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Tuesday, May 3, 1983
Vaishakha 13, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

No. 43, Tuesday, May 3, 1983/Vaisakha 13, 1905 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. : 848, 849, 853, 855, 856, 861 and 865 ... 2—25

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. : 850 to 852, 854, 857 to 860, 862 to 864 and 866 to 868 ... 26—45

Unstarred Questions Nos. : 9678 to 9747, 9749 to 9774, 9776 to 9821, 9823 to 9853, and 9855 to 9908 ... 45—316

Papers Laid on the Table ... 316—318

Committee on Papers Laid on the Table ... 319
Minutes

Committee on Papers Laid on the Table ... 319
Thirteenth Report

Committee on absence of Members from the sittings of the House ... 319
Twelfth Report

Bills—Introduced—

Vegetable Oils Cess Bill ... 319—324

National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Bill ... 324—325

Matters Under Rule 377—

(i) **Demand for Construction of a broad gauge Railway line between Kottayam and Madurai**
Shri Skariah Thomas ... 325—326

(ii) **Need to provide barbed fencing around Army firing range at Pokharan**
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat ... 326—327

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iii) Payment of compensation to the heirs of workers who died in the Kalinjar medium irrigation dam project	Shri Chintamani Jena	... 327--328
(iv) Broadcasting programmes of religious teachings from Oriya Bhagavat and others religious books on AIR	Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	... 328—329
(v) Negotiation between management and unions for settlement of wages in Central Public Sector Enterprises	Dr. A. Kalanidhi	... 329
(vi) Primary School teachers strike in Delhi	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	... 329—31
(vii) Sanction of payment of overtime to the employees of India Government Mint, Calcutta	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	... 331—332
(viii) Measures to control floods in Gorakhpur and Basti district of Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ashfaq Hussain	... 332—333
(ix) Need to improve the efficiency of Railways in Bhavnagar Rajkot Division	Shri Mohan Lal Patel	... 333—334
(x) Compound interest charged by Banks on loans given to small farmers	Shri Chander Pal Singh	... 334—335
(xi) Facilities and payment of wages to canteen workers equal to those of Central Government employees	Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma	... 335—336
African Development Bank Bill		... 336—342
Motion to consider	Shri Janardhana Poojary	... 336
	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	... 338

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	...	340
Clauses		
2 to 7 and 1	...	341—342
Motion to Pass		
Shri Janardhana Poojary	...	342
Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill	...	342—428
Motion to consider		
Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar	...	342,421
Prof. Rup Chand Pal	...	344
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	...	352
Shri Indrajit Gupta	...	354
Shri S.A. Dorai Sebastian	...	361
Dr. A. Kalanidhi	...	363
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	365
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	...	371
Shri Chandra Pal Sailani	...	375
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	...	381
Shri Birdhi Chander Jain	...	385
Shri Chitta Basu	...	387
Shri Keyur Bhushan	...	394
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	...	398
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	...	401
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	408
Shri Hiralal R. Parmar	...	415
Shri Chaturbhuj	...	418
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	...	419
Clauses		
2 to 14 and 1	...	428
Motion to pass		
Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar	...	428

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 3, 1983/Vaisakha 13,
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विधि और न्याय मंत्री आ गये हैं भ्रमण कर के ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिव शंकर जी बड़े नीचे से नमस्कार कर रहे हैं । क्या बात है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : वाजपेयी जी, आज शाम को हम महफिल में आपका इन्तजार कर रहे हैं । साढ़े छः बजे । भूलना मत । (ध्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : शाम की महफिल आप और वाजपेयी जी ही के लिए है या और भी कोई आ सकता है ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : आप भी आएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, सीधा नमस्कार तो कुछ ठीक है, लेकिन जब ज्यादा लम्बा नमस्कार होता है, तो डर लगता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चिन्ता होती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री गुफरान आजम ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Estimated cost of new Fertilizer Plants

+

*840. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to spend between Rs. 7,000 to 8,000 crores on setting up new fertilizer plants in the country ;

(b) whether the capacity utilisation of the existing fertilizer plants would also be increased ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) by what time the country would attain self-sufficiency in fertilizers ?

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

Statement

(a) The present estimated total cost of the new fertilizer plants under construction at Thal, Namrup (Namrup-III), Paradeep in the public sector and at Hazarika in the cooperative sector is Rs. 2512 crores. Besides, the new public

sector gas based plant in Guna (Madhya Pradesh) is estimated to cost over Rs. 600 crores. It is also proposed to set up four similar gas based plants in U.P., and one in Rajasthan, at a total investment of about 3000 crores.

(b) and (c) Steps such as installation of captive power facilities and renovation/replacement of equipments have been initiated or are being planned in order to improve the capacity utilisation.

(d) While substantial investments are being made to augment indigenous production of fertilizers, achievement of self-sufficiency in this regard will be dependent on factors like level of consumption reached and the production level achieved by the existing and proposed fertilizer plants.

श्री गुफरान आजम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्ट (बी) और (सी) का जो जवाब दिया गया है, वह मंतोषप्रद नहीं है। क्वैस्चन का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। यह नहीं बताया गया है कि पावर प्लांट की कैपेसिटी क्या है और फर्टलाइजर प्लांट की कैपेसिटी क्या है और कहां-कहां लगा रहे हैं।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : माननीय मदम्य ने पूछा है कि कैपिटिव पावर प्लांट की कैपेसिटी क्या रहेगी। That differs from plant to plant. Those from 20 Megawatts to 50 Megawatts, according to the requirement of the plant.

श्री गुफरान आजम : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्टेट्स में फर्टलाइजर प्लांट्स डालने हैं, क्या उन स्टेट्स से मालूम किया है कि वहां पावर की पोजीशन क्या है। खास तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश में पावर की मौजूदा कन्डीशन को देखते हुए, वहां पर पावर की फलकचुण्डन और इन्टरफ्यून को देखते हुए, क्या फर्टलाइजर प्लांट के लिए पूरी पावर मिल पाएगी?

श्री वसन्त साठे : मध्य प्रदेश में गुना में जो फर्टलाइजर प्लांट डाला जा रहा है, उसमें गैस के ही आधार पर कैपिटिव पावर पैदा की जाएगी। इस लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास कितनी पावर है या नहीं है, हम उम पर डिपेंडेंट नहीं रहने वाले हैं। हमारा तजुर्बा स्टेट्स के बारे में बड़ा खराब है—वे पावर देने का एशोरेंस देती हैं और फिर पावर नहीं देती है। इस लिए हम अपने ही पावर प्लांट लगाने जा रहे हैं। ये फर्टलाइजर प्लांट गैस-बेस्ड होंगे और उनमें गैस-बेस्ड पावर प्लांट लगाने वाले हैं। पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर ने बड़ी मेहरबानी से हमें उस कैपिटिव पावर प्लान्ट के लिए भी गैस देने की मंजूरी दी है।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is entirely due to the emphasis laid by the Prime Minister on the development of backward areas that Guna has quite justifiably received the allocation of the gas-based fertilizer plant for Madhya Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—is it not a fact that Guna is the first such plant on the gas pipeline; and being so, is it not necessary that the Guna plant should be taken up first so as to expedite the construction of the other plants? If these are facts, how soon would the Ministry and the National Fertilizer Corporation complete the collaboration and other financial matters, so that the construction of the plant could be undertaken expeditiously?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is true that in the six new gas-based plants which are being proposed Guna plant under NFL in Madhya Pradesh would be the first plant to be commissioned. All formalities for collaboration, financial tie-up etc. have been nearly completed; and we hope to start or lay the foundation, at the earliest—when it will be, I cannot commit just now. I agree that this plant in Madhya Pradesh would be the first in the link of the gas-based fertilizer plants proposed.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, उर्वरक मंयन्त्र लगाने के लिए जो ग-मैटीरियल चाहिये वह राजस्थान में काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। राजस्थान में उदयपुर के पास भामर कोटला जो स्थान है वहां पर राक-फासफेट के काफी भण्डार हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ क्या उदयपुर में सरकार उर्वरक मंयन्त्र लगाने का विचार रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो उठता नहीं है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : भामर कोटला में भी फासफेट बेस्ट प्लान्ट लगाने का इरादा है।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : राक-फासफेट संयन्त्र लगाने का जो सरकार का विचार है क्या उसके लिए स्थान का चयन कर लिया गया है ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : स्थान अभी तय नहीं हुआ है।

Diversion of Funds by Companies to Establish New Venture

+

***849. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :**
SHRI R.P. DAS :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the companies are diverting funds accumulating under the head of depreciation allowance to finance diversification or establishing new ventures ;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against the erring companies ; and

(c) if no action is contemplated, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) There is no legal requirement under the Companies Act, 1956 for companies to set aside the amount provided in books of accounts by way of depreciation on fixed assets as a specific fund and for its use for any specified purpose (s). The utilisation of the depreciation provision would depend on the need circumstances of each company and is a matter of internal policy of its management.

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

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : In view of the growing incidence of sickness which had been a matter of concern to all of us, Government set up a Committee at the instance of the RBI, known as the Tiwari Committee. I do not know whether it has submitted any report or not. But from the reports Government has submitted at various times, in the Economic Surveys and others, it is seen that in 1980, 420 large scale units, about 10,000 medium and about 23,000 small scale industries had become sick, i. e. upto 1980-81. And it might have increased by now.

It has also been admitted by Government that one of the major factors of sickness is that the companies are siphoning off, or diverting the Depreciation Allowance Fund in new investments, and deliberately making these units sick, In view of this may I know from the hon. Minister, whether the government is thinking in terms of enacting such a law to punish these offenders who are deliberately making industries sick and holding public fund.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : As my hon. friend knows, under the Companies Act, there is no obligation either for creating a depreciation fund or for utilizing the fund in any particular manner. It is an internal arrangement of the company and the company knows best how to make proper

use of a particular amount at the disposal of the company. Unless there is a provision in the Act itself, which obliges them either to create a fund or to spend it in a particular way, the question of taking any action against them does not arise. Even the Sachar Committee has not made any recommendation for the creation of a depreciation fund.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : It is a serious matter. Although the government is speaking in so many terms, in so many ways that they are very much interested in stopping all these malpractices, in the textile industry in our part, in the jute industry, in so many engineering industries—I could name so many industries—even in (JK Synthetic) Kota, they have diverted money, this depreciation fund also. They have started a unit in our State also. In this way, these industries are being made deliberately sick. In spite of the steps being taken by the government, we find that the number of sick industries is increasing. So, I want the government to assure this House what steps they propose to take to stop all these malpractices, to save industries from becoming sick ?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I have already started, that to say that it is a malpractice would be a misnomer. The Act does not specify as to how that amount is to be utilized. Therefore, it is entirely for the company to see how best to make use of that fund. The hon. member probably is thinking that if the depreciation fund is there, it should be only utilized for either bringing the same asset or bringing improvement in it. This can be one of the purposes but not the sole purpose.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The hon. Minister cannot get away with the plea that there is no provision in the Companies Act to enforce this particular provision with regard to the investment of the depreciation allowance in a particular way. This is a serious problem. They are getting depreciation allowance, a very huge fund, they are getting, all the industries and companies under the Income Tax Law. So, the government, as a

whole, must give a thought to it that the depreciation allowance, which is permissible to them, under the Income Tax Law, is utilized for replacing all those equipments and machinery. If they are diverting those funds for other purposes, then what is the sense in giving exemption under the Income Tax Law ? So, your Ministry can very well take up this issue with the Finance Ministry or you can get it examined in your own Ministry what to do in the matter. Otherwise, they are getting depreciation allowance ; they are not replacing the old equipments and industries are sick. We are bringing pressure here on the government that you nationalise them. So, the whole money is going waste. It is a question of total policy, as I said, a complete restructuring of the tax system in a coordinated way in consultation with your Ministry, because you are the Ministry which is controlling MRTP houses, large industrial houses. They are getting depreciation allowances worth crores of rupees ; may be thousand crores even. So, this is not clear. You kindly assure this House that you will get it examined and take appropriate steps ; and if need be to amend the Law.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : So far as the suggestion is concerned, I take full note of it. But so far as the commercial practice is concerned, may I mention, for the benefit of my hon. friend that not only in our country, even in the international commercial Practice, this allowance is a matter of accounting.

The creation of depreciation fund is a different matter, but as my friend says, we are prepared to examine the matter.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Please cite anyone instance in any other country, where the industry gets sick like this and the Government has to take over. It is in this Welfare state, in our country, that we have to take them over. Hundreds of industries—as the Finance Minister was mentioning yesterday—get sick and there is no other go but to levy taxes because otherwise the industries get sick. So, please do not compare with international standards.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I have taken note of it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Thank you very much.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to ask a question in the light of what the hon. Minister has said, earlier. He has pleaded his inability to do anything in the matter, because of the present legal position. I know that. Fortunately along-with Company Affairs, he is also in charge of Law and Justice. That is why, I would like to ask a specific question. Is it not a fact that certain malpractices regarding sickness of the industry, manipulated sickness of the industry, are also prevalent, in spite of the legal provisions at present ? For instance, is it not a fact that certain companies and factories, when they want diversification of their funds, the depreciation funds, for some other ventures and in the process they know probably because of lack of replacement of the machinery, which is likely to wear out, the machinery is likely to become sick, the original unit is likely to become sick, they rely on the fact that when their original unit becomes sick, the Government will take over. It will not be merely nationalisation, but it will be hospitalisation. They will see that the machinery is improved, the Government finances will be spent, and the patient is improved honourably he will be sent to the original house, the big house, and they will be told that "You have recouped your health; you can go back". So, this is a disincentive to see that the original industry is not allowed to become sick. For this, the remedy would be to re-examine the original law and see to it that this depreciation allowance is not allowed to be utilised for diversification. Thus the original industry should not be allowed to be sick and rely only on the Government. You examine this and see that the necessary amendments are made, if need be.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I have already given an answer to that. We will keep it in view.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : I

am a Member of the Tea Board. The Tea Board has given a proposal for creating a fund, out of the depreciation fund, for investing the money in fixed deposit which will be free of income-tax. It has been accepted by the Commerce Ministry but the Law Ministry and the finance Ministry have turned it down. May I know whether such proposals will be considered, as it is the view of this House as otherwise the money will be siphoned out for some other purposes? I know something about this, because I have studied this in the U.K. From what you say, it appears that you are not aware of the facts.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I am obliged to my friend, when he says that he is an expert in the matter. I will try to take advantage of his expert knowledge. He can write to me about his experience. But I want to mention only one fact. It so happens that the depreciation funds are at the disposal of the companies and if they invest that money in fixed deposit, as my friend was saying, later on when the company needs money, then they will have to go for external borrowings which may be at a much higher rate of interest. So, as I said, this matter needs re-examination, but to say that this is the only reason why the companies are getting sick, etc., etc., will not be very correct.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochack—Absent.

Shri Nihal Singh—Absent.

Shri Ramjibhai Mavani.—Absent.

Shrimati Madhuri Singh.

Non-availability of L.P.G. Cylinders

***853. SHRIMATI MADHURY SINGH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no shortage of liquified petroleum gas but the non-availability of cylinders has limited the number of domestic consumers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and
 (c) steps proposed to improve the situation ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं। वर्ष के दौरान उपलब्ध होने वाली प्रत्याशित तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के वितरण के लिए सिलेन्डरों, दबाव रेग्युलेटरों वाल्वों इत्यादि को प्राप्त करने के लिए तेल कम्पनियों ने प्रबन्ध किए हैं।

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हूं क्योंकि उन्होंने जो यह बात कही है कि आयल कम्पनियां इस कमी को पूरा कर देंगी, यह केवल आश्वासन ही है या वास्तव में कमी दूर हो जाएगी, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं ?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : यह कौरा आश्वासन नहीं है। कमी को पूरा करते जाते हैं। भरे हुए सिलेन्डर देते हैं और खाली लेते हैं। कभी ऐसा नहीं होता है कि किसी के घर का चूल्हा बन्द हुआ हो।

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : सिलेन्डर और प्रैसर रेग्युलेटर की कमी है, तो फिर सरकार घनी आबादी वाले महा-नगरों में गैस कनेक्शन पाइप द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को देने के बारे में क्या सोच रही है और अभी तक किन-किन नगरों में पाइप लाइन द्वारा गैस कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं। निकट भविष्य में यदि पाइप लाइनों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं को गैस-कनेक्शन दिये जाएंगे, तो इससे दो लाभ होंगे। जो सिलेन्डर और रेग्युलेटर खाली होंगे, उनका उपयोग छोटे शहरों में किया जा सकेगा और सिलेन्डर फटने से जो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं, उनसे भी बचा जा सकेगा ?

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : जहां तक दुर्घटनाओं का सवाल है, वे दुर्घटनाएं खाना बनाने वालों की गलती से होती हैं ज्यादातर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का सुझाव यह तो नहीं है कि खाना बनाना ही बन्द कर दिया जाए।

श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र : और पाइप द्वारा गैस वितरित करने की जो बात है बहुत पहले करीब 100 साल पहले से बम्बई में प्रयास किया गया था। जो चल रहा है लेकिन वह इतनी पुरानी हो गई है कि उसको टेक-ओवर करके और फिर से एक कम्पनी बनाकर, जिसमें गवर्नरमेंट आफ इन्डिया, महाराष्ट्र गवर्नरमेंट और बम्बई कारपोरेशन सम्मिलित हों, इसको किया जाए, इस कोशिश में हम हैं।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : इस पर एक सप्लीमेंटरी मेरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो पहले एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ चुकी हैं।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : यह तो गैस-कनेक्शन के बारे में है, यह दूसरा क्वेश्चन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नौ, नौ। बन सप्ली-मेंटरी इज एनफ फार ए डे।

Environmental pollution in Dhanbad and Jharia

*855. SHRI SHUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether the decision of Coal India authorities to open more and more open cast mines has led to environmental pol-

lution in the Dhanbad and Jharia coal-field areas to a danger point ; and

(b) If so, the steps Government have taken to prevent pollution both in the atmosphere and in the Damodar river ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. New opencast projects are planned with provision for maximum refilling of excavated areas and land reclamation including planting of trees. Water sprinkling is done to minimise atmospheric pollution. Opencast mining in Dhanbad and Jharia coalfields does not lead to pollution of river Damodar. Pollution of the Damodar. Pollution of the Damodar by washery effluents is sought to be avoided by setting up slime ponds.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : The hon. Minister has denied that there is any pollution of atmosphere or Damodar river water because of discharging effluents from the open cast mines in Dhanbad and coalfield areas. But the fact is that there is pollution both in atmosphere and Damodar river. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Dhanbad Branch of Indian Medical Association held a study about the matter recently and expressed concern that because of discharge of effluents from the open cast mines and other industries the atmosphere and river water is getting polluted.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : So far as the suggestion of the Medical Association is concerned, that has not come to my notice so far. But with regard to the pollution by effluents I have already stated that this is done on account of effluents in the river Damodar but not by pollution in the atmospheric pressure.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Sir, in the second part of his reply he has said that pollution of Damodar by wash-

ery effluents is sought to be avoided by setting up slime ponds. I would like to know how far the pollution of river water has been checked by setting up slime ponds as the river has become full of water hyacinth, the river bed risen and down-stream flow has been checked ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Various steps have been taken for preventing this pollution, I am saying about open-cast mines, such as back-filling and sprinkling and plantation, etc. Various schemes are also there which are under experiment whether after excavation we can refill it by over burden and through vegetation and plantation also. So, by these methods we are taking steps for avoiding this pollution. With regard to pollution by effluents I have already stated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : From the answer of the hon. Minister I have the feeling that this serious matter is being taken note of and is really being sought to be tackled on an emergency basis. Not only the river Damodar but these effluents are also being spread over agricultural fields where cultivation was going on previously. Now they are becoming barren because no cultivation is done. Damodar river is completely polluted. Some vague generalisations have been made that this is being done, that is being done. I would like to know what is the extent of the effluents into the river Damodar and in the adjoining agricultural fields and what concrete steps have been taken, has any study been made as to the extent of it, the quantum of it and what so far is being done, it is going to be done quickly and very soon ? That is what I want to know. What is the information of the Minister ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Pollution in Damodar river is, to some extent, due to washeries. At present the washeries from where some quantities of pollution goes towards river Damodar are DUGDA I and DUGDA II, Kargali, Swang, etc. For avoiding this, we are having slime ponds for settling these. So, to avoid this, this is the remedy available now.

Captive Power Plants for Fertilizer Units

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***856. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

- (a) how many gas-based fertilizer units have set up their own captive Power Plants ;
- (b) the names of those gas-based fertiliser units ;
- (c) whether some more gas-based fertiliser units have applied for permission to set up their own captive power plants;
- (d) if so, how many of them have been allowed to set up captive power sets; and
- (e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) One plant.

(b) Trombay.

(c) to (e) It is proposed to instal captive power facilities in all the new gas-based fertilizer plants. Captive power facilities are already being installed in the three gas-based plants under construction at Thal, Hazarika and Namrup.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, are there any proposals to convert the gas-based fertilizer Plants into coal-based fertilizer plants? If so, what are the details of the same? How many of the proposed new fertilizer plants are coal-based plants? Is it a fact that one proposed coal based plant has not come up according to schedule because of non-availability of Plants and equipments and, if so, what steps are being taken to get such plants and equipments?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There is no proposal to convert any coal-based fertilizer plant into gas-based and no gas-based plant would be converted into

coal-based. Secondly, as far as some of the coal-based fertilizer plants, Particularly, Ramgundam in Andhra Pradesh, Talcher in Orissa and Korba in Madhya Pradesh are concerned, our experience is that the power supply is far from satisfactory. Here I would like to refer to the State from which the hon. Member comes. In the Talchar plant there is 100 per cent power cut for the last so many months and it is closed down, though the State had assured us full power supply when the plant was being set up. As it is, coal-based technology is not yet fully developed and fully stabilised. If they do not give power, which is the main requirement for a fertilizer plant, then we cannot make a success of the coal-based plants. I am afraid, we would not be able to take up even Korba, unless these two plants in Ramgundam and Talcher are working satisfactorily. Till then we cannot go in for Korba. This is the plight of the fertilizer plants today. Even for Ramgundam plant in Andhra Pradesh we have the problem of power. Even though the new thermal power plant, which the hon. Member has mentioned, is there, we do not get power from there. Then they ask for captive power plants, which is too costly. I really do not know how the economics is going to be worked out.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Is it a fact that provision is made for a phosphatic fertilizer plant at Paradip, keeping in view the encouraging supply of natural gas from the off shore of Paradip? If so, what are the details, like the blueprint, the position of the land etc.?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The plant at Paradip is a phosphatic plant: it is not a gas-based plant. We are going to get phosphate in collaboration with Nauru. The whole phosphatic is going to be imported. I have already inaugurated and laid the foundation stone of that plant.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी के प्रेडीसेसर ने यहां राजस्थान में एक गैस बेस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने की घोषणा की थी। उस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनसे

जानना चाहता हूं कि उसकी क्या स्थिति है ? राजस्थान में चूंकि पावर की बहुत शार्टेंज हैं तो क्या कोई केष्टीव पावर प्लांट लगाने की योजना है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर में गैम बेस्ड फॉटिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने का निर्णय ले लिए गया है। इससे वहां पावर की कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।
..... (व्यवधान)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : कदम तक आ रहा है।

श्री वसंत साठे : आ रहा है। इन्तजार कीजिए। इन्तजार का फल मीठा होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्वागत की नैवारी कीजिए।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am really surprised to know from the hon. Minister for the first time that in Ramgundam they are facing some shortage of power, because my information is that there is no shortage of power there. Since it is a coal-based plant and since coal, power and other things are easily available, I want to know whether you are able to utilize the capacity which has been slated there and what is the progress.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : At present the problem in Ramgundam is not shortage of power *per se*, but it is fluctuation. Those who know about fertilizer industry know well that in this industry the smooth, sustained supply of power is essential. Any fluctuation not only affects the port end but it also damages the equipment. The main problem at Ramgundam is that the equipment is affected by the fluctuation. Yet, the plant is producing to 40 per cent capacity.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Are you referring to political power or electric power ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If you give the political power to run the fertilizer plant, I would not mind it.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि गैम पर आधारित जो नए उर्वरक कारखाने बनेंगे उनमें विजली विद्युत सन्यन्त्रों की अपनी स्थापना होगी। जो पुराने उर्वरक कारखाने हैं जैसे वरौनी में हैं, जहां विद्युत आमूति नहीं होने के कारण एक वर्ष से लगातार उसकी क्षमता गिरती जा रही है, वैसे उर्वरक कारखानों के लिये मंत्री महोदय क्या विचार रखते हैं ? क्या उनके भी अपने विद्युत मंत्रिवंश बनेंगे ?

श्री वसंत साठे : जी हां, उनके भी अपने विद्युत मंत्रिवंश बनेंगे जैसे वरौनी के लिए यह तय किया गया है कि वहां सौलह मैगावाट का अपना खुद का मंत्रिवंश लगाया जाएगा।

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections

*861. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for telephone connections are pending throughout India ;

(b) how many of them are pending in Kerala; and

(c) when those applications are expected to be cleared and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Applications to the tune of 6.81 lakhs are pending for telephone connections as on 1.3.83 in the country.

(b) About 31,300 applications for new telephone connections are pending in Kerala as on 31.3.1983.

(c) Most of the applicants as on 31.3.1983, in Kerala are expected to be provided with telephone connections by 1986-87 except for a few non-feasible cases.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Sir, my question is :

"(a) How many applications for telephone connections are pending throughout India ;

(b) how many of them are pending in Kerala ; and

(c) when those applications are expected to be cleared and the details thereof."

But the Minister in answering part (c) of my question has given information only regarding clearance of the applications for telephone connections in Kerala. What about other applications ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : About the whole country we have been stating time and again that the present waiting list is expected to be wiped off by 1986.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Another question I want to ask is that most of the time my telephone in Delhi is out of order.

My telephone in my constituency is also out of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But bills are not out of order.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Bills are always served.

What is the Government going to do at least to keep the telephones of Members of Parliament in order ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : We are not discriminating between the telephones of Members of Parliament and the general public and even in the case of fault which occurs because of rain, that does not discriminate between the VIPs and the common persons.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Members of Parliament are people's representatives.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : All the same we try to rectify the fault within the shortest possible time and that is being done in Delhi by paying more attention.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के बारे में खासकर द्राइवल, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और बैकवर्ड एरियाज के बारे में मैं कुछ जानना चाहता हूँ। अभी सरकार ने एक नीति अपनाई है कि ऐसे एरियाज में टेलीफोन को फैलाया जाएगा। मिजपुर में मधुगावल, चिढमगंज, दुधी, भवनी आदि स्थानों पर, इंटीरियर एरियाज में जनता को दिखाने के लिए टेलीफोन तो लग गए हैं लेकिन जब मैं वे लगे हैं, आप सुनकर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि कहीं भी कोई उनसे बात नहीं कर सका है। केवल दिखावे के लिए ही वे लगाए गए हैं। लोगों ने पैसा जमा करवा दिया और कहीं बीस और कहीं पचास टेलीफोन कनैक्शन दे दिए गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि इंटीरियर एरियाज में टेलीफोन देने का जो परपत्र है, जो सरकार की नीति है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सम्पर्क अच्छा हो, उनसे अच्छी तरह से दूसरे इलाकों का सम्पर्क स्थापित हो, वह पूरा हो और क्या आप यह देखेंगे कि इन सभी जगहों पर टेलीफोन कार्य करने लगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपकी बात नहीं करने देते हैं वहां से टेलीफोन से, लेकिन हम तो करने देते हैं।

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में और खास कर देहाती इलाकों में टेलीफोन कन्टीन्युअस चालू रखने में बड़ी समस्यायें हैं, जैसे एक तो ज्यादा लम्बी लाइन होती है जिसकी मैटेनेंस प्रौबलम होती है, दूसरे पावर फैल्योर की समस्या है, फिर भी

वहां बैटरीज ज्यादा रखकर पी० सी० औज० रखने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। और देहाती इलाकों के वास्ते लेटेस्ट टेक्नौलॉजी अपनायी है, 12 जिलों में रेडियो टेलीफोन्स लगाये हैं। अगर वह यूजफुल साबिय होते हैं इकोनामी की दृष्टि से तो और भी ज्यादा जिले सारे देश में मैलेक्ट करेंगे और ज्यादातर पहाड़ी इलाकों को लेंगे, पिछड़े इलाकों को लेंगे जैसे भिड, मेहसाणा, गोधरा, आदिलाबाद आदि हैं।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The entire working of the telephone system in our country is in doldrums. People are not satisfied with it.

Now I came to the list that is being maintained for giving telephone connection. Suppose my name is there. I am entitled to get telephone according to my number. Many malpractices are indulged in. People who are entitled to get telephone according to the list are not getting their number. People who have contact with the staff, or have underhand dealings, they are given priority. This is a general complaint in the city of Bombay. I think this is the samething elsewhere too. The entire House is unanimous on this point.

Whenever connection is to be given, the Engineering or technical staff deliberately avoid giving it and cause delay, unless their palms are greased. The party is harassed. I have got cases. They are prepared to give documentary evidence. Will the hon. Minister investigate into this, appoint a special Committee to carry on enquiry into all the major cities of India so this malpractice and underhand dealings are put to an end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : As far as the waiting list is concerned, there are strict guidelines in respect of three categories—General, Special, and O.Y.T. No out of turn allotment is made as far as general, registration is concerned. It is only in the case of OYT and special categories, that the Local Telephone Advisory

Committee has power to decide on merits of each case, and make out of turn allotment. As far as malpractice is concerned, if hon. Member brings to my notice, I will investigate. In Bombay one or two cases were brought to my notice and I have taken action.

श्री दयाराम शाक्य : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले सत्र में मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था, उत्तर प्रदेश में अनेक जिला केन्द्र ऐसे हैं जहां डायल मिस्टम चालू नहीं किया गया था, परन्तु मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 1983 के अन्तर्गत डायल मिस्टम पर टेलीफोन चालू करने की व्यवस्था कर देंगे। क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जिन स्थानों में यह सुविधा अभी नहीं है, और आपने आश्वासन भी दिया था पिछले सत्र में कि वहां पर 1983 के अन्तर्गत ही डायल मिस्टम चालू करेंगे, क्या इस व्यवस्था को चालू करने की आप कृपा करेंगे?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : उत्तर प्रदेश में 19 जिले ऐसे हैं जिनमें एम० टी० डी० मिस्टम और ऑटोमाइजेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। और ऑटोमाइजेशन जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक एस० टी० डी० नहीं दे सकते। तो 19 जिलों को जल्दी से जल्दी ऑटोमाइजेशन करने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

Telephone Remaining Dead for more than a Fortnight in Delhi

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*865. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**
SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to identify through verification complaints of those telephones in Delhi which remain dead for more than a fortnight or give more than hundred wrong numbers in a year;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) if so, what relief is proposed to be given to the subscribers concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):(a) and (b) The clearance of long duration faults is being monitored by the officers at higher levels. For this purpose the pending faults are categorised in three groups, *viz.*, those pending for more than one, two and seven days. The faults pending for more than a fortnight will also fall under the last category. In Delhi all the faults are cleared within seven days except those involved in cable breakdowns during the rainy season.

It is not possible to collect reliable data about the incidence of wrong numbers based on the complaints received from the subscribers. Complaints received from subscribers regarding wrong numbers are few. The extent of the incidence of wrong numbers is, however, available from the results of test calls being made regularly by the Department. Also, the centralised service observation results indicate the incidence of wrong numbers.

(c) The departmental rules provide for suitable rebates in rental to be considered in case of long interruptions in service due to inefficient functioning and or due to natural calamities like floods, etc. The following steps are being taken to reduce the fault liability and cases of wrong number's :-

- (i) Use of insulated drop wire for the subscriber's line.
- (ii) Replacement of aluminium wiring by copper conductors at subscribers' premises.
- (iii) Use of improved telephone coded '671' type.
- (iv) Regular inspection of telephones and lines.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I thank the hon. Minister for giving an

elaborate answer. But I do not understand why information regarding wrong numbers cannot be collected. The Department must be receiving complaints from the subscribers and it should be within the resources available to the Department to prepare a statement about the wrong numbers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : As far as the wrong numbers are concerned, the subscriber complains about the wrong number and normally we accept that his complaint is correct. But the complaint may be due to several reasons. So, we ourselves make test calls. Every day certain number of calls are made and we ourselves know whether we get a wrong number and on that basis, the calculations are made.

For example, I may cite here what our testing reveals. Test calls are made every day. But I am quoting the test calls made on the 1st calendar day of September in Delhi. The fault clearance was to the extent of 55.5 and fortunately it increased by December. It came to 60. The average duration of faults has also slightly reduced. Against 4.9 in September, 1982, it reduced to December. On the basis of calls we made we find out how many wrong numbers are there and on that basis action is taken.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is it the contention of the hon. Minister that the subscribers do not give correct information to the Department ? Why are the complaints of the subscribers not accepted on the face value and statement prepared thereon ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, it is not the question of accepting or non-accepting. When the Department wants to find out the reasons why the wrong call is made, the machinery that the Department uses is that various types of calls are made to ascertain what are the reasons.

For example, as started in the reply, wrong calls may be due to three reasons,

One is, may be defective dial ; other is, may be impulse distortion in the line; and the third is fault in the exchange equipment. If the subscriber makes a call, it may be due to any of the three reasons. Therefore, we ourselves make calls and we find out whether there is any fault in the equipment within the exchange or outside the exchange and on that basis a more reliable data is collected.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, sometimes when we get wrong connection we hear sweet voices and pleasing conversation. I want to know through the Minister whether it has come to the notice of Shri Vajpayee or not ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S. B. Sidnal—absent; Shri Bheekabhai—absent; Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad—absent.

The Question List is over.

I will again call the members who were absent earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not take the List of Unstarred Questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ghulam Rasool Kochack—absent ; Shri Nihal Singh—absent ; Shri Ramjibhai Mavani—absent ; Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu—absent ; Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu—absent ; Shri K. Lakkappa—absent ; Shri N.E. Horo—absent ; Shri Ram Lal Rahi—absent ; Shri Harish Rawat—absent ; Shri Bhogendra Jha—absent ; Shri Gulsher Ahmed—absent ; Shri S. B. Sidnal—absent ; Shri Bheekhabhai—absent ; Shri Mohd. Asrar Ahmad—absent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, if the time is left, why not take up Yesterday's adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : So, we finish the Question List before time.

— — —

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

USSR's Interest in Indian Expertise in Biogas Development

***850. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has evinced interest in Indian expertise for developing biogas plants ;

(b) if so, whether the Soviet Union is contemplating large scale utilisation of biogas for various purposes including its use as a substitute for gasoline :

(c) if so, whether Soviet Union has wished to gather detailed information about Indian experience in developing biogas ; and

(d) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No specific request has been received by Government from the Soviet Union in this regard.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

इन्डो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी द्वारा
“वैक्यूम क्रायोजानिक कन्टेनरों”
का निर्माण

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

(क) क्या इन्डो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी निमिटेड द्वारा इलैक्ट्रानिक तापमान नियन्त्रण स्वचालित वाटलिंग प्लांट और तरल नाइट्रोजन के भण्डारण के लिए “हाई वैक्यूम क्रायोजानिक कन्टेनरों” का निर्माण तथा विपणन किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने “हाई वैक्यूम क्रायोजानिक

कंटेनरों" का निर्माण किया गया और उनकी बिक्री से कितनी आय प्राप्त हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) इण्डो बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड तरल नाइट्रोजन के भण्डारण के लिए हाई वैक्यूम क्रायोजेनिक कन्टेनरों का निर्माण एवं विपणन करती है। इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेम्प्रेचर कन्ट्रोलरों

और आटोमेटिक बार्टलिंग सन्यंत्रों का निर्माण चरणबद्ध किया गया गया है।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्मित हाई वैक्यूम क्रायोजेनिक कन्टेनरों की संख्या और उनसे सम्बन्धित बिक्री निम्नलिखित रूप में है :—

वर्ष	निर्मित किये गये की संख्या	बिक्री से प्राप्त आय (लाख रुपयों में)
1980-81	422	12.10
1981-82	4,214	129.20
1982-83	5,354	277.16

Strike in Textile Mills in Gujarat

*852. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that last month (April 1983) some Gujarat leaders had met the Labour Minister and the Prime Minister regarding nearly 15000 workers who had been rendered jobless as a result of the closure of five textile mills in Gujarat State ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in pursuance thereof ;

(c) how many labourers and engineers have been rendered jobless due to the strike of various textile mills in Gujarat ;

(d) whether any lay-off and compensation is being paid to these workers for their livelihood ; and

(e) the steps taken to restore and open the closed mills so that these labourers can get their jobs back ?

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

REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) :

(a) Some Gujarat Leaders met the Labour Minister in the third week of February 1983 to discuss the matter relating to the closure of five textile mills in Gujarat. According to the information received from the Prime Minister's Office, there was no meeting of the Gujarat leaders with the Prime Minister in April, 1983 in this regard.

(b) During discussion with Labour Minister, it was suggested that the matter of re-opening of the mills be taken up with the Government of Gujarat for the latter to formulate and send suitable proposals to the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textiles) for consideration. The Labour ministry would also consider such a proposal as and when it is received.

(c) According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, there were partial and short duration strikes affecting 2439 employees in seven textile mills in the state during the period 1.1.1982. to 15.4.1983. According to the State Government, no worker or engineer has been rendered jobless because of the strikes.

(d) Does not arise,

(e) Due to acute financial difficulties, the following 5 mills have remained closed in Gujarat :

- (i) Manak Chowk and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Ahmedabad.
- (ii) Marsden Mills, Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Monogram Mills, Ahmedabad.
- (iv) Balkia Mills, Ahmedabad.
- (v) Maharana Textiles Mill, Porbandar.

The closure of these mills has affected a total of 13,400 workers. According to the State Government, the proposed take over of the Ahmedabad Manak Chowk Mill under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951 has been stayed by an order of the Delhi High Court where the matter is sub-judice.

In the case of Maharana Textile Mills, the State Government have requested for the appointment of an Investigation Committee under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951. Regarding the remaining three mills, the State Government have not considered the question of their take-over having regard to their financial resources. However, the State Government have decided to provide the affected workers with alternative employment under schemes such as training in auto-rickshaw driving and Ambar Charka.

Joint Venture Project in Andhra Pradesh for Production of Polytetrafluoroethylene

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Organic Chemicals is setting up a joint venture project for the manufacture of 500 Tonnes per annum of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) at Medak in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding cost and capacity of this project ?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 23.37 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 5.78 crore. The capacity of this project is 500 tons per annum.

रांची में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

*857. श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रांची में नया दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने की घोषणा की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना वर्च होगा और यह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र कब में कार्य करना आरंभ करेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण (मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. के. एल. भगत) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) रांची में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए अनुमानित व्यय 504.51 लाख रुपये हैं। केन्द्र के 1984-85 तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Payment to T.V. /Radio Artists

*858. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the rates of payment to artists who appear on T. V. and Radio for various types of programmes ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the quality and standard of artists

who appear on T.V./ Radio is going down because of low rates of payment and increasing cost of living ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to improve the quality of TV/Radio programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) The payment rate per performance to outside artists taking part in plays, music recitals and dramas telecast/broadcast over Doordarshan/AIR are as under:—

A—DOORDARSHAN

(1) MUSIC ARTISTS :	Free admissible in AIR plus 30%
(2) DANCE ARTISTS :	(i) Rs. 1000/- to the artist and Rs. 500/- for all the accompanists. (ii) Rs. 500/- for the artist and Rs. 350/- for all the accompanists.
Child Artists :	Rs. 30/- or Rs. 40/- or Rs. 50/- for the artist.
	Rs. 20 or Rs. 30/- per accompanist.
(3) DRAMA ARTISTS :	'A' Category Between Rs. 150-250 at levels as indicated:— Rs. 150-175-200-225-250. 'B' Category Between Rs. 75-125 at levels as indicated:— Rs. 75-100-125. Child Artists Between Rs. 30-50 at levels as indicated:— Rs. 30-40-50. (in this case the main consideration is to provide encouragement).

B—A.I.R.

(1) MUSIC ARTISTS : (Indian Style) :	Classical/Light classical/Light music—folk music/adivasi music.
(a) Music Artists (individuals)	Top Grade: Rs. 500/- 'A' Grade: Rs. 250-300-350-450. 'BH' Grade: Rs. 125-150-175-200. 'B' Grade: Rs. 75-90-105-120.

(b) Music Artists (Parties)

(i) Parties (Classical)

Leader :	Free according to his/her grade as above.
Members :	
‘Top’ and ‘A’ grade party	Top Rs. 60/- per member
‘BH’ and ‘B’ grade party	‘A’ Rs. 50/- per member
	‘BH’ Rs. 40/- per member
	‘B’ Rs. 30/- per member

(ii) Parties (Light and Folk)

Leader :	Free according to his/her grade.
Members :	
‘A’ grade	Rs. 20/- each
‘BH’ grade	Rs. 15/- each
‘B’ grade	Rs. 10/- each

(2) MUSIC ARTISTS (WESTERN STYLE)

Classical and Light Western Music

Artists

Soloists (both vocal and instrumental)

‘A’ Grade	Rs. 250-300-350-400.
‘BH’ Grade	Rs. 125-150-175-200.
‘B’ Grade	Rs. 75-90-105-120.
Duo :	Soloist’s free as above to each of the artists.

Chamber Music ensembles (Normally 3 to 6

Members, maximum 9).

‘A’ Grade	Rs. 120-135-150 per player
‘BH’ Grade	Rs. 80-90-100 per player
‘B’ Grade	Rs. 50-60-70 per player

Chamber Orchestra (approx 15 members)

‘A’ Grade	
Conductor	Rs. 250-300-350-400.
Leader	Rs. 100/-
Player	Rs. 50/-

'BH' Grade

Conductor	Rs. 125-150-175-200
Leader	Rs. 75/-
Player	Rs. 40/-

'B' Grade :

Conductor	Rs. 75-90-105-120
Leader	Rs. 50/-
Player	Rs. 30/-

Choral Music (Upto 25 members)**'A' Grade :**

Conductor	Rs. 250-300-350-400.
Player	Rs. 50/-

'BH' Grade :

Conductor	Rs. 125-150-175-200.
Player	Rs. 40/-

'B' Grade :

Conductor	Rs. 75-90-105-120.
Player	Rs. 30/-

Jaaz, Pop, and Dance Bands (upto 8 members)**'A' Grade**

Leader	Rs. 250-300-350-400.
Player	Rs. 50/-

'BH' Grade :

Leader	Rs. 125-150-175-200.
Player	Rs. 40/-

'B' Grade :

Leader	Rs. 75-90-105-200.
Player	Rs. 30/-

Military and Police Bands :

Rs. 500-600-700. (for both studio recitals and OBs).

Symphony Orchestra**'A' Grade**

Conductor	Rs. 250-300-350-400.
Leader	Rs. 100/-
Player	Rs. 50/-

'BH' Grade

Conductor	Rs. 125-150-175-200.
Leader	Rs. 75/-
Player	Rs. 40/-

'B' Grade

Conductor	Rs. 75-90-105-120.
Leader	Rs. 50/-
Player	Rs. 30/-
Accompanists	Rs. 50-60-75.

(3) DRAMA ARTISTS

(A) Juvenile	Rs. 25/- to Rs. 40/-
(B) 'B' Category	Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/-
(C) 'B' High	Rs. 100/- to Rs. 125/-
(D) 'A' Category	Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/-
(E) 'Top' Category	Rs. 300/-

Only those artists who are duly screened and graded are allowed to appear in programmes of AIR and Doordarshan. The rates in AIR were last revised in 1981. The rates in Doordarshan were fixed in 1975 and there is a proposal to revise them. However, these rates have not been a disincentive and good artists have been consistently appearing in Doordarshan's programmes.

Regarding the quality of the programmes, it is the constant endeavour of the personnel who plan and produce them to improve their quality.

Special cells to Expedite Electrification of Tribal Villages of Bihar

*859. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up special cells by Rural Electrification Corporation to expedite the work of electrifying villages in tribal areas of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : A new Division has been set up in the Rural Electrification Corporation for (i) assessment of energy needs and (ii) planning and formulation of programme, for the electrification of rural areas in general and tribal areas in particular in all the States.

