are jumping to wrong conclusions. This whole House has asked me whether we should discuss linguistic minorities or not. It was all from the House. I had promised in the House that I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee. We had a discussion last evening.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen? What is it?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। Please sit down.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We have given notice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। अगर आप में से बीस इधर से और बीस उधर से बोलने लगें तो उससे क्या फायदा होगा। इससे किसी के कुछ पल्ले नहीं पड़ता है। मैंने तो आपको इजाजत दी थी, लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ। मैं तो सबकी बात सुनना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इस तरह से कैसे किसी की बात सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमें बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कहना है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : It is pertaining to Karnataka. The situation is very grave.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What has happened in Bihar? What has happened in U.P.?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : In U.P. many people are being killed and opposition leader Sri Mulayam Singh Yadav was also attacked.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबूली (श्रीनगर) : हमारी बात कोई नहीं सुनता। अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एम० पीज० और एम० एल० एज० की मीटिंग में कस्मीर और हमारी गवर्नरेट को

मेलाइन किया है। हमारी बात यही सुनी जा रही हैं, हमारी जबान दबाई जा रही है...

شروع عبد الرحمن شید کابلی (سری: گر): ہماری بات کوئی نہیں سنا۔ ابھی پرائمینسٹر نے ایم۔ پیئر۔ اور ایم۔ ایل۔ ایز۔ کی میٹنگ میں کشیر اور ہماری گورنمنٹ کو میلاں کیا ہے۔ ہماری بات نہیں سنی جا رہی ہے۔ ہماری نیبان دبائی جا رہی ہے۔

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शाउट करने से क्या फायदा मिलता है। मैंने कहा है कि मैं किसी स्टेट सेंजर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ और ना ही की है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो कहा, उसी की बात कर रहा हूँ। You had directed me to do it.

आप समझने की कोशिश कीजिये। आप इस तरह से काम करते हैं जैसे कोई तूफान आ रहा हो। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक-एक करके प्यार से बात करिये। उससे मुझे भी सुनाई देगा। मैंने अर्ज किया है कि लिंगिविस्टिक मामलों पर कुछ भगड़ा हुआ है। उसके लिए हाउस ने मुझसे कहा था। मैंने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में रखा था। फिर भगड़ा हुआ है। फिर आपसे सलाह कर लूंगा। यही कहा और कुछ नहीं कहा है।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Why not Karnataka ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question of Karnataka.

मैंने सुन लिया है। कर्नाटक की बात नहीं है।

Nothing goes on record.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी मौजूद थे।

(व्यवधान)**

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

हम आपके डायरेक्शंस और रूलिंग से बिल्कुल सहमत हैं आप कहते हैं कि प्यार से बात करनी चाहिए। इनको पहले प्यार करना तो सिखाइए। वे तो प्यार करना ही नहीं जानते। (व्यवधान) आपने कहा है कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में ये मसला रखेंगे।

We will be abiding by whatever decision you give or the Business Advisory Committee gives.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात आप लोग समझ क्यों नहीं लेते। हमने बार बार यह कहा है और रोज कहता हूँ और हाथ जोड़कर बताना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ भी आप डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए सारे दरवाजे खुले हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : एडजनमेंट मोशन को छोड़कर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजनमेंट मोशन जब होता है तो वह भी आता है। बाकी काम मैं आपकी सलाह से करता हूँ।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : There is discussion between us and you only on Adjournment Motion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सलाह करता हूँ। आपसे सलाह करने के बाद सारा काम करता हूँ। अगर आप लोग इस तरीके से करेंगे तो बाहर लोग क्या सोचेंगे। (व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Does Prof. Tewary not know that the Business Advisory Committee, apart from fixing the time, also decides each week what subject will be taken up for discussion? Does he not know that?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is for the Speaker to say.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : The decision of the Business Advisory Committee is always announced in the House.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के मेम्बर को यह राइट नहीं है कि वह यहां पर मामला उठाए। (व्यवधान)***

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप उनको रोकिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी जुबान तो रुकती नहीं, मेरी कलम रुकी हुई है।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : कर्नाटक में पहले भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई थी, जैसी अब हुई है।*** (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : हरियाणा में रेल की पटरियां बम से उखाड़ी जा रही हैं और वहां के स्पीकर पर हमला हुआ है।***

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी विचाराधीन है। इसमें एडजार्नमेंट मोशन की कोई बात नहीं है। इस पर डिसकस करवा दूंगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हमारे बच्चों की हालत वहां क्या है, हमारे घरों पर हमले हो रहे हैं।*** (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा। We shall get it discussed.... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : रेल गाड़ी की पटरी उखाड़ दी जाए, क्या यह गंभीर बात नहीं है?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या पंजाब के उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों हरियाणा तक नहीं फैल रही है?*** (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कुछ न कुछ तरीका निकालूंगा। बाद में बता दूंगा। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yesterday you assured this House that you are seeking information and clarification regarding the issue which we raised yesterday. Please allow me to complete. We respect you and you should also respect us. I am quot-

ing your ruling. I have read it and I have quoted it to you. You have said, 'I am getting information from the Government as also clarification and then it will be put up. Then only I will consider what is to be done in the matter.'

I wish to point out that in the meantime the clarification regarding the matter which is pending before the House was given by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi on behalf of the Prime Minister....(Interruptions). So I have given privilege notice against Prime Minister.....(Interruptions). Only one second.....I have given a privilege motion against the Prime Minister and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi for by passing the Parliament.....(Interruptions) I want to know what happened to my privilege motion against the Prime Minister.....(Interruptions) I want your ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए और मेरी बात सुन लाजिये। इसमें आपका कोई बेस नहीं बनता। होम मिनिस्टर अगर कुछ कहे... (व्यवधान)

Why cannot you sit down? ... What has happened to you?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have not heard you ..(Interruptions) We have not been able to hear you...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of privilege... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not on the question of privilege. I would like to know whether the Home Minister or the Law Minister is going to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of privilege arises. I have disallowed it. There is no question of privilege. Government was never involved in it. If the Government had been involved—they were in their capacity to do so—it would have been different. But there was no question of that. It was a party decision. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is the Secretary of the party....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chief Minister of Maharashtra announced publicly that the Prime Minister was asking them to go ahead with the amendment...

MR. SPEAKER : No question of that...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What happened to my

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Oil Industry Development Board Employees (Death-cum-Retirement)

Gratuity Rules 1983, Annual Report etc. of Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Oil Industry Development Board Employees (Death-cum-Retirement) Gratuity Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 919 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7889/84].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(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-7890/84].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नमेंट करती कुछ तो मैं देख सकता था। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नमेंट करती कुछ तो मैं देख सकता था। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What they have done outside, let them do it on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are bypassing you ; they are bypassing the Parliament.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको कहा था कि मैं पता करूँगा। पता कुछ लगता तो करवा देता। यहां डिस्कशन करवा देता। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नमेंट ने बाहर कुछ नहीं कहा। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी पार्टी में काम करते हैं, ये भी करते हैं। अगर सरकार करती तो मैं करता।

Now, Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal.

Annual Report under Section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from 1st January, 1982 to 31st December, 1982, under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(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-7891/84].

Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 190 in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1984, under sub-section (15) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in library. *See* No. LT-7892/84].

(व्यवधान)

भौ अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : कोई पार्टी वाला एटर्नी जनरल को क्या बुला सकता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि यह कनकरेक्ट सबजेक्ट है। गवर्नरमेंट चाहती तो कानून बना सकती थी, उसको यहां ला सकती थी और उस पर एतराज कर सकते थे। बहुत सिम्पल है। वे नहीं लाना चाहते। नहीं लाते तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

There is no question.

Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, any such amendment is not being brought here and it is not being brought in Maharashtra also.

Cinematograph (Certification) (Amendment) Rules, 1984

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cinematograph (Certification) (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 83 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. *See* No LT-7893/84].

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : (Bombay South) Sir, I have given a notice of a privilege motion.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : ... that a police officer had misbehaved with a Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I have got your notice. It is under my consideration. I have already started investigation. I have already started action on your complaint.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The only thing is this...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have already started taking action.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I thank you very much for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Basirhal : My submission to you is that the matters raised here are with your permission and these should be disposed of and should not be left hanging in the air. I am getting so many letters and even phone calls everyday about the video tape which I have given to you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have promised to the House that immediately after my confirmation—I have written to the Madhya Pradesh Government to furnish me all the details—I shall tell you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why don't you allow other Members to see the video film which I have given to you? Why there is reservation?

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome anytime.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have seen it. Why are you denying it to others?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why do you not allow us also to see the video film, unless of course it is a blue film?

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I deny a all? You are competent enough to see any thing. आज देखो, कल देखो, जब चाहे देखो। आओ देखो। मैंने कब इन्कार किया है?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : यह मेरा परसनल एफेयर नहीं है, प्राइवेट एफेयर नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इन्कार नहीं करत हूँ। जरूर देखिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Message from Rajya Sabha, Secretary-General.

against DDA which has been pending for the last few months ?

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1984".

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Calling Attention Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North East) : Sir, I have given a notice of an adjournment motion on four D. A. instalments due. The Finance Minister should make a statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बजट आ रहा है आपका। डिसकस कर लेना।

(*Interruptions***)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : *rose*

(*Interruptions***)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not allowed. Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions***)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : I protest and walk out.

(*Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli then left the House*)

Dr. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Sir, what about Privilege Notice

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sir, Cochin Oil Refinery matter is a very serious thing. Many Members want to participate in the discussion. So, we request you to convert this Calling Attention motion into discussion under Rule 93.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. It is not in my power. Only the Rules Committee can change it. Rules are rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, इसको शोर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में बदल दीजिये। इस हफ्ते में और कोई विषय नहीं ले रहे हैं। केरल में जो आग लगी है उसके बारे में काल अटेंशन के बजाय अगर शाम को अल्पकालिक चर्चा कर लें तो मन्त्री जी को कोई एतराज है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : नहीं, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस की राय से हो सकता है। अगर सब लोग मानते हैं तो ठीक है।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Whatever discussion you want to have to that I have no objection.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, we do not know what is happening. You have taken up the Calling Attention and in the meanwhile you carry on a discussion and my hon. friend says you convert it into a short duration discussion. What is this short duration discussion about to which you have agreed ?

MR. SPEAKER : I was only saying, if the whole House is of this opinion. I have to go by the consensus of the House.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What have you agreed to ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am putting it before the House. If the House agrees then only it will be done. I will only agree if the whole House is of the opinion that it should be converted into a short duration discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, tell Prof. Ranga that the Minister has agreed to it.

Instead of having a Calling Attention, our plea is that it should be converted into a Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not know the constraints of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Subject to that, so far as I am concerned, on my part, I have no objection if, instead of Calling Attention, you want to discuss for half-an-hour or so. I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER : The only constraint with me is, if the whole House agrees it can be done; I will go along with that; but if there is dissent, I will not agree. It is so simple.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Prof. Ranga has expressed his genuine difficulty. Some Members from the South concerned with this subject felt that if it is only Calling Attention, they will not get an opportunity to speak. Members of both the sides of the House are there who wish to participate and the request is made that it should be converted into a short Duration Discussion. The Minister is ready. I request Prof. Ranga, please do not come in the way but allow it.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : रात में डिस्केशन करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। अगर करना है तो अभी करो।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : If you want to have a discussion, let it be after 6 O'clock. I have no objection.

—

12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported devastating fire in the Cochin Oil Refinery causing extensive damage and resulting in the death of some persons

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of

Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The reported devastating fire in the Cochin Oil Refinery causing extensive damage and resulting in the death of some persons and the action taken by the Government in the matter”.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, an explosion and fire in the refinery tankage of Cochin Refineries Limited at Ambalamugal, Cochin was reported on 8.3.1984. The fire occurred at 5.45 A.M. on Thursday, the 8th March, 1984. The affected areas were the Aviation Turbine Fuel Tank and the utilities zone. Four workmen in boiler control room received severe burns and three of them have since succumbed to the injuries. One of the watchmen of a contractor stationed at Turbo-generator building next to the Boiler House died of shock. One employee is still in the hospital and improving. Two other persons also had minor bruises. One more casual workman involved in fire-fighting operations later, was injured and is hospitalised.

2. The main unit, as well as the Fluid Catalytic Cracker Unit (FCCU) under construction apparently have not been affected. However, there is extensive damage to the utility section of the old units and also the utility section under construction for FCCU. There has been extensive damage to the false roofing, window panes, doors etc. of the administration building but no structural damage is noticed. Preliminary estimates of loss including loss of equipment, material and products have been put at Rs. 9 to 12 crores.

3. The main fire was isolated and contained the same day and fire-fighting concentrated on cooling the adjacent tanks. The fire died completely by the afternoon of Saturday. The Fire-Fighting units of a number of organisations, Civic bodies, Navy were pressed into service and their efforts in controlling the fire were commendable.

4. Immediately on learning of the incident in the forenoon of 8th, Government deputed Adviser (Refineries) Department of Petroleum and Chief General Manager of IOC (both technical experts) to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation, cause of

fire and steps to be taken to control the fire etc.

5. The Refinery has been shut down. However, it may be mentioned that Cochin Refinery was scheduled for a shutdown for completion of expansion jobs from 15th March, 1984 for a period of about 75 days. Therefore, it is felt that there will be no immediate shortage of petroleum products in that area. However, loading of tank wagons and tank trucks in CRL were resumed on Saturday the 10th March. Steps have also been taken to move required products from neighbouring region. All efforts are being made to ensure that movement and availability of the petroleum products are maintained.

6. My deep sympathies are for the families of the deceased and the injured. Government have already constituted an Inquiry Committee with technical experts from the Oil Industry and also the Chief Controller of Explosives, Government of India to go into the causes and nature of this accident and report to Government on the measures to be taken for its avoidance. I assure the House that all steps have been taken to ensure not only the normal availability of products in that area served by the Cochin Refinery but also to recommission the Plant within the quickest possible time.

12.32 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in The Chair*)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fire that broke out in the Cochin refinery is the worst ever occurred in Kerala. Over 300 firemen had to fight the leaping flames for nearly 24 hours to bring the fire under control. This has caused loss of lives and property to a large extent.

Press reports reveal that such a devastation could have been avoided, at least the loss could be reduced to a great extent provided proper safety and security measures existed. As it appears in the newspaper, according to a Fire Officer, if an aircrash tender and foam powder on the top of the tank which is usually found in the refineries were readily available, the fire, could have been extinguished within 30 minutes. But the aircrash arrived in the evening and foam powder was not readily available.

The Refinery in Cochin has been receiving awards for the last few years for the best safety performance. But it has no fire fighting units of its own. If this is the position obtaining in the Refinery which is a recipient of awards for the best safety performance, then the extent of inadequacies of facilities in other refineries can easily be imagined.

The Government have appointed an Inquiry Committee to find out the causes of the accident. It is stated that the Committee will report to the Government on the measures to be taken for avoidance of such occurrences in future. This clearly exhibits the Government's utter callousness in the safety and security of the people working and living around the refinery. Only three months back, a minor incident took place in the same area. But the Government did not care for taking any precautionary measures thereafter. Not only this. Sir, the Government have not provided at the initial stage for the safety and security of the people. Why did not the Government take such measures earlier ? Why do the Government depend, at such a belated stage, upon the Inquiry Committee to report the measures to be taken for avoidance of such calamities ? I would like to know whether the Government have provided necessary safety and security measures around the LPG Unit in the proximity of the Refinery ? I would like to know further from the Hon'ble Minister what concrete steps he would take to make up for the loss of petroleum products due to this accident, that is, is it by importing or by resorting to more production in the country.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether adequate security and safety measures have been taken in respect of all the refineries in the country. The Cochin refinery accident is an eye-opener for all of us. The hon. Minister must assure the House of the adequate safety measures.

The oil refineries in the country are very sensitive to explosions. As such, I would like to know whether the Government have been following the safety measures as prescribed by the international community.

Then, why should the Government take much time to find out the causes of the accident ?

It has been noticed that many tanks are located near the refinery. These tanks are

safety risks. Will the Government take steps to remove those tanks to other places.

In Para 6 of the Minister's statement, the Minister has expressed deep sympathies for the bereaved families, but he has failed to indicate whether any compensation would be given to these families. If any compensation is going to be given to these families, what is the nature of the compensation and what is its quantum? A categorical reply is solicited.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the hon. Member has raised diverse questions on the accident that has taken place. In fact, in the statement that I have made, I have tried to cover all the salient features that required to be covered.

As regards his contention about the foam pourers, I would submit that all floating roofs of these tanks have the foam pourers, but in this incident, they could not be operated as they were not able to approach the tank, as it was in the dyke.

Regarding the fire fighting units, I must submit that the Cochin refinery has organised fire fighting squads from amongst their employees after due training. In addition, they have weekly drills in this respect.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivindrum) : After this incident?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Before; after the incident, nobody has been trained. I am saying, it was before.

This is considered adequate by the Cochin Refinery authorities.

On the aspect of the enquiry committee, that has been appointed, I do not deny that previously some reports have been coming with respect to this refinery and action was taken to prevent such types of happenings, but this incident has a dimension of its own. The enquiry Committee that has been appointed has been directed to go into all the details and I cannot say at this stage as to what steps we will take because it depends on the report, that would be submitted by this enquiry committee.

The hon. Member also made an observation and asked whether we were going to

take steps to safeguard all the refineries. In fact, in all the refineries, such steps have been taken. This is a matter of your observation. I cannot help it. But in all these matters, this cannot be avoided.

The hon. Member has also raised the question of location of tanks. I must submit that the Cochin Refinery authorities had gone into it earlier also. Statutory distances are, of course, maintained. This issue has been cleared by the concerned authorities. But on that, I should submit that after going into details, I feel that one need not stand on the technicalities of the statutory authorities having cleared the location of these tanks. In fact, I am only awaiting the result of the enquiry. But nonetheless, I have already cautioned the authorities that notwithstanding this technical fulfilment, if it is necessary that we have to take care of these tanks being located at different places, we should go ahead in the matter. This depends on how the technical authorities react to the whole situation, though I look at it purely from the realistic and commonsense approach. But it is a matter for the technical authorities to go into, and take a decision.

As regards the steps to be taken on the question of loss of products, I have already made the position clear, so far as my statement is concerned, by saying that because of this accident, there would not be any suffering caused to the people in that area, in the matter of supply of different products. In fact, orders have already been issued to take care of this area from other places—be it Madras, Vizag or Bombay. From whatever side it may be, we should make the supplies available—of a particular product. That would certainly be taken care of.

I don't think that as per assessment to-day, there is any necessity for us to import, because of shortage of products that might occur because of this incident. But nonetheless, if it becomes necessary, it will have to be decided at that stage. To-day, as I said, various other sources have been cautioned, to help out the situation.

The hon. Member also asked about compensation. In fact, all people are covered by insurance package. In fact, I found that all these persons are covered by insurance.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : What about other damages?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Please wait.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : It is my constituency.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The constituency may be yours, but I am answerable to the whole House, and to the whole nation.

On the question of compensation, my Ministry has already taken up the issue with the authorities—that those who have been affected be it property, be it life, or even if some people have been injured, they should be taken care of; and the authorities should do what best could be done in the matter. So, I do not see any doubt with respect to our trying to help on the question of providing compensation—be it through the resources of insurance or be it through the source of the company itself, though it is not possible for me to state at this stage as to what exact compensation will be paid with reference to property that has been damaged.

SHRI A.K. BALAN : Rs. 750. I have clarified it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The government must have more information than you. What is that? He is speaking on behalf of the government.

(*Interruptions*)**

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not record any interventions during calling attention.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Perhaps I have not been able to make myself clear. What I was trying to say was that this damage would be assessed and the compensation will be determined. What has been paid at the rate of Rs. 750 or something like that, normally this type of amounts are paid in an *ad hoc* manner. I am not going into details at this stage. As I said, this matter will be determined at a later stage. As I said this matter will be determined at a latter stage. As I have already said, this is an unfortunate incident. In fact, I have not myself been able to clear my mind as to what exactly has happened.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Have you been able to understand the cause? You come from that area. Why did you put that question? I am saying that I am not a technical man; that is why I said there is an enquiry committee which has been set up. We are really sorry. Are we to make a point out of this type of incident? Nobody would make a point out of this type of an incident.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You write to him if you know the reasons.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : After the reasons are known, if I do not take necessary steps, then you of course must accuse me.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must submit that I would not like that my friends on the other side should like to politicise this issue. If there is any deficiency, they can be rest assured that I am that much honest enough to admit that deficiency, if there is; and if something comes, I would not unduly protect myself even; I am prepared to lay myself bare before this House. But then there must be things that they are and I am trying to say that. Therefore, the position is that the questions that are being asked, I will certainly answer; even if they are not palatable to me, I have not hidden anything from this House; even previously, on matters which I felt that they had got to be shared with the House or the nation. Therefore, as on today, whatever information has come to me, my officers were trying to tell me that in the utility, there had developed vapours. When I was trying to ask them the details, I had not been able to follow myself, because I had never been a student of science. Therefore, I could not understand it. Therefore, I would rather wait till experts give their own opinions for the cause of the fire and the extent of the damage and what we should do in future in order to prevent such things so that the government may take action in future.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बहुत ही दुखद और

गंभीर घटना है और माननीय मंत्री जी काफी गम्भीरता से इसको ले रहे हैं और लेंगे ऐसी मुझे आशा है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय होता यह है कि मैं पिछले सात-आठ वर्षों से जबसे मैं इस सदन में आया हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा जो आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि एक्शन लिया जा रहा है। फिर वह एक्शन क्या लिया गया है, यह हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। आपको याद होगा, आपने ही अपने मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में आज से तीन साल पहले “डेसू” के बारे में इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक वह जांच चल रही है, एक्शन लिया जा रहा है, क्या परिणाम निकला हमें कुछ मालूम नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि जब भी इस तरह की घटनाएँ हों तो क्या एक्शन लिया गया या लिया जा रहा है, वह सभा के पटल पर रख देना चाहिये, इससे यह होता है कि बिना मांगे हुए सब जानकारी मिल जाती है। अगली बार हम मेम्बर रहें या न रहें, आप मिनिस्टर रहें या न रहें, कम से कम सदन को तो जानकारी मिल जायगो कि फलां एक्शन लिया गया। कुछ दिनों के बाद लोग उस घटना को भूल जाएंगे लेकिन जांच रिपोर्ट निश्चित रूप से सदन के पटल पर रखी जाय।

आपने अपने जबाब में दो-तीन बातें कही हैं—उस घटना में चार व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है, 9-10 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई है, वहां जो संगठन थे जिन्होंने आग बुझाने में मदद की, आपने उनको धन्यवाद देने का काम किया है, मरने वालों के परिवारों के प्रति हार्दिक सहानुभूति प्रकट की है। यह तो ठीक है—जो लोग मर गये उनको फिर से जिन्दा तो नहीं किया जा सकता, उनके परिवारों के प्रति सहानुभूति ही प्रकट की जा सकती है। लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की जो आयल-रिफाइनरीज हैं, ये देश हमारे देश के आर्थिक ढांचे की सबसे प्रमुख स्तम्भ हैं, चाहे कोचीन की आयल-रिफाइनरी हो या मद्रास की हो, आसाम की हो, बरीनी की हो, मथुरा की हो, हलदिया की हो या जो हरियाणा में बन रही है—ये सब हमारे स्तम्भ

हैं। आप इस बात को भी जानते होंगे—जब भी कहीं युद्ध होता है, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हो या कहीं भी कोई विदेशी आक्रमण होता है तो उनका पहला एटेम्प्ट यह होता है कि सबसे पहले एयरपोर्ट को खत्म करो, उसके बाद आयल रिफाइनरी को उड़ा दो जिससे उस देश की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था चौपट हो जाय, कम्यूनिकेशन का साधन बन्द हो जाय। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से सबसे पहले यह होता है—आपने अपने बयान में जो कुछ बतलाया है उस से यह जाहिर नहीं होता है कि इनके पास अपनी सेप्टी की कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं है? जैसे रेलवे में रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स होती है—जब आपके पास इतना बड़ा साधन है जो देश के आर्थिक बुनियाद की नींव है, तो क्या उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये आपके पास उस तरह की कोई परा-मिलिट्री फोर्स है जो उसकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था कर सके।

हमें यह भी नहीं मालूम है कि इसमें स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट का क्या सम्बन्ध है। अगर कोई आदमी मिसचिफ़ करे और शारारत करके बाहर निकल जाय, तो आपकी जो भीतर की फोर्स हैं वह बाहर जाकर कल्प्रिट को पकड़ने में कितनी सक्षम है? इसी तरह से यदि कोई शारारत कर रहा है और अन्दर है तो स्टेट फोर्स को अन्दर आकर उसको पकड़ने की कितनी पावर है? जहां तक मैं समझ पा रहा हूँ उनमें कोई कोआ-डिनेशन नहीं है, न बाहर की फोर्स अन्दर आकर अपनी पावर को इस्तेमाल कर सकती है और न अन्दर की फोर्स बाहर जाकर उनको पकड़ सकती है। इसलिये सबसे पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास इनकी सिक्योरिटी की क्या व्यवस्था है? आपके पास आयल-डेवेलपमेंट-फंड है जिसमें 500 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा आपके पास है—क्या आप उसका इस्तेमाल “पैरामिलिट्री आर्मीनेजेशन” डेवेलप करने में नहीं कर सकते हैं?

आपने अपने जबाब में यह भी नहीं बतलाया कि वहां पर फायर-फाइटिंग फैसिलिटीज कितनी

थीं ? जो जांच कमेटी जांच करने के लिये वहां गई है क्या वह इस बात का भी पता लगाएगी कि वहां पर जो फायर-फैसिलिटीज थीं उनका उपयोग हुआ या नहीं हुआ, वे सक्षम थीं या नहीं थीं, यदि सक्षम थीं तो कितनी दूरी तक उनका उपयोग हुआ ? यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है—पिछले दिनों शकुरवस्ती की घटना घटी थी, यद्यपि वह सिलैंडर्स से सम्बन्धित थी, लेकिन अन्तोगत्वा उसका स्वरूप भी किसी हद तक इस घटना से मिलता-जुलता है। भविष्य में इस तरह की घटना न घटे, इसके लिये सरकार को सचेष्ट रहना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं—आपने वहां जो जांच अधिकारी भेजे हैं, उनमें वहां इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन के जनरल मैनेजर या चेयरमैन गये हैं, मिनिस्टर ने भी दौरा किया है, लेकिन वहां पर जो हमारी पार्टी के लोग थे, पब्लिक वर्कर्स थे या आपकी पार्टी के भी वर्कर्स थे, उन लोगों की राय है कि इसको जांच जो सम्बन्धित विभागीय अधिकारी हैं उनपर मत छोड़िये। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसकी आप जूडिसियल इन्वेस्टिगेशन आयरिंग करवाइए क्योंकि जो डिपार्टमेंटल इन्वेस्टिगेशन होती है, उसमें नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक एक चेन रहती है और लोगों को बचाने की कोशिश होती है। मैं ब्यूरोक्रेट्स पर कोई उंगली नहीं उठाना चाहता और न कोई शिकायत करना चाहता हूं लेकिन यह स्वाभाविक हो जाता है कि यह मैक्सीमम कोशिश होती है कि अधिकारियों का बचाव किया जाए और अपनी जवाबदेही से निकला जाये। इसलिये आप को इसके लिये जूडिसियल इन्वेस्टिगेशन करानी चाहिये।

मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट यह है कि आपने कम्पेसेशन देने की बात कही है और इसके लिए कितनी क्षति हुई है, उसके आंकड़े आप बाद में लेंगे लेकिन अभी जो कम्पेसेशन के रूप में कुछ मदद देने की बात है, तो जो अखबारों में निकला है, वह 750 रुपया है लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ पेपरों में यह निकला है कि जो अगल-बगल में और बाहर के लोग हैं, उनकी

प्रोपर्टी को क्षति पहुंची है और लोग जख्मी भी हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में भी क्या आपके पास कोई आंकड़े हैं और उन लोगों को आप क्या सहायता देने जा रहे हैं और यदि कोई कम्पेसेशन दिया गया है तो वह कितना दिया गया है ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has.....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप तो अच्छीहिन्दी बोल लेते हैं।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : आप अनुवाद सुन रहे हैं। इसलिए अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं अनुवाद नहीं सुन रहा हूं।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : The Member should not insist on the Minister to speak in a particular language. It should be left to the Minister to reply either in Hindi or in English. If he wants to reply in Hindi I have no objection. In fact I welcome his speaking in Hindi. But let him continue the reply in the language in which he has started giving reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a language issue. He is not insisting.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह बात सही नहीं है। देखिये, अगर किसी मंत्री को हिन्दी न आती हो और सवाल हिन्दी में पूछा जाये, तो जो भाषा उसको आती है, वह उसमें बोले लेकिन अगर मन्त्री को वह भाषा आती हो, जिस भाषा में सवाल किया गया हो, तो मन्त्री को उस भाषा में जवाब देना चाहिए, यह कायदा है। इसलिए कायदे की बात होनी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any hon. Member in this House can speak not only in English and Hindi but also in six other languages of India and the reply can also be given either in English or in Hindi. No hon. Member can insist on a Minister to reply in one language or other. They can reply in English or Hindi according to their convenience. It is left to them.

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस बाद-विवाद से मुझे यह फायदा हुआ कि कुछ प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछे थे, उनका मसाला देखने के लिये मुझे वक्त मिल गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि किसी रिपोर्ट पर कोई एक्शन लिया जाता है और उस एक्शन के लिए जाने के बारे में बाद में संसद को मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कि क्या एक्शन लिया गया, उसके बारे में मैं इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मेरे डिपार्टमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, हमने इस बात की चेष्टा की है कि जब भी कोई प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में पूछा जाता है तो हम विस्तार से उसके सम्बन्ध में उसके बताने का प्रयास करें कि क्या एक्शन लिया गया है, क्या एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। जब भी यहाँ इस सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं, हमने उसके विस्तार से उत्तर दिए हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि मेरे मित्र डेसू के विषय में काफी प्रश्न उठा चुके हैं। मैं खुद चाहूँगा कि इस मसले पर एक अच्छा सा विवाद यहाँ हो जाए जिससे कि हम तमाम बातों के बारे में बता सकें कि क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, क्या कोशिश की जा रही है।

एक बात पासवान जी ने सिक्योरिटी के सम्बन्ध में पूछी। मैं इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोचीन रिफाइनरी में खुद उनका सिक्योरिटी स्टाफ है और उस इलाके को प्रोटेक्टेड स्थान करार दिया गया है। यह भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि सेन्ट्रल इन्डस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स की वहाँ नियुक्ति को जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब नहीं है ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : अब नहीं है। लेकिन अब तक ऐसा समझा जा रहा था कि जो भी हमारी रिफाइनरी जैसी हैं, उनमें उनकी आवश्यकता के मुताबिक सिक्योरिटी फोर्स लगा दी गई है। जहाँ तक पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स का ताल्लुक है, उससे बाद में मुश्किलात पैदा हो सकती है।

लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का होना बिलकुल जरूरी है। अगर दुश्मन हमला कर दे तो क्या हो, यह भी शंका व्यक्त की गई है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उतनी फोर्स वहाँ रह सकती है। उस सूरत में होता यह है कि अगर हालात इतने विगड़ गये हैं कि वहाँ पर मदद की जरूरत है तो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से कहा जाता है कि वह मदद भेजे। आम तौर पर जब भी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट से कहा गया है तब ही उन्होंने फोर्स दी है।

एक प्रश्न यह पूछा गया कि आयल डेवलपमेंट फंड से इसके लिये खर्च किया जाएगा या नहीं। यह जो आयल फंड है, इससे हम आयल के उत्पादन को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसी के लिए पैसा खर्च करते हैं। लेकिन अगर आवश्यकता पड़े गी तो इस रकम में से इस काम के लिए भी खर्च किया जाएगा। अभी तक इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी है।

जहाँ तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि आग बुझाने के लिए इक्विपमेंट वहाँ है या नहीं। इस विषय में मैं इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोचीन रिफाइनरी में दो फायर ट्रक मौजूद थे। लेकिन एक बात सही है कि उनमें से एक ट्रक काम नहीं कर रहा था। दो में से एक ट्रक काम नहीं कर रहा था, दूसरे ने काम किया। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not record.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : See, if you do not agree to what he has said, you can send a letter to the Minister after hearing. Why do you immediately get up? You can write to the Minister afterwards.