रेल डाक सेवा के स्थान पर हवाई डाक सेवा आरम्भ करने की योजना

*860. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के तहत रेल डाक सेवा को समाप्त करके बायुमार्ग से डाक ले जाने की योजना बना रहा है ;

(म) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रेल मार्ग के बजाय बायुमार्ग से डाक ले जाने में ज्यादा खर्च पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस खर्च के हिसाब से डाक सामग्री पर भी दाम बढ़ेगे और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पत्रों के वितरण में विलम्ब

862. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) देश भर में डाक का वितरण कितनी बार होता है और पत्र को अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंचने में औमतन कितना समय लगता है ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो पत्र अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर अधिक से अधिक तीन दिन में पहुंच जाना चाहिए वह 15-20 दिनों में भी नहीं पहुंचता ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या विदेशों के लिए पत्रों की निकासी प्रतिदिन की जाती है ; और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस पद्धति में कब तक सुधार किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) डाक एक दिन में अधिक से अधिक तीन बार बांटी जाती है। जहाँ तक संभव होता है डाक का वितरण जल्दी ही कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) पत्र सामान्यतया 1 से 3 दिनों में अपने गन्तव्य स्थानों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। परन्तु कभी-कभी ऐसी स्थितियां उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं, जो विभाग के नियंत्रण

से बाहर होती हैं और जिनके फलस्वरूप डाक में विलम्ब हो जाता है। यह विलम्ब सामान्यतया हवाई जहाजों अथवा वस्तों के देशी से चलने के कारण होता है। कभी-कभी डाक में कुछ स्थानीय आंदोलनों के कारण भी विलम्ब हो जाता है।

(घ) जी हाँ।

(ड) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Introduction of Bill on Electoral Reforms

*863. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to U.S.Q. No. 5754 on 5.4.83 regarding electoral reforms and state :

(a) whether it is proposed to bring forward any Bill for Electoral Reforms before Parliament during the present Budget Session or even in the coming Autumn Session ;

(b) if so, details thereabout ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The various proposals relating to electoral reforms are under consideration and in view of the nature of the proposals it would not be possible to indicate any time limit as to when final decisions would be taken and necessary Bill brought forward before the Parliament as the proposals would have to be considered by the Cabinet Committee on Electoral Reforms and would involve discussions with political parties and where necessary, with State Governments also.

Import of Chemicals

*864. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large

quantities of chemicals are being imported every year ;

(b) whether imports were made under bilateral rupee trade agreements or otherwise ;

(c) measures taken or proposed for import substitution in order to save precious foreign exchange ; and

(d) by what time our country is likely to become self-sufficient in chemicals ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Imports were made both from bilateral rupee trade agreement countries and other countries.

(c) Imports and tariff policies are formulated with the adjective of encouraging domestic production and to utilise the capacity already created in the country. Legitimate protection is provided to indigenous industry, wherever necessary.

(d) Import substitution is a continuous process and import pattern of chemicals has been undergoing a change, over the years, depending upon the indigenous production and availability of chemicals within the country. Complete self-sufficiency for all chemical items is not attainable. Even the economically advanced countries have not achieved self-sufficiency in chemicals.

Recognition of Film-Making as an Industry

*866. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Film Producers' Forum from West Bengal demanding recognition of film-making as an industry along with suggestions ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government 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) to (c) Government have received a memorandum from Film Producers Forum (West Bengal). The various suggestions made by the forum and the position regarding them is as follows :

(1) The Government should protect and help the growth of good regional films by reserving screening time in theatres by providing for compulsory exhibition of films produced in West Bengal by making arrangements for release of films in accordance with the dates of censorship and equitable distribution of box-office collection amongst producer, distributor and exhibitor etc.

Under the Constitution of India, the Union Government is concerned with the censorship of films. Laws with regard to the production, distribution, exhibition and entertainment tax on films rests with the State Governments.

(2) The Forum has also demanded that all aspects of film business should be declared as an industry and it should be placed on the priority list of bank finance for low budget films.

There is no bar at present for obtaining bank finance for film production and theatre construction. However, in view of the speculative nature of the film industry, competing demands from other priority sectors for bank financing, existence of National Film Development Corporation to finance film production and theatre construction, it has not been found possible to include these activities in the priority sector for bank financing.

(3) Another aspect of the demand concerns promulgation of censorship rules to restrict bad and harmful films, commercialise sex and violence and Measures to restrict publication of 'filthy' film journals.

The Central Board of Film Censors have already been given very wide guidelines for censorship of films which adequately covers this aspect.

(4) The Forum has demanded that a cultural movement should be launched with a view to improving the appreciation of good films amongst the people.

Recently Ministry of I & B have initiated a television programme on Doordarshan regarding film appreciation with a view to raising the level of appreciation of good films. Besides, the efforts of the Government to give an impetus to good cinema through the activities of the National Film Development Corporation and the film societies movement through the National Film Archives is continuing.

(5) Other suggestions pertain to provide representation of West Bengal film makers in the National Film Development Corporation and other Committees under this Ministry.

The Central Government ensures adequate representation of representatives from all major regional film making centres in the National Film Development Corporation as well as on other Film Committees which may be constituted from time to time.

Discount Allowed on Solvent LR-5012 by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda

*867. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a discount of Rs. 2000 p.m. tonne is allowed on

Solvent LR-5012 by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda to all consumers including the traders, but it is not allowed to actual users who have been granted excise exemption ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this dual pricing—one for traders and the other for actual users has defeated the very purpose of excise exemption granted by Government and also presented vast scope for profiteering by traders;

(c) what are main reasons for the introduction of dual pricing; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure that it does not go counter to Government's policy for grant of excise exemption ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir, However, the product is cheaper to the actual users who avail excise duty exemption *vis-a-vis* other consumers who are allowed discount.

(b) No, Sir. All users are free to buy this directly from IPCL.

(c) A price mechanism was introduced by IPCL to discourage misuse of this product and at the same time to develop various kind of end-uses.

(d) Those customers who hold the requisite licence, are given the benefit of exemption from excise duty.

Alternative job markets for Indians Returning from Gulf Countries

*868. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of reports that there is a slump in job market in the West Asian region due to the Gulf War and other factors and many Indian workers are being sent back to India; and

(b) if so, whether any new job markets are being explored for Indian workers in African and Latin American countries where Indian projects are being set up ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Due to the effects of the Gulf war, some Indian workers in Iraq have been sent back to India by their employers, including Indian companies, as part of a thinning out process. However, according to our other Embassies in the West Asian Region, there have so far been no reports of many Indian workers being sent back to India as a result of slump in the job market in these countries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Multi-Channel VHF Transmitter Link

**9678. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :**

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

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph circuits presently being used by the All India Radio and Doordarshan are not upto their standard ; and

(b) If so, by what time AIR and Doordarshan are going to have their own transmitter link, arrangements for which *viz* Multi-Channel VHF (Very High Frequency) links have been reportedly developed by the Research Wing of All India Radio ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) In certain cases of broadcasts by A.I.R., the links provided by the Post and Telegraph Department have been found not to meet fully the expected standards and quality of a broadcast circuit.

Doordarshan has, however, deployed its own microwave link equipment between studios and transmitters, where required. The link between studios and OB spots for coverage of outside events also belong to Doordarshan. P & T circuits are used for linking various ken-

dras for exchange of TV programmes. The performance of these links is generally satisfactory.

(b) At present, there is no specific proposal for a wholesale replacement of the Post & Telegraph Studio-Transmitter links by All India Radio's own links. F.M. links could be one solution but this will not serve the purpose where the transmission is on more than one channel. Therefore the wholesale replacement of the Studio Transmitter P & T linkage cannot be arrived at.

Multi-channel VHF links are being developed by the Research Department of AIR. Some of the units fabricated so far are undergoing tests.

Production of TPA

9679 SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government consider TPA production more or less advantageous than DMT which led to TPA being reserved for public sector (Business standard 15-3-1983) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Polyester industry in India has been traditionally using DMT as feedstock. At present, TPA (purified terephthalic acid) is not manufactured in the country. Internationally both DMT and TPA are used in the manufacture of polyester ; the choice between them depends on a large variety of cost factors including the technology and equipments used in the manufacture of polyester.

It is not possible to state at present whether it will be DMT or TPA that will be manufactured in the plant to be erected in the future.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

9680. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that no reservation for SC/ST officers in Ministerial cadres and in non-technical cadres in time bound Board promotions are being made in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) The cadres listed under the above category ;

(c) when these posts were created ; and

(d) from when the time bound scheme was implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A scheme of Job Mobility cum Time Bound Promotion scheme was introduced in Feb., 1977 in order to remove the then prevailing stagnation amongst the workers (viz. Unskilled, Sem-skilled and Technicians of various grades). According to the scheme, workers who have put in specified number of years of service and who have satisfactory C. Rs for the preceding years are considered for being promoted to the next higher Grade. At certain levels, trade tests are also prescribed before they are considered for the next grade. In the case of non-executives in the non-technical field, there is a time bound promotion scheme introduced in January, 1979. This scheme was also introduced in order to remove stagnation among typists, Sr. Asstt/ Stenographer and Sr. Steno. Time bound promotion takes place irrespective of the vacancies in the higher level. As such all employees who have put the requisite number of years of service including SC/ST are also promoted.

(c) Time bound promotions are given irrespective of vacancies at the higher level and as such, creation of posts does not arise.

(d) The Job Mobility cum Time Bound Promotion scheme for workers was introduced in Feb., 1977 and the time bound scheme of promotion for non-technical categories was introduced since January, 1979.

Reservation in B.C.C.L.

9681. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in the recruitment by the B.C.C.L. in the last one year statutory reservation quota for the Harijans and Adivasis has not been adhered to ; if so, facts in details ;

(b) whether he is also aware that hundreds of tribals have been thrown out of employment showing them "resigned" ;

(c) whether he proposes to make a thorough probe into the matter and take up the matter so that the wrong done to the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes is corrected ; and

(d) if so, facts in the details ?

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

कोल इंडिया लि. में सिक्युरिटी स्टाफ यूनियन

9682. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या उर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोल इंडिया लि. में सिक्युरिटी स्टाफ यूनियन का गठन हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह मच्छ है कि उक्त यूनियन के गठन के बाद मिक्युरिटी गार्डों का स्थानान्तरण तत्काल अन्यत्र कर दिए गए ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(घ) क्या स्थानान्तरित सुरक्षा गार्डों को बैतन का भुगतान नियमित रूप से किया जा रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ड.) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत सारे सिक्युरिटी गार्डों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) कोल इंडिया के मुख्यालय में ऐसी कोई यूनियन नहीं बनाई गई है। परन्तु, मेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिं. में सुरक्षा बल के कुछ अधिकारियों से इनर कार्मिकों ने कुछ स्थानों पर एक यूनियन बनाई है। यह पूर्णतया शिल्प यूनियन है और मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) ऐ (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ड.) देंड यूनियन क्रिया-कलापों में भाग लेने के लिए किसी सुरक्षा गार्ड को निलम्बित नहीं किया गया है।

Progress of Nathpa Jhakri Project

9683. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting up Nathpa-Jhakri Project ;

(b) by what time it will be fully completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Project in Himachal Pradesh has been technoeconomically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. However, investment decision has not been taken so far.

(b) The project is expected to be completed in a period of about 9 years after the start of work.

Multinational Drug Companies

9684. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the multinational companies which are manufacturing drugs in India ;

(b) whether any new foreign company has applied for issuing a licence to set up these drugs units in India during the year 1982-83 ;

(c) if so, the names of those companies and the action taken by the Government thereon ;

(d) whether any multinational company has applied for issuing a licence for establishing its new unit or expanding its existing units during the year 1982-83 ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Names of foreign companies manufacturing drugs in India are given in Statement-I.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Necessary details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

1. M/s. Smith Kline and French (I) Ltd. (Branch of foreign company)
2. M/s. Ciba Geigy
3. M/s. Organon India
4. M/s. May and Baker (India)
5. M/s. Glaxo Labs.
6. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals
7. M/s. Whiffens India Ltd.
8. M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd.

9. M/s. Johnson and Johnson Ltd.
 10. M/s. Cynamid India Ltd.
 11. M/s. Alkali Chemical Corp. of India.
 12. M/s. Pfizer India Ltd.
 13. M/s. Boots India.
 14. M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome of India
 15. M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.
 16. M/s. Wyeth Labs.
 17. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome
 18. M/s. Roche Products
 19. M/s. Richardson Hindustan
 20. M/s. E. Merck (India) Pvt. Ltd.
 21. M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of manufacture	Capacity	Whether expansion of exis- ting Unit/ Establish- ment of New Unit	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	Allopurinol	2000 kgs.	Expansion of existing unit	Rejected
2.	M/s. Ciba-Geigy	(i) Trasicor Bulk Formulations of Trasicor	8 Tons Equivalent to 8.00 Tons	-do-	-do-
3.	-do-	(i) Voltaren (ii) Tegretol (iii) Tenderil (iv) Formulations based on the 3 bulk drugs	1500 kgs. 12,000 ,, 4000 ,,	Expansion of Existing Unit	Rejected
4.	M/s. Boots	(i) Flurbiprofen (ii) Froben Tablets	7000 kgs. 3500 ,,	-do-	Letter of Intent Issued
5.	M/s. May & Baker	Formulations (Sulphadiazine + Trimethoprim) (i) Tablets (ii) Suspension (iii) Powders (iv) Injections	40 Mio. 20 K.L. 5 MT 5 KL	-do-	Rejected

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	M/s. Wych Labs.	Fentiazac Acid	2500 kgs.	expansion of existing Unit	Letter of Intent issued
7.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome	Triprolidine Hcl.	1000 kgs.	-do-	Rejected
8.	M/s. Sandoz (I) Limited	Thioridazine Hcl.	5 MT	-do-	-do-
9.	-do-	(i) Pindolol Formulations • (i) Visken Tablets (ii) Viskaldix Tabs.	225 kgs. Equivalent to 11.25 kgs. of bulk	-do-	-do-
10.	M/s. Glaxo Labs.	(i) Beclomethasone Dipropionate (ii) Clabetasol Propionate (iii) Clabetasol Butyrate	150 kgs. 60 ,, 60 ,,	* Establishment of New Unit	-do-
11.	M/s. Hoechst Pharm.	Ethacridine Lactate	20 Tons	Establish- ment of New Unit	Under considera- tion
12.	M/s. May & Baker	(i) Thiopenton Sodium (ii) Intraval Sodium Injection	5000 kgs. 6.00 Mio. (S.E.)	Expansion of Existing unit	-do-

* Company already holds a Letter of Intent for the production of bulk drugs at a new unit and the items proposed at S. No. 11 are also proposed to be manufactured in the same unit.

EPF Dues Against TELCO Contractors

9685. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of TELCO contractors have defaulted in payment of Provident Fund dues and no penal damages have been imposed upon them ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the contractors who have defaulted in the payment of Provident Fund dues and submission of returns ; and

(c) whether in view of the above, the Government propose to issue instructions to the concerned officials to levy penal damages urgently so that these erring employers are set right and substantial amount is also realised ?

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

**Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers/
Casual Labourers**

9686. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any orders issued by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms in 1979 regarding regularisation of muster roll workers/casual labourers appointed by his Ministry and its Departments/Subordinates Offices ;

(b) whether these orders of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms had been implemented by his Ministry and its Department/Subordinates Offices, if so, the number of workers whose services had been regularised ; if not, the reasons therefor :

(c) whether his Ministry propose to get this order of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms implemented in his Ministry and its Departments/Subordinates Offices in the near future ; if so, by when it is likely to be implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

The services of 33 casual employees have already been regularised in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms/Ministry of Finance on the subject.

(c) and (d) Further regularisation of casual employees would also be in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Adminis-

trative Reforms/Ministry of Finance. the subject.

Contract Labour in Government Companies and Public Undertakings

9687 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that contract labour is being engaged even in Government companies and public undertakings, in contravention of the provisions of the Contract Labour Regulation Act, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efforts of Government to enforce the law strictly ?

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

(b) Prosecutions have been launched by the officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery whenever such cases of violation have come to their notice and sufficient evidence is available to sustain the charges. During the last three years, prosecution cases were filed for violation of the Act and Rules thereunder in respect of employers and contractors including the Public Sector as also Government Companies, as shown below :—

	1980	1981	1982
Number of Prosecution launched	1300	1328	1812
Number of conviction obtained	917	918	1151

From time to time, the matter is also brought to the notice of Administrative

Ministries/Departments concerned for issue of directions for strict compliance with the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, to Companies working under them.

Districts having Direct Dialling Connection with Delhi

9688. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts which have direct dialling connection with Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide the facility of direct dialling

system to all the districts with Delhi ; and

(c) if so, by when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) List of District/Headquarters linked with Delhi on STD (Level '9' and '0') is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The introduction of direct dialling between Delhi and all the District headquarters in the country is included in the long term objective of the Department as part of National Subscriber Trunk Dialling.

(c) This facility is likely to be extended progressively during the current and subsequent five year plans.

Statement

District H. Qs, Linked with Delhi on STD (Level '9' & '0')

ANDHRA

Kakinada

Visakhapatnam

Guntur

Ongole

Machilipatnam

Hyderabad

State Capital

Warangal

Khammam

BIHAR

Patna

State Capital

Ranchi

Dhanbad

Chhapra

Samastipur

Muzaffarpur

Darbhanga

Arrah

Sasaram

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Gandhinagar

State Capital

Surat

Rajkot

Baroda

Mehsana

J & K

Jammu

Srinagar

State Capital

KARNATAKA

Bangalore

State Capital

Mysore

Mangalore

Belgaum

Bellary

Shimoga

Tumkur

Mercara

Hubli

KERALA

Ernakulam

Trivandrum

State Capital

Trichur

Cannanore

Alleppey

Kottayam		Bareilly
Palghat		Shahjahanpur
Quilon		Agra
M. P.		Pilibhit
Bhopal	State Capital	Gaziabad
Indore		Unnao
Gwalior		PUNJAB
Ujjain		Amritsar
		Patiala
		Bhatinda
		Ferozepur
		Ludhiana
		Jullunder
		HARYANA
Bombay	State Capital	Bhiwani
Poona		Faridabad
Nagpur		Gurgaon
Nasik		Hissar
Aurangabad		Karnal
N.E. (ASSAM)		Rohtak
Gauhati	State Capital	Sonipat
Shillong	State Capital	Ambala
Kohima	State Capital	Yamunanagar
		HIMACHAL PRADESH
TAMILNADU		Simla State Capital
Madras	State Capital	ORISSA
Coimbatore		Cuttack
Trichi		RAJASTHAN
Erode		Ajmer
Ooty		Alwar
Salem		Jaipur State Capital
Chingleput		Jodhpur
Dharamapuri		Udaipur
Dindigul		Kota
Nagar Coil	N/Service	Bharatpur
Trinuvelli	Night Service	WEST BENGAL
U. P.		Calcutta State Capital
Aligarh		Burdwan
Kanpur		Malda
Lucknow	State Capital	
Moradabad		
Varanasi		
Allahabad		
Rai Bareilly		
Gorakhpur		

Stations of Union Territories linked with Delhi on STD (level '9' & '0')

Chandigarh .

Panjim

Aizwal

Pondicherry

Film on Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

9689. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that US film maker Mr. William Greaves has plan to make a series of films on Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru;

(b) whether he has got the permission from Government of India; and

(c) what is the response?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No concrete proposal has been received from Mr. William Greaves for the production of a series of films on Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Preference to extra Departmental Staff in Recruitment to Regular Posts

9690. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any performance/relaxation in qualification is given to the Extra Departmental staff in recruitment to regular postal staff;

(b) if so, the nature of preference given and the relaxation in qualification allowed in recruitment; and

(c) if not, whether such a preference is proposed to be given and relaxation allowed in view of the experience of the E.D. staff ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Extra Departmental staff who are within 35 years of age (40 years for SC/ST) and have put in 3 years' service are given first preference for recruitment to grade 'D' vacancies. The upper age limit is 42 years (47 years for SC/ST) in respect of ED Agents who were already in service prior to the amendment of the relevant Recruitment Rules in December, 1982. Against the outsiders' quota of vacancies in postmen cadre, EDAs are given preference over other categories of staff like casual labourers, part-time casual labourers/nominees of employment exchanges etc. EDAs are also eligible for recruitment against outsiders' quota of vacancies in clerical cadre with provision for relaxation in age limits.

(c) The question does not arise.

Expansion of Janpath Telephone Exchange

9691. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of persons in the waiting list for Janpath Exchange under various categories as on 31-3-1983 ;

(b) the date since when the first person in the waiting list is there under each category ; and

(c) the total number of telephone connections to be provided from this telephone exchange during 1983-84 and the dates in the waiting list to be covered under each category ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The required information is given in the statement.

(c) There is proposal to provide about 300 connections in Janpath exchange area

during 1983-84. The tentative dates upto which waiting list in Janpath may be

covered indicated below :—

Probable date of clearance.

OYT Special	...	24-5-1981
OYT General	...	24-2-1981
Non-OYT SS	...	31-3-1983
Non-OYT Special	...	31-3-1983
Non-OYT General	...	27-2-1980

Statement

O Y T G F N E R A L		O Y T S P E C I A L		N O N - O Y T G E N E R A L	
Connections released up to OYT/G	No. of persons on waiting list	Connections released up to OYT/S	No. of persons on waiting list	Connections released up to Non-OYT/G	No. of persons on waiting list
1.		2.		3.	

JANPATH

31, 32, 34, & 35	13-10-80	236	24-12-80	235	24-9-79	1310
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N O N - O Y T S P E C I A L		N O N - O Y T / S S		TOTAL
Connections released up to Non-OYT Special	No. of persons on waiting list	Connections released up to Non-OYT/SS	No. of persons on waiting list	
4.		5.		
29-7-82	23	30-9-82	7	1811

Modification of MRTP Act Suggested by F.I.C.C.I.

9692. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) No proposals for amendment of MRTP Act, 1969 have been received by the Government from Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry as a result of the discussion held in their 56th annual session. However, it is seen in the programme of the meeting (obtained informally) that the following suggestions were included as steps for accelerating industrial progress :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at their 56th Annual Session demanded certain modifications in the MRTP Act ;

(b) if so, the details and the nature of the modifications sought ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) No proposals for amendment of MRTP Act, 1969 have been received by the Government from Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry as a result of the discussion held in their 56th annual session. However, it is seen in the programme of the meeting (obtained informally) that the following suggestions were included as steps for accelerating industrial progress :—

(a) Exemption to industries engaged in important substitution and export promotion from the purview of the MRTP Act ; and

(b) the basis of monopoly legislation should be the extent of market control rather than value of assets.

(c) Since no proposal has so far been received from Federation, the question, of Government's reaction thereto does not arise.

Member of Casual Labourer/Muster Roll Employees in Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation

9693. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

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

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of rent by IDPL for Hired Buildings

9694. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite being in red to the extent of some crores of rupees, the IDPL has not made any economy in its

expenditure on payment of lakhs of rupees as monthly rent for buildings hired by it for the use of its officers as residences and Office and storage godowns in the capital;

(b) the particulars of rent paid by it to private landlords for the various buildings hired as on 1-4-1983 ;

(c) the reasons for not shifting its Offices to Gurgaon and other factory sites ; and

(d) what direction Government propose to give to the IDPL to cut down such infructuous expenditure on maintaining huge office establishment and providing luxurious residences to its officers in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Accommodation hired by IDPL in Delhi/New Delhi is used for housing the Head Office of Marketing Division in Rajindra Place, Regional Sales Office in East of Kailash, Bulk Sales Depot in Darya Ganj and one small officers' Hostel-cum-Liaison Office in South Extension. In addition, a few residential houses have been taken on lease by the company for the residences of its Senior Officers in Marketing Division, Central Office and in Gurgaon Plant, who either came from other units or joined the company and faced difficulty in finding suitable accommodation of their own. Most of the residential houses were hired long back at reasonable rates of rent as compared to present market rents prevailing in those localities. This practice of taking houses on Company lease for Senior Officers is common in Commercial houses. As regards hiring of commercial space for Marketing Division Head Office, Regional Sales Office, Bulk Sales Depot and Officers' Hostel-cum-Liaison Office in Delhi, this is unavoidable as the functioning of these offices cannot be carried out from outside Delhi efficiently and economically. One of the existing buildings, which is being used as Officers' Hostel-cum-Liaison Office, is also very essential for making arrangements for the stay of officers of

the company, who have frequently to come on official visits to Company's Central Office located in Village Dundahera, Distt. Gurgaon where at present no Officers' Hostel exists. The telex of the company and Liaison Department is also being operated from this building.

Three Statements I to III indicating the buildings hired by IDPL as on 1-4-1983 for (i) Head Office of Marketing Divison

(ii) Regional Sales Office, Bulk Sales Depot and Officers' Hostel-cum-Liaison Office and (iii) residences of its officers in the Capital and rents paid therefore are attached.

(d) The accommodation hired by the Company in Delhi is only need based. Government have given instructions to IDPL to observe strict economy in expenditure.

Statement I

Statement showing the particulars Accommodation hired for the Head office of Marketing Division, Gopala Tower, Rajendra Place, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Flat No. 25, Gopala Tower, Rajendra Place	Monthly rent Rs.
1	2	3
1. R/4, Nehru Enclave.	4-B	3675.00
2. S-191, Greater Kailash-II, N. Delhi.	4-C	3412.50
3. A-2, Green Park, New Delhi.	4-D	4582.50
4. 68, Uday Park, First Floor, New Delhi.	4-G	3710.00
5. N-7, Greater Kailash, Part-I, New Delhi.	4-K	2555.00
6. B-33, Narayana Vihar, New Delhi.	4-L	2785.00
7. E-177, Greater Kailash	4-J	4921.25
8. A-386, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	7-A	4712.50
9. BH II DDA Flat, Munirka, New Delhi.	7-B	3412.50
10. K-13, Kirti Nagar.	7-C	3386.25
11. A-2/163, Safdarjang Enclave.	7-E	1820.00
12. E-222 (FF) Amar colony	7-K	2354.25
13. 220-G MIG DDA Flat Rajouri Garden.	7-I	2795.00

1	2	3
14.	H-3/1 Malaviya Nagar. 8 A	4712.50
15.	A-5/5 Vasant Vihar. 8-B	3386.25
16.	A-38, South Extn, Part-I, New Delhi. 8-C	3412.50
17.	12/10 East Patel Nagar. 8-D	4582.50
18.	N-129, Greater Kailash, Part-I, New Delhi. 8-E	1792.00
19.	E-13, Green Park, Extn. 8-F	4547.35
20.	G-77, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi. 8-G	3445.00
21.	F-34, N.D.S.E. Part-I. 8-H	3380.00
22.	C-9, Greater Kailash, New Delhi. 8-J	5000.00
23.	68, Masjid Moth, Extn. New Delhi. 8-K	2372.50
24.	D-232, Sarvodaya Encl. 8-L	2795.00
25.	L-22, NDSE, Part-II Basement Mr Rajinder Singh	4800.00

Statement II

Statement showing the particulars of accommodation hired in Delhi for the Regional Sales Office Bulk Depot on Marketing Division and for Offices' Hostel-cum-Liaison office of the company

Sl. No.	Address	Monthly rent
1.	2.	3.
1.	Regional sales office, Delhi : 8, Community Centre, East Kailash, New Delhi.	Rs. 21,932/-
2.	Bulk sales depot : 36, Netaji Subhash Marg, Daryaganj, New Delhi.	Rs. 3100/-
3.	Officers' hostel and Liaison Office : A-40, South Extension (Part-II), New Delhi.	Rs. 1500/-

Statement III

Statement showing the particulars of accommodation hired by IDPL for residential purposes of its officers in Delhi as on 1-4-1983.

Sl. No.	Address of the Building hired	Monthly rent (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	R/4, Nehru Enclave	4,000/-
2.	S-191, Greater Kailash-II New Delhi	1,470/-
3.	A-2, Green Park, First Floor New Delhi.	950/-
4.	68, Uday Park, First Floor, New Delhi,	780/-
5.	N-7, Greater Kailash Market Part-I, New Delhi.	700/-
6.	B-33, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi.	800/-
7.	B-177, Greater Kailash Part-I, New Delhi.	950/-
8.	A-386, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	850/-
9.	BH II DDA Flat, Munirka, New Delhi	925/-
10.	K-13, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi.	800/-
11.	A-2/163, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.	950/-
12.	E-222 (FF) Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	850/-
13.	220-C, MIG DDA Flat, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.	775/-
14.	H-3/1, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	725/-
15.	A-5/5 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	1700/-
16.	A-38, South Extension Part-I, New Delhi	850/-
17.	12/10, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi	900/-
18.	N-129, Greater Kailash Part-I, New Delhi	3,000/-

(1)	(2)	(3)
19.	E-13, Green Park Extension, New Delhi	925/-
20.	C-77, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi.	1,200/-
21.	F-34, N.D.S.E. Part-I, New Delhi	650/-
22.	C-9, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	1,000/-
23.	68, Masjid Moth Extension, New Delhi	831/-
24.	D-232, Sarvodaya Enclave, New Delhi	775/-
25.	L-22, NDSE Part-II, New Delhi	1500/-
26.	II-K/36, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	1,800/-
27.	E/257, Greater Kailash-I (FF), New Delhi	900/-
28.	D-688, Chitranjan Park, New Delhi	800/-
29.	E-276, East of Kailash, New Delhi.	800/-

Closure of News Unit at Calicut Station

9695. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to close down the News Unit at Calicut Station of All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

There is no proposal to close down the news unit at Calicut Station of All India Radio.

(b) Does not arise.

Retrenchment in Punjab Hydel Projects

9696. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to lack of funds in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project and Thein Dam Project, there is every likelihood of retrenchment of employees there ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take for alternative jobs on the same pay-scale or ensure that no retrenchment of employees would be done ?

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

Gas Agency in Krishna Nagar Delhi

9697. ~ **SHRI K.A. RAJAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one gas agency in Krishna Nagar (Trans-Yamuna), Delhi dealing with consumers of Bharat Petroleum Gas, i.e. Burshane ;

(b) whether Government are aware that consumers from Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar areas find it difficult to get LP gas (Burshane) from Krishna Nagar dealer ;

(c) if so, whether steps are being taken to appoint another agent in Laxmi Nagar for applying Bharat Petroleum gas (Burshane) or to transfer such consumers to Indian Oil gas dealer in Subhash Chowk, Laxmi Nagar ; and

(d) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Bharat gas Distributor at Daryaganj is servicing the whole of Trans-Yamuna area which includes Krishna Nagar also with a small godown there.

(b) Lakshmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar are in Trans-Yamuna area. The present area of Daryaganj distributor being very large, consumers in these areas do suffer some delay in supplies of gas refills.

(c) and (d) To improve LPG distribution in Trans-Yamuna, two new distributors have been appointed, one for Shahdara and the other one for Vivek Vihar. With their commissioning, which is expected in the near future, consumer service is expected to improve. Further, another distributor has been proposed for Trans-Yamuna area this year which will cater to Krishna Nagar. With commissioning of this distributorship consumers of Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur will be serviced by him.

Plots Acquired by P&T Department in Janakpuri, New Delhi

9698. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of plots the Posts and Telegraphs Department has in Janakpuri, New Delhi together with their location and the purpose for which they have been acquired, plot wise ;

(b) whether some residential plots out of them are being used for storing telephone cables etc. if so, the particulars thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken proposed to be taken to remove these stores and put up residences there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The following three plots have been acquired for building staff quarters.

Plot No. I : Pocket No. A-2/B

Plot No. II : Pocket No. A-4/B

Plot No. III : Pocket No. A-2/C

In addition the following three plots have been acquired for building post offices.

A-3 Block, Janakpuri

A-B Block, Janakpuri

'C' Block, Janakpuri

(b) Construction of staff quarters is in progress in Plot No. I, Plot No. III is lying vacant. Plot No. II is being used temporarily for storing underground telephone cables and other accessories.

(c) The site at Plot No. II will be cleared before the construction of staff quarters start. The construction work is being taken up early.

Time Signal over No. 174 Through Tape Recorded Voice

9699. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late the Telephone Department has suspended giving tape-recorded time over 174 during early working hours in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that now we hear a female voice announcing time instead of a tape recorded ; and

(c) the reasons why time signals are not given in early working hours and what steps are being taken to ensure that the time signals over the telephone are made round the clock through a tape-recorded voice ?

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

(b) No, Sir. At present the time is announced by an Automatic machine. Only in case of interruptions on the automatic time announcing machine, the female telephone operators announces the time.

(c) Does not arise.

Delivery Time for Supply of an L.P.G. Cylinder Particularly in Trans Yamuna Area

9700. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what should be the normal period which a L. P. G. dealer should take for supplying a cylinder after receiving the complaint ;

(b) whether there is any type of check of Government or Indane/Bharat-Gas authorities to see the delivery time taken by the dealer for an L.P.G. cylinder particularly the L.P.G. Agencies of Bharat Gas in trans-Yamuna colonies ;

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter and whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions to the L.P.G. Agencies for Indane and Bharat-Gas in trans-Yamuna area so that cylinders are made available to the consumers at their residences and that too within a prescribed time period, if so, by when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Distributors by and large supply refills on day-to-day basis within 24 hours of receipt of intimation from customers. Unless there is a break-down in supplies, refills are supplied to customers on the same day. However, refill requests received after 3.00 P.M. are sometimes carried over to the next day, particularly in locations which are far from the show-room of the distributor.

(b) Each distributor is supposed to maintain an Intimation Register which records details of refill bookings made by consumers as well as those of deliveries made against each booking. These details consist of period/time and date of booking as well as delivery.

These Intimation Registers are checked and monitored by Company Staff as well as by Joint Industry Inspection teams.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines evolved by the oil industry, it is mandatory for all LPG distributors to effect home-delivery of gas cylinders.

Violation of the said guidelines entails a penalty on the dealer. Regarding supply of refills within the time limit prescribed, the position has been clarified in reply to part (a) of this question.

Further to improve customer service in the trans-Yamuna area, it has been planned to open two new distributorships during the current year and two more in the next year.

Policy for Cameramen's Promotion/ Selection

9701. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) in what way T. V. Cameramen Cadre differs in functioning from F.D. Cameramen ; and

(b) what policy has been adopted for Cameramen promotion/selection grades and pay scales etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) In Doordarshan, there are only 2
grades of cameramen--

(a) Grade I Rs. 840-1200

(b) Grade II Rs. 550-900

(a) Chief Cameramen,	Rs. 840.1200
(b) Newsreel Officer	Rs. 840-1200
(c) Cameramen (Cartoon film Unit)	Rs. 840-1200
(d) Cameramen) S.G.	Rs. 840-1200
	Rs. 650- 960
(e) Asstt. Newsreel Officer	Rs. 550- 900
(f) Asstt. Cameramen	Rs. 425- 700
(g) Photographer	Rs. 260- 400

The Cameramen in Doordarshan are presently in the Staff Artist Cadre. There is a proposal to treat them regular Govt. servants subject to their options. However, the Cameramen in the Films Division are regular Govt. servants.

(b) Cameramen Grade II of Doordarshan with three years service in the grade are eligible to be considered for promotion as Cameramen Grade I. The promotion depends on the availability of vacancies in the cadre of Cameramen Grade I. At present, there is no proposal for creating selection grade posts for Doordarshan Cameramen.

Policy Regarding Transfer of Employees in H.P.C.L.

9702. SHRI CHHOTYEY SINGH
YADAV :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. regarding transfer of its employees for one city/location to another;

(b) is it a fact that HPCL is continuing the transfer policy followed by the ESSO even after the nationalisation of the company; if so; the reasons therefor:

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the negative, location-wise particulars of all the employees who have not been subjected to transfer for the last ten years and are drawing salary of rupees three thousands per mensem and above; and

(d) details of all the benefits available in HPCL to an employee on his transfer from one city to another location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to
(d) The required information is being
collected and will be laid on the table
of Lok Sabha.

Power from waterfalls

9703. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced any scheme under which possibilities have been explored to generate power from waterfalls;

(b) if so, the number of such waterfalls identified at different places for generating power;

(c) whether Khandadhar, Pradhan Part, Songhagara and Badaghagera waterfalls of Orissa have been selected for that purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes prepared for generating power from those waterfalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The hydro electric schemes utilise water falls in river courses for power generation. The total hydro electric potential in the country has been tentatively reassessed as about 75000 MW distributed over 550 scheme sites.

(c) and (d) The project reports for the development of hydro power are formulated by the State authorities/Generating companies and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for appraisal and techno-economic clearance. The project reports of Khandadhar, Pradhan Part, Songhagra and Badaghagera waterfalls of Orissa have not been received in the CEA so far. However, during the annual plan discussions in Nov./Dec. '82, the Project authorities indicated that the Khandadhar scheme in the State has been under investigation.

Power Plant at Ayodhya (West Bengal)

9704. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have received a proposal for setting up a power plant at Ayodhya in District Purulia from Government of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) The proposal for expansion of Santaldih Thermal Power Station in Purulia District (to which perhaps the question refers) by two more units of 120 MW each was received in March, 1983 from the West Bengal State Electricity Board. The proposed scheme is under examination by Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal. Necessary inputs such as environmental clearance, availability of coal, land, water, etc. have to be tied up before the scheme can be appraised for techno-economic clearance.

Plant load factor and power generating of Thermal Plants both Government and Private

9705. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) average plant load factor (in MW) for the thermal power stations under each of the State Electricity Board or Central agency in each of the last three financial years alongwith following details :

Year, name of the Board/Agency, Total thermal capacity in MW, average plant load factor, unused capacity in MW;

(b) plant load factor (in MW) for the thermal power stations under the following companies for each of the last three financial years alongwith their total installed capacity (in MW) for the thermal power;

(i) Tata Electricity Company;

(ii) Calcutta Electricity Supply Company;

(iii) Ahmedabad Electricity Company;

(iv) Renuagar Power Company; and

(c) in view of huge capital required for new power stations do Government propose to sanction new thermal power stations to any agency which is not able to run the existing thermal plants at a minimum of reasonable plant load factor, comparable to that obtained in private sector plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The plant load factors of different State Electricity Boards/Central Agency during each of the last three financial years including the thermal capacity at the end of the year are given in statement—I.

For certain periods in the year, thermal power plants have to be necessarily closed for statutory annual planned maintenance. They have also to be closed on account of forced outages for effecting urgent repairs. Attempt is to keep in operation as much capacity as possible all the time.

The output from a thermal plant is also dependent upon demand. The demand for electricity has a characteristic feature of variation from peak demand to minimum demand, varying through the hours of the day and through the months in the year. The installed generating capacity has to be planned to take care of the peak demand and when the demand is less, although the power plant is in a position to generate more, actual generation is limited by the demand on the station.

In view of the above, there is nothing like "unused" capacity in a thermal power station.

(b) The plant load factor of each of these companies along with their total installed capacity during the last three financial years is given at statement—II.

In this connection, it will be pertinent to say that the overall PLFs attained by the State Electricity Boards in respect of their thermal stations are not comparable with PLFs of the private sector utilities for their thermal stations. The figures in respect of SEBs are combined overall PLFs for all their thermal stations put together, whereas in respect of private sector utilities these are by and large for individual stations. Further, some private sector power stations are Captive Plants for power-intensive industries such as aluminium plant in respect of Renuagar Power Co-running the station for almost full load throughout the year. As against this, the output of the public sector utility stations is subject to variation depending upon the demand for power.

Another important factor which makes the two figures incomparable is that some private sector plants are running on oil such as in the case of Tata's and are not subject to the severe strains and outages occasioned by the coal handling plant, the milling system, the ash handling plant, etc. which the public sector utility power stations have to undergo.

(c) Action plans have been drawn up to improve the performance of thermal power stations owned by Boards/and other public-sector power utilities. There is no proposal at the moment under the consideration of the Government for not sanctioning thermal power station in States where the plant load factors are lower.

Statement - I

*State-wise P.L.F of various Electricity Boards Central Project
Period : 1980-81 to 1982-83*

Board/Agency	Year	Capacity (MW) at the end of the year.	P. L. F. (%)
1	2	3	4
I. State Electricity Boards			
1. D. E. S. U.	1980-81	310.5	60.0
	1981-82	310.5	50.0
	1982-83	310.5	51.0
2. Haryana	1980-81	360	31.7
	1981-82	420	37.3
	1982-83	420	32.1
3. J and K.	1980-81	22.5	2.0
	1981-82	22.5	9.1
	1982-83	22.5	—
4. Punjab	1980-81	440	37.8
	1981-82	440	41.3
	1982-83	440	50.9
5. U.P.	1980-81	2307	36.5
	1981-82	2311.5	37.6
	1982-83	2811.5	39.7
6. Gujarat	1980-81	1591	50.0
	1981-82	1801.5	53.6
	1982-83	2011.5	57.9
7. M.P.	1980-81	1462.5	52.4
	1981-82	1562.5	49.9
	1982-83	1982.5	50.2
8. Maharashtra	1980-81	2333	52.8
	1981-82	2663	49.4
	1982-83	3203	50.2
9. Andhra Pradesh	1980-81	1242.5	36.3
	1981-82	1242.5	46.8
	1982-83	1242.5	51.0
10. Tamil Nadu	1980-81	960	34.5
	1981-82	960	37.8
	1982-83	1170	44.0
11. Bihar	1980-81	765	31.4
	1981-82	765	35.5
	1982-83	765	38.6

	1	2	3	4
12.	Orissa	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	250 360 470	34.0 35.9 35.0
13.	West Bengal	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	928 928 1138	42.1 37.6 38.5
14.	Assam	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	207.5 312.5 312.5	36.5 34.8 36.7
II. Central Projects				
1.	Badarpur (N.T.P.C.)	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	510 720 720	46.0 49.7 49.3
2.	Singrauli (N.T.P.C.)	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	— — 630	— — 53.0
3.	D.V.C.	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	1257.5 1467.5 1467.5	37.6 52.4 49.6
4.	Neyveli	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	600 600 600	60.0 64.5 73.0

Statement - II

*P.L.F. of various Generating Agencies
Period : 1980-81 to 1982-83*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Year	Installed capacity (MW)	P.L.F. (%)
1.	Tata Electric Co.	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	330 330 330	69.7 77.0 75.1
2.	Calcutta Electric Supply Co.	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	328 328 328	57.0 57.0 57.6
3.	Ahmedabad Electric Co.	1980 —81 1981—82 1982—83	302.5 302.5 302.5	56.7 60.5 68.7
4.	Renusagar Power Co.	1980—81 1981—82 1982—83	125 192.5 192.5	92.0 95.0 93.4

Direct Dialling Telephone Service with England

9706. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) since when direct dialling telephone services have been started to England :

(b) when and to what countries will direct dialling telephone services start ;

(c) is it a fact that Pakistan has more direct dialling facilities than India, especially to the Arab Gulf countries ; and

(d) reasons for our being left behind in this important communication link ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) International Subscriber Direct Dialling (ISD) Telephone Service to England was started from Bombay and Delhi in October, 1976 and January, 1977 and subsequently from Calcutta and Madras in January, 1979 and July, 1980 respectively.

(b) ISD telephone service has been introduced to Australia from 31st March, 1983. Plans are under consideration for extension of ISD services initially to a few more countries in Europe, Asia and Africa and later to other countries in the world in a phased manner.

(c) No specific information in this regard is available.

(d) The expansion of the ISD facilities would require modification of the National Telephone network as well as provision of adequate switching and channel capacities.

राजभाषा अधिनियम का क्रियान्वयन

9707. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम और राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के उपबंधों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की एक लम्बी सूची तैयार की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित पत्रादि जारी करने और पिछले वर्ष मंत्रालय में नोटिंग, ड्राफ्टिंग और पत्राचार करने में किए गए सुधार का प्रतिशत कितना है और यदि कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की कोई लम्बी सूची तैयार नहीं की गई है। राजभाषा अधिनियम और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के विभिन्न उपबंधों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय में पर्याप्त कर्मचारी हैं। हालांकि प्रगति की मात्रा प्रतिशत के रूप में बनाना कठिन है, फिर भी राजभाषा अधिनियम/नियमों के अनुपालन की स्थिति में, जिसमें अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) में निर्धारित प्रलेख का जारी किया जाना और हिन्दी में टिप्पण और आलेखन नामिल है, काफी सुधार हुआ है।

Loss Suffered by Public Undertakings Under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

9708. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector undertakings under his Ministry have incurred losses in 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, what is the total loss of fertilizer companies and drug units, separately ;

(c) whether a study had been made into the reasons of losses in these units and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remove trouble and show profits in these units ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The following under this Ministry have incurred losses during 1982-83 :

	Rs. in crores (Prov.)
1. Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited.	8.00
2. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.	119.54
3. Project and Development India Limited.	2.52
4. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited.	45.66
5. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.	30.31
6. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited.	1.45
7. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.	0.16

(c) and (d) The performance of each company is reviewed every quarter and in some cases more frequently. The steps proposed to be taken include *inter-alia* modification in equipment and machinery, installation of new equipment and machinery, wherever necessary, introduction of Training and Management Development Programme, rotation of officers, introduction of incentive scheme, assessment of a realistic rated capacity, provision of captive power plant etc. The snags in production, capacity utilization and other problems are dealt with at the highest level for evolving suitable remedial measures.