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मेरे साथी उस चुनाव क्षेत्र से आते हैं, मुझसे शायद ज्यादा मालूम हो। मुझे जितना मालूम है वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट के अन्दर इस बात को साफ कर दिया है कि न सिर्फ हमारे फायर इक्विपमेंट्स के द्वारा बल्कि सिविक पार्टी और नेवी से भी हमने मदद ली है और आग बुझाने का प्रयास किया गया है। आम तौर से यह समझा गया है कि जो दो ट्रक हमारे वहां हैं वे पर्याप्त थे अगर छोटी-मोटी कहां पर आग लग जाये तो उसको बुझाने के लिए।

एक बात जो आपने कही इन्कारी कमी-शन की। जो इन्कारी कमेटी बैठाई गई है उसमें ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका कोचीन रिफाइनरीज से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ज्यूडिशियल इन्कारी में इसको परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है बाद में। पहले इन्कारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जाए, उसके बाद यदि आवश्यकता पड़े***।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ये कभी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़े गी। जब एक इन्कारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी तो उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़े गी।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : ज्यूडिशियल इन्कारी इस स्टेज पर मुनासिब नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री ए० नीलालोहिथादसन नाडार : क्या आपने तत्कालिक रिपोर्ट मांगी है?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अभी तो कमेटी बनी है। अगर वह तात्कालिक रिपोर्ट दे दे तो बहुत अच्छा है।

श्री बी० डी० सिह (फूलापुर) : ओबरा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में ज्यूडिशियल इन्कारी बैठाई गई थी?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : उसके लिए मैंने आदेश दिया था। मैंने स्वयं चिठ्ठी लिखी थी कि आप ज्यूडिशियल इन्कारी करवाएं। उसमें भी पहले इन्कारी कमेटी बैठी थी और उससे कुछ इस तरह की बातें सामने आयीं थीं जिसके लिए मैंने खुद महसूस किया कि ज्यूडिशियल इन्कारी कराना ठीक रहेगा। पहले इन्कारी

कमेटी उसमें भी बैठी थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट आई थी।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो इन्कारी कमेटी बैठी है अगर उसमें कुछ इस तरह की बातें सामने आईं तो मैं हाउस को बराबर कान्फीडेंस में ले लूँगा।

जहां तक स्टेट ने जो कुछ दिया है वह कोई यार्ड स्टिक नहीं है, जितना कम्पन्सेशन दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितना दिया है?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : इसकी जानकारी अभी मेरे पास नहीं है। मेरे मित्र ने बताया है कि 750 रुपये दिए हैं, लेकिन मेरे पास इनकर-मेशन नहीं है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने क्या दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितना देना चाहिए?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जो कानूनी रूप से मिलना चाहिए उसमें कमी का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कितना कानूनी है?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जैसे ग्रूप इन्ड्योरेंस के तहत नाम काफी हैं, आपको बताऊँ। श्री शमसुद्दीन जो अविवाहित है, बायलर आपरेटर थे, 76800 रुपये ग्रूप इन्ड्योरेंस के तहत मिलना चाहिए। ग्रेच्युटी 7690 रुपये, काफी लम्बी जानकारी है। लेकिन इतना मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि उनको जितना मिलना चाहिए उसमें कमी आने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं अवश्य देखूँगा। इससे हट-कर उनके परिवार के लोगों को ज्यादा देना चाहिए, यह अलग बात है। उसमें किसी किस्म की कमी नहीं की जाएगी, इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री शिवशंकर जी, कानून के पंडित, अच्छे वक्ता और लेखक होने के बाद भी ऐसा लिखित ब्यान दे, यह मेरी वृद्धि मानती नहीं। यह प्रत्यक्ष है कि इन्होंने इन ब्यान को को पढ़ा है लेकिन अप्रत्यक्ष यह है कि इन्होंने ब्यान को पढ़ा है लेकिन अप्रत्यक्ष यह है कि इससे इनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह किसी सेक्रेटरी या किसी नौकरशाह या जो काप्यनियों के चेयरमैन हैं, जिनको मैं चोरमैन कहता हूं, यह उनका है। इतनी बड़ी घटना, जिससे राष्ट्र का नुकसान हो और उसको इतने सीधे ढंग से लेना, यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। पेट की आग चूल्हे और हवाई जहाज की आग और इस आग को बुझाने की प्रक्रिया को रिफाइनरी कहते हैं। इसका मतलब क्या है? यह जो चेयरमैन है, वह यहां का शहनशाह है। वह मिनिस्टर से बड़ा है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि ये लोग कहां के बादशाह हैं? न कोई कायदा है और न ही कोई कानून। डा० कर्ण-सिंह, यहां बैठे हुए हैं। ये तो अब नाम के राजा रह गए हैं। लेकिन, दूसरे राजा बैठा दिए गए हैं जिनका कायदे-कानून से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैं, शिव शंकर जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इन राजाओं की नाक में नकेल डालनी चाहिए। ये लोग मस्त हाथी की तरह हैं। जो ट्रक वहां खराब था, क्या उसके खराब होने की जिम्मेदारी किसी चेयरमैन पर डाली गई? उसके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया? उसे जेल क्यों नहीं भेज दिया गया? सब कुछ जलकर राख हो जाए और तब कहा जाए कि मशीन खराब है। यह लोगों के साथ मजाक है। वह चेयरमैन अभी तक क्यों है?... (व्यवधान) इस कालिंग अटेन्शन और देश के साथ मजाक किया गया है। जब ट्रक खराब था तो क्यों नहीं एक्शन लिया गया? जांच करने से पहले उसके खिलाफ एक्शन होना चाहिए था। आपने एक्शन इसलिए नहीं लिया क्योंकि चेयरमैन ने आपको इत्तिला नहीं दी थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You look very beautiful only when you smile and speak.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मुझे मिनिस्टर से गिला है। क्या पहले से उपाय नहीं किए। किस तरह से पौने छः बजे आग बुझाने के लिए पहुंचा गया? इसको बताया नहीं गया है। किस वक्त दूसरी मदद उनके पास पहुंचाई गई। आग बुझाने वालों की मदद किस समय पहुंची और कितने दिन से ट्रक खराब था। ट्रक खराब होने की इत्तिला किस को देनी चाहिए थी, उसके लिए रिसपांसिबल कौन है, जिम्मेदार कौन है? सब से ज्यादा मेरे मन में एक दूसरा दर्द है। गरीब जो हैं, हरिजन जो हैं, पिछड़े हुए जो हैं, क्या आपको मालूम है कि सब से ज्यादा नुकसान उनको पहुंचा है। आप बारह करोड़ का नुकसान बताते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि बारह नहीं बाईस करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है। वहां पर जो भुग्गी भोपड़ी वाले हैं जिन के अपने घर नहीं हैं, मकान नहीं हैं कारखाने के पास और जो चाय की दुकान चलाते हैं या दूसरी छोटी मोटी दुकानें चलाते हैं उनकी करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है। उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। जिम्मेदार आपके चैयरमैन हैं जो बैठे हुए हैं। इनकी गफलत की बजह से यह हुआ है। मेरा बस चले तो पता नहीं मैं क्या कर दूँ। राम विलास भी बड़ी इन नौकरशाहों की मदद कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यही एक मात्र मुजरिम है, कातिल होने का मुकदमा इन पर चलाया जाए, उस चैयरमैन पर चलाया जाए जो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है और जिस की बजह से यह आग लगी है। आप देखें कि गांव बाद में बसता है, पानी पहले आता है। उसी तरह से रिफाइनरी बाद में चलाई जाती है पहले आग बुझाने के साथ मुहैया दिए जाते हैं। गैस का चूल्हा बाद में दिया जाता है पहले आग लगने के खतरों से लोगों को सावधान किया जाता है।

मैं दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। सभी सवाल एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। डेसु का मामला भी इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। कंज्यूमर के साथ यह मामला जुड़ा हुआ है। आप देखें कि क्या कुछ करने की जरूरत है। ये लोग कानून के साथ भी मजाक करते हैं। चैयरमैन

को आप काबू करो। ये राजाओं की तरह बैठे हैं। ये मस्त सफेद हाथियों की तरह हैं। नौकर शाह जो आई. ए. एस. में हैं या दूसरे हैं सेक्रेटरीज उनको आप काबू करो। आप से काबू में नहीं आते हैं तो मुझे तो कुछ न कुछ करना ही पड़ेगा। यह आपको मैं साफ बताए देता हूँ। मेरे पास बहुत सी इनकी शिकायतें आ रही हैं कि किस तरह की ये हेराफेरी कर रहे हैं। सारी लिस्ट मेरे पास है। मुझे ऐसा करने पर जेल काटनी पड़े तो मैं उसके लिए भी तैयार हूँ। इनके दफतर में जा कर धरना देना पड़े तो वह भी करूँगा। मैं नौकरशाहों के दिमागों को दुरुस्त करूँगा। ये आपकी शराफत का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप चैयरमैन के खिलाफ एक्शन लें, मैनेजर के खिलाफ लें। दूसरी बात यह है कि ग्रेचुइटी का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इनश्योरेन्स और ग्रेचुइटी का आपस में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। रेल एक्सी-डैट में कोई मरता है तो उसको एक लाख मिलता है। यहां भी जो उसका हक है, यह उसको मिलना चाहिए। तनखावाह दे दोगे बकाया तो कोई एहसान नहीं होगा। यह कुछ नहीं है। मुझे तो इनका जवाब बड़ा ही अनवैलेंड लगा है। इनको तैयार होकर आना चाहिए था। ये कहते हैं कि इनको मालूम नहीं है। इनको मालूम नहीं है तो नत्यू नाई को मालूम होगा? आपको मालूम होना चाहिए था। यहां हम पब्लिसिटी के लिये नहीं बोल रहे हैं। बोलते हैं पब्लिसिटी के लिये भी, लेकिन केरल के लोगों के दिल दुखे हैं। 15 करोड़ 80 की मामूली सम्पत्ति नहीं है, और जिनके घर जले हैं, जिनके बच्चे, बच्ची जले हैं उनकी हालत को देखो। और चैयरमैन, तथा जनरल मैनेजर ने गलती की है तो उनको सजा दो। और उस वक्त बिजली के मजदूरों ने हड्डताल की थी और बिजली कम आ रही थी। आग लगने का कारण यह भी था। उस काम को जब आप 15 तारीख को बन्द करने जा रहे थे उससे पहले बिजली की हड्डताल हो गई। हड्डताल के वक्त भी ज्यादा काम को पूरा करके, और आप 15 तारीख तक

करना चाहते थे, तो चैयरमैन और मैनेजरेंट की बजह से लोड ज्यादा था, और बिजली कम आयी। वह भी आग का एक कारण हो सकता है।

मैं जुडिशियल इनकावायरी की बात नहीं करता। इसमें तो जो मुजरिम है, अगर करना चाहो तो चैयरमैन और मैनेजर के खिलाफ पर्चा दर्ज करो। लेकिन अगर जांच करना ही चाहते हो तो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाओ, उसमें चाहे कैंग्रेस के मेम्बर ही हों केरल राज्य के, वह कमेटी जांच करें। आखिर जिसके हल्के में यह दुर्घटना हुई है, यह ठीक है कि माननीय शिव शंकर जी मुझ से ज्यादा जानते हैं, लेकिन तकलीफ होते हुए भी उन्होंने कुछ कम किया है। यह राष्ट्र की चीज है। दाईं और मां में फर्क होता है। दाईं ज्यादा पालती है बच्चे को, लेकिन मां की ममता अलग होती है। इसलिये जिनके हल्के का मामला है वह मां हैं और आप दाईं हैं। इस फर्क को न भूलो। मैं चाहूँगा कि तीन बातों को आप साफ करें। अगर चैयरमैन आपके काबू में नहीं है तो यह कमान मेरे हाथ में दे दो, मैं उसको ठीक करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि चैयरमैन और सेक्रेटरी आपको नहीं मानते हैं, मैं इनकी चालाकियों को समझता हूँ। चैयरमैन बम्बई में बैठा हुआ था, वहां से कितनी देर में आता है? आपको कब इत्तला दी? चैयरमैन को कब इत्तला हुई और आपको कब इत्तला हुई, और चैयरमैन कब पहुँचा यह देखने की बात है। मजाक है जैसे कोई जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं है चैयरमैन की? और एक कम्पनी से दूसरी कम्पनी पर दोष डाल दो। चोर चोर मौसेरे भाई। वह उस पर परदा डालेगा और दूसरा पहले पर डालेगा। इसलिये इन बातों का आप जवाब दें।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I find that whatever hon. Member has been pleased to observe, that has a relation which has to be determined as a consequence of the enquiry that might be determined.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मेरा जवाब तो हिंदी में दे दो मंत्री जी ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अब तो जवाब हंगलिश में ही होगा, नहीं तो वह बुरा मानेगे ।

Why I said this is, the hon. Member has referred to quite a lot of details about the matters like why one of the fire fighting truck was out of use; likewise the electricity people, the authorities, being on strike and so on. These are matters which will have to be reckoned during the enquiry.

Sir, regarding the question of widening the enquiry in order to cover these issues, I assure the hon. Member that.

In fact, I would like them to go into each and every aspect not only as to why the fire had broken out but the related aspects as to why the truck was out of use and so on so that the broad-based enquiry might bring out as to what deficiencies existed for fighting the fire and why the consequences that have been flown have really emerged.

I am aware that quite a lot of damage has been done to the equipment and so on. In fact, the assessment that has been made and the information which I have given to the House is based on the assessment that the authorities made and having come to certain conclusion. But the details would be known only after the completion of the enquiry.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह आप सिर्फ अपनी कंपनी का नुकसान बता रहे हैं या इसमें भुग्यी-भोपड़ी और दूसरे लोगों के नुकसान को भी शामिल कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In fact, my statement is to be taken into consideration. I have made the position clear. I said : "Preliminary estimates of loss including loss of equipment, material and products have been put at Rs. 9 to 12 crores." That is, what has happened in the company, I have given. I am not saying that it covers also the loss that might have occurred outside. Within the protected area, what has happened is clear, because in such a short time, it is not possible for the authorities to assess the damage which might have taken place at different places. That is why, I am saying that this matter could be gone into. I am not shutting down. Therefore, when once the Committee gives the report—I am sure this committee would not take much time

for the purpose of giving the report. It is not possible for me to assume that this committee would not come out fairly in this report. This is not the stage where I should comment on that because then the very purpose for which I have appointed the committee would be frustrated. Therefore, I would rather prefer to wait for the report of the committee and if it is necessary, I will ask them to submit the interim report if it is going to be unduly too much delay so that we may come to certain conclusions.

In fact, the company has also been directed, apart from the legal consequences that those who have suffered would be getting, to see that the company also gives the ex-gratia payment. I am not now aware as to what amounts are paid or what further amount would be paid but they were informed on phone that the ex-gratia payment should also be effected. It is possible that action might have been taken. If it is not taken, it will certainly be taken in that regard. It is not as though we are only relying on the legal compensation alone.

The hon. Member has also made a suggestion that a separate committee of MPs or some other publicmen should be appointed. But this is a matter which I do take note of and I would like to await the report of the committee that has already been constituted. And if it is felt necessary that it would be in the public interest—after all whatever committee it might be. I mean, I am not foreclosing the issue.

As I have already said, if it becomes necessary, possibly we might even think of going ahead with a judicial inquiry. But it depends on what report we get first and what is the dimension that has got to be probed. It depends on the probe that has got to be taken care of. That is why I would not like to commit myself at this stage. I am keeping the option open so that at a later stage whatever is necessary would be done.

I assure the hon. Members and the House that if any authorities are found to be guilty of any omission or commission, nobody will be spared in the matter.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : वह गिल्टी हैं या नहीं ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : इस वक्त कहना मुश्किल है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : दो ट्रकों में से सिर्फ एक काम के लायक था। इस हालत में चेयरमैन और अधिकारियों के खिलाफ फौरन एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मैंने खुद कहा है कि एक ट्रक काम में इस्तेमाल होने के काबिल नहीं था। इस पर एक मित्र ने प्रोटेस्ट किया। लेकिन जो बात सही है, वह मैंने आपके सामने रखी। अगर किसी की जिम्मेदारी है, तो उसको कैसे छोड़ा जाए? उसको बराबर देखेंगे। (व्यवधान)

13.32 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Fifty-Seventh Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th March, 1984."

Sir, while doing so, I may mention that we will adhere as far as possible to the order of priorities in respect of Demands for Grants for various Ministries and Departments. However, the final time-table will be prepared and circulated to the hon. Members after consulting the respective Ministries.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in the Motion.

Add at the end —

"subject to modification that time the recommended for discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the—

- (i) Ministry of Defence be increased from 8 hours to 9 hours ; and
- (ii) Ministry of External Affairs be increased from 8 hours to 11 hours."

I would like to explain why. The Speaker told me that I could do that.

First of all, there has been a news item—this House has already discussed the case of the Larkins' affair with the CIA—that the Assistant Military Attaché of the Soviet Embassy has been asked to pack up his bags and go to the Soviet Union because he was caught approaching an officer of the Indian Air Force...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : How does this form the subject matter of the hon. Member's amendment. He can at best suggest that the time may be increased.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Kindly listen to me.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I am sure, if you listen to him, you will delete all that he says.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am saying that this matter should be discussed and, for that, more time is necessary. We know that even in regard to the Larkins' Affair, the Government was reluctant. We had to bring it out and then only they agreed. In the same way, this has happened. The Government has not denied it. I want to know the reality about the KGB operation vis-a-vis the Indian Air Force. Is the country safe? On the one side, there is the CIA and, on the other side, there is the KGB. Let us know the truth. I want only one hour more increase in the time allotted.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : What about.....?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given any notice. He has given an amendment.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : You allow us only to read out the text. How is it ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : I would like to know whether Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has spoken anything other than what the Speaker has permitted him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Complete it, Dr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Speaker knows all about it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody knows it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The House does not know about it. unless it is unparliamentary or defamatory etc.

Mr. Speaker knows. I have given all the material.

The next point is, I had last time spoken about the World Peace Council and there was a big hullah in the House and that document has now been produced, the United Nations document which shows that the World Peace Council is being financed by the Intelligence Agencies of the Soviet Union. Therefore, I would like the discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs to be increased by three hours.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: So that this House can resolve that no MPs or MLAs should associate themselves with the KGB Organisation which is called the World Peace Council.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right. By mentioning of anything...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is she a Member of the World Peace Council?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't take the time of the House. The Hon. Minister will reply to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: You will not allow me. Dr. Swamy will be allowed.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Please be seated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless it is derogatory or defamatory or unparliamentary, we can allow it. What is there? Even when you speak, you can refer to it. You can bring it to notice that he has made some derogatory speech, we will see whether it can be expunged.

(Interruptions)

He has got every right. Our country is a democratic country. Any Hon. Member can express his own opinion on any subject

unless it is unparliamentary or defamatory etc.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: What business.....?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot give an opinion as you like.

Yes, Please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right. You have to tolerate such things, Mr. Neelalohithadasan Nadar. By expressing his opinion, do you mean to say that our position is going to be shaken?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I have heard with rapt attention the important points raised by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that the time should be found or extended for these two items which he has just now mentioned. I have already said, in my statement, that the final time-table will be issued and circulated to the Hon. Members after consulting the respective Ministries. So the Business Advisory Committee has left the decision wide open.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is a party to this decision.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: That is true. As you were very pleased to observe ours is a democratic country and everybody has a right to express his opinion freely. This House has some conventions and according to those conventions, whatever extraneous matters are brought in by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy should be expunged.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is nothing unparliamentary. This, he has learnt from West Bengal and come back.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Buta Singh has gone to West Bengal and he has brought a culture here!

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You know the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can not expunge anything and everything Dr. Swamy, Mr. Buta Singh is only threatening. I will go through the records and take my own decision.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If it is only unparliamentary; it can be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment moved by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th March, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have dispensed with lunch hour from today and we will also sit late after 6.00 P.M. as and when necessary.

13.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the report of the Business Advisory Committee which has been adopted by you just now. I think you are also a party to it. Now, matters under 377. Shri Chandra Pal Shailani.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैंने जो नोटिस दिया था वह तो यह है और लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट से जो मैटर मुक्ते प्राप्त हुआ है वह यह है—अब आप ही फैसला कीजिए कि मैं दोनों में से किस को पढ़ूँ? इसमें मेरी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंच रही है। जो कुछ मैंने लिख कर दिया था वह इसमें नहीं है। अब आप ही बताइये कि मैं किसको पढ़ूँ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What has been given to you by the Lok Sabha Secretariat only you must read...

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मैं लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट का मुलाजिम नहीं हूँ। जो मेरी भावनायें हैं उसके अनुरूप मैंने नोटिस दी थी लेकिन आप इसको कम्पेयर करके देख लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shailani, are you not listening to me? The statement that has been given to you by the Lok Sabha Secretariat is the one which has been approved by the Speaker. You can only read that and, if you have anything you can discuss that with the Speaker; you can go to his Chamber and explain that to him. Now, you may read that.

(i) **Blurring of T.V. programme in Lucknow after commissioning of new transmission station**

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI (Hathras) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Lucknow T.V. Station recently started a new "high power transmission station" at Lucknow-Hardoi Road.

Following the commissioning of the new transmission station, T.V. sets all over Lucknow stopped receiving clear pictures, which became blurred. The sound also became faulty.

T.V. announcers told T.V. customers to turn 'the antenna towards the new transmission station'. T.V. owners in Lucknow have been doing this exercise, but the reception has only worsened. The 'high power transmission' has even damaged T.V. sets. Some T.V. sets have been burnt.

It was announced that the high power station would ensure clear transmission of national programme. But reception of national programme has also worsened. There are frequent black outs.

The authorities of Lucknow T.V. Station are paying no attention to complaints.

The Lucknow Station news readers do not greet the viewers at the start or at the close of news broadcast as is being done by Delhi Doordarshan.

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI rose.

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you say now is not going on record. You may see the Speaker. You may speak on the budget. It is not going on record.

Mr. Chatterjee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING.

(SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, he is raising a point. He says that the people of Lucknow are not shown any respect ; Lucknow is a place of cultural heritage, the people all over the world know लखनऊ के आदाव बहुत नफीस हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have understood what you have said. Now, Shri Chatterjee.

(ii) Non-implementation of guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to big units to make their purchases from small scale units

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : According to the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the Central Government undertakings are required to identify the inventories which can be produced in the small scale sector and to make estimates of their requirements, to identify and enlist small scale units which are capable of producing the same and to place orders on such units according to their capacity at prices to be worked out by the Pricing Committees. It is a matter of serious concern that these guidelines are not being followed and implemented by giant public sector undertakings like Eastern Coal Fields, Durgapur Steel Plant, MAMC, HCL, etc., situated mainly in Durgapur-Asansol region of West Bengal. These large units spend over Rs. 30.00 crores annually in maintaining their inventory and for small repairs. None of these large units, however, make their purchases according to the guidelines. On the other hand, orders are placed with middlemen who secure orders from the large units and get the work done by the small scale sector units, thus denying them a part of their due profits. Even the small scale units with which some orders are placed are not aware of the business which is to be expected in a particular year. In such a situation, the small scale units cannot afford to maintain permanent establishments and about 15000 workers are working mainly as casual workers and are denied the privilege of permanent employment.

I urge upon the Government to issue appropriate orders and directions so that the public sector units strictly follow the BPE guidelines and make their purchases from small scale units.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bheekubhai. He is absent.

Shri Bapusahab Parulekar. He is absent. Shri P.K. Kodiyan.

(iii) Need for early clearance of resettlement scheme for peasants living in Ayacut area of Kallada dam in Kerala

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I wish to bring to the notice of the House and the Government the sad plight of more than 300 peasant settler families in the ayacut area of Kallada Dam in Kerala due to lack of clearance from the Centre for the State Government's scheme for rehabilitating them.

The Kallada irrigation scheme is one of the major irrigation schemes undertaken in Kerala. The work on the scheme is nearing its last stage. More than 300 peasant families were to be evicted from the ayacut area of the dam and rehabilitated elsewhere. The representatives of the settlers and the State Government had come to an agreement regarding rehabilitation of the peasant families. In accordance with this agreement the peasant families were to be resettled on 335 acres of land at Kallavettan Kunnu, in Kulathupuzha village by clearing the forest. The land has been cleared two years back, but it has not been distributed among the peasants because of Centre's refusal to clear the resettlement scheme on the ground that the land cleared belonged to the forests and under the provisions of the National Conservancy of Forest Act no forest land can be used for other purposes without the prior permission of the Central Government.

The resettlement of the peasants should be considered as a humanitarian problem. Technical and legal difficulties should not be allowed to stand in the way of rehabilitation of the peasants.

I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to give immediate clearance to the scheme of rehabilitation of the peasant families as recommended by the State Government.

(iv) Need to open cardiac centre at Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इलाहाबाद स्थित मोती लाल नेहरू

मेडिकल कालेज न केवल इलाहाबाद जनपद के बल्कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम जिलों के तथा जनपद से लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश के बड़े क्षेत्र के गरीब रोगियों की सेवा करता है। आजकल अनेकों प्रकार के हृदय रोग तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। हृदय रोगों की जांच उनके इलाज एवं शल्य चिकित्सा में भी पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है। परन्तु इसका लाभ मुसजिज्जत कार्डिअक केन्द्र के माध्यम से ही उठाया जा सकता है। उक्त मेडिकल कालेज में आधुनिक सुविधायें न होने के कारण उपर्युक्त क्षेत्र के हृदय रोगियों को कभी-कभी गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है। रोगी की गम्भीर स्थिति में अन्य दूरस्थ स्थानों की भेजने में उसकी जान का खतरा हो जाता है। हृदय रोगियों की विशेष परिस्थिति तथा इलाहाबाद की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखते हुए वहां के मैडिकल कालेज में एक कार्डिअक केन्द्र को अतिआवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में कई माध्यमों द्वारा प्रान्तीय एवं भारत सरकार से सम्पर्क किया जा चुका है, परन्तु अभी कुछ नहीं हो सका है। चूंकि इस पर काफी खर्च पड़ सकता है, इसलिए भारत सरकार का सहयोग अपेक्षित है।

अतएव मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत रूचि लें और मोती लाल नेहरू मैडिकल कालेज, इलाहाबाद में कार्डिअक केन्द्र खोलने के लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार को आवश्यक सहयोग दें।

(v) Need for adequate financial provisions for the completion of Bhadarwah-Chamba road between Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, an important inter-State road between Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh known as the Bhadarwah-Chamba Road has been under construction for over a decade. It is unfortunate that its completion has been so long delayed because, when completed, it will provide a valuable addition to the road system of North India. From the point of view of trade, tourism and the economic

development of backward areas this road can make a valuable contribution to the welfare of the people of both these far-flung States.

I would urge the Government of India—the Finance Minister happens to be in the House—to ensure that adequate financial provisions are made both in the Jammu and Kashmir and the Himachal plan budgets for the financial year 1984-85, so that this road can be completed without fail during the course of the next financial year. The people of these States have been eagerly awaiting its completion for a long time, and they cannot be kept waiting indefinitely.

(vi) Need for effective steps to control floods

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, I rise on a matter of public importance under Rule 37. Of all the natural calamities, floods take the heaviest toll of life and property every year and despite several measures taken for flood control, only 12 million hectares of land have so far been protected from inundation out of 32 million hectares protectable areas. Statistics of last 30 years reveal that, floods cause havoc on about 9 million hectares every year ravaging crops worth about Rs. 225 crores and affecting a population of nearly 29 millions, out of which about 14 thousand lose their lives and one lakh of cattle perish on an average. The minimum average annual flood damage has been assessed at Rs. 400 crores and the cumulative loss in the past 3 decades is estimated over Rs. 12,500 crores. But it is unfortunate that this sector is not given any importance either by the Centre or by the States, for allocating required finances, perhaps for the reason that it does not bring any revenue to the State Exchequer resulting in crores of rupees of national loss to the Government Exchequer every year. Even though the Union Government circulated model bill in the year 1974 to the States for its enactment in State Assemblies, the States reportedly did not show any enthusiasm to get the necessary legislation passed.

In these circumstances, I would request the Union Government to take suitable steps so that this most dreadful natural calamity may be checked and huge crop losses, large scale casualties to human lives and cattle

population every year, may be stopped for ever.

13.52 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—1984-85-GENERAL DISCUSSION-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the next item—Further General discussion on the Budget (General) for 1984-85. Shri Chinnaswamy.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions on the General Budget for 1984-85.

This Budget has been universally acclaimed by all sections of the society in our country. The hon. Members who preceded me talked about the taxation proposals contained in this Budget. I am not making any superfluous remarks. After studying in depth the propositions contained in this Budget, I am constrained to say these words. I would like you not to misconstrue my remarks as doubting the magnanimity and the wisdom of the hon. Finance Minister. So far as I can understand, this Budget will not bring down the prices of essential commodities. The deficit in this Budget is of the order of Rs. 1760 crores. From taxation proposals a revenue of Rs. 273 crores is anticipated. From the National Deposit scheme, a sum of Rs. 500 crores is likely to be collected. This will not cover the deficit. Even by economising the non-plan expenditure, this deficit is not likely to be reduced. The non-plan expenditure in this Budget has gone up by Rs. 5000 crores. Unless the non-plan expenditure is cut drastically, we will not be able to bring down the prices of essential commodities.

13.54 hrs.

(*Shri R.S. Sparrow in the Chair*)

This deficit can be wiped out if we remove the element of subsidy in our budgeting. The subsidy being given to foodgrains is Rs. 850 crores; the fertiliser subsidy is 'Rs. 1080 crores. The export subsidy is Rs. 530

crores. In total the subsidy comes to Rs. 2460 crores. On what account this huge sum of subsidy can be shown? If we stop the food and fertiliser subsidy, the agriculturists will not get remunerative prices. The prices of essential commodities will also go up. That will affect the common people. Already according to the statistics of the Planning Commission, 40 crores of people are below the poverty line. We cannot afford to bring more people below the poverty line by removing the subsidy.

There is another way of tackling this issue. It is estimated that the arrears of excise duty, customs duty and income tax are of the order of Rs. 3000 crores. There is no meaning in demanding stringent measures for collecting these arrears. All these are before the Courts, Income tax tribunals and Excise and Customs Tribunals. Our Finance Minister has constituted a High Level Committee to study the issue of excise duty which has gone up from about Rs. 100 crores in 1953-54 to about Rs. 10,100 crores in 1983-84. I am sure that he will implement the recommendations of this Committee as and when they are made available and make the necessary modifications in the structure of excise duty. Many Commissions and Committees have reported about the need for modifying the income tax and other corporate tax structure. Unfortunately these recommendations have not yet been implemented. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to enact a law prohibiting the taking of the provisions of Finance Bill to any Court or Tribunal. Then only the economic conditions may become better. The non-plan expenditure which comes to about 61% of total expenditure should be reduced substantially.

In 1984-85 Budget, the outlay on electricity has been raised by 44%. The duty on electricity has been withdrawn. I welcome this. But I want to say that only when quality coal is supplied in adequate quantity to thermal power stations the power generation will pick up. The full installed capacity can be utilised. For example, the Tuticorin Super Thermal Station and Ennore Thermal Power Station are utilising only 40% of installed capacity because of high ash-content coal being supplied to these units. There are frequent breakdowns also due to high ash

content in the coal. Even this coal is not supplied on time. They have no stock of coal even for a fortnight. Because of the congestion at Haldia Port, the coal despatches to South are delayed. These Thermal Stations in Tamil Nadu are living hand-to-mouth. The unleaded coal in the port is rushed to the Station for generation purpose. The Tamil Nadu Government has been requesting the Centre to permit the import of high-grade coal for thermal stations from Australia. This demand has not been acceded to by the Centre. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Minister is frequently coming to Delhi and is requesting the Centre to sanction the import of ships for transporting coal from North to South. That has also not been agreed to. I request the good offices of the Finance Minister in this matter so that the power paucity in Tamil Nadu can be overcome. Due to unseasonal rains in December 1983, followed by the torrential rains in February for about 15 days, crops on 22 lakhs of acres have been destroyed, besides leaving a trail of destruction in the loss of human lives and heads of cattle. Shri R. Venkataraman, our Defence Minister and the Central Team that visited Tamil Nadu have appreciated the relief measures undertaken by the Government of Tamil Nadu headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G. Ramachandran. The State Government has asked for a sum of Rs. 128 crores for flood relief works. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to provide for this sum forthwith.

On 7th March 1984, in reply to a Calling Attention Motion the hon. Defence Minister has emphasised the strategic importance of Sethusamudram Project in Tamil Nadu. Many Committees have recommended this project, including the Public Undertakings Committee of this House. This project must be taken by the Centre soon. Similarly, the site Engineers of Atomic Power Department have selected Koodankulam in Tirunelveli District for the second atomic plant in Tamil Nadu. This is very necessary for eliminating the power shortage in Tamil Nadu. I demand that this project should be taken up in 1984-85 itself. The power produced in Kalpakkam should be given in full to Tamil Nadu. There should be no sharing with Karnataka in atomic power being produced by Kalpakkam. The oil exploration in Cauvery basin and in Palk Straits must be intensified. In Madras there should be a petro-chemical complex

near the Madras Refinery. In order to solve the drinking water problem of Madras city, Centre must fund the Telegu-Ganga project costing about Rs. 636 crores. In conclusion, I would like to demand that the nutrition mid-day-meals scheme of Tamil Nadu Government headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar should be included as a Plan scheme and the expenditure should be met from Plan allocations. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1984-85 has drawn praise and acclaim from all sections of society. There has been some criticism inside the House and outside that this is a soft pre-election budget. The high plateau to which the economy has been raised in the financial year is not because of any accidental monsoon or any windfall from any other quarter. It was the result of sustained policy formation and implementation over a period of the last 5 years. This is evident from the several innovative policy decisions taken and implemented in such diverse fields as investment in human resources, provision of infrastructural facilities, the competent management of external finance, innovative fiscal and taxation policies and creating and preserving a good savings and investment climate.

In 1979-80, the economy was in shambles and the previous Government had made irreparable damage by destroying the very foundations of planning on which rested the edifice of Indian development. It was not for nothing that for the rolling plan by which they ruled they were rolled out by the people. For judging this budget we should take a wider profile of the 5 year period. The first task of the present Government was to put the economy back on rails, and to give a new thrust by formulating the Sixth Five-year Plan. An ambitious scheme of the 6th Plan was launched. A project cost amounting to Rs. 97,500 crores was evolved. I am glad to say that this has been implemented and in this current year alone we have an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 crores. By the end of the current plan we would have spent 110,000 crores on the 6th Plan. This is 12 per cent more than the programmed plan expenditure. This has resulted in sustained growth of national income by 5.4 per cent over a

period of years. I am sure this rate of growth will continue in this year also. The buoyancy of the economy which we see is no election gimmick. It is a result of sustained hard work and imaginative implementation of the human resource development programme embodied in the 20 point programme. Human resource in this country is the largest resource we have in this country which is devoid of other capital resources. Development of human resources is the development of the Indian economy. The vast sea of humanity which we see in this country is on the liability side and not on the assets side. It is this fundamental understanding of the Indian economy that has led to the innovative strategy of development of the 20-point programme by our Prime Minister. The 20-point programme is the largest human resources programme implemented by any country so far. It asserts the nation's faith in its masses and in the ability of the nation to transform and improve the human capabilities of the vast rural masses. The 20-point programme is the best possible Systems Approach for eradication of poverty by providing the masses with necessary inputs by way of health, education, water supply, electricity and other infrastructural facilities. The ultimate strategy and the ultimate aim of the 20-Point Programme is to eradicate poverty in this country. The huge plan expenditure on various schemes like the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, Social SEP, HADP, drought prone areas programme, desert development programme are all the outcome of the 20-Point Programme. This is slowly transforming the rural scene. Educational facilities are reaching more and more people, particularly in the rural areas. The literacy rate is increasing in this country. Water supply is reaching more and more villages. The intellectual development of the future generation is being under written by nutritious food supply scheme to children upto 5 years and the nursing mothers. Sociological changes are coming about because of the various programmes and special schemes undertaken for the depressed classes, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes. All these innovative programmes of the human resource development will have a greater multiplier effect in the years to come.

Sir, I would like to say that we must ensure utmost return from expenditure on these schemes. In this connection, I

would like to quote a few figures. In the current year alone, on these rural development programmes, about Rs. 932 crores have been allocated. The total plan outlay taking into account the Centre and the States outlays on various programmes, will be Rs. 1800 crores. An additional Rs. 424 crores are going to be spent on special area programmes. This totals about Rs. 2200 crores in the year to be spent on the various programmes. Sir, if adequate return does not come on this huge expenditure, then this expenditure will prove to be unproductive and infructuous and ultimately lead to inflationary trends. At present, this expenditure is incurred by the State Governments on the Revenue side. There is no specific correlation between the employment oriented programmes and the creation of specific rural assets like irrigation sources, field channels, roads, schools, buildings, community health centres, etc. The Plan Document does not lay down any specific physical targets to be achieved on account of this expenditure. It only lays down measures for such schemes in terms of the mandays of employment created. This is a deficiency in this approach which should be rectified. There is a need for slight conceptual change in our method of implementing these schemes. At present these schemes are incurred by the State Governments on the Revenue account and at the end of the year, they only see the paper targets and not the exact targets achieved. There is no continuity and there is no accountability.

Sir, I seek the indulgence of the hon. Finance Minister and I would like to make a few suggestions. My first suggestion is that this expenditure should be institutionalised. An apex body should be created at the Centre and a Rural Development Corporation should be formed in states to implement these programmes. We have got experience in this and we have produced excellent results in Rural Electrification and Dairy Development by forming Corporations, namely, Rural Electrification Corporation and Dairy Development Corporation by channelising the Plan through these Corporations.

Similarly, Corporations should be set up for Water Supply, Integrated Rural Development, implementing Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Rural Employment Programme.

In paragraph 16 of his speech, the Finance Minister has enunciated an important doc-

trine regarding the economic viability of public sector. He says that the economic viability must be the principal test for the survival of an enterprise. Public sector plays a very prominent role in the Indian economy. In 1982-83, the capital employed in the public sector was Rs. 27,000 crores with a turnover of Rs. 42,000 crores. The gross profit before interest and tax was Rs. 3,500 crores and the net profit before tax was Rs. 1500 crores; net profit after tax was Rs. 618 crores; the internal resource generation was Rs. 2756 crores. The public sector employs twenty million people in the various projects. This excellent performance of the public sector in 1982-83 has not got sufficient appreciation from various quarters. But in the year 1983-84, there has been a slight setback in the profitability and the performance of the public sector. It is probably for this reason that the hon. Finance Minister has made this pronouncement about the viability of the public sector.

I totally agree with the Finance Minister that the viability of enterprises should be taken into account for the survival of the public sector enterprise. It should also be an important factor for the starting of an enterprise in the public sector.

In this context, there has been some controversy and there has been a lot of agitation in my constituency, Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu for the substantial expansion of Hindustan Photo Films. As you are aware, this Company produces black and white positive films and X-ray films. This unique company has acquired great technical skill and developed knowhow over the years for the production of photographic material. They have also developed a reservoir of talent in that area and there are any number of feeder industries which feed the raw material required for the production of films. It is also running in profit.

When the proposal for a colour film project was taken up, it was suggested that this project might be established in some other State. Because of this, the expenditure on this project would be nearly two to three times the expenditure that would be incurred if this project was set up in Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu. From the newspaper reports, we understand that the Planning Commission had said that this project would

not be economically viable if set up in the present location in Uttar Pradesh. I would request the hon. Minister Finance and the Government of India to have a rethinking about it, because the expenditure is going to be of the order of Rs. 250 crores. At the same time, I would like to state that I should not be mistaken; it is not my intention to say that no industry should be established in the backward areas in other States, but my point is that this particular industry, which is in terms of substantial expansion, should be established in Nilgiris rather than anywhere else. I may submit that any other project of the same dimension, or double or even triple the dimension may be put in other backward areas in other States. As I said, if this project is set up in Nilgiris, it would be economically viable and would make a profit, would be a healthy unit right from the beginning. The entire nation will be the gainer, and nobody will be the loser.

The tea industry has been one of the very oppressed industries even though this is one of our big foreign exchange earners. I thank the hon. Finance Minister and welcome the concessions granted to the tea industry by providing exemption from tax in respect of subsidy received for rejuvenation and consolidation of areas and putting these schemes on par with replantation or replacement of tea bushes. This has been done in a correct technical appreciation of the tea industry. I must thank the hon. Finance Minister for this.

Before I conclude, I would like to emphasize that the criticism levelled against this Budget that it is a soft, pre-election budget, is totally unjustified. We should take into account the fact that it is the terminal budget of the 6th Plan, and that it epitomizes what has accrued to the nation on account of the massive investment in the 6th Plan. In this year alone, the plan expenditure has increased to Rs. 30,000 crores from the previous Plan of Rs. 25,000 crores. This increase of Rs. 5,000 crores in one financial year is by no means a mean achievement. If we can sustain this rate of growth in the 7th Plan, we should achieve pinnacles of economic prosperity in 1990-91. It has been possible to increase the Plan expenditure from Rs. 46,700 crores to Rs. 110,000 crores in one Plan period, viz., the 6th Plan. At the

same rate, we should be able to conceive the 7th Plan with a total Plan amount of Rs. 200,000 crores. By taking the past achievement as a guide and under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister; and with our Finance Minister's skill in economic planning, I think it is not a wishful thinking. We will achieve it.

As Shakespeare has said :

"There is a tide in the affairs of man
which,
taken on its crest, leads to fortune."

Let us not miss that tide.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I rise to support the Budget proposals presented by our hon. Finance Minister in this House. His budget has given many reliefs to many sectors of our society.

So far as personal taxation is concerned, the taxable income now has become Rs. 20,000/- instead of Rs. 15,000/-. He was also good enough to give a relief in the rate of taxation from 25% to 20%. The maximum limit of taxation is also reduced, from 60% to 55%.

So far as the corporate sector is concerned, he has also given very good reliefs. The dividends as well as the debenture interests would now be given to the shareholders and the debenture-holders, without any deduction of tax, provided of course probably they subscribe in some form.

Insofar as wealth tax is concerned, the budget also gives enough relief. Now we can own a house worth Rs. 2 lakhs and need not pay wealth tax.

There are many concessions and facilities given in the budget proposals, for trade and business. He has given concessions to the paper industry, by exempting customs duties to raw materials, viz., wood chips and pulp. Other concessions have also been given.

Then there are exemptions from excise duties on *khandsari* which is poor man's sugar, on electricity, on polyester cotton yarn, printing paper and craft paper. He has also reduced the excise duty on the cotton fabrics and some other fabrics. He gave relief also in the matter of the excise duty to China and porcelain wares as well as fans. Now, these are, therefore, I think very good reliefs and will go a long way to ease the economic status of a middle man, also the upper middle class man. I think in these four years, after the shattering of the economy

by the previous government, our government has done wonderfully well. The economic growth is now on a very sound foundation. The industrial growth, although it is below the potential of our industrial sector, has gone to 4.5 per cent. We all wish that under better circumstances we could have gone to 7 to 8 per cent. But what is worrying us and the people at large is the price? The price rise is troubling everybody, from the poor to the upper middle class man. The new rich man has, of course, nothing to fear because he is making a lot of money every day, but 90 per cent or probably 95 per cent of the people are suffering from this price rise. So far as the City of Bombay, from where I come, is concerned, there is a steep rise in the cost of milk, in the cost of transport, namely, trains, taxis, auto-rickshaws, eggs, bread, dal, pulses and vegetable oil. In fact, a family with two children has now to spend more than Rs. 200 per month because of the price rise. This is not only the case in Bombay but elsewhere also like Bangalore, Madras, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and other places. It is no use getting consolation by saying that the rise is only 6 per cent, because there is a lot of divergence, a very big divergence, a very big gap between the trends of the wholesale prices and the retail prices.

The Tata Economic Consultancy Services of Bombay have said, after a good deal of survey, that the wholesale price has increased from 14 per cent to 40 per cent in the matter of food, milk, fruits, vegetables, sugar, oil, etc. The consumer price index has also gone very high; in fact, it was as high as 558 in October 1983; in November and January also it is increasing.

I know that our Government is trying to control and contain this trend but somehow or the other the traders, the small people in the vegetable market, in the egg market, they do not appear to be cooperating with the poor people as well as the policy of the Government. Although the wholesale price is controlled, the retail price is whatever the seller in the market says. I wish something could be done in this direction.

I come from Bombay. We all know that so many textile workers were on strike. I am very happy and I think the House is also very happy, that thirteen textile mills have been taken over.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): But they are lying closed.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : The strike also is as good as gone. They are not all closed. But all the workers who were originally working before the strike, they are still not taken. They should be reinstated in the mills. The mills are not lying closed. Therefore, the workers are not very happy as they have not all been taken back. It is therefore, necessary for our Government to see that all the workers who were working before are taken, of course, on the same conditions and terms as they were working before.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Good, good, Mr. Bhole.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : There is another thing which the workers and some of us do not like. And that is this. Many of the mills have become sick. The sick mills, the mills are not sick in many cases, but they are made sick with a purpose, and in other cases they are mismanaged. We now see, unfortunately, that in these mills which are taken over, some of the managements are the same people who have made the mills sick. It is, therefore, very necessary that this management which has brought about the sickness and bankruptcy to this trade should not be allowed to work. New efficiency must come in, new management should come in and therefore the personnel also have to be changed.

There is another thing which I propose and that is that at least one or two mills should be run on cooperative basis. We all want that the workers should participate in the working of the industry, specially the textile industry. The Government, the banks, financial institutions, are all giving crores of rupees to the cooperative sugar factories. In fact, with very little sum, the cooperative magnates who are there now in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and other states, all of them, I think, all told, they are all working well.

Therefore, why does the Government not think of having cooperative sector in textile industry ? They can as well take one or two mills in Bombay and make an experiment by running it on the cooperative basis. The workers are ready. The money which they are giving to the sugar industry and other industries can also be given for the running

of one or two textile mills on cooperative basis.

There is another point which I thought I must bring to the notice of the Government. This is in relation to a very large sector of our society, who having been disgusted of the Hindus' attitude towards them converted themselves into Buddhism. Although they have become Buddhists like the Majhabi Sikhs, the Christians and some the Muslims, they suffer the same indignities, the same hardships and the same economic difficulties as they suffered before. The Buddhists, therefore, have been fighting and struggling to get some privileges which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting. In fact, the Maharashtra Government has given all those facilities. One facility for which the Buddhists in Maharashtra and elsewhere are fighting is regarding the service in the Government of India. Before the movement becomes very hot, I would advise the Government to consider this struggle of the Buddhists of Maharashtra and elsewhere, very seriously and give those ordinary concessions. It is a matter not of crores of rupees but a few lakhs of rupees. And they will not be trespassing on the privileges of other people. They want back their old rights which they have lost. I, therefore, thought that I must bring it pointedly in this Budget discussion to the notice of the Government of India.

Our Prime Minister, our Congress Party has given the 20-Point Programme. This 20-Point Programme has become a good foundation for raising the economic status of all the masses. There are many programmes like the National Rural Employment Programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, slum improvement, giving houses to the economic weaker sections, surplus lands are to be allotted to the landless people or to the marginal farmers. All these things are being done. Crores of rupees are being spent. There are now Rs. 100 crores allotted by our hon. Finance Minister for Rural Landless Employment Guaranteed Scheme also.

The Plan outlay for the Centre and also for the States has been increased considerably. The Central Plan programme for the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes has also been raised. The health and family

welfare programme has also been allotted Rs. 605 crores. There is an increase of 47% for the 20-Point Programme also. We all like that this 20-Point Programme should be successful and the poor man, the middle-class man, the worker, the peasant and everybody for whom this programme is meant, should get the maximum benefits under this programme. Therefore, the point which we must consider is whether having spent Rs. 100, the poor man gets benefit or facility or goods worth those Rs. 100.

As Chairman of one of the Parliamentary committees, I toured round the country and has seen myself how these projects and how this 20-Point Programme is working. I am sorry to say, and many of our Members will also agree, that if Rs. 100 are being spent for this Programme, I think hardly Rs. 50 are reaching the beneficiaries. Is this a right thing? Can't we improve the working of these projects? I have no doubt that we could improve. The reason why this has not improved so far is that it has become too official. We rely entirely upon the bureaucrats. We must associate the non-officials—the MLAs, the MPs, the Zila Parishad Members, the Panchayat Members and ask them to go in their own constituencies and find out whether the papers which are supplied to us by the Government and elsewhere are correct or not. I think that is very necessary.

I need not dwell upon the corruption which is taking place but I know the Government is trying to see that corruption is removed.

Now I will only mention about some of the projects which our Maharashtra Government wants to be expedited. The Government of India has been requested by the Maharashtra Government to set up a super thermal power station in Chandrapur area in the Central sector. These projects proposals, especially the project proposals in respect of Khaparkheda Extension and Parli Unit 5 should be expedited as far as possible because power generating capacity of Maharashtra still requires to be increased.

Then, there is the Electronic Switching Factory. The State Government has suggested some sites in Sangli, Pune, Aurangabad and Nasik. We have already the infrastructure for this Project in these places. The Central

Government should try to give it to Maharashtra.

Then, there is a petro-chemical complex at Nagothana in Raigarh district. We have spent a lot of money and during 1983-84 also we have made a provision of Rs. 2.80 for providing facilities. I request the Government of India to expedite it.

There are also some other projects which the Government of Maharashtra have suggested. I hope that the Government of India will accede to the request of the Maharashtra Government. With these observations I support the budget proposals.

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह (जलेसर) : सभापति महोदय, सन 1984-85 का जो बजट इस वर्ष आया है उसका विरोध करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बजट जन-विरोधी बजट है, यह बजट नौकरशाही और शहरियों को लाभ देने वाला बजट है। यह बजट गरीब लोगों के लिए नहीं है। नौकरशाही को रिश्वत दी गई है जिससे कि कांग्रेस (आई) अपने चुनावों में उनसे नाजायज काम करा सके।

आजादी के 38 साल बाद 2 लाख 30 हजार गांवों में समस्या जूझ रही है, जहां पानी पीने के लिए भी नहीं है या लोग पानी एक किलो-मीटर से लेकर 6 किलोमीटर तक दूर से लाते हैं। क्या यह गरीब गांवों के लिए बजट है? दूसरी तरफ 1 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिदिन दिल्ली में सुन्दरता के लिए खर्च किए जाते हैं। लेकिन आप गांवों के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? वहां पर शिक्षा है न स्वास्थ्य है, न अस्पताल हैं, न सड़क है और न पानी है—यह बड़े शर्म की बात है इस सरकार के लिए।

आपका बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम देखने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है लेकिन यह विकास की रूपरेखा नहीं है, यह भ्रष्टाचार की रूपरेखा है। आई. आर. डी. पी., ग्रामीण राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बैंक मैनेजर, अफिसर, बी. डी. बी., अंचल अधिकारी और सरकारी एजेन्ट 70 फीसदी रुपया खा जाते हैं और 30 फीसदी पैसा लोगों पर खर्च किया जाता है। देश का विकास

नहीं, विनाश हो रहा है। हाल ही में राम लीला ग्राउण्ड में जो 16 करोड़ के क्रृष्ण बैंटे गए हैं वह 40 हजार आदिमियों को दिए गए बताए जाते हैं। वह गरीबों को न देकर कांग्रेस आई के दलाल और एजेन्टों को दिए गए हैं। (व्यवधान) आप खामोश रहिए। जैसे आपके कारनामे हैं वैसे बता रहा हूँ। चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका होता है तो यही कहता है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि वाई दि कांग्रेस, आफ दि कांग्रेस, फार दि कांग्रेस—केवल आई के लिए हैं भाई के लिए नहीं हैं, जनसाधारण के लिए नहीं हैं।

**वर्तमान बिहार मुख्य मन्त्री श्री चन्द्रशेखर ने भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र पर आरोप लगाया है कि सवा चार अरब रुपया आई.आर.डी.पी.वृद्ध पेंशन, वेरोजगारी भत्ता और बेकारी के नाम पर खा गए हैं। यह आरोप 27, 26 जनवरी, 1984 को लगाया गया है।—(व्यवधान) यह चन्द्रशेखर जी ने, जो कि आपके मुख्य मन्त्री हैं, कहा है। यह बात 27 जनवरी, 1984 को एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र आर्य ब्रत में छपी है और इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को भी लिखा गया है। इस बारे में आपके पास क्या जवाब है?

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् पर एक अरब रुपया हर साल खर्च करते हैं और विकास के नाम पर परिषद् में 30 हजार लोग काम करते हैं, फिर भी 1983-84 में 335 करोड़ ८० का अनाज आयात किया गया है। यह बात सरकार के लिए और देश के लिए बड़ी शर्मनाक बात है। वैज्ञानिकों को बढ़ा न देकर सरकार के चमचों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, जिसकी बजह से वैज्ञानिकों ने आत्म हत्या कर ली है। श्री एम.पी.० जोजफ ने 1980 को आत्म हत्या की है। इसी तरह से डा.० एस.० एस० ब्रता और डा.० विद्यासागर द्वारा आत्म हत्यायें की गई हैं। भ्रष्टाचार के कारण उज्ज्वल भविष्य मर रहा है और बेकार लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय: बजट के साथ जो रिले-बैट हैं, वह बात कहिए।—(व्यवधान) —

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह: हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने श्री गुप्ता के केस में कहा है कि उनकी हत्या के पीछे भारतीय अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा किए गए अन्याय के कारण हुई है। यहां करोड़ों का घोटाला हो रहा है। इसके लिए जांच आयोग बनाया जाए, जिससे वैज्ञानिकों को बढ़ावा मिल सके। मेरी राय है कि सांसदों और हाई कोर्ट के लोगों का एक कमीशन बनाया जाए, जिससे कि इस घोटाले का पता लग सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सुरक्षा-कानून नाम की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रह गई है। सात बजे के बाद कोई व्यक्ति खेत में नहीं रह सकता है। यदि रहता है, उनकी ही क्या उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की जान नहीं बच सकती है। इस प्रकार की बातें काफी दिनों से चल रही हैं। लेकिन अब तो राजनीतिक हत्यायें भी होने लगी हैं। अभी-अभी चौ० मुलायम सिंह यादव, अपोजीशन नेता विधान परिषद्, उत्तर प्रदेश, पर गोलियां चलाई गई। सही मायनों में कांग्रेस-आई वालों ने उनको मरवाना चाहा था। एक आदमी मर भी गया और एक धायल भी हो गया। अगर पुलिस गार्ड नहीं होता तो शायद वे भी नहीं बच पाते। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। आगे आने वाले इलैक्शन को अभी एक-डेढ़ साल रह गया है और अभी से इस प्रकार से आदमी मरने शुरू हो गए हैं।

जहां तक कृषि का सवाल है—सरकार की तरफ से बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं कि इसमें यह राहत दी गई है, वह राहत दी गई है, लेकिन मुझे तो यह दिखाई दे रहा है कि किसान को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है, आज किसान को पीसा जा रहा है और शहरों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। जो भी रियायत दी गई वह बड़े आदिमियों को दी गई है, किसान या मजदूर के लिये कोई रियायत नहीं है। आप दुनिया में कोई ऐसा देश बतला दें—जहां ऐसा होता हो कि किसान गांव में गल्ला पैदा करे लेकिन उस का भाव दिल्ली में तय हो और भाव तय करने वाले वे लोग हों जिन के बाप-दादाओं को भी बाजरे और गेहूं की बाल में फर्क का पता न

हो । आज अगर किसान के गले की कीमत सही मायनों में लगाई जाय तो 500-600 रुपये से कम नहीं आती है, लेकिन आप उस को कुल डेढ़-सो-रुपली देते हैं ।

रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : चौधरी साहब ने गन्ने के क्या दाम दिये थे, आप को मालूम हैं?

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : गन्ना न हो, चीनी न हो तो चल सकता है, वह तो हम ने आप के लिये छोड़ दिये हैं, हमें तो सूखी रोटी चाहिये, लेकिन वह भी नहीं मिलती है, उस को भी हम से छीन लिया गया है । कहते थे कि सब को बराबर करेंगे, गरीबों को ऊपर उठायेंगे, 38 साल कहते-कहते बीत गये, नतीजा क्या निकला, अमीर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और गरीब मरते जा रहे हैं । दीना काट कर जब तक गड्ढे में न डालेंगे वह बराबर नहीं हो सकता । बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों से छीन कर जब तक गरीबों में नहीं बांटोगे कुछ नहीं बनेगा । मैं आप से पूछता हूँ—जब अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से गये, बिड़ला की सम्पत्ति कितनी थी और आज कितनी है? गरीबों को रात दिन पीसा जाय-यह नीतयत कांग्रेस सरकार की रही है । गरीबों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब बनाओ ताकि दो रुपये और चार रुपये में उन से बोट खरीद लो और हमारी गदी बनी रहे । इन को अपनी गदी की फिक्र है, देश की फिक्र नहीं है, लेकिन एक दिन वह आयेगा जब इस लोक सभा में कुल्हाड़े चलेंगे, वस 5-10 साल की बात है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह तो पार्लियमेंट है ।

श्री मुलतान सिंह : अगर ऐसे कर्म करोगे तो यहां भी बजेगा ।

आज बिजली की हालत यह है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी के टाइम में 12 रुपये हार्स पावर लेते थे, लेकिन आप ने साढ़े-बाइस-रुपये प्रति हार्स पावर कर दिया । इतना ही

नहीं हम आठ-दस घन्टे बिजली देते थे, लेकिन इस बक्त एक-डेढ़ घन्टे भी नहीं मिलती है । क्या दुनियां में कहीं ऐसा होता है कि पैसा लेलो लेकिन उस के बदले में सौदा न दो । आप साढ़े बाईस रुपये हार्स पावर का भाव ले रहे हैं, लेकिन 24 घन्टे बिजली दीजिए, लेकिन बार-बार यहकह रहे हैं कि 8 घन्टे दे रहे हैं, 6 घन्टे दे रहे हैं लेकिन मिल 1½ घंटे भी नहीं चल रही है मेरे क्षेत्र में डेढ़ महीने से नहर नहीं आई है फसल सूख गई है । अगर नहर का एक पानी लग जाय तो आवपाशी के पूरे पैसे वसूल करते हैं । आप जानते हैं—गेहूँ 6 पानी से पकता है, तो एक पानी से कैसे पकेगा? हम से जो पैसा लिया जाता है उस का पूरा सौदा नहीं दिया जाता । जब साढ़े बाइस रुपये हार्स पावर बिजली का पैसा लेते हैं तो हम को 24 घन्टे बिजली मिलनी चाहिए । मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वह सरकार नाला-यक-सरकार है जो गरीबों का खून चूस कर अमीरों को दे रही है ।

भ्रष्टाचार का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है—कहीं भी बिना पैसे के न सो कागज चलता है और न बिना पैसे के कोई काम होता है । बड़े कामों की बड़ी रिश्वत और छोटे कामों की छोटी रिश्वत । रिश्वत लेने की एक आदत सी पढ़ गई है । मैं तो यह कहूँगा—आप हिन्दुस्तान का कोई ब्लाक छाँट लीजिये या कोई तहसील छाँट लीजिये और मुझे बतला दीजिये कि वहां भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है । एक ही बता दें, सामने बैठे हुए हैं । भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में रोते रोते 38 साल हो गये लेकिन यह बजाए घटने के बढ़ता ही जा रहा है ।

स्वास्थ्य की हालत यह है कि सारे अस्पताल बम्बई में हैं या दिल्ली में हैं या कलकत्ता में हैं । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कम से कम एक अस्पताल तहसील लेबिल पर बनाया जाए और हर जिले में एक ऐसा अस्पताल बना दिया जाए, जिससे किसानों को और गांव वालों को दिल्ली में न आना पड़े । यहां आ कर वे 10-10 दिन तक इधर उधर ढोलते रहते हैं और महीनों महीनों

तक उन को बह जगह नहीं मिलती है और यह पता नहीं चलता है कि आल इन्डिया मेडीकल इंस्टीट्यूट कहां है और अगर मिल भी गया, तो उन को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती। अगर बाहर पेशाब करते हैं, तो सिपाही आ कर पकड़ लेता है। आज हालत यह है कि 80 फीसदी व्यक्तियों को शहरों में पेशाब करने की भी आजादी नहीं मिली है और खड़े होकर हमारे सिर पर मूत रहे हैं। इस के अलावा जो अस्पताल हैं, वहां पर दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं। ईमानदारी से आप देखें, तो डिस्पेन्सरीज में दवा नहीं मिलती है और व्यास जी के राजस्थान में भी दवाइयां अस्पतालों और डिस्पेन्सरीज में नहीं मिलती हैं बिना पैसे के। आखिर यह सब क्या है और कब तक यह नारा लगाते रहोगे और कब तक फैशन बदल कर और धोखा देकर बोटों पर डकैती करते रहोगे।

सड़कों का जहां तक सवाल है, दिल्ली में सड़कों पर डेढ़ लाख रुपया रोज खर्च होता है लेकिन गांवों में सड़कें नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां बहुत से गांव सड़कों से नहीं जुड़े हैं और सरकार ने वहां पर सड़कें नहीं बनाई हैं। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में कुछ मिट्टी ढाली गई और सड़कें बनी थी लेकिन वह मिट्टी भी बह गई। यह ठीक है कि सड़कें बनाने से कुछ गरीब लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाता है लेकिन वे सड़कें बन नहीं रही हैं और अगर कहीं बन भी रही हैं, तो यह देख कर बनाई जा रही है कि कांग्रेस को बोट कहां से मिलेगा। वहीं सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं और दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं बन रही हैं। मरा सुभाव यह है कि हर गांव को शहर से पक्की सड़कों से जोड़ा जाए। यहां हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में एक एक हजार फुट चौड़ी सड़कें हैं और हमारे यहां 8 फुट और 6 फुट चौड़ी भी सड़कें नहीं हैं और हम अपनी लड़कियों की शादी भी नहीं कर सकते। चम्बन में यह कायदा है कि जब लड़की की शादी होती है, तो उसे रास्ते न होने के कारण बैल पर बैठा कर विदा किया जाता है। यह कितने शर्म की बात है। यहां पर 50-50

गाड़ियां बराबर-बराबर चलती हैं और वहां पर कच्चे रास्ते भी नहीं हैं कि लड़की को सही तरीके से विदा भी नहीं कर सकते और फिर ये कहते हैं कि सब को बराबर कर के छोड़ेंगे। कव तक ऐसा किया जाएगा। सारे नेता बराबर होते जा रहे हैं लेकिन वे बराबर नहीं होते। कहते कहते ज्यादातर तो मर गये, पर गरीबों को राहत नहीं।

डाक-तार और टेलीफोन की बात सुनिये। आज हालत यह है कि टेलीफोन हम मिला रहे हैं कलकत्ता को और मिल गया बम्बई और शिकायत करते हैं तो कहते हैं कि चूक गये। एक दिन मैं रेलवे बोर्ड गया। वहां एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी। जा कर बैठ कर बात करने लगा, तो कहने लगे कि आप इस जोन के नहीं हैं, ऊपर जाओ। इसी तरह गाड़ियों में होता है। बैठते हैं कलकत्ता की गाड़ी में और पहुंच जाते हैं कहीं और। एक दफा इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर बैठे थे, तो गाड़ी आई पटना की। हमारे एक साथी थे, उन को अमृतसर जाना था। अब जैसे ही गाड़ी आई, वे भाग कर गाड़ी में बैठ गये। सुबह को जब पटना में सड़बड़ होने लगी, तो उन्होंने पूछा कि यह कौन सा स्टेशन है उन्हें बताया गया कि यह तो पटना है। कहने लगे, वाह रे नेहरू तेरी प्लानिंग, नीचे बाला पटना, ऊपर बाला अमृतसर और एक ही गाड़ी, एक ही डिब्बा। हुआ यह कि उस में गलत बोर्ड लगा हुआ था। अब वे क्या करते। ऐसा ही बजट है, छूट दिखाई, गरीबों को मेटा गया है। इसी तरह से आप देखें कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, जिसके लिए इधर बाले भी रोते हैं और ऊधर बाले भी रोते हैं और उस पर कार्यवाही न इधर करते हैं और न ऊधर करते हैं। वह मुदों की तरह सड़ाई जा रही है। मेरा सुभाव है कि अगर देना है तो दीजिए और रिपोर्ट को लागू कीजिए। वैसे तो दुनिया में अपने आप कोई नहीं देता है, लिया जाता है। हम हीजड़े हो रहे हैं, अगर सारे बैकबैंड इकट्ठे हो जाएं तो बराशयी कर दें, सरकार को भी। और रिपोर्ट लागू हो जाय।

सरकार मौका देख रही है कि कब चुनाव हों, कब हम रिपोर्ट लागू करें और कब हम जीतें।

रेलवे में यह हालत है कि फस्ट क्लास में एक आदमी को 18 वर्ग फीट जगह मिलती है और किराया चौगुना लगता है। थर्ड क्लास में जिसको कि अब सेकिंड क्लास कहते हैं एक आदमी को एक वर्ग फीट जगह मिलती है। वह भी पूरी नहीं मिलती है। कुछ तो खड़े-खड़े चलते हैं, कुछ रेल की छत में टट्टी में चलते हैं। वे टिकट पूरा लेकर चलते हैं। जो छत पर चलते हैं उनकी आप कौन-सी क्लास कहेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऊपरी क्लास कहेंगे।

चौधरी मुलतान सिंह : गोमती में एयर कंडीशन कंपार्टमेंट खाली जाता है। गोमती को यहां से चलाकर अलीगढ़ में रोक दिया गया। इसलिए रोक दिया गया कि मंत्री जी का वहां की यूनिवर्सिटी में स्वागत किया गया था। आज तक के इतिहास में यह नहीं हुआ कि कोई गाड़ी टूँडला पर तो रुकी न हो लेकिन अलीगढ़ पर रुकी हो। अब यह गाड़ी टूँडला में तो रुकती नहीं है, अलीगढ़ में रुकती है। मैं भी मधु दंडवते जी को पहली बार टूँडला ले गया था तो उन्होंने टूँडला में गाड़ी रुकवा दी थी। तब से वहां गाड़ी रुकती आ रही थी लेकिन अब वहां का स्टोपेज काट दिया है। 25 एम० पी० ने इस बारे में लिखकर दिया कि गोमती को टूँडला में रोका जाए, लेकिन नहीं रोका जा रहा है।

बसों की हालत यह है कि दिल्ली में बीस किलोमीटर तक सफर करने पर 40 पैसे लगते हैं और गांव की बसों में बीस किलोमीटर सफर करने के लिए 3 रुपये लगते हैं। यह सौतेला व्यवहार क्योंकि गरीबों के लिए बस का सफर महंगा और अमीरों के लिए सस्ता? क्या अमीरों ही से सरकार चलती है, गरीबों के लिए सरकार नहीं चलती है?

15-03 hrs.