In the case of drug Companies, vigorous marketing steps to improve trade sales, stabilise technologies, reduce costs, etc., are being undertaken. An action plan in respect of each plant has been drawn for time bound implementation and monitoring.

Non-Finalisation of date of provisional coverage of more than 800 establishments by RPF Commissioner Bihar

9709. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the dates of provisional coverages in respect of more than 800 establishments covered under the Employees, Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 have not yet been furnished by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna, although they are coverable from earlier dates under the aforesaid Act ;

(b) whether the Field officers have been visiting those establishments regularly but they are not submitting necessary reports for finalisation ; if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the erring officials and for finalisation of provisional date of coverages ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of Bulk Drugs to M/s Warner Hindustan Limited

9710. **SHRI SAMINUDDIN :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the releases of canalised bulk drugs made in favour of M/s Warner Hindustan Limited during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether all the products for which releases of canalised bulk drugs are made are covered under industrial licences possessed by the company and if not, on what basis were the releases made and in accordance with which policy growth releases have been allowed ; year to year ; and

(c) details of all letters with number and dates issued by Government to CPC recommending release of canalised raw materials in favour of this company for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) M/s. State Trading Corporation (STC) have reported that the following canalised drugs were allocated by them to M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. during the last three years :—

Canalised drug	Quantity allocated (in kgs)		
	1980-81 (April '80- March '81)	1981-82 (April '81- June '82)	1982-83 (July '82- June '83)
1. Vitamin B1 (Mono)	—	385	310
2. Vitamin B2	90	222	177
3. Vitamin C	3700	3800	4915
4. Pip. Hexa- hydrate	1650	2000	1320
5. Aspirin	—	—	15765

(b) and (c) STC have intimated that the products for which entitlements for allocation of canalised drugs were fixed during the last three years, mentioned above, were covered by the drug manufacturing licence issued to M/s. Warner Hindustan by the Food and Drug Control Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

STC have intimated that the allocations of canalised drugs, mentioned above, were

made in accordance with the Government's Distribution Policy for the relevant year. The basis actually used by STC for allocation under the relevant Government's Distribution Policy was as under :—

1980-81 : Highest allocation received by the unit during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 or 1976-77.

1981-82 : Highest entitlement of the unit in any of the three

years *i.e.*, 1978-79, 1979-80
1980-81.

1982-83 : Entitlement for 1981-82.

Vide my Ministry's letter No. L-32011/4/80-DDI, dated 4th March, 1982, STC was given a clarification that as per the Distribution Policy the entitlement of Vitamin BI for 1981-82 would be 310 kgs.

Transportation of Coal for Thermal Generation in Gujarat

9711. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Centre to evolve an alternative mode of transport of coal from Madhya Pradesh to meet the rising demand of coal for thermal generation in the Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The representatives of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry called on the Minister for Energy on 29th March, 1982 and requested him that the feasibility of slurry transportation of coal by pipe line from the coalfields in Madhya Pradesh to the thermal power stations in Gujarat may be got examined.

The Gujarat State Electricity Board and commissioned M/s. Engineers India Limited to undertake preliminary feasibility study for slurry transportation of coal by pipeline from Singrauli coalfields in Madhya Pradesh to the thermal power stations of Gujarat. In order to examine the possibility of introduction of coal slurry pipeline transportation system in the country, the Government of India had set up an Inter-Ministerial Working Group in October, 1980. This Working Group had considered the preliminary feasibility study made by M/s. Engineers

India Ltd. of slurry transportation of coal by pipeline from coalfields in Madhya Pradesh to the thermal power stations in Gujarat. After taking various factors into account the working group had recommended that in order to enable a proper view being taken for future plan of action, it was necessary that a more comprehensive feasibility study pertaining to the power houses both in the Northern and Western Regions was undertaken. On the recommendation of the Working Group, the Govt. of India had entrusted to M/s. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) the task of preparation of a more detailed techno-economic feasibility study of pipeline transportation of coal in slurry from coalfields in the Eastern Region of the country to thermal power stations both in the Northern and Western regions. M/s. Engineers India Ltd. have since sent their report to the Government. The examination of this report involving, *inter-alia*, detailed cost benefit analysis of pipeline transportation of coal on the routes concerned *vis-a-vis* other modes of transport, has yet to be completed.

कोयला क्षेत्रों के निकट विद्युत परियोजनाएं स्थापित करना

9712. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला कंपनियां ने विजली की कमी पर कावृ पाने की दृष्टि से कोयला क्षेत्रों के निकट विद्युत परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव योजना आयोग के पास भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उन पर निर्णय लेने में विलंब के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या निर्णय लेने में विलंब के परिणामस्वरूप इन परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर व्यय में भारी वृद्धि हो रही है और भारी हानि हो रही है ?

कर्जा सत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) कोल इंडिया लि० ने वर्ष 1980 में को० इ० लि० की सहायक कंपनियों ई० को० लि०, भा० को० को० लि० और स० को० लि० में 2×10 मे० वा० के एक-एक कोयला आधारित ग्रहीत ताप मंयन्त्र की स्थापना के लिए प्रस्ताव रखे थे। सरकार ने विभिन्न पहलुओं की जांच की है और यह निर्णय लिया है कि को० इ० लि० से अद्यतन लागत के बारे में अतिरिक्त मूच्चना प्राप्त की जाए। वर्ष 1981 की कीमत पर आधारित इन मंयन्त्रों की अद्यतन लागत अब प्राप्त हो चुकी है। छोटे मेटों के द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन में लगने वाली पूँजी और गजस्व लागतों के कारण इन प्रस्तावों पर सावधानी में विचार की जरूरत है। इसे निर्णय भें विलंब नहीं कहा जा सकता।

Seizure of Illegal Coal

9713. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the "Telegraph", Calcutta dated 28 March, 1983 where in it has been stated that in a massive drive on 26 March, 1983, more than 20 trucks carrying illegal coal by operators of illegal coal mines have been unearthed ;

(b) is it also fact that these trucks were holding forged documents for carrying coal ; and

(c) if so, has any inquiry into the racket since been made and action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

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

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

Denial of Medical Facilities to Workers of Closed Mills in Bombay

9714. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) Bombay has stopped for the last several months all medical facilities to the 3 lakh mill workers and their families of closed or partially working mills on strike ;

(b) whether the Maharashtra State Government had assured that medical benefits and facilities would not be denied irrespective of the merits of the strike ;

(c) whether the all India Federation of ESIS Doctors has appealed to the Central Government to direct the Central ESI Corporation to bear its 7/8th share of expenditure ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to ensure health and prevention of mal-nutrition and disease in the labour population of Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Section 56 (3) of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 provides that a person shall be entitled to medical benefit during any week for which contributions are payable in respect of him or in which he is qualified to claim sickness benefit or maternity benefit or is in receipt of disablement benefit. The textile workers in Bombay have been on strike for over a year and are not drawing wages. The contribution in their cases,

has, therefore, ceased to be payable. The workers have accordingly become disentitled to medical benefit. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation can not legally continue medical benefit to such workers. However, such of the workers who have resumed duty are being allowed medical benefit from the date they resumed duty, after obtaining a certificate from the employer regarding resumption of duty.

(b) and (c) The Government has no information in the matter. However, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation continues to meet the 7/8th share of the expenditure on provision of medical care within the overall ceiling of expenditure on medical benefit.

(d) The matter concerns the State Government.

Recommendations of Second Bhagwati Committee for comprehensive legal aid Scheme

9715. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the second Bhagwati Committee for implementing comprehensive legal aid schemes ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to implement the recommendations ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The first Committee consisting of Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati as Chairman and Mr. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer as Member submitted a Report on National Juridicare on the 31st August, 1977. The Committee itself recognised that various studies would have to be made before even tentative finality could be reached on many points and hence the issues raised by the

Committee's Report were considered in depth and ultimately it was decided that the work of formulating in detail and implementing comprehensive legal aid schemes should be entrusted to a Committee headed by Justice Bhagwati himself assisted by other members. The Second Bhagwati Committee known as Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes has been set up by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Bhagwati, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court, to formulate and to implement comprehensive schemes for legal aid to the indigent, by Government of India Resolution No. F. 6(19)/80-I.C. dated the 26th September, 1980. The Committee evolved a 'Model Scheme', for Legal Aid and in accordance with the 'Model Scheme' State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have been set up in some States and Union Territories. Same States/Union Territories have legal aid schemes of their own.

The Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice D.A. Desai of the Supreme Court has been constituted for giving legal aid and advice in cases coming before the Supreme Court. Grants-in-aid is given by the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Central Committee to the voluntary organisations and the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards for specific and approved projects and schemes, when requests are received.

Nylon Industry Facing Caprolactum Crisis

9716. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nylon industry is heading for a caprolactum crisis in the wake of a growing uncertainty over its imports ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have not fully paid attention towards their demands ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation is arranging for imports of caprolactam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Imports of Fertilizers, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

9717. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what percentage the imports of fertilizers, drugs and pharmaceuticals constitute of the total imports of the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the indigenous manufacturing capacity has been well established in these areas ;

(c) what has been the gap between the total demand and indigenous supply for the last three consecutive years (year-wise) ; and

(d) imports made (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals constituted less than 1.0% and Fertilizers 5.2% of the total imports into the country during 1981-82.

(b) While substantial capacity for production of Fertilizers has been installed and production of fertilizers has also gone up significantly, the level of production of fertilizers at present is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilizers in the country.

Indigenous production of bulk drugs has been showing increasing trends. The country has become self-sufficient in several bulk drugs and in formulations. However, in view of introduction of new drugs in world market and because of international R&D efforts, total self sufficiency in all drugs is not possible.

(c) In so far as Fertilizers are concerned the gap between demands and production is as given below :

Year	Gap between demand and production (in lakh tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
1980-81	— 15.14	— 3.73
1981-82	— 9.15	— 3.73
1982-83	— 8.39	— 4.40
(Estimated)		

There is no indigenous production of Potash(K). Entire requirements of Potash are, therefore, met from imports.

In so far as drugs and pharmaceuticals are concerned, in the case of bulk drugs the gap in demand and production are met by way of imports. During the last three years the production and imports of bulk drugs were as follows :

Year	Production of drugs (Rs. crores)	Imports of bulk drugs (Rs. crores)
1980-81	240	87.24
1981-82	289	105.06
1982-83	325	—
(Estimated)		

(Figures in respect of imports during 1982-83 are not yet available).

(d) Imports of Fertilizers during the last three years were as follows :

Year	Value in Rs. crores
1980-81	925.22
1981-82	716.62
1982-83	227.90
(upto January '83)	

Imports of drugs and pharmaceuticals during the last three years were as follows :

Year	Value in Rs. crores
1979-80	120.02
1980-81	112.80
1981-82	136.76

(Figures of import for the year 1982-83 are not yet available)

Setting up Corporation for Gobar Gas Plant

9718. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a new Corporation to construct gobar gas plants in all the villages on turn-key basis to popularise the gobar gas plant ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, will Government seriously think of starting such a Corporation with the prime aim of saving valuable forest from cutting for firewood and losing rich manure through cow dung ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal for starting a new Corporation to construct gobar gas plants on a turn key basis.

(c) Government has created a new Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in September 1982 with a view to, *inter alia*, provide impetus to various programmes of new and renewable sources of energy including biogas. A National Project for Biogas Development for setting up of small family size biogas

plants in the country is already under implementation through the State Government agencies/Departments, voluntary organisations, Khadi and Village Industries Commission. A number of existing organisations including State Agro-Industries Corporations are being mobilised for this work. The organisational structure is being continuously reviewed and if the need for a new organisation is established and found viable, it will be set up.

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

9719. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) राजस्थान में वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कितने टेलीफोन किये गये ;

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का लक्ष्य है ; और

(ग) राज्य में इस समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये प्रतीक्षा करने वालों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उष मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान राजस्थान में लगभग 10,000 टेलीफोन प्रदान किए गए थे ।

(ख) 1983-84 के दौरान 14,000 टेली-फोन कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) राजस्थान में टेलीफोन के लिये इच्छुक व्यक्तियों की जिलावार संख्या का इंयोरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

जिला

31-3-83 को प्रतीक्षा सूची
में व्यक्तियों की संख्या

अजमेर	...	1138
अलवर	...	394
बसिवाड़ा	...	17
बाडमेर	...	25
भरतपुर	...	156
भीलवाड़ा	...	298
बीकानेर	...	496
बूदी	...	30
चित्तौड़गढ़	...	52
चुरू	...	107
डूंगरपुर	...	26
जयपुर	...	5143
जैसलमेर	...	15
जालौर	...	17
भालावाड़ा	...	शून्य
भुनभुनू	...	94
जोधपुर	...	2422
कोटा	...	1328
नागौर	...	139
पाली	...	598
सवाई माधोपुर	...	52
सीकर	...	210
सिरोही	...	56
श्री गंगानगर	...	141
टोक	...	38
उदयपुर	...	1492
धौलपुर	...	24

Loss incurred in P and T Department

9720. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has been incurring huge losses every year and that during the period of the Sixth Plan the total loss might run to over Rs. 600 crores;

(b) what is the loss originally estimated for the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) whether the reasons for the losses have been investigated and any corrective steps contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. (b) Originally also no loss was estimated for the Sixth Plan period.

(c) In view of (b) this does not arise.

Damage to Telecommunication system in Orissa

9721. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage caused to telecommunication system in Orissa by 1982 Cyclone;

(b) the amount spent in repairing the damage;

(c) the recent steps taken for the expansion of telecommunication system in Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Telecommunication services in the districts of Puri, Cuttack, Balasore, and Dhenkanal were interrupted by 1982 Cyclone. In these districts, 4,000 local telephones, 100 trunk circuits, 200 long distance public call telephones, 50 telegraph/teleprinter cir-

cuits, 60 telephone exchanges and 2 telex exchanges were affected.

(b) A sum of Rs. 34,75,000/- (Approx.) was spent in repairing the damages.

(c) Steps are taken to expand the telecommunication systems as per the policy adopted by the P and T Department from time to time.

(d) 23 small automatic telephone exchanges, 84 long distance public call telephones, 1 Departmental Telegraph office, have been opened. Capacity of telephone exchanges has been expanded by 1590 lines during 1982-83.

Transfer of Ampicillin Trihydrate to Category II of price control order

9722. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ampicillin Trihydrate is one of the major antibiotics used in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to shift this lifesaving essential antibiotics and also vitamin preparations which are given along with antibiotics to Category II of the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979; and

(c) if not, the main reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) There is no proposal currently under consideration of the Government to change their category.

Industrial Disputes pending in Labour Courts

9723. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many industrial disputes had been admitted to Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) how many industrial disputes had been disposed of by Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals in Delhi during the last three years;

(c) how many industrial disputes are pending presently in Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals; and

(d) how many among them are more than two years old?

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

(a) 16,018.

(b) 11,146.

(c) 22,520.

(d) 3,690.

Legal Aid to the Poor

9724. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Ministry of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps to expand the legal aid to the poor;

(b) the States in which the State legal aid to the poor has been Organised; and

(c) the impact of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati of the Supreme Court to formulate in detail and to implement comprehensive scheme for legal aid to the indigent has been set up by the Central Government vide Resolution No. F. 6 (19)/80—IC, dated the 26th September, 1980. The Committee evolved a 'Model Scheme' for Legal Aid and State Legal aid and Advice Boards and in accordance with the Model Scheme, Boards have been set

up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. The States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu have legal aid schemes of their own. The State of Bihar has also passed legislation in relation to legal aid schemes. The setting up of Legal Aid and Advice Boards in other States/Union Territories on the pattern of the Model Schemes evolved by the Committee or any other suitable pattern has been taken up by the Committee.

The Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice D.A. Desai of the Supreme Court has been constituted for giving legal aid and advice in cases coming before the Supreme Court of India.

The Model Scheme postulates the setting up of a State Board of Legal Aid and Advice as an apex body in the State. It envisages setting up of legal aid committees at the High Court level as also at the District and Taluk/Tehsil levels in accordance with the schemes or scheme to be framed by the Board with the prior approval of the State Government. It also contemplates the constitution of an Advisory Council of not more than six persons for the purpose of advising and assisting the Board in the establishment, administration and implementation of the legal services programme in the State.

(c) No general study has been made so far to find out the impact of the Scheme in the various States/Union Territories. However, Dr. Dinesh Khosla of Nova Scotia University (USA) was associated with the Committee as Consultant in June-July, 1982, for reviewing the activities and implementation of the Legal Aid Programme of the U.P. State Legal Aid and Advice Board. He has forwarded his tentative views but his final report is yet to be received.

T.V. Facility in Rajasthan

9725. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what T.V. facility Government have provided to the tribal areas in the country particularly in Rajasthan State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and when this T.V. facility would be provided to the tribal areas in the country and particularly in Rajasthan State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) At the beginning of sixth Plan T.V. service was available to 48103 villages covering a population for 482 lakhs in the country. At present the rural population covered has gone up to about 683 lakhs in 53,884 villages of the country. After completion of Sixth Plan schemes T.V. services are expected to become available to an estimated rural population of 1465 lakhs spread over about 1,40,000 villages which includes tribal areas also. After completion of the Sixth Plan projects, 24 tribal districts will be covered.

As regards Rajasthan, T. V. service is not available to the tribal areas in Rajasthan at present from the T.V. Relay Centre, Jaipur and the low-power T.V. transmitter, Suratgarh; However, parts of the tribal districts of Chittorgarh in the State of Rajasthan are expected to get service from a 10 KW T.V. transmitter at Kota which has been identified as one of the places for setting up T.V. Relay Centre, along the P and T Department's microwave route, under a Perspective Plan. Setting up of a T.V. Relay Centre at Kota, would, however, depend on the availability of resources in future plans.

Effect of fall in oil prices

9726. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the effect of falling oil prices in the world market on the Oil and Natural Gas Commissions massive plan to double crude production by 1990;

(b) what effect it will have no Offshore drilling programme which is costlier than the onshore drilling;

(c) is it a fact that India's second attempt in three years to attract foreign explorers to its offshore shelf has fallen flat; and

(d) if so, what is the revised programme before Government in view of the falling oil prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) No effect is foreseen on the existing plan of work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, as the country is yet to become self-sufficient in the production of crude oil.

During a recessionary market situation, it is advantageous to continue exploratory activities in prospective onshore and offshore areas, as equipment and expert specialist services as may be required become available more readily and also at lower rates.

(c) and (d) Government has already awarded the Saurashtra Offshore Block-II to M/s. Chevron in the first round of bidding. Bids in the second round have been received very recently and are under evaluation.

Views of press council on the report of second press commission

9727. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government have received the views of the Press Council on the report of the Second Press Commission;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the Press Council are under active consideration of Government for its implementation; and

(d) if so, by what time these are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The views of the Press Council on the recommendations relating to the "Role of the Press Council" contained in the Second Press Commission's Report have been received and the details thereof are contained in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library, See No. LT 6556/83]

(c) and (d) The views of the Council have been taken into account while examining the relevant recommendations, but no final decision has yet been taken.

News-Item Captioned "Minister Too Pays Inflated Telephone Bill"

9728. **SHRI ANAND SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/ be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated 11th April, 1983 under the caption "Minister too pays inflated telephone bill" ; and

(b) if so, total number of such complaints received in the year 1982 and so far in 1983 from subscribers by the authorities of Delhi Telephones, Calcutta Telephones and action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Total number of complaints of excess billing received in the year 1982 and 1983 from the subscribers of Delhi and Calcutta, Telephones is as indicated below :

	1882	1983
Calcutta Telephones	9837	1360 (Upto March, 83)
Delhi Telephones	13102	2888 (Upto March, 83)

Every complaint received is investigated in detail to examine whether there was any arithmetical inaccuracy in the bill issued or fault in the equipment or line or the system. The previous and subsequent calling pattern of the subscriber is also taken into consideration. In the case of arithmetical in-accuracies, revised bills are issued. In other cases, rebates wherever justified are allowed.

Decline in Performance of Thermal Unit at Kothagudam

9729. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is decline in the performance of the thermal units of Kothagudam ;

(b) whether renovation work has been carried in this thermal station; and

(c) whether this work is complete ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) : No, Sir, On the contrary, as will be seen from the following Table, there was marginal improvement in the performance of Kothagudam thermal power station during 1982-83 compared to 1981-82 as indicated below :

Station	Generation (Gwh)		P. LF. (%)	
	1981-82	1982-83	1981-82	1982-83
Kothagudam 'A' (240 MW)	981	1049	47	50
Kothagudam 'B' (220 MW)	502	521	26	27
Kothagudam (C) (220 MW)	514	522	27	27

(b) Renovation of the unit of 110 MW has been carried out, to the extent possible, in Kothagudam thermal power station.

(c) The work of renovation on this unit was completed on 11.02.1983. Work on other units is yet to be taken up.

Promotion of E.P.F. Officers to Higher Posts

9730. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether higher posts of E.P.F. Organisation such as Legal Officer, Senior, Analyst F.A. and C.A.O. and Additional CPFC are filled from outside 'disregarding the claims of the competent available officers in the E.P.F. Organisation;

(b) whether the E.P.F. Organisation has been examining the suitability or otherwise of its officers for these higher posts and after exhausting the available officers only the outsiders have been brought in ;

(c) whether there is a lot of dissatisfaction amongst the Officers as a result of Government action to bring outsiders as Law Officer, Senior Analyst, and FA and CAO in the Organisation; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to train the officers in the EP.F. Organisation so that they can shoulder higher responsibilities for such technical posts.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) : No posts of Additional C.P.F.C. and Legal Officer exist in the E.P.F. Organisation, Appointment to posts sanctioned and designated as Law Officer, Senior Analyst and FA and CAO are regulated in accordance with the recruitment rules.

(b) In terms of provisions contained in Section 5D(2) of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Central Government being the competent authority makes appointment to the posts of Law Officer, Senior Analyst and FA and CAO in accordance with the provisions of relevant recruitment rules.

(c) There have been some representations in this regard.

(d) Such matters are regulated by the Government's general policy and some officers of the E.P.F. Organisation did receive training in area of administration, accounts, Vigilance, etc.

Telecast of Reports on P.M.'s Programme

9731. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how much "time slot" was used during 1982-83 by Delhi Doordarshan Kendra in telecasting special reports on Prime Minister's programmes and various activities in the country; and

(b) the complete details in this regard ?

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

and (b) Between April 1982 and March 1983, Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi has telecast special reports on Prime Minister's programmes and various activities in the country during 1982-83 for a duration of 2 hrs. 15 minutes and 23 seconds as given in the Statement attached,

Statements

Statement of special reports on Prime Minister's programmes Telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra during 1982-83.

S. No.	Date	Programme	Duration in	
			Minutes	Seconds
1.	11.6.82	P.M.'s visit to cyclone affected areas of Orissa	10	...
2.	1.11.82	P.M.'s visit to Andhra Pradesh	8	...
3.	25.2.83	P.M.'s meeting with Foreign Correspondents in New Delhi	27	...
4.	12.3.83	P.M.'s Press Conference in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on the conclusion of the Non-Aligned Summit	90	...
Total			2 hrs. 15 mts.	23 Secs.

Accumulated Depreciation Allowance with Companies

9732. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any idea of the actual amount of depreciation allowance accumulated with the companies so far ;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) if not, whether Government are going to make an assessment of the same in the coming future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) Depreciation represents depletion in the value of fixed assets as a result of their use in business, which being in the nature of expenditure is charged against income before arriving at the net profits. There is no legal requirement under the Companies Act, 1956 for companies to accumulate the amount of depreciation provision made from time to time in their books of account as a separate fund.

The provision for depreciation on fixed assets made by the companies from time

to time is shown by the individual companies in their published annual accounts as required under the Companies Act. Consolidated data on the depreciation provision made by all companies is, however, not available, and the Government is not required under law to collect and collate the same. Assessment of the actual accumulated amount of depreciation provision made by all companies at work is also not possible to be made unless annual accounts of each company are analysed. Such a task would however not be commensurate with the time and energy needed in achieving the purpose as the number of registered companies in the country is now around 80,000.

Profit of I.T.I.s Ltd.

9733. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. has made any profit during 1982-83;

(b) if so, what is the amount of profit and ;

(c) what is the percentage increase in profit as well in production over the previous year ?

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

(b) The estimated profit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI) for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 1850 lakhs before tax.

(c) The estimated percentage increase in profit during 1982-83 over 1981-82 is 6.7 and the estimated percentage increase in value of production during 1982-83 over the previous year is 13.96, on the basis of provisional figures.

Proposal to Produce Full Length Film

9734. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Films produced during the year 1982-83 by Film Producers and State Governments language-wise ;

(b) the incentives provided by his Ministry and State Governments for the production of these films ?

(c) the infrastructures and facilities provided by Government therefor ;

(d) whether Government of India have any scheme proposal to produce full length films ; and

(e) if so, the detailed proposals therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) During the year 1982, 763 films were censored by the Central Board of Film Censors. The language-wise break up of these films is as under :

S. No.	Language	Total
1	2	3
1.	Telugu	154
2.	Hindi	148
3.	Tamil	141
4.	Malayalam	117
5.	Kannada	51
6.	Bengali	49
7.	Gujarati	39

1	2	3
8.	Marathi	24
9.	Oriya	9
10.	Urdu	7
11.	Punjabi	6
12.	Assamese	5
13.	Bhojpuri	3
14.	Rajasthani	3
15.	Nepali	2
16.	English	1
17.	Malvi	1
18.	Konkani	1
19.	Brijbhasha	1
20.	Maithili	1

763

(b) The National Film Development Corporation gives loans for production of feature films. A number of State Governments like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal give subsidies to film makers for producing films in regional languages.

(c) The Corporation has set up a 16 mm infrastructure unit in Calcutta and a sub-titling facilities to film makers.

(d) Yes, Sir. The NFDC has started making its own films by commissioning outside directors under its 100% financing scheme.

(e) Under the scheme the outside directors are commissioned to make films on behalf of NFDC based on outstanding prize winning scripts. In such cases NFDC meets full cost of the film. Under this scheme the NFDC has sanctioned the following 8 projects :—

1. Atyachar (Marathi)
2. Adi Shankaracharya (Sanskrit)

3. Jaane Bhi Do Yaaron (Hindi)
4. Massey Sahib (Hindi)
5. Party (Hindi)
6. Tarang (Hindi)
7. Godam (Hindi)
8. Ghare Bairey (Bengali)

Guideline for publication of Union Government Journals in regional languages

9735. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) in which of the languages of the country periodical 'Jojana' is being published ;

(b) is there any proposal to publish 'Jojana' in Oriya ;

(c) what are the board guidelines for the publication of Union Government Journals and publications in regional languages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The 'Yojana' is being published by the Publications Division in ten languages, namely Hindi, English, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The journals and publications brought out by the Publications Division in English, Hindi and other major Indian languages are intended, *inter alia*, to disseminate information about the policies, programmes and achievements of the country in various fields of developmental activity as well as various relevant facts of the life and culture of the country.

SC/ST Educated Unemployed Registered in Employment Exchanges

9736. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of unemployed educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have completed their education such as Post Graduates, Graduate, Intermediates, High School and non-matric are registered with employment exchanges throughout the country, State-wise on the 30th June, 1982 ; and

(b) what measures have been taken to provide employment to educated Scheduled Caste/Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) The relevant information is furnished in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 6557/83].

(b) Under the provisions of the Constitution, posts are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates under Central Government/State Governments

and all other Public Sector Undertakings (Central and States) with a view to improve the employment opportunities of the candidates belonging to these two categories in these sectors.

Further, to improve the employability of the educated unemployed Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, the government is also running Special Coaching Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates since 1973 to prepare them for various types of competitive examinations/selection tests held by various recruiting agencies throughout the country, for clerical and allied jobs. Intensive Coaching is also imparted in different subjects *viz.*, shorthand, typing, general English and general knowledge. The training is imparted in selected educational institutions.

A Refresher Training Scheme for practising shorthand and typing has also been introduced in 10 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes located in different parts of the country in order to help them in acquiring the necessary speed.

The Sixth Five Year Plan document estimates that during this Plan period employment opportunities equivalent to 34 million standard person days will be generated which will cover educated unemployed Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons also. The Plan document, in the Chapter 'Manpower and Employment', provides details of different programmes for creation of employment, which will also benefit the educated unemployed. Some of the schemes with considerable employment potential for the educated unemployed are :— (i) Expansion of Agricultural Extension System, (ii) Agricultural Research Programmes, (iii) Agricultural Census and Farm Management Studies, (iv), Technical and Infrastructural Aspects of Operation Flood II, (v) Inland Fishery Project, (vi) Minimum Needs Programme, etc.

The decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation that is being adopted through the setting up of District Manpower

Planning and Employment Generation Councils and the New Deal for the Self-employed are also likely to help the educated unemployed, including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, substantially.

Setting up Grass Root Refineries

9737. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that 6 million tonnes grass root refineries are to be set up at Mangalore and Karnal at a cost of Rs. 800 crores each as per preliminary estimates made by the Department of Petroleum ;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation had been making enquiries from international companies regarding the process, package and estimated cost of hydro-crackers, and have submitted feasibility reports to Government after receiving bids from these companies ;
- (c) is it also a fact that Government have decided not to take up both the refineries simultaneously ;
- (d) whether Government have also taken a decision that only Karnal project will be taken first and the Mangalore project almost after a year after the completion of the present project ; and
- (e) by what time the final decision of setting up these projects will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Preliminary feasibility reports in respect of the grassroot refineries to be set up in Karnal and Mangalore have been received recently by the Government from the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited respectively. These are under consideration.

(b) For preparation of the preliminary cost estimates IOC in consultation with

EIL has been collecting the requisite information regarding various technologies including that of hydrocrackers from various process Licensors.

(c) to (e) Based on the demand projections for petroleum products within the country, the new refineries are scheduled for completion during the Seventh Plan.

Oil Import Bill

9738. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India's oil import bill this year is going to be \$70 million higher ;
- (b) if so, whether in spite of O.P.E.C. cut of price of oil by \$5 a barrel India will have to spend more for the oil import ;
- (c) what are the main reasons ; and
- (d) whether India has taken a decision not to purchase oil from Iran which has not reduced the price ?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) Iran has also reduced the price of its crude oil and it is proposed to import 3.4 million tonnes of crude oil from Iran during 1983.

Distribution of Areas Among EPF Inspectors in States

9739. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the distribution of the areas amongst the Inspectors in the EPF Organisation in

almost all the Regions is made on plump and premium ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the distribution is uneven and unequal inasmuch as one Inspector is having 300 establishments while an other is having less than 100 establishments and if so, what are the details thereof-Inspector-wise, Zone-wise and State-wise ; and

(c) whether in view of the above Government are considering to issue clear instructions to the various Regional Provident Fund Commissioners for proper distribution and proper posting, without favouring any one and punishing any one ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allocation of Funds for Petro-Chemical Complexes

9740. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has sanctioned some amount for setting up three petro-chemical complexes, one each in Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal ;

(b) what are the details thereof ;

(c) what is the actual allocation of funds for each of the three projects by the Ministry of Energy ; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay in allotting the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission to the three petro-chemical projects when the Sixth Plan has crossed more than 65 per cent of its period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) There is provision of Rs. 385 crores

(revised to Rs. 350 crores) in the Central Sector of Sixth Five Year Plan for the proposed petrochemicals complex in Maharashtra.

There is no provision in the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan for participation by the Central Government in the proposed petrochemicals complexes in Gujarat and West Bengal. The Planning Commission has agreed to a provision of Rs. 25 crores for new projects, including the above two. The outlay for new projects is intended for taking preparatory steps such as tying up of technology and doing some basic and detailed engineering. There is no separate allocation of funds for each of the projects.

टोपा कोयला खान में खनन गतिविधियां

9741. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** उपर ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टोपा कोयला खान में, जिसमें दुर्घटना घटित हुई थी, खनन गतिविधियां खान सुरक्षा के महानिदेशक से अनुमति प्राप्त करने से 6 मास पूर्व आरम्भ हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस अपराध करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई ; और

(ग) उस अवधि में इस खान से कुल कितना कोयला निकाला गया और निकाले गए कोयले की कुल मात्रा की विक्री के बारे में व्यौरे क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) मे (ग) भारत नरकार से खान अधिनियम की धारा 24 के अन्तर्गत एक जांच न्यायालय नियुक्त किया है जो दुर्घटना के कारणों की और

दुर्घटना की परिस्थितियों की जांच करेगा। मामला अब न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है।

Development of Optical Fibre Cables by I.T.I., Bangalore

9742. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore have developed optical fibre cables which will give better phone services in the country;

(b) in which cities these cables are likely to be tested; and

(c) how far these cables would be better in avoiding frequent break-downs of telephone services in the country?

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

(b) and (c) P and T Department has plans to introduce optical fibre cable systems in the public telephones network. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI) is involved in development and manufacture of equipment for such systems and not for optical fibre cables themselves. A system with imported optical fibre cable was tested in Poona and tests are proposed in Bombay and few other cities. Because these cables are immune to failures due to ingress of moisture etc., better performance of telephone service can be anticipated by use of these systems.

**उज्जैन-नेपानगर क्षेत्र (मध्य प्रदेश)
में कोयले के भंडार**

9743. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: श्री ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भू-सर्वेक्षण अनुसंधान संस्थान के वैज्ञानिकों ने मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन-नेपानगर क्षेत्रों में कोयले के भारी भंडारों का हाल ही में पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरे क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इसी प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण मध्य-प्रदेश के अन्य भागों में भी किया गया है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन-नेपानगर क्षेत्र में कोयले के विशाल भंडारों की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण फील्ड सीजन 1982-83 के दौरान मध्य-प्रदेश के जिन कोयला क्षेत्रों में मैपिंग और ड्रिलिंग के द्वारा कोयले के क्षेत्रीय समन्वेषण में लगा हुआ है वे हैं: शहडोल जिले के सोहागपुर, जोहिला और कोरार कोयला क्षेत्र, विलाभपुर जिले में कोरबा कोयला क्षेत्र मरगुजा और विलाभपुर जिलों में हसदेहारंद कोयला क्षेत्र, सीधी जिले में मिगरौली कोयला क्षेत्र, मरगुजा जिले में रामदोला-तातापानी कोयला क्षेत्र और रायगढ़ जिले में मंदरहगढ़ कोयला क्षेत्र।

Demand by Karnataka Government for petrol and other Petroleum products

9744. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA WANSHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Monthly demand of petrol, diesel, kerosene made by Karnataka Government during the period from 1 January, 1980 to 1st January, 1983 month-wise and the extent to which their demand was accepted and quantity actually supplied month-wise during the period mentioned above; and

(b) if the supplies were less than demand what steps Government have proposed to take to meet the demand in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Petrol is available on a free sale basis and no monthly allocation is made.

Monthly State-wise allocations of High Speed Diesel Oil are made at 15% growth rate over the actual sales made in the corresponding month of last year. These allocations are only for the purpose of planning the movement of the product, since there is no restriction on sale of High Speed Diesel oil and the demand is being met in full by the oil companies.

The requirement of kerosene oil of various States and Union Territories is determined on the basis of their historical allocations/sales and 5% annual growth rate over such allocations/sales for the corresponding months. Taking into account the overall availability of the product, movement capacity etc; monthly allocations are made. Besides the regular monthly allocations, *ad-hoc* allocations to meet specific situations, like flood, drought, festivals, etc. are also made when necessary and justified.

Statements I, II and III showing the sales of petrol (MS), allocations/sales of High Speed Diesel oil (HSD) and allocations/sales of kerosene oil (SKO) made to Karnataka during the period from 1st January, 1980 to 31st December, 1983 respectively are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6558/83]

It will be seen that actual supply/sales effected almost match the allocations made including *ad-hoc* allocations.

Opening of P.C.O.S. in Karnataka

9745. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed some targets regarding the establishment of public call offices during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of public call offices proposed to be opened in different States, district-wise;

(c) the number of PCO's proposed to be opened in different districts of Karnataka; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the above scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A target of providing 1500 Long Distance Call Offices throughout the country has been fixed.

(b) The number of Long Distance Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in different Circles is yet to be finalised.

(c) The number of Long Distance Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in Karnataka Circle is yet to be finalised.

(d) Seven Long Distance Public Call Offices have so far been opened in Karnataka Circle in the current financial year.

Diversification of depreciation allowance leading sickness of Units

9746. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the main reasons for the sickness of units is the diversification of funds accumulated under the head 'depreciation allowance';

(b) if so, the remedial action being taken by Government in this respect; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are various reasons for sickness of units but Government are not aware that diversion of the amount of depreciation provision on fixed assets is one of the main reasons therefor.

(b) and (c) There is no legal requirement under the Companies Act for companies to set aside the amount (s) provided from time to time in the books of accounts by way of depreciation on fixed assets as a specific fund and for its use for any specified purpose (s). The utilisation of the depreciation provision depends on the needs for circumstances of each company and is largely a matter of internal policy of its management. In view of this position the question of taking and any remedial action does not arise.

Committee of power experts and manufacturers to draw standards for small Hydel Equipment

9747. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of power experts and manufacturers will be set up to draw standards for small hydel equipment;

(b) if so, whether the Central Board of Irrigation and Power has begun action to constitute the Committee in pursuance of this officially sponsored seminar on small hydro stations;

(c) what will be the cost per K.W. of installation; and

(d) what will be the main functions of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Board of Irrigation and power has initiated action for constituting the Committee with Member, Hydro Electric, Central Electricity Authority as its Chairman. The main functions of the Committee would be to standardise the specifications as well as the equipment required for the small hydro stations to the extent possible.

The cost of Small Hydro installations varies from site to site. The cost is mainly governed by the topographical features, size of the installation, dischar-

ge and head available at a particular site.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम, राजस्थान द्वारा नये कनेक्शनों का बन्द किया जाना

9749. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम राजस्थान में धनाभाव के कारण पहले से विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों को नये कनेक्शन देना बन्दकर दिया है यदि नहीं, तो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम, राजस्थान द्वारा लगाये गये प्रतिबन्ध को समाप्त कर योजना के अनुसार किसानों को नये कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण और आपत्ति है ; और

(ख) विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों के सभी आवेदन करतीओं को नये कनेक्शन देने में क्या आपत्ति है जिसमें कुछ भी व्यय नहीं होता है जबकि नये ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण करने में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की भारी राशि व्यय होती है ?

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

Safety Campaign by Petroleum Companies

9750. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some petroleum companies have launched safety campaign to create consumer awareness among the LPG users ;

(b) if so, the names of the companies/corporations which have taken steps in this regard; and

(c) the details of the campaign launched by these companies and corporations ?

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

(b) and (c) The Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. have launched an intensive safety campaign to create safety awareness among the LPG consumers as detailed below :-

1. Inserting safety advertisements in leading papers and magazines on all India basis in different languages.
2. Distribution of safety instruction cards/booklets to domestic gas consumers indicating detailed safety instructions and various Do's and Don'ts in handling the LPG equipment.
3. T.V. spots appearing at prime time, from Bombay and also from Delhi over the national hook up, in Hindi and English.
4. Radio commercials on the AIR in Hindi and English from Akashvani during super 'A' time.
5. Water soap solution bottles are being developed for free distribution to the customers for carrying out leak-checks on cylinders.
6. Release of LPG safety film entitled "Safety with cooking gas" was organised through films division. Production of some more films and cinema slides on LPG are being planned by the oil companies.
7. On a test basis, the oil companies would depute their field officers to visit some consumers' promises to make random checks of the equipment to see that the delivery

boys are checking the consumers' LPG equipment properly. On the scheme becoming successful, the visits are proposed to be extended to many more areas to educated the consumers about safety aspects.

8. It has also been recently decided to enlist college girls during summer vacations so that they can go from house to house to check up on the proper use of LPG equipment from the house-wife.

Allotment of L. P. G. Agencies to Freedom Fighters

9751. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the policy criteria, if any aidldown by Government for allotment of L.P.G. distribution agencies to freedom fighters :

(b) how many L.P.G. agencies were allotted to freedom fighters in 1981 and 1982 (till date) ;

(c) what is the number of requests from freedom fighters pending with Government for the allotment of L.P.G. distribution agencies and what is the period of their pendency; and

(d) what are the reasons for the delay in the disposal of these applications and by what time the applicants are likely to be allotted L.P.G. distribution agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) In the revised policy, 5% of all dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products to be awarded by the oil companies have been reserved for freedom fighters. Earlier this was 10% for social workers/ freedom fighters (SW/ FF) combined.

(b) to (d) Dealerships/distributorships are awarded by the oil companies and not by Government. Only such applications as are received in response to specific press advertisements are considered by oil companies. Accordingly, out of a total of 33 LPG distributorship proposal processed by the Industry under

'SW/FF' category, 29 distributorship were awarded as on 31-3-1983. The remaining 4 are expected to be finalised shortly.

Villages in Cuttack District of Orissa brought under

9752. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Cuttack district of Orissa brought under rural electrification programme during the sixth plan period;

(b) the block-wise list of the villages of the above district which have been electrified so far; and

(c) the target set for the electrification of villages in that district of Orissa during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan Period ?

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

L.P.G. Distributors of Bharat Gas and H.P. Gas at Thane, Dombivali, etc.

9753. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 2566 on 19th October, 1982 regarding ceiling on selling of L.P.G. cylinders in Bombay and state :

(a) the number of LPG distributors of Bharat Gas and H.P. Gas at Thane/ Dombivali/Kalyan/ Ulhasnagar/Ambernath /Bhayandar as on 1st January, 1975 and 1st March, 1983 ;

(b) the number of actual gas consumers in each of these respective areas under each of the companies (Bharat Gas/HP Gas) as on the respective dates ;

(c) the number of waitlisted persons at each of these places with each of the companies as on the respective dates ; and

(d) the specific steps Government are taking/propose to take to clear the waiting list as early as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The required information is given in the statement enclose.

(d) Additional LPG distributorships are being opened in a phased manner to clear the waiting list as early as possible.

Statement

(Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited: Bharat Gas)

	No. of distributors as on		No. of customers as on		No. of waitlisted persons as on	
	1.1.75	1.3.83	1.1.75	1.2.83	1.1.78	1.1.83
Thane	1	3	7862	14211	9197	9275
Dombivali	—	3	—	12154	6200	11248
Kalyan	1	3	14937	10109	3608	3530
Ulhasnagar/ Ambernath	—	2	—	8721	7879	15275
Total	2	11	22799	45195	26884	39328

(Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited : H.P. Gas)

No. of gas agents/sub-agents

As on

1.1.75

1.3.83

Thane	3	2
Ulhasnagar		
Kalyan	1	{
Ambernath		}
Dombivali	1	1
Bhayandar	1	1
Total	6	5

No. of HP Gas consumers
as onNo of Registrations for new
connection as on

1.1.75

1.3.83

1.1.75*

1.3.83

Thane	6580	12202	1800
Dombivali	4900	7200	14100
Kalyan	2104	—	12000
Ulhasnagar	1160	2900	8000
Ambernath	708	210	3000
Bhayandar	860	4010	4260
Total	16312	26522	43160

*Not available.

Relaxation of Newsprint Allocation Policy

9754. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Registrar of Newspapers, India (RNI) has ever exercised his power under Section 7 of Newsprint Allocation Policy, 1982 and 1983 and appendix to waive or relax any of those provisions ; and

(b) if so, details of the valid reasons and the persons and newspapers concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The power under Para 7 of the Appendix to the Newsprint Allocation Policy 1982-83. has been exercised by the Registrar of Newspapers for India on a few occasions. For example, newsprint was allotted to some of the State Governments in the North-Eastern Region, e.g. Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim for distribution among newspapers/publication of publicity literature and to Faridabad Small Industries Association for publication of a survey report of the Faridabad industrial units.

Visit of Inspection Team of Central Electricity Authority to Maharashtra Thermal Units

9755. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to improving the thermal power units in our country, the Central Electricity Authority has evolved plans including spot inspection and suggest remedies thereto ;

(b) if so, the names of the thermal power units in Maharashtra that have been visited by the CEA during the last one year and the nature of improvements suggested for each ;

(c) what would be the extra production of electricity as a result of the implementation of the suggestion made by CEA and by what time these plans will result in achievement of higher production rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Task Force of CEA consisting of CEA, BHEL and ILK engineers keep on visiting the sites for drawing up the timebound action plans for the recently commissioned 200/210 MW thermal units to achieve full-load.

(b) The Task Force visited the following sites in Maharashtra during the last one year :—

(i) Nasik—3, 4 & 5 Reviewed on & Dhusawal—2 —18-19/2/82

(ii) Koradi—6 —Reviewed during Bhusawal—3 1-2/2/82

The following improvements have been suggested by the Team :—

NASIK: Modification to coal handling plant, super heater and reheater quality control for the strainer of the turbine control valve.