(SHRI SOMENATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair)

मेरे क्षेत्र में एक मीट प्लांट मिलिट्री ने लगाया था। वह 15 साल तक चला, अब 12 साल से बन्द है। अरबों रुपया उसमें लगा हुआ है। कई दफा वहां हमारे मंत्री जी भी गए लेकिन अब तक कोई भी काम उसको खोलने का नहीं हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस उम्मीद में बंधी है कि एक अरब की प्रापर्टी कोई बिरला या टाटा ले ले और 50 करोड़ रुपया दे दे? मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको उस प्लांट को चालू करना चाहिए जिससे कि वहां के गरीब लोगों को रोजगार मिले। उसमें 100 बीघा जमीन हैं। आप उस प्लांट में कोई भी काम करवाओ जिससे कि उस प्रापर्टी का उपयोग हो सके और लोगों को काम मिल सके।

मेरे क्षेत्र जलेशर और निजीली में सिरसा, सेंगर और इसर नदी है। जो कहीं एक हो जाती है और कहीं तीन हो जाती हैं। इसको एक नाले का रूप देने के लिए जनता पार्टी के टाइम में ढाई अरब रुपए मंजूर हो चुके थे जिससे कि इसमें आसपास का पानी चला जाए। यह बुलन्दशहर से लेकर इटावा में जमना में पड़ती है और इसमें करोड़ों बीघा जमीन बेकार पड़ी है। मेरे क्षेत्र जलेशर में ही कम से कम एक लाख बीघा पुरुता जमीन बेकार है। उसमें या तो पानी भर जाता है या गरकी आ जाती है। इस पुरुता जमीन को फसल के काम में लाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बुलन्दशहर से लेकर इटावा तक खुदाई कर उसको एक नहर का रूप दिया जाए।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है कि रोजगार जो दिया जाता है वह आबादी के लिहाज से दिया जाय गांव वालों को। इस देश का 83 फीसदी पैसा वेतन में जाता है और 17 फीसदी विकास कार्यों में जाता है। ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। इसमें 14 फीसदी पैसा शहरों के विकास में खर्च होता है और 3 फीसदी गांव के विकास पर खर्च होता है। 85 फीसदी के लिए 3 प्रतिशत और 15 फीसदी के लिए 14 प्रतिशत। यही हाल वेतन का है। दस फीसदी वेतन 83 प्रतिशत गांववाले

लोगों को मिलता है और बाकी शहर वालों को मिलता है। शहर वाले खा-खाकर भैंसे बन गए हैं और हम मर रहे हैं सूखी रोटी के लिए। रात दिन यहां बहस होती है कि रंगीन टी०वी० होना चाहिए यह होना चाहिए वह होना चाहिए, बीड़ियों होना चाहिए, सब कुछ होना चाहिए। गरीब रोटी के लिए भूखों मर रहे हैं और ये इसके लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं। खैर यह ठीक है कि आप गरीबी की वजह से दलालों को खरीद लेते हैं और उनके जरिए बोट डलवा लेते हैं लेकिन एक दिन कुल्हाड़ी चलेगी जैसे चाइना में हुआ था। चांग वाई शेख ने यहीं वहां किया था। वहां पर एक पलड़े में नोट और एक पलड़े में सब्जी मिलती थी। आप समझीजिए कि नोटों की यहीं कीमत है जो आप स्विस बैंक में जमा कर रहे हैं।

एक सुझाव और है कि लोकल वाडीज के चुनाव इलेक्शन कमीशन को सौंप दिए जाने चाहिए क्योंकि गवर्नर्मेंट चुनाव नहीं कराती है। 20-20 साल जिला परिषद, ब्लाक प्रमुख और ग्राम पंचायतों का चुनाव नहीं होता। म्यूनिस-पेलिटीज का और कारपोरेशन का चुनाव नहीं होता। जब देखते हैं कि दूसरी गवर्नर्मेंट आ गई, हमारे फेंवर में हैं तो चुनाव करवा लिए। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको इलेक्शन कमीशन के जिम्मे कर देना चाहिए ताकि इनके चुनाव समय पर हो सकें।

एक सुझाव और है कि किसानों की फसल और जानवरों का बीमा तुरन्त करवा दिया जाए। वैसे तो 20 साल से कह रहे हैं लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। किसान के यहां ओला पड़ जाए, सर्दी पड़ जाए, आग लग जाए तो क्या होता है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोई समझदार आदमी हुआ तो लगान माफ कर देगा कार-खाना जल जाए तो पूरा मुआवजा मिलता है। मेरा 50 हजार का गेहूं जल गया और 120 रुपया लगान माफ कर दिया गया। इसलिए बीमा आवश्यक है। जानवरों की नस्ल सुधारने की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। नस्ल तभी

सुधर सकती है जब अच्छे किस्म के सांड मंगाए जाएं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि किसानों के लिए तो आपने सीलिंग कर दी लेकिन इन कारखाने-दारों के लिए, सरमाएदारों के लिये सीलिंग क्यों नहीं की। या तो इनके लिये भी सीलिंग की जाये या किसानों के लिये भी सीलिंग समाप्त कर दी जाये। ये तो 50 कारखाने खोल सकते हैं, 500 अरब रुपया रख सकते हैं लेकिन किसान 12 एकड़ से भी ज्यादा नहीं रख सकते। अगर किसान के 4 बच्चे हैं तो आगे चलकर वह क्या करेगा। मिल चला नहीं सकता, मकान खरीद नहीं सकता। अगर खरीद भी लेगा तो दूसरा उसको निकाल देगा। इसलिये या तो उन पर भी सीलिंग लगाइये या किसान पर भी समाप्त कीजिये। हां यह बात है कि किसान आपको पैसा नहीं दे सकता और ये आपको चुनाव के लिये पैसा देते हैं। लेकिन यह कब तक चलेगा।

आखिर में मैं यहीं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह चुनाव का बजट है। इसमें जितनी भी राहत दी गई है वह शहरों के लिये ही दी गई। यह कहा जा सकता है कि गांव वालों की रोटी छीन ली गई है। पंखों, कूलर, टी०वी० और ट्रूप्येस्ट पर दाम कम कर दिये गये लेकिन इससे किसानों का कोई मतलब नहीं है। इन्कम टैक्स में तो बीस हजार की छूट दे रहे हैं लेकिन किसानों को कितनी छूट दे रहे हैं? जिस किसान के पास एक बीघा जमीन भी है, उससे भी लगान लिया जा रहा है। इतना ही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला): सभापति जी, मेरे उस तरफ के भित्रों ने इस बजट की मुखालपत की है, लेकिन मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज सारे देश के अन्दर जिस तरह की स्थिति चल रही है उसको देखते हुए इससे अच्छा बजट हो ही नहीं सकता। विपक्ष के लोगों ने कहा कि यह चुनाव का बजट है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

उनको इससे क्या तकलीफ है ? इससे उनकी भी तो चुनाव में जीत होगी। फिर भी इसको क्रिटि-साइज कर रहे हैं। सारे देश की पोजीशन को मंत्री जी ने सामने रखकर यह बजट बनाया है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि सरकार गरीबों का शोषण करना चाहती है, वह ठीक नहीं है। आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्वित करने की है। उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार तत्परता से लगी हुई है। जिस कार्य को आज तक कोई नहीं कर सका, उसको प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती गांधीजी कर रही है।¹⁰⁰ (व्यवधान)

मेरे मित्र अभी किसानों के शोषण की बात कर रहे थे। उन्होंने गांवों और शहरों का बहुत फर्क बताया है। वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य पार्लियमेंट में चुनाव जीतकर आते हैं इसलिये उन्हें यह भी मालूम होना चाहिये कि पैसे से बोट नहीं खरीदे जाते। बिरला, टाटा कोई भी जीतकर नहीं दिखा सकता। बोट तभी मिलते हैं जब सरकार की नीतियों में विश्वास होता है। जहां तक खेती-बाड़ी के कम प्रोडक्शन होने का सबाल है, इसका कारण यह है कि देश में सूखा पड़ा। मैं अपने हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पन-बिजली के प्रोजेक्ट्स बन सकते हैं। वहां बिजली पैदा करने के साधन भारी तादाद में उपलब्ध हैं। पेड़ कटने और बारिश अधिक होने की बजह से जो भूमि का कटाव हो रहा है, इसके बारे में बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। इसको रोकने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये। पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश का भी इससे करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, इसलिये इसको रोका जाना चाहिये।

मैं एक सुभाव देना चाहता हूं। इस बैली में निचली बली है और जिसके बारे में पन बिजली योजनायें बना कर हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने आपके पास भेजी हैं और बहुत सा

पैसा उन पर खर्च किया है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी भेजी हैं उनको आप देखें और इसका भी ध्यान रखें कि मिट्टी की कटाई पहाड़ों से इसी तरह से होती रही तो जो बड़े-बड़े डैम है, भाखड़ा डैम है, खोदरी माजरी बगैरह हैं जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के साथ लगते हैं या पौग डैम जो कांगड़ा, हिमाचल में है वे भर जाएंगे मिट्टी से। इस वास्ते हिमाचल को आपको ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिये ताकि वहां पर बन लगाए जा सके, बिजली पैदा करने के जो साधन हैं, उनको उपयोग में लाया जाना चाहिये। वहां पर ज्यादा पन बिजली योजनायें बना कर तैयार की जाएंगी तो इससे सारे देश का भला होगा।

हमारे प्रदेश में जहां तक पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर विकास खंड कहीं पर तो 19000 की आबादी पर एक है और कहीं-कहीं पर लाख डेढ़ की आबादी पर एक है। जहां से मैं चुन कर आता हूं उसमें सतरह विधान सभाई क्षेत्र आते हैं। मेरा क्षेत्र कालका से तिब्बत के बोर्डर तक चला जाता है। मेरा सुभाव है कि अस्सी हजार से एक लाख की आबादी जहां है वहां दो विकास खंड होने चाहिये। मैं अभी शिमला दौरे पर गया था। शिमला के साथ कुसुन्टी है। हमारा कुछ इलाका पटियाला स्टेट में था। कुछ पुराना हिमाचल में था। पुरानी पटियाला स्टेट का जो इलाका है और जो हिमाचल में शामिल हुआ उस वक्त की वहां की पंचायतें उस विकास खंड में चली गई हैं। सतरह के करीब पंचायतें उसमें चली गई हैं, मशोबरा ब्लाक में चली गई है। वहां के लोगों की मांग है कि जो पंचायतें थीं और पुराने हिमाचल में जो आ गई हैं इन सबका, पूरे विकास खंडों का दुबारा सर्वेक्षण कराया जाए और सर्वेक्षण के बाद वहां पर अधिक विकास खंड खोले और चोपाल क्षेत्र में भी दो विकास खण्ड बनाए जाएं। हिमाचल में तेल की खुदाई का काम शुरू हुआ था। राम-शहर के अन्दर और ज्वालामुखी के अन्दर वह

शुरू हुआ था। उस पर लाखों करोड़ों खर्च हुआ। उस काम को अधूरा छोड़ दिया गया है। जनता पार्टी ने शुरू किया था और इन्होंने ही मशीनरी वहां से उठा ली थी, उसको निकाल कर ले गए थे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और सुदाई का काम फिर शुरू किया जाए।

हिमाचल में आप रेलों का हाल देखें। अंग्रेजों ने कालका से शिमला तक एक लाइन बिछाई थी और वही चली आ रही है। उसके बाद कोई रेलवे लाइन हिमाचल को नहीं दी गई है। पिछली बार भी मैंने यहां पर इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। हमारे यहां एक रेलवे लाइन बिछी हुई थी रोपड़ से नालागढ़ तक। इसको 1925 या 1926 में उखाड़ दिया गया था। यह कह दिया गया था कि अब यहां से रेल से ले जाने के लिए कोई पत्थर बर्गरह नहीं है। यह पुरानी रेलवे लाइन थी। यह बहुत अन्याय हिमाचल के साथ किया गया था। इस रेलवे लाइन को बिछा देने के लिए मैंने एक पत्र भी लिखा था। उन्होंने भी मुझे एक पत्र 24 मार्च 1981 को लिखा जिसको मैं पढ़ देता हूं। अपने पत्र में उन्होंने लिखा :

प्रिय सुल्तानपुरी जी,

आपको याद होगा कि 24-3-81 को लोक सभा में बहस के दौरान आपने यह सुझाव दिया था कि तहसील नालागढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल सम्बन्धी सुविधायें सुलभ करवाई जाएं। मैंने मामले की जांच करवाई है और स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

यह सही है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले सतलुज और पंजनद नदी पर नहर सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्यों (हैडवर्क्स) के लिए अपेक्षित अधिक मात्रा में पिर्चिंग पत्थर की ढुलाई के लिए रोपड़ के रास्ते दोराहा स्टेशन को नालागढ़ खान से जोड़ने वाली एक बड़ी रेल लाइन की व्यवस्था पहले से ही थी। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि 1928-29 में सरहिन्द रोपड़ रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करते समय नालागढ़ तक इस अस्थायी बड़ी रेल लाइन को उखाड़ दिया गया था क्योंकि इसकी व्यवस्था

केवल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए पत्थर की ढुलाई के प्रयोजन के लिए की गई थी।

गनोली नालागढ़ रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए विगत में कोई जांच पढ़ताल नहीं की गई है। एक मोटे अनुमान के अनुसार यदि गनोली और नालागढ़ के बीच बड़े आमान की इस लाइन का निर्माण किया जाए तो वह लगभग 14 कि॰मी॰ लम्बी होगी और इसके निर्माण पर लगभग 4 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी। आज नालागढ़ की स्थिति यह है कि वहाँ बहुत बड़े-बड़े उद्योग लग रहे हैं जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य हुआ तो उस समय के उप-प्रधान मंत्री बाबू जगजीवन राम ने एक उद्योग का उद्घाटन किया और विश्वास दिलाया कि यह रेलवे लाइन लगायी जायगी। इस रेलवे लाइन की पटरी बिछी हुई थी जिसको अंग्रेजों ने उखाड़ा और ऐसा इसलिये किया क्योंकि पहाड़ी लोग अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ ऐजीटेशन करते थे। मेरी आप से मांग है कि इस रेलवे लाइन के लिये प्रावधान करें ताकि वहां के लोगों को सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके।

बजट में कालका से परवानू रेलवे लाइन और जगाधरी से पांचठा साहब रेलवे लाइन का जिक्र था जिनका काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इन लाइनों की तरफ ध्यान दें।

टी० बी० रीले केन्द्र कसीली में लगाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने विश्वास दिलाया था और माननीय साठे साहब जी ने वहां जा कर देखा और कहा कि जल्दी से जल्दी काम शुरू होगा। लेकिन अभी तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ, केवल एक चौकीदार रहता है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो मामले हम यहां उठाते हैं उनका जवाब इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिये, कोई काम मौके पर नहीं होता है। यह काम हमारे सब के लिये बुनियादी हैं और जब हम चुनाव में जायेंगे और वहां से रिटायर हो जायेंगे तो लोग पूछेंगे कि तुम मंथी थे या सन्तरी थे आपने क्या काम किया? इसका हमारे पास कोई जवाब नहीं

होगा। इस लिये जो आपस की लड़ाई में हम बुनीयादी काम भूल जाते हैं यह नहीं होना चाहिए और लोगों के मसलों को हल कराने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिये तभी देश आगे जा सकता है।

जंगलात के बारे में आपने कानून बनाया कि कोई भी राज्य सरकार तब तक किसी जंगल में जमीन नहीं दे सकती, सड़क नहीं बना सकती जब तक कि भारत सरकार की अनुमति न हो। इसकी वजह से हमारे हिमाचल में समस्या पैदा हो गई है क्योंकि 20 सूची प्रोग्राम में ट्राइबल और हरिजनों को जमीनें दे रहे हैं उनमें यह प्रोबलम आ रही है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में जहाँ जंगल हैं वहाँ तो जंगल काटकर ही जमीन दी जा सकती है, अन्यथा नहीं। और जंगल बिना भारत सरकार की अनुमति के कट नहीं सकते। इसके लिये आप विचार करें और जो मुनासिब हो वह कायंवाही करने की कोशिश करें ताकि पहाड़ के लोगों का फायदा हो।

मैं जानता हूँ कि फूड कारपोरेशन में भ्रष्टाचार है। जितनी भी फ्लोर मिल्स हैं उनको तो फूड कारपोरेशन से गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन जो चक्की वाले हैं और उन चक्कियों को चलाना चाहते हैं उनको फूड कारपोरेशन से गांवों में गेहूँ नहीं मिलता है। इस मामले की आपको जांच करनी चाहिये और जो दोषी हों उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में परवानू, नालागढ़, इन्दौरा और पहलपुर में उद्योग लग रहे हैं जो कि पंजाब के बांदर पर हैं। आज पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है वह सबको मालूम है। अगर वहाँ हालात खराब ही बने रहे तो उसका असर हिमाचल में भी पड़ सकता है। इसलिए आपको बोर्डर एरिया पर उद्योग नहीं लगाने चाहिये क्योंकि इससे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लोगों का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है। आपको बीच के एरिया में उद्योग लगाने चाहिए ताकि तमाम पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बच्चों को उन उद्योगों में काम

करने का मौका मिले।

हमारे यहाँ बिजली बहुत है, केरल की तरह हिमाचल में बिजली बहुत है...लेकिन जहाँ बिजली और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इन्डस्ट्री लग सकती हैं क्योंकि वहाँ एयर कंडीशन की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा उद्योग पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में लगायें और यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के भीतरी भागों में लगने चाहिए।

हमारे क्षेत्र से जो सन्धियां, सेव, आलू जब आजादपुर की मार्केट में आता है तो यहाँ पर आड़तियों ने धर्मखाता और दूसरे कई खाते खोल रखे हैं। आजादपुर से कोई चिंटी नहीं जाती लोगों को, सेव और टमाटर की पेटी डाक से नहीं जाती है, जहाँ जो ट्रक वाला आता है, उसी के हाथ भेज देते हैं। उसमें वह माल खा जाते हैं, कमीशन मारी जाती है धर्मखाते के नाम पर पैसा खा जाते हैं। इस बारे में हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर व वित्तमंत्री को भी देखना है। आप लोगों पर ही किसान निर्भर करता है, लेकिन आज किसान लूटा जा रहा है और दिल्ली के आजादपुर में उनका शोषण होता है। इसके निए मार्किटिंग एक्ट लागू किया जाना चाहिए। खुली ओपन बोली होनी चाहिए ताकि कोई आदमी उसका गलत फायदा न उठा सके। आज यहाँ इन लोगों हैं, की तिजोरियां भर रही इसको बन्द करने के लिए आपको कोई उपाय करना चाहिए।

हमारे दोस्त जो अपोजीशन वाले भाई हैं, इनका काम तो हमें गालियां देना है, बुरा-भला कहना है। वे कोई अच्छी बात नहीं करते हैं। इनको हर बात ऐसी ही नजर आती है। कल तक हमारे यहाँ एक भाई थे, पहले डिप्टीफाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर थे श्री मगन भाई अब वह**उधर चले गए और कहते हैं कि चन्दा खा गए, वह कर गये यह कर गये। हमारी पार्टी देश के हित के लिए

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

काम करती है और करती रहेगी। हमारी नीतियों को कोई फेल नहीं कर सकता है। यह सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, गरीबों का भला चाहती है, गरीबों का उत्थान करना चाहती है। लेकिन आपका काम मौज लेना है और हमें यहां गालियां देकर भला-बुरा कहना है। कुछ सिसियर लोग जरूर सोचते हैं जैसे वाजपेयी जी हैं, क्योंकि उनके बाल-बच्चे नहीं हैं, वह सबको बाल-बच्चा समझते हैं, मधु दंडवते जी अपनी सरकार को बचाने के लिए सोचना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अपोजिशन की सरकार कहीं कामयाव नहीं है चाह जहां आप देख लें। हिन्दुस्तान में इनका कोई धर्म-कर्म नहीं। ये सेन्टर को उलटाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब ये सेंटर को उलटाएंगे तो देश कहां खड़ा रहेगा? हम कोई भी पार्लियमेंट में नहीं होंगे तो आपको विधान-सभा में जाना होगा।

मेरा कहना है कि नेशनल पार्टी के तौर पर आप सोचें, मुल्क को आगे ले जाने के लिए काम करें। श्री हरिकेश बहादुर भी कल तक हमारे ही ये लेकिन अब अपोजिशन में चले गए हैं क्योंकि अपोजिशन में जाकर आदमी लीडर बन जाता है, चाहे एक आदमी की पार्टी हो या दो आदमी की पार्टी हो। जो सुविधाएं सरकार अपोजिशन को देती है, उसी का यह फायदा उठा रहे हैं। इस बारे में हमारी सरकार को सतर्क होना पड़ेगा और सोचना पड़ेगा कि इनकी नीतियां इकट्ठा करने वाली नहीं हैं, न ये इकट्ठे होंगे। देश को धोखा होगा अगर इन पर कोई विश्वास करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ में बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस बजट के बनाने वाले फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is currently debating the 1984-85 Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister on the 29th February, 1984, at 5.00 p.m. You may kindly recall that I did not feel shy last year in

publicly complimenting the Finance Minister for incorporating in his budget proposals some of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee and other Financial Committees and also some other suggestions which were mooted by us in the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Finance. I did not feel shy then, and I do not feel shy now in complimenting him again for incorporating some minor suggestions into the budget proposals this year. I wish he had carried that chain further more and incorporated the major recommendations contained in the Public Accounts Committee's Reports and other Financial Committees' Reports, particularly relating to direct taxes and indirect taxes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, his budget has evoked a mixed reaction. That is nothing unusual. It is usual with every budget. I do not remember since the time when the first budget was presented to this Parliament, viz., in 1947-48 or thereafter that there has been even a single Finance Minister who has not received a reaction of that type. Naturally every Finance Minister has given certain reliefs and levied certain duties. So, he has received at both ends. This is the unpleasant job of a Finance Minister and whether it is planning sector, chemical, fertilisers or agriculture sector or rural development sector whatever lapses are there in any Ministry they are all in store for the Finance Minister. He is just like a grand mother and if the babies are not behaving well the grandmother has to hear everything.

In this particular context I must say that the Finance Minister, I am told and I have read in the newspapers also, was a professor which was popularly known in the school as a school master long back. But here, I do not know, whether he has been ever a tailor master. With such fine craftsmanship he has sewn the budget deficit to practically the same level which he set last year.

Last year, Mr. Finance Minister, when you presented the budget for 1983-84 you took the credit for Rs. 563 crores under other receipts under the capital head. Now, your budget deficit was in the vicinity of Rs. 6,090 crores and you very ably and intelligently with an art of fine craftsmanship brought it down to the same level with Rs. 100 crores more. You curtailed the Plan

expenditure by 5 per cent and you reduced the non-plan expenditure by 3 per cent thereby netting Rs. 1,500 crores and thereafter you took the credit under the head other receipts to the extent of Rs. 2674 crores, that is, Rs. 2,200 crores more and this is how the deficit has been contained within the manageable limits.

Now, wherefrom did you get Rs. 2,200 crores. You got it from the oil sector and even in the papers made available to us at the end in the explanations given you have mentioned in just three lines that this surplus is from the oil sector. This is how you have done the exercise and this is why I say this is a fine art of craftsmanship because the Finance Minister cannot afford particularly in this year of even to express to the nation that the budget deficit is Rs. 3,000 crores or Rs. 4,000 crores.

You have made some other minor announcements like financial year. You have constituted a committee.

Shri Brahmananda Reddy yesterday supported the idea. Sir, I am one who has written an article in *Saptahik Hindustan* of Diwali edition supporting this, namely, that the fiscal year should be changed and I have said about it on earlier occasions in this House as well.

Further, you have removed some minor distortions and aberrations in the textile sector. Then there are weighted deductions. Of course, personally I have never been convinced of the weighted deductions theory. So, on that score also you have corrected certain distortions and aberrations in the tax structure. But, Mr. Finance Minister, you have in your speech yourself expressed that this budget is not only an account of estimated receipts and expenditure but is a potent instrument for giving shape for the achievement of laudable objectives according to our national priorities.

Sir, there are two aspects of the whole budget. One is receipts side and the other is expenditure side. I will first deal with the receipts side. On the receipts side your tax revenues are increasing stupendously.

So far as excise duties are concerned they have increased by 100 times more. So is the case with customs duties. Now, so far as

this particular receipts side is concerned I would like to impress upon you the necessity for a drastic step in the direction of simplification and rationalisation and overhauling of the total tax structure. I pleaded for it on a number of occasions in the past. Many Congress-I members, very senior members, pleaded for it, that this particular tax structure obtaining as on date is highly inequitous. It acts against the poor and it acts in favour of the rich. It is inequitous. In short, it does not perform well. I would like to remind the House that on the basis of the recommendations of Prof. Kaldor an integrated tax system was introduced in this country whereby apart from income-tax and wealth tax, the Estate Duty and the Gift Tax were introduced in this country. Whatever you earn you pay income tax, whatever you save, you pay wealth tax, whatever you spend you pay expenditure tax. Whatever you give you pay gift tax. If you do not do any of these things and you die, you pay Estate Duty. This was the integrated system of taxation as recommended by Prof. Kaldor. You introduced all these laws in the year 1957 : Wealth tax, Estate Duty, Gift Tax. One of the objectives in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in that particular Bill was 'Establishment of an egalitarian society, prevention of concentration of economic power in a fewer hands'. I would like to pose a question. During the last 25 years the total income from all these tax laws is just Rs. 110 crores. Wealth Tax is just 97 crores. Estate duty, 20 crores, gift tax 8.5 crores. According to time all these three tax laws have outlived their utility. Or if I may say so, they have not served the purpose for which they were meant, i.e. 'establishment of egalitarian society'. Now take one particular example wealth tax. You are collecting 97 crores under wealth tax. Total number of assessees is near about 4 lakhs. Out of 4 lakh assessees 17,000 are such whose wealth is more than 10 lakhs. Total wealth means, houses, property, cars, bank balance, gold jewellery, everything taken together. The number is just 17000 for the entire country. More than 10 lakhs worth of houses you will find only in metropolitan city whether it is Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. This is the position, 95% of the wealth tax assessees belong to the category whose wealth is below 10 lakhs of rupees. Now you are charging wealth tax from those people in the lower

income brackets whose wealth is below 10 lakhs. What about those whose wealth is above 10 lakhs ? They are outside the wealth tax net. If somebody is not chargeable to wealth tax his children have not to pay estate duty. Now, the House must consider this : Mr. G.D. Birla died. He does not hold even a single penny of wealth in his name. He was not a wealth tax assessee. So many others, Messrs. J.R.D. Tata, Singhania, Modi, persons belonging to large industrial houses, none of them hold any wealth in their own names. Practically they do not pay wealth tax. If they don't pay wealth tax, if they die, their children will not be liable to pay Estate Duty. Is it equitous ?

I am paying wealth tax, I am paying income tax and so many other things. If I die my children will be liable to pay estate duty but not the children of those who are controlling assets worth Rs. 2500 crores. Is it equitous ? Not at all. How these tax laws have served the purpose of the establishment of an egalitarian society or prevention of concentration of economic power in a fewer hands ? They have not. These tax laws are inequitous. 110 crores is nothing absolutely. What is gift tax ? 8.5 crores and the limit is just 5,000 which was fixed 25 years back. You have kept the same limit. For gifts of more than 5,000 you have to pay gift tax. This is something very highly unjust. Why not scrap all these three laws ? Why can't you simplify the tax structure ? You can make up your loss of 110 crores by simply increasing customs duty across the board as you have done here; you have netted quite a good amount. You can do it and make them more realistic. If you are not prepared to scrap all these three laws, then in the alternative, you can exempt people upto Rs. 10 lakhs and bring all those people within the tax net whose incomes are beyond Rs. 10 lakhs. You have to rope in more people who have the capacity to pay. But you are not doing that and I am sorry to say that in 1957 this very Government introduced and levied the Wealth Tax on public limited companies. In 1957, it was levied. In 1960, it was suspended. Only suspended and the provisions have not been repealed.

The provisions with regard to the levy on Wealth Tax on Industrial houses is very much there in the law. But it is under suspension since 1960. I raised this demand consistently in this House and I am happy

to say that last year the Finance Minister levied the Wealth Tax, at a marginal rate on closely held companies and then I said, why not all those companies which were there in the scheme of things in 1957 ? I had expected him to carry this scheme further. This is the additional resource mobilisation which no man from the Opposition would suggest like this. But it is essential because your goal which was announced by you in 1954 in the Avadi Session for the establishment of socialistic pattern of society, which you have reiterated after 30 years in Calcutta now on 30th December 1983, that you are going on the socialist path, but unfortunately socialism is far away from this—it started from Calcutta but it is somewhere near Shahdara and it has not reached Delhi, North Block and South Block. So, I think it will be more equitous to either abolish all the 3 or make them more realistic. In Gift Tax rate, the exemption limit should be increased to Rs. 2,000 minimum and Estates Duty should be rationalised and the manner of valuation under the Estate Duty law is much more different than the Wealth Tax. Bring them at par, make them one so that it does not work in an inequitable manner against the middle-class people.

Now, in this particular connection, I would like to point out a certain anomaly with regard to the Indirect Taxes. You are collecting indirect taxes, a very heavy sum. But I find from the list that there are 17 items in your Explanatory Memorandum you have mentioned each item of commodities and their quantum of revenue under that slab. Now, first imagine in a tax revenue of Rs. 23,000 crores where near about 60% cases are from Excise Revenues. Now, there are items like lighters N.E.S., electronic machines for games of skill, Zip or slide fasteners, Menthol, cotton textile, linoleum, silk fabrics, hooka tobacco, etc., and how much these give you ? It is Rs. 10 lakhs, 15 lakhs or Rs. 20 lakhs. Now you are having unnecessarily 15 to 20 items under the excise tariff. I say if you can delete, all excise tariff items whereby the excise revenue is less than Rs. 5 crores, it will help you in many ways. You can make good that loss anywhere. You reduce your Excise net. What is the sense of having excise revenue on items which are giving only Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs or 20 lakhs or Rs. 30 lakhs. So, my demand is that you delete all those items where your revenue is less than Rs. 5 crores,

you can score out many of the items and it will reduce corruption, it will give you more revenue and you can make good those losses in any other particular commodity.

Similarly, under Item 68, the initial duty, of levy was 2%, then raised to 4%, then raised to 8% and now it is 10%. Item 68 is "Not elsewhere specified". Now, this is giving Rs. 600 crores and this is going to give much more just like a milch cattle. Now, under this item 68, why don't you specify those commodities under various excise tariff items whereby you feel that the excise revenue is substantial? Don't keep it under Item 68. Put it under excise tariff item as a specified item. Now, this is causing a lot of harassment. I am aware of the fact that this is a major revenue earning item so far as the Government is concerned. But then you have to do something like that. But I am sorry to say that. I was expecting some very drastic reforms of simplification, of rationalisation in the total tax structure because you are one person in the whole Government before whom even the supreme commander of the party, the Prime Minister of India, appears for his or her scrutiny.

You are enjoying so much authority. If you cannot do it, who else will do it? You should have done it; you understand things, you realise everything; you are at a better receiving end in the Consultative Committee also; you seem to have some anxiety also. I do not know for what reasons you are not able to do anything.

So, on the direct and indirect taxes side, you have to take some drastic steps and unless some drastic steps are taken, self-reliant economy will not be achieved. Be it a question of foreign loan; we are condemning IMF or the World Bank loan and other loans. You have done away with the IMF loan, well and good; but you are going in for Asian Development Bank loan, you are going to commercial markets. It is not that you are doing without loans. Even in this budget proposal, you have shown near about Rs. 2000 crores by way of external loan, assistance and all that. Some radical steps have to be taken and without that nothing can be done. If you run the aircraft, Mr. Finance Minister with a speed of 50 miles per hour for hundred miles, it will never take off; but if you run an aircraft with a speed of 200 miles per hour on the runway even for

a mile, it will take off. If the Indian economy has to take off, if it has to achieve heights, you have to have a speed of 200 miles per hour on the runway just for half a mile. You cannot do without that. You cannot be goody-goody with everybody, and if you have to take an unpleasant decision, you should not be worried about it, if these decisions are in the interest of the nation.

Shri Brahmananda Reddy very rightly suggested yesterday :

We have got a total budget of about 42,000 crores of rupees on the expenditure side, we have got revenue receipts of 23,000 crores of rupees plus our capital receipts, internal borrowings, external borrowings and so many other items. So far as this Parliament is concerned, should there not be an itemwise analysis and scrutiny of each item of expenditure. Some suggestion was made with regard to the formation of Committees, and I was told on 7th March that the whole budget will be referred to nine Committees, which will scrutinise each item of expenditure, and after one month it will submit its report to the House and so on and so forth. I do not know what happened to that. You could have mooted that idea long time ago and formed the Committees. You did not hold discussions with the leaders of the opposition, and even the whips of the various parties, and suddenly one fine morning, we found that the Rules Committee was going to consider this question. Naturally, this was postponed. You could have done that three months back as you were planning things six months in advance, for September you are planning right now. You could have done that in this case also. If the whole budget is referred to a Committee, there is a better scrutiny; the Department is answerable to the Members of Parliament, but never before during the last thirty two years, there has been a detailed scrutiny of all items of receipts and expenditure. There is no limit on borrowings. It is good that you say that we are within the limits, but the Constitution says that you must have the borrowing ceiling fixed by Parliament, but you are not agreeing and I do not know whether any other Finance Minister will agree to that. This is the position; you have not acceded to that idea.

On the basis of the past experience, I can very well say that in the Committees

we work across party lines and that is why the Public Accounts Committee looking to the volume of work that has increased suggested that there should be two Public Accounts Committees ; one for Revenue receipts examination and the other for expenditure examination, because our Revenue receipts have gone to 23,000 crores of rupees. We are spending five crores of rupees on revenue audit, but we are saving hundreds of crores of rupees to the public exchequer through the audit organisation. Why not create two Public Accounts Committees ? Similarly, we have got one Public Undertakings Committee ; why not have two Public Undertakings Committees ; one dealing with the manufacturing industries and the other with non-manufacturing industries, or one dealing with industries upto hundred crore investment, and the other with industries having more than hundred crore investment ? As on today hardly ten public sector undertakings are examined by this Committee and there are more than 200 public sector undertakings and the total investment is around 30,000 crores of rupees. One public sector undertaking which is examined this year, its turn will come after twenty years. Why not do this ? Unless this Parliament rises high to the occasion to have certain innovations in the total functioning system, I think, we shall not be able to deliver the goods. Not at all.

There are so many points on which we are common ; we feel common with the Congress (I) Members also, but they seem to be very helpless in certain aspects and are not able to do anything.

You talked of simplification.

And you have mentioned in your speech that the summary assessment scheme has been introduced, whereby upto Rs. 1 lakh, there is no detailed scrutiny. It is only a random check. Mr. Uttam Rathod and Mr. Narsimha Reddy will bear me out : we examined this question two years back in the PAC. 90% of the summary assessments are pending for more than three years ; 90% pendency is there. They are not being disposed of. So, what is the sense in introducing this scheme of summary assessment ? They are attending on the ITOs ; it is leading to corruption. Honest people are made to

pay attendance before ITOs. I do not want to dwell on that particular point. You must carry out a study as to how many people entering into the gazetted posts in the department are having cars within 5 years, bungalows within 5 years, their children are educated in public schools, they are going abroad, and all that. Some such study should be made. So, the summary assessment scheme has not helped matters absolutely. Your honesty is there. You are addressing the annual conferences of Commissioner's, and working out action plans every year. But you are yourself very much dissatisfied with the performance. So, you have to do something on this score.

As was pointed out by Mr. Bhole, 50% of the money is going down the drain. In this country, this whole tax structure, apart from other factors, is one factor primarily responsible for the generation of black money ; and about the black money quantum in this country, you have instituted an enquiry. You have entrusted the enquiry to the National Institute of Public Finance. There is some interim study by them. I got one sheet from somebody associated with it. I would like to share that particular information, because it is very much alarming ; and I am concerned with it. In 1971-72, in this country according to that study, the quantum of black money was 16% of the GNP ; and in 1981-82 it has risen to more than 50% of GNP. This is something very alarming, and the Government has to come down with a heavy hand. Mere searches and seizures here and there will not help. We wanted to know the addition to the revenue. You conducted searches and seizures ; but what is the nett addition to revenue ? It is practically negligible. All cases are consigned to records now and then.

So, so far as that particular aspect is concerned, black money is playing havoc with the economy. Smugglers are playing havoc with the country ; black-marketeers and foreign exchange racketeers are playing havoc with the whole economy. Just to provide that if somebody wants to borrow Rs. 10,000 from somebody, then he must pay through cheque, is not enough. I made this suggestion some years back to the then Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman also. But you can go to a bank, deposit Rs. 50 lakhs,

you have an FDR ; destroy the receipt and go home. There may be searches and seizures. No receipt ; no money. When the amount is due, go back to the bank, file an affidavit, have a duplicate FDR and have the money, and come home. Banking institutions and banking industry have become the carrier and channel for the generation, safety and custody of black money.

Something has been done ; but something more drastic has to be done, and you have to identify areas of corruption in tax administration. You have to identify channels—how this black money is generated, what is the quantum of tax evasion, etc. Tax evasion takes place because the rates are high. If there is unfair competition, if you have got your economy of shortages, if the price differential in foreign markets is much more, people have craze for foreign goods. Smuggling has been there, is there and will be there. You will not be able to check it. You can make your provisions very harsh in this particular connection.

One more thing in this connection : have you ever applied your mind to the stock exchange operations ? You have your directors there, you have got some control over stock exchange also—how shares purchased for Rs. 12 are transferred for Rs. 14 ; the commission charged is only 50 paise, and the rest of the money is pocketed, and transactions are not entered ; such transactions take place in stock exchanges all over the country.

But there is no proper regulation ; there is no compulsion with regard to the entries of those transactions in their register immediately like that. But this is also one area where I have been able to identify something in this particular case.

Regarding public sector profitability, you are taking credit for it. I do not want to deal with it in detail. This is another area where we have invested Rs. 30,000 crores. The total number is approximately 200. Some of them are showing some profit no doubt. But what about the rest ? What about your executives ? How are they faring ? Similarly, with regard to the performance of these public sector undertakings, the Prime Minister has expressed concern ; you are expressing concern. We are reading newspapers every day. But why not enforce inbuilt rewards and punishment for poor

performances ? If our public sector performance is poor, naturally people are going to lose faith in nationalisation in public sector. You are doing a disservice to the whole sector ; you talk of industrial sick units. A sick unit does not become sick just in one year. Why do you not make it mandatory for those owners of those sick units that before a unit falls sick, at least one year notice will be given to the government that our profits are going down and this unit is likely to fall sick, please take care of it ? Before it really falls sick, there should be some preventive measures. Only when it falls sick, when there is a lay-off or when there is a lock-out, when labourers are on the road, then you come to their rescue. It should be mandatory for those owners of the sick units that before it falls sick or before it comes into the red area, they must communicate to the government that the finances of this particular unit ; are deteriorating, it is likely to fall sick, we give you a notice in advance. Otherwise, the government should take over one sick unit along with one healthy unit of that particular gentleman. Something has to be done. You cannot do it just in the name of workers, just because it is an organised sector, you just go on taking sick units and dumping public money which is being collected even from a pauper and a beggar in this country and dumping it into these sick units. You have to give a second thought with regard to this policy also.

With regard to the time bound implementation of plan projects, you are every time talking about stepping up plan allocation. All right, well and good. But what about their implementation ? What about their achievements ? Allocation merely does not bring results. During the last 31 years of planning, we have spent nearly about Rs. 300,000 crores over planning in this country and despite that in this country the benefits have not reached the poor. You yourself have admitted it. People living below the poverty line—400 million. Unemployment is increasing ; economic disparity is increasing ; regional imbalances are increasing ; per capita income is not picking up. India remains in the same category of the most poor countries in the whole comity of nations. After all, these are laudable objectives of our planning ; and if the planning has not brought results, if

fruits have not reached the people for whom they are meant, then who is to be blamed? It is the faulty planning process, lack of monitoring and unrealistic plans and implementation agencies not bound to honour that particular time bound implementation. So, there should be some inbuilt mechanism for rewards and punishment, so far as officers incharge of projects are concerned: well, this is the time schedule; this is the money; normal rate of inflation has been provided extra. Otherwise, this whole project has to be completed within time framework and within the approved sanction by Parliament: no ten times more increase or 12 times more increase or 15 times more increase or something like that—Kosi, Gandak or Nagarjuna Sagar. More than 20 years have passed, they have not yet been completed. There is not a single project in this country which has been completed within the approved time limit and approved sanction. Why don't you do that? You go on stepping it up; it is not going to help the matter. So, we have to give a serious thought to it; something has to be done.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): You cannot have control over the States.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not want to enter into that particular controversy at the moment... (*Interruptions*). You put an example yourself. So far as the projects in the Central sector are concerned, you do it and as [you are providing reward to the States for better performance, this House will reward you by appreciating unanimously for the better performance provided you show it.

Now with regard to the 20-Point Programme, I have no quarrel with the 20-Point Programme but you have increased allocations. Well and good. Everybody is talking about the 20-Point Programme. You must have an idea about the implementation and achievements under the 20-Point Programme on the computer, I am not asking for that information, but this information is being withheld. The House will be stunned to know that the 1983-84 targets were fixed by the Planning Commission under the 20-Point Programme. Reports were called for from the various Ministries and from the State Governments, evaluation was done and then on the basis of that evaluation, what is the performance? You are talking, Mr. Sultan-

puri or anybody else, from this side or that side, about the weaker sections, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and all that, 20-Point Programme; Very good 20-Point Programme but what is the achievement? For the six months period from April 1983 to September 1983 I am giving you the figures. From April 1983 to September 1983, the achievement should have been 50 per cent but in no item, no sector under the 20-Point Programme the achievement is 50 per cent. It is not 45 per cent, it is not even 40 per cent, it is not even 35 per cent, it is below 35 per cent. The figures for the various sectors are :

NREP	34 per cent
IRDPA	27 per cent
Special Component Plan for uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	25 per cent
Slum population	25 per cent
Provision and energisation of pump sets	24 per cent
Sterilization	21 per cent
Construction assistance	20 per cent
Release and rehabilitation of bonded labour	18 per cent
Electrification of villages and EWS houses	17 per cent
EWS Houses	9.5 per cent

16.01 hrs.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

For EWS Houses it is just 9.5 per cent, that is, for economically weaker sections of the society, the achievement is only 9.5 per cent. I do not want to read the whole list. If this is the achievement during the first six months of 1983-84 against the targets fixed by the Planning Commission and according to the evaluation done by the Planning Commission itself, which facts have not been made available to the hon. Members of Parliament either in this document or in any other document, then how you are going to improve matters? I am sorry to say that you will not be able to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already exceeded your time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, unknowingly you have rung the bell.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. I have rung it knowingly because he has already exceeded his time.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : All right, Sir, then I will wind up very soon. You are well aware that I do not speak on every subject. I only speak on public finance and budget and financial subjects. (Interruptions). The Congress (I) Members are very much interested and they are my good friends.

Sir, this particular information no hon. Member will find out from any of the Budget documents. Why withhold all this information from MPs. (Interruptions). Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, I do not talk in this House at least on party lines, normally. So, whether it is Congress (I) or whether it is non-Congress (I), that particular dispute is left out for zero hour. Now, may I ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he has received the Audit Report relating to direct taxes and indirect taxes for the year 1982-83 ? He has received them two weeks ago, then why has he not placed them on the Table of the House ? You have placed on the Table of the House Audit Reports which relate to irrelevant sectors with which we are not concerned but you have not placed the Audit Reports for the year 1982-83 relating to direct and indirect taxes which probably would give some more authentic material with regard to the misuse of Government money, defalcation, embezzlement, pendency in summary assessment cases or arrears of income-tax and what not.

But, I do not know for what reasons, you have chosen not to place all these Audit Reports on the Table of the House. After all, you have to be very judicious in all these matters. You will go down in history, in parliamentary history, if you try to reveal everything to the Members of Parliament and take them into confidence.

We have got a Plan for five years. We know the resource position, we know the expenditure position, we know the allocations. Then we have an annual review of the Plan. Can't we have a tax structure for five years, with normal provision for indexation, or for increases or slight variations, on that particular basis ? Why don't you project for five years this will be the size of the plan, these will be the resources that will be required, this will be the tax structure, for five

years we will stick to it, unless some intermediate situation compels us to do something else ? So far as the direct taxes are concerned, there should not be much of a problem. After all, you can come to the House with slight variations, if you need so here and there. In fact, you are doing it even now. You have got the executive power under section 25(1) and (2) of the Customs Act and the Excise Rules ; your direct tax Acts also give you the power. You are granting exemptions, concessions and reliefs now and then and you are placing them on the Table of the House. So, why don't you consider this ? As we are formulating the Seventh Plan, simultaneously we can formulate our tax policy for another five years so that there is some sort of rationalisation in the total tax system.

I am against all arbitrary withdrawal of concessions ; I am against arbitrary grant of concessions. It should not be done like that every year. Of course, you may justify the withdrawal of some concessions, you may justify the grant of some reliefs, but it is not fair; the grant of exemption, relief or concession should have some scientific basis, should have some objective in mind and the withdrawal also should have some justification for that. I would earnestly request you that you should kindly evaluate the impact of all the amendments, concessions and reliefs granted under the tax laws to various sectors during the last 30 years, because there has been no evaluation so far, as to why this concession or relief was granted or why that concession or relief was withdrawn. After all, you must have some objective in mind before granting a concession. Once you grant a concession or relief, you must evaluate the impact of the same, whether it has fulfilled the objective for which it was meant or not. If you do that, then you have some sort of stability in the total tax structure and that would be much better.

Similarly, you have given income-tax relief of 5 per cent for everybody. I am not satisfied with it. You must have increased the limit from 15,000 to 25,000. That would have been much better. Now you have given across the board 5 per cent cut on the lowest slab as also 5 per cent cut on the highest slab. So, it is inviting the whole village for dinner. What is the special obligation on me then, when you are inviting the whole village ? If you want to help the salaried

class, the fixed income group, I would humbly submit that you must have increased the tax limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 and introduced an element of indexation so that automatically the same relief is granted every year and you are not burdening Parliament with various tax proposals now and then, which is a very cumbersome job.

Then I come to Plan and non-Plan items. You have divided the whole budget proposals into Plan expenditure and non-Plan expenditure. I am fully in disagreement with this. Under the present arrangement, when you have a Plan expenditure this year, that becomes a non-Plan expenditure next year. After all, a development project is a development project. If that is not completed this year, if any amount has to be spent on that particular project next year, if it has to go to non-Plan expenditure, then it is something misleading. Instead of Plan or non-Plan expenditure, you must have development and non-development sector. It would be much better to divide the whole thing on that basis. Now the non-development expenditure is round about 42 per cent and the total development expenditure is round about 58 per cent. By and large you are maintaining this parity with slight variations this year or that year. So, I would respectfully submit that you should set up a Committee of the House to scrutinise the items of non-development expenditure.

Now, the allocations in real terms so far as the Sixth Plan is concerned were initially of the order of Rs. 97,500 crores and you are going to increase it to Rs. 110,000 crores—just an increase of Rs. 12,500 crores. But look to the inflation during the last four years. The price rise has been more than 45% on compounded basis during the last four years. So, a plan size of Rs. 97,500 crores and according to you of Rs. 110,000 crores, will actually come to Rs. 75,000 crores in real terms, if you calculate on the prices of 1980. So, similarly stepping up will not help matters. You have to contain inflation.

There was one great promise not given during the elections alone, but on the floor of this House also by Shri Venkataraman while presenting the Budget in June 1980 that the primary concern of this Government will be to contain inflation, to check the price rise. And if there is a price rise of more than 100 points during the last fifty

months—two point rise per month—this is something by which the people feel strangled. They are really suffering because of this price rise. Therefore, something should be done to give them relief, particularly to the middle class people.

Now, I come to the last point. Mr. Chairman, Sir, probably you were the Chairman of the House Committee then, and as a Member I came to you for allotment of the House, and I think you remember that Mr. R. Venkataraman said at that time that Rs. 270) crore of 1979-80 was a record deficit. The deficit is bad whether it is by Janata Government or by the Congress (I) Government. But in 1980-81 the overall deficit was Rs. 3,451 crores and in 1982-83 the revised figure was Rs. 2,712 crores. So, these deficits in the total set up lead to the price rise much more because there is an unbridled Government spending and there is no check. Sir, it was rightly pointed out by Shri Brahmananda Reddy and Shri Bhole that there is a fifty per cent tax evasion and 50% public spending is going down the drain. Resultantly the laudable objectives as enshrined in our Constitution and in every Five-Year Plan—removal of poverty, eradication of unemployment, economic disparities, minimum needs programmes and what not—are still far away. That is why the Hon. Members belonging to this House—this section or that section—are always complaining with regard to certain allocations and achievements, because there is a wide gap in between the allocations and achievements, particularly because there is no time-bound implementation mechanism and monitoring mechanism and no provision for reward and punishment. So, unless we radically change the whole structure in the country—whether it is tax structure, whether it is expenditure structure—revenue deficit will continue to rise. This year also the revenue deficit is a record deficit during the last 32 years. The revenue deficit is near about Rs. 2600 crores, which is a record deficit. Of course, the total deficit can be reduced by internal borrowings, external borrowings, provident funds, national savings or other savings, from oil sector, this sector or that sector, but the revenue deficit is the real barometer of the total economy. And Rs. 2600 crores is the revenue deficit which is very alarming. Our revenue expenditure is going up. Our revenue receipts are not that

much. Our non-tax revenue is not that much picking up which we expect. We are making the whole deficit reduced artificially in a tailor-made way by having more capital receipts, from oil sector, from the Hindustan Aluminium, this or that particular sector, borrowings or savings, or from internal debts and external debts. But that will not help. So, these are the challenges before the nation.

Now, so far as the Budget is concerned, I don't want to express it again. As a Budget there is a lot of statistical jugglery. बजट क्या है, आंकड़ों का जाल है, आंकड़ों का जंजाल है, आंकड़ों की जादूगिरी है, आंकड़ों की धोखाधड़ी है। सारे मामले में अजीब स्थिति है।

Therefore, I would humbly request the Hon. Finance Minister and the Congress (I) members here that in this particular case they should rise to the occasion and pressurise the Government to bring about the drastic changes in the total tax structure and in the pattern of expenditure so far as this is concerned. I would again request the Finance Minister to entrust the whole job to a committee of Members of Parliament so that an itemwise analysis of the receipts and expenditure is done. If you do that, it will be very helpful to you and to the economy. This item by item analysis is lacking in the Budget.

Sir, this Budget is full of statistical jugglery. So I am sorry, I cannot give blanket support to this Budget. Therefore, I oppose it.

***SHRI S.S. RAMASWAMY PADAYACHI** (Tindivanam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country is an agricultural country and I am happy to say that this 1984-85 General Budget is an agricultural-oriented budget and not election-oriented budget. Our hon. Finance Minister has given prime of place to agriculture by offering many incentives and concessions. I need not say that the basic raw materials for the industries in the country come from agriculture. Naturally agriculture should receive a pre-eminent place in budgeting. This has been attended to by our Finance Minister.

Sir, inspite of stupendous progress that we have made in developing agriculture, yet

60% of the cultivated land is dependent on monsoon. This House is fully aware of the vagaries of monsoon and the consequent vicissitudes being undergone by the farmers who are the backbone of our society. I would confine myself to the plight of farmers in Tamil Nadu. Tamilnadu was afflicted by droughts for two years in succession. The people had to undergo myriad miseries. They did not have drinking water. This House knows that water from Krishna and Godavari had to be transported by train to the city of Madras for quenching the thirst of the people there.

Now, from December 1983 Tamil Nadu is reeling under ceaseless rains. Vast areas of cultivable land have been submerged. Standing *nanjal* crops have been washed away by the flood waters. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has been exerting its utmost in alleviating the misery of farmers. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that whatever financial assistance required for rendering rehabilitation to the afflicted people must be given to the Government of Tamil Nadu. Sir, 2.5 lakhs hectares of cultivated land have been inundated by the flood waters. Many villages look like islands, encircled by waters all over. The helicopters have been pressed into service for air-dropping food packets to the stranded people. When this is becoming impossible because of poor visibility. The Centre must come to the rescue of the suffering people of Tamil Nadu.

Our population today is 70 crores and the total cultivable land available is 14.3, crore hectares ; it means for meeting the foodgrain requirements, per-capita availability of cultivable land is just one-fifth of a hectare. During the past three decades the population has gone up by 74%. To the same extent the area of irrigated land has not gone up. Our country's Green Revolution has been hailed all over the world and we have substantially increased the production of foodgrains. Bearing in mind the uncertain monsoon rains, the Government is importing foodgrains so that adequate stocks are available to meet any grave situation. In order to increase our own foodgrains production and also to stop the imports of foodgrains, we have to increase manifold times the area of irrigated land. I am sure that the Government would ensure this.

Sir, I have to say that only 15% of the river waters in the Northern States are being used for irrigation purposes. The remaining 85% water goes waste into the sea. The only solution for utilising in full all the available river waters is linking Ganga with Cauvery, which alone will make the Green Revolution a permanent feature of Indian economy. This project is being talked about for decades; yet nothing concrete has been done yet. If this project is taken up it will generate employment opportunities throughout the country. It will save Rs. 1000 crores a year, which presently is being lost in the recurring floods in Northern States. It will also avert the recurring annual loss of Rs. 800 crores due to recurring droughts in southern States, particularly in Tamil Nadu. This scheme should be initiated for the good of the country.

In Tamil Nadu we have chronically drought afflicted districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai. If the Government want to make them the granary of Tamil Nadu, the waters of west flowing rivers which originate in Tamil Nadu but go waste into Arabian sea should be diverted eastward. The Irrigation Commission had long time ago suggested this. Two Technical Committees have recommended this project. I demand that this project of diverting the waters of west-flowing rivers should be taken up by the Central Government.

The Cauvery water dispute is still hanging fire. No permanent solution has been found to this knotty problem. Meetings of Chief Ministers of the concerned States are held in Delhi. Talks are prolonged. The Chief Ministers go back to their States. Meanwhile the Karnataka Government has constructed three dams on the tributaries of Cauvery even without the approval of the Central Planning Commission. The State of Tamil Nadu has been done injustice by the Central Planning Commission, which has not even commented upon this act of Karnataka Government. The Cauvery water dispute should be settled soon for the very survival of the State of Tamil Nadu.

On 7th March 1984, while replying to the Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman has emphasised on the floor of this House the strategic importance of Sethusamudram Project for

the security of southern coast of the country. I am sure that he will ensure the completion of Sethusamudram project during his term of Office as Defence Minister.

In this Budget, the plan outlay on electricity has been increased by 44%. This shows the serious approach of the Centre in solving the perennial problem of power paucity throughout the country. The excise duty on cloth has been reduced so that the common people are enabled to have cloth at a cheaper price. That is why I call this as common man's budget.

Sir, near my parliamentary constituency, Tindivanam we have the Union Territory of Pondicherry. In Pondicherry the Anglo-French Textile Mill is remaining closed for the past several months and 7500 workers have been reduced to beggary. The economy of this tiny State with a population of 3,4 lakhs is in shambles, because of the continued closure of Anglo-French Textile Mills. My colleague Shri Shanmugam, M.P. from Pondicherry and the Lt. Governor have been trying their best to find a solution to this problem. They have been impressing upon the Centre that this Mill should be taken over. I know personally the pitiable plight of the workers in Pondicherry. The Central Government should order the taking over of this Anglo-French Textile Mill in Pondicherry.

Before I conclude, I would say that so many Commissions have been constituted with the laudable objective of ensuring the upliftment of backward classes. For example, the Mendol Commission Report is the matter of discussion frequently on the floor of this House. The recommendations of such Commission are not implemented effectively. For example, Vanniar Community in Tamil Nadu is one-fourth of the total population of the State. They continue to remain backward for generations inspite of the progress made by other communities. No protection has been given to them for their welfare. We wanted 15% reservation for this community exclusively. Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, when he was the Chief Minister, constituted a Commission to look into the problems of this backward community. Thiru MGR, after he became the Chief Minister of the State, has constituted another Commission for this purpose. Meanwhile, generations of this

community are being slowly destroyed. I want that something concrete must be done for their upliftment. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि इस बजट के द्वारा माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत ही सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिये एक प्रयास किया है। इसमें हर तबके को इन्होंने राहत की बात कहकर अंधेरे में या भासे में रख दिया है। बजट सही मायनों में योजनाओं के लिये धन जुटाने और आर्थिक व्यवस्था को नियोजित ढंग से चलाने के लिये होता है लेकिन इस बजट में इन्होंने कहीं तो उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट देकर यह दिखाया है कि इससे मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को राहत मिलेगी और आयकर में छूट देकर यह दिखाया है कि इससे कुछ धनवानों को फायदा होगा। कुछ रुपये इन्होंने वीकर सैक्षण के नाम पर देकर यह दिखाने की कोशिश की है कि इससे उन लोगों को भी खुशहाली हासिल होगी।

सरकार के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण से ही साफ जाहिर हो गया था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री को पैसा जुटाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं दिखाई देता है। आप जानते हैं कि उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा-शुल्क पहले से ही बढ़े हुए हैं, सम्पत्ति कर लगाने की बात आने वाले कुछ दिनों को मद्देन-जर रखते हुए शायद उन्हें अच्छी नहीं लगती होगी। पिछले सालों में उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय बचत योजनाओं के माध्यम से आर्थिक ढांचा मजबूत करने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन आर्थिक ढांचे को आपने राष्ट्रीय बचत योजनाओं और छोटी बचत योजनाओं के तहत लेकर हथियार लिया है और अब आप यह उम्मीद किये हुए हैं कि इससे

आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होगी मेरा स्थाल है इससे आपका आर्थिक ढांचा डगमगायेगा। यह निश्चित रूप से साफ है कि आप राष्ट्रीय बचत के नाम पर लोगों से रुपया लेंगे तो उस कर्ज पर ब्याज देने के लिये भी आपको दर बढ़ानी पड़ेगी और उसके लिये भी पैसा आपको चाहिए। अन्ततो-गत्वा आपकी आर्थिक स्थिति बन नहीं पायेगी। अगर आप सही मायनों में आर्थिक ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने का कोई प्रयास करते तो मैं कहता कि आपने कहीं न कहीं लोगों को राहत दी है, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ इसमें नजर नहीं आता।

टैक्स लगाकर उगाहे जाने वाले राजस्व में 175 अरब रुपये में 71 अरब रुपए सीमा शुल्क और 65 अरब रुपए उत्पादन शुल्क से मिलेगः और दूसरी तरफ पुंजी मद में 232.5 अरब रुपए आयेंगे जिसमें 83 अरब रुपये पुराने करों की वसूली से और 39 अरब रुपये टैक्स के अलावा दूसरी मदों से और 65 अरब रुपये और 18 अरब रुपये विदेशी सहायता से आयेंगे। उसके बाद भी 1762 करोड़ रुपये का धाटा होगा।

आप गौर करें, 458 करोड़ के इन्होंने टैक्स लिये और 264 करोड़ रुपये की रियायत दी हैं। इस तरह से 200 करोड़ रुपये लोगों की जेब से निकालने में आप सफल होंगे 114 करोड़ का अतिरिक्त बोझ रेलवे से ही लोगों पर पड़ेगा जिसमें 70 करोड़ का रेलवे वालों के यहां धाटा है और 1762 करोड़ का धाटा यहां पर है।

ऐस्टीमेटेड इनकम लगाने के बाद, अगर वह कहीं गड़बड़ हो जाये तो निश्चित रूप से यह धाटा 2800 करोड़ रुपये के करीब बैठता है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में आप देखें कि यह डैफिसिट बजट है। अब विकास की बात आप करते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि आप इस डैफिसिट बजट को किस तरह से पूरा करेंगे?

इसके दो तरीके हैं, या तो लोगों पर टैक्स लगाया जाये या नोट छापे जायें। अभी बम्बई के किसी एक हक्कनामिस्ट ने कहा कि शायद सरकार को 700 करोड़ के नोट छापने पड़ेंगे।

घाटे को पूरा करने का एक तरीका यह है कि सरकार अपने खर्च में कटौती करे पिछले साल प्रधान मंत्री ने योजना खर्च में 5 प्रतिशत और गैर-योजना खर्च में 3 प्रतिशत का कट लागू किया था। इसके बावजूद योजना खर्च 13,870 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 14,059 करोड़ रुपए और गैर-योजना खर्च 21,984 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 24,773 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है। वास्तव में सरकार ने खर्च में कमी करने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं किए हैं।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की चार किस्तों की अदायगी में 300 करोड़ रुपये देने पड़ेगे। मुद्रा-स्फीति बढ़ने से लोगों को क्र्यशक्ति कम होगी और चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बार-बार महंगाई भत्ता देने से महंगाई बढ़ेगी और उसका असर अन्य लोगों पर भी पड़ेगा आज रुपए की कीमत 12.89 पैसे रह गई है। पिछले चार सालों में आम आवश्यकता की चीजों की कीमतों में 50 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने गरीब तबके को क्या राहत दी है।

इंडस्ट्री और एथ्रोकल्चर की पैदावार को बढ़ा कर भी स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है। देश में करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि आज भी असिचित है। सरकार को आशा है कि इस साल फसल अच्छी होगी। लेकिन अगर मौसम ने साथ न दिया, तो उसके सारे अनुमान गलत सिद्ध होंगे। इंडस्ट्री का ग्रांप केवल 4.5 परसेंट हुआ है, जब कि अनुमान 7 परसेंट का लगाया गया था। जहां तक सरकारी इंडस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है,

1983-84 के पहले छ: महीनों में 72 करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा हुआ, जब कि पिछले छ: महीनों में 113 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ। अशंका है कि इस घाटे में और वृद्धि होगी।

आयकर की दर में 5 प्रतिशत की रियायत दी गई है और रिहायशी मकानों पर सम्पदाकर की छूट बढ़ा दी गई है। मैं गन्ना और खंडसारी पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। खंडसारी को उत्पादन-शुल्क से छूट दे दी गई है। खंडसारी पर उत्पादन-शुल्क 7 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन अब सेत्ज-टैक्स के नाम पर 10 परसेंट देना पड़ेगा। इस कर-वृद्धि का भार किस पर ढाला जाएगा। जाहिर है कि वह कनज्युमर पर पड़ेगा।

राज्य सरकारों को इनकम टैक्स और एक्स-इज ड्यूटी में से 80 करोड़ रुपया मिलता। अब वे उससे वंचित हो जाएंगी। लेकिन उन्हें अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क में से 52 करोड़ रुपए मिलेंगे।

एलुमिनियम के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने जो सीमा शुल्क बढ़ा दिया है, उससे बिड़ला साहब को बहुत फायदा होगा, क्योंकि हिन्डालको का कारखाना उनका है। मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था भी करें कि वहां पर जो 60 परसेन्ट प्रोटॉक्सन होता है, वह बाजार में उपलब्ध हो, वर्ता वह ब्लैक में बेचा जाएगा। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री सिक्क चल रही थी, आपने कोई खास कदम उसके लिए नहीं उठाया। मैं कुछ कम्पनीज के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। आप वैल्य टैक्स के अन्दर देखिए, 1 लाख 62 हजार से शेयर के ऊपर 2 लाख 62 हजार उसकी लिमिटेशन कर दी है। हमारा तो इसमें यह कहना है कि कहाँ इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात आती है या कहाँ

ऐसे टैक्सेज की बात आती, जहां प्रोडक्शन और प्रोडक्टिविटी की बात आती है, वह सारे एज-म्पट कर देना चाहिए।

यह नान-रेजीडेंट इंडियन्स का झगड़ा चलता रहता है आये दिन यहाँ के लोग उसमें लगाएंगे, उनके दिमाग में यह बात बनेगी तब इसका हल होगा वरना तो यह भमेला बना रहेगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा, मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया कि आपने इनकम टैक्स में 180 करोड़ का जो रिलीफ देकर धाटा कर दिया, यह चीज कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रही है। आपने समाज कल्याण की बात की है और ग्रामीण विकास की बात की है, आपको जानकारी होगी कि 245 करोड़ आप खर्च करेंगे जबकि 1983-84 में 275 करोड़ रुपये आपने इस पर खर्च किए। 5 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं। आज 1 लाख 30 हजार 761 गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है। आप पांच हजार गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं देकर यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि हम ग्रामीण उन्नति की बात कर रहे हैं। बहुत-सी ऐसी बस्तियां हैं उन गांवों में जहां हरिजन गन्दा पानी और नाले का पानी पी रहे हैं। आप किस मुँह से यह बात कह रहे हैं, कि आप ग्रामीण विकास करने जा रहे हैं जब कि 1 लाख 30 हजार 761 हजार गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं है?

भूमिहीनों को रोजगार देने की बात आपने की थी। इस मद में 5 अरब रुपये रखने की बात थी, 4 अरब रुपये दे दिए और कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत कर रहे हैं।

सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। मैं आप पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगाना चाहूँगा लेकिन लोग जो कहते हैं कि आपने चुनावी तीर तरीके के ऊपर यह स्कीमें

बनायी हैं, उसमें मुझे सत्यता नजर आती है। आप देखें मेरे क्षेत्र में, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की कई शाखाओं से यह शिकायत मिली है कि लोग पैसा मांगते हैं, 5 हजार से 2 हजार तक मांगते हैं और यह उसके मैनेजर और अन्य लोग कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोगों ने यह घन्धा बना लिया है। यदि इसी तरह सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट की बात में आपके बैंक फाइनेंसिंग करेंगे तो स्थिति बड़ी भयानक बनने वाली है इससे कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है, कुछ चन्द लोगों को पैट्रोनाइज करने की बात भले ही हो सकती है। कोई देश का भला इससे होने वाला नहीं है। वह पैसा किसी कांस्ट्रक्टिव काम में नहीं जाएगा।

मैं इण्डस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में एक बात खास तौर से कहना चाहूँगा। जमीन हमारे पास इतनी ही है। वैसे ही हमारे सिंचाई बगैरह के साधन गड़बड़ हैं। जितनी जमीन है उस पर इतना अति भार है कि चलना मुश्किल है। बेरोजगार और बेकार लोग जिस देश में 34 मिलियन हों और 4.7 मिलियन एजूकेटेड साइट्स्ट्रेस बेकार हों, उस मुल्क के लोगों के लिए आपने यह कौन-सी योजना दी है? बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने का कौन-सा प्रयास किया है। यह तो सिर्फ लोगों को भुलावे में रखने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। लोग जो कहते हैं कि यह चुनावी बजट है तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आप लोगों को भुलावे में रखने की बात कर रहे हैं। बेरोजगारों को काम देने की यदि योजना बनती तो कुछ उनका भला होता। आपने अपने टाप्रैंट्स को कभी पूरा नहीं किया। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि टेन मिलियन मोर जाब्स फार दि सिक्सथ फाइव ईयर प्लान।

“Employment in terms of standard person years (SPY)—work for eight hours a day for 273 days in a year—Expected dur-

ing the Sixth Plan: 342 million SPY growth rate was estimated at 4.17%.

1980-81 157 million SPY

1981-82 162 million SPY"

योजना में जो उम्मीद की थी वह भी पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो नतीजा यही होगा कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, महंगाई बढ़ेगी ।

इस बजट से आप देश को क्या आर्थिक दिशा दे रहे हैं? मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आपको ग्रामीण उद्योग-धंधों की तरफ विशेष तबज्जह देनी चाहिए और कम से कम 15 परसेन्ट की दर से हर वर्ष इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ होनी चाहिए कृषि के साथ-साथ, लेकिन आपने इसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी अपने जीवन के अन्तिम क्षणों में जो बात कही थी उसकी ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 11 मई, 1963 को नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कॉसिल की बैठक में उन्होंने कहा था कि मैंने यह कहकर बड़ी भूल की कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-धंधे लगाए जायें, मुझे काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज, ग्रामीण उद्योग-धंधों की बात कहनी चाहिए थी। आज भी यदि वैसी स्थिति नहीं लाई जाती है तो देश का विकास सम्भव नहीं है। किसी भी बजट का लक्ष्य योजनाओं के लिए पैसा एकत्रित करना तथा नियोजित ढंग से देश का विकास करना होता है लेकिन इस बजट में हमें कोई भी ऐसी चीज देखने को नहीं मिलती है। इसका मतलब है कि आप जनता को धोखा दे रहे हैं और आने वाले दिनों में आप फसेंगे। आपको नियोजित ढंग से आर्थिक ढांचा तैयार करने वाला बजट लाना चाहिए जिससे कि लोगों का भला हो सके। आपको अपने तीर-तरीकों में परिवर्तन करना होगा, गैर योजना खर्च में कटौती करनी

होगी बरना इस देश का आर्थिक ढांचा कुछ दिनों के बाद चमंरा जायेगा। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस देश के आर्थिक ढांचे में कृषि और उद्योग दो ही चीजें हैं और इसमें कृषि के ऊपर आपको पूरी तबज्जह देनी चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं पलट कंट्रोल कमीशन का रेफ्रेन्स अवश्य देना चाहूँगा। मैं समझता हूँ आपने जरूर देखा होगा कि अभी तक आपने कितनी जमीन पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की है और कितनी भूमि हर साल बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित होती है। यदि आप इसकी तरफ तबज्जह नहीं देंगे और हिंडालको को ही फायदा पहुँचाने की बात करते रहेंगे तो न तो लोगों को कोई राहत मिलेगी और न ही उनको कोई रोशनी दिखाई देगी। इस कृषि प्रधान देश में फर्टिलाइजर तथा एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में जितनी भी चीजों की जरूरत होती है, उनकी तरफ खास तबज्जह देनी होगी क्योंकि इस देश के 80 प्रतिशत लोग उसी पर निर्भर करते हैं। साथ ही साथ छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधे स्थापित करने का महात्मा गांधी का जो सपना था, उसको भी साकार करना होगा। आज कांग्रेस के लीग कहते तो हैं लेकिन उसको अमल में नहीं लाते हैं। आज शहरों से गाँवों की तरफ लोगों को ले जाना होगा न कि गाँवों के लोगों को शहरों की तरफ आने के लिए मजबूर किया जाए। इतना ही कहकर मैं पूरे जोर से इस बजट का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister was very particular to refer to a forthcoming important event which, he said, would be affecting everybody in this House. I see that between the passing of the Finance Bill and that event which he has forecast would be roughly a period of nine months.

So this period of pregnancy...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You mean the elections ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : ... to end with the birth of some new Parliament and new government—this is what he is foreseeing and what he is trying to do through this budget is to be the midwife of that pregnant mother. It is a midwife's budget, deliberately done so that the patient can be lulled to sleep. The awakening later on may be a rude awakening. I am sure it will be, but for the time being he is trying to apply some sort of a soporific, some sort of a tranquilliser and sleeping tablet so that the mother can give birth to a child which will be of his liking...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We hope there will be a smooth delivery.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope so too. The delivery at least should be smooth...

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sometimes it may be a caesarean one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope it does not end in abortion. The main complaint I have got to make against the Finance Minister is that he has completely ignored and bypassed the basic problems which he knows very well beset our economy and I must say that the closing chapter of this Economic Survey, 1983-84, Chapter IX under the caption, 'Future Prospects and Problems' has summarised them very well, I should say, of course, in guarded language. But it has summarised very well the real nature of the prospects and problems which this economy is facing and I must say that the Budget at least—I do not expect a budget, a single year's budget, to be a cure for all the ills of the economy and that is not possible obviously but nor do I expect the Budget to ignore completely the basic problems which have been highlighted in the Economic survey itself, I have not got the time to quote;

otherwise I would like to quote if you allow me to quote from the Economic Survey, but there is no time—I know. But I have tried to summarise the 10 main problems which the Economic Survey has indicated and which I cannot understand how any planner or Finance Minister can choose to ignore at the time when he is submitting the Budget to the House. These 10 problems are :

(1) Tax Evasion. (2) The parallel economy of black money. (3) The untapped taxable capacities. They have referred to the fact that the agricultural sector—I mean the richer sections of the agricultural community, are still outside the tax net. (4) The shrinking resources. This has been dealt with very well in the Economic Survey—how the potential resources of income are shrinking all the time. (5) The fact that the debt service ratio is growing. It is growing from year to year successively. (6) The structural deficiencies of the industry in India. I am very much surprised that he made no mention at all of this phenomenon of thousands of so-called sick industrial units which we are now having. (7) A matter of grave concern. We are all very pleased with the fact that our oil sector has done very well. In fact this is the only sector which is able to fulfil its targets. But the Economic Survey points out that the growth in oil production of our country has begun to slow down. This is something which has been going on in an ascending curve and now the growth is going to slow down. (8) They have pointed out the dependence, the heavy dependence on concessional borrowings which he knows is now running into serious difficulties and some people are trying to force us to go in for commercial borrowings.

Ninthly, there are constraints of exports which are, partly, at least due to the present global economic and financial system. But, the fact is that these constraints of exports are there.

Tenthly, there is a low efficiency of the public sector. He has spoken something about the public sector and the need to see that its efficiency is increased, its productivity is increased, more surpluses are generated and all that. We agree with him. But, he has not outlined any way of doing it and, nobody is talking about the workers in the public sector on how to enlist their cooperation and help for this purpose. He knows it very

well. We have talked across the table many times about this. But, why don't you have a dialogue—why don't you prepare for a meaningful dialogue—with the representatives of the workers in the public sector? They can give you many ideas and many good suggestions on how to improve the working of the public sector. Are you serious about it? I do not say that it is the only cure. But, that is very important. Without the cooperation and active feeling of commitment of the public sector workers, you will never be able to improve these things. So, my main grouse against him is this. These ten main problems of a very deepgoing nature which have been identified in Chapter IX of the *Economic Survey* have been given a complete go-by. In his budget speech and in his budget proposals he does not attempt to go deep into these problems because, as I said earlier, it is meant to be only some kind of a dose of opium given to the people to keep quite and sleep until that important event takes place after nine months when the child is going to be born. That is all his concern. That is why everybody in this country is saying that this is an election budget. Obviously, it is an election budget. But, the trouble is that afterwards, when all these problems come home to roost, we will be faced with a very very difficult and tough option. And then, a much stiffer dose of burdens will have to be imposed on the people which are being kept out of the way till the election takes place.