KORADI : (i) Improvement in coal handling system.

(ii) Air heater modification.

(c) It is expected that it would be possible to achieve a PLF of 55-60% from the 210 MW units. The benefits are likely to materialize by 1983-84.

News Item Captioned "P&T Magic of Mail Bags"

9756. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report (Times of India dated 13-1-83) captioned "P&T magic of mail bags" in respect of RMS and other postal services leading to heavy overheads ; and

(b) what corrective steps Government have in mind to rectify this state of affairs (apart from increasing postal rates) ?

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

(b) The Department has taken several steps to streamline the working of the RMS. These include gradual and selective conversion of sorting sections into transit sections to facilitate carriage of more closed bags, introduction of preliminary sorting in post offices, early clearance of letter boxes and provision of well equipped sorting offices with better working environments.

Improvement of Programmes of Madras Television Station

9757. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what action is proposed to be taken to improve the programmes of Madras Television Station ; and

(b) what action is proposed to be taken immediately to provide opportunity to local artists for rural programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The process of improving programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra Madras

and indeed by Doordarshan net-work, at a whole, is a continuous one. Among other things the findings of periodic Audience Research Surveys and reaction of viewers through letters etc. are always taken into account to cater to the requirements of the people.

(b) Doordarshan Kendra, Madras already telecasts rural programmes for rural audiences thrice a week; each telecast being for a duration of 30 minutes. Full opportunity is being given to local artists for these programmes. In fact, nearly 90% of the participants are those drawn from service areas.

Number of Petrol/Diesel Pumps and Kerosene Oil Depots

9758. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) total number of petrol/diesel pumps and kerosene oil depots (separately) in the country on 31-12-82 ;

(b) number of the petrol/diesel pumps and kerosene oil depots covered by the SC and ST people separately as on 31-12-82; and

(c) steps taken and proposed to be taken to increase the share of SCs and STs in the said trade adequately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) As on 31-12-1982 there were 12,332 diesel/petrol outlets and 5070 SKO/LDO dealerships in the country.

(b) Out of (a) above, the number of dealerships pertaining to 'SC' and 'ST' people was as under :—

Petrol/Diesel 192

SKO/LDO 147

(c) From the date of reservation policy the quota of 25% reserved for 'SC/ST' persons is being achieved.

Bharat Gas Agencies in Delhi

9759. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of Bharat Gas Agencies is much less than the Indian Gas Agencies in Delhi due to which customers are facing problems in getting regular supply of gas;

(b) whether it is a fact that no regular Bharat Gas Agency had so far been provided by M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation to the residents of all Trans-Yamuna colonies and only one Branch of Daryaganj dealer is feeding all the trans-Yamuna colonies ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to ease the situation in trans-Yamuna colonies in respect of Bharat Gas connections as well as customers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) It is true that the number of Bharat Gas distributors is less than the Indane Gas distributors in Delhi but for that reason the consumers of Bharat Gas are not in any way at any disadvantage *vis-a-vis* the Indane Gas consumers except in Trans-Yamuna area where the Bharat Gas consumers are facing difficulties in getting supply of gas in time since this area is being serviced by one Bharat Gas distributor located at Daryaganj.

(c) For improving distribution service to consumers in Trans-Yamuna area, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have already issued Letters of Intent to two new distributorship in the Trans-Yamuna area, *i.e.* one for Vivek Vihar and the other one for Shahdara. Besides these two distributorships, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have plans to open two more distributorships in the Trans-Yamuna *i.e.* Krishna Nagar and Geeta Colony during the current year. Two more distributorships are proposed to be opened in the next year.

Drilling in Port Canning Area

9760. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the drilling operations in the Port Canning area; and

(b) the potentialities of the find, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The ONGC have so far drilled one well (Bodra-1) in the Port Canning area. The second well in the area, namely, Bodra-2, is currently under drilling and has been drilled to 2402 metres as on 15-4-83 against the projected depth of 5550 metres.

(b) No hydro-carbons have been discovered so far the area.

Tariff War between Meghalaya and Assam hotting up

9761. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether power tariff war between Meghalaya and Assam is again hotting up at a time when Dispur can ill afford interruption of power supply in the Brahmaputra valley particularly in the context of potential or likely attempts to blow up pylons and damage transformers;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to settle the matter amicably between the two States;

(c) whether all is not well with the State Electricity Boards in the country; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to bring forward legislation in the matter, if so, the details thereof ?

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

NDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Supply of electric power from Meghalaya to Assam was governed by an agreement which expired on 31-12-1981. Since then the matter has been subject to bilateral negotiations between the two State Electricity Boards. Ministry of energy and CEA have been rendering necessary assistance with a view to resolving the matter, but the tariff for the supply of power by Meghalaya to Assam has not been finally settled. However, Meghalaya SEB has maintained regular flow of power supply to Assam and at no stage supply was interrupted.

(c) and (d) While the prime responsibility for improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have issued guidelines from time to time to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. These guidelines cover, *inter-alia* improvement in the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards through betterment of plant and equipment and increased capacity utilisation, rationalisation of tariff structure, control over manpower and inventory and better project management. Emphasis has also been laid on reduction of transmission and distribution losses through balanced investment on generation, transmission and distribution and implementation of system improvement schemes. In addition to this, the Central Government have been monitoring the operational performance of the State Electricity Boards. Technical assistance is also being provided to the State Electricity Boards as and when required. As a result of these measures, there has been some improvement in the overall power generation in the country. However, sustained effort on the part of the States is necessary for realising any significant improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards.

Certain statutory changes in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been considered by the Government in consultation with the States, regarding minimum rate of return to be earned by the SEBs and introduction of a uniform commercial accounting system for them. These are being processed for further action.

Delay in attending to telephone faults in Calcutta

9762, SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that the Telephone Department charges subscribers even though the telephone becomes dead for weeks, even months at a stretch ;

(b) is the average delay in attending to a fault in Calcutta ten days; and

(c) have any steps been taken to shorten the fault repairing period; if so, what steps when taken and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The Departmental rules provide for suitable rebates in rental to be considered in case of long interruptions in services due to in-efficient functioning or due to natural calamities like floods etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The following steps are being taken to reduce the faults and the repairing time :

- (i) Gas pressurisation of junction and primary cables.
- (ii) Laying of cables through ducts.
- (iii) Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network.
- (iv) Induction of the improved telephone instrument coded '577' in the network.
- (v) Use of insulated drop wires for the subscribers' loops.
- (vi) Replacement of aluminium wires by copper-wires in the fittings at the subscribers' premises.

Membership affiliated to Central Labour Organisations in 1981 and 1982

9763. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the authentic details of the membership affiliated to Central Labour Organisations during the years 1981 and 1982; and

(b) the names of the Committees of the Ministry in which representation has been given to them in the above ratio indicating the representation given in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Government has undertaken the work of general verification of membership of unions affiliated to the Central Workers Organisations, as on 31-12-80. The authentic details of the membership of these organisations during the years 1981 and 1982 are not available.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of New Branch Post Office in Police Station Areas of district Midnapur (West Bengal)

9764. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Branch Post Offices have been opened in Panskura, Daspur, Sabang, Pingla, Debra and Keshpur Police Station areas of Midnapur District (West Bengal).

(b) the names of the places in each of these Police Stations;

(c) how many applications were received for opening the same in the last three years from the villagers belonging to those Police Stations ; and

(d) how many are pending ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Since the commencement of the Sixth Plan, that is 1.4.80, 8 new post offices were opened in the areas referred to.

(b) The information is as follows :—

Name of the Police Station area.	Name of post offices opened.
Panskura	Kolaghat Thermal Power Project.
	Kolaghat Thermal Power Project Town-ship
	Sabika
Daspur	Dadpur
	Samat.
Debra	Antala
	Bhangaband
Keshpur	Mahinda.

(c) 51. (Fifty one)

Unemployed M.As.B.As Engineers and Doctors

(d) 37. (Thirty seven).

9766. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

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

(a) the number of registered unemployed for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) how many of them are Post Graduates, Graduates, under Graduates, Matriculates;

(c) how many are Graduate Engineers, Polytechnic Engineers and Doctors; and

(d) how many have received jobs year by year; how many have received calls year by year ?

9765. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-GWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is paying in foreign exchange on royalties or know-how for agricultural chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and related items ; and

(b) if so, the total average value of these for last three years ?

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

(b) Foreign Exchange is released by Reserve Bank of India for payments on royalties or know-how in terms of the Foreign Collaboration Agreements entered into for the purpose from time to time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) The number of applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1980, 1981 and 1982 was 162.00, 178.38 and 197.3 lakhs respectively, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed.

(b) and (c) The information is furnished as under :

(in thousands)

Description	No. on Live Register as at the end of		
	1980	1981	1982
1. Below Matric/illiterates	8036.7	8819.9	9983.9
2. Matriculates.	4568.2	5008.1	5560.2
3. Hr. Secondary/Intermediates/under-Graduates.	2070.9	2325.5	2439.5
4. Graduates (Total)	1389.8	1542.8	1599.3
(i) Engg. Graduates	21.4	19.9	21.9
(ii) Medical Graduates	14.8	15.5	17.7
5. Post-graduates (Total)	134.6	141.9	170.2
(i) Engg. Post-graduates	0.4	0.5	1.1
(ii) Medical Post-graduates	1.8	0.6	0.8
6. Diploma holders in Engineering.	90.3	106.2	N.A.

N.A. = Not available.

(d) The number of placements effected by the employment Exchanges each year is indicated as under :

Year	No. placed (in thousands)
1980	477.7
1981	504.1
1982	473.4

Information relating to calls received is not being collected.

Expenditure on openings and other network of T.V. during Asiad '82

9767. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenses incurred by Government on the operations and other network of television during the 1982 Asian Games throughout India and abroad; and

(b) what is the total cost of television relay of six Test Series of Cricket Matches between India and Pakistan recently held in Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) As the capital equipment was procured for plan projects of Doordarshan or for existing centres and deployed for the Asian Games, the expenditure incurred was mainly on minor works, training, TA/DA and other office and miscellaneous expenses. The total expenditure was Rs. 76.00 lakhs approximately.

(b) The total expenditure for the relay of six test Series of Cricket match between India and Pakistan, held in Pakistan, was approximately Rs. 61,510/-.

ગુજરાત મેં પેટ્રો રસાયન કાયલેક્સ

9768. શ્રી શાન્તિભાઈ પટેલ : ક્યા ઊર્જા મંત્રી યહ વતાને કી કૃપા કરેંગે કિ :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से जुलाई, 1979 में उस राज्य में गैस पर आधारित पेट्रो रसायन काम्पलेक्स की स्थापना करने का अनुरोध किया था ।

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त स्थल चयन समिति ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस काम्पलेक्स की स्थापना सूरत के निकट "कवस" में की जानी चाहिए और सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1980 में इस मिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण है, जबकि महाराष्ट्र में उस काम्पलेक्स की स्थापना के लिये काम शुरू हो चुका है जिसके लिए उसी समय निर्णय लिया गया था ; और

(घ) गुजरात काम्पलेक्स का काम कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी जंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) गुजरात में प्रस्तावित पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग समूह के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(घ) इस अवस्था में प्रायोजना पर कार्य कब शुरू होने की आशा है इसके समय के सम्बन्ध में बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Power Shortage in Punjab

9769. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power position in Punjab is very critical resulting in the shutdown of industries and damage to the standing crops;

(b) whether as a result of the shutdown, there is not only loss in production but lay-off of workers is also on the cards; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken by Government to tide over the critical situation and save the industries and standing wheat crop from being crippled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The power supply position remained absolutely normal during the month of November and December, 1982 and no cut was imposed upon the agricultural as well as industrial consumers. However, during the month of January, 1983 the power cut was imposed for ten days in the 2nd and 3rd weeks. Even during this time the requirements of Agriculture sector were fully met with. The position was satisfactory during the month of February and March, 1983. During April 83 also, the power position has remained satisfactory.

(b) Power cut on industry was imposed for very brief spell during the 2nd and 3rd week of Jan., 1983 and even during this period the restrictions were to the extent of 25 to 50% which did not appreciably hamper the industrial production because mostly the general industries and continuous process industries were supplied power round the clock. As such, there could not be layoffs on this account.

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

Delay in Delivery of Telegrams

9770. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is delay in the delivery of telegrams in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have formu-

lated any new scheme to expedite the delivery of telegrams; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Telegrams are sometimes delayed in their delivery at the destination for one or more of the following reasons;

- (i) Limited circuit availability owing to break downs on Telecommunication links;
- (ii) Interruptions enroute suffered by telegrams which need to be transitted in two or more offices;
- (iii) Recurrent power failures in some areas impeding the speedy disposal of telegrams;
- (iv) Shortages in the sanctioned strength of Telegraph Offices staff combined with sudden, unforeseen absenteeism especially on Sundays, Holidays and festival occasions; and
- (v) Disproportionate increase in traffic on occasions during festival or marriage seasons.

(c) and (d) To expedite transmission and delivery of telegrams, following measures have been taken:

- 1. Close watch is being kept on performance of long distance telegraph circuits.
- 2. The quality of telegraph service is monitored and corrective action is taken.
- 3. Steps towards modernization of Telegraph Network to reduce transit delays to telegrams have been initiated. Gen-tex and Store and Forward Telegraph (SFT) system are progressively being introduced in the Telegraph Network to reduce the transit delays.

- 4. Engine alternators are being provided in a phased manner in the Telegraph offices as a stand-by power supply arrangement.
- 5. To reduce Staff shortages action has been taken to speed up the recruitment programme of regular staff as well as short duty staff.
- 6. A number of procedural changes have been made to speed up the transmission and delivery of telegrams.

Fresh Survey about bonded labour

9771. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plan to conduct fresh surveys in different parts of the country to ensure that no 'bonded' labour remains untraced;
- (b) when this proposal will be effected; and
- (c) whether there has been any clearer definition made for bonded labour, especially in certain States where this has become a menace?

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 of bonded labourers and conduct of surveys for the purpose rests entirely with the State Governments concerned, who are the "Appropriate Governments" under the act. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps, including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas and isolated pockets to identify bonded labourers, if any, existing and also to release and rehabilitate them early.

(c) The definitions of "Bonded Labour", "Bonded Labourer" and "Bonded Labour System" are contained in sub-sections (e), (f) and (g) of Section 2 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition)

Act, 1976. Since the Act extends to all the States and Union Territories, the criteria to decide whether a person fall in the category of "bonded labourer" apply uniformly in all the States and Union Territories. There is no proposal to amend these definitions.

उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

9772. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले वर्ष निर्धारित लक्ष्य की तुलना में कितना उर्वरक उत्पादित हुआ था ; और

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के किन-किन संयंत्रों में उत्पादन कम हो गया है और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान उर्वरकों का समग्र लक्ष्य और उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :—

(आंकड़े हजार टनों में)

नाइट्रोजन पी०२ ओ०५

लक्ष्य	3600	1000
उत्पादन	3424	980

(ख) 1981-82 को तुलना में, 1982-83 के दौरान निम्नलिखित संयंत्रों में उत्पादन में कमी हुई :—

नांगल II, पानीपत, ट्राम्बे, ट्राम्बे II मद्रास, कोचिन, उद्योग मण्डल, दुर्गपुर, नामरूप II, राउरकेला और तालचर।

यह कमी मुख्यतः दो कारणों से है, अर्थात् बिजली की कटौती की समस्या तथा उपस्कर

समस्याएं। दुर्गपुर में, यह कमी अप्रैल-मितम्बर, 1982 में श्रमिक समस्याओं के कारण संयंत्र को बन्द करने से हुई, जिन्हें निपटा दिया गया है। उपस्करों की अत्यधिक खराबी से प्रभावित संयंत्रों के नवीकरण एवं खराब उपस्करों के प्रतिस्थापन जैसे उपाए आरम्भ किए गए हैं या ऐसा करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है। कुछ सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक संयंत्रों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही, पावर की समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए केपटिव पावर सुविधाएं स्थापित/ग्रायोजित की जा रही हैं।

Lodging of displaced Widows and their wards from Bangla Desh in Mahila Ashram, Karnal

9773. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the widow displaced persons and their wards from Bangla Desh have been lodged in Mahila Ashram, Karnal;

(b) whether the inmates of this Mahila Ashram, Karnal have forwarded a memorandum to the Prime Minister about the conditions at the Mahila Ashram; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the requests of the inmates?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Haryana Government is running the Mahila Ashram, Karnal at their cost. They have been requested to consider the various demands of the inmates of the Ashram. They have also been asked to formulate a scheme for the resettlement of new migrant families in the Ashram who have become rehabilitable according to the financial ceilings prescribed for the purpose. Cost of rehabilitation will be borne by us.

रत्नागिरी में तेल की खोज का कार्य

9774. श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रत्नागिरि के तेल क्षेत्रों में तेल का पता चलाने के लिए तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में खुदाई का कार्य चलाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस खुदाई में अपेक्षानुसार तेल मिलने की संभावना नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि खुदाई के लिए गलत स्थानों का चयन किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्ग शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) हाइड्रोकार्बनों के अन्वेषण के लिए रत्नागिरि क्षेत्र में तटीय व्याधन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Appointment of Committee to review growth in Drug Industry

9776. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that paras 12 and 13 of the new Drug Policy envisaged substantial investment by Indian Drug companies and free growth of formulation activity, and appointment of a committee to review their growth;

(b) has the committee been appointed and has it reviewed the position, if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to give a free hand to 100 per cent Indian companies, especially technocrat oriented and those in backward areas, if so, details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) In paragraph 12 (xiii) of the Drug Policy, a review was envisaged after one year of the announcement of the policy on whether Indian companies will be allowed to expand formulation capacities freely based on consumption of indigenous bulk drugs. No Committee for this review was envisaged. A review was done in 1979 and it was concluded that no change in the existing policy was called for.

Indian non-MRTP companies are free to register themselves-with-DGTD for additional capacity and this scheme does not provide for any restriction from the demand angle.

Promotional avenues for Programme Admn. Cadre in A.I.R. and Doordarshan.

9777. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the promotional avenues, if any, for the members of the Programme Admn. Cadre (PEX, ASD etc.) in AIR and Doordarshan ;

(b) what are the highest/lowest grades/ designations in their promotional channels to which they can reach;

(c) do the Members of the Programme Admn. Cadre possess any degree/diploma or special/additional qualifications relevant to the nature of their duties and for promotion to the higher cadre; if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(d) whether staff members in other disciplines in AIR/TV have similar/equivalent qualifications as the staff in Programme Admn. Cadre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
 (a) The promotional avenues are as under :

- (i) Programme Executive : They are eligible to be prompted as Assistant Station Director.
- (ii) Assistant Station Director : They are eligible to be prompted as Station Director (Ordinary Grade).
- (iii) Station Director (Ordinary Grade) : They are eligible to be promoted as Station Director (Selection Grade)/Director Doordarshan Kendra.
- (iv) Station Director (Selection Grade)/Director Doordarshan Kendra : They are eligible to be promoted as Deputy Director-General.
- (v) Deputy Director General : They are eligible to be promoted as Director-General.
- (vi) Additional Director-general : They are eligible to be promoted as Director-General.

(b) A programme Executive can, in course of time, occupy the post of Director-General also.

(c) Recruitment Rules have prescribed the qualifications essential if candidates have to be appointed on direct recruitment basis through Union Public Service Commission. Where promotions are to be made, duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committees consider the eligible officers in the zone and recommend panels.

(d) This does not arise, since qualifications required vary from discipline to discipline. Separate recruitment rules have been prescribed as per the relevant job requirements.

Aromatics Complex and Petro-Chemical Complex at Barain

9778. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 245 on 22 February, 1983 regarding Aromatics Complex and Petro-Chemical complex at Barain and state :

- (a) whether processing of the proposal for Aromatic Complex and Petro-Chemical Complex at Barain has since been finalised ;
- (b) if so, the details thereabout ;
- (c) if, not, any time-limit for finalisation ; and
- (d) what are the specific details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) A letter of intent has since been issued (on 8th April, 1983) to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the manufacture of 6,000 tonnes per annum of Nylon Filament Yarn, preferably in a 'no industry district, in Bihar. Proposal for another petro-chemical plant is under process.

Additional DMT capacity for Bombay Dyeing

9779. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is correct that Bombay Dyeing is going in for a dismantled out-of-date DMT Plant, which is contrary to Government's new policy against purchase of second hand plants; and

(b) whether it is correct that Government have licensing of additional DMT capacity in order to help Bombay Dyeing to overcome its losses in Textile strike in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI

GARGI SHANKER MISHRA) : (a) The proposal of Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., to import capital goods (including second hand machinery) was approved in April 1979.

(b) No, Sir.

Quarters for Staff of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

9780. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of residential quarters so far constructed for Neyveli Lignite Corporation staff in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) what is the yardstick that is being approved for the allotment quarters to Neyveli Lignite Corporation employees;

(c) is it a fact that no reservation is being followed while allotting quarters to SC/ST employees; if so, the reasons ; and

(d) if followed, in what types and how many SCs/STs are allotted with type-wise details ?

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

Reservation for SCs/STs in drafted Promotions in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

9781. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no reservation has been made for SCs/STs in drafted promotions for officers (both technical and non-technical) in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if made, cadre-wise details; and

(c) other facilities being offered to these cadres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) under draftee scheme which was introduced w.e.f. 1-1-78 in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, no reservation is made for SCs/STs officers (both technical and non-technical). Under this scheme promotions are given on the basis of rendering prescribed number of years' services at different levels. Since these are time bound promotions, and promotions are made irrespective of vacancies at the higher level, all eligible persons including S.C./S.T. are promoted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In all cases of regular promotions, Government's directives regarding SC/ST reservations are being strictly followed.

Demand of Sulphur

9782. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made assessment regarding the demand of sulphur in the country ;

(b) whether our country is in shortage of sulphure and if so, to what extent ;

(c) the details regarding the actual annual requirement ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to fill the demand-supply gap ?

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

(b) There are no deposits of elemental sulphur in the country. Therefore almost the entire requirements of sulphur of the country are not through imports.

(c) The present requirement of sulphur is around one million tonnes.

(d) In the absence of elemental sulphur deposits in the country, efforts are being made either to substitute use of sulphuric acid (where sulphur is used) by other

acids or make sulphuric acid from sulphur bearing gases from smelter. Efforts are also made to use sulphur bearing minerals for making sulphuric acid.

Issue of licences for manufacture of TPA

9783. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any letters of intent, industrial licences have been issued for manufacture of TPA-newer raw material for polyester fibre and polyester filament, if so, the details thereof giving the party-wise capacity, location, project cost ; and

(b) when the project(s) is/are expected to be completed ?

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.

Assistance from I.L.O. in research work for fighting occupational hazards

9784. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to undertake research work in the country to fight occupational hazards ;

(b) whether ILO has given assistance for this purpose ;

(c) if so, the details about the cost of the project introduced, if any; and

(d) the programme framed by Government for this purpose ?

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

(c) Four ILO/UNDP. Projects comprising of training, fellowships, experts' ser-

vices ; and essential equipment components, with a total outlay of US Dollars 9,00,683, are in operation.

(d) Research Programmes relating to design and development of non-respiratory type of personal protective equipment such as protective clothing, gear and equipment, undertaking of intensive studies in industries where accident rates are high ; designing of appropriate training programmes and advising the managements on machine-guards etc. are already being undertaken, under the Plan Schemes, by the D.G., FASLI's Organisation.

Wide-Band Microwave Schemes to link Bangalore-Guntakal and Madras-Vijaywada

9785. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/ be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wide-band microwave scheme to link the Bangalore-Guntakal and Madras-Vijaywada sections have been completed ; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the facilities going to be provided and the use with the new link ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The radio and associated equipment is installed, in both the sections. The equipment is under performance observation in Bangalore-Guntakal section and equipment in Madras-Vijayawada section is at final stage of testing after which it will be put under performance observation. So far only part of the multiplex equipment have been installed in both these sections.

(b) Bangalore-Guntakal section is a part of Bangalore-Nagpur wideband microwave link and Madras-Vijayawada section is a part of Madras-Kharagpur wideband microwave link. These links from national artery routes, which would provide high grade circuits to number of stations in the country.

Setting up T.V. Stations in State Capitals

9786. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed a plan for setting up T.V. Centres at the capitals of all States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what is the time bound programme and what is the progress made in this regard ; and

(d) the names of the Capitals of the States where TV Centres have been established and the names of those capitals which are still without T.V. Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) The capitals of 19 States have at present, either full-fledged T.V. centres or T.V. relay centres as per details given in the statement. The capitals of 3 States, namely, Haryana, Gujarat and Punjab have no T.V. Centres at present. However T.V. service is already available to the capital city of Gujarat (Ahmedabad) from T.V. relay Centre Pij. The capital of Haryana and Punjab (Chandigarh) will get service from the T.V. relay centre Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh), being set up during the Sixth Plan period. Chandigarh at present already gets weak signals from T.V. Centre, Jalandhar and the T.V. Relay Centre, Mussoori.

In addition, full-fledged T.V. Centres are being set up at Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Bangalore (Karnataka), Trivendrum (Kerala) and Gauhati (Assam) during the Sixth Plan period. All these Centres are expected to be commissioned by 1984-85.

Statement

Details of the Capitals of the States with TV Centres

S. No.	Name of the State	Nature of the existing TV Centre
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	TV Centre, Srinagar
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Low Power TV Relay Centre, Simla.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	TV Centre, Lucknow
4.	Rajasthan	TV Relay Centre, Jaipur
5.	Bihar	Low Power TV Relay Centre, Patna.
6.	Assam	Low Power TV Relay Centre, Gauhati.
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Low Power TV Relay Centre, Bhopal
8.	West Bengal	TV Centre, Calcutta
9.	Maharashtra	TV Centre, Bombay
10.	Orissa	Low Power TV Relay Centre, Bhubaneswar

1

2

3

11. Karnataka		TV Relay Centre, Bangalore (Interim)
12. Andhra Pradesh		TV Centre, Hyderabad
13. Tamil Nadu		TV Centre, Madras
14. Kerala		Low Power TV Relay Centre, Trivandrum
15. Nagaland		Low Power TV Relay Centre, Kohima
16. Meghalaya		Low Power TV Relay Centre, Shillong
17. Sikkim		Low Power TV Relay Centre, Gangtok
18. Tripura		Low Power TV Relay Centre, Agartala
19. Manipur		Low Power TV Relay Centre, Imphal

Loss by I.D.P.L.

9787. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited suffered a loss of Rs. 27.44 crores during the year 1981-82;

(b) whether the company was asked to make efforts to capture a greater share of trade market and reduce dependence on institutional sale ; and

(c) if so, what measures were taken in this regard during 1982-83 and the results achieved ?

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

(c) Measures taken by the company to improve its trade sales during 1982-83 were as follows :

(1) Restructuring of Marketing Division Organisation and Strengthening it for better coverage and service to the customers.

(2) Adoption of better sales promotion programmes.

- (3) Undertaking programmes for increasing the sales efficient of the field force.
- (4) Strengthening of the distribution net work.
- (5) Concentration on products having high market potential and demand.
- (6) Exercise of effective inventory controls.
- (7) Dovetailing production to meet the marketing requirements.

The growth in trade sales during 1982-83 was to the extent of 12% over the previous year.

Radio Stations/Relay Stations in Tribal Belts

9788. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :

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

(a) whether Government have adopted any policy for starting Radio Stations or

Relay Stations in Tribal belts of the country ;

(b) the number of such radio stations/relay stations started by Government in Tribal areas of the country ; and

(c) if not, why Tribals are deprived of facilities as viewers and listeners of modern media ?

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

(b) 18. It may also be mentioned that 119 out of the 128 tribal districts are presently getting radio coverage from the AIR's network of 86 stations.

(c) Does not arise.

Schemes for Increasing On-Shore Production of Crude

9789. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have framed schemes for increasing the on-shore production of crude ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the recent research of deposit of crude or natural gas in any part of the country ?

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

(b) In addition to the proved on land petroliferous basins like Cambay & Assam, exploratory activities are being carried out in the onshore in Rajasthan, Ganga Valley, Bengal, Orissa, Tripura, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins.

During the year 1982-83 oil and/or gas was struck/found at the following

on-shore places :

- (1) 'Gamej' and 'Ognaj' in Gujarat.
- (2) 'Gojalia' in Tripura.
- (3) The Hugrijan & Moran Mining Lease area and Jorajan structure in Assam.

Postal Stamp to Commemorate Non-Aligned Conference

9790. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any postal stamps have been released to commemorate the Non-Aligned Conference recently held in the capital ;

(b) if so, what do the stamps depict and their number :

(c) if not, whether new postal stamps will be released as a mark of respect to the summit ; and

(d) when this proposal would be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir, a set of two stamps was released on 7th March, 1983 to commemorate the Conference.

(b) One stamp, in the denomination of 100 paise, depicts the logo of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit while the other, in the denomination of 200 paise, portrays Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India and a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement.

(c) and (d) In view of the answer to (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

विधि मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा

9791. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंयनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणी वार कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) उनमें से श्रेणी-वार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने का है जो जान-बूझकर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अहंतायुक्त होने पर भी नियुक्त नहीं देते; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है; और वह कार्रवाई किस प्रकार की है?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) से (च) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण कोटा

9792. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री पहले बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न

विभागों में श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो बकाया कोटे को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करती है जो अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझ कर उनकी नियुक्त नहीं करते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है और वह कार्रवाई किस प्रकार की है?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) सूचना अनुबन्ध-I में दी गई है। [मभा पटल पर रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6559/83]

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) स्थायी अनुदेशों के अनुसार भरी न गई आरक्षित रिक्तियों का आरक्षण समाप्त कर दिया जाता है और उन्हें आगे ले जाया जाता है और प्रत्येक भामले में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार आगे पाई गई रिक्तियों को शीघ्र भरने के लिए प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

(ङ) और (च) आरक्षित रिक्तियों के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-

जाति के उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी अनुदेशों का अनुपालन करने में जानवृभ कर अवहेलना करने वाले अधिकारी के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही वी जा सकती है। तथापि, हाल ही के पिछले दिनों में ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

Implementation of SC/ST Reservation Quota in N.F.L. Fertilizer Units

9793. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Roster of Reservation of SCs/STs is being implemented in promotion cases of SCs/STs in NFL, Panipat, Bhatinda, Nangal, Head Office, New Delhi & new projects ;

(b) if so, whether it is being maintained in all the categories of posts ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Reservation for SCs/STs in National Fertilizers Limited, Panipat

9794. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the N.F.L., Panipat is following Government instructions regarding reservation of SCs and STs in direct recruitment as well as in promotion issued by Government from time to time ;

(b) if so, whether relaxation in terms of specified period of experience kept in the promotion policy is being implemented in the promotion of SCs and STs ;

(c) if yes, up to which category of posts and scale of pay the said relaxation is being given ;

(d) is it also a fact that cases pertaining to the relaxation in question were filed in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana by SC & ST employees against NFL, Panipat and same were withdrawn by NFL; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) provides for such relaxation in experience in appropriate cases for promotion upto the scale of pay of Rs. 960-1610 where SC/ST candidates with requisite experience are not available for promotion against reserved posts.

(d) and (e) Two writ petitions were filed by a few employees of the Panipat unit of NFL in the Punjab and Haryana High Court during 1982 seeking to direct company to effect their promotions in the multiple scales of pay as per the reservation policy. Since multiple scales of pay have been withdrawn by NFL and the petitioners would be duly considered for promotion, keeping in view their eligibility the petitioners withdrew the writ petitions

Execution of Mukunda and Anlabad Projects in B.C.C.L.

9795. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details of the Mukunda and Anlabad Projects in B.C.C.L giving the capacity, investment and employmental potential ;

(b) area that used to be acquired in both the projects, both the coal bearing and non-coal bearing in each of the projects;

(c) probable scheduled of the projects giving the dates on which the work would start and the production would commence; and

(d) whether there is any delay in the execution of the projects, if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) While Anlabad report for Mukunda project is still under formulation stage. Details given below, therefore, pertain to Anlabad Project only :

Capacity :	0.72 m.t. per year
Investment :	26.18 crores (1980 prices)
Employment potential :	1807 persons (including redeployment of surplus worker from other mines of BCCL)
Land required :	(a) 158 acres (b) (non-coal bearing)
Date for starting the work:	Oct. '80
Date for commencement of production :	81-82

(d) While Mukunda project is yet to be sanctioned, implementation of Anlabad has been delayed by about one year so far, due to :

- (i) occurrence of fire in one of coal seams whereby the development work was delayed.
- (ii) an installation for drainage of methane gas has to precede before full scale mining operation can start. Engineering of methane drainage scheme is under progress.
- (iii) Land could not be acquired for some of infrastructural work at the surface.

Tailport Dam

9796. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D.V.C. is going to construct the Tailport Dam on the Damodar, if so, facts in details ;

(b) total area to be acquired for the dam and the number of land-losers ;

(c) whether the landlosers are proposed to be given land in exchange of land taken or employment; facts in details;

(d) whether it is a fact that the need to have another dam has arised due to the high siltation of the original Panchet Dam; and

(e) if so, (i) steps taken to desilt Panchet Dam to avoid another dam drawing fresh land ; (ii) and to control the future rate of siltation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEK HAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir The Tail Pool Dam will be constructed approximately four kilometers downstream of the existing Panchet Hill Dam across the river Damodar adjoining West Bengal and Bihar. This dam is an auxiliary structure to the main project *viz.* Panchet hydel Unit No. 2

(b) Rioti land acquired for construction of the dam is as under :

Bihar Portion	124.47 acres
West Bengal portion	157.82 acres

Besides, Govt. land measuring 119.53 acres in Bihar and another 515.53 acres in West Bengal will be required for the purpose. Since no house or homestead land falls within the area required for the project there will not be any displacement of people as such. However, number of persons who are affected by the acquisition of land are as follows :

Bihar	215
West Bengal	222

(c) Since DVC has no spare land, it cannot initiate any scheme of offering land for land if the respective State Governments can provide the same. The Tail Pool Dam Project during its operational stage does not have virtually any additional employment potential. However since the employment potential in

the DVC as a result of construction of tail Pool Dam is not likely to increase, DVC has agreed to give additional compensation to the tune of Rupees 6.6 lakhs for the land losers and has also agreed to contribute Rupees 2 lakhs to any scheme to be set up by the Govt. of Bihar to provide gainful employment to these persons and Rs. 2.47 lakhs in West Bengal portion for taking up developmental work.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Demonstration by Displaced Villagers before D. V. C.

9797. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of Energy be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of a demonstration before the D. V. C. Headquarters at Maithon by the displaced villagers and local people on 21 March, 1983, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether any memorandum was submitted, if so, details of that, with steps taken on each of the points;

(c) whether he is aware that many of the persons displaced from the DVC Dam have not yet got employment and even the panel of the displaced persons for future employment has been cancelled; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) the information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library Sec No. LT 6560/83.]

Application for Telephone Connections in South of Calcutta

9798. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applicants under various categories for telephone connections of the

exchanges under administrative control of Area Manager South of Calcutta, Telephones have been awaiting issuance of Work Orders since 1979-80;

(b) if so, the facts there of, with exchange-wise number of applicants under different categories till 15th April, 1983 within the control of the said office, amount of interest paid or credited for delay in issuance of work orders along-with the average execution rate of various work orders per month;

(c) action being proposed to update the issuance of work orders; and

(d) action also being proposed to be taken to improve the working of the exchange, electrical generators etc. within his administrative jurisdiction ?

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

Exports of Drugs ,

9799. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the drugs exported from India during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the amount involved;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in our export of drugs;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps have been taken to increase the export; and

(d) the names of the companies which are exporting these drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Based on the report received from Basic, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEX-CIL), the value of drugs and pharmaceuticals (including fine chemicals) exported

from India during 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows:—

1980-81	—	Rs. 76.18 Crores
1981-82	—	Rs. 95.41 ..
1982-83	—	Rs. 111.06 ..

The details of the drugs and pharmaceuticals (including fine chemicals) exported during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are shown in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No. LT 6561/83]. Such details for 1982-83 are not available.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the measures taken to increase further exports were mentioned in the answer to Unstated Question No.6966 given in the Lok Sabha on 12th April, 1983 laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. *See* No LT 6561/83]

(d) This information is not available.

Upgradation of B. P. O. Os/E. D. S.Os to the Status of D. S. Os in H.P.

9800. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COM UNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh in respect of which the postal authorities have proposed the upgradation of B.Os./E. D S.Os. to the status of D.S Os. on the payment of NRC either by the Panchayats or by the State Government, during the last three years, district-wise;

(b) if so, the names of the EDBOs, in respect of which the upgradation has been approved ; and

(c) the likely date by which the upgradation would be approved on the remaining cases and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNTCATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : Places where upgradation of extra Departmental Pos' offices into departmental sub offices

was proposed on NRC basis during 1980-81 1981-82 and 1982-83 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) All the proposals indicated in the Annexure have been approved.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Extra Departmental Branch/Sub offices proposed for upgradation into Departmental Sub Offices in Himachal Pradesh on NRC basis during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

1980-81

Mandi District :

1. Jamini
2. Marhi

1981-82

Hamirpur District:

1. Takoli

Kangra District :

1. Barkhandi
2. Bhawana
3. Duhak
4. Fatehpur
5. Lahru
6. Ladori
7. Rajoon
8. Raja ka Talab

Mandi Distt. :

1. Drubbal

Simla Distt.

1. Dhami

1982-83

Bilaspur Distt.:

1. Barmana

Kangra Distt.

1. Baroh
2. Qusba Kotla

Kulu District :

1. Haripur

Lahaul and Spiti Distts:

1. Gondla
2. Jahlman
3. Udaipur

Mandi Distt.:

1. Seoh

Una Distt.:

1. Haroli

N. R. C. Arrears for Jangal Beri D.S.O. In Hamirpur District by State Government of Himachal Pradesh

9801. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of H. P. paid the N.R.C. arrears for Jangal Beri D.S.O. in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the exact amount paid by Government and the period for which the amount has been paid;

(c) whether this post office has since been restored as D.S.O.;

(d) if so, the date w.e.f. which it has been restored; and

(e) if not, the likely date of its restoration and the reasons for delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Restoration can be considered only on payment of past arrears and guarantee of future losses by the State Government.

Fire in I.T.I. Plant at Naini, Allahabad

9802. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COM-

MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire broke out in the Indian Telephone Industries Plant at Naini, Allahabad in March, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of loss of life and property suffered as a result of the fire; and

(c) what were the causes of the fire?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c) A fire broke out in the ITI's Naini Unit on the 19th of March, 1983, when the filter of the Air-conditioning Plant was being cleaned by petrol by contractor's labour. The fire was brought under control in about 45 minutes. Four contractor's labourers and one ITI employee received burn injuries of varying degrees. One of the contractor's men received 90% burn injuries and expired on the 23rd of March, 1983. The loss of property is estimated at Rs. 15,000/- An Enquiry Committee headed by the Deputy General Manager (Telephone Division) of ITI, Naini Unit, is enquiring into the incident.

Participation of British firm in the Development of Oil

9803. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that British firms have offered participation in the development of oil and gas resources in India;

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

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) For the development of oil and gas resources, ONGC and OIL have been availing assistance in areas like consultancy, contracting, services, equipment supply etc., from foreign firms from time to time on an "as required basis" on payment,

British firms have been responding to tenders being issued by ONGC and OIL in this regard and contracts have in the past been awarded to British firms also wherever their offers were found to be technically and otherwise suitable.

Absorption of daily wage workers against Regular Group 'D' post in T.V. Centre in Delhi

9804. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 241 on 22-2-83 regarding employees working on daily wages in Doordarshan Kendra at Mandi House etc. and state:

(a) number of daily-wage workers and temporary artists whose services were terminated after the ASIAD 1982 and Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Conference in different TV Centers at New Delhi;

(b) the number of vacancies of daily-wage workers for which sanction has been obtained for regularising their services in different TV Centres at Delhi for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) what is the number of daily wage workers absorbed against regular Group 'D' posts in the different TV Centres at Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Improper scales to I.T.I. trained draftsmen

9805. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information that U.P. Government have neglected the draftsmen trained in the Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.) by giving them pay scale prescribed for unqualified draftsmen in grade II; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take action to uphold the standard of the course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) One representation from the Drawing Staff Association of Irrigation Department under the Uttar Pradesh Government has been received stating that the ITI passed draughtsmen have not been given the same pay scale as are meant for qualified draughtsmen.

(b) Since the issue falls in the jurisdiction of the State Government, the Central Government is not in a position to interfere in the matter.

Sanction of Electric connections in Delhi Cantt.

9806. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure and condition to sanction industrial, commercial and domestic power connections in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) can either (a) above be sanctioned in premises of which one is neither a tenant nor an owner and whether proof of lawful possession of the premises is a pre-requisite and insisted upon;

(c) can either (a) above be sanctioned without obtaining the lighting and fan (domestic/commercial) connections;

(d) what is the procedure for the grant of these;

(e) has MES brought out any "guide to electrical consumers" incorporating therein the procedure to be followed and adhered to in the matter of applying for power connections; and

(f) if so, will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The

normal procedure adopted for sanctioning electric connection to private consumers in Delhi Cantt. is as under:—

- (i) The intended consumer submits an application in the prescribed proforma requesting whether the MES can instal a service connection and supply electric energy.
- (ii) The application is processed by three departments, *viz.* Cantonment Board, Station Headquarters and MES Garrison Engineer. The Cantonment Board may issue a no objection. The Station Headquarter may give the acceptance of necessity. The MES considers the technical feasibility and assess the cost involved for provisioning and electrical service connection.
- (iii) The Station Headquarters/Area Headquarters issues the sanction for provision of electrical connection.
- (iv) The consumer deposits the estimated amount and the MES executes the work. The consumer enters into an agreement with the Garrison Engineer in the prescribed form. The supply of electricity by MES for paying consumers in Cantonment is divided into the following Classes:—
Class 'A'

(a) For illumination which includes supply to any apparatus or plant used for the ultimate production of illumination in any form e.g. optical lanterns, motor generators for cinema projectors, etc.

(b) for ventilation which includes supply to any apparatus or plant used for the ultimate purpose of ventilation or air-conditioning, e.g. pankha motors and non-industrial fans;

(c) for small domestic and other electrical devices (e.g. electric irons and radio apparatus)

which can safely be connected to a non-power circuit without risk of injury to wiring and fittings etc.

Class 'B'

For power purposes during the normal hours of supply including supply to refrigeration, heating and small domestic and other electrical consuming devices, not classified in 'A' above, when a separate power circuit has been provided also to fans, blowers, etc. used for industrial purposes.

Class 'C'

For purposes as defined in 'B' above restricted to MES generating installations and to certain hours laid down by the CWE, which shall not in any case include the period of peak load on the installation.

Class 'D'

For street lighting.

(b) As per Indian Electricity Rules, application can be made by an owner, a tenant or an occupier. As mentioned in para (a) (i) above the application forms mentions the Identification Number of the premises. Owner's name, street name, etc. As such any occupier of the premises can ask for electrical connection, if technically feasible and if sanction is accorded, for the electrical connection.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The procedure has been explained in part (a) of the answer.

(e) Yes, Sir. MES has brought out Rules for the supply of electrical energy distributed by them to paying consumers.

(f) A copy of IAFW-2191 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6562/83]

Non-payment of Salary of Employees of EPF Organisation, Karnataka

9807. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) is it a fact that the salaries of employees of the Employees' Provident Fund organisation in Karnataka who went on strike during September and October, 1977 are not paid and the employees are still agitating for that; and

(b) if so, what action has been/proposed to be taken by Government to pay the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As there were no valid grounds

for the employees to go on strike, the absence was treated as *dies non* on the principle of 'No work no pay'. There is no proposal to review the decision.

Payment of Bonus by Bharat Petroleum Corporation

9808. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether the total profit earned by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited during the last three years and the amount paid to the employees by way of bonus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Profit earned by Bharat Petroleum Corporation and the *ex-gratia* payment made to its employees are indicated below year-wise :

Year	Profit before tax (Rs./lakhs)	Profit after tax and other adjustments (Rs./lakhs)	Ex-gratia payment to employees (Rs./lakhs)
1979-80	2482.05	1109.95	60.53
1980-81	2311.45	1078.93	61.50
1981-82	2960.64	1412.98	62.50

Provisions of the payment of bonus under Bonus Act, 1965, do not apply to Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited as it does not fulfil the conditions stipulated under Section 20 thereof. Hence the payment of *exgratia* to the employees of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.

Government Policy Resulting in Scarcity of Drugs

9809. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Financial Express dated 20th March, 1983 re. the statement of a Planning

Commission Member that Government policy has resulted in scarcity of drugs and increased imports of even the most basic ones ;

(b) if so, whether this is due to non-utilisation of capacity at home ; and

(c) whether-Government have made any indepth study with a view to improving the present situation and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The production of bulk drugs and formulations since 1979-80 (first year of the Sixth Plan period) upto 1982-83, is given below, along with annual pro-rata Sixth Plan and Annual Plan targets :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Bulk drugs						Formulations				
	Prodn.		Target		% achievement of targets		Prodn.		Targets		Actual Prodn.
	Prorata VI Plan	Annual Plan	Prorata VI Plan	Annual Plan	Prorata VI Plan	Annual Plan	Prorata VI Plan	Annual Plan	Prorata VI Plan	Annual Plan	Pro-rata VI Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1979-80	226	274	226	100.00	82.5	1150	1300	1150	100	88.5	
1980-81	280	270	240	85.7	88.9	1338	1350	1200	89.7	88.9	
1981-82	348	280	289	83.1	103.2	1556	1350	1430	91.9	105.9	
1982-83	432	325	325	75.2	100.0	1810	1425	1545	85.4	108.4	
											(Estimates)

Note : Figures are based on 1979-80 prices.

Imports and exports of bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals from 1979-80 to 1981-82 are given below :—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Total Imports as per DGHS	Total exports as per CHEMEXCIL
1979-80	120.03	71.16
1980-81	112.81	76.18
1981-82	136.77	95.41

During the current year (April, 82 to January, 83), production of 57 bulk drugs out of 86 monitored essential bulk drugs in the organised-sector has shown an increase over the corresponding period in the last year.

In respect of several essential bulk drugs the country has reached a stage of self-sufficiency.

Government have taken the following measures to increase the production of drugs in the country :—

1. A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps taken to resolve problems, if any, in implementation.
2. Steps are being taken to increase the production of bulk-drugs and formulations in the Public Sector by improving the capacity utilisation.
3. The schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacities and schemes for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance as per Industrial Policy announcements to increase industrial production have been extended to the drug industry subject to certain conditions. Additional measures, if any, needed will be taken to step up the production of drugs in the country further.

No country can be totally self-sufficient in its requirements of drugs and pharmaceuticals because of introduction of newer and newer drugs as a result of continues and massive international research and development effort in the drugs field. In certain cases short-falls in production arise because of inability to use the full capacity on account of some unavoidable problems like power shortage, labour unrest and technological difficulties etc. In such situations the gap between the country's requirements and indigenous production of particular drugs are necessarily to be met through imports so as to meet the needs of consumers.

Proposal for a National Wage Policy by the President All India Organisation of Employers

9810. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of All India Organisation of Employers has proposed for a national wage policy which would help to create greater employment opportunities; support industrial harmony, mobile rural sector and involve the people in the process of economic and social development;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this direction ; and

(c) what other suggestions have been made by the President of All India Organisation of Employees Union addressing the Golden Jubilee session of the AIOE in New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the recommendation of the Tripartite Labour Conference held in September' 82 a proposal to constitute a Tripartite Wage Committee with experts on it which would go into the various issues of the wage policy is presently under consideration of the Government.

(c) The other suggestions made by the President of All India Organisation of Employers while addressing the Golden Jubilee session of the AIOE include (i) thorough overhaul of Labour Legislation to make it an instrument of progress which would balance rights and obligations ; (ii) creation of an industrial relations Commission; (iii) suspension of cash benefits for sickness during strike period and putting a ceiling of 56 days on cash sickness benefits; (iv) improvement in the productive capacity of the work force as a basic means of improving their lot ; and (v) participation of workers in the affairs of trade unions themselves which would be the first step for the success of the participative arrangements.

Complaints by SC/ST Associations in N.L.C., Tamil Nadu

9811. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many complaints have been lodged by affected Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe individuals as well as SC/ ST Associations in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu about untouchability problems ;

(b) if received, the details thereof ;

(c) is it also a fact that no action has been taken on the above complaints ; if so, the reasons; and

(d) if taken, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-

BIR SINGH) : (a) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited or Department of Coal (Ministry of Energy) have not received any complaints from SC/ST individuals or Association regarding untouchability.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

एलोपैथिक दवाईयों की कीमतों में वृद्धि

9812. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस दौरान एलोपैथिक दवाईयों विशेषकर जीवन रक्षक दवाईयों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन सी दवाईयां इससे प्रभावित हुई हैं और इनके मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इन आवश्यक दवाईयों के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि के कारण आम आदमी इनके उपयोग से वंचित रह जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति के निराकरण हेतु मंत्रालय क्या कदम उठाएगा ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख) अनेक अनिवार्य फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्य सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में कम किये गये हैं। इन फार्मूलेशनों में रिफाम्प्सिन फार्मूलेशन, सेमिटिडाइन फार्मूलेशन ट्राईमथोप्रिम और सल्फामेथोक्साजोल फार्मूलेशन शामिल हैं। कुछ मामलों में मूल्यों में 50 प्रतिशत तक कमी हुई है। कुछ अन्य अनिवार्य फार्मूलेशनों जैसे कि मीथाइल डोपा पर आधारित फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है। वृद्धि लगभग 24 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार द्वारा बल्क औषधों और फार्मूलेशनों के मूल्यों में संशोधन औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य व्यूरो की सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया जाता है। औषधों के मूल्य समय-समय पर प्रचलित कच्चे मालों और अन्य निवेशों की लागत संचालन को मात्रा और उगके उत्पादन में प्रयोग की गई प्रौद्योगिकी की दक्षता पर निर्भर करते हैं। मूल्यों में वृद्धि और कमी मूल्य संशोधन पद्धति का जावश्यक उपावन्ध है।

तथापि जनता को उपयुक्त मूल्यों पर दवाईयां उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कई उपाय किए गये हैं। उदाहरणार्थः

- (i) 30 जीवन रक्षक औषधों पर अधिकृत पेटेन्ट अथवा मालिकता दवाईयों को सीमा शुल्क से छूट दी गई है।
- (ii) जीवन रक्षक फार्मूलेशनों के उत्पादन के लिए अपेक्षित 32 बल्क औषधों के आयात पर कोई सीमा शुल्क नहीं है।
- (iii) कई जीवन रक्षक फार्मूलेशनों को भी सीमा शुल्क से छूट दी गई है, जब उन्हें तैयार रूप में देश में आयातित किया जाता है।
- (iv) कई औषध मध्यवर्तियों पर 25 प्रतिशत का रियायती सीमा शुल्क लगाया जाता है।
- (v) औषधों के मूल्यों में संभव कमी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर लागत अध्ययन किये जाते हैं।

Funds earmarked for mini Micro Hydel Schemes

9813. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to earmark Rs. 100 crores for developing mini and micro hydel schemes over the next two years ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to identify the technology and equipment needed to implement the aforesaid schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Planning Commission has been approached to make a provision of Rs. 100 crores for funding of Micro/Small hydro-electric schemes during the 6th Plan period. However, approval of the Planning Commission in the matter is awaited.

(b) The technology and equipment required for the development of Micro/Small hydro schemes is the same as that of other hydro schemes and is available in the country. However, a Committee of Power experts and manufacturers under the Chairmanship of Member (Hydro Electric) Central Electricity Authority is being constituted by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power to standardise the specifications as well as the equipment required for the small hydro stations to the extent possible.

Pilferage of other lubricants in Petrol/Diesel by suppliers of companies

9814. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ?

(a) whether Government are aware that petrol and diesel suppliers of the concerned companies are pilfering other lubricants in the petrol and diesel before supplying to the concerned petrol pumps;

(b) how many such cases have come to the notice of Government during the last one year ; and

(c) action contemplated by Government in this regard against the persons found guilty ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

इंडो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड
के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास

सुविधाएं

9815. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इंडो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड में मासिक और दैनिक मजूरी आधार पर कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं और उनकी आवास सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : आई० बी० पी० कम्पनी लि० में 1325 मासिक और 1357 दैनिक मजूरी वाले कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। कम्पनी के अपने मासिक कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध तीन प्रकार के हैं जो निम्न प्रकार हैं—

(1) कम्पनी की आवासीय ऋण योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को अपने मकान बनाने और फ्लैट खरीदने के लिए भवन निर्माण ऋण दिया जाता है ;

(2) कर्मचारियों को या तो कम्पनी का भवन अथवा लीज पर लिए गये

भवन जैसी भी आवश्यकता/उपलब्धता होती है, किये जाते हैं। यह केवल उन पर लागू होता है जो नई परियोजनाओं के स्थलों पर काम करते हैं।

(3) अन्य कर्मचारियों को अपना मकान किराए पर लेने के लिए मकान ऋण सहायता दी जाती है।

(4) दैनिक मजूरी वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान देने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के डीलरों के लिए कमीशन की दरों में वृद्धि

9816. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक मोटर स्प्रिट और हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल के डीलरों के लिए निर्धारित कमीशन की दरों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ख) दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार एल० पी० जी० वितरकों के कमीशन की दर क्या थी और अब उनकी दर कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से जनवरी, 1983 के अन्त तक मोटर स्प्रिट तथा हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की बिक्री पर डीलर की कमीशन की दर को पांच बार बढ़ाया गया था अर्थात् दिनांक 1-4-1977 से 15-7-80 से, 1-3-81 से, 16-8-81 से तथा 1-10-1982 से।

(ख) एल० पी० जी० की खुदरा बिक्री के लिए एल० पी० जी० वितरकों की कमी-शन की दर । अप्रैल, 1977 की यथा स्थिति को 3.37 रुपये प्रति मिलेंडर थी । दिनांक 1-3-81 से इसे सभी स्टेशनों पर एक ममान आधार पर मंशोधित करके 15 किलोग्राम 14.2 किलोग्राम तथा 12.8 किलोग्राम के मिलेंडर के लिए 3.62 रुपये प्रति मिलेंडर कर दिया गया था ।

मैसर्स कानपुर बूलन मिल्स (लाल इमली) कानपुर पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया धनराशि

9817. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स कानपुर बूलन मिल्स (लाल इमली), कानपुर में कितने कर्मचारी दैनिक मजदूरी और कितने मासिक मजदूरी के आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष कम्पनी ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई है तथा उन पर बकाया राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर, प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा 3403 कर्मचारी दैनिक मजदूरी पर और 904 कर्मचारी मासिक मजदूरी आधार पर रखे गए थे । नीचे दिए गये विवरण के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिष्ठान ने भविष्य निधि की देय राशि के रूप में 137.11 लाख रुपये जमा किये थे और कोई भी राशि बकाया नहीं है :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

1980-81	43.87
1981-82	46.77
1982-83	46.47

(जनवरी, 1983 तक)

नीचे दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिष्ठान ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अंशदान में 58.30 लाख रु० की राशि जमा की थी, और अंशदानों तथा क्षतिपूर्ति के बावजूद 15.13 लाख रुपये की राशि बकाया थी :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

1979	17.62
1980	20.00
1981	20.68

Portrayal of Life and Culture of People of Assam

9818. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that the Assam Government has requested the Centre to instruct the Central media to ensure a better exposure of the life and culture of the people of Assam and the rest of the North-Eastern region or other parts of the country;
- if so, the salient points of the representation;
- the action taken thereon;
- the outcome thereof;
- whether Government propose for the expansion and such facilities for portrayal of life and culture of Gujarat and Western Region also ;
- if so, the details thereof and when and how the same will come into force; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (g) Such requests have been received by this Ministry, from time to time. It has been the constant endeavour of the media organisations under this Ministry, namely All India Radio, Doordarshan, Song & Drama Division, Films Division, Publications Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, etc. to project suitably through appropriate programme formats the various issues and facets of life and culture of the people of Assam and the rest of the North Eastern Region as also Gujarat and other parts of the country.

Documentary Films

9819. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there is any advisory board to advise and give suggestions to Government regarding the documentary films produced by Government ;

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions ;

(c) the details regarding the documentary films shown during the last two years till date; and

(d) the details regarding the total expenditure incurred on each film ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) There is no Advisory Board to advise and give suggestions to Government regarding documentary films produced by the Films Division. Subjects of the films to be produced are decided at a Inter-minisirial meeting which is held every year. In this meeting Ministries/ Departments suggest subjects keeping in view their publicity requirements. The sponsoring Ministries/ Departments nominate subject matter specialists to

serve as consultants for the approval of scripts as well as of the films on the subjects. If the films are meant for theatrical release, they are shown to Films Advisory Board constituted by the Government. It is only after the approval of Film Advisory Board, that documentary films are released on the commercial circuit under compulsory exhibition scheme in different cinema houses throughout the country. Besides production of films by the Films Division through its own departmental units, films are also commissioned to be produced through independent producers who are on the approved panel of the Films Division. The subjects are assigned to independent producers on the basis of tenders and treatments received. Films Division also purchase and accepts films on donation from independent producers and private agencies.

(c) and (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No LT. 6563/83]

Profits Shown by Companies

9820. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of companies have come to the notice of Government which have shown high profitability/high overhead cost during the last four years; and

(b) the details regarding the profit, yearwise and company-wise during the last four years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Arising out of the review of Cost Audit Reports so far made six cases of high profitability (i.e. gross return in excess of 40% on capital employed consistently for a period of 3 years) were noticed during the last 4 years. No case of high overhead cost warranting action was noticed.

(b) The details of profit made for the last four years companywise and yearwise in respect of cases referred to in (a) are given in the statement attached,

Statement

Statement Showing the Profits Year-wise and Companywise of the Six Companies Referred to in Part (b) of the Question

S. No.	Name of the Company and Product	Year ending	30-6-79	30-6-78	30-6-77	30-6-76
1.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. (Motor Vehicles)	Profit (Rs.) Lakhs	971	1120	924	607
2.	M/s. Mysore Lamp Works Ltd. (Electric Lamps)	Year ending Profit (Rs.) Lakhs	31-12-80 107	31-12-79 79	31-12-78 40	31-12-77 7
3.	M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd. (Bulk Drugs)	Year ending Profit (Rs.) Lakhs	31-10-80 195	31-10-79 147	31-10-78 129	31-10-77 130
4.	M/s. Kelvinator (India) Ltd. (Refrigerators)	Year ending Profit (Rs.) Lakhs	30-6-80 418	30-6-79 224	30-6-78 170	30-6-77 131
5.	M/s. Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Viscose Filament Yarn)	Year ending Profit (Rs.) Lakhs	31-12-80 394	31-12-79 48)	31-12-78 540	31-12-77 N.A.
6.	M/s. Travancore Cements Ltd. (Cement)	Year ending Profit (Rs.) Lakhs	31-12-80 79	31-12-79 47	31-12-78 48	31-12-77 27

Notes : 1. In respect of each company the figures pertain to the latest available Cost Audit Report and earlier 3 years.

2. Profit figure indicated presents profit *prior* to interest and tax, as per Cost Audit Report.

L.P.G. Facilities in Towns of Kerala

9821. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the towns of Kerala are at present having the facility of cooking gas;

(b) whether Government propose to give the facility to more towns of Kerala; if so, the details;

(c) how many consumers have been given the facility of cooking gas at present in Kerala;

(d) how many applications are pending in Kerala for cooking gas connections; and

(e) when those applications are expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) LPG facilities are available at the following locations in the State of Kerala :

	Existing consumers	Waiting List
IOC	1,02,617	32,583 (Feb '83)
BPC	5,914	3,695 (March '83)
HPC	1,200	4,160 (March '83)

1. Calicut
2. Ottapalam
3. Palghat
4. Tellicherry
5. Kanhangad
6. Cannanore
7. Kasargode
8. Alleppy
9. Cochin/Ernakulam/Alwaye
10. Kottayam
11. Malapuram
12. Quilon
13. Trichur
14. Trivandrum.

(b) The oil companies are expected to extend LPG facilities to the following new locations in the State of Kerala during the current year :

1. Changancherry
2. Kayamkulam

(c) With the increased availability of

3. Shertallai
4. Trippunithura
5. Manjeri
6. Badagara
7. Trirur
8. Palai
9. Chittoor/Thathamangalam
10. Thruvalla
11. Muvathupuzha
12. Chavakkad/Guruvayoor
13. Irinjalakuda
14. Chalakudy
15. Punalur
16. Attingal
17. Kottarakara
18. Chengannur
19. Adoor
20. Mavelikkara
21. Kunnamkulam
22. Thodupuzha.

(c) and (d) Requisite information is given below:

LPG, the above waiting list is expected to be liquidated expeditiously.

Waiting list for cooking gas connections in Delhi

9823. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of persons in Delhi in waiting list for being given cooking gas connections at present and by when they will get the same; and

(b) how many new gas connections are being each month at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) As on 31-3-1983, the number of persons on

the waiting lists in Delhi for allotment of new gas connections was 4,59,465.

Waiting lists are being neutralised as rapidly as possible in accordance with the availability of LPG synchronised with the procurement of LPG tank wagons, tank lorries, bottling plants, cylinders, pressure regulators and the opening of new distributorships.

(b) Oil companies plan to release 1,17,000 new gas connections in Delhi during 1983-84—the monthly average being about 9750 connections.

Annual returns by Food Corporation of India Employees Union

9824. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3608 on 2 November, 1981 and to Unstarred Question No. 3943 answered on 22 March, 1983 regarding annual returns by Food Corporation of India Employees' Union and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Food Corporation of India Employees Union (Regd. No. 2237/Delhi) has submitted its annual returns for the years 1981 and 1982 ;

(i) if so, the number of member of this union as on 31-12-1982.

(ii) the date of last election for this union held at the National Executive Committee level ; and

(iii) the year upto which the Registrar, Trade Unions, Delhi has cancelled the Registration of the Unions for not filing annual returns and the further action proposed ?

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

(a) According to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi, a faction of Food Corporation of India Employees Union (Registration No. 2237) led by Shri Upender Kumar has submitted its annual returns for the years 1981 and 1982.

(i) The Union's membership as on 31-12-1982 shown in the returns stood at 38,611.

(ii) In the annual return submitted by the Union for the year 1981 the Union has not mentioned when the election of office bearers was held. In the Return of year 1982 it is mentioned that election of Office bearers for tenure of 1982-84 were conducted in the National Conference held on 8th and 9th of May, 1982 at Chandigarh.

(iii) The Registration of those Unions who had failed to submit Annual Returns upto the year 1977 have cancelled. Necessary action against the defaulting Unions who have not filed their Annual Returns for the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 is being initiated by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi.

Request by U.P. Government for Additional Grant for Power Schemes

9825. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.P. Government have made any request for the sanction of additional grants to enable it to implement the power generation schemes in the rest of the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the request has been considered by the Central Government and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) According to the information available with the Planning Commission no specific request has recently been received to this effect from the Government of U.P. Central assistance is given to the State for its Annual Plans in the form of block grants and block loans based on the formula approved by the National Development Council. Grants are given to the State for its Plan as a whole and not for any specific sector of development. The Plan outlay of

U.P. for 1983-84 was fixed at Rs. 1375.00 crores out of which the State Government has recently indicated a figure of Rs. 471.44 crores (including Rs. 1.00 crore for additional sources of energy) for the power sector.

Antibiotic Units

9826. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of antibiotics units established at different places in the country ;

(b) the loss or profit incurred by each of those antibiotics plants in 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Sir, there are 13 antibiotics units established in the country.

(b) and (c) Details regarding loss or profit incurred by each antibiotics company during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in the Statement attached. Such details for the years 1982-83 are not yet available.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Company year ending during	Profit after tax
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	1980-81 1981-82	(—) 71.95 223.03
2.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Limited	1980-81 1981-82	22.09 17.72
3.	M/s. Cyanamid India Limited	1980-81 1981-82	26.16 2.25
4.	M/s. Pfizers Limited	1980-81 1981-82	241.38 261.18
5.	M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	1980-81 1981-82	60.93 115.36
6.	M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1980-81 1981-82	(—) 1682.00 (—) 2744.00
7.	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited	1980-81 1981-82	(—) 639.47 (—) 569.43
8.	M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals Limited	1980-81 1981-82	(—) 94.78 n.a.
9.	M/s. Synbiotics Limited	1980-81 1981-82	52.18 81.24

1	2	3	4
10.	M/s. Parke Davis (India) Limited	1980-81 1981-82	39.68 n.a.
11.	M/s. Dey Se Chem Limited	1980-81 1981-82	(—) 24.42 (—) 18.12
12.	M/s. Mac. Laboratories Pvt. Limited	1980-81 1981-82	(—) 18.86 n.a.
13.	Ms/. Themis Pharmaceuticals Limited	1980-81 1981-82	22.29 n.a.

Price of Rifampicin

9827. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) when the price of Rifampicin was allowed at Rs. 5861 per kg. by Government in the formulations based on this drug and when the price of Rifampicin declined to Rs. 4209 per kg;

(b) what steps have been taken to recover the difference from the manufacturers of formulations of this anti-TB drug under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979;

(c) is it a fact the major beneficiaries of the unintended profit are also the major manufacturers of Ethambutol tablets ; and

(d) is it also a fact that the average landed price of Rifampicin is around Rs. 3000 per kg; if so, what steps are being taken to make this essential life saving TB medicine available at fair and reasonable price to the poor TB patients of this country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The landed cost of imports based on c.i.f. import price of Rifampicin during the year 1981-82 worked out to Rs. 4209/-per kg. In the year 1979-80 the c.i.f. import price was Rs. 5746.84 which with incidentals gave the landed cost of Rs. 5861/- per kg.

(b) Notices have already been issued with a view to recover the difference bet-

ween price of Rs. 5861/-per kg. allowed in the formulations earlier and the actual price which prevailed before formulation prices was reviewed based on Rifampicin price of Rs. 4209/- per kg.

(c) Some of the manufacturers of Ethambutol Tablets also manufacture Rifampicin formulations.

(d) There have been reports of some further reductions import price of bulk Rifampicin. The data of latest import price has already been called for from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. If it is found that import price of Rifampicin has further declined, necessary changes in the price of formulations based on Rifampicin would be effected.

Difference of opinion Oil Nature of Technology by National Laboratories

9828. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 1620 on 1st March, 1983 regarding Central Coordination Committee for high technology of bulk drugs and state :

(a) whether the opinion of any National Laboratory forms the basis for identifying the nature of technology involved in the production of any drugs; if so, the name of the National Laboratory and the drug involved ; and

(b) whether there were any differences of opinion among the National Laboratories on the question of technology involved in the production of drugs ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The High Level Committee did not consult any National Laboratory for identifying the nature of technologies involved in the production of bulk drugs by foreign drug companies.

(b) Does not arise.

Documentary Film on tribal places in Rajasthan

9829. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the film so far made on the tribals ;

(b) the names of the documentaries films so far made on the tribals;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether Government propose to make films/documentary films on the tribals during the remaining period of Sixth Plan period;

(e) if so, the names of the tribal places which are to be screened and whether Rajasthan State's tribal places are to be screened in those films ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (c) Production of feature films is mainly confined to private sector. Although some feature films based on tribal motif and themes based on tribal life have been produced, it is not possible to indicate their titles because the Government does not maintain such statistics.

(b) The Films Division has so far produced/purchased/accepted as donation 58 films on tribals since 1950. A list of these films is given in the statement attached.

(d) to (f) At present, 17 documentary films on tribals are under various stages of production by the Films Division. Out of these, six 16 mm featurettes are being made by Films Division' Regional Production Centres at Calcutta and Bangalore which have been started as Plan projects under the Sixth Plan. These films relate to tribals in North-Eastern region, Nicobar, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc. none of these films relates to tribal places in Rajasthan. The Films Division could consider the possibility of making films on tribal places in Rasthan in future.

Statement

List of films Produced/Purchased/Accepted as donation by Films Division on matters concerning to tribals

Sr. No.	Name of the film	Year of production
1.	2.	3.
1.	Adivasi	1958
2.	Changing Perspective	1970
3.	Closed Centuries Opening Years	1966
4.	Close to Nature	1968
5.	hokra	1968

1	2	3
6.	Gaddis	1970
7.	Hillmen and Homespun	1970
8.	My Land My People	1969
9.	Nefā Part I	1957
10.	Nefā Part II	1957
11.	Our Original Inhabitants	1953
12.	Report From Heartland	1956
13.	The Totos	1968
14.	The Vanishing Tribe	1961
15.	Glimpses of Assam	1952
16.	Glimpses of chota Nagpur	1962
17.	The Happy Islands	1960
18.	Home of the Kodavas	1950
19.	Manipur	1972
20.	Folk and Tribal Images	1970
21.	Man and the Forest	1971
22.	Lakshadweep	1974
23.	Man in Search of Man	1974
24.	Arunachal	1972
25.	Lamps	1977
26.	Where Time Stands Still	1978
27.	Simple Technology for Simple People	1978
28.	Rhythms of New Life	1979
29.	Settled Cultivation	1979
30.	A Change	1980
31.	Chhatisgarh	1980
32.	Rhythms of Eastern Region	1980
33.	Of Forest Tribals and Progress	1979
34.	Meghalaya	1979
35.	Baster-Rhythm of Progress	1975
36.	Song of Birsa	1981
37.	The Badias	1980 (Purchase)
38.	Kalbelias Nomads of Rajasthan	1980 (Donation)
39.	The Nomad Puppeteer	1974 (Donation)
40.	Mizoram	1976
41.	Tripura	1976
42.	Call of the Flute	1963
43.	Enchanting Mizoram	1976
44.	The Jewel of Manipur	1982
45.	Dances of Assam	1965
46.	Dances of Manipur	1952

47. In Nagaland		1955
48. Manipur Dances		1965
49. Carry the Colour along		1982
50. Region of Harmony		1981
51. The Garos		1982 (Purchase)
52. Mizoram Today		1982
53. Prayas		1983
54. Khosbad Experience		1982-83 (Donation)
55. Bhorer Alo (16 mm)		1981-82
56. Jeebaku Debi Nahin (16 mm)		1982-83
57. The Only Answer (16 mm)		1982-83
58. Knasi Tribes of Meghalaya (16 mm)		1982-83

Telephone situation in Rajasthan

9830. **SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to improve the telephone situation in the country during the Sixth Plan period particularly in Rajasthan State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : The following steps are being taken to improve the telephone situation in the country in general and Rajasthan in particular:

- (i) Use of insulated drop wire for subscriber connections in the congested areas.
- (ii) Replacement of aluminium wire by copper wire in subscribers fittings.
- (iii) The maintenance routines and inspections are being tightened.
- (iv) Recommendations of the Committee on Telecommunications are being implemented progressively.
- (v) Opening of about 3500 new Telephone Exchanges in the country including 229 in Rajasthan.

- (vi) Opening of 20,000 long distance public call telephones in the country. Out of these 601 are in Rajasthan.
- (vii) Opening of 100 Telex Exchanges in the country, out of these 3 are in Rajasthan.
- (viii) Opening of 40 Trunk Automatic Exchanges in the country, out of these 2 are in Rajasthan.

Setting up Radio Stations in Rajasthan

9831. **SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the places in Rajasthan State where Government propose to set up new radio stations in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan and what would be the expenditure ; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

- (a) There is an approved Sixth Plan proposal to set up a radio station at Kota in Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.82 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties in starting New Coal Projects

9832. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the difficulties in land acquisition have become the single biggest retarding factor in starting new coal projects ; if so, facts in details ;

(b) whether it is a fact that absence of a comprehensive policy on giving employment to the landless constitutes the main factor in such difficulties ; and

(c) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH) : (a) In some areas, difficulties coming in way of acquiring and taking over possession of lands have been one of the factors leading to delay in starting new coal projects.

(b) and (c) Under the law, the companies are to pay compensation to those whose lands are being acquired and this responsibility is being discharged by the companies. However, in addition to cash compensation, the companies are offering employment to the affected persons subject to availability of vacancies. Technical and vocational training schemes have also been introduced for training such persons in order to make them eligible for suitable jobs.

Deterioration of Calcutta Telephone Service

9833. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of Calcutta Telephones has been fast deteriorating day by day and whether assistance system of 199 there has been rendered unserviceable due to absence of opel desk light etc. and due to other faults ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action being proposed to be taken in these regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply at (a) However, the following steps are being taken to improve the telephone services further in Calcutta :—

- (i) Gas Pressurisation of junction and primary cables.
- (ii) laying of cables through ducts.
- (iii) Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network.
- (iv) Induction of the improved telephone instrument coded '677' in the network.
- (v) Use of insulated drop wires for the subscribers' loops.
- (vi) Replacement of aluminium wires by copper wires in the fittings at the subscribers' premises.
- (vii) Maintenance routines and inspections have been tightened.

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Haryana

9834. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of cooking gas supply in Haryana ;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to meet the shortage ;

(c) whether there is any proposal for more cooking gas outlet for Haryana ; 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) and (b) No, Sir. There is no acute shortage of cooking gas supply in Haryana. Sporadic shortages however do occur which are attended to by the oil companies.

(c) and (d) The industry plans to open 22 new LPG distributorships in Haryana during the current year.

USSR's offer of setting up an Automic Power Station in India

9835. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has offered to set up an automatic power station in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up Petroleum Refinery in Haryana

9836. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting up a Petroleum Refinery in Haryana; and

(b) by what time this project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The preliminary feasibility report in respect of the Karnal refinery project as prepared by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has been received by the Government and is under consideration.

(b) The refinery is scheduled for completion during the Seventh plan period.

Post Offices working on Sundays and Postal Holidays

9837. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some post offices all over the country which function on Sundays and Postal Holidays ;

(b) if so, the names of such post offices and their working hours on Sundays and Postal Holidays in the years i.e. 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(c) are there some letter boxes in the country which have clearances of daks on Sundays and Postal Holidays ; and

(d) if so, the number of such letter boxes in the country, with State-wise list ?

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

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

बीड़ी श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी और महंगाई भत्ते की अदायगी न किया जाना

9838. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में बीड़ी कारखानों के मालिकों द्वारा बीड़ी श्रमिकों की राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजूरी और महंगाई भत्ते की अदायगी नहीं की जाती और इन कारखानों के मालिक न्यायालयों में चले जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बीड़ी श्रमिकों को वर्षों तक न्यूनतम मजूरी और महंगाई भत्ता नहीं मिल पाता ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बीड़ी श्रमिकों की गरीबी की हालत को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा कानून बनाने का है जिसके अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजूरी और महंगाई भन्ते की अदायगी के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में जाने के लिए कार्रवानों पर रोक लगाई जा सके और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौग क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, केवल बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यों में बीड़ी श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी-दरों में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी अधिसूचनाओं को संगत उच्च न्यायालयों में चुनौती दी गई है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई केन्द्रीय विधान विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Starting a Gas-based Fertilizer Plant in Bombay

9839. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest development of starting a gas-based fertilizer plant in Bombay utilising Bombay high gas, which is being blown out due to lack of facilities to exploit it for commercial purpose; and

(b) when the production of fertilizers would start and the total cost of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The gas-based fertilizer plant and Thal near Bombay is at an advanced stage of implementation. The basic design for the Ammonia and Urea Plants has been completed. Procurement of most of the equipment has been finalised and erection work has also begun. Arrangements have also been

made for provision of infrastructure facilities like water, power, railway siding, etc. Besides, civil works on buildings, workshops, factory roads, reservoir, underground piping, etc, are fast progressing.

(b) The project was approved in May 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs. 511.34 crores and is to be completed in two phases. Phase I is expected to be completed by September 1984 and Phase II by December 1984.

स थानीय व्यक्तियों/स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की एजेंसियां देना

9840. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसी छोटे या बड़े शहर में पेट्रोल पम्प, डीजल, मिट्टी के तेल और गैस सिलैंडर की एजेंसी आवंटित करते समय स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की एजेंसियां स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को भी प्रदान करती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी गई एजेंसियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्ड शंकर मिश्र) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सभी पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद डीलर-शियों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशियों का 5 प्रतिशत अब स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के लिये आग्रहित है।

(ग) तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा चालू वर्ष के

दौरान स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को प्रदान की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित डीलरशियों/डिस्ट्री

ब्यूटर शिपोंके राज्यवार ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गये हैं—

राज्य/संघ शामिल प्रदेश

एल० पी० जी०

मोटर स्पिरिट/
हाई स्पीड डीजल
तेल

एस० के० ओ०
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Purchase of Electric Shovels and Dumpers by E.C.L.

9841. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that project reports not requiring approval of the Ministry are being made by ECL and CMPDIL with money not allotted in the budget for buying machinery ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind preparing reports on the techno-economic feasibility of such projects even without geological exploration ; and

(c) what justifies the purchase of Rs. 26 crore with electric shovels and dumpers by ECL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) To meet the projected Coal demand on ECL, necessary project reports were prepared by CMPDIL and are now under consideration/approval at different levels. Projects costing more than Rs. 10 crores needs approval of Government. No expenditure is incurred on any project which has not been finally approved by

the competent authority. No project report is formulated without proper geological exploration.

(c) These equipments are required to increase the excavation capacity so that the share of opencast production in ECL is increased. Procurement of Electric shovels and dumpers was done against approved budget. Total payment made during 1982-83 towards Shovel and Dumpers is Rs. 15.88 crores. This includes spillover of 1981-82 alongwith fresh procurement during 1982-83.

Second Class Mail for Assam

9842. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal Department has declined to accept second class mail for Assam ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The booking of second class mails for Assam was temporarily suspended in Feb, 1983 for about 10 days on account of disturbances in Assam. The services were restored immediately thereafter.

EFFI Client Managerial Practice in companies

9843. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANIES AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Companies Act has proved inadequate to provide efficient managerial practice in the 27 years since the law came into force ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make Company Directorship effective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NAEEM AZAD) : (a) and (b) No

Sir. The Companies Act, 1956, which came into force on 1-4-1956, is under constant review and necessary amendments to it are effected from time to time with a view to ensuring effective management. For example, the managing agency system was abolished from 3-4-70 by an amendment to the Act in 1969. Appointment and remuneration of Managing Directors/whole time directors/Managers of public companies and private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies require the approval of the Central Government under section 269 of the Act. Central Government does not accord approval unless it is satisfied that the proposed Managing Director or whole time director or manager is in its opinion is 'fit and proper' person and that the appointment is not against the public interest. The Central Government have also powers under section 408 to appoint Government directors in a company to prevent mismanagement and oppression and under section 409 prevent change in the Board of Directors likely to affect the company prejudicially.

Further certain proposals including those of Sachar Committee for professionalisation of management are under the consideration of Government.

Regularisation of Muster Roll/Casual Workers in Law Ministry

9844. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any order issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the month of August, 1979 regarding regularisation of muster roll workers/casual labourers engaged in his Ministry and departments/Subordinate Offices under it ;

(b) whether these orders of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms had not so far been implemented by his Ministry as well as Depts./Subordinate offices under his Ministry even after the lapse of more than three years, if so, the reasons therefor :

(c) whether his Ministry propose to get this order of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms implemented in the Ministry as well as Departments/Subordinate Offices under his Ministry in the near future ; if so, the details about the time to be taken ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No such orders have been issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in August, 1979.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Statutory Social Security Scheme

9845. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Group on Social Security had recommended the integration of existing social security schemes and the conversion of the various Provident Fund Schemes into a statutory scheme for the old-age, invalidity and survivorship pension-cum-gratuity ; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Group and have the recommendations been implemented by now; if so, how ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major recommendations made by the Study Group were as follows :—

- (i) One single agency should be set up for administration of the Employees State Insurance Act and the Employees' Provident Fund Act, the Coal Mines Provident Funds Act, etc.
- (ii) The quantum of cash benefits admissible under the ESI Act should be enhanced.

- (iii) There is considerable scope for improving the Standard of medical care and treatment for workers covered by the ESI Act.
- (iv) The time is ripe for converting the provident funds into a statutory pension scheme.
- (v) A scheme of old age invalidity and survivorship pension-cum-gratuity should be adopted.
- (vi) The existing scale of lumpsum payment under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be increased.
- (vii) Improvement should be made in the direction of avoiding closures and consequent retrenchment by creation of a Fund through which industrial units in temporary difficulties can be assisted and kept running.

The recommendations mentioned at (ii), (iii) and (vi) above have been implemented to the extent possible. The other recommendations have not been implemented, as these were not considered practicable.

British experts' recommendations for Improvement in power supply in the capital Power Supply in the Capital

9846. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British experts had made recommendations for improvement in supply of power in the capital ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether these recommendations have been implemented and its details ?

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

(b) and (c) M/s. B.E.I. were requested to send two Engineers to Delhi to make

recommendations on methods of improving the reliability of supply in Delhi. The Engineers visited Delhi for study of the system during 7-10-82 to 23-10-82. The main items of their recommendations as well as the present position of the action taken by D.E.S.U. thereon is indicated hereunder :

1. *Auto Reclose on 220 KV Delhi Ring :*

Carrier inter-tripping on both circuits between (i) Mehrauli-Najafgarh ; (ii) Najafgarh-Narela and (iii) Narela-Patparganj have been commissioned. The work in respect to the circuits between I.P. Stn.-Badarpur and Badarpur-Mehrauli shall be commissioned after the carrier cabinet at Badarpur end is made functional. The work on single phase auto reclosing is in progress and expected to be commissioned shortly on all circuits between Mehrauli-Najafgarh, Najafgarh-Narela and Narela-Patparganj.

2. *Alignment of Isolators in 66 KV and 33 KV Sub-Stations :*

Checked and corrected in all the Sub-stations. However, this is being done as a regular maintenance programme.

3. *Pilot Cables associated with 33KV feeders.*

The work of commissioning of pilot cables associated with 33KV feeders emanating from I.P. Station has already been taken up. Out of 22 cables, work has been completed in respect of 12 feeders whereas for the remaining, it is expected to be completed in a couple of months.

4. *Location of cables and the Production of cable route plans.*

Cables route drawings for 66KV as well as 33KV Lines available. For 11KV cables recently laid/being laid cable route drawings are being prepared and for the old cables, the feeders where drawings are not available, have been identified and the route plans are being prepared progressively.

5. *Earthing of 33KV and 11KV cables Termination.*

The cable termination at 33KV and

11KV Sub-Stations are being checked for adequacy of the size of earthing. Necessary corrective measures, wherever required, are being taken.

6. *Tests to determine the rating of 33 KV Cables.*

This is being got done through Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESC).

7. *Training of D.E.S.U. Work Force.*

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8. *Establishment of a D.E.S.U. Training Institute.*

Programme have already been drawn up for training of Linemen, Cable Joiners, Supervisors, Operators and Fitters. One such course for Linemen in collaboration with PETS has been recently concluded. Action for establishing a fullfledged Training Institute in D.E.S.U. is under way.

9. *Protection Department Staff Level.*

&

10. *11KV Protection maintenance responsibilities.*

The Protection Section has been strengthened with the posting of one Superintending Engineer. For covering the provision in respect of 11KV system, XEN as well as other staff as cleared by the Ministry of Energy are being provided.

11. *Provision of Fault Passage Indicators.*

The Fault passage indicators already available with D.E.S.U. are being installed for use. Since such indicators are not indigenously available, the possibility of getting them manufactured indigenously is being explored with some leading manufacturers.

12. *Numbering of K.V. Switchgears.*

A diagram board indicating 33KV, 66KV and 220 KV system of DESU has since been installed at Shakti Sadan System Control. Due to limitation of space, the size of this operational board has to be kept small. For indicating the coded identification number of OCBs and isolators etc. back up drawings are being made ready for reference. Also the codi-

ification of numbering of circuit breakers and isolators is being done in consultation with NREB so that it could fit in for use under computerisation programme, later.

13. Emergency Repair Arrangements.

For attending of the breakdowns quickly, arrangements are being made to equip each breakdowns van with V.H.P. communication facility.

14. 11 KV switchgear 'ASEA' design Fault performance.

Modification in the 'ASEA' make switchgear as recommended is under way. Travel Recorders are being used for checking the timings of the individual poles of the breakers for further corrective action.

Power Targets in Sixth Five Year Plan and Revision thereof

9847. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the original target of power generation during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said target of power generation for the Sixth Five Year Plan have been revised ;

(c) if so, what were the revised targets ;

(d) if so, what is the latest revised targets of power generation for the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(e) whether this revised target is likely to be achieved ; and

(f) if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (f) Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged energy generation of 191 billion units to meet the demand by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Accordingly, genera-

tion capacity of 19,666 MW was targetted for commissioning during the Sixth Five Year Plan period as per year-wise details given below :—

6 Year	Target
1980-81	2687
1981-82	4087
1982-83	4354.5
1983-84	4236
1984-85	4301.5
	19666

During 1980-81, as against the target of 2687 MW, the achievement was 1823 MW.

During 1981-82, the original target was revised to 3212 MW against which the achievement was 2175 MW.

During 1982-83 a capacity of 3060 MW was commissioned/rotated as against a revised commissioning target of 3482 MW.

A capacity addition of 4032 MW is targetted to be achieved in 1983-84.

Based upon the capacity addition during the first 3 years of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the progress of on-going Schemes under construction, a capacity addition of about 14,000 MW is expected to be achieved during the Sixth Plan period.

Energy generation of 170 billion units in utilities and non-utilities is expected by the end of 1984-85.

Electricity Supply Amendment Act

9848. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were considering to enact an Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether the opinions of State Governments have been obtained on the proposed amendments in the Bill;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain States have opposed the proposed amendments in the Bill;

(e) if so, the proposed amendments in the Bill which have been opposed by the State Governments and what are the names of the State Governments which have opposed the said amendments; and

(f) what is the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Certain statutory changes in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been considered by the Government in consultation with the States, regarding minimum rate of return to be earned by the State Electricity Boards and introduction of a uniform commercial accounting system for them. The views of the State Governments have been considered while proposing the amendments in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Survey of Hill Districts of Orissa for Hydel Power Projects

9849. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has surveyed the hill districts of that State to locate possible and feasible sites for mini, medium and major hydel power projects and the project reports have been prepared during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the districts and the sites therefor:

(c) whether any of the hydel project reports have been submitted by that State to his Ministry for clearance during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) if so, the names of the projects and the decision taken by his Ministry on the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) The details of Sydro-electric schemes identified by Orissa and submitted to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Hydroelectric Schemes Under Examination Consideration

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District where the scheme is located	Installed capacity (MW)
1.	Upper Kolab Extn.	Koraput	**80
2.	Potteru	Koraput	** 6
3.	Rengali St-II	Dhenkanal	150
4.	Bhimkund Multipurpose Project	Keonjhar	738

NOTE : ** Project reports of Upper Kolab Extn. and Potteru Projects have already been cleared by Central Electricity Authority from techno-economic angle.

Telephone Facility to Ramanaguda Block and Bisam- Cuttak Block in Gunupur Sub-division

9850. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunication Circle, Orissa has prepared schemes to provide telephone facility in the areas of high transmission lines in Koraput districts ;

(b) if so, the names of the areas therefor and number of schemes so far completed ;

(c) whether the Circle has prepared the same scheme to provide telephone facility to Ramanaguda Block and Bisam-

Cuttak Block in Gunupur Sub-division and sent proposal to O.S.E.B. to share the cost like other schemes of the district where such costs have been borne by O.S.E.B.

(d) if so, the details therefor in this regard including other schemes ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for non-inclusion of the above Blocks in that scheme by the Circle ?

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

(b) The names of the areas and the proposed schemes are given below :—

Name of areas	Proposed schemes
1. Jaypore (K), Gouindapalli, Kudumulugumma,	(i) Jeypore (K)-Balinela-Gouindapalli UHF Scheme
Balinela Malkangiri	(ii) Malkangiri-Kudumulugumma Multi Access Rural Radio system. (iii) Balinela-Malkangiri Carrier System.
2. Jaypore (K), Sunabeda	(i) Jaypore (K)—Koraput Narrow Band Microwave. (ii) Koraput-Sunabeda 7+5 DX system.
3. Koraput, Laxmipur Narendrapur, Rayagada	(i) Koraput-Laxmipur UHF system. (ii) Laxmipur, Narayanpatna Multi Access Rural Radio system. (iii) Rayagada, Kashipur Multi Access Rural Radio systems.

None of the above mentioned schemes has been completed so far.

(c) No Sir.
(d) Does not arise.
(e) Re-engineering of telecommunication lines is not necessary at present

Safety Lapses in L.P.G. Plants

9851. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that some-

time back the Chief Controller of Explosive, Nagpur, on getting reports of many instances of grave safety lapses in all the L.P.G. plants in the country from its inspectors, sent a letter giving warning and urging immediate corrective steps to all oil companies ; and

(b) if so, the steps in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) :

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidising of P&T Services

9852. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received recommendations for subsidising the postal service from general revenues and ploughing back the profits of telecom service from their own growth ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in that regard ?

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

(b) In view of (a) above does not arise.