Then, Sir, the Minister, in his speech, he has made four very big claims, if I may say so. One claim is that 'Look' we have not cut the subsidies; secondly, we have not cut the wages; thirdly, we have not compromised on planning; fourthly, we have not fallen into the debt trap as the prophets of doom were saying, by taking the IMF loan, we are not going to do these things.' But, Sir, unfortunately, we have no time to go into details. But if you look to each of these things, you will find that his claims are unfounded. He says that we have not cut the subsidies. Well, there are some subsidies of course, which the IMF would not like you to cut. But, in fact, they would prefer those subsidies to continue to increase. For example, take the subsidies on exports. The IMF does not want you to cut these subsidies on fertilisers because their whole strategy is that we should be an agrarian country depending on agriculture and

does not bother much about indigenous industries.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : You do not want to subsidise it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why is he saying this? I am not saying this. Please understand what I am saying. Then there is a question of subsidies on food for the people, that is, for the weaker sections who are supposed to depend on the public distribution system. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know why, in spite of their claiming that many new ration shops—control shops—and all that have been opened or their numbers have been increased and all that, one finds that the quantum of foodgrains which are being distributed through these public distribution system is stagnating? Why is the offtake stagnating? The reason is that supplies through the public distribution system are being deliberately restricted in order to keep down the subsidies on this item.

The second claim he made was that wages are not being cut. While it is true that in the public sector at least the workers have been able to secure some increase in their money wages, I do not deny that, what is happening to the real wages? Everybody here has talked about the monster of inflation which nobody is able to control. Everybody has talked here about the multi-headed monster of black money. So, my point is, what is the effect on real wages? You will find that the real wages do not rise at all of those people who are at the minimum level.

Then take dearness allowance—the biggest item in the wage packet. The most important thing in the period of rising prices is variable dearness allowance. It is there that the government is showing an inflexible attitude. He knows very well that after a big struggle the Government agreed finally to set up a committee to go into this question of whether this variable rate of dearness allowance should be increased from Rs. 1.30 per point which he admitted himself is inadequate to what extent it should be raised and now that committee has become absolutely deadlocked. It is not able to come to any agreed solution. In the meantime prices go on rising and real wages go on declining. Somebody here mentioned that four instalments of Central Government employees are still pending. So, it is not true to say that wages have not been cut.

Thirdly, he says that no compromise on planning has been done, according to the Finance Minister. First, he has to tell us what is the object of the planning strategy. It is not a mere arithmetic as to how much outlay has been allotted to the public sector.

16.56 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, if you take it at the present day prices allowing for the inflation which has taken place this huge amount of Rs. 110 thousand crores, Sixth Plan outlay as against the target of Rs. 97 thousand crores, in actual terms taking the price level into consideration the total will be only about 75 per cent of the planned target. It is not only that. The planning has certain objectives. One is to expand the home market. No measures have been taken on that account and I do not know whether home market will expand by reducing excise duty. As a matter of fact the day after the budget was submitted to the House I find that officials of the Ministry have begun to say that they will have to think of certain steps to be taken so that these lower excise duties are passed on in the form of lower prices to the public. It does not follow *ipso facto*. On the contrary, the customs duty which has been increased on the import of crude oil in respect of which he has said that this is to be absorbed by the oil companies and they are not expected to increase their prices in order to pass it on to the consumers that also nobody is sure about what they are going to do. What is your control on them? Nothing. So, that way the home market cannot be expanded. That means generation of employment cannot take place. So far as I can see there is practical freeze of land reforms. There is not even protection of small units against inroads by the big houses. I hope he had time to study the recently published report of the Institute of Public Administration on this question as to how big houses including MRTP companies and FERA companies have been getting into the small scale sector which is supposed to be reserved for the small scale units sometimes under the benami names and sometimes taking over the small units as ancillaries of the big houses. The net effect is that sector which is reserved for the small scale units is being infiltrated by big houses.

There is no proposal to check this at all. Finally his claim was that we have not fallen

into any debt trap. I don't know how this is to be understood. Because, the total external debt of the country which is repayable in dollars on 31.12.83 amounts to 1193 million dollars. We have not yet begun to repay the IMF loan. That repayment is still to begin. The payment of the World Bank loan has started. The repayment of the World Bank loan in 1984 will be 286 million dollars; in 1986 it will go up to 292 million dollars. I don't know what he means by not being in a debt trap. In fact the Economic Survey has expressed grave concern over this fact that the debt service ratio is growing so fast that ultimately it may become unmanageable, especially when the concessional aid from abroad is gradually being limited more and more. So, I don't think these claims are at all sustainable.

I have only 2 more points. Now, because of this forthcoming event, we have been spared this time from one thing. Except in the case of coal no other of these vital commodities has had a price hike before the Budget as we had in the previous years. But perhaps before they decided to forgo that this time, the Coal decision had already been taken, the 25 to 30 per cent rise in the price of coal. This decision was already announced.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robersganj) : 225 crores have to be paid to the workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am glad that you said that. I am just going to come to that point.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You are one of the signatories.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Panika only sanctioned that amount.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am coming to that point. He has helped me very much. The minors' wage bill has increased by roughly Rs. 200 crores. And this 25 to 30% rise in coal price will bring the Government an amount of Rs. 500 crores. This they are going to net, in the name of Rs. 200 crores wage increase for the coal miners, why you are bagging that extra Rs. 300 crores? You will have it in your pocket. In whose name? My point is not that. The main coal consuming industries, steel, cement, power, railways, either have to absorb the higher cost of coal in which case they will show bigger losses or they will have to pass it on to the

consumer. There is no third way. You put up the coal rise before you decided on your strategy. Now these affected industries may be grumbling about it internally to him, I don't know, but they are not able to shout minor about it outside. But either they will have to absorb this price rise, which means that they, as public sector undertakings will show bigger losses in due course, or they will have to pass them on to the consumer. That will again lead to more inflation and price rise.

Sir, I was looking at the Reserve Bank of India's Report for 1982-83. Let me mention some points. According to that report the growth rate of the real national income is 60% lower than what it was in the previous year. It is not my claim. This is what the R. B. I. is saying. The report says that the growth rate of industrial production in 1982-83 was only 3.5% compared with 7.3% in the previous year. They have pointed out that despite record production of foodgrains there was no fall in foodgrain prices. Are these not symptoms mal of a deep-rooted He. has not dealt with this at all. He has given some concessions. As far as concessions by way of excise duties on articles of mass consumption are concerned I have already pointed out that we have first to be sure that the consumers will really benefit from these. A large number of concessions have been given to various forms of textile products, blended fabrics, polyester mixed with cotton fabrics and all that. I hope that the prices will correspondingly come down and this is an industry the textile industry—which is the worst affected industry today by closures and lock-outs. The textile mill owners are not interested in this industry. They are taking money out of it and investing it in other places. So, I would like to know whether these concessions will benefit the consumers and that remains to be seen. I have grave doubts whether anything like that will happen.

Now, the Income-tax concessions have been given for all slabs, right upto the highest slab. This, I cannot understand. Of course, in terms of the forthcoming event one can understand. Otherwise, one cannot. I have pleaded with the Finance Minister also and he had some rounds of discussions with certain groups before the budget that

the main thing is to check evasion of taxes. The main trouble is evasion of tax, which not only generates black money but is robbing the Exchequer of so many thousands of crores of rupees of due taxes. Consider that. What has he done? I said that in respect of income-tax you cannot equate the people who have fixed wages, fixed salaries who cannot escape the tax net, whose tax is deducted from source, you cannot equate them with people who have not fixed income but who have got taxable income running in to lakhs and lakhs of rupees, who cannot be identified, who cannot be checked in regard to their disclosures, they cannot be cut, they cannot be deducted. Now you want to put all those people on the same thing, that is, if the small people who have fixed incomes are to be given relief which they should be—I am glad at least 5% relief is given to them—but it has been extended to all the people getting Rs. 50,000 and above and everybody is given the relief. Why? What for? And these are the people who are evading all the time.

Now, lower interest on State loans to the private sector has been given. The convertibility clause has been watered down, not only watered down, but there is also discrimination in the convertibility clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One more concession could have been given. That is the income-tax on Dearness Allowance. This should not be included.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is a new idea which has not occurred to him. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is collecting income-tax on dearness allowance also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So, in the case of non-MRTP companies, the convertibility limit has been put at 26%. In the case of MRTP companies, it is put at 40%. Naturally, it has been welcomed by the big houses. They cannot say about the MRTP companies. Now they are so happy. Now, a little grumbling is going on about the non-MRTP companies. The managerial remunerations from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 7500 has been mentioned by him. This is in addition to the remuneration which has been increased by the directives of the Companies Law Department. What are those directives? Will you kindly tell us those done by execu-

tive orders, by circulars? But I believe that a very handsome increase has been made in the perquisites of the managerial remunerations, to those people who are big executives and officers of the big business houses. Here on top of it, you have increased the limit from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 7500.

Sir, everybody here had talked about the black money. According to some calculations, it is now probably about Rs. 60,000 crores in the economy. So, the whole trouble is that the budget has now become an annual exercise which touches only the sort of white money, a part of the economy. The economy is divided into two parts—the white money part and the black money part. The budget has nothing to do with the black money part, which is at least equal to, if not—bigger than the white money economy.

It is the World Bank, the IMF financial experts themselves who have calculated that the black money in India is now of the value of fifty per cent of the gross national product. How are you going to mop up anything of this? Some time back, somebody tried to mop it up through the so-called Bearers Bonds; he has now introduced one National Deposit Scheme. I do not know whether he hopes that that is going to mop up any of the black money. This is just like a flea-bite; it has no affect on the massive and growing sector which is running this parallel economy.

Then, this five per cent reduction in the income tax rates is never going to ensure better compliance. Only those people whose tax is deducted at source will be there. As for as other people are concerned, five percent reduction is not going to ensure better compliance by them, because they have become professional tax evaders. And your tax administration, unfortunately, in this country is so lax, so ill-organised, so corrupt that there is no possibility of catching those people.

I will say that this is a make-believe budget, which the midwife wants to convince the country about, that it will lead to a smooth delivery of a child which will look something like him, but it may not do that. People are not going to be taken in by these things.

Now, what is the real reason why Government has been able to forego the last one thousand crores of rupees of the IMF loan, for which I have congratulated him, whatever may be the reasons to get rid of that wretched thing? But the reasons are improvement in the oil position, no doubt; the oil import bill is going to be substantially reduced. Secondly, it is a fact that the non-Indian residents have come to his help. No doubt about it. The non-resident Indians upto September, 1983 have made deposits of Rs. 2320.70 crores in the special accounts in the banks. This has come from the non-Indian residents, about a part of which a big commotion is being created, that is the portfolio investment of non-resident Indians; the affair of Swaraj Paul, Escorts, DCM and all that. That accounts for only Rs. 22.96 crores. That is the only part which has come for portfolio investment. But apart from this, Rs. 2320 crores has been put into special accounts in the banks here. That is the reason why they have been able to make this gesture and say that now they do not require the last instalment of the IMF loan.

Finally, the reduction in the income tax and excise duty to what extent is going to affect the States, we should be told. As far as the divisible pool is concerned, the States' share will also go down, whereas the screw on the States is being tightened more and more by him. It is demanded that they must plan for bigger plan outlays and at the same time they must practise more fiscal discipline; they must raise more resources. But their share from the divisible pool from which they get a share is being cut down also, because of reduction in the income tax and excise duty.

I would like to point out one thing for checking up. In the Rajya Sabha, under Unstarred Question No. 442, it has been stated that the number of people below the poverty line is 293.9 million, which equals to 46.2 percent of the population. In the same Rajya Sabha, under Unstarred Question No. 450, the figure is given not as 293.9 million, but 304.6 million, and not as 46.2 per cent, but as 48.2 per cent. At least, Parliament should know which of these figures is correct. Both these questions have been answered only the other day in Rajya Sabha and this is the kind of statis-

tical organisation that we have got. I am quoting only to show how much faith one must have on the official statistics. We do not know what to believe, and what not to believe. About the assets of big houses, they have also admitted in reply to so many questions—MRTP companies' assets have increased from 1980 when they were Rs. 14,409 crores to Rs. 17,443 crores in 1981; and Rs. 21,688 crores in 1982. This is the way we are being taken towards reduction of income disparities, though the Directive Principles of our Constitution have said that concentration of economic power in a few hands must be prevented. But this is what is happening : just the opposite process is going on.

Finally, I would say that six weeks before the budget, there was a Government order, as you will remember : 5% cut in plan outlays and 6% cut in non-Plan outlays. Why was it there ? Obviously because they wanted to cut down the deficit. They claimed that they had saved Rs. 1,000 crores on plan outlays and Rs. 500 crores on non-Plan outlays, and thus managed to reduce the budget deficit to some extent. But the other implications of these cuts have not been spelt out, i. e., what they will lead to.

He has referred here, at page 26 of his budget speech, to certain devices by which taxes are evaded. Those are very well explained there: this question of bogus research institutes, and charitable and religious trusts and institutions, private trusts which carry on business, and the welfare funds of corporate bodies. He has referred to all these methods by which taxes are avoided; but he has not really given any suggestion as to how he is going to plug these things. He simply said he would raise the rate of taxation—the maximum possible rate will be charged. The rate will be charged; but how will you catch them in the first instance; how are you going to plug these things, and how are you going to punish them ? There is no provision towards that at all.

Recently, in the last few weeks before the budget, he has made a number of speeches in various places in the country which have been reported in the Press—where he himself has been complaining about the large-scale evasion of Central Excise duties. It is known to everybody. It comes to about Rs.7,000 crores per year. He has regretted the fact

that even the big business houses are showing an increasing tendency to avoid paying excise duty. So, why should the people of this country pay in order to keep the tax evaders alive ? Why should the people of this country be forced to accept burdens, just because this Government is incapable of realising the dues from these big sharks and big monopoly houses, big tax evaders ? They will go on merrily evading, and people will be asked to suffer and pay more. This is not the philosophy of a budget which we can, under any circumstances, accept.

Finally, I will say that since your receipts have really exceeded your estimates, i.e., from all forms of savings, your total receipts are much more than you had estimated from all different forms of savings, why are you continuing with this Compulsory Deposit Scheme now ? It is high time that you gave it up, because from savings you have got much more than what you estimated you would get. So, please don't allow these ordinary, middle class salaried employees and such others to suffer—sometimes they have to borrow money in order to make their CDS deposits. Perhaps he does not know that. They should be spared of this. They have carried this burden for many, many years. It would be a good thing, even keeping in view the event which is to come, if you relieve them of this burden viz. the compulsory deposit scheme. If he does that, I would certainly congratulate him.

At the moment, I cannot make as constructive and statesman-like and impartial a speech as my friend Mr. Satish Agarwal has given; he had the benefit of being in the Finance Ministry. He can do it. I am still a party-man, an Opposition man and ; therefore, I fail to see how this budget can be supported.

I oppose this budget tooth and nail.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Poojary will intervene. Before he starts, I will say this : 15 hours have been allotted for this discussion. We have exhausted only about 6 to 7 hours. There are still about 8 hours left. So, this has been suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also, as decided by the Business Advisory Committee : many of the hon. Members are waiting to speak. The only request to them is that after they speak, they should not go away.

We would extend our time after 6 p.m. (*Interruptions*) Within the time of 15 hours, we have to do it.

Many of the hon. members have expressed the desire that they are going tomorrow somewhere. Therefore, I would suggest that we are going to extend the time and it will be overall time ; and those members who want to speak, they should wait ; they can all be called. Now Mr. Poojary.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : What about those who do not want to speak ? Can they go away ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, it is left upto you. Every hon. member, I think, is daily reading the newspaper. I do not want to allow you to go away.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : If you assure me that you will call me to speak, I am prepared to sit here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you who want to speak either from this side or that side, I will allow them to speak provided they are prepared to sit. I am prepared to sit but all of you must be prepared to sit. You must all be in good numbers. I cannot preside over less numbers.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : From the government side, we never expect from the opposition that they will appreciate the budget of 1984-85. It has been stated that it is a budget for election purpose; it has also been stated that it is a make-believe budget ; it has also been stated that it has been prepared under a puzzled state of mind. Further in the House just now it has been mentioned that we are going to wait for another 9 months and that there will be a birth of a child. One of the hon. members pointed out whether it could be a child or something else.

Now I feel that even if Brahma comes here and presents a budget, I don't think that we can satisfy the members from the opposition side. Even after 9 months, we have to find out whether Brahma creates...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Goddess of wealth is Lakshmi.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : But the creator is Brahma. It has been stated that, if we wait for 9 months, whether we are going to get a good child or a bad child or something else. We cannot say what is the thinking of the opposition parties. Even if Brahma comes here and tries to give the best child even after 9 months, that will also be criticised by the opposition members.

Now, we have to see, after the presentation of this budget by the hon. Finance Minister of this country, the reaction in the minds of the opposition members.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : We are worried about the child ; whether it would be son or daughter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You wait and I will give you a chance to speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now what is the reaction of a common man immediately after the presentation of the budget in the supreme body ? All the people were satisfied. There were cheers and smiles on the faces of the common men.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Except the opposition leaders !

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Immediately after the presentation of the budget, I had seen the reaction of the opposition members. Somehow, some opposition members along with our party members were also on the T. V. They were struggling to criticise the budget immediately after its presentation. When they appeared on the T. V. on that night, they were also not in a position to criticise as the hon. member, Shri Indrajit Gupta stated that they belonged to the opposition side.

He said that it is their duty to criticise, and at all costs they must crituise; they may not appreciate, and they have been criticising. That is not the objective.

Now, we have to see the constraints on our resources. Hon. Members from every side, from our side, they have also presented before the House their demands and we have got the demands of the people of this country. Whether we are in a position to satisfy all the people under the circumstances and wether the Finance Minister of this

country has come up before the nation with a balanced budget, that is the question.

Now I say, here is a constructive and imaginative budget. It has been presented by not only a politician, but it has been presented by a brilliant economist of this country. We have to see this reality. Let us not be under an impression that I am praising a senior colleague a distinguished colleague. Let this impression not go on record.

If we want to see the reality, what is the reaction of some of the hon. Members sitting opposite? They stated that it is a Budget for election purpose, it is an election Budget. That is their contention. What are their arguments? What is the basis of this argument? Because, they say, that when they dissect the Budget, then they see some relief to the people belonging to all the sections of the society. That is why they say that it is a popular Budget, that is why all the sections of the society are not satisfied, because it is going to be an election year, that is why all the people are satisfied. That is their contention.

Now, we have to see from our side. So far as the Government is concerned so far as our policy is concerned, we are very happy because here is a Finance Minister who has been able to present a popular budget satisfying all the sections of the society and it has been stated that there is a direction, a direction towards a stable economy. That is my submission so far as the Budget is concerned and the other points which have been raised will be answered by my honourable colleagues.

I am looking after the banking sector and other financial institutions. Very few points have been raised about it; I will confine myself to them only. I will not go beyond that.

Our Banking sector has come under attack and it has also been stated that the quality of service has gone down and further it has been stated that we are not in a position to implement the programmes meant for weaker sections of the society. These are the complaints. Further, it has been stated that we have to improve the working of the public enterprises. Also, while talking about the public undertakings, it has further been stated that there is an element of corruption and that administration is not effective. These are the contentions of the hon. Members

from the other side. Some hon. Members from this side also have drawn our attention to this.

Coming to the Banking sector, before nationalisation there were 8,262 branches throughout the country. Today we have got 42,738 branches throughout the country. The question is, whether we have done anything in the rural areas to help the rural people, whether we had done anything to help the weaker sections in the rural areas. What has been the expansion in the rural areas? Before 1969 there were only 1,832 branches, that is about 22.2 per cent of the total branches were in the rural areas.

As I have stated, we have got 42,738 branches throughout the country. Out of that, the share of the rural area is 23,216 branches i. e., 54.3 per cent. How was population covered? This is the achievement of our Government. Before nationalisation there was one branch per 65,000 population. Today we have got one branch per 17,000 population. The proof whether any expansion has taken place and whether there is an improvement in the banking sector, is that before nationalisation the deposit was Rs. 4646 crores and as on 24 February, 1984 the deposit is Rs. 60,148 crores. The advance has reached the figure of Rs. 39,548 crores as on 24 February, 1984. This is the expansion that has taken place in the banking sector. Spectacular expansion is there. Now, there may be some lapses. I do not deny that. These are there because rapid expansion has taken place. About six lakh employees are working in the banking sector. I agree with the hon. Members when they say that there is no efficiency. There are complaints that there is an element of corruption also. We have to get rid of this. How we have to work? This is the point for consideration of the hon. Members. The opposition Members criticise and find out the deficiencies in the functioning of the banking sector. What is the duty of the Government? Should we not bring in efficiency in the banking sector? But you are not accepting that. On the contrary, you are criticising the 20-point Programme. The 20th point in the 20-point programme is to bring efficiency in the public enterprises. We have given lot of importance to this. It is the intention of the Government. That is why this has been included in the 20-point Programme. We have to carry it out. We have also been criticised

that there is some deficiency. It has been stated the other day. Today also Shri Multan Singh and one hon. Member from Tamil Nadu criticised about our mass loan functions also. When you say that there is some deficiency, that the benefits are not reaching the weaker sections and that there is an element of corruption, then what is the duty of the Government? We have to see that it reaches the weaker sections. What are the programmes? We have got IRDP and other programmes. They are meant for weaker sections. Members from the opposition write to us saying that the programmes are not being implemented and the benefits are not reaching the weaker sections and there is an element of corruption. Then what have we to do? We have to bring efficiency. We have to take remedial measures. Whom are we fighting against? We are fighting against our own employees. For whom have we to fight? Not for our purpose. We have to fight against whom? Not against all the employees, but against those who are black-sheep in the administration. We have to identify, as Shri Satish Agarwal has said just now, those people. We have to identify the areas. We have to rectify it. We have to bring remedial measures.

For that purpose we are doing it. I have also seen it myself. I also went to the rural areas and some people have been telling me that IRDP is not reaching up to them. There are middlemen in between. Not only that, they have been telling me that even the subsidy which is being given to the weaker sections, is not reaching them. These are the complaints. You also do not know the programmes, the Press also does not know the programmes and we, the hon. Members of this House also do not know the programmes. There is no publicity. The publicity should be strengthened and we have to make the people know what are the programmes. That is the duty of the Government. So, we are presenting the people before you, before the public by arranging the mass loan function so that you people should also know whether these benefits are reaching the beneficiaries or not. The beneficiaries are before you and you can see with your own eyes whether these are reaching the weaker sections or not. If there is any deficiency, you can criticise the Government also so that we can take remedial measures. Even if you, the Opposition Parties, or the Press is interested

in finding out the loop-holes, the beneficiaries are before you. Since it has been stated that it is not known whether it is reaching the correct people or not, that is why we are placing the beneficiaries before you. Not only we are telling the beneficiaries, but we are monitoring them and we are guiding them also. We are telling them that this is the subsidy for them, it should reach them and not any other person, not any middleman. We have to avoid the middlemen. That is our intention and we are explaining that to the people also. We are telling them that these are the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India. The guidelines of the Reserve Bank is that up to Rs. 5,000 for weaker sections, there is no surety. But the complaint is that this guideline is being flouted. Now, what should we do? Should we implement it or not? Should we enforce this guideline or not? Up to Rs. 5,000 for productive purposes no security is required, and we have not been successful in fully implementing this guidelines. So what we have done is we are explaining to the people and we are telling them that up to Rs. 5,000, this is the Government's programme and you people are to be educated and you need not give surety up to Rs. 5,000. You should also see that this is not flouted. And when all these things are being done what are the politicians saying? The other day also I heard in the Rajya Sabha and here also I have been hearing that it is political interference. When we do something, it is said that it is political interference. If we are not to take remedial measures then what are we to do? It is only for that purpose that we have been doing it. Unfortunately, it is said that this is being done for one political party. The other day also I said that it is not being done with political motive. Any person, any citizen of this country can forward his application. Now a fixed amount is being given. We have to implement this programme.

Regarding the IRDP we have accepted that in the year 1980-81 we had not been able to reach the target of Rs. 604 crores fixed for that programme. We had been able to give only Rs. 289 crores. In the year 1981-82 we have been able to give Rs. 467 crores out of Rs. 600 crores. What did happen? After taking over charge in 1982, our Finance Minister guided me and I also told the administration and the result was that within one year we have been able to

give Rs. 714 crores in the year 1982-83. Is it not an achievement? Can't we say that we have reached the target?

We have reached the target. We have increased the efficiency. In the year 1980 we paid Rs. 36 crores by way of overtime. We did not stop it completely. There were complaints about malpractices, but we did not completely stop it; we reduced it. What is the result? This year we have reduced it to Rs. 10 crores from Rs. 36 crores in 1980, within a span of two years. Is it not efficiency? Can we not say it is efficiency?

Today there was a question whether there is any loss in the banking sector. There is no loss. On the contrary, the profit is increasing. Last year, in 1982, we were able to make a profit of Rs. 77.86 crores. In the LIC sector, for two years ending 31.3.83 we were able to make a profit of Rs. 780 crores, where the share of the Government is Rs. 39 crores. In the case of general insurance and their subsidiaries, which are also under the control of the Ministry of Finance. We have been able to make a profit of Rs. 190 crores, where the income tax component is Rs. 103 crores. Never in the history of general insurance has it made a profit of that magnitude.

So, if we want to bring about efficiency, we can do it but it will require some positive action. But when we take action, there is reaction, because nobody likes action. When we are taking some unpleasant steps to increase efficiency, we are attacked from all the sides. This is our fate. We must remember that there is a militant union in the banking sector and as also in the insurance sector. If we want to effect economy or increase efficiency, nobody would like it. In fact, some politicians try to take advantage of the discontent. Whenever we try to take some little action, we always come across this problem. In the banking sector we cannot transfer a person from one seat to another seat. In one bank in Madras, there was excess staff. We shifted them to another branches, which is at a distance of about 100 yards, just three buildings away. When they were shifted, there was a strike throughout south India, objecting to the transfer. This is the situation we are confronted with. Some of the politicians and some other people also encourage them.

If we encourage such things, what would be its effect on the national economy? We have to think of that before we encourage it. We should implement such steps and monitor their effects. I know that Shri Agarwal has a good word to say about the steps which we have taken. But, unfortunately, all people are not like Shri Agarwal. We politicians have the habit of opposing such moves, especially those who sit in the opposition. They feel they have to oppose all steps, whether good or bad, because they are sitting in the opposition. That is why it is said that there should be constructive opposition. Then only the development of the economy of the country will be achieved. Otherwise, there will be no progress.

We are aware of the fact that there are so many deficiencies. We have to identify them. After that, we have to take action, where all people should co-operate. Then only we can have some improvement in the different sectors. Otherwise, I do not think we can have any improvement in the system.

Sir, I think I have replied to all the points that have been raised. But allow me to stress that we will see that the programmes particularly meant for the weaker sections of the society, will reach to them; we will see that no middle man enjoys in between and that corruption is removed. But I must add that for that purpose we require all the assistance from the Opposition side.

Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity given to me, but let me say that because of the assistance given to me by the Prime Minister and by my distinguished senior colleague, the Finance Minister, I have been able to do all this.

SHRIMATI SHALINI PATIL (Sangli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister for presenting a budget which is practical, pragmatic and highly realistic. He has stolen the thunder of the opposition which would have any time described this Budget as an election Budget. Let me emphasise that this Budget is a common man's budget. The vulnerable section of society has been assisted in a great way by the concessions proposed by the Finance Minister. This is one of the rare occasions when the purchasing power of the common man has increased and a part of the burden of existence removed from his shoulders.

This has been achieved by reducing the personal income-tax rates of all slabs. This represents a real gesture of goodwill, sympathy and fairly enduring help. The graciousness of the Finance Minister has extended to those living in the villages who have been benefitted by the reduction in the excise duty on Khandsari. This will mean that the life of the fairly large section of rural masses will be sweetened.

The proposed changes in the wealth tax structure will also be welcomed as taking into consideration the inflationary erosion of real values. The Finance Minister has broken a new ground in levying of additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax which goes wholly to the States rather than to the Centre in basic duties. This would please the States considerably and silence the critics who have always maintained that the Centre is benefitted at the expense of States. Also significant is the exemption of excise on Power generation. This will enable States like Maharashtra to mop up more resources.

The Budget is primarily anti-inflationary. The Budgetary proposals are not tailored as some people consider, keeping in view the election, but in implementation of the socio-economic strategy of our party, specially the 20-point programme of our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Finance Minister has utilised skillfully different fiscal strategies to help basically the under-privileged and less privileged and to provide relief to all those particularly in the fixed income group, who are affected by problem of inflation. The common man, a son of the soil, has been assisted in his struggle against poverty and a determined effort is made to better the lot of fixed income group so that they can hold their heads high.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this august House a very serious problem of water scarcity the people of my Constituency are facing for the last so many years.

In six talukas of my constituency and eastern part of Sangli district i.e., Tasgaon and Miraj eastern part, Jat, Kavthe-Mahankal, Khanapur and Atpadi, the average rainfall is always below fifteen inches and it is

waning year after year. Water availability in wells is almost vanished. Continuous droughts for the last 20 years or so have further depleted underground water resources to surprisingly deeper depths of 300 to 400 feet. During the last year, 350 villages in eastern part of six tehsils of Sangli district have been supplied drinking water by tankers.

The Government of Maharashtra have incurred tremendous expenditure for providing drinking water to village population. This year the situation of drinking water availability has worsened and number of villages affected may be around 400 covering population of ten lakhs.

The problem of drinking water has attained colossal stature in the drought prone area of my constituency. The Government of Maharashtra have regarded it as their bounden duty to supply drinking water to rural population within an approachable distance. Also in respect of Task Force on DPAP and DDP of 1982 on page 61, by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, it has been specifically mentioned that for the last many years the eastern part of Miraj, Tasgaon and complete Khanapur, Atpadi, Kavthe-Mahankal and Jat talukas of Sangli district are chronic sufferers of drought.

Crores of rupees are being spent by the Government for providing drinking water to rural population. It is understood that the Government of Maharashtra have estimated an expenditure of about Rs. 100 crores in 1984-85 for providing drinking water to rural population all over Maharashtra. From this, your honour, will be able to judge the gravity of drinking water problem.

Under the above circumstances, the migration of the rural population is bound to take place and the same will continue in geometrical proportion unless some arrangement of permanent dependable perennial source of water is firmly made.

It is heartening to note that the Government of Maharashtra is seriously dealing with this problem and have contemplated to divert some of the dependable water resources of River Krishna during monsoon and the releases from Shivasagar in Koyana river in accordance with the award of Krishna Water Tribunal to the possible extent.

The topographical facts necessitate diversion of Krishna river water to these drought prone areas by lift alone. It is understood that the Maharashtra Government have thought of lifting 20 TMC water from river Krishna. This water will be distributed to the needy rural population in the eastern part of Sangli District in a most judicious way so that maximum justice could be given.

These lift irrigation schemes on Krishna river are bound to cost the Government some crores of rupees. The Government of Maharashtra have to accept this challenge of providing drinking water which is the basic need of human beings.

However, the gravity of the problem is severe and involvement of funds and that too in the immediate future is quite essential. The Central assistance in a big way is a must.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly take up this issue as a problem of human resettlement of rural masses and contribute 50 per cent of the total cost of the project.

With this request, once again I congratulate the Finance Minister for his dynamic budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Penchalaiah may speak.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I am afraid, tomorrow it will not be possible for us to conclude the debate on budget. So, Sir, according to the time schedule given, the hon. Finance Minister must reply tomorrow. So, I will request you to kindly extend the sitting today by another two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In your absence I have already told them.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Also, Sir, there is another request. Tomorrow, Calling Attention has been fixed. (*Interruptions*) I am in a very precarious position.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : You will get into serious trouble.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have done the spade work and unfortunately for me, it is all the lady Members who have signed the

Calling Attention notice for tomorrow, and I have been able to.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let them have it on Friday which is an auspicious day.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : But, Sir, I am put in a very very delicate position. I could not talk to Mrs. Pramila Dandavate. So, I conveynce my request through Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : Sir, I cannot be an intermediary between my wife and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. He wants you to use your influence.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You kindly co-operate with me, and I am sure the hon. lady Members will agree that tomorrow's Calling Attention can be taken up day after tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : Sir, when they asked for the prolongation of the debate by another two hours, could they not make this request a bit earlier ? It is five minutes to Six now, and they are coming forward with this proposal. You know the timing of the whole budget debate. Now you will be left here with nobody.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, almost all the Members from the Opposition have already participated, and the time left to the ruling party is there and they are going to speak, and if we exhaust that list, tomorrow it would be easy for the Minister to reply, and we are very much within the schedule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are very much behind the schedule.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It was agreed at the PAC that we may forgo lunch hour. But I think it will be too much for the Minister to every day extend the House from six to eight. (*interruptions*). If you want it to be fruitful, not historical, then there is no reason why it should be extended beyond six because you want to be here and listen to what our Members speak. If the House is empty...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If this request is made when all the Members are present, I can understand. But all the Members have gone away without telling him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Even then...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will keep this in mind in the next Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The position is that the list from the ruling party has not yet been exhausted. I am making request only to those Members who want to speak to-day. They may have some other work to-morrow and they may like to go to-morrow. Such of the hon. Members will be asked to sit and speak. There cannot be any difficulty. Many of the Opposition Members have already finished. Only one or two are left. Therefore, the ruling party Members can have time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to you about eight hours are left as per allotted time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may be about five hours only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When is the Minister expected to reply?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Tomorrow at 4 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I Will complete this list of the ruling party. To-morrow some of the hon. Members from the Opposition and a few Members from the ruling party will speak and then the Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am willing to cooperate with the Government on this issue but again my complaint may be registered. It is again a violation of the Simla Agreement. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs did not take into confidence the various groups of the Opposition parties and consult them on this issue. He should have called us in the afternoon and told us about the predicament. We would have told the way out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Agarwal if you are asked to sit, you can make this request to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that whenever the House sits beyond 6 O'Clock, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should arrange for your dinner because you will be going late.

श्री रामाकृतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्षजी, मेरा कहना यह है कि क्या हमें काठ के घोड़े समझ रखा है। बिहास से पहले पूछते नहीं और जब चाहा टाइम बढ़ा दिया। काठ के घोड़े हम नहीं हैं, बूटा सिंह जी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are already sick. It is better that you go away.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I go.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Puchalapalli Penchalaiah.

***SHRI PUCHALAPALLI PENCHALAIAH (Nellore) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the budget presented by our Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee for the year 1984-85:

This year's budget is predominantly an election budget. It does not meet the requirements of ordinary people. Our agriculturists are completely forgotten in this budget. It is meant only for the people who belong to the upper stratum of our society. Hence I am rather forced to oppose this budget.

Sir, this is an election year. An attempt was made to camouflage the failures of the present Government during last few years. The main aim of the ruling party is to hoodwink the people by allowing few concessions and get the votes in the coming elections. That is the reason why they have given so much prominence to 20-Point programme. Even the concessions allowed in this budget are meant only to grab the votes somehow, these concessions are not given with a view to serving the people.