Representation from employees of United News Agency for fixation of wages as per Palekar Award

9853. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the United News of India Employees Federation for giving weightage of service in fixation of wages of news agency employees as provided for in the case of newspaper employees in the Palekar Tribunal Award ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) A representation has recently been received from the UNI Employees' Federation stating that though newspaper employees have been given benefit of weightage of service in fixing pay, such benefit has not been given to employees of newsagency under the recommendations of Palekar Tribunal as accepted by Govt. The Federation has decided to challenge the same and apply for modifications of award by giving a 'notice of change'. Before this, the Federation has desired that a meeting be convened of management of news agency and workers representatives to solve the question amicably.

The request of the Federation for convening meeting of management and employees of news agencies is being examined.

सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत संयंत्र से राजस्थान के हिस्से की पूर्ति

9855. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** म्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत संयंत्र से राजस्थान सरकार को उसका विद्युत का हिस्सा नहीं दे रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में किए गए समझौते का उल्लंघन करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, राजस्थान सरकार को जो कि विद्युत संकट से ग्रस्त है विद्युत का उचित भाग दे, कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और कैसे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश पिछले कई वर्षों से सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से राजस्थान को विद्युत सप्लाई का पूरा हिस्सा नहीं दे सका है। राजस्थान को विद्युत सप्लाई की श्रीमतन कमी वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 1.14 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन, वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 0.98 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन और 1982-83 के दौरान 0.58 मिलियन यूनिट थी।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के साथ-साथ सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के 62.5 मेगावाट के यूनिटों में (40%) और चम्बल जल विद्युत कम्पलेक्स सहित गांधी सागर जल विद्युत केन्द्र (5×23 मेगावाट) में (5%) राणा प्रताप जल विद्युत केन्द्र (4×43 मेगावाट) और जवाहर सागर जल विद्युत केन्द्र (3×33 मेगावाट) में राजस्थान का मंयुक्त रूप से स्वामित्व है। इनमें से राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर जल विद्युत केन्द्र राजस्थान में स्थित हैं तथा गांधी सागर जल विद्युत केन्द्र और सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित हैं।

राजस्थान विद्युत प्रणाली और मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत प्रणाली समानान्तर रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं। क्योंकि राजस्थान प्रणाली उत्तरी क्षेत्र ग्रिड का हिस्सा और मध्य प्रदेश प्रणाली पश्चिमी क्षेत्र ग्रिड का हिस्सा है। राजस्थान, राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर विद्युत केन्द्रों से उत्पादित समग्र विद्युत का समुपयोजन करता है। मध्य प्रदेश, गांधी सागर जल विद्युत और सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों से उत्पादित विद्युत का उपभोग करता है। इस प्रबन्ध के पश्चात् भी मंयुक्त स्वामित्व वाले केन्द्रों से राजस्थान अपना पूरा हिस्सा प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है। मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान को विद्युत सप्लाई रेडियली करता

है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश स्वयं विद्युत की कमी का सामना कर रहा है इसलिए राजस्थान को सतपुड़ा ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से इसके पूरे हिस्से की विद्युत सप्लाई नहीं की गई है। चम्बल घाटी क्षेत्र में मानसून के फेल हो जाने के कारण स्थिति और बिगड़ गई थी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए गए सघन प्रयासों के कारण इस संबंध में कुछ सुधार हुआ है और इसके हिस्से से कम विद्युत सप्लाई जो कि 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान लगभग 1 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन थी, 1982-83 के दौरान बटकर लगभग 0.6 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन रह गई।

Setting up Low Power Relay Transmitters in Rural Areas

9856. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce some low power relay transmitters to provide television coverage of national programmes in the rural areas uncovered by the Doordarshan network ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy and programme of Government in this regard ;

(c) the estimated cost of this system ; and

(d) the details regarding the locations where such new transmitters are likely to be located ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT

TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d) 20 low-power T.V. relay transmitters were established on an experimental basis in connection with T.V. coverage of 9th Asian Games 1982. These transmitters also provide coverage to rural areas. Future expansion of T.V. services through low power transmitters will depend on the availability of resources.

Micro Hydel Schemes by D.V.C.

9857. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation has formulated schemes for setting up 11 micro-hydel projects within the command area to create a total capacity of 2470 KW;

(b) if so, what will be the total expenditure involved in implementing these schemes;

(c) whether any study was undertaken by the Corporation in this regard ; and

(d) whether these projects will be set up and when the work on these projects will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) An identification report on the development of 11 micro/small hydel schemes, with total installed capacity of 3470 KW, prepared by Damodar Valley Corporation has been received in the Central Electricity Authority. As, this report is very preliminary in nature and it does not contain the essential details like estimates of cost, hydrological data, plan of development, energy output calculations, detailed drawings etc., the Corporation have been advised to carry out the detailed studies/investigations in this regard and submit the detailed project reports to the Central Electricity Authority for examination.

These schemes could be considered for implementation after their techno-economic feasibility is established.

S.T.D. facility in Orissa State

9858. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the towns to be linked by STD facility in the State of Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) whether Government propose to extent facilities in tribal areas of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the scheme or efforts being made to improve telephone services in the rural areas as well as in remote areas in the State of Orissa?

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

(b) and (c) There are no plans to extent STD facilities to tribal areas during 1983-84. However, subject to availability of finance and materials, about 10 telephone exchanges and about 50 long distance public telephones are proposed to be opened during 1983-84 in rural and remote areas of Orissa.

As regards efforts being made to improve telephone services in rural areas as well as remote areas in the State of Orissa, the recommendations of the Committee on Telecommunications are being implemented progressively *i.e.* all rural telephone exchanges brought under group maintenance scheme.

Publicity to Developmental Activities in Rural, Backward and Remote Areas

9859. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding the information and publicity to programmes of developmental activities specially in rural, backward and remote areas ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme to be implemented in such areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Government consider dissemination of information and publicity relating to developmental activities as an essential input for educating and motivating the people for greater participation in the developmental process. This is an on-going activity. Multi-media publicity campaigns on various developmental schemes involving various media organisations under this Government are evolved and implemented all over the country, including rural, remote and backward areas, using imaginative and informative formats designed to suit the diverse conditions obtaining in the country.

Officers sent abroad

9860. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many engineers and other officers of Department of Power have been sent abroad on foreign assignment since January, 1981 ;

(b) criteria being adopted for the purpose ;

(c) is it a fact that foreign assignment of officers is being dealt by a particular administrative section/Desk of the Department of Power;

(d) is it also a fact that some of the officers at the helm of affairs are allowed to continue for years together irrespective of Government policy to replace them every three years ;

(e) if so, how many such persons are available in the Department of Power who have been on a particular seat for years together ; and

(f) action taken to minimise the complaints against the present administrative

set up by replacing the persons who are on such work for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) One Officer of the Central Power Engineering (Group A) Service has been deputed abroad for foreign assignment since January, 1981. A few other Officers were also deputed abroad for training, providing short-term consultancy services, etc.

(b) The criteria for different types of assignments are laid down by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms/Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) and these are strictly followed.

(c) No, Sir. Matters relating to foreign assignments, providing consultancy services abroad and training abroad etc. are dealt with in Difference Desks/ Sections of Department of Power.

(d) to (f) Officers and staff are deployed according to the requirements of public service from time to time.

Overlapping grades in E.P.F. Organisation

9861. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are several grades in Regional Provident Fund Commissions in the E.P.F. Organisation and the grades are overlapping and are not in conformity with the grades in the sister organisation of E.S.I. Corporation ;

(b) whether the Officers are required to wait for as long as five years even to get promotion of only Rs. 50/-; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendation of Faqir Chand Committee only to increase the pay scales of Central Commissioner and F.A. and C.A.O., leaving others to fend for themselves ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There are four grades

of Regional Fund Commissioners in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. They are as given below :

Grades	Pay Scale
(i) Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Spl. Gr.)	—
(ii) Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr. I)	—
(iii) Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr. II)	—
(iv) Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (Gr. III)	—

The equivalent/comparable grades in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation are :—

Regional Director (Gr. I)	—	Rs. 1500-2000.
Regional Director (Gr. II)	—	Rs. 1300-1700.
Regional Director (Gr. III)	—	Rs. 1200-1600.
Regional Director (Gr. IV)	—	Rs. 700-1300.

(b) Promotions from one grade to another grade depend upon various factors such as availability of vacancies, suitability of officers, provisions in the relevant recruitment rules, etc.

(c) Proposals to rationalise the pay scales of Regional Provident Fund Commissioners in the light of the Faqir Chand Committee's recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Lack of Coordination between enforcement wing and Sub-regional Officers in EPF Organisations

9862. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all P.F. Inspectors in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation do not assist the Sub-Regional Officers Incharge in procuring returns from the defaulting establishments because they treat themselves attached with Enforcement Wing and not accountable to SRO because

their tour programme, tour diary and reports are kept and dealt with only at Regional Offices and there has arisen an administrative snag ;

(b) whether there is no link and coordination between Enforcement and Accounts Sections because enforcement is dealt at Regional Offices and Accounts and Sub-Regional Offices with the result that Accounts side is always in the dark because Inspectors do not cooperate with the establishments are default ; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government are considering to transfer the Enforcement Wing to S.R.Os for better handling and gearing up the Enforcement machinery ?

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

Survey Re : Coal Reserves

9863. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a survey in coalfield of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where Government have found huge coal reserves and what would be the estimated coal reserves in each place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per assessment made by the Geological Survey of India in Sept., 1978, Coal reserves in India stood at 1,11,878 million tonnes for a seam thickness of 0.5 metre and above and upto a maximum depth of 1200 metres. Names of the fields where large reserves have been found are as under :—

Name of the Field (State)	(in million tonnes) (approx.)
(a) Raniganj (West Bengal)	27,174
(b) Jharia (Bihar)	19,522
(c) Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh)	10, 83
(d) North Karanpura (Bihar)	10,246
(e) Godavari Valley (Andhra Pradesh)	8,504
(f) South Karanpura (Bihar)	5,363
(g) Rajmahal (Bihar)	3,856
(h) Talcher (Orissa)	3,530
(i) IB river (Orissa)	2,376
(j) Chanda-Wardha (Maharashtra)	2,207

As a result of exploration carried out in 24 coalfields spread all over India, a total reserve of 6828 million tonnes has been estimated during the last 5 years.

Capacity utilisation of Talcher and Ramagundam Fertilizer Plants

9864. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal-based fertilizer plants of Talcher and Ramagundam are not operating on their full capacity due to the requirement of some additional equipments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what effective steps Government

are taking to improve the production capacity of these plants ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The main reasons for low capacity utilisation are lack of standby equipments, power cuts, power failures, power dips and extremely tight steam balance.

(c) A Technical Study Group was appointed to study the problems faced by coal based fertilizer plants of Talcher and Ramagundam. It suggested short-term and long-term measures to achieve full rated daily and annual production capacities which are :

Short-term Measures :

- (a) Installation of stainless steel collecting plates in the secondary Electrostatic Precipitator ;
- (b) Provision of expansion bellows for Air Separation Unit regenerators ;
- (c) Replacement of existing turbo air compressor blades with improved blades.
- (d) Improvement in and modifications to the Waste Heat Boilers of the gasifiers.

Long-term Measures :

- (a) Modifications to the Air Separation Plant.
- (b) Installation of the 4th gasifier.
- (c) 4th stream of coal preparation plant (at Talcher only).
- (d) Atmospheric Ammonia storage.
- (e) Captive power plant (60 MW)—one of the boilers will also act as 4th boiler for steam generation plant.

Action has been initiated for short-term measures. The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has submitted the feasibility report for long-term measures.

Technology to get energy from Under-Ground Heat Sources of Earth

9865. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some developed countries have achieved technology breakthrough for getting energy from the underground heat sources of the earth ; and

(b) if so, what are its prospects in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The use of energy from underground heat sources where steam or hot water is available at economic depths is well known ; recently there has been some progress in a few industrialised countries regarding technology for utilising energy from underground hot dry rocks. Even in these countries, however, such technology is still in an experimental stage.

(b) In India the prospects are being explored initially through studies for locating promising hydrothermal reservoirs.

Sanction of funds by R.E.C. in Karnataka

9866. SHRI NARSINGH RAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned funds for rural electrification schemes in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes and number of villages covered by these schemes ;

(c) number of villages identified in Bidar District and when these would be completed ; and

(d) the norms adopted by the R.E.C. and the Karnataka State Electricity Board for providing electricity in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, REC has sanctioned a total of 302 schemes upto 31-3-1983 for a total loan assistance of Rs. 81.00 crores in Karnataka.

(b) The names of the schemes sanctioned by REC upto March, 1983 in Karnataka and the number of villages covered under the schemes are given in the annexure-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 6564/83.] These schemes include 6,922 new villages for electrification and 17,792

villages already electrified for intensive electrification.

(c) REC has sanctioned 10 schemes for Bidar District upto March, 1983 covering 235 new villages and 606 already electrified villages. A statement II showing details of the schemes sanctioned, villages covered, date of sanction, year of completion is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 6564/83.]

(d) The norms adopted by the REC for sanctioning schemes in all States including Karnataka are given in the Statement III.

Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies

9867. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decisions for fresh Delimitation of Parliamentary constituencies in view of the growth in populations and also to ensure almost equal electorate for each of these constituencies ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the delimitation would be carried out ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI G.ULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) According to the articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, the number of seats as allotted and the territorial extent of constituencies, as determined by the delimitation by Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, are unalterable until the relevant figures of the first census taken after the year 2000 A.D., have been published. The Election Commission has recommended that articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution may be suitably amended so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies, may remain un-

altered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies, in each State and Union Territory, after every decennial census may be restored. The recommendation of the Commission is at an advanced stage of consideration.

Opening of branch and Sub-post offices in rural sectors

9868. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed some targets for opening more branch and sub-post offices in the rural sectors in the various States during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government during the current financial year, State-wise and districtwise, of the rural post offices going to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) In rural areas post offices are generally opened as extra departmental branch post offices. This comes under the Plan and targets are fixed for the same. Some of the Extra-departmental post offices are also upgraded as sub offices on the basis of workload and financial performance. This is outside the Plan and no targets are fixed.

(b) 2500 extra departmental branch post offices are to be opened in the rural areas of the country during the current financial year. The target has been sub-allocated to Postal Circles as in the statement attached. Information is being collected in regard to State-wise and District-wise allocation and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Circle-wise targets fixed for opening of Rural Post Offices in India during 1983-84.

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	No. of P.Os. to be opened.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150
2.	Bihar	300
3.	Delhi	2
4.	Gujarat	100
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	40
6.	Kerala	75
7.	Karnataka	70
8.	Madhya Pradesh	278
9.	Maharashtra	225
10.	North Eastern	185
11.	North Western	110
12.	Orissa	135
13.	Rajasthan	160
14.	Tamil Nadu	120
15.	Uttar Pradesh	320
16.	West Bengal	180
Reserve		50
		Total
		2500

Unsafe Coal Mines

workers have been rehabilitated?

9869. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared some coal mines in the unsafe category: and

(b) whether Government have considered the issue of the workers so far as the question of evacuation from the places around those unsafe coal mines is concerned including the places where those

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH): (a) and (b) There are no unsafe mines in operation. If at any time a mine or any part of mine is considered unsafe, Directorate General of Mines Safety issues a prohibitory order under Section 22(3) of the Mines Act and the mines so declared unsafe are not worked till the hazards have been removed,

मंसा तथा मेहसाना जिला मुख्यालय के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनें तथा बीजापुर और अहमदाबाद तथा बीजापुर और हिमतनगर के बीच और अधिक लाइनें

9870. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात मर्किल के अन्तर्गत मंसा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और मेहसाना जिला मुख्यालय के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो गया है और इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को बीजापुर एक्सचेंज में कार्यभार बढ़ जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए बीजापुर एक्सचेंज और अहमदाबाद के बीच और अधिक लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने की जानकारी है और यदि हाँ, तो अनिरिक्त लाइनों की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) बीजापुर और हिमतनगर के बीच बढ़े हुए कार्यभार को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन दोनों नगरों के बीच सीधी और अतिरिक्त लाइनों की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी।

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं। ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) मौजूदा ट्रंक परियात का निपटान करने के लिए बीजापुर और अहमदाबाद के बीच पर्याप्त ट्रंक मर्किट उपलब्ध है।

(ग) बीजापुर और हिमतनगर के बीच

अतिरिक्त ट्रंक मर्किट दिसम्बर, 1983 तक प्रदान किए जाने की सभावना है।

मंसा और अहमदाबाद के बीच टेलीफोन लाइनें

9871. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात मर्किल का मंसा एक्सचेंज अहमदाबाद के साथ कितनी लाइनों से तथा कब से जुड़ा हुआ है और इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता कितनी है, अर्थात् इस मर्किल इस टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की टेलीफोन लाइनों की संख्या और अहमदाबाद के लिये अपेक्षित टेलीफोन लाइनों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है और इन लाइनों के लिये प्रस्ताव कब मंजूर किया गया था और ये किन कारणों में प्रदान नहीं की जा सकी है;

(ख) एक महीने में में ये लाइनें कितने दिनों तक बंद रहती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मंसा और अहमदाबाद के बीच अपर्याप्त लाइनें हैं; और

(ग) मंसा एक्सचेंज में लाइन की मरम्मत के लिये लगाये गये लाइन कैरियर का पद कब से खाली पड़ा है और इसके क्या कारण है और इसे कब भरा जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) गुजरात मर्किल का मंसा एक्सचेंज 300 लाइनों वाला एक हस्तचल एक्सचेंज है जिसमें 297 कनेक्शन कार्य कर रहे हैं। यह एक्सचेंज अहमदाबाद के साथ दो मर्किटों से जुड़ा है जो 1979 से पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं। तीसरे मर्किट का भी औचित्य बनता है। इसके लिए लाइन के पुनर्निर्माण की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

इसकी मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और इस कार्य-
के प्राक्कलन को मंजूरी देने के लिए कार्य-
वार्ड की जा रही है। तीसरे मॉकिट को मार्च,
1984 तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की मंभा-
वना है।

(ख) मार्च, 1983 के दौरान मंसा-अहम-
दाबाद सॉकिट नं० 1 में 137 घंटे की कुल
ममयावधि में 11 बार खराबी आयी। दूसरे
मॉकिट में 8 बार खराबी आयी जिसकी
कुल ममयावधि 161 घंटे थी। अप्रैल, 1983
के दौरान इन सॉकिटों का कार्य बेहतर रहा।
खराबी का मुख्य कारण लाइनों से तांबे के
तारों की चोरी हो जाना था।

(ग) मंसा स्थित स्पीटर स्टेशन महायक
का पद 7-10-62 से 16-3-83 तक रिक्त
रहा क्योंकि पदस्थ कर्मचारी को जूनियर
इंजीनियर के बतौर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के
लिए भेजा गया था। इस पद को 17-3-83
में भर दिया गया है।

**Assistance sought by Foreign countries
in setting up fertiliser Plants**

9872. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is now in a position to assist other developing countries in setting up fertilizer plants;

(b) whether any such country has approached India in this connection; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries and what sort of help has been asked for and the help rendered by the Government of India for setting up fertilizer plants in those countries and on what terms and conditions?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

**Presence of Chairman of ONGC at
Headquarters, Dehradun**

9873. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State:

(a) what is the average stay (excluding Holidays and Sundays) of the Chairman and other Members (separately for each Member) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at their headquarters *viz*, Dehradun in a month during the last three months:

(b) expenses of travelling of the Chairman and members (separately for each) during this period with detail as to how many kilometres were travelled by each of them by the staff car provided to them: and

(c) if such absence from headquarters is beyond proportions, what steps are being taken by his Ministry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c)** The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Caprolactum

9874. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of consumer industries of imported and domestic caprolactum in January 1983 and April, 1983; and

(b) what steps are being taken to import caprolactum to meet the demand of consuming industries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a)** The price of imported caprolactum (inclusive

of import duties) in January, 1983 and April, 1983 was around Rs. 28,000 per tonne and Rs. 29,000 per tonne respectively. The price of indigenous caprolactum (inclusive of excise duty and CST) in both the months was Rs. 29,500 per tonne approximately.

(b) The State Trading Corporation is arranging for imports of caprolactum.

REC fails to achieve targets of villages electrification in M.P.

9875. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has failed to reach its targets of village electrification in M.P. State, particularly the backward districts;

(b) figures for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 of targets and achievements in each district of M.P. State;

(c) whether the short fall is due to (i) lack of co-ordination by State Electricity Board, (ii) inadequate credit facilities to farmers (iii) inadequate organisational set-up in the State and (iv) inadequate supply of power in the State;

(d) whether this problem was taken up by the REC with State Government; if so, the results thereof; and

(e) what further steps are being taken by the REC itself to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) During the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan, the targets of village electrification in Madhya Pradesh under the schemes of Rural Electrification Corporation have been fully achieved, as per details below:

Year	Target	Achievements
1980—81	2085	3350
1981—82	3010	3529
1982—83	2660	3581
Total :	7755	10460

Under the Rural Electrification schemes sanctioned by REC in the districts covered by Minimum Needs Programme/Revised Minimum Needs Programme which

are for backward areas in the State, the targets and achievements of village electrification during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan are as follows :—

Year	Targets	Achievements
1980—81	759	1428
1981—82	1600	1840
1982—83	800	1754
Total :	3159	5022

District-wise targets under REC/MNP Schemes have not been fixed by REC/Planning Commission. The district-wise achievement of total village electrification (including those covered by the State's

Normal Plan) for the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, is given in statement.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer to (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Statement indicating the total number of villages, villages electrified during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in the State of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of villages	Villages 1980-81	electrified 1981-82	during 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bhopal	545	17	116	67
2.	Balaghat	1,295	75	35	31
3.	Bastar	3,382	76	113	86
4.	Betul	1,308	38	29	127
5.	Bhind	892	15	132	52
6.	Bilaspur	3,517	111	56	81
7.	Chhatarpur	1,077	104	40	148
8.	Chhindwara	1,901	496	428	65
9.	Damoh	1,156	60	31	57
10.	Datia	401	18	10	49
11.	Dewas	1,035	53	52	73
12.	Dhar	1,484	21	76	90
13.	Durg	1,811	55	40	53
14.	Gunja	2,006	89	78	156
15.	Gwalior	753	79	23	105
16.	Hoshangabad	1,405	54	32	89
17.	Indore	641	3	97	19
18.	Jabalpur	2,263	39	57	63
19.	Jhabua	1,326	48	55	76
20.	Khargone (West Nimar)	1,096	115	74	67
21.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1,764	98	71	43
22.	Mandla	2,092	65	111	108
23.	Mandsaur	1,580	143	255	116
24.	Morena	1,249	86	30	147
25.	Narsimhpur	998	51	20	41
26.	Panna	932	30	21	74
27.	Raigarh	2,198	52	43	75
28.	Raipur	3,842	132	52	90
29.	Raisen	1,429	53	74	57
30.	Rajgarh	1,670	66	71	127
31.	Rewa	2,302	37	82	52
32.	Ratlam	1,044	26	35	66
33.	Sagar	1,856	90	82	68
34.	Satna	1,756	68	83	64

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Sehore	1,015	90	18	169
36.	Seoni	1,595	69	60	46
37.	Shahdol	1,978	50	172	127
38.	Shajapur	1,065	109	40	84
39.	Shivpuri	1,286	108	87	156
40.	Sidhi	1,790	19	188	153
41.	Surguja	2,396	107	110	115
42.	Tikamgarh	881	31	50	104
43.	Ujjain	1,098	59	143	—
44.	Vidisha	1,510	64	78	88
45.	Rajnandgaon	2,263	81	70	94
	Total	70,883	3,350	3,620	3,818

Distribution of official work within the Labour Ministry

9876. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work relating to overseas employment is being done in the main Ministry of Labour;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the overseas employment work was earlier dealt within the Directorate General of Employment and Training;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the work has been transferred to the main Labour Ministry and is now being done by the Secretarial staff of the Ministry; and

(d) whether the overseas employment work also relates to the employment aspect and if so, why this work has been transferred from the DG, E&T to the main Ministry of Labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. It was dealt with from June 1976 to March 1979 when it was transferred to Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) On 1-8-1981, following the decision of the Government regarding Allocation of Business Rules, the work relating to emigration was transferred to Ministry of Labour. This work is now being handled by the Main Secretariat.

(d) In view of the sensitivity and importance of the work relating to emigration of Indian labour, their working and living conditions and wages etc. a full fledged division was created in the Main Secretariat.

Shortage of Accommodation in P&T office at Nawada district Headquarter of Bihar

9877. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 150 employees are working in the Posts and Telegraphs office at Nawada district headquarter of Bihar;

(b) whether adequate sitting accommodation is available there for these employees;

(c) if not, whether inconveniences is caused to these employees in disposal of official work;

(d) if so, whether a proposal is under consideration for providing suitable accommodation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The officials might be inconvenienced in disposal of official work.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for vertical extension of the present Head Post Office building.

(e) Does not arise.

Merger of Editorial Staff of collected works of Mahatma Gandhi with CIS

9878. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the UPSC approved the merger of the editorial staff of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi with their counterparts of Central Information Service in the Ministry and when the merger actually took place;

(b) whether there was a delay on the part of the authorities of the Ministry in effecting the said merger, thereby made deliberate delay the denying the seniority to the editorial staff of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi from the date their incusion into the CIS by the UPSC was approved; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to restore the seniority of the Editorial staff of the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi as approved by the UPSC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The Union Public Service Commission agreed on 23-8-1976 to the proposal of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the merger with the Central Information Service of the Edi-

torial Staff of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi only after the screening of the officers concerned had been completed and the posts in question were included in the relevant Schedule by an amendment to the Central Information Service Rules.

The screening of the officers was completed by the Commission on 11-5-77 and the CIS Rules could be amended in consultation with all concerned and brought into force with effect from 3rd June, 1978. The screened officers were, therefore, formally appointed to CIS w.e.f. 3rd June, 1978. With the concurrence of the Commission, the absorbed officers from the CWMG were placed en-bloc below the last officers of CIS in the relevant grade as on 3-6-1978.

It would thus be seen that there was no deliberate delay in the Ministry in either effecting the merger or in fixing seniority of the merged officers.

(c) Does not arise.

Distribution of Energy produced in Lower Lagyap Hydel Project

9879. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how much portion of energy generated from 4×248 KW DG sets in lower Lagyap Hydel Project was given to private contractors/other agencies during 1981-82;

(b) rate per KWH charged from them;

(c) is it a fact that there is a great variation in the generation cost and energy sold to the private and other agencies; and

(d) if so, how the deficit in generation cost and selling rate is met?

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

India's Gobar Gas Technology getting popular

9880. S. J. K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's technology in regard to gobar gas is gaining popularity in the world;

(b) if so, whether UNCTAD has also asked developing countries to seek assistance from India's technology of gobar gas to develop a new source of energy;

(c) if so, the names of such countries where Indians have set up any unit in foreign countries; and

(d) the special programmes, if any, launched to promote this important source of energy in view of its attraction by some foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Many developing countries and international organisations like UNIDO and UNDP have shown interest in India's biogas technology.

(b) No, Sir, however India's experience in this regard has been referred to in a UNCTAD's report on Energy supplies for developing country.

(c) Indian experts have set up biogas units in Afghanistan, Brazil, Kenya, Mongolia, Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

(d) A National Project on Biogas Development is being implemented since 1981-82 and nearly 80,000 biogas units have been set up during the past two years through the State Governments, State Corporate bodies, voluntary organisations and Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Generation cost and check on Machinery in lower Lagyap Hydel Project

9881. SHRI KAMALA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether generation cost per unit of 4×248 KW DG sets of Lower Lagyap Hydel Project comes to Rs. 8 per unit for the year 1981-82;

(b) is this cost comparable with other Projects under progress in India;

(c) whether about 42800 KWH of energy was generated from these sets whereas their capacity was about 85,70,880 KW during 1981-82;

(d) whether Government have ever checked the high generation cost from these sets and did they ever consider to keep one D.G. set to meet the requirements and to dispense with the other three units for better utilisation elsewhere;

(e) if so, when and what remedies were incorporated;

(f) if not who is responsible for improper check over the valuable machinery; and

(g) action taken against the defaulting officers?

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

(b) As the cost of energy generation depends upon the amount of energy generating fuel used, location of station, percentage of over-head charges of headquarters and other organisations allocated to the respective projects, different interest rate adopted, purpose for which the sets are used viz., stand-by, peak generation, base operation etc., it is not possible to work out the cost of generation on a comparable basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The diesel sets originally installed for providing construction power were being used for supplying power during emergency and to restart the Lower

Lagyap ME Power Station after shutdown.

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

Rajadhyaksha Committee recommendations

9882. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajadhyaksha Committee had made certain recommendations for the improvement of the functioning of the State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by various States in implementing those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b)

Yes, Sir. The Committee made several recommendations in regard to power sector Planning, Project Formulation and Implementation, Operation and maintenance of generation, transmission and distribution facilities, rural electrification, the financial performance of SEBs, the organisation and management of the power supply industry and research and development efforts needed for the power sector. The Committee has made several recommendations for improving the overall operational performance of the power supply industry. Many of these recommendations are within the competence of the States and suitable guidelines have already been issued to them for implementing these recommendations. In view of the long range technical and administrative measures involved, implementation of these recommendations will take some time before they can become effective. The Committee has *inter-alia*, made same major recommendations regarding the need to improve the overall management of the State Electricity Boards through introduction of more objective procedures of recruitment, tenure and removal of the top personnel of the SEBs. The Committee has also made certain recommendations regarding rationalisation of tariff structure and higher financial rates of return to be earned by the Boards.

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

Development of Biogas and Other Alternative Sources of Energy in Orissa Districts

9883. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts of Orissa where programmes for the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources have been introduced in 1982-83 ;

(b) the achievement made in those districts of Orissa in implementing the above programmes in that year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c) Programme relating to alternative energy sources, namely family size biogas plants, community/international biogas plants, sewage gas plants, solar photovoltaic pumps and wind pumps were introduced in Orissa during 1982-83.

The district-wise break-up of installations is given below :

Balasore ; Family size biogas plants-114 ; Bolangir : Family size biogas plants-51 ; Cuttack : Family size biogas plant 100, community/institutional biogas plants-3 and solar photovoltaic pump-1 ; Dhankanal: Family size biogas plants-91; Ganjam : Family size biogas plants-105 and wind pumps-4 ; Kalahandi : Family size biogas plants-70 ; Keonjhar Family size biogas plants-61 ; Koraput : Family size biogas plants-53; Mayurbhanj : Family size biogas plants-175 ; Phulbani : Family size biogas plants-20 ; Puri : Family size biogas plants-100, sewage gas

plant-1 and wind pumps-8 ; Sambalpur : Family size biogas plants-71 and Sundergarh : Family size biogas plants-51.

Besides, the Khadi & Village Industries Commission have set up 970 family size biogas plants during 1982-83 in some districts of Orissa.

Filling up Vacancy of Local Language Expert in Cuttack Radio Station

9884. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of the local language expert is lying vacant in Cuttack Radio Station since long ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacancy ; and

(c) by when the above vacancy will be filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :
(a) to (c) All India Radio appoints programme officers with good knowledge of the local language of the region concerned for planning and production of programmes, so no language experts *per se* are recruited in AIR.

Purchase of Power Equipment and Spares from the USSR

9885. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while purchasing electrical equipment from the U.S.S.R. no clause was inserted in the Contract/Agreement about the free flow of spares for a given number of years or their licenced production, in the absence of which many Electricity Boards have to depend for their supply by USSR which country has stopped production of 60 and 100 MW Generator Sets apart

from delays caused in the deliveries ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof ;

(c) the details of the Electricity Boards that have been affected by the non-availability of spare parts ; and

(d) how do Government propose to meet the situation ?

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

Britania Industries Ltd.

9886. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Britannia Industries Ltd. has now changed its ownership and management ; if so, the name of the foreign firm which has now taken it over and its foreign and Indian equity capital ;

(b) whether any non-resident Indian is also holding some capital in this Company in the new set-up ; if so, who is he and his extent of holding ;

(c) the amount that would be repatriated by the new holding company abroad in the form of Head Office and other expenses ; and

(d) which is the Indian Company now managing its affairs and whether the past Chairman and Board of Directors have been replaced ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) The latest annual return of M/s. Britannia Industries Ltd. made upto 10-11-1982 and filed by the company with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta does not reveal any

change in its ownership and management till that date. Further no application or intimation for acquisition or transfer of shares of the company under the Companies Act has been received by the Government till date. The information as available with the Department of Economic Affairs (based on the position of non-resident holding as on 24th September, 1982) on the basis of the application of the company seeking consent for issue of bonus shares, also shows no material change in the shareholding pattern. Government are not aware of further change, if any, in the ownership and management of this company.

Demand for Reduction in Price of Soda Ash

9887. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited whose soda-based products represent 90 per cent of their production are multiplying profits year after year ; and

(b) what action has been taken on the demand of consumer's associations for the reduction of prices of soda ash ?

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

(a) M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited, Mithapur, Gujarat are engaged in the manufacture of soda ash with an installed capacity of 3.60 lakhs tonnes per annum. They are also engaged in the manufacture of a number of other items. The pre-tax profit and sales turnover of the company during the last three years, as indicated in the balance sheet of the company, was as under :

(Rs/lakhs)

*Year	Pre-tax profit	Sales turnover
1979-80	926.20	5860.27
1980-81	1229.31	7888.50
1981-82	1165.63	8350.04

*Accounting period July to June.

(b) The Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices were requested to make a cost study of the prices of Soda Ash by individual manufacturers. The report of the BICP on the above matter has been received. In the meantime the Government convened a meeting of the Soda Ash manufacturers and the Associations of Soda Ash consumers on 20-4-1983 to discuss the various issues involved i.e. the production, distribution, pricing and import of Soda Ash. Government are yet to take a final view on these issues.

Automation of Jayanagar And Madubani Exchanges

9888. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7833 on 19-4-82 regarding direct dialling system at Madhubani and Jayanagar for Darbhanga and Patna and state ;

(a) what is the anticipated time-schedule for automation of the exchanges and provision of transmission media at Jayanagar and Madhubani Exchanges ;

(b) whether buildings for the proposed exchange at Benipatti has been secured ; if so, time schedule for its functioning and connecting of various P.C.Os under Benipatti Sub-division ; and

(c) whether captive power generator has begun functioning at Darbhanga,

Laherisarai and Madhubani Exchanges but even then mostly large number of telephones are dead; if so, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/ (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Exchange-wise position is given below:

	Likely automatisation	likely provision of transmission media
1. Jayanagar	During 7th Plan	During 7th Plan
2. Madhubani	By end of current plan or early 7th Plan.	By end of current plan.

(b) The building for the proposed exchange at Benipatti has been arranged. The telephone exchange is likely to be commissioned during June 1983 and various PCOs connected to it during July 1983.

(c) The power generators are functioning at Darbhanga, Laherisarai and Madhubani exchanges and telephone service of these exchanges is generally satisfactory.

Production Targets for Drugs in Sixth Plan

9889. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment and production targets for drugs in the Sixth Plan will be achieved;

(b) what is the actual achievement so

far in relation to the targets; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Working Group of the Planning Commission had estimated that the indigenous production of bulk drugs and formulations at the end of the Sixth Plan should be Rs. 665 crores and Rs. 2450 crores respectively. The actual production of bulk drugs and formulations during 1982-83 was estimated at Rs. 325 crores and Rs. 1545 crores respectively. The Sixth plan targets were based on the demands projected on the basis of anticipated growth rates of at the beginning of the plan. These demand projections are proposed to be reviewed during the current year.

(b) Information is given below:

Year	Bulk Drugs (Unit Rs. crores)					
	Production Prorata VIth Plan	Annual plan target	Actual production	% Achievement of target Prorata VIth plan	Annual plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1979-80	226	274	226	100.0	82.5	
1980-81	280	270	240	85.7	88.9	
1981-82	348	280	289	83.1	103.2	
1982-83 (Estimated)	432	325	325	75.2	100.0	

(c) The Government have already taken the following measures to increase the production of drugs in the country.

- (1) A large number of industrial approvals have been granted and their implementation is closely monitored and steps taken to resolve problems if any, in implementation.
- (2) Steps are being taken to increase the production of bulk drugs and formulations in the public sector by improving the capacity utilisation,
- (3) The schemes for automatic growth, recognition of installed capacities and the scheme for re-endorsement of higher capacities based on the best production performance have been extended to the drug industry, subject to certain conditions. Additional measures, if any needed will be taken to achieve the Sixth Five Year Plan targets.

National Energy Commission

9890. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI B.V. DESAI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously considering to establish a "National Energy Commission";

(b) if so, when;

(c) what would be the policy matters allotted to this National Energy Commission on research and development of energy resources, new technology, recycling of wastes and conservation of forest wealth; and

(d) what would be the constitution of this new Commission and what co-ordination is expected from this in all the spheres of energy production in the Centre and State levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India have set up an Advisory Board on Energy. The responsibilities assigned to this Board and the composition of this Board is given in the statement attached.

Statement

The Advisory Board on Energy shall be responsible for:

- (i) continuously reviewing the energy situation in the country in the global context and proposing future energy options on an integrated and coordinated basis;
- (ii) formulating an integrated energy policy covering commercial and non-commercial sources of energy, and evolving operational arrangements for management of supply and demand in all sectors and monitoring their implementation keeping in view technology options in industry, transport etc. having regard to the intensity of energy use;
- (iii) periodically assessing the likely demand and availability of different forms of energy and suggesting appropriate arrangements to meet the country's energy needs on an optimal basis keeping in view the need to conserve our resources as well as the environment; and
- (iv) proposing pricing policies of all forms of energy, keeping in view their *inter se* availability, opportunity costs and conservation of energy.

The functions of the Board shall be advisory in nature and the Board will submit its reports to the Prime Minister.

Composition of the Advisory Board:

The Board shall comprise the following:

1.	Shri K.C. Pant, M.P.	—Chairman
2.	Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman National Dairy Development Board.	—Member
3.	Dr. Kamla Chowdhry	—Member
4.	Dr. G.S. Sidhu, DG, CSIR	—Member
5.	Shri V. Krishnamurthy Managing Director, Maruti Udyog Ltd.	—Member
6.	Dr. R.K. Pachauri, Director, Tata Energy Research Institute.	—Member
7.	Dr. A.S. Ganguly, Chairman, Hindustan Lever Ltd.	—Member
8.	President of Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry.	—Member
9.	Shri P. N. Kathju, Jaipur	—Member
10.	Secretary, Planning Commission	—Member
11.	Shri Lovraj Kumar Secretary of the Board.	—Member

The Board may, with the approval of Government enlist assistance of experts, consultants and institutions and also constitute panels where required.

The term of the Board will be initially for two years.

Potteru Irrigation.Cum-Resettlement scheme in Orissa

9891. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been framed by Government, called "Potteru Irrigation - cum - Resettlement Scheme" in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details regarding its cost and when it will come under execution as well as the time by it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the details regarding its progress made so far in its completion?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Potteru Irrigation-cum-Resettlement Scheme was sanctioned on 18-12-1975 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.81 crores for the irrigation component and Rs. 27.04 crores for the resettlement component of the scheme. The estimated cost of the irrigation part is now likely to go up to Rs. 58.41 crores. The Irrigation scheme being executed by the Government of Orissa, was scheduled to be completed within 5 years from the date of commencement and the resettlement component within 8-9 years. According to the present indications, the Potteru Irrigation Scheme is expected to be completed by 1986. The work on Resettlement Scheme is likely to be completed by 1984.

(c) Under the Potteru Irrigation Scheme the construction of the barrage, radial gates, sluice gates, gater for head regulators and afflux bundhs is complete. The remaining works relating to main canals, distributaries, water courses, etc., are under different stages of construction.

Under the Resettlement Scheme, 4748 displaced persons families have been settled. Resettlement of landless tribals against 25% reclaimed land for resettlement of landless tribal families is done by the Government of Orissa. So far 679 tribal families have been settled on 2392 acres of land.

Improvement in Telecommunication Facilities in Gujarat

9892. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any draft plan for providing and improving the communication facilities in Gujarat State during the year 1983-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the scheme chalked out for each district of Gujarat State; and

(c) the amount earmarked?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, telecommunication plan is prepared for the country as a whole and not State-wise. Objective of the plan is to give telephone connections on demand by 1990.

विजली बोर्डों द्वारा खरीदे गए ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत

9893. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को देश में विभिन्न विजली बोर्डों द्वारा खरीदे गए ऐसे ट्रांसफार्मरों की राज्यवार मंख्या की जानकारी है जो 1981 से अब तक खराब हो चुके हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मंख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) उनकी मरम्मत और खराब के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध मूल्यार्थी विभिन्न राज्य विजली बोर्डों द्वारा खरीदे गए विद्युत ट्रांसफार्मर 1980 से फेल हुए हैं जिनमें एक उत्तर प्रदेश में, दो दिल्ली में, एक राजस्थान में और एक हिमाचल प्रदेश में देहर में थे ।

(ग) इनमें से तीन ट्रांसफार्मरों को जो कि फेल हुए थे उनकी अब मरम्मत कर दी गई है और उन्हें कार्य में लाया जा रहा है । एक ट्रांसफार्मर मप्लाई कर्त्ताओं द्वारा बदला भी गया है ।

जैसे ही फेल होने की घटना होती है राज्य विजली बोर्डों के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों और सम्बन्धित निर्माताओं द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से फेल होने के कारणों की जाँच की जाती है और समुचित उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं । राज्य विजली बोर्डों द्वारा ट्रांसफार्मरों के अनुरक्षण के लिए निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी मिड्रांट के अनुसार अनुरक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्य किए जाते हैं । ये मार्गदर्शी मिड्रांट, सामान्यता भारतीय मानक संस्थान द्वारा ट्रांसफार्मरों के अनुरक्षण और प्रतिष्ठापन के लिए बनाई गई प्रक्रिया संहिता (आई०एस-1966) के अनुरूप होते हैं ।

Establishment of Auto Telephones Exchange at Junagarh in Gujarat

9894. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities in Gujarat State where there are man-operated telephone exchanges functioning with more than two thousand lines ;

(b) what are the criteria adopted for establishing an auto-telephone exchange in a city;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish an auto-telephone exchange in Junagarh in Gujarat; if so, since when the proposal is pending before Government; and

(d) what are the reasons for not establishing Auto - Telephone Exchange at Junagarh and when it is likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Following cities have manually operated exchanges having more than 2,000 lines (1) Anand (2) Junagarh (3) Navsari (4) Surrendra-nagar (5) Bhuj (6) Broach (7) Jetpur.

(b) Manual exchanges are converted into auto-exchange on the basis of following criteria:

- (i) District Headquarter.
- (ii) Manual exchanges of over 1500 lines capacity.
- (iii) Longer pending demand.
- (iv) Requirement of STD.

(c) Yes, Sir, proposal to automatise Junagarh is under consideration since 1977.

(d) Building for housing the Auto-exchange could not be available earlier. Now it is almost complete. It is now hoped to commission auto exchange at Junagarh by the end of next year.

Guidelines for appointment of Dealerships

9895. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether revised guidelines have been issued by Government to oil industry on the appointment of dealerships;

(b) if so, what are those guidelines; and

(c) the programme of Government in

appointing the dealer for diesel, kerosene and petrol during 1983-84?

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

(b) A copy of the revised guidelines has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3837 for 22-3-1983.

(c) As a part of their programme, the oil companies plan to put up about 621 retail outlets and 320 SKO/LDO dealerships during the current year all over the country.

Broadcast of Election Campaign by A.I.R.

9896. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the coverage given to the various parties during the recent Assembly elections;

(b) whether allegations have been made about alleged bias in reporting the election campaign by A.I.R.; and

(c) if so, the facts of the matter and the steps taken to clear the air?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The information is not available in a compiled form nor can it be compiled in a reasonable time since the labour involved scrutiny of thousands of news bulletins.

(b) and (c) Some complaints regarding the coverage of recent Assembly Elections were received, but on investigation they were not found to be based on facts.

गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में पत्रकारों को प्रवेश पत्र जारी किया जाना

9897. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में पत्रकारों को प्रवेश पत्र देने के बारे में किन नियमों तथा प्रक्रिया का पालन किया गया;

(ख) अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के उन सरकारी समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं की संख्या एवं नाम क्या हैं जिनके सम्पादकों तथा प्रेस संवाददाताओं से प्रेस समाचार ब्यूरो को 28 फरवरी तक इस बारे में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुये थे और अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के उन समाचार पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके अनुरोध अस्वीकार किये गये और उसके कारण क्या थे;

(ग) क्या बहुत से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी और सम्मेलन के आरंभ होने से पूर्व उनको समुचित सूचना भी नहीं दी गई थी; और

(घ) इस बारे में समय पर सूचना न देने के और राज्य भाषा हिन्दी के पत्रकारों के प्रति उदासीनता की वृत्ति दिखाने के लिए प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो के दोषी अधिकारियों के विषद् क्या उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप नन्ही (श्री अतिलिकार्जुन) : (क) घटना को कवर करने के लिये प्रत्यायन प्रदान करने के लिये आवेदन पत्रों पर इस प्रयोजन के लिये गठित विशेष प्रत्यायन समिति द्वारा विचार किया

गया था। इन आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करते समय समिति द्वारा निम्नलिखित मोटे सिद्धांतों को ध्यान में रखा गया था :—

- (1) जिन आगन्तुक संवाददाताओं के आवेदन पत्रों की विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा छानबीन करने के बाद अनुशंसा की गई हो, उनको प्रत्यायन प्रदान कर दिया जाये।
- (2) भारत स्थित उन संवाददाताओं को, जो भारत सरकार से पहले ही प्रत्यायित हैं और जिन्होंने घटना को कवर करने के लिये आवेदन किया हो, प्रत्यायन प्रदान कर दिया जाये।
- (3) उन पत्रकारों, जो भारत सरकार से प्रत्यायित नहीं हैं किन्तु वे इस व्यवसाय में जाने भाने पत्रकार हैं, को प्रत्येक मामले के गृण-दोष के आधार पर प्रत्यायन प्रदान कर दिया जाये; और
- (4) भारत सरकार से पहले ही प्रत्यायित सरकारी माध्यमों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रत्यायन प्रदान कर दिया जाये।

(ख) अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की ऐसी 113 समाचार एजेंसियां/समाचार पत्र थे जिनसे 28.2.1983 तक उनके प्रतिनिधियों का प्रत्यायन प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे। इस प्रकार की 12 समाचार एजेंसियों/समाचार पत्रों के मामले में, अनुरोध को, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस आधार पर अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था कि या तो अनुरोधों को निर्धारित फार्मों में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया था या वे भारत सरकार के मुख्यालय में प्रत्यायित नहीं थे और उनको विदेशी मामलों में कोई विशेष ज्ञाता प्राप्त नहीं थी।

अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की जिन समाचार एजेंसियों/समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रत्यायन प्रदान किया गया था या जिनके प्रतिनिधियों को इस प्रकार का प्रत्यायन प्रदान नहीं किया गया था, उनके नाम मालगा विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।
 (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	समाचार एजेंसी/समाचार पत्र/पत्रिका का नाम	भाषा
1		3
क.	अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के उम समाचार पत्रों/समाचार एजेंसियों के नाम जिनके प्रतिनिधियों को सातवें गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन को कवर करने के लिए प्रत्यायन प्रदान किया गया था	
1.	प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी
2.	यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी
3.	हिन्दुस्तान समाचार	हिन्दी
4.	समाचार भारती	हिन्दी
5.	श्रमर उजाला	हिन्दी
6.	नेशनल न्यूज सर्विस	अंग्रेजी
7.	कार्टोग्राफिक न्यूज सर्विस	अंग्रेजी
8.	फारेन न्यूज एन्ड फीचर्स	अंग्रेजी
9.	आई० एन० एफ० ए०	अंग्रेजी
10.	पॉट एनालिसिस एंड न्यूज सर्विस	अंग्रेजी
11.	आज, बाराणसी	हिन्दी
12.	अफीका डायरी	अंग्रेजी
13.	प्रेस एशिया इंटरनेशनल	अंग्रेजी
14.	असम एक्सप्रेस	अंग्रेजी
15.	अमृत बाजार पत्रिका	अंग्रेजी
16.	हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड	अंग्रेजी
17.	मन्डे मैगजीन	अंग्रेजी
18.	आसाम ट्रिब्यून	अंग्रेजी
19.	एसोमियेटेड	अंग्रेजी
20.	बिल्ट ज	अंग्रेजी

1	2	3
21.	कामर्स (डब्ल्यू)	अंग्रेजी
22.	क्लैरिटी	अंग्रेजी
23.	दैनिक भास्कर	हिन्दी
24.	दि डेली बास्टे	अंग्रेजी
25.	कारबां	अंग्रेजी
26.	करंट (डब्ल्यू)	अंग्रेजी
27.	डेक्कन कोनिकल	अंग्रेजी
28.	डेक्कन हेरल्ड	अंग्रेजी
29.	देश बंधु	हिन्दी
30.	दैल्ही रिकार्डर	अंग्रेजी
31.	दि विश्वामित्र	हिन्दी
32.	फी प्रेस जर्नल	अंग्रेजी
33.	हिमाचल टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी
34.	हिन्दू	अंग्रेजी
35.	पंजाब केसरी	हिन्दी
36.	हिन्दुस्तान	हिन्दी
37.	हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी
38.	दि सर्च लाइट	अंग्रेजी
39.	हितवाद	अंग्रेजी
40.	फाइनेन्सियल एक्सप्रेस	अंग्रेजी
41.	इंडियन नेशन, पटना	अंग्रेजी
42.	आर्यावर्त	हिन्दी
43.	इंडियन एक्सप्रेस	अंग्रेजी
44.	जागरण, भांसी	हिन्दी
45.	जागरण, गोरखपुर	हिन्दी
46.	जनतायुग, अलीगढ़	हिन्दी
47.	जनयुग	हिन्दी
48.	लिंक	अंग्रेजी
49.	मिड-डे	अंग्रेजी
50.	मीडिया इंडिया	अंग्रेजी

1	2	3
51.	एम० पी० क्रोनिकल	अंग्रेजी
52.	नयी दुनिया, इन्दौर	हिन्दी
53.	नेशरल हेरल्ड	अंग्रेजी
54.	नेशनल इन्वेस्टमेंट एंड फाइनेंस	अंग्रेजी
55.	नेशनल सोलिडरिटी	अंग्रेजी
56.	दि नव भारत	हिन्दी
57.	नवजीवन	हिन्दी
58.	नोड्स आई	अंग्रेजी
59.	न्यू ऐज	अंग्रेजी
60.	न्यू वेव	अंग्रेजी
61.	आर्गेनाइजर	अंग्रेजी
62.	ऑनलूकर	अंग्रेजी
63.	न्यूज फ्राम नान एलाइन्ड वल्ड	अंग्रेजी
64.	पैट्रियट	अंग्रेजी
65.	प्रेस इंडिया	अंग्रेजी
66.	राजस्थान पत्रिका	हिन्दी
67.	साक्षी	हिन्दी
68.	सन्मार्ग, कलकत्ता	हिन्दी
69.	सन्मार्ग, वाराणसी	हिन्दी
70.	स्टेट्समैन	अंग्रेजी
71.	दिनमान	हिन्दी
72.	इकोनोमिक टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी
73.	महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी
74.	नव भारत टाइम्स	हिन्दी
75.	दि टेलीग्राफ	अंग्रेजी
76.	टाइम्स आफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी
77.	विक्रांत न्यूज सर्विस	अंग्रेजी
78.	पीपल्स डेमोक्रेसी	अंग्रेजी
79.	बीजिनेस स्टैंडर्ड	अंग्रेजी

1

2

3

80.	सेन्ट्रल न्यूज सर्विस	अंग्रेजी
81.	दूरन्देश	हिन्दी
82.	इंडिया टूडे	अंग्रेजी
83.	पायनियर	अंग्रेजी
84.	रेडियन्स	अंग्रेजी
85.	बल्ड साइंस	अंग्रेजी
86.	एक नजर (डब्ल्यू)	हिन्दी
87.	मेरिडीयन इंडिया	अंग्रेजी
88.	इत्यादि प्रकाशन	हिन्दी
89.	दि नान एलाइन्ड बल्ड	अंग्रेजी
90.	टी० वी० एन० एफ०	अंग्रेजी
91.	ट्रिब्यून	अंग्रेजी
92.	नवज्योति	हिन्दी
93.	युगबार्टा फीचर सर्विस	हिन्दी
94.	डेव्य न्यूज आफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी
95.	इंडिया प्रेस एजेंसी	अंग्रेजी
96.	आई० डब्ल्यू० सी० आफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी
97.	जेट्लमैन	अंग्रेजी
98.	स्टेट इंटरप्राइज (क्यू)	अंग्रेजी
99.	मनोहर न्यूज (डब्ल्यू)	अंग्रेजी
100.	सन (डब्ल्यू)	अंग्रेजी
101.	पांचजन्य	हिन्दी

स्ल. अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के उन समाचारपत्रों/समाचार एजेंसियों के नाम जिनके प्रतिनिधियों को प्रत्यायन प्रदान किए जाने के लिए अनुरोधों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था

1.	सेन्टर	अंग्रेजी
2.	प्यूरिटी	अंग्रेजी
3.	सेक्यूलर इंडियन यूथ	अंग्रेजी
4.	राष्ट्रदूत	हिन्दी

1	2	3
5.	माया, नयी दिल्ली	हिन्दी
6.	राजस्थान क्रोनिकल	अंग्रेजी
7.	महाराजा फीचर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड	अंग्रेजी
8.	दैनिक गणेश	हिन्दी
9.	लोकमत, बीकानेर	हिन्दी
10.	बल्ड फेयर्स गाइड	अंग्रेजी
11.	बल्ड पीस प्रोजेक्ट	अंग्रेजी
12.	देल्ही डायरी	अंग्रेजी

Place-Wise Power Generation Capacity in Bihar

9898. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the place-wise power generation capacity available in Bihar and the actual production thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : The name of major power generating stations in Bihar and the quantum of energy generation from these power stations, during 1982-83 is indicated below :-

Name of the Power Station	Installed Generating Capacity (MW)	Generation during 1982-83 (MU)
Kosi Hydel Project	20	13
Subernarekha Hydel Project	130	127
Patratu Thermal Project	620	2206
Barauni Thermal Project	145	380

Film "Gandhi"

9899. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Dr. Ambedkar has not been included in the film "Gandhi" produced by Richard Attenborough :

(b) if so, was the script of the film before its production scrutinised by Government at any level to remove the factual inaccuracies, if any ;

(c) if so, which authority scrutinised the script of "Gandhi" submitted by the Producer of the film ;

(d) was Dr. Ambedkar included in the original script of "Gandhi" submitted by the Producer of the film, if so, what are the reasons for the omission of Dr. Ambedkar from the film ; and

(e) if the answer be in the negative, what are the reasons for not removing the lacuna at the approval stage of the script ?

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

(b) and (c) It is true that Dr. Ambedkar does not figure in the film

'Gandhi' made by Sir Richard Attenborough. The script of this film forms an integral part of the co-production agreement, which has the approval of the Government.

(d) and (e) No Sir. The film does not purport to be a faithful documentary treatment of historical facts and sequences, but is an endeavour to portray, in a dramatic form, the message of Mahatma Gandhi.

Loss Suffered by Fertilizer Plants Affected by Power Cut

9900. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the names of the fertiliser plants affected due to the power cut imposed by various State Governments ; and

(b) the quantum of loss suffered by each of those fertiliser plants due to that reason in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The requisite details are given below :-

Names of the Plants affected by power cuts imposed by the State Governments

Loss of Production (In thousand tonnes of nutrients) during 1982-83

(1)	(2)	(3)
	Nitrogen	P_2O_5

Talcher	35.4	—
Rourkela	41.0	—
Namrup	8.7	—
Bhotinda	3.1	—
Udyogamandal	3.9	1.5
Cochin	5.1	0.8
Madras	13.7	6.7
Baroda	9.5	—
Mangalore	3.7	—
Tuticorin	6.1	1.0

Abolition of A.P. Legislative Council

9901. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has recently adopted by an overwhelming majority a statutory resolution seeking the abolition of the Legislative Council ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken any step as visualised under Article 169 of the Constitution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action has been initiated for processing the matter.

Installation of New Telephone Line in the Country

9902. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target fixed for providing new telephone lines in the country

during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the break up State-wise ;

(b) the number of lines has been provided upto March, 1983 State-wise and total in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is very slow progress in this regard ; and

(d) if so, what extra efforts are being made to achieve the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) A target of providing 13.30 lakhs of new telephone lines in the country is fixed for the 6th

Five Year Plan. Targets are not assigned State-wise but on annual basis field unit-wise.

(b) A statement showing the number of new lines provided State-wise in 6th Plan upto 31.3.1983 is attached,

(c) and (d) As adequate supply of exchange equipment is not available, the progress of giving connections is slow. However, a large quantity of equipment and cable are being imported to meet emergent demands. Factories for augmentation of the indigenous production of switching equipment, cable, line materials and telephones are also being set up to meet the future demands.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	New lines provided upto 31-3-1983 in 6th Plan.	Total No. of connections as on 31-3-1983,
1.	Andhra	39,929	1,65,288
2.	Bihar	5,981	60,562
3.	Gujarat	40,620	2,26,167
4.	J&K	2,973	15,924
5.	Karnataka	35,229	1,51,265
6.	Kerala	25,966	1,20,192
7.	M.P.	11,262	81,016
8.	Maharashtra	98,718	5,02,794
9.	N.E. States (Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya).	4,241	37,468
10.	N.W. States (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, (Union Territory).	38,449	1,61,406
11.	Orissa	4,248	28,500
12.	Rajasthan	20,182	83,119
13.	Tamil Nadu.	33,505	2,29,588
14.	Uttar Pradesh	19,786	1,57,21
15.	West Bengal	22,346	2,23,346
16.	Delhi	49,123	2,22,839
Total :		4,52,538	24,66,696

Non-Inspection of establishments by E.P.F. Inspectors

9903. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Inspectors in E.P.F. Organisations are slack to the extent of being callous in submitting tour programme, tour diaries and reports to concerned officials in as much as several Inspectors have not carried out a maximum of 45 inspections nor submitted prosecution reports of defaulting establishments, nor submitting tour diaries etc.

(b) if so, what are the details of inspections inspector-wise and State-wise for the last one year ;

(c) whether in view of above Government propose to take very stringent view of such neglect on the part of the enforcement machinery ; and

(d) whether in view of the above Government propose to introduce an intelligence wing in all regions to keep watch over the conduct of Inspectors who are generally hand in glove with defaulting employers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Project for Extracting Aromatic and distilled oil from Medicinal Plants

9904. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Statesman, Delhi edition dated 26 March, 1983 in which it has been reported that a fractionating unit for extracting aromatic and distilled oil from some medicinal plants will be set up

by the West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation at Telipara, near Banarhat, in Jalpaiguri district in North Bengal ;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether his Ministry has anything to do with this project?

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

(b) and (c) As per the information made available by M/s. West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation Ltd., they have proposed to set up a fractionating unit at Telipara for precessing 5000 Kgs. of Citronella oil in the first year for producing various active principles such as Citronellal, Citronellol, Geraniol etc. They have also stated that the technology for this Project would be made available indigenously and that the Project is expected to commence production at the end of 1983.

The products from the project are essential oils which are mostly in the small scale sector. No licence has been issued for this Project of M/s. West Bengal Pharmaceutical and Phytochemical Development Corporation Ltd.

Contact with HMG Nepal for hydel generation

9905. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12-4-83 to U.S.Q. 7073 regarding construction of Dams over river Koshi and State :

(a) whether any contact has since, been made with HMG Nepal for hydel generation multi-purpose Dams over rivers Koshi, Kamla and Bagmati ? If so, details there about ;

(b) if not steps to expedite Nepal's consent ; and

(c) whether in the second half of 1979 Bihar Government had sent any intima-

tion for 7000 MW hydel generating Dams over tributaries of river Koshi, if so, details thereabout and Government reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) These and other projects on rivers flowing from Nepal to India are being discussed with HMG Nepal. The discussions were held from 19th to 24th April, 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

Number of persons prosecuted for keeping bonded labour in various States

9906. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8039 on 19.4.83 regarding number of persons prosecuted for keeping bonded labour in various States and state :

(a) the causes for registration of negligible number of cases of bonded labourers in Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and what is the condition of the States not mentioned in the Appendix ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to enforce the Central Law throughout the country to end this system of bonded labourers within a time bound programme of launching administrative, political and media campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) The causes for registration of negligible number of cases against the keepers of bonded labourers in Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are being ascertained from the respective State Governments and the information will be laid on the Table of the House. The States other than those mentioned in the Appendix to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8039 on 19.4.1983 have furnished nil information in regard to prosecutions of keepers of bonded labourers.

(b) The bonded labour system stands legally abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Identification of bonded labourers and their resultant release and rehabilitation is, however, a continuous process. The State Governments, who are responsible for enforcement of the Act, 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. In order to complete the process of rehabilitation of bonded labourers in a time-bound programme, State-wise targets for rehabilitation of bonded labourers are being fixed annually and the State Governments are required to achieve the targets within the stipulated period. The State Governments have also been requested to give due cognizance to the newspaper reports highlighting the existence and problems of bonded labourers as also to launch publicity campaign to bring about better awareness about the problems of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and wherever already launched, to intensify them.

Houses taken on Rent in Delhi by FCI

9907. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many residential houses in Delhi have been taken on rent by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, since when and what are their details ;

(b) are houses in which lease deeds have expired not being vacated even on asking for dehiring them by their owners; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) has taken on lease three residential houses in Delhi for its officers. Of these, two houses were

taken in August, 1980 and October, 1980 and their lease period is still affective. The lease period of the third house which was taken in October, 1970 has, however, expired. According to the arrangement made with the owner of the house, the FCI has agreed to vacate it by 31st July, 1983.

Closing of Iron Ore Mines

9908. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some iron ore mines in Gorumahishani, Suleipat and Badampathar in Orissa have closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons of the closure of those mines ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revive those iron ore mines ?

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

(a) According to the information received there is no closure of some iron ore mines in Gorumahishani, Suleipat and Badampahar in Orissa.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

11.52 hrs.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, I have given notice of a motion under rule 193.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee will take care of it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It should be allowed. Unnecessarily, this is being propagated in both the Houses. Statements are being made maligning the Prime Minister and the Government. The House of Commons motion is also there... (Interruption) The Home Minister is also present. Let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you. I communicated to you yesterday.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It should be allowed. (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री सदन में मौजूद हैं। मैं पटियाला की घटनाओं की ओर आपका ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। पटियाला में पहले से तनाव था। ऐसा लगता है कि रोक-थाम की कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोक-थाम करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डर यह है कि मामला कहीं और न फैल जाए। गृह मंत्री सदन को विश्वास में लेकर बताएं कि वहां क्या स्थिति है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे मेरा अपना मन्त्रन्ध है, मेरा घर है और मैं भी बहुत चिन्तित हूँ। इससे ज्यादा घिनौनी बात क्या हो सकती है कि हाथ हाथ को काटे, भाई भाई से लड़े और इस प्रकार का बातावरण पैदा किया जाए? मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बात की है। वह स्टेटमैंट देने के लिए तैयार है। वह फैक्ट्स इकट्ठे कर रहे हैं और उन्हें सदन के मामने रखेंगे। आज बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग भी है। हम सब साथी उसमें बैठ कर तय कर लेंगे कि हमने इस विषय में और क्या करना है।

लेकिन उससे पहले मैं अपनी तरफ से एक अपील करना चाहता हूँ। आपने मुझे विश्वास दिया है, मुझे यहां का अध्यक्ष बनाया है, और मेरा नाता है पंजाब से। एक जमाना तो वह था, जब स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में एक ऐसा संत था, जिसने, जब कहीं भी इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं हुई या

वायलेंस हुई, सब कुछ छोड़कर सत्याग्रह भी बन्द कर दिया और कहा कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है, अनुचित है। क्या आज कोई ऐसा संत नहीं है, जो त्याग कर सके, जो बात कर सके, जो लोगों को हृदयों को छू कर कह सके कि यह देश हमारा है, यह धरती हमारी है, यह भारत-मां हमारी है?

यह भाई भाई में घिनोनापन हो रहा है, धर्म के नाम पर अधर्म हो रहा है। धर्म प्यार फैलाता है या मारता है? जीवन-दान दिया जाता है या लिया जाता है? मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग अपने आप को नेता और अगुआ कहते हैं, क्या वे बैठ कर आपस में, बात नहीं कर सकते, क्या वे इन बातों का बन्द नहीं कर सकते। यह बात कहां तक चली जाएगी? देश का क्या बनेगा और उनका क्या बनेगा? आने वाली नस्लें हमें क्या कहेंगी? किस प्रकार हम जीवन बिता सकेंगे? यह एक ऐसी शर्मनाक बात है, जिसके बारे में सब को कुछ सोचना चाहिए और करना चाहिए। सब के दिल में भावना आनी चाहिए। जो लोग भगवान का नाम लेते हैं, उन्हें कम से कम यह सोचना चाहिए कि अगर वे लोगों को ऐसी बातें करने से रोक नहीं सकते, तो वे किस बात के अगुआ हैं।

इतनी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सब भाई शांति से बैठकर इस बात को मोचें और बाकी तो हम शाम को बैठकर आपसे बात कर लेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : If you kindly permit, me, I would like to make submission. If you permit, I will make a statement on Assam and Punjab tomorrow.

श्री श्रीटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : एक आज कर लीजिए, एक कल कर लीजिए।

What about Patiala?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We are collecting the facts from Punjab Government.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I have given a notice under Rule 193. Whatever is printed in the magazine, whether it is true or not, the Minister must give a statement. We want a very specific reply.

श्रद्धक्ष महोदय : वह देखेंगे। वो बिल डिस्क्स इट। मैंने बता दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्रद्धक्ष महोदय : पाइलट जी, आज बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हो रही है, उसमें तय करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

श्रद्धक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बता दिया है, आप जिद क्यों करते हैं? आज बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में तय करना है।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I have given a notice under Rule 193. I would like to know whether you are going to permit it because these matters have been mentioned in one of the journals with a motive to malign our Prime Minister in our country at a time when there is a move in the British House of Commons to discuss this matter.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a notice. Business Advisory Committee is discussing today. We shall come to a decision.

आप मेरी बात क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं? मंतोष जी, मैंने आपको एलाऊ नहीं किया है। मैंने एक दफा आपकी बात सुन ली और कह दिया कि कर रहे हैं। मामला

अण्डर एक्टिव कंसिड्रेशन है। हो रहा है, यह मैंने आपको कल भी विश्वास दिलाया था।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आपकी बात से मैं सौ फीसदी इत्तफाक करता हूं और इसको री-ओपेन भी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन एक बात मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जरूर कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह तो सरकार यह कहे कि वह अल्लाह के भरोसे हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर प्रेस रिपोर्टर भी यहां पर थ्रैटेन किए जायेगे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बुरी बात है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैंने तो पहले दिन ही धरना दिया था और आपके हुक्म के मुताबिक उठकर चला गया था। यह लोकसभा इसलिए नहीं बनी है कि आप मामला ऊपर ऊपर से ही टालते रहें ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कोई सब्जेक्ट नहीं टाला है। मैंने कभी भी कोई सब्जेक्ट नहीं टाला है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह ठीक है कि आपने नहीं टाला है लेकिन पंजाब आपका है और आप भी पंजाब के हैं। मरदार बूटा सिंह भी पंजाब के हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी भी पंजाब के ही हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं आपको एक चेतावनी देता हूं आज का दिन बड़ा खतरनाक है ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I would like to seek a clarification on what the Home Minister said. He said he would make a statement about Assam. There are two aspects which I would just like to know. One aspect is the general situation in Assam and the other aspects is the situation which he has brought to your notice just now, namely the article in an important journal stating that the massacres done were manipulated by the Government and that article appearing at a time when the House of Commons is cone denning the same thing. I am only asking is it with respect to this grave unpatriotic and seditious allegation or is it a general thing that you are going to make a statement on, what is the matter that you are going to make a statement on?

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of both the things.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I would just like to know. Assam statements are coming and coming. In view of the seditious allegations made, what is the statement he would make?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : My statement would contain the entire situation of Assam and it will also include the article which has been published.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस मामले में बहुत ज्यादा सरकार को दोषी नहीं कहना चाहता था लेकिन अब सरकार को दोषी कहने पर मजबूर हूं। आपको पता है ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा कुछ कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इतने दिन क्या किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किया है।

12 hrs.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : पंजाब जल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गया ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर आप माइनोरिटी के मददगार हैं, तो पंजाब के माइनोरिटी की मदद करो। आप लोग बुझदिल हैं 100% (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 193 के तहत एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में नीटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका वह मंजूर है।
It is already admitted.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : हो नहीं रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले हफ्ते एडजार्न-मेट मोशन आ गया था। वरना उसी दिन के लिए रखा था। 193 में डिसकेशन करवायेंगे।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : There is a serious erosion of Constitutional mechanism in Tamil Nadu. The judges of the Madras High Court are under police surveillance. I would like to...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Would the Home Minister like to make a statement on the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सामने दो कर दिए हैं।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion on this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर लैंगे, सारा आ जाएगा।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेंट्स में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

That is under my consideration.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : I have drawn your attention to a serious matter that the Trans National Information Corporations are making in roads and they are making direct contacts with Section of Indian press; already the Associated Press...

MR. SPEAKER : We have got it under consideration. I am getting the facts.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : लोहिया कम्पनी के बारे में ...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a Calling Attention for tomorrow.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Reports (Part I and Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on press in India, 1981, Annual Report of and Review on the working of the children's Film Society, India, Bombay, for 1981-82 and a memorandum regarding it. Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi for 1981-82, and statements for delay.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—
 - (i) Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1981.

(ii) Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT
—6543/83]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay, for the year 1981-82, together with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(3) A copy of Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) regarding activities of the Children's Film Society, India, Bombay.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT
—6544/83]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT
—6545/83]

Notifications Under Control Excise Rules 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(1) G.S.R. 327 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1983 together with an explanatory Memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 123/81—Central Excises, dated the 2nd June, 1981 regarding sale of goods in the Domestic Tariff Area by Free Trade Zones.

(2) G.S.R. 355 (E) and 356 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Polypropylene staple fibre and tow, Polypropylene spun yarn and Polypropylene blended yarn from payment of Central Excise duty, upto the 31st October, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT
—6546/83]

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE Minutes

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to their Thirteenth Report.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE**

Thirteenth Report

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHIL : Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE Sittings
OF THE HOUSE**

Twelfth Report

SHRI P.V.G. RAJU (Bobbili) : Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

VEGETABLE OILS CESS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on vegetable oils for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved ;

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on vegetable oils for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith.”

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (ममस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माधारणतया इस बिल का अगर बोर्ड बनाने का ही उद्देश्य होता, तो

नेशनल आयलसीड्स बैजिटेबिल आयल्स डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बिल का मैं विरोध नहीं करता। विरोध करने का मान कारण यह है कि… (द्यवधान)…

प्रो. राजेश कुमार सिंह (फरोजाबाद) : विरोधी दल में हैं, इसलिए विरोध कर रहे हैं।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : नहीं ऐसी बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अकारण कर रहे हैं या कारणवश कर रहे हैं।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : विरोध इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि आप जब भी कोई कर लगाते हैं या किसी कर को बढ़ाते हैं तो उसका सीधा असर बाजार पर पड़ जाता है। यहाँ पर आपने एक रूपया के बदले में अधिकतम सैम की सीमा पांच रुपये रख दी है। आप देखेंगे कि जब भी आप कर वसूलना शुरू करेंगे, दालों के दाम बाजार में बढ़ने लगेंगे। क्योंकि बाजार के ऊपर आपका प्रभावपूर्ण अंकुश नहीं है। पिछले दिनों भी जब किसी एक वस्तु के दाम बढ़े तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप बाजार में बहुत-सी वस्तुओं की कीमत बढ़ गई। इस कारण उपभोक्ताओं को बहुत कष्ट होता है। उपभोक्ताओं के कष्ट को ध्यान में रखकर ही मैं इस बिल का विरोध कर रहा हूँ। यह एक

12.05 hrs.

(*MR. DEPUTY-Speaker in the Chair*)

कारण हुआ। बहुधा ऐसा होता है, आप जब भी कर लगाते हैं स्थिति ऐसी हो जाती है कि कुछ दिनों के लिये, खास कर मंक्रमण-

काल में, वे वस्तुयें बाजार से अन्तर्धान हो जाती हैं और इस का लाभ चोर-बाजारी करने वाले व्यापारी वर्ग उठाते हैं...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think you are going into the details of the Bill.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I am not going.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Come to the constitutional propriety and legal points.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : If you can only hear the translation...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Genuinely I came to the conclusion that you are going into the details. I have heard the translation. Please come to the constitutional propriety.

प्रो० अर्जीत कुमार मेहता : मैं यह कह रहा था कि कर लगाने के बाद वे वस्तुयें बाजार से गायब हो जाती हैं जिसके कारण उपभोक्ताओं को बहुत कष्ट होता है।

तीसरे—आपने फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेण्डम में लिखा है कि सेस की अधिकतम राशि 5 रु० प्रति किंवटल होगी। 1 रुपया प्रति किंवटल तो पहले ही था, अब आप इसको 5 रुपया कर रहे हैं, इसमें स्पष्ट होता है कि आप अधिकतम सेस लगायेंगे और 1 रुपया तथा 5 रु० के बीच में इसको नहीं रहने देंगे, क्योंकि निश्चित रूप से यह प्रवृत्ति होती है कि अधिक से अधिक पैसा वसूल लिया जाय। एक दम पांच गुना कर वृद्धि से बनस्पति तेलों की कीमत बढ़ेगी—इसकी ओर भी मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जब कोई कर लगाया जाता है तो हमेशा वह दावा किया जाता है तथा आप ने अपने फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेण्डम में भी दावा किया है कि इस राशि को उत्पादन के विकास पर ही खर्च किया जायगा। लेकिन हमेशा जब

राशि अधिक हकटी हो जाती है तो उसको दूसरी और डायवर्ट कर देते हैं। क्या आप यह आश्वासन इस गदन में देंगे कि जब इस में पर्याप्त राशि जमा हो जायगी तो आप सेस लगाना स्वयं बन्द कर देंगे? हम को इस बात का शक है—आपने नेशनल आयल सीड एण्ड वेजिटेबिल आयल डब्लैपमैट बोर्ड बिल, 1983 के फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेण्डम में लिखा है—

“Clause 11 of the Bill provides that the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board by way of grants or loans such sums of money as it may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of the Bill.”

मतलब यह कि आप केवल उतना ही जितना उचित समझते हैं उसको देंगे। आपका ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि पर्याप्त राशि जमा हो जाने के बाद, जो इसके विकास कार्य के लिए पर्याप्त हो, उससे अधिक राशि जमा हो जाय तब भी आप इस सेस को बन्द नहीं करेंगे।

इन्हीं सब कारणों से और खास कर उपभोक्ताओं के हित को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेहता जी ने वेजिटेबिल आयल सेस बिल की मुख्यालिफत की है, नेशनल आयल सीड और वेजिटेबिल आयल डब्लैपमैट बोर्ड बनाने के लिये जो बिल पेश हो रहा है, उसकी मुख्यालिफत का कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया है। इसका मतलब है कि वह बोर्ड बनाने के हक में है, लेकिन सेस के खिलाफ है। अब यद्यपि कोई बनाया जाय तो वर्गेर पैसे के कैसे चलेगा...

प्रो॰ अग्रिम कुमार मेहता : पैसा तो आप आमरेडी बसूल रहे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह ड्यूटी नई नहीं है, आपने खुद भी कहा है कि । ८० की ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है, उसके लिये पार्लियामेंट पहले एक पास कर चुके हैं, अब इस नये बिल के जरिये हम । ८० से बढ़ाकर ५ ८० तक ड्यूटी लगाने का इस्तियार पार्लियामेंट से मांग रहे हैं।

आपको जो यह खतरा है, वह बिल्कुल निशाधार है कि जब यह ड्यूटी लगेगी, तो वह वस्तु गुम हो जाएगी। ड्यूटी निकले हुए तेल के ऊपर लगेगी। जब तेल निकल जाएगा और उस पर ड्यूटी लगेगी, तो वह गुम नहीं होगा बल्कि लिखित में आ जाएगा और यह पता लग जाएगा कि कितना तेल पैदा हुआ है। इसलिए बाजार से उसके गुम होने का सबाल पैदा नहीं होता है बल्कि उसको कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए, उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और मैनेजमेंट के लिए मार्केट के अन्दर उसको ठीक तरीके से पहुंचाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को आसानी होगी क्योंकि सारी चीज पर ड्यूटी लगने के बाद जितनी पैदावार होती है, उसको पता लग जाता है। जो डर आपने जाहिर किया है, उसका कोई बेसिस नहीं है और इस वक्त इस बात का आश्वासन देना मुनासिब नहीं है। जब अभी ऐसी कोई ड्यूटी लगी है और न कोई पैसा बसूल हुआ है। आयलसीड्स के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, किसानों को अच्छा बीज देने के लिए, पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए और इस इडस्ट्री को सुविधाएं देने के लिए अभी काफी गुंजाइश है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ६००-७०० करोड़ रुपये का वेजीटेबिल आयल

इम्पोर्ट होता है हर साल और अभी जो हमारे देश में इसकी कमी है, इसको कैसे पूरा किया जाए, आप इस बात का ध्यान रखिये और इसके लिए हमारी मदद कीजिए न कि यह कि ड्यूटी लगने के पहले ही आप यह चाहते हैं कि हम यह घोषणा कर दें कि ड्यूटी बन्द कर दी गई। हिन्दुस्तान में अगर आयल प्रोडक्शन काफी होगा और तेल काफी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पैदा होगा, तो अरबों रुपये यहां पर जमा हो जाएगा। यह तो थोड़ी-सी रकम आने वाली है और मैं यह विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि यह रकम सिर्फ आयल-सीड्स का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए और इन्डस्ट्री की सहायता के लिये ही इस्तेमाल की जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on vegetable oils for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

— — —

NATIONAL OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :-

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Demand for Construction of a broad gauge Railway Line between Kottayam and Madurai.**

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kottayam) : Sir, Kerala has a legitimate grievance that it has not received a fair share of railway development. The total kilometrage of railway line in Kerala is far below the national average, and this has created serious impediments in the economic development of the State. Kerala consists of three distinct geographical entities namely the highland, midland and the coastal region. The main railway line passes through the mid-regions and a large chunk of the population living in the highland do not have any rail facilities. It is this region which produces various cash crops which earn us valuable foreign/exchange. Thus, there is a long-standing demand that a Broad gauge line from Kottayam to Madurai should be constructed to cater to the needs of the people of this area. This railway line could touch important cash crops-producing areas like Ponkunnam, Kanjirappally, Mundakkyam, Peerumede, Kumali etc. and help the quick transportation of these crops. This line will bring about allround development of the state as it can give an impetus to the important commercial activities.

Therefore, I request the Railway Minister that in view of the inadequate railway facilities in Kerala a survey may immediately be undertaken to construct the Kottayam-Madurai broad gauge railway line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mohanlal Patel—Not here. Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

(ii) **Need to provide barbed fencing around Army firing range at Pokharan**

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत् (चित्तौ-हागढ़) : मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र पोखरण की महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूँ गी। पोखरण में सेना का चांदमारी क्षेत्र है जो सेना की निजी संपत्ति है पर यहाँ तारबंदी न होने से कई पशु तथा मनुष्य अकाल सौत मरते हैं।

भूखे प्यासे पशु तो पहुँचते ही हैं, इस क्षेत्र के मानव भी अपनी भूख मिटाने के लिए गोला बारूद के खाली खोके बीनने चले जाते हैं। चांदमारी क्षेत्र में पीतल के खाली खोके इकट्ठे करके यह 25 या 30 रुपए प्रति किलो के हिसाब से कबाड़ी के यहाँ बेच देते हैं। जाने-अनजाने में जब कभी खाली गोला बारूद बीनते हुए कुछ बचा हुआ बारूद छूट जाने से बह मृत्यु के ग्रास हो जाते हैं।

अतः सरकार से मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में निवेदन करूँगी कि इस चांदमारी क्षेत्र की तारबंदी की जानी चाहिए।

गोला बारूद के खाली खोकों के धातु के टुकड़ों के लेन-देन को मंगीन अपराध घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

[प्र० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत्]

गोला बारूद के यह खाली पीतल के खोके रखने वाला प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपराधी माना जाए ।

कारतूसों तथा गोला बारूद के कभी बिना टूटे हुए रह जाने से भयंकर विस्फोट होते हैं । अतः इनका बीनना, बेचना तथा खरीदना संगीन अपराध माना जाए । यह खाली गोला बारूद के टूटे हुए टुकड़े डकट्टे करने का काम भी विभाग द्वारा ही हो, इन्हें पूर्णतः नष्ट करके फिर से आँड़िनेस फैक्ट्री को भेजे जावें । इससे इस तरह जो कोई लोग मृत्यु का श्रपने आप वरण करते हैं उनको रोका जा सकेगा ।

(iii) Payment of Compensation to the heirs of workers who died in the Kalinjar medium irrigation dam project.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent importance under Rule 377. I will read it in my mother tongue Oriya.

The next of Kith and Kin of the workers killed on 26th January, 1983 due to the sudden collapse of the chimney in the Kalinjar medium irrigation dam project construction stage are very much agitated over the delay in getting compensation. The target date for the completion of the dam was some time in 1985. But the concerned contractor wanted to complete the work before time and therefore hastened the work haphazardly without providing for the safety of the workers. The poor tribal workers were engaged in the work even on the national holidays.

As many as 100 workers, most of whom were tribals, were brought to site for construction work. According to the engineering plan the depth of the vertical chimney should have been 6 ft. whereas the contractor took the depth to 20 ft. without providing adequate safety measures to the workers from the possible landside from the sides of the pit. Unfortunately, the poor tribal wor-

kers fell victim to the collapse of chimney on the 26th January, 1983. The accident took place at 12 p.m. whereas the rescue operation started after 8 p.m. As a result of this nine workers died without medical attention and others were rescued. Some kith and kin of the workers were injured seriously. It is really unfortunate that proper medical attention was not given to the injured workers.

The helpless dependents of the victims should be given immediate compensation; otherwise they will die of starvation. I request the Labour Minister to personally order the payment of compensation without any further delay.

(iv) Broadcasting programmes of religious teaching from Oriya Bhagavat and other religious book from AIR.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, All India Radio is one of our most effective mass media which is giving ever expanding coverage. Simultaneously with educative measures, directed towards economic betterment, it would be desirable to include programmes to preserve and popularise our valued culture and to strengthen efforts to reach material to the people which have permanent values, moral and social.

In Orissa, Oriya Bhagvat written by Jagannath Das which is not a translation of Sanskrit Shrimad Bhagavatam but substantially original, has been worshipped in Oriya house-holds for hundreds of years. Traditionally it has been accepted as of binding value. Recital from Oriya Bhagvat and discussion would be valuable contribution of All India Radio to spread cultural values to mould the social conduct. Other eminent Oriya epics such as Sarala Das Mahabharat, Balram Das Ramayana could also be covered similarly under this programme as a regular feature to promote social, moral, cultural and also literary values. There could also be periodical discussion on scriptures such as Koran, Bible, Granth Saheb or Gurba ni.

In view of this, I demand that this proposal should receive serious consideration of the Government of India and

AIR should broadcast regular programmes on the above lines.

(v) **Negotiation between Management and Unions for settlement of wages in Central Sector Enterprises.**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): In the wake, of expiry of wage agreements in various Central public sector enterprises all over India wage negotiations are being carried on. There is actually a deadlock in the dialogue mainly due the guidelines imposed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. According to the guidelines, the managements cannot offer more than 100% of previous year's wages and DA neutralisation at Rs. 1.30 per all India consumer price index. This fitment benefit on the revision should range only between Rs. 35/- and Rs. 75/- and the minimum and maximum should be Rs. 598/- and Rs. 1419/-, the settlement should be given effect to from the date of signing the settlement; it is also emphasised that a system of production-linked wages be introduced. This is an imposition of pre-concluded decision on the working class and jeopardises the very collective bargaining system. It amounts to signing on the dotted lines imprinted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and discussions in the industry level have, therefore, no meaning at all. It is reported that Government is going to appoint a commission to decide the quantum in the matter of DA neutralisation. Appointment of such a Commission will prolong the negotiations already delayed. I appeal to the Hon. Finance Minister to bestow his attention on this burning issue and allow the managements and unions to negotiate freely based on the paying capacity and on the principle of collective bargaining for arriving at their own wage settlements.

(vi) **Primary School Teachers' strike in Delhi**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : दिनांक 29 अप्रैल 1983 को लोक सभा में शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने दिल्ली में प्राथमिक स्कूल शिक्षकों

की हड़ताल से उत्पन्न स्थिति तथा इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यधारी के सम्बन्ध में एक ध्यानाकर्पण प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देते हुए जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसमें कहा गया था :—

“माननीय सदस्यों को यह सूचित करते हुए मुझे खुशी है कि शिक्षकों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक 28 अप्रैल, 1983 को दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल तथा मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ हुई और पदोन्नति के व्यापक अवसरों के लिए मांगों की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय, शिक्षक प्रतिनिधियों की सहमति से लिया गया है।”

किसु हड़ताली अध्यापकों के एक प्रतिनिधि ने मुझे बताया है कि 28 अप्रैल 1983 को उप-राज्यपाल तथा मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ कोई वार्ता नहीं हुई। वार्ता 29 अप्रैल को हुई जबकि अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधियों को तिहाड़ जेल से निकालकर उप-राज्यपाल से मिलने के लिए पुलिस द्वारा ले जाया गया।

29 अप्रैल को सरकार की ओर से जो वक्तव्य दिया गया उससे यह धारणा बनी थी कि दिल्ली प्रशासन और हड़ताली अध्यापकों के बीच बातचीत का सिलसिला शुरू हो गया है और शीघ्र ही कोई समझौता हो जाएगा, जिसके फलस्वरूप प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की हड़ताल खस्म हो जाएगी।

पिछले दो दिनों की घटनाओं से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षकों ने हड़ताल जारी रखने का फैसला किया है क्योंकि उन्हें लगता है कि सरकार का रवैया असहानुभूतिपूर्ण है वह उनकी सभी उचित मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मेरी मांग है कि शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण राज्य मंत्री सदन में बयान देकर यह स्पष्ट करें कि हड्डताली अध्यापकों से वार्ता 28 अप्रैल को हुई थी या 29 अप्रैल को हुई थी। राज्य मंत्री यह भी बताएं कि प्राथमिक अध्यापकों की मांगों पर विचार के लिए जिस सत्यम कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ था उसकी सिफारिशें क्या हैं?

हड्डताली अध्यापकों को नौकरी से हटाये जाने के आदेश वापस लेने तथा हड्डताल के दिनों का वेतन न काटने के विषय में भी स्पष्ट आश्वासन आवश्यक है।

.(vii) **Sanction of Payment of overtime to the Employees of India Government Mint, Calcutta**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the employees of the India Government Mint, Calcutta, have been for years legitimately demanding computation of their overtime wages for work done beyond the prescribed hours at the time rate, that is, basic pay, D.A., special pay, if any, CCA and HRA taken together. The employees of the Hyderabad Mint as well as of Bombay Mint are being paid overtime wages computed at time rate. Recently, the Government has taken a decision to sanction payment of overtime wages at time rate including HRA; only the employees of the Calcutta Mint have been singled out and are not being given overtime wages on the basis which is applied to all the employees of the remaining India Government Mints, including Nasik Security Press.

The employees of the Calcutta Mint are being discriminated against and repeated representations have been made, but to no avail. The employees of the Calcutta Mint have obtained a decision in their favour from the District Court at Alipore on the identical question which was before the Supreme Court, but the Government preferred an appeal therefrom in the Calcutta High Court, which is pending since 1968. On the plea

of the pending appeal, Government is not honouring the decree of the district court, while permitting identical facilities to the employees of other Mints and denying the same to the employees of the Calcutta Mint.

I would urge upon the Government to immediately sanction payment of overtime wages on the basis of proper computation, that is, including HRA, otherwise the resentment caused amongst the employees will affect production which the employees wish to avoid.