The amount allotted to the 20-point programme for this year is 47% more than the amount allotted last year. Had the Government prepared the programme and whole heartedly implemented it for the emancipation of our unfortunate brotheren, the whole of opposition would have welcomed it. We would have willingly cooperated with the Government for this noble cause. But unfortunately, the ruling party is using it for their propaganda. It is going to be their main poll plank. Is there any meaning in using the public money for ruling party's propaganda? The available figures indicate that the Government have failed to

use all the allotted money last year for this very programme. If it is so, I do not understand how this Government is going to utilise such a huge sum this year under this reprogramme. The Sivaraman Committee on Backward Areas Development has pointed out last year that there was a serious administrative unpreparedness in utilising funds for these plans. Not only that. This year the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes complained in its report presented to Parliament on 8th March, 1984, that only seven Ministries and departments have prepared special programmes for tribal areas. So, without having a sufficient background if you think you can utilise large funds for the progress of our unfortunate brotheren, you are only mistaken. Strengthen your administrative machinery first. Chalk out programmes which you can successfully implement. Then spend the money on such plans. Then, only then, you can do justice to the vast allocations on such plans. Otherwise, I afraid, such large allocations result only in encouraging corruption. I hope, the hon. Finance Minister will take note of this point.

Almost all the States in the country face either severe drought or uncontrollable floods every year. Every time these states incur enormous loss of life and property. It is becoming impossible for the States with their meagre resources to face the calamities of the nature and at the same time implement plans for development. It is especially true in the case of Andhra Pradesh. The chronic drought prone areas of Rayalaseema and Telangana on one hand and the coastal belt which always suffers the fury of floods on the other, eat away our finances to a considerable extent every year in the form of relief operations. The Congress party which ruled our State for the past 35 years has virtually done nothing to save the State from these calamities. All that they know was how to make somebody a Chief Minister and how to bring him down. They had no time to execute plans to save the State from the recurring droughts and floods. With the result, the present Government under the leadership of Shri N. T. Rama Rao is facing a critical situation in the State. We had to suffer a very heavy loss due to floods last year. As though that was not sufficient, there were heavy rains during 12 to 18th February this year totally collapsing

our already crippled economy. Due to these heavy rains Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor districts have incurred a heavy loss. The loss is estimated to be around a hundred crores. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to come to the rescue of our State Government at such a critical time. But there is no one at the Centre who is worried about the plight of the States. Even the paltry assistance that is extended to States in such circumstances is only in the form of loans. If the Centre does not give up this policy. You can well imagine the helpless position of the States. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Finance Minister to give up this attitude and extend the necessary financial assistance immediately.

Sir, I have already stated that the resources position of the States is bleak. The duty exemptions given in this budget take away the paltry amount that they used to get through these taxes. The exemptions announced this year would affect the State Governments very badly. They are poorer now. To prove himself a good boy before the public the Finance Minister has knocked down the States by announcing these tax exemptions and reductions. He deserves the title of 'modern Kautilya' for his diplomacy. This step has further weakened the financial position of States, whereas the Centre will remain unaffected to a large extent. This is a very serious blow to our federal set up.

The recent Mass loan distribution programme has become a force. It is the duty of bank officers to decide the eligibility for the sanction of loans. There is a definite method to follow. But, strangely, the ruling party is trying to use this programme for their publicity. A couple of days ago our hon. Finance Minister has directed the Heads of 21 nationalised banks to distribute 200 crores within next two months. This attitude of the Government deserves to be condemned. The Congress leaders attend these functions for the sake of publicity. A lot of amount is being spent for arranging these "loan distribution" programmes. Sir, if these loan melas are allowed to continue for some more time. I am afraid we may soon have sick banks in addition to the sick mills which are already running our economy beyond repairs.

Our economy is dependent on agriculture. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister has ignored our farmers in his budget. Fertilizers, pesticides etc., which are very essential for our

agriculturists, were not given any exemption or duty reduction. Who will support a budget which ignores our poor farmers ?

Out of the uncovered gap of Rs. 2035 crores, Rs. 1762 crores remain unaccounted. It will allow the generation of black money and encourage corruption. The prices of essential items will go up steeply. By raising the minimum from one lakh rupees to two lakh rupees for the imposition of wealth tax and announcing reduction in duty on coolers and fans. The Finance Minister has once again proved that his budget is meant only for the rich. It appears that our Finance Minister is not aware of the fact that the poverty stricken people of the rural India do not know what a cooler or a fan is ?

So, Sir, this budget which is meant only for the rich but not for the poor, which is beneficial only for rich industrialists but not the poor farmers, which disseminates the states against the Centre, which only enhances the prospects of ruling party in the next elections and which is not created for the progress of the nation—only deserves to be rejected. Hence I oppose the budget on behalf of Telgu Desam party.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Y. S. Mahajan.

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से प्रतिक्षा कर रहा हूँ। मेरा नाम कल की लिस्ट में था। मैं आज खाना खाने भी नहीं गया। यह कैसे होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why we are sitting late today. You are getting your chance today. You must be patient. I am going to call you all. Mr. Kunwar Ram, in yesterday's list, Mr. Mahajan's name was above your name. You can never find fault with me. I do not say. I will not commit a mistake wilfully. I am also a human being and I may commit mistakes. But in this I have not committed a mistake. Mr. Mahajan's name is above your name. You can come and see the list. All members are equal to me. I gave preference to Mrs. Shalini Patil because she is a lady; she wanted to speak and go away. No preference to any other member. All members, including Mr. Ramavtar Shastri, are equal to me.

Shri Y. S. Mahajan.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, allow me to add my voice to the chorus of praise which has rightly greeted the presentation of the Budget for 1984-85.

There is not a single class or a section of our community which has not welcomed it. At one end, there is the corporate sector which is pleased with the reliefs provided by reduction in the income-tax scale and excise duty; secondly, by raising the threshold exemption under the convertability clause from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores and, thirdly, by lowering the IDBI interest rate by 1 per cent for loans upto Rs. 4 crores.

These changes are bound to strengthen the revival of demand. The business community has welcomed it as a constructive and imaginative Budget. At the other end, there are definite prospects of making a dent on the problem of poverty and unemployment as a result of the larger allocations for the poverty alleviating programmes such as the IRDP, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The total allocation of the Ministry of Rural Development will be Rs. 932 crores which is nearly double the amount provided in 1983-84. The number of beneficiaries under the IRDP alone is estimated at about 3 million. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the NREP will provide 550 mandays of work in the rural areas in 1984-85 and create opportunities in the rural areas of fruitful employment on a large scale and transferring purchasing power to the rural poor. These Programmes will help to improve the living standards of millions of people in our country, create productive assets and thus strengthen the impulses of growth and development. The middle-class also form an important section of our community including the salaried people and they have every reason to be happy about the provisions of the Budget such as the changes in income-tax, DA rates and Estate duties.

The year is likely to end with a growth-rate of 6 to 7% which is a satisfactory rate of growth. There has been a record food-grains production and the total agricultural output may show a growth of about 9% in 1983-84. Along with the increase of about 4.5% in industrial production, the rate of growth of the Gross National Product during

the first four years of the Sixth Plan will hit the target of 5.2% during the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is a remarkable achievement in view of the fact that rates of growth in most of the developed and developing countries of the world have been distinctly lower. The serious recessionaries trends in the developed countries had created an extremely adverse situation which militated against normal growth and development. Added to this was the protectionist policies followed by them which reduced the possibilities of international revival.

India had to face serious drought conditions last year which reduced foodgrains production to 128 million tonnes from the previous peak of 133 million tonnes.

This achievement of a growth-rate of 5.2% during the first four years of the Plan was due to the massive investments made in critical areas such as irrigation, power, coal, oil, steel, fertilisers and transport. We have not only improved the performance of the infrastructure but added substantially to capacity in these critical areas to enable this sector to meet the challenges of the future.

Our strategy of planned development has been successful. Experience has shown that our strategy of agricultural development has been sound. It has enabled us to face serious drought conditions in the years of 1979-80 and 1982-83. This year we are likely to reach a new high of about 142 millions tonnes of foodgrains, a rise of about 12%. This shows that our strategy which replied upon increasing raising yields through expansion of irrigation, remunerative prices for the producer, provision of high-yielding varieties of seeds and chemical fertilisers and other inputs can ensure expanding production and prosperity to the farming community. Though this additional growth is punctuated by short falls for some years due to drought conditions, if you take the average in each five year period, we find that the rate of growth has been steady.

Mr. Sunil Maitra is not here. I want to refute his argument. He has put forward the argument that this Government has no strategy for agricultural development. I say that this is wrong. Mr. Sunil Maitra denied that Government had any strategy for agricultural development and he manipulated the statistical data to arrive at this wrong conclusion.

That we have a strategy and that it is a sound strategy can be proved by three facts. First, the foodgrain production in the year 1950-51 was 50.8 million tonnes whereas in 1983-84 it is likely to reach 144 million tonnes, that is, nearly three times of what it was in the first year of the planning. Secondly, agricultural production is essentially fluctuating in character, not only in this country but in all other countries of the world. Fluctuating production does not disprove the existence of a strategy. If you take the average production in each five-year period and then draw a graph, you will find that the graph is steadily increasing. Thirdly, our agricultural strategy has enabled us to minimise, in an increasing measure, the losses during periods of devastation. This explain why—I am quoting the Planning Commission—"the new peak reached has been invariably higher than the preceding one and the latest through to which the production has been forced down has always been higher than the previous one; this is a more realistic measure of the new strength and resilience gained in the agricultural sector since the country chose the path of planned development".

Then I would like to say a few words about our industrial production. In the four-year period ever since the present Government came to office, the rate of growth of industrial production has been covering around five per cent on an average. This is far less than the eight per cent target which was fixed under the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The performance of 4.5 per cent in the current year is, of course, poor, and this is in spite of the fact that our Industrial Policy laid stress on raising production through better utilisation of the capacity, steps were taken in the course of the year to meet the problems of particular industries suffering from slack demand, the IDBI provided better facilities under the Bill Discounting Scheme to State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations to borrow for purchase of equipment and excise duties were reduced on a number of industries producing durable commodities. Still the rate of growth has been low during this year because of significant decline in some important industries like steel, paper and paper board, jute manufactures and wagon manufacturing. The solution to the problems of our industrial structure lies in three remedies which have been pointed out by the Planning Comm-

ssion. These remedies are technological up-gradation, improved product planning and more effective management systems. One disquieting feature about the industrial structure is that our public sector has again begun to lose heavily during this year. During 1982-83 it showed a profit of Rs. 600 crores. But that profit concealed the heavy losses made by a number of public sector units. These losses were made good mainly by the ONGC and by the oil producing units. This year we are going to lose heavily, particularly steel is a culprit in this regard. But we can not claim the Steel Ministry because the steel industry is suffering from recessionary conditions in demand with the result that stocks have piled up. We were thinking of exporting steel. Therefore, there are factors which are due to circumstances outside and we can not possibly meet them. About the public sector, the Government has expressed a great concern and rightly so because the public sector represents our industrial infrastructure. It has been the greatest constructive work done by our Government in the economic field.

It represents an investment of Rs. 35,000 crores and 20 lakhs of people are engaged in that sector. And on all this industrial infrastructure, depends the rate of growth of industry and the rate of growth in our economic life.

I would like to make one or two suggestions. This is a very big subject—I cannot dilate on it. What happened is that the Government ownership and management have become a short of cover for inefficiency, has become a cover for increasing the employment of people when they are not necessary and bad management. Take the case of employment. There are industries in which, the report says, 50% of the people are surplus and in another industry, 30% of the people are surplus. We cannot throw people on the roads and, therefore, it is inherent in the structure of our public sector to suffer losses. Unless we run those industries on commercial lines or we make their structure elastic, that is, if there is a fall in demand or if production falls or if utilisation of the capacity is less, then you have to reduce the work force. And that we cannot do. Unless we do that, unless we make the public sector units elastic in nature, it will be difficult for us to face the problem of losses.

Our Finance Minister says they must be viable units. And if they are not viable units, why should they not be closed. We cannot close them because they are government units and because just as they have social responsibilities we also have social responsibilities. It is a political problem. That is why I say that it is difficult to face this problem.

Another factor is the balance of payments. Movements in the balance of payments situation have been favourable as a result of increased production of crude and slowdown in the growth of other imports. By the end of January 1984 the foreign exchange resources were higher than at the beginning of the financial year by Rs. 431 crores. This has proved the soundness of our external adjustment policy adopted by the Government at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It has enabled us to do away the last instalment of Rs. 1.1 billion dollars to be borrowed from the IMF. I remember and perhaps you also do the debate we had on this IMF loan. What a dustraising was there in the House and what a lot of noise they made in the House. They said that this loan was a sell-out to the American imperialism, that we are succumbing to the dictates of IMF. They even refused to understand the simple fact that the IMF is an international body whose function is to help countries tide over their temporary balance of payments difficulties. That is exactly what IMF has done in our case and because of the aid we have been able to undergo some structural changes in our industrial life and this has enabled us to do away with the last tranche of 1.1 billion dollars from the IMF and the Opposition Members at that time even secured the support of some economists. They had a meeting in Calcutta. They made much of it. Pamphlets published by them were distributed to the Members of the House.

As regards this, I would like to make two or three remarks. Though there had been some improvement in the balance of payments situation, we must be on our guard because I believe that the foreign currency non-resident accounts cannot be relied upon to be as buoyant as they have been in the past. You can not be sure. Secondly, the concessional finance available to us from IDA and the World Bank, the sources of this finance, are gradually drying up. There are more people who want to participate in the loans of these bodies than before.

Then as regards industry we have been emphasizing on import saving, that is, we have been supporting in this country industries for producing those goods that we imported before and those industries have grown up in an atmosphere of protection with the result that they are not efficient. Therefore, I say, let us emphasize import saving as before because we cannot do without it but let us also emphasize equally export promotion. If we emphasize export promotion, then industries will have to face international competition, they will have to be competitive in nature and that will make for a healthy industrial structure.

Our industries have grown up but it is a hot house growth. We must gradually change our policy to see that they meet the fresh air of competition from abroad.

I cut down. Then, Sir, an important criticism against the budget is that the brunt of the burden of tax changes is to be borne by the States. This is wrong. Though the States stand to lose Rs. 709 crores as a result of taxation proposals, the Central Government's assistance to the States has been stepped up by Rs. 600 crores in this budget over the provision made last year.

What the hon. Finance Minister said we will have to bear in mind.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। अभी पंजाब के अंदर भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री श्री दरबारा सिंह पर फायरिंग हुआ है। आज सुबह उन पर गोली चलाई गई है। हरयाणा में जो रेल काटी गयी है, उसके बारे में सुबह आपके सामने बात रखी गई थी। होम मिनिस्टर ने पालियामेंट में कहा इसकी चर्चा ही नहीं की। यह व्यवस्था इस देश में होती जा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर इस बारे में बयान दें, सदन इत्तिला दें। श्री दरबारा सिंह को गोली मारी गई है, उन पर फायरिंग हुआ है।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You ask the Government to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot direct the Government to make a statement or something like that. You have said something and that has gone on record. It is for the Government to do that.

I cannot direct the Government. You have said something. It has gone on record I cannot ask the Government to come with a statement every time when any one speaks here.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : It is the duty of the Government to come forward...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made the point. It is not the duty of the Chair. We have no duty like this. Please do not give us extra duty. I cannot call the Government to make a statement.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Let him complete his speech.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a very serious situation there. What is the situation in Punjab and Haryana ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know it. It has gone on record.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Parliament is the guardian of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Mahajan, you go ahead.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Here I am talking about the States. The Finance Minister had to make fiscal proposals in areas where prevailing economic conditions demanded such an action. Sir, the aggregate assistance during the Plan period to the States will amount to Rs. 17,790 crores as against Rs. 15,350 crores envisaged in the Plan document. In spite of serious restraints, the Central Government has done the maximum that it can do to solve the State's problems.

So, if the States cannot manage their financial affairs properly, they should, in future, learn to do without overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. You should cease to criticise the Government from the political angle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please conclude.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : The Members in the House expressed concern over rising prices. The hon. Minister has also expressed his concern about this. The prices are now rising during this year at the rate of 12%. We succeeded in arresting this. When we came back to power, the rise in price was at the rate of 21.6%. Government has succeeded now in reducing the rate of inflation to a negligible proportion. Only last year some unexpected things happened, the prices have again begun to rise. In spite of record production of foodgrains, in spite of increased industrial production, prices are rising. But, I believe, that this is due to the delayed effect of the drought of last year. Secondly, I believe that because of the good production this year, it will be possible to absorb the large deficits in the budget which the hon. Finance Minister had left unprovided for.

Sir, we have remedies with which we can contain inflation. We can raise the cash reserve ratio of the banks. Now, we have raised it from 7 per cent to 9 per cent. We can raise it still further and immobilise the large amount of money lying with the banks.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Sir, I am of the view that most of our social and economic problems in this country are intractable because of the increase in the rate of our population growth. When a balance sheet

is drawn, both the liabilities and assets have to be shown but when liabilities are increasing indefinitely, then how can you make both ends meet. Inspite of our efforts to control the population growth, during 1982-83 in the whole world the largest addition to population was in this country. I am speaking this because Maharashtra is on the forefront in the implementation of this programme and in Maharashtra my district stands first. We got a prize of Rs. 30 lakhs for standing first. The movement is spreading to all sections of the people Hindus and Muslims-and the man who is in charge of this programme is a Muslim. I believe that though our programme depends on persuasive and motivational efforts we must use stronger methods to achieve our goal of a stable population. Demographers say that at the present rate of growth the population will be stable only after 50 years and by that time it would have grown to 120 crores. How can any government meet the demands reasonably of such a large population? Therefore, I am of the view that this programme must be based on a system of strong incentives and disincentives. If it is done then we will march faster on the road to progress.

Sir, I again thank the Finance Minister for presenting a budget which has been welcomed by all sections of our population.

श्री कुंवर राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझेइस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने जिन मुद्दों को उठाया था, वित्त उप-मंत्री महोदय ने उन्हें स्पष्ट किया है। उस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने इस तरह की आलोचना करना एक फैशन बना लिया है। श्री पुजारी ने कहा है कि यदि विरोधी पक्ष सहयोग करे, तो यह बजट देश की जनता के हित में होगा।

यह सच है। मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट प्रस्तुत होने के बाद लोगों में एक स्थिरता से सांस लेने का माहौल हमने देखा। मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को यह कहते हुए देखा कि इस बार के बजट ने हम लोगों को एक अच्छे भविष्य की कल्पना करने लायक रखा है। मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जब इस बात को कह रहे हैं तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी इस बात को सुनते होंगे। लेकिन उनकी इस बात को न कहकर वे इस बजट को एलेक्शन बजट कहते हैं या और कई रिमार्क्स उन्होंने बजट के बारे में रखे जिसका जवाब पुजारी जी ने दिया। इस समय तो विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य यहां पर नहीं हैं लेकिन मेरी यह बात रेकार्ड पर जायेगी और अगर वह रेकार्ड पढ़ेंगे तो उनको पता चलेगा। हो सकता है कि उनको यह जंच गया हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोगों ने इस बजट का स्वागत किया है। आज जैसा सतीश अग्रवाल जी कह रहे थे, उनके शब्दों से यह पता चलता था कि इस बजट की प्रस्तुति से उनको संतोष हो रहा था। समझ रहे थे कि यह बजट एक ऐसा बजट है जिससे गरीब तबके और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा सहूलियत मिलेगी।

यह बजट विकास के लिए है और भारत की जनता के विकास के लिए है। यह चुनावी बजट नहीं है। इसमें बहुत से उद्योगों को छूट भी दी गई है और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम जो हैं उसकी बुनियाद पर यह बनाया गया था। ये सूत्र भारत सरकार की राष्ट्रीय स्तर की पालिसी, इस देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए बुनियाद बन गए हैं और उस संदर्भ में इस बजट को बनाया गया है। उसी संदर्भ में भारत की भूमि के एक-एक हंच एवं भारत जैसे विशाल देश में रहने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के लिए यह बजट पेश किया गया है।

हम लोग अभी पिछली बार जब अपनी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी में घूम रहे थे तो हमने वहां जो विकास का काम देखा और जो लोगों की भावना

देखी उससे यह स्पष्ट था कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का फलाफल देश की जनता को मिल रहा था, रोड्स बन रहे थे, ट्यूबवेल्स लग रहे थे, सिन्चाई की सुविधाएं दी जा रही थीं, उद्योग के लिए कार्य चल रहा था। आई०आर० डी० पी० का काम चल रहा था, बेरोजगार लोगों को पैसे दिए जा रहे थे, एन०आर०ई० पी० में ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो रही थी। इस प्रकार यह कार्यक्रम देश के जन-जीवन को टच कर रहा था और हमने देखा कि एक प्रकार का उत्साह और विश्वास, इस सरकार के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो रहा था। ऐसी हालत में जबकि इतनी तेजी के साथ लोगों का विश्वास सरकार में पैदा हो रहा था राष्ट्रीय नीतियों के कारण तो ऐसे माहौल में विरोधी लोगों को देश के हित में साथ देना चाहिए। आज वह सत्ता की बात करते हैं, इस कोशिश में लगे हैं किसी तरह सत्ता हासिल कर लें। लेकिन जब तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रगतिशील नीतियों के साथ द्रुमत श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ में है और खासकर उनके नेतृत्व में यह जो बजट आया है, लोगों के हृदय में एक बात विश्वास की जाग रही है और इस भावना को विपक्ष हटा नहीं सकेंगे। भगवान करे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की उम्र बहुत लम्बी हो। वे जब तक इस देश की बागड़ोर संभाल रही हैं और जिन राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को लेकर चल रही हैं उनके चलते ही ये लोग न तो कभी सत्ता हासिल कर सकेंगे और न ही इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में समर्थ होंगे। और अगर यह माहौल बना रहा तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि कुछ समय के बाद वह दिन अवश्य आयेगा जब श्री राजीव गांधी भी इस देश के प्रधानमन्त्री बन सकेंगे। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आज जो माहौल है उसमें देश की आर्थिक दशा को, देश के बुनियादी ढाँचे को परिवर्तित करने में यदि विरोध पक्ष साथ नहीं देगा तो वह जनता में अपना विश्वास खो देगा। आज श्री सतीश अग्रवाल ने यहां पर जो पक्ष रखा है उसी के अनुरूप यदि दूसरे लोग भी आचरण करने लगें

तो यह दिखलाई पड़ने लगेगा कि सत्ता पक्ष और विरोध पक्ष दोनों ही वास्तव में देश की प्रगति चाहते हैं। और इस तरह से इस देश की डेमो-क्रोसी पुस्ता होगी।

इस बार जो बजट यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत हुआ है वह बोस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की जात है। इसमें गरीबी मिटाने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत-सी बातें रखी गई हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ कुछ कमजोरियाँ भी हैं जिनको सामने रखते हुए हमारी सरकार को आत्म चिन्तन करना होगा तभी वास्तव में जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ हैं उनको कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा। ऐसी कमजोरियाँ चाहे बैंकिंग सिस्टम में हों या सिचाई के मामले में हों या किसी भी क्षेत्र में हों उनके सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्य अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं। जहाँ पर दूसरे दलों की सरकारें हैं उन राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में भी कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्यों ने अभी रिपोर्ट दी हैं और बताया है कि कहाँ पर कमजोरी है। उन कमजोरियों के प्रति सजग रहते हुए बजट के माध्यम से यदि सरकार हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करेगी तो समझता हूँ कि किसी को ताकत नहीं है कि वह हमारी ओर उंगली भी उठा सके। हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीतियों का एक प्रमुख अंग है गरीबों का उद्धार लेकिन विरोध पक्ष के लोग गरीबों का विकास नहीं होने देते हैं।

18.45 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

ये नक्शलाइट्स क्या हैं, इनमें बड़े लोग घुसे हुए हैं, अमीर तबके के लोग घुसे हुए हैं, जो गलत नीतियों के बारे में प्रचार करते हैं। जो सही-सही नीतियाँ हैं, उनकी सही रूप में चर्चान करके उल्टे रूप में चर्चा करते हैं। जमीन के सेटलमेंट की बात करते हैं, वे डिसेटलमेंट की बात करते हैं। गरीब लोगों के दिमागों को खराब करते हैं। खराब करके वहाँ एक तरह से क्रान्ति लाई जाती है। जो गरीबों के बारे में

विकास की बात होती है, उसका गलत प्रचार करके अशान्ति पैदा की जाती है और सारा काम ठप्प कर दिया जाता है। चाहे लाल भंडे बाले सी० पी० आई० या सी० पी० एम० के लोग हों। गरीब लोगों को वहाँ से लाकर शहरों में डाँस करवाया जाता है, नारे लगवाये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार पुजारी साहब, हरिजनों और देहात के गरीब लोगों को शहर में लाकर पोलिटिकल फायदे के लिये लाभ उठाते हैं। यहाँ लाकर उनसे नारे लगवाये जाते हैं।

जब वह लौटकर अपने गाँव वापिस जाता है, तो उसके घर में पौच ईंट तक नहीं लगती है। उसकी मजदूरी क्यों नहीं मिलती है, उस की आर्थिक शक्ति नहीं बढ़ती है। जब इस तरह से ये पोलिटिकल पार्टीज अपने लाभ के लिए उन गरीबों के साथ खिलवाड़ करेंगी, तो क्या हालत होगी। इस पर सरकार यदि सतर्क नहीं रहेगी, तो करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपये जो आप हरिजनों के लिए, कमजोर वर्ग के लिए खर्च कर रहें हैं, वह सब बेकार चला जाएगा। उसका विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। श्री भोले ने ठीक कहा कि योजना का पचास प्रतिशत पैसा आपका बेकार चला जाता है। कुछ तो अफसरों की सांठ-गाँठ से जाता है, कुछ ऐसे लोगों द्वारा जाता है जो देश का हित नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको गरीबों के आर्थिक उत्थान की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये। नहीं तो करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया जो आप गरीबों के आर्थिक विकास के लिये, उनकी आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये रखते हैं बजट में, उसका कोई जाभ उनको नहीं मिलेगा। उन गरीबों के नाम गाय-भैंस ले ली जाती है और फायदा और कोई उठाता है। उन गरीबों के नाम तीन-पहिया स्कूटर ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन चलाता कोई और है और वह फायदा उठाता है। जब उसके भुगतान की बात आती है तो उनको भुगतान करना पड़ता है। ऐसे बहुत से केसेज में देखे हैं, जो कि हमारी सरकार की नीति के खिलाफ है। इन देश के गहारों के साथ सरकार को सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय, प्रधानमन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बराबर एक बात कहती है कि हमने हरिजन आदिवासियों को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नीति रूपी बैंसाखी दी दी है, अब उनको अपनी शक्ति लगाकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। यदि आपने कमज़ोर लकड़ी की बैंसाखी दी है, तो बेचारा गरीब क्या कर सकता है। अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की दो-तीन बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आर्कषित करना चाहता हूँ। सिचाई आदि के लिए अपर सकरी, फुलबरी या जलाशय योजना और तिलैया ढाढ़र योजना को शीघ्रता से पूरा करना चाहिए। पथरीली जमीन वाले क्षेत्र में योजना दृढ़ता से लागू करनी चाहिये। जहाँ पर पेयजल नहीं मिलता है इसलिये वहाँ पर रीग बोरींग होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : ये बातें आफ डिमांड्स पर कह लीजियेगा।

श्री कुंवर राम : पता नहीं बाद में मौका मिले या न मिले। वैसे भी मुझे मौका नहीं मिल रहा था। मैं कल से भूखा-प्यासा बैठा हुआ हूँ और अब जाकर मुझे मौका मिला है।

नवादा में कागज का कारखाना खोलने के लिए कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है। बार-बार मैंने भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया है कि वहाँ पर कागज का कारखाना खोला जाय। वहाँ पर किसी प्रकार का कोई कारखाना नहीं है। यह हमेशा से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका रहा है, अब उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। आज हर तरफ टाउन-डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, लेकिन ऐसे पिछड़े हुए इलाके डेवेलप नहीं हो रहे हैं। हमने पालिसी तय की है कि लिंक-रोड बनायेंगे, लेकिन जहाँ पर सड़कें हैं ही नहीं वहाँ प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिए। नवादा में कोई उद्योग नहीं है, इसलिए वहाँ उद्योगों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।

किसानों का मिलों की तरफ ईख का पैसा बकाया है। भारत सरकार कहती है कि हमने राज्य सरकार को पैसा भेज दिया है, लेकिन

किसानों को फिर भी पैसा नहीं मिलता है। किसानों के अन्दर पैसा न मिलने से त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है, वे अपनी बेटियों की शादियाँ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बीमार पड़ते हैं तो दवा नहीं खरीद पाते हैं। हम लोग वहाँ जाते हैं तो किसान कहता है कि हमारा ईख ले लिया, लेकिन पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

सरकार की नीति है कि हर ब्लाक में “रेफर अस्पताल” बनाये जायेंगे लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन अस्पतालों के निर्माण की तरफ तुरंत ध्यान दिया जाय।

बिजली के बारे में काफी शिकायतें हैं— इन शिकायतों को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। खास-तौर से जहाँ ट्रॉसफार्मर खराब हो वहाँ उसको तुरन्त बदला जाना चाहिये। हम सब गाँवों को तुरन्त बिजली नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम इतना तो करें कि जहाँ बिजली पहुँची हुई है, वहाँ खराबी पैदा न हो। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : I am very happy to have this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the Finance Minister for presenting this budget.

29 February 1984 has been a memorable day in the recent past for the whole country. During the days immediately preceding that date, we were hearing all sorts of frightful stories about the budget to come. Papers were full of them. The entire country was apprehensive of something very unpalatable coming out of the budget proposals. We had reason to be very apprehensive, because during the days immediately preceding the presentation of the budget, prices were rising very fast. The cost of living index was going up slab by slab. There were many demands for DA increases from Government employees who were giving notices of direct action. Many State Governments had also gone in for substantial increases in DA. So, we were expecting a terrific crash in the economy of the country.

But a few days before the budget, the atmosphere began to change. The first indication of a rejuvenation, so to say, was the announcement by Government that it did not want any more to utilize the 51.1 billion SDR available from IMF, because we had enough of resources ourselves. So, there was no question of depending on it any further. That was a happy augury, and people took it that things were turning for the better.

The next happy occurrence was the Railway Budget. It was beyond the expectations of the people, because people had been expecting something terrifying. When there was only a mild dose of increase in freight etc., they had a sigh of relief. So, this General Budget for 1984-85 was indeed something beyond what the people could expect, because inspite of the indications earlier, we believed that the budget at least would contain something quite beyond our capacity to bear. But the budget has come as a pleasant surprise, and the welcome extended to it by all sections of the people is an indication that it is a constructive document, and that it will be conducive to further production and growth.

The budget has levied certain duties—customs etc.

At the same time, we are happy about the announcement made ~~in~~ therein regarding giving relief to the income tax payers. That is a very welcome suggestion. But then I feel that there should be some variation in the rates. The flat rate of 5 per cent is not appealing in the sense that it affects everybody equally. It would have been better if they had made more for the lower category and the less for the upper category that is starting with 10 and ending with 5—10 per cent for the lower category and 5 per cent for the highest category. A graded scaling of the scheme would have been much more presentable and would have contained an element of social justice in this matter. But it is for the government to decide. I still feel that it would be more appealing and more presentable to the people.

We have fared very well during the past few years. Agriculture has improved very much. Production has increased to 142 million tonnes that is the peak production that we have been able to attain in this country in spite of the fact that during the

last one year we have been facing very severe drought, quite unprecedented for so many decades. With new methods of cultivation and technology evolved and also with the co-operation of farmers, we have been able to attain this peak production figure. Our agricultural production is still dependent on monsoon. But we can get over this hurdle by increasing the rate of irrigation. During the past few years, we have seen that the rate of irrigation is about 2.5 or 2.3 or 2.2 million hectares per year. Now, at this rate, we will take at least 15 years more to complete our irrigation projects. Now, we cannot wait for so long. Can we not have some more investment in this field and intensify our irrigation so that it will not only improve our agricultural production but it will also give employment to our unskilled people in our country-side; millions of our people are there in the country-side who are unemployed. They can be given employment on this basic job of irrigation.

Vast areas of our country are without drinking water. If we can expand our irrigation, it can meet the requirements on so many sides; that will have a multiplying effect. I feel that we should expand our scheme of irrigation even beyond 2.5 or 3 million hectares and that will be within our scope; and it will be desirable also.

With regard to agricultural production, inducements have been given in the form of higher prices to our cultivators. That is a very welcome step to take. I myself have been pressing in this Parliament that the only way to improve the standard of living in the country-side is to give a boost to agriculture which will push up industries all over the country. This will create more purchasing power of the people in the country-side; and that can be done only by increasing agricultural prices. May be people from the city may complain about it; may be salaried people may complain about it. But still the only way to pump in more money to the country-side is by increasing agricultural prices which the government has been doing during the past few years; government has been doing it deliberately and steadily by increasing the prices of agricultural product; and that accounts for a change in the pattern of life of our people in the country-side; and that should be pursued further.

With the increase in irrigation, with the increase in agricultural production, I feel that

industries can be improved, can gain substantially and also the entire economy can gain substantially.

With regard to industries in public sector, the investment is about Rs. 30,000 crores; and we have got about 209 units in the public sector.

We are taking them over, in the name of their being sick. I should like to know what the definition of 'sickness' is.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI B.K. NAIR : I require a few more minutes. I generally do not speak at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know it.

SHRI B.K. NAIR : Under the plea of sickness we are taking over several industrial units, which are sick, only theoretically. If for six or seven year capacity-wise and performance-wise, they have not done well, they are being taken over as sick. It is a dead unit. Why not call a dead man a dead man? Even at the last stages of their production, or because of not having earnings, some units are called 'sick units' and then they are taken over. Call them dead, accept the fact. Give it the proper name it deserves. A scheme can very much be devised for their functioning; otherwise they will be getting on and getting on, under the name of 'sickness'. The fact is that many of these units are functioning at the cost of the public money. The money drawn from public funds is given to these units through loans or subsidies. There is no question of taking over them and calling them sick. We should take up this matter seriously and discuss it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If a dead thing can be brought to life, what is the objection?

SHRI B. K. NAIR : The country is investing colossal amount of money with regard to all these public sector undertakings. But the main reason for their losing is what is called the present system.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude early now.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : The present system is not based on any economic consideration. The cost of production is not taken into account. The present arrangement of management is not able to determine or maintain

the prices of the products. The cost price is not taken into account. But the market prices and the cost prices have to be taken into consideration in fixing administered prices. In the absence of all this, the only beneficiary will be the black-marketeer. You are only creating black money in the process. When you fix the administered prices, I feel that the market price will be charged. And then, one of the reasons for the units being sick is, we do not check their capacity utilisation. Many of the public sector undertakings are functioning with 30, 40 or 50 per cent capacity utilisation. Who is blame for this? Has anybody gone into this? Has any action been taken by the Government? Can we not go on a proper check on their functioning? There are defects in the management arrangements. An expanding investment is made for a number of public sector undertakings. We are not serving the country's cause by doing this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You can only enumerate the points now.

MR. B. K. NAIR : The Opposition complained that IRDP loans are not being properly administered. They said that the backward areas do not get the benefits, or that the target groups do not get the benefit.

Mr. Poojary, the hon. Minister has been trying to do substantial things by going out of his way. When somebody in the Government goes out of his way to see that the benefit is bestowed and the beneficiaries concerned get it, the Opposition Parties should co-operate. They also should sponsor some applications for people, and ensure that this programme is not meant for one section of the people only.

It is meant for the entire country. It is for them to take up cases and sponsor applications. They must cooperate in this. But their criticism is not a constructive one. It is only a political propaganda.

About import, we go in for moderation and by modernisation we mean latest technology. Everybody wants latest technology. For that we have to depend upon the American industry or German industry or Japanese industry. What is their objective? Their aim is to eliminate human factor. Japanese industry works as automations. If we borrow that technology in the

name of quality, that will be suicidal for the country. We should not think of going in for the latest technology because that will put down our employment potential. High technology and full employment cannot go together. For giving employment to the Indian masses we cannot go in for the latest technology. Rs. 2000 crores worth of planes are being imported. Do we realise that even for spare parts we have to depend upon them : We will not be able to manufacture even the spare parts for these planes, so, we have to depend upon them all for all times to come. In the process, we will be submitting ourselves to this sort of technological imperialism of the West. Can we not satisfy ourselves with the medium technology ? This sort of import policy depending upon the latest technology or aiming at the latest technology should be avoided.

The agricultural sector should certainly be taxed, because of all the wealth that is created in the countryside, who is benefited ? It is the agriculturist who is the maximum beneficiary. Are we not to tax him ? Why can we not go in for that ? Why not go in for a certain amount of taxation on agriculture in cooperation with the State Governments ?

With these words, I conclude.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नपति (विजयवाडा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन कर रही हूँ । सब लोग कहते हैं कि यह इलेक्शन बजट है लेकिन यह इलेक्शन बजट नहीं है । यह पीपुल वेलफेर बजट है, ऐसा मैं मानती हूँ । उनको जो सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं उसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ ।

इस बजट के बारे में मैं चार पांच बारों पर प्रकाश डालना चाहती हूँ । पहली बात एग्रीकल्चर से संबंधित है । आज हम नेचुरल केलामिटीज के समय टॉपरेरी सहायता उनको देते हैं लेकिन हमें परमानेंट रिलीफ के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए । एग्रीकल्चर को इंडस्ट्री का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए और क्राप इंश्यो-

रेंस कंपल्सरी किया जाना चाहिए । इससे उनको सुविधा मिलेगी । इसलिए मेरा वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि वे क्राप इंश्योरेंस जरूर लागू करें । नेचुरल कैलामिटीज के समय जो लोन पर इंटरेस्ट लेते हैं, उसको हटा देना चाहिए क्योंकि प्राकृतिक विपदा के समय सारी फसल खराब हो जाती है । उसके बाद किसानों को लोन वापिस करने में काफी दिक्कत होती है । इसलिए; मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन्टरेस्ट फी लोन किसानों के लिए नेचुरल कैलामिटीज के समय पर कर देना चाहिए । डीजल औयल के रेट्स भी काफी बढ़ गए हैं । 1979 में एक रुपया पचास पैसे, 1982 में तीन रुपए 11 पैसे और 1983 में तीन रुपए पचास पैसे हो गया । अभी भी इसके दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । किसान इसका उपयोग करते हैं इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके दाम कम करने चाहिए । डीजल औयल के पैसे बढ़ने से रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट पर भी असर पड़ा है । ट्रक वालों ने भी अपने चार्जेस बढ़ा दिए हैं । इसकी वजह से किसानों को अपना उत्पादन ट्रान्सपोर्ट करने में काफी मुश्किल हो रही है । डीजल औयल में जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है, उसको भी रेड्यूस कर देना चाहिए । इंडस्ट्रीयल वैकवड़े एरियाज में ४० बी० सी० कैटेगिरी बनायी गई थी । “सी” कैटेगिरी में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाइज सुविधा देते हैं, वह ताल्लुक वाइज होनी चाहिए । आपने जो नोटिफिकेशन इश्यू किया था उसका नंबर आपको बता देना चाहती हूँ । उसका नंबर है 4/एल/81/वीएडी-वाल्यूम-3 दिनांक 27.4.83 में सम्भर्ती हूँ, आप 80-एच एच इन्कम डैक्स एक्ट का इंसेटिव दे सकते हैं ।

This incentive is made available to those industries established in districts notified in Schedule VIII of the Income-tax Act. Under VIII Schedule, certain areas in Andhra Pradesh were also included.

आनंद प्रदेश में भी कुछ एरिया इंक्लूड किया गया था । मैं बता देना चाहती हूँ कि कुछ एरियाज ऐसे हैं जहां पानी भी मुहैया नहीं होता है ।

और किसानों को खेती करने में दिक्कत है। इसलिये वह इन्डस्ट्रियल बैंकवर्ड ऐरियाज हैं। ऐसे ताल्लुकों में इन्कम टैक्स और वैल्य टैक्स में आप रिडक्शन दे दें, इससे उनको राहत मिलेगी।

इन्कम टैक्स ऐक्ट का जो 8 वां शेड्यूल है उसको भी चेंज करना चाहिए। इससे हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के 4 ताल्लुकों को नादिगामा, कांचीकचेरला, तिर्हुर, विसनापेट जो कृष्णा जिले में हैं, उनको लाभ मिलेगा। यह ताल्लुके इन्डस्ट्रियल बैंकवर्ड हैं उनको आप आठवें शेड्यूल में शामिल कर दें और वहां केटेगरी 'सी' में इन्डस्ट्रीज दे दें।

बैंकिंग सिस्टम के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि बैंक काफी लोन देते हैं बीकर सेक्षन को। बिलो 5,000 रु० जो लोन दे रहे हैं उस पर उनसे 4 परसेंट इन्टरेस्ट लिया जाय। 10, 15 परसेंट इन्टरेस्ट बहुत ज्यादा है जो वह नहीं दे सकते। और 1978 के पहले जो लोन दिया था उसका ब्याज 1,000 रु० तक हो गया है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि 1978 के पहले जो बीकर सेक्षन को लोन दिया था उसका इंटरेस्ट निकाल कर प्रिन्सिपल लोन ही उनसे लिया जाय।

अनेम्प्लायड यूथ को आप लोन दे रहे हैं, और ग्रूप गारन्टी लोन्स दे रहे हैं। इसमें बीकर सेक्षन्स को दिक्कत हो रही है। ग्रूप गारन्टी लोन में 5 आदमियों को आपने लोन दिया और उसमें से 4 ने रीपेंट कर दिया लेकिन अगर। आदमी न करे तो उन 4 लोगों को भी लोन नहीं मिलेगा। मेरी मांग है कि जो लोन रीपे कर देते हैं उनको लोन फिर मिलना चाहिए। अनेम्प्लायड यूथ को जो लोन दे रहे हैं इन्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में आपके बैंक अफसर रहते हैं, इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि उस स्कीम में स्माल स्कैल इंडस्ट्रीज में ऐसी इन्डस्ट्री होनी चाहिये जो ऐम्प्लायमेंट ओरियेंट हों। इसमें उनको राहत मिलेगी।

बैंक्स में लोन देने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा प्रेरणार है। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि बैंक्स में

स्टाफ अधिक नहीं है। तरह-तरह के लोन्स दिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन स्टाफ नहीं बढ़ाया गया जिसके कारण काम जल्दी नहीं होता। इसलिये बैंक्स का स्टाफ बढ़ाना चाहिये। साथ ही बीकर सेक्षन्स को लोन्स भी बढ़ाने चाहिये। 20 पोइंट प्रोग्राम में जो लोन दे रहे हैं वह जल्दी इसलिए नहीं दे रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास स्टाफ काफी नहीं है। यद्यपि अपोजीशन वाले कहते हैं कि रूलिंग पार्टी कुछ काम नहीं करती है, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहती हूं कि बैंक ऐम्प्लाइज तो कम हैं इसलिये वह नहीं दे सकते। उनकी तादाद बढ़ानी चाहिए। नहीं तो 20 पोइंट प्रोग्राम में बीकर सेक्षन्स के लिए अलग से सेक्षन बैंक्स में बना दीजिये। उसके लिये ऐम्प्लाइज को और रिकूट कर लिया जाये ताकि बीकर सेक्षन्ज के लिये जो लोन इन्टोड्यूस किये गये हैं, वह उन्हें सहूलियत से दिये जा सके।

इसके साथ मैं आपके बजट का समर्थन कर रही हूं।

श्री रामनाथ दुबे (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने देश के समक्ष इस सदन में जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिये वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। देश के तमाम लोगों ने इसका करतल ध्वनि से स्वागत किया है। इससे हमारे देश के सर्व-साधारण और गरीब व्यक्ति को लाभ व राहत मिली है लेकिन हमारे विरोध-पक्ष के लोगों को इससे तकलीफ हुई है। केवल उन्होंने ही इसकी कटु आलोचना की है। देश की आम जनता ने इसका स्वागत किया है।

विरोध-पक्ष का आलोचना करने का एक लक्ष्य था। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने बजट की स्पिरिट को नहीं समझा। उन्होंने 20-सूत्री कार्य-क्रम को कभी ऐप्रीशियेट नहीं किया, देश में बैंक के माध्यम से जो ऋण वितरण की व्यवस्था हो रही है, उसकी स्पिरिट को कभी नहीं समझा, जिसके माध्यम से गरीब वा उत्थान हो सकेगा। यह ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि कोई व्यक्ति घन के अभाव से अपने विकास को नहीं रोक सकेगा।

मेरे तमाम पूर्व-बत्ताओं ने बजट का समर्थन किया है और मैं भी अपने को उनसे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और अन्य विषयों पर अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा कृषि-प्रधान देश है, यहां की 80 प्रतिशत जनता ग्रामों में रहती है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये अधिक धन के आवंटन की आवश्यकता है। सारे देश में कृषि और ग्रामीण अंचलों की एक जैसी समस्याएँ हैं और इसी आधार पर बहुजन हिताय और बहुजन सुखाय को मानकर उन क्षेत्रों के विकास की आवश्यकता अधिक है। इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिये माननीय इन्दिरा जी ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम हमारे देश में चलाया है और उसमें सिचाई को सबसे पहली प्राथमिकता दी है। सिचाई 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का पहला सूत्र है। इससे जुड़ी हुई कृषि है और कृषि से जुड़ा किसान और मजदूर है। जब कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो कोई आदमी भूखा नहीं रहेगा।

मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इन समस्याओं को पूरा करने के लिये अधिक धन देने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे हर खेत को पानी, हर पेट को पीने के लिये पानी और भोजन आवश्यक हो जाये तथा कृषि, पीने के पानी और सिचाई का विकास हो सके।

हमारे देश में बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पीने के पानी का बड़ा संकट है। आज भी लोग नदी और गन्दे नालों से पानी पीते हैं। वहाँ पर हैंड-पम्प लगा कर कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन बड़े-बड़े हैंड-पम्प लगाये गये हैं जिनकी कीमत 13 हजार रुपये है। मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे हैंड-पम्प भी लगाये जायें। जहां पानी का स्तर नजदीक हो वहाँ हजार-डेढ़ हजार रुपये के हैंड-पम्प भी लगाये जा सकते हैं। कुछ ऐसे भी क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ गाँव के जबर्दस्त लोग हरिजनों को कुंओं से पानी नहीं भरने देते हैं। उनके लिए भी पानी की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है।

छोटे सत्ते पम्प लगा कर उनके लिए पानी उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है, जिससे वे नदी-नालों का गंदा पानी पीने के लिए विवश न हों।

ग्रामीण अंचलों की प्रमुख समस्या—और गाँवों की पुकार तथा माँग—है कि लोगों के आने जाने के लिए सम्पर्क मार्ग बनाए जाएं। पक्के मार्ग बनाने के बादे तो बहुत हुए हैं, लेकिन देश बहुत बड़ा है, इस काम के लिये बहुत धन की आवश्यकता है। इस स्थिति में बजट में यह व्यवस्था की जाए कि पुल-पुलियों सहित गाँवों के लिए कम से कम निर्विघ्न कच्चे मार्गों का निर्माण किया जाए और अगली योजना में उन्हें पक्का कर दिया जाए। यह कार्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर होना चाहिए, जिससे गाँवों के लोगों का मुख्य मार्गों के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सके, वे अपना गल्ला अनाज आदि बेचने के लिए ले जा सकें और हर दृष्टि से लाभ उठा सकें।

गाँव में बिजली की विशेष माँग है, इसलिए नियोजित ढंग से गाँव के विद्युतीकरण के लिए विशेष धन-आवंटन की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे देश में शिक्षा की भी माँग बहुत जोरों से है। ग्रामीण अंचलों में प्राइमरी, माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण अंचलों की विशेष तौर पर यह भी माँग की है कि वहां पर लड़कियों के स्कूल खोले जाएं। समाज के समन्वित तथा संतुलित विकास के लिए पुरुषों के साथ-साथ महिलाओं की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इसलिये वहां पर लड़कियों के स्कूल खोलने के लिए विशेष योजना बनाई जाए।

बहुत से क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहां हरिजन और अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग रहते हैं उनके विकास में गति लाने की आवश्यकता है। यदि इस बुनियादी विकास के लिए अधिक धन व्यय किया जाएगा, तो देश का विकास तेजी के साथ हो सकेगा।

मैं संक्षेप में अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं लोक सभा में उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा जनपद का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, जो बुन्देलखंड संभाग में स्थित है। बुन्देलखंड का समूचा क्षेत्र कम सौभाग्यशाली क्षेत्र है। आज भी वह अत्यधिक पिछड़ा, अभावग्रस्त, उपेक्षित, धनहीन, साधनहीन, भूखा और प्यासा है। पिछले 35 वर्षों से वह गरीबी और पिछड़े पन से जूझता हुआ बड़ी सहनशीलता का परिचय दे रहा है।

हम लोगों ने माँग की थी—और इस बारे में प्रधानमन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को पत्र लिखा था—कि हिल डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड की भाँति बुन्देलखंड डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए। उन्होंने प्रदेश सरकार से इस बारे में कहा। इसके जवाब में प्रदेश सरकार ने बुन्देलखंड सलाहकार परिषद् का गठन किया, लेकिन धनाभाव के कारण उसने कोई कार्य नहीं किया और उस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सका। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से बुन्देलखंड के विकास के लिए बुन्देलखंड डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए, जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्थिक सहायता दे। बजट में ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाए, जिससे इस तरह के पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके।

इन क्षेत्रों की मुख्य समस्यायें सिंचाई, पेय-जल, विद्युत सड़कों और स्कूलों का अभाव है। मेरे क्षेत्र में आज तक कोई उद्योग नहीं लगा है, जबकि वहाँ पर बहुत मात्रा में बाक्साइट पाया जाता है। वहाँ पर एल्युमिनियम और सीमेंट के कारखाने लग सकते हैं। उस क्षेत्र में गरीबों और हरिजनों की बहुत बड़ी आबादी है। उनके भी उत्थान की आवश्यकता है। देश में प्रगति हो रही है। हमारा देश प्रगतिशील देशों में है। इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्रगति नहीं है। विकास के असंतुलन को रोकने की आवश्यकता है तथा बुन्देलखंड के पिछड़े क्षेत्र को आवश्यकता के आधार पर अन्य क्षेत्रों का भाँति विकासशील

क्षेत्रों की श्रेणी में लाने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा और बजट का समर्थन करूंगा।

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Supporting the Budget I wish to offer a few points.

Inspite of constraints prevailing in the country, the Finance Minister has presented a well balanced Budget by keeping in view all aspects of country's progress and developments.

All sections of the people, the agriculturists, the common man, housewife, poorer sections of the society and the down-trodden are all greatly benefited by this realistic budget. This budget would encourage savings, promote investment, strengthen production and contain inflation. In response to the tax concession, the industrialists should provide commodities at a cheaper price and that in turn would promote demand and thereby generate greater production. This budget deserves to be praised as a 'generous budget'.

The budget gap of Rs. 1762 crores would not pose any problem if the envisaged agricultural and industrial growth ensued and the supply is managed effectively.

Regarding direct tax on personal income, reduction of income tax to 20% to the first slab income ranging from Rs. 15001 to 20,000 and reduction in all income levels above Rs. 20,000 and the fixation of reduced rate of 55% for those whose income is over one lakh has given substantial relief to the fixed income group. This would encourage better compliance and reduce avoidance and evasion of tax. This would leave more money in the hands of the wage earners and salaried classes and that would generate more incentives to savings.

Substantial concessions are extended to the Corporate Sector which would enable them to gear up production.

The proposed reduction of excise duty on khandsari sugar, cotton and blended fabrics, writing and printing paper, table fans and smaller ceiling fans, stain-less steel, utensils, umbrella, costume and jewellery would bring down the price of these goods. This would stimulate demand, increase production and

growth of the industry. Common man would be greatly benefited by the reduced price of these consumer goods. This would contain inflation.

The proposed reduction of excise duty on khangsari sugar would enable the industry to grow and thereby generate greater opportunities for employment. The cane growers also would be benefited by this step.

Similarly the relief given to textile industry would make the cloth cheaper and thereby the poor people would be greatly benefited by it.

Regarding rationalisation and simplification of tax administration, the awareness of the Government about the loopholes, leakages and unwanted complexities in the taxation procedure and the adoption of rationalisation and simplification of tax administration would greatly prevent tax avoidance & evasion.

Compulsory audit and accounts should be there in cases where annual return exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs or where the gross receipts from a profession exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs is a step in the right direction. This would make them to keep accounts in a better form and there would be better compliance of the rules.

There is a great step-up in the Plan outlay. The Plan outlay for the Centre, States and Union Territories has been greatly increased. An amount of Rs. 30132 crores is allotted for 1984-85 and the Central assistance for the Plans of States and Union Territories will be Rs. 5050 crores as against Rs. 4462 crores during the current year. It is a sign of the country's direction towards development.

Regarding rural development, the real India is rural India. 70% of our people live in our country-side. India is taken as developed only if villages are developed. We cannot improve our economy unless rural sector is developed, agriculture is developed, rural economy is developed and rural employment is provided. There is water scarcity in the rural area. A sizable percentage of the people live below the poverty line and a sizable percentage of them including children suffer from malnutrition. There is unemployment, poverty and unhygienic environments. Realising this,

an amount of Rs. 932 crores has been allotted for rural development which has been more or less double that of the current year. For the effective and speedy implementation of the I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., and self-employment programme, greater attention is shown and greater and enhanced amount is provided in the Budget.

Regarding drinking water supply, there are several villages in our country which suffer for want of safe drinking water. These problem villages should be provided with drinking water at the earliest. Under the accelerated water supply programme, an amount of Rs. 243 crores is allotted. The States are also expected to provide Rs. 364 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme. Over 50,000 problem villages are expected to be provided with drinking water facilities during this year.

Regarding 20-point programme, on full realization of the importance of the scheme, an enhanced amount of Rs. 4033 crores is allotted for 1984-85, which is an increase of 47% over the current year provision. If this programme is effectively implemented and the allotted amount is properly utilised, there will be better funding and development of the entire economy of our country and all sections of the people would be greatly benefited by it. Evaluation regarding the progress of the programme has to be made preferably at Block levels, to see how far the intended places and people have benefited by this programme. Committees have to be constituted and they have to be made to function to ascertain the stage of progress of the programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You can reserve other points for the Finance Bill.

SHRIN. DENNIS : Regarding the implementation of the programmes and proposals, the allotment of funds should reach the nook and corner of the country and also to the intended persons and places. The proposals should be implemented in the spirit in which the Budget is being presented here. The success of the proposals very much depends upon those who execute them. Some bureaucrats who are expected to implement these programmes do not get themselves involved on them. Certain bank auth-

orities are not helpful in the execution of the scheme the disbursement of loan amounts. They are raising objections in the disbursement of loan amount even after the recommendation of the sanctioning authorities for it.

Regarding the power sector, there is a proposal to set up a thermal plant at Rajakamangalam Kanyakumari District in my constituency. There is an investigation going on regarding this scheme. That should be implemented.

My constituency has been classified as an industrially backward area. Not even a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector is set up in that area. So, industrial establishments have to be set up in that area.

An amount of Rs. 201 crores is allotted for the development of ports. The development of minor ports is neglected. The development of minor ports is at the mercy of the State Governments. But the State Governments are not taking interest in the development of minor ports. For example, in my constituency there is an ancient historical Colachal port in the Southern West Coast. It is neglected and it has not been taken up for development for several years. That has to be developed.

I request the Finance Minister to take note of all these submissions of mine.

श्री जयराम वर्मा (फैजाबाद) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में निर्बंल अंगों के लिए विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए जो विशेष व्यवस्था की है, उससे उनको रोजगार मिलेगा और उनकी हालत में सुधार होगा। इस बजट से हर वर्ग को कुछ न कुछ सहायता मिलेगी और बोझ कम होगा। इस बजट के पेश करने से आम जनता में प्रसन्नता की लहर दौड़ गई है। इस लिए इस बजट को आम जनता का, गरीबों का जनप्रिय, अच्छा और संतुलित बजट कहा जाए तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। यद्यपि इस बात के होते हुए भी विपक्ष के लोगों ने और कुछ माननीय सदस्यों

ने इसमें तरह-तरह की बातें, अपनी-अपनी भाव-नाओं के अनुसार देखने की कोशिश की है और अपनी-अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरूप संज्ञा देने की कोशिश की है। किसी ने इस को संविधान पर घोखा कहा। किसी ने इसको पूँजी वादी बजट कहा है। किसी ने यह कहा कि इसमें गरीबों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बोट बटोरने हेतु हवा बनाने की नाकाम को कोशिश की गई है। गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए कोई बड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। इस तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। इन सब बातों को देखते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ :

जाकी रही भावना जैसी
हरि मूर्त देखी तिन तैसी ॥

भगवान संपूर्ण है उसमें कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन लोग अपनी अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरूप उसे भिन्न-भिन्न रूप में देखते हैं। मानव और मानव कृत्यों में कमियां होती हैं। हम अगर अपनी भावनाओं के अनुरूप कमियों को देखने की कोशिश करें, तो कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, वित्त मंत्री जी की आशाओं के अनुरूप यह बजट उत्पादन, निवेश बढ़ाने, कीमतों को कम करने, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में स्थिरता लाने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। इस साल कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में रिकार्ड-उत्पादन की स्थिति दिखाई पड़ रही है। 1420 लाख टन की पैदावार से ज्यादा होने की आशा है। यह सरकार की कुशल कृषि नीति और किसानों के परिश्रम का फल है, लेकिन फिर भी उधर के के लोग कहते हैं कि यह महज संयोग की बात है कि इतना उत्पादन ही गया, क्योंकि पिछले सालों में कम पैदावार बढ़ी और कभी घटी है। इस तरह से अच्छी बात में भी वे ईविल-डिजाइन या बुरी बात देखने कोशिश करते हैं।

इस साल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले साल 3.9 की वृद्धि हुई थी जब कि इस साल 4.5 की

वृद्धि हुई है और यदि चार सालों की औसत ली जाय तो यह वृद्धि 5 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा होगी । यद्यपि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की जो क्षमता है, उसके अनुरूप यह वृद्धि नहीं है, इस से ज्यादा होने की जरूरत थी और अगर हम को आन्तरिक घरेलू उत्पाद में ऊँची दर को कायम रखना है और और आगे आने वाले श्रमिकों के लिये रोजगार पैदा करना है तो हम को अपनी वृद्धि की दर को कम से कम 7 और 8 परसेन्ट के बीच में लाना होगा । हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में भी इस साल काफी वृद्धि हुई है जो 662 करोड़ के लगभग है और चार वर्षों की औसत ली जाय तो यह 54 प्रतिशत आती है जो किसी भी योजना काल के चार वर्षों की वृद्धि के मुकाबले ज्यादा है । इस के लिये भी हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं ।

गांवों में जो विभिन्न योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं उन के लिये 932 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जो पिछले साल की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले करीब करीब दुगनी है । इस तरह से गरीबों, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों, किसानों तथा अन्य पिछले वर्ष के लोगों को काफी राहत मिलेगी । इतना होने के बावजूद भी यदि यह कहा जाय कि किसानों के लिये या गरीब लोगों के लिये इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो यह बात सत्य से कितना परे है ।

कृषि क्षेत्र में भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है—इस बजट साल में 758 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जब कि चालू साल में 600 करोड़ रुपये से कुछ कम की व्यवस्था थी । विद्युत उत्पादन में भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले ज्यादा व्यवस्था की गई है । विद्युत में पिछले साल के मुकाबले 44 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है । इस व्यवस्था से किसानों को, गांवों में रहने वालों को काफी राहत मिलेगी और उन का काम बढ़ेगा, उन के काम में आसानी पैदा होगी । लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ—गांवों में जो विभिन्न योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं, चाहे वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हो या दूसरी योजनायें हों, उन में हमारे बैंकों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रोल है और इस दृष्टि से बैंक-सुविधायें काफी बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन अभी भी इस बात की जरूरत है कि वहाँ इस तरह का इन्तजाम किया जाय जिस से लोगों को वे बैंक सुविधायें आसानी से मिल सकें । आज विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लोगों को जो ऋण मिलता है वहाँ उन को काफी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है । बैंकों के लोग सही तरीके से उन के साथ सहयोग नहीं करते । वहाँ ज्यादा मानिटरिंग की जरूरत है, ज्यादा देखभाल करने की जरूरत है । स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स पर भी ज्यादा जोर देने की जरूरत है कि वे इस चीज को अच्छी तरह से देखें कि जो रुपया आज लोन या सहायता की शक्ति में जा रहा है वह सब ठीक से इस्तेमाल हो और उस का पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठा सके ।

श्रीमन्, हमारा जो प्रदेश है उत्तर प्रदेश, वह उद्योगों के मामले में काफी पीछे है और बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से कहूँगा कि वे हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का कुछ ध्यान रखें । वहाँ पर ज्यादा उद्योग लगाने की जरूरत है और हमारा जिला फैजाबाद जो है, वह उन जिलों में है, जिनमें बहुत कम उद्योग हैं और वह पिछड़े हुए जिलों में माना जाता है । इसलिए मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे जिले में वे कुछ उद्योग लगाने की व्यवस्था करें, तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी ।

हमारे जिले में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कई वर्ष पहले गई थीं और वहाँ पर उन्होंने सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक गन्ना मिल लगाने की घोषणा की थी और उसके लिए लाइसेंस भी मिल गया था और किसानों ने करीब 16 लाख रुपया उस के लिए इकट्ठा भी कर लिया था लेकिन जब जनता सरकार आ गई, तो वह लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिया गया । अकबरपुर में हम लोगों ने मिल लगाने की माँग रखी थी । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि वह लाइसेंस फिर से रिन्यू किया जाए,

जिससे उधर का जो विकसित क्षेत्र है और जहाँ पर काफी गन्ना उपलब्ध है, वह मिल को दिया जा सके और किसानों को कुछ राहत मिले।

मैं एक बात और माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा। हमारे क्षेत्र में एक मड्हा नदी है, जिसमें बाढ़ आ जाने से बहुत नुकसान होता है। उसको गहरा कराया जाए और उसकी सफाई कराइ जाए। पश्चिम से पूरब को वह जाती है और फैजाबाद और बाराबंकी के दोनों जिले उससे प्रभावित हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि मड्हा नदी को गहरा कराया जाए और उसकी सफाई कराइ जाए, जिससे बाढ़ से जो नुकसान होता है और जिसके लिए सरकार को बड़ी सहायता देनी पड़ती है, वह न देनी पड़ी। एक दफा ऐसा कर दिया जाएगा, तो बार-बार जो सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है, उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जो नुकसान होता है, वह भी नहीं होगा।

मैं फिर मंत्री जी को उनके अच्छे बजट और जन-प्रिय तथा सन्तुलित बजट के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। इससे गरीब और आम आदमी को फायदा होगा। उनको इस बजट से प्रसन्नता हुई है और मैं फिर वित्त मंत्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री विरदा राम फुलबारिया (जालौर) : चैयरमैन साहब, इस वर्ष का जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जालौर जिला राजस्थान में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जालौर और सिरोही जिले में ग्रेनाइट, फलोरस्पार, सीमेंट, टंगस्टन और कौपर के बड़े उद्योग लगाने की कृपा करें। वहाँ पर बाजिब मात्रा में सीमेंट और ग्रेनाइट का भंडार है और काफी मात्रा में ये वहाँ मिलते हैं। इसलिए सरकार वहाँ पर इन से संबंधित उद्योग लगाने की कृपा करे। हमारे यहाँ के लोग मजदूरी के लिए हर साल बाहर जाते हैं और जब अकाल पड़ जाता है, तो आस-पास के प्रदेश

में बहुत भारी संख्या में लोग चले जाते हैं। अगर सरकार वहाँ पर उद्योग लगा देगी, तो हमारे यहाँ के मजदूर बेकार नहीं रहेंगे और वहाँ पर मजदूरी करेंगे। बिजली की हमारे यहाँ कठिनाई है। बिजली की कठिनाई के कारण हमारे यहाँ उद्योग भी नहीं लग सके। उद्योगों के लिए बिजली की जरूरत होती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली मिलनी चाहिए।

जालौर जिला एक ऐसा जिला है जो सोना उगलने वाला जिला है। जालौर जिले की जमीन ऐसी है कि वहाँ राजस्थान का सबसे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होता है। इसलिए जालौर और सिरोही जिलों में बिजली की बहुत जरूरत है।

पिछले चार सालों में काश्तकार अकाल की वजह से फसल नहीं बो सके। पानी की बड़ी कमी थी। पानी की कमी इस लिए थी कि बिजली की कमी थी। बिजली की कमी की वजह से कुछ जोती हुई जमीन को उन्हें जोतना पड़ा, कुछ जमीन जोती ही नहीं। इससे काश्तकारों को फसल में काफी हानि हुई। बिजली से पानी न पहुँचने के कारण फसल भी नहीं हुई।

वहाँ जो बिजली मिलती है उसमें भी बोल्टेज की काफी घट-बढ़ होती रहती है। इससे काश्तकारों का मोटर जल जाता है और फिर दुबारा मोटर बनवाने पर उनका हजार से डेढ़ हजार रुपया लग जाता है। मोटर खराब रहने की वजह से फसल को भी बहुत हानि होती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए, बिजली का बोल्टेज ठीक रहना चाहिए।

हमारे जिले में बहुत से कुंए हैं। राजस्थान में सबसे ज्यादा कुंए जालौर जिले में हैं। मेहरबानी करके जालौर जिले में कूड़ डीजल का डिपो खोलें क्योंकि वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा डीजल की खपत होती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वहाँ डीजल का डिपो खोलने की कृपा करें।

साथ-साथ वहाँ नहरी सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर ज्यादा कुंए होने से जमीन के अन्दर पानी घटता चला जाता है, यहाँ तक कि कुंए खाली हो जाते हैं और जमीन का सत नहीं रहता है। वहाँ छोटे-छोटे और बड़े-बड़े बांध बनाए जायें, तालाब बनाए जायें ताकि उनमें वारिस का पानी रुक जाए। उनमें पानी रुकने से पानी जमीन के अन्दर धीरे-धीरे चला जाता है और उससे कुंए सूखते नहीं हैं। इसलिए वहाँ बांध और तालाब बनाना जरूरी है।

राजस्थान सरकार का गुजरात सरकार से 1966 में एक समझौता हुआ था। उसके मुताबिक माही नदी का पानी जालौर, सिरोही और बाड़मेर तीन जिलों में आना था। यह समझौता 1966 में हुआ था जबकि मैं राजस्थान विधान सभा का एम० एल० ए० था। वह समझौता अभी तक लागू नहीं हुआ है और इन जिलों में माही नदी का पानी अभी तक नहीं आया है। नर्मदा का पानी भी आना था। पता नहीं वह पानी कब तक आयेगा। हमारा पिछड़ा जिला है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दे। रानीवार, जालौर जिले में एक डेरी लगाई गई थी जो अब बन्द कर दी गई है। इस डेरी पर 50 हजार पशु निर्भर थे। किसानों ने और गरीबों ने कर्ज लेकर गाय-भैंस खरीदे हैं, लेकिन अब डेरी बन्द है। इसको शीघ्र ही चालू किया जाना चाहिए। इसका प्रबन्ध सरकार अपने हाथ में ले या इसको कोआपरेटिव के अन्तर्गत चलाए।

पेय जल के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मेरे जिले में कुछ जगह तो पेयजल की व्यवस्था है लेकिन कई गांवों में नहीं है। जिन गांवों में है वहाँ भी गरीबों के मोहल्ले में पानी नहीं पहुंचता। इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

जोधपुर से भीलड़ी 266 एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी भीलड़ी तक जाती है और उसके 7 डिब्बे कट-

कर अहमदाबाद तक जाते हैं। इस गाड़ी को अहमदाबाद तक चलाया जाना चाहिए। रेल विभाग से अनुरोध किया लेकिन जबाब आया कि 7 डिब्बे अहमदाबाद तक जाते हैं इसलिए इसको अहमदाबाद तक ले जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ से कास्तकारों को अपना गेहूं, सरसों आदि लेकर ऊँझा मंडी जाना पड़ता है। कई लोगों की जेब कट जाती है और दो-तीन लोग तो लापता हैं। इसलिए यह गाड़ी जोधपुर से अहमदाबाद तक जानी चाहिए।

अभी एक मारवाड़ जंक्शन से अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाई गई है। इसको सिरोही रोका जाना चाहिए और स्वरूप गंज सीमेंट फैक्ट्री है वहाँ पर भी इस गाड़ी को रोका जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है। मैं, 27 तारीख को प्रधानमन्त्री जी से माउन्ट आबू में टेलीविजन सेन्टर खुलवाने हेतु मिला था। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसकी सिफारिश करने के लिए तैयार हूं। यह टूरिस्ट स्थान है। इसके लगने से पालनपुर, डीसा, कस, जालौर, पाली और उदयपुर तक दिखाई देगा। मैं सिफारिश करता हूं कि सिरोही में एक हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण किया जाए। इसके बन जाने से व्यापारियों और अन्य लोगों को काफी फायदा होगा। यह बजट बहुत अच्छा है। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और बूटा सिंह जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget that has been presented to this House by the hon. Finance Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Vairale, you may continue your speech tomorrow.
20.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 14, 1984/ Pgnaluna 24, 1905 (Saka).