(viii) **Measures to control floods in Gorakhpur and Basti districts of Uttar Pradesh**

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : पिछले दो साल से लगातार आने वाली भयंकर बाढ़ ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और बस्सी जिले के अधिकांश भाग को तबाह और वरबाद कर दिया है। मेरे निर्वाचित क्षेत्र में रापती और उसकी सहायक रोहिणी और दूसरे छोटे-छोटे नदी नाले दो साल से लगातार तबाही ला रहे हैं। करीब-करीब एक ही स्थान पर इनके तटबंध टूटते हैं या काट दिए जाते हैं। रापती का जलग्रहण क्षेत्र जो अधिकांश पड़ोसी नेपाल में है पर नियंत्रण के लिए नेपाल सरकार से वार्ताओं का मिलसिला करीब पन्द्रह साल से चल रहा है। करनाली पर भालू बांध और पंचेश्वर बांध बनाने और विजली पैदा करने के लिए बड़ी योजना पर अब तक कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका। लेकिन अभी हाल की सचिव स्तर की वार्ता से कुछ उम्मीद जरूर बधी है। फिर भी निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इन योजनाओं पर आखिरी शब्द देने में अभी और कितना समय लगेगा। इस बीच केन्द्र सरकार को कोई ऐसी योजना अवश्य बनानी चाहिये जिससे नेपाल सरकार को बीच में लाए बिना इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों की हर साल की विपदा

कुछ हद तक कम की जा सके और जो बाद में वृहद योजना की पूरक सिद्ध हो। सरकार को इस बात का सर्वेक्षण कराना चाहिये कि क्या रापती और गोडा जिले में कोई बंद बांध कर उसके पानी को बस्ती जिले की वाणगंगा नहर और गोरखपुर जिले की गंडक नहर से मिला कर उसके फाजिल पानी का उपयोग मिचाई के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता और क्या रापती से निकली हुई इस नहर की शारदा सहायक की तरह इन छोटी नहरों के अलावा गंडक सहायक योजना में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता?

इसी बीच रापती रोहिणी और उसकी सहायक नदी नालों के तटबंधों की मुरम्मत के काम में तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता है। पिछले दो साल की बाढ़ की तबाही से वस्त रिंगोली, पंचमी, मूसाभार धारना, करखी इत्यादि अस्थी गांवों के निवासियों के लिए मिर छिपाने की व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं हो सकी है।

(ix) Need to improve the efficiency of Railways in Bhavnagar Rajkot Division.

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL (Junagadh): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Bhavnagar and Rajkot Division occupies a pride of place in the map of Indian Railways. But, unfortunately, the passenger traffic and the efficiency of railways in this division is decreasing gradually. On the other hand, in other Divisions like Eastern Railway, Southern Railway, the passenger traffic is increasing steadily. The decrease in the above said Division of Western Railway is mainly due to very slow speed of the trains. In fact, some of the trains in this Division have been cancelled due to less traffic. If this position continues, many more trains may be cancelled in the near future. This is a great threat for the living in the areas of Rajkot and Bhavnagar which are very important commercial centres. Therefore, I would like

to offer two valuable suggestions for the kind consideration of the hon. Railway Minister.

First of all, the speed of the trains that are run in these Divisions must be increased with immediate effect.

Secondly, superfast trains should be introduced between Delwara and Ahmedabad via Veraval, Junagarh, Jelalsar, etc. These trains should reach Ahmedabad at the latest by 4 p.m. This will enable the Delhi passengers to catch the superfast train which starts from Ahmedabad at 5.10 p.m. The travellers for Bombay conveniently catch the train which starts at Ahmedabad at 6.00 p.m.

I hope that the hon. Minister would accept both of my suggestions and take immediate steps in this regard.

(x) Compound interest charged by banks on loans given to small farmers

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामीणों को विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों एवं सहकारी समितियों द्वारा जो ऋण दिया जा रहा है, उस पर बैंक द्वारा हर 6 महीने या साल के अन्त में ब्याज जोड़कर मूलधन में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, फिर उस पर ब्याज पुनः मूलधन की भाँति जोड़ते जाते हैं और यह क्रम अन्त तक जारी रहता है। इस कारण गरीब ग्रामीण एवं छोटे-छोटे किसान अपनी गृहस्थी के लिये दिये गये बैंक ऋण की दुगनी-तिगुनी धनराशि जमा करने के लिये मजबूर किये जाते रहे हैं।

माथ ही यह और भी विचित्र बात है कि अगर वह धन बैंक किसी तहसील से वसूली हेतु भेजता है तो पूरे बकाया धन पर 10 प्रतिशत का वसूली चार्ज लगा दिया जाता है। बेचारा नाममाल किसान इस प्रकार चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज से पिसता जा रहा है।

अतः माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

है कि छोटे एवं भूमिहीन किसानों को दी गई सरकारी महायता राशि पर मूलधन पर ही अन्त तक ब्याज जोड़ा जाये और लगातार बढ़ती हुई चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज को बन्द कर दिया जाये। माथ ही ग्रामीणों से ऋण वसूलने के लिये तहसील द्वारा वसूली खर्च न लिया जाये।

(xi) Facilities and Payment of wages to canteen workers equal to those of Central Government Employees

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद बर्मा (आरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीनस्थ भवनों में दो प्रकार के कैन्टीन चल रहे हैं। एक विभागीय और दूसरा सहकारी। गृह मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 1-10-79 को एक अधिसूचना के तहत इसे भारत सरकार के अधीन मिशिल पद के धारक के रूप में घोषित किया। इसके अनुसार भी कर्मचारियों के पद संघ के कार्यों से मंवंधित पदों के रूप में घोषित किये गये। इस अधिसूचना के बाद भी गृह-मंत्रालय ने कैन्टीन कर्मचारियों को सभी प्रकार की सुविधाओं से वंचित ही रखा।

स्मरणीय है कि रेल मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 22-10-1980 से ही अपने अधीन के कैन्टीन कर्मचारी को सहकारी कर्मचारी के रूप में मान लिया है और अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारी की तरह ही उनका वेतनमान एवं अन्य सुविधाएं निर्धारित कर दी हैं। रक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी रेल मंत्रालय का अनुसरण किया है।

ज्ञातव्य है कि दिनांक 22-4-83 को उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपने फैसले में यह बतलाया है कि कैन्टीन के कर्मचारियों को वे ही वेतनमान और सुविधाएं दी जायें जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को दी जाती हैं।

अतः सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि उपरोक्त निर्णयों को देखते हुए कैन्टीन कर्मचारियों को भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना जारी होने की तिथि 1-10-79 में ही केन्द्रीय वेतनमान एवं अन्य सुविधाएं लागू करें।

THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move* :

“That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the African Development Bank and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Members will recall that in December, 1981, the House considered and adopted unanimously a motion in respect of India's membership in the African Development Fund. The African Development Bank is a sister organisation of the African Development Fund. Both have the same objectives; to help further the economic and social development of regional members countries by providing financial and technical assistance for selected developmental projects and programmes. The difference is in their operations, being that the African Development Fund provides loans on softer terms (lower interest rate and longer repayment period) while the African Development Bank provides loans on harder terms. The two institutions are thus modelled on the IDA and IBRD respectively.

Unlike the African Development Fund, which has as its members, non-regional countries, the initial constitution of the African Development Bank provided for membership of only regional countries. However, in order to mobilize external resources required for stimulating growth

and accelerating the pace of development in the regional member-countries the Bank, after protracted internal negotiations, recently resolved to throw open its membership to non-regional countries who are, or would become members of the African Development Fund.

India has already become a member of the African Development Fund, and had earlier indicated her intention of joining African Development Bank, as soon as it was possible. This decision was in the context of our belief which was also endorsed by the House when considering the African Development Fund Bill, that it would be necessary to supplement our bilateral relationships with the African countries, by associating ourselves with multilateral organisations like the African Development Fund and the African Development Bank. Membership in these institutions would enable us to participate in the procurement of goods and services for projects funded by them, and in the process would help not only in promoting our exports, but also in strengthening our links and contacts with the developing countries of Africa to the fullest extent through trade and cooperation. This objective has already been approved by the House when it decided in favour of our joining the African Development Fund ; it will be further strengthened if we join the African Development Bank as well.

Negotiations are under way on the quantum of shares that should be allotted to India, and other procedures necessary to effectuate our membership. According to the provisions of the Bank Agreement, the Bank has to be accorded certain status, immunities, exemptions and privileges in the territories of the members. The grant of these immunities and privileges require the assent of Parliament. Similar provisions exist in the Agreements establishing the African Development Fund and the Asian Development Bank etc. Legislation similar to the one as presently proposed, has been passed earlier in respect of African Development Fund, as recently as February 1982. Although we had earlier been given to understand that India would be allotted 1100 shares of the value of 11,00,000

million Bank Units of Account (B.U.A.) equivalent to U.S. \$14. 63 million, we have subsequently been informed that we will be allotted 1000 shares only as an initial subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank, the value of which would be B.U.A. 10 million (U.S. \$13. 30 million).

Of our total subscription only 25 per cent is expected to be paid-in and the rest will remain outstanding, a callable capital. The paid-in portion of U.S. \$3.325 million has to be remitted in five equal instalments of approximately U.S. \$0.665 million each.

The Bill seeks to give effect to the immunities, exemptions and privileges of the Bank in the territory of India, as also to empower the Government to make necessary payments to the Bank towards meeting our subscriptions and any other required charges in the course of implementation of the Bank Agreement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operational of the African Development Bank and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is one hour for this Bill ; and Shri Somnath Chatterjee will initiate the discussion. I think we have Lunch Hour to-day. So, we can do this Bill by lunch time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : I support this Bill. This House, as the hon. Minister has rightly said, has already approved the participation of our country in the African Development Bank, and as a necessary concomitant of our participation in the African Development Bank, we have to become a party to the Agreement establishing the Bank which requires, as the Agreement postulates, that the status, immunities, exemptions and privileges as are contemplated in Chapter VII, of the

[**Shri Somnath Chatterjee**]

agreement have to be given legal and statutory status. With that object as also for the purpose of enabling the government to contribute to the fund, this Bill has been brought forward. The objects of the agreement which have resulted in the setting up of the African Development Bank, are to strengthen the African solidarity by means of economic cooperation between the African States and the necessity that was felt of accelerating the development of the extensive human and natural resources of Africa to stimulate economic development and social progress in that region. It is necessary that there should be coordination on national plans of economic and social development for the promotion of harmonious growth of African economy as a whole and expansion of the African foreign trade and in particular of inter-African trade. I think it was a good approach. When the agreement was being finalised, there was an amendment or a clause was added whereby it became possible for states which are outside the region, African region, that is non-regional members, to become party to the agreement. Therefore, there is a scope which is a reality now of not only Africans themselves organising but to promote their economy, their trade, their financial conditions. But they had been the subject of exploitation for years by colonial powers. This is proper that our country should have joined in the economic development of the African States and the people of Africa. It is a good sign that there is partnership now of African and non-African countries, which, we hope, will facilitate additional flow of international capital; and this Bill will be a real instrument for economic development and social progress of the region, and mutual benefit of all parties to the agreement will ensue. Therefore, I am supporting this Bill.

Our government, as a member of this Bank, will make all sincere and serious effort to come to the help of the people of Africa. There are great scope for work to be done in that sphere. Still, people of that country, apart from people in various other continents and the sub-continent like ours, are passing their days

in great misery, tribulation and economic disparities. Therefore, it should be the endeavour of our country, in association with the African States and other member States, whether within the region or outside the region, to make continuous and sustained efforts to raise the standard of living of the people there. Still colonial exploitation is continuing in different shapes or forms either overtly or covertly; and it should be our endeavour, through this Bank, apart from other areas, to come to the help of our African brothers.

The political independence is still to be achieved, apart from others, by Namibia.

It should be our endeavour to see that, whatever may be our difficulties, India, as a member of the African Development Bank, would render all possible help to the African people. I find from the Minister's statement made just now that there is a slight change in the member of shares which have been allocated to our country. The Financial Memorandum which is attached to the Bill says that 1100 shares were to be allocated to us. Now I find that it will be only 1,000 shares. Of course, this is a matter of arrangement and agreement with the authorities and certainly, we should support the provision that has been made in this Bill for making the financial contribution. I do not wish to take time of the House any longer, and we support this Bill, the objects behind it and we only hope that this Bank will be a real institution for bringing about substantial help in the economic development of Africa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is nobody else going to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, have you given your name? Are you speaking?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Both on behalf of hon. Shri Chitta Basu and on my behalf and on our Party's behalf also, I am supporting this Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is an ideal speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is good.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Mr. Deputy-Speakar I am grateful to all the hon. Members for extending their support to this Bill. As I have stated earlier, this Bill has got laudable objectives and as stated by hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee, it is for mutual benefit that this Bill has been introduced. I again thank the hon. Members for their suggestions and also for their cooperation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is :—

“That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the African Development Bank and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

12.50 hrs.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is very bad. You should give me time to compensate for this because I have not spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should give us more time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 be taken into consideration.”

The Central Industrial Security Force was constituted in 1969 under an Act of Parliament, namely, Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 for the purpose of providing better protection to the

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

industrial undertakings in the public sector as well as those belonging to the Government.

This Force has been in existence now for 14 years and it has grown in size from a sanctioned strength of about 2000 to that of approximately 49,000 officers and men. This Force is today providing a security cover to 115 industrial undertakings located in all parts of the country. While the Force has grown in size and made progress in improving its operational efficiency, certain deficiencies have come to notice which arise from the legal charter of this Force. These deficiencies have come in the way of this Force functioning more efficiently and effectively. For instance, while the members of this Force can intervene and arrest a person who may be committing an offence against the property of an industrial undertakings, they have no power to intervene if an offence is committed against a person concerned with running that industry. Similarly, while members of the Force can protect property belonging to the undertaking, they cannot afford protection to other property which may be lying in the premises of the undertaking. This becomes a major problem in case of property lying in various ports in the country. Also, the members of the Force being neither police officers nor members of an armed Force, do not have the power to arrest persons who may enter upon prohibited and protected places. These and many other deficiencies, which have come to notice, have necessitated amendment to the CISF Act and thus to strength the legal charter of this Force.

The broad changes that are envisaged in this Bill are as follows:

The Central Industrial Security Force will be made into another armed Force of the Union in the same manner as BSF, CRPF, ITBP. This will enable the members of the Force to deal with persons who may trespass into prohibited and protected places and will also enable a higher standard of discipline, training and morale.

It is proposed to confer upon the members of the Force the power to arrest without warrant, persons who may assault, wrongfully restrain, voluntarily cause hurts etc. to the members of the Force. Similarly, the power to arrest without warrant is proposed to be extended to cognizable offences involving imminent danger to life of persons engaged in carrying on the work of the undertaking. Property which may be lying at the premises of an undertaking will also be brought within the ambit of protection of CISF in the same manner as property belonging to the undertaking.

In order to improve the discipline, conduct and efficiency of the Force, it is proposed to enhance the punishment for offences which may be committed by the members of the Force such as violation of duty, wilful breach of rules, regulations and lawful orders, cowardice etc. from six months to one year. Similarly, it is proposed to regulate the formation and functioning of associations of CISF personnel.

All the amendments proposed in the Bill are aimed at making this Force a more effective instrument for providing security to industrial undertakings in the public sector. Many of these undertakings are of a highly sensitive and vital nature such as the installations of Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space. The security and smooth functioning of these undertakings is essential not only for the economic growth of the country but also for its defence. It is, therefore, in national interest that CISF should be suitably strengthend to enable it to discharge these onerous responsibilities more effectively and efficiently. It is with this end in view that this Amendment Bill has been brought forward and I hope all members of the House will lend their support to it.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even at the stage of introduction, you remember, I vehemently opposed this Bill. As you

know, it is a dangerous piece of legislation that is being proposed. When in 1967 this Bill first came before the House, it took hours.....(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dangerous piece of legislation to stop some other danger, I think.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: No, Sir, not at all. I am giving you the whole background, how it came and how even the Congress Chief Ministers reacted at that time. Ultimately, it so happened that this House referred the whole thing to a Joint Select Committee and evidences were recorded from several quarters. At that time, we remember in West Bengal, Mr. P. C. Sen was the Chief Minister, the Congress Chief Minister. Not only Mr. P. C. Sen but several other Chief Ministers also vehemently protested that this was a serious in-road into the jurisdiction of the State. Now, after so many years further inroad into the States jurisdiction is being made, that public order, according to the Constitution, is within the jurisdiction of the State. What happened is that after that Joint Select Committee submitted its report, even in the face of steep opposition, it was adopted and what is our experience during all these days?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Bitter experience.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Yes, you are from Durgapur, your experience must be very bitter. In Durgapur what happened is that the Central Industrial Security Force not only deteriorated the industrial situation, but the prospect of increasing production also due to their serious interference was brought down. From all these we see? Everywhere we have seen that whenever there was an industrial dispute, when very justified demand were made by the workers, the management, which was a party to the industrial disputes, indiscriminately and unscrupulously used these forces to bring the workers to book, to punish them, to attack them and to sabotage the organised movement or agitation that they could have organised by that time.

If you look at the genesis of this Bill, now this force is being transformed into an armed force. What is the genesis? I think Mr. Chavan is here, he will remember that in 1964 when there were communal riots in places like Jamshedpur and Rourkela, such an idea of a Central Force was mooted. Then again in 1969 it came and after the Joint Select Committee's Report, it came into operation after getting passed in 1969. If we remember, what was the purpose? That was specifically under-scored, emphasised by the then Minister Shri V. C. Shukla at that time. When he gave the reply to the criticisms, he said that it was exclusively a watch and ward force. Even at that time questions came up as to whom are you going to defend? They were to back management. How are you going to operate? There are 115 public undertakings which are being referred to here are going to be protected by this force. Some sensitive Defence undertakings or the Space Research Stations or all these things have been mentioned, but what will happen? Not only it is making serious in-road into the authority of the States, but there are other complications also. There are joint sectors and it is being suggested here that this Force will be used even in cases where the States are having 51 per cent shares in a joint sector. It will complicate the situation. Not only it will complicate the situation, but at such a time when the Government is trying to assuage the feelings of the States and assuring the people that they have instituted the Sarkaria Commission to review the present relationship and to restructure the whole gamut of relationship, financial and all at such a time.....(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue after lunch.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet after lunch at 2 p.m.

13 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Rup Chand Pal may continue.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, as I have been telling you, it is not only an inroad into the autonomy or into the jurisdiction of a State, but it is a very serious matter that the Central Government does not believe the States. The States are taking care of installations involving crores and crores of repees, their own as also those of the private sector. But the Central Government is not prepared to trust the State Governments in the performance of their duties. If such is the attitude of the Central Government, then tomorrow Birla will say that 'I do not believe the States; permit me to raise some armed forces to protect me.' Tata will also say so, and even our hon. Member from Asansol may say that 'I require some Central Security Force to protect myself because although I am the Congress (I) President there, my own men are abusing me.'

The Central Government.....

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY (Asansol) : What are you doing to R.S.P. and Forward Bloc people? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are their supporter.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What I have been telling you.....

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY : He is hundred per cent correct. The Chief Minister of Tripura had asked for CBI enquiry into the affairs of the murder of the Congress M.L.A.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : He is very impartial and not like you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He could not afford to go to Calcutta because of the Panchayat's nomination in that party. He remained in Delhi to avoid so many troubles and to avoid being gheraoed.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY : My friends are very kind to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In all this I find nothing with regard to the Bill under discussion.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : It will deteriorate the industrial relations. Our experience is that the management at the time of any industrial dispute are very much inclined to use such force against the workers who are agitating on very justified demand. In this connection, here I am referring to a different matter. When the Bill came first in 1967 at the time of enactment it was said by the then Minister Shri Shukla that it was being formed on the lines of the Railway Protection Force as a watch and ward force. What is the experience with regard to the Railway Protection Force ? Has it improved the situation ? We have several times on the floor of this House referred not only from this side but from that side too that we should do away with this force to improve the situation.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHO-PADHYAY : We have got the experience of the West Bengal Police. Chander Bosu lost his brief case.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Pal, are you yielding ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
From his own peoples quarter.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : They are talking my time as also the time of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : My thoughts are serious. That is why they hurt them.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Section 9 proposes :

"(1) Any member of the Force may, without any order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest,

(i) any person who voluntarily causes hurt to, attempts voluntarily to cause hurt to, or wrongfully restrains or attempts wrongfully to restrain, or assaults, threatens to assault, or uses, or threatens or attempts to use"

We know how they are being used in practical life that in the name of attempt, innocent people, good workers, are being put in prison. As is our experience in other spheres, all the forces had been working against the interest of the workers, whenever they had been placed at the installations in the past.

It is not only 'attempt', but also 'against whom a reasonable suspicion exists'. On the basis of suspicion only the workers will be arrested. It is a dangerous proposition. It is being done in the name of defence. What is our experience at the time of serious political situation...

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : Our experience is very wide. Nine workers of the State Electricity Boards were dismissed without assigning any reason.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Pal is not yielding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Has Shri Mukhopadhyay given his name as a speaker ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let him for a change, speak. It is time.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Whenever I speak any truth regarding him, he seems very much perturbed and he always tries to jump up.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : I was supplementing the truth.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Our experience is that on the basis of simple suspicion, good workers, honest workers, dedicated workers and patriotic workers have been just punished like anything. What is the other side of the picture ? At the time of any crisis we have seen that the workers have produced as much as they can by their sweat and by their blood. They have joined hands to defend the country. That is the experience. These patriotic workers have been questioned and they are being subjected to such harassment by these provisions. I oppose all these provisions and the Bill totally.

Then again, if you create such islands of Central force making inroad into the jurisdiction of the States, What is the future? Suppose you are going to protect even installations run by the State Governments, how the complications may arise and how the relation between the Centre and the States gets totally complicated ? Some States are providing power to the Central Government installations where these Central Security armed forces are proposed to be placed. If they just try to protect the power-houses, on the plea that they are supplying power to the Central installations, without the approval of the State Government, what will happen ? It will only complicate the relationship between the State and the Centre.

Then again you may just agree with me that there are townships adjacent to the plants. What would be jurisdiction of these armed forces ? They will go any-

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

where, enter any house and arrest any person without warrant even on the basis of suspicion. Does it not go against the freedom, personal freedom and liberty that is guaranteed in our Constitution? It goes against that.

Lastly, a very important question is that by raising these forces into the armed forces, the rights of forming association are being taken away. In this very House, whenever we have discussed problems of the Central police forces, suggestions have come that their grievances may be ventilated and their associations may be formed as in West Bengal where the forces have been permitted to have their own organisations, associations etc. Not only that. The report of the Commissions like the National Police Commission has suggested such things. Though the National Police Commission have submitted their report, we do not know the total reaction of the Government. We know this much that they have come out with a statement that this report was biased although this was later on contradicted partly. Any how, even in the report of the National Police Commission, it has been suggested that these police forces should be given their right to form association and that will be very helpful in settling the grievances, to find out suitable machinery and to redress whatever grievances they may have for which they might be agitating.

I oppose this Bill. It is not imply because of the arguments that have been put forward that this is required in the interest of security of this country. The armed forces are held in high esteem by the people of this country and it has been the opinion of the Senior Members of this august house and of every right thinking person that they should not be exposed in such a way that the respect they command may be eroded. Is this the way and the manner in which we are going to use the armed forces which will deteriorate the industrial relation, which will deteriorate the relation between the Centre and the States and which will take away the rights of the people and the civil rights? This will be a dangerous thing. I oppose this Bill on this score also.

I hope that the hon. Minister will agree with me on this score and withdraw this Bill even at this stage.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill.

SHRI CHITA BASU : Why support the Bill? You are a good man.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am a good man. That is why I am supporting. The "support" does not mean that this Bill, when it becomes an Act, should harass the labour or the innocent people. In my speech, I will refer to that also.

The hon. Member from the Opposition just now was saying that it will affect the Centre-State relations. I do not know how it will affect the Centre State relations. I do not know whether I may be under the mistaken impression or he may be under the wrong impression. This Act is not applicable to the State at all. This is very clear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill which has been brought forward here. It concerns with the public sector industrial undertakings belonging to the Centre, not the States. In what manner the States came into the picture I do not know. Nothing is mentioned about the State here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The public sector undertakings are in the States. That is what he means.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : We know, the public sector undertakings, whether it is the property or other things, nowadays have become very complicated. It has been mentioned very clearly also that it is because of the complexity of industrial undertakings that this amending Bill has been brought forward in order to take prompt action against the people who indulge in such activities which will go against the protection and also the safety of the property and the persons who carry on the work there.

About 115 industrial undertakings are there which are mainly sensitive undertakings like the installations of Department of Space, Department of Atomic Energy, Oil Refineries, Petro-chemical Plants, steel Plants and major ports. These are very important not only from the point of view of production but also from the point of view of the security of the nation. That is why this Bill is very necessary and I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Amendment to empower the authorities to arrest any person. But I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister. If this power is given to the people to arrest anybody without warrant, there is every likelihood of it being misused also. This is meant against the people who actually work in the industrial undertakings. About other people, I do not think they will be able to enter the industrial undertakings. In 99 per cent of cases, they will be dealing only with the people who are working there, that is, the labour. If this power is given to the authorities to arrest any person without warrant, it will be too much. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will reconsider this matter. I want the hon. Minister to give an assurance on this aspect of the matter. The provision of "arrest" may be there because if that provision is not there, how can they protect the property and other things? This is the only thing on which I want the hon. Minister to give an assurance, that is, about the arrest without warrant.

The Home Ministry has got so many forces under it, like, the Assam Rifles the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, the Central Industrial Security Force and also the Central Reserve Police Force. But I would like to know from the Hon. Minister—although he may say that it is not relevant here, but because we are dealing with the forces, after all, it is one of the forces of the Home Ministry—why there are so many forces. I can understand that for some historical reasons you have provided for Assam Rifles in those days to deal with such insurgent activities etc. But now BSF is also used for that purpose and also Indo-Tibetan Border Security Force etc. The objective of Border Security

Force and also Assam Rifles and also Indo-Tibetan Force, I think, is to safeguard our borders there. But we are also using them for internal purposes, wherever it is necessary, in order to maintain law and order. You used it during West Bengal elections and on other occasions recently during IX Asiad here. When this is there, why should we have so many things? Why should there be confusion? I think the time has come for you to bring one force. You may call it Border Security Force or something like that. Border Security Force, Assam Rifles and also Indo-Tibetan Border Security Force should be merged with one organisation, by whatever name you may call that organisation.

The Central Reserve Police and the Central Industrial Security Force can be kept apart. The objectives of these forces are different.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what he is going to do with regard to this. There is not much scope here. Of course, I will also mention about the Association. Now they are restricting the members of the Industrial Security Force not to form any Association and not to carry on any activities relating to the formation of any Association. I do not know why they are restricting this. When you are giving this right to form Association to Police, why do you restrict the right of these Forces? I think the functions of this Industrial Security Force are similar to those functions carried on by Police. There should not be any discrimination between them because I think this force does not come under armed force or under any force of that sort. But the duties which it is required to discharge are only regarding maintenance and also protection of the property. I think they should be given the freedom to form the Association.

I support this Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. The background of this Bill, I think, dates back to the year, 1979, when the Janata Government was in power here and there

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

was very serious and widespread revolt in the ranks of the Central Industrial Security Force in many States which, you will remember, culminated in the tragic happenings at the Bokaro Steel Plant where the CSIF personnel were involved in a direct clash with the army. The army was ordered into action to quell the so-called revolt of the CISF personnel and there was exchange of fire and about 22 or 25 CISF jawans, I do not remember the exact number, were killed in that firing. There were two or three casualties on the army side also. But apart from the Bokaro incident, there was widespread unrest and agitation in different parts of the country. I should have thought that one of the lessons which the present Government would draw from that experience is to learn the reasons for this very explosive outburst which took place and the reason was the fact that there was no machinery, no provision, no arrangement by which these jawans of the CISF could represent or ventilate their grievances, even if the grievances were justified. Had there been some such machinery, some such provision, perhaps in good time, the Government could also have been warned that these things were accumulating below the surface and discontent was mounting and steps could have been taken to remedy the situation before it burst out. But in the absence of any such provision and in the absence of these Jawans being able to go to anybody, to any of their senior officers, to represent their grievances, these very serious happenings took place. Of course, I would not expect Mr. Laskar to say that all this happened because the Janata Government was there. This is one subject, one topic, you will find, where he will not blame the Janata Government for it; whatever they may do on other counts; here they are of the same mentality as the people at that time were. At that time the Home Minister was Mr. H.M. Patel who was a former Secretary of the Defence Ministry and his mind was thoroughly defence-oriented, military-oriented. In this matter, of course, our Congress-I friends have no complaints. Later on, when things were brought to light, it was found that the CISF jawans

were not even given proper uniforms in proper condition to wear, they went about in tattered and torn uniforms which were not replaced. And these very fundamental and life-and-death matters which could not have been solved in time? It came to light that officers, as officers do at other places also, employed illegally, irregularly, these jawans for their private duties in their houses—make them take their children to school and bring them back from school, take their dogs for a walk in the park and go with the *Memsahib* when she goes to bazaar for marketing. These are not the duties of the jawans of the CISF who are supposed to protect ensure the security of these public sector undertakings. All these things came to light later on, things which could have been settled long before if there had been any normal, rational, logical machinery for them to be able to represent their grievances. That was not done. Later on, when severe disciplinary action was taken, a large number of people were removed from service, many hundreds or perhaps a thousand or two thousand were suspended, many were transferred, there were various forms of punishment inflicted on them, during the remaining period of the Janata regime, these people had been going round making representations to various people, including Mrs. Gandhi who was then out of office. I remember very well that they had approached Mr. Chavan who was also out of office. And at that time these leaders had given them all sorts of assurances and promises saying, "What can we do now? We are not in power; the Janata Party people are in power; but if any day we have the opportunity again, we will certainly see to it that justice is done to you because we think that you have got very reasonable grievances and we do not approve of this kind of punishment and victimisation which is being carried on." I would like to ask Mr. Laskar as to what has happened to all that now, now that they are back in power and the Janata Government is no more. Now they have come forward with this Bill, a Draconian Bill, and I would like to ask them whether, simply by making this force an armed force, it is going to ensure better security and protection

of the undertakings. For that matter, what is the meaning of 'Armed Force'? It is a technicality. They are, of course, armed : they have got arms; they do not always carry arms with them, but they are not a force which have no arms; they have arms. In 1979 the Army was used to seal off and to occupy some of the armouries of the CISF. Where do the armouries come from if they have no arms ? In plain, commonsense language, they are an armed force, they have got arms. They had even exchanged fire with the Army at Bokaro, I may remind you. I do not approve of these things. But the point of the matter is that they have got arms. The CISF was established in the year 1969 following that very disastrous fire which took place in the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi and which was suspected to be due to sabotage. Then the CISF was brought into existence and it has been in existence for a pretty long time. Now I can tell you from my experience that the CISF which is now deployed at various public sector undertakings is as incompetent and inefficient as the Railway Protection Force in preventing theft of property, pilferage and various similar things. You should know that. I can tell him that in the Calcutta port, for example, a huge amount of pilferage goes on from the godowns of the port and so on. It may be going on in other parts also. ...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is why these powers are required.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the power required ? The power which is required to prevent collusion. Whole railway lines—you will be surprised to know, whole railway lines which belong to the Port Trust railway which are laid inside the area of the Port Commissioners, those lines have been removed and physically carried away. Nobody knows who took them away and where. The CISF is supposed to be on duty there. So this is not the way that simply by saying that now it has become an 'armed force', stricter discipline will be there on the members of the force and so on and that they are going to ensure better protection or security.

I also suspect, as Mr. Satyanarayan Rao said just now, that the Home Ministry is

also anxious to be a master of huge armed force under its disposal under various heads. I would like to know from Mr Laskar what is the total number now of all that—the BSF, CRP and CISF. The figure of the CISF is given here—that it has gone up from 2000 to 49,000, officers and men. Then there is the Indo-Tibetan force and Assam Rifles and various para-military and military forces which are under the direct command of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. What is their total number ? That total number I would like to know. Are they trying to build a parallel kind of armed force which will complete with the Defence forces. They want to build up a big empire of the armed people under their direct control. I do not see why should they do this at all. CISF is an armed force. They do possess arms. If you want to give them better arms and train them better, that is a different matter. But they have not said anything about that. ...

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : That is the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the matter ? I do not know. They should say that. The object is that they are to see—first of all the people who are working in these undertakings, that is, our workers on whom ultimately the successful operation of these undertakings depends and not on the CISF, it depends on the people working inside and who are our own public sector workers and if some people are there, and this can be everywhere, who may indulging in some thefts, the job of the CISF is to detect them, prevent them and search them sometimes when they go in and go out as the various bodies like—you know, watch and ward and that type of people used to do before CISF came into existence. I do not see that there is any necessity for such a big piece of legislation. It will only encourage them, as Prof. Rup Chand Pal correctly said, to use this new power in a very oppressive and repressive manner against the workers. There is no guarantee at all against that. For example, this arrest without warrant which is being provided for. It says that any member of the CISF, even an ordinary constable or jawan can arrest

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

anybody without a warrant. I think in similar types of legislation which we have got, there is at least some provision that nobody below a certain rank can exercise this power. Here, there is no safeguard at all. Any ordinary constable or jawan of the CISF can go about arresting people without warrant. I object most strongly to this. There are ranks of people here—head constables, Naiks, etc. in this organisation but when it comes to the power to arrest without warrant, there is no limitation whatsoever. Even an ordinary constable who may be himself involved in some way or other with some miscreants or may be in collusion with some people, as we can see, if he is given such a power that he can arrest anybody without warrant, I think it is liable to very serious types of misuse. This power cannot be given and it must be restricted, making it clear that nobody below a certain rank can exercise this power. Here any member of this force can do it.

Then, Sir, about the right to form association, I remember, Sir, that in 1979-80, after that big agitation had been suppressed, these people were assured—I was looking up and I have got the old records. They had some discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister, with the officials of the Home Ministry and with the Inspector General of the C.I.S.F. This was in October 1979. A statement was issued, signed by Mr. R.P. Pandit, Chief Convener of the Association, Mr. K.R. Nair, Member of the Central Negotiating Committee and Mr. P. Manoharan Nair, Member of the Central Committee of the Association.

Here, they say in this Statement that they were given a sympathetic hearing by the Home Minister. Then, they had discussions with the Inspector-General and the Government has agreed to approve of the formation of associations in the C.I.S.F. units. That is to say, it was agreed that at the units level, they would be allowed to form associations specifically for the purpose of representing their grievances. They must have some channel or there must be some

channel. You cannot close all channels and choke them off.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think there will be association of trade unions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not trade unions. It was an association. That was also restricted to the units level. They were told that they cannot have associations at the State level or at all-India level. They will not be permitted. But, they will be allowed to have associations at units level for representing their grievances.

Here, of course, everything is ruled out. They are threatened with dire punishment and penalty they join or establish or form an association at any level. What is this ? I think they are absolutely acting like blind people. They will land themselves in some trouble later on. This is not the way that you can treat your employees. There must be some reasonable way of dealing with these things. Therefore, I agree that there is a big scope here for misuse. He should give the matter a second thought. Just because something has been drafted and brought here it does not mean that it cannot be improved or rectified. Sir, I do not have much to say about this. But, I would say that the right to form or join appropriate associations, through which they can represent their grievances or their demands or whatever they may be, is essential. This right must be given to them. The power to arrest without warrant first of all, I think, is an odious thing. It should be removed altogether and nobody should be arrested without warrant. If they insist on keeping such an abnoxious clause, then, it must not be restricted to any ordinary constable or jawan. They should not be given such a draconian power. It must at least be restricted to some level of officers. Officers below that rank should not be allowed to exercise this power.

I would also finally suggest that the Minister should look into the assurances which were given at that time. He will find that there were two types of assurances given—one was that the cases of a large number of people who had been suspended, who had been dismissed and victimised and all that in various ways,

would be sympathetically considered. And, as far as possible, those victimisation measures would be vacated ; the suspension orders would be withdrawn. The second assurance was about the formation of association at the units level. Now, it seems to me that the Congress Government is trying to outdo the Janata Government at that time. The Janata Government carried out a very big repression and, perhaps they were panicstricken. I believe they were quite panick when the C.I.S.F. unrest took place. The panick is not a good counsellor. In a mood of panick, they behaved in that manner. But, these Congress leaders went round at that time assuring these C.I.S.F. that if ever they came back to power, they would treat them very generously, leniently and all that kind of thing. It is time, I think, for them to show whether they are really serious about the assurance which they gave. May be, at that time, they were in the Opposition. Now that they have come back to power, they should not have the slightest hesitation in honouring this assurance. So, I would like Mr. Laskar when he replies to the debate to speak about these things. As far as this Bill is concerned, I consider it to be a dangerous type of Bill. It is totally unnecessary and it will not add to better protection or security by simply declaring it to be an armed force. So, I am totally opposed to this Bill and I suggest to the hon. Minister to withdraw it and bring it again after suitable amendments and it need not be incorporated as part of the armed force at all.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 1963. This amendment is long overdue. In appreciation of the adage 'Better late than never', I have to say that this will receive acclaim from all sides of the House.

When the parent Bill was passed 15 years ago, the Central Industrial Security Force had 2,000 officers and men. Today, the strength of the Force is about 49,085 officers and men. They are deployed in 115 industrial undertakings.

All these years the CISF men were the butt of ridicule from the public.

Their writ would run only within the precincts of the public sector undertaking. Anyone can commit robbery or a dacoity and if he is not caught within the precincts of the Undertaking, the CISF had no authority to arrest him outside the compound of such a public undertaking. The State police would also not take cognisance of the offence committed by such a person within the precincts of the undertaking.

This amendment enables CISF to become the armed force of the Union at par with Central Reserve Police. Now this force would be able to provide security to the vital industrial undertakings.

Here, I would like to point out the necessity for ensuring that this force becomes a real security force. There are widespread rumours that the CISF men are in collusion with the workers and employees of industrial undertakings and they pilfer the stores and components with impunity. Sir, whenever the public sector undertakings are disposing of scrap material and industrial wastes by auction or tender, the bidders remove excess material over and above the bid value with the connivance of the CISF men. I Rs. 10 lakh worth of goods are removed in one industrial undertaking in one year you could imagine how much would go out from 115 units. Crores worth of goods are moved out every year. The public money is being taken away by the men who are supposed to save the stores. Actually they collude with the bidders and remove the good every year. It has become a common phenomenon in every industrial undertaking. I would like the hon. Minister to look into it and take some steps to stop this pilferage by employing some more people or adopting other methods.

We have now Central Reserve Police, Indo-Tibetan Border Force, BSF and such other armed forces of the Union which are complementary to our Armed Forces.

I would like to suggest that a high-level Committee should be constituted to find out the deficiencies in the working of these para-military forces and suggest remedial

[Shri S. A. Dorai Sebastian]

steps. There is need for doing so because of frequent reports of thefts of fire-arms from these forces. There have been reports that the fire-arms found with captured dacoits of Chambal Valley bore the marks of CRP, CISF, BSF etc. I do not want to make wild allegations about collusion of men belonging to these forces with anti-social elements, but our Home Minister will confirm what I am saying. While we make CISF as the armed force of the Union, adequate steps should be taken to ensure proper protection of their Armouries. In the first week of this month, arms from two armouries were reported to have been stolen. It may be a far-fetched suggestion. Yet I make bold to say that there is need to declare the Organisation of Civil Defence also an armed force of the Union, so that they are endowed with the authority to prevent recurring communal clashes in the country.

Sir, as our colleague, Mr. Satyanarayan Rao and other friends just before were telling that the power to arrest those people should not be vested below the rank at least of Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Superintendent. Otherwise the ordinary constable will take this power and he will always collude with the people who are also just taking out the properties from the undertakings and that it will cause enormous loss to our country. To that extent I would say that unless he has got the Warrant order from the Court or any higher authority, he should not be permitted to arrest the people. With these words I conclude.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the DMK, I rise to oppose the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill.

This Bill seeks to make the force an armed wing of the Union. This is like the simple imprisonment being converted into life term imprisonment.

The establishment of this force is a classic example of the encroachment of the Centre in the State Sector. The State autonomy is being impinged upon by

this kind of an enactment. The CRP is there to subserve the interests of the Centre in the States. Now CISF will be a complementary force. It will be the force of oppression of the workers in the Public undertakings. It may not be out of context to mention about Mr. Amal Rai, in his book 'Inter-Governmental Relations in India' has dealt with this point. He had this to say that :

"unnecessarily central control tends to create tension in relations between the Centre and the States. No wide-spread Union-State conflict is ensured. This can be attributed to uni-party rule in both the Central and the State."

Now, Sir, the picture has changed. Many of the regional parties have come to the State power. The same view was expressed by Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, who was a veteran Gynaecologist by profession, a senior statesman and who was Vice-Chancellor of Madras University for two decades. Dr. V.K. John expressed the same opinion in the Madras Legislative Council also. The same opinion was expressed by my Party founder, the late Dr. C.N. Annadurai, who was popularly known as Anna. He while answering to the questions in the Press Club of India in New Delhi said :

"Under the present Constitution powers which strictly came under the States' spheres are being slowly taken over by the Centre."

He further pointed out that :

"An ideal Centre was one which left sufficient powers to States and kept just enough powers to itself to protect the integrity and sovereignty of the country."

Sir, the time has come to review the question regarding the deployment and operation within a State of Central forces like the CRP and the Central Industrial Security Force bearing in mind that maintenance of law and order is the primary concern of the States.

Sir, some time back, the soldiers in the BSF posted at Manali Oil Refinery and Madras Harbour resisted the oppressive treatment of the Commandants. They took procession. Unfortunately, instead of listening to the grievances, they were transferred to different corners of the country.

I am afraid that this Bill will take away the right to form associations or unions. On this point also, I oppose this Bill.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे से पहले उधर से बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने अपनी सारी बात कह दी है। ऐसा मालूम देता है कि उन्होंने दो तरह की बातें की हैं। एक अच्छे और विद्वान पालिमेंटरियन ने कहा कि रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्म जिस पर साठ करोड़ खर्च किया जाता है उसका परिणाम यह निकल रहा है कि आज भी कम से कम एक अखब की चोरी रेलों में हो रही है। यह उन्होंने कहा है, मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इन चोरियों के पीछे हाथ भी इन्हीं का होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बहुत बड़ी पूँजी, बीस हजार करोड़ की पूँजी हमारी इन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में लगी हुई है। रिटर्न हमें इनसे केवल तीन परसेंट मिलता है। बार-बार उधर से भी कहा जाता है कि ये अंडरटेकिंग ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही है। दो हजार से बढ़ते बढ़ते कर्मचारियों की तादाद 49000 हो गई है। अंडरटेकिंग भी बढ़ते बढ़ते 175 के करीब हो गए हैं। बहुत बड़ा सुरक्षा का सवाल इनके साथ जुड़ा है। 64 अखब का डिफेंस का बजट है। डिफेंस की फैक्ट्रियां तक में यूनियन वाले कुछ लोग जो नेता होते हैं, बहुत ज्यादती

करते हैं। नेतागीरी बहुत बुरी चीज है। एंटीशोशल एलीमेंट्स भी नेता बन जाते हैं, वे भी पैदा हो जाते हैं। वे लोग जो ईमानदारी और नेक मजदूर होते हैं उन पर हावी हो जाते हैं। वे भी, मेहनत से काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर हावी हो जाते हैं और भयंकर रूप धारण कर लेते हैं।

आज हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी इनेक्टिमिटी बोर्ड हैं सब घाटे में चल रहे हैं। स्टील के क्षेत्र में क्या हो रहा है, मंत्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं, उनको मालूम ही है। बड़े बड़े स्टील प्लांट आपने लगाए हैं, वहां पर भी इन एंटी शोशल एलीमेंट्स का जो लोन होता है, उससे आप भी वाफिक है। इनेक्टिमिटी बोर्डस में इंजीनियर्ज से काम करने वाले लोग डरते नहीं हैं बल्कि उनको वे धमकियां देते हैं। वे वहां पर डिसिप्लिन एनफोर्म नहीं इस कारण कर पाते हैं मैं एक आफिस में गया उसने लेबर को कहा कि तुम्हारा यह काम है। पांच सात लेबर लीडर आ गए। मैं उनको पहचानता नहीं था। आकर वे अपशब्द बोलने लगे। बेचारा इंजीनियर चुप रह गया। मैंने बीच में टोका तो बेचारे इंजीनियर ने कहा कि मैं तंग हूँ 15 hrs.

इनके हाथों और अगर शिकायत करता हूँ तो ये अधिकारी कहते हैं कि तुम कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हो। ये एन्टी-मोशल एलीमेंट मजदूरों पर हावी हो जाते हैं और ये लोग भले वे ईमानदार मजदूरों से पैसा खाते हैं और उनके पैसे से एशो-आराम करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में एक बात और फैलाई गई है, आप उस आसपैक्ट को भी देखें। आज हिन्दुस्तान में लेबर ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहता है। कोरिया, ब्राजील के उदाहरण मिलते हैं कि वहां मजदूर कितना प्रोडक्शन करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का भगवान जानता है कि कितना प्रोडक्शन ठप्प हो

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

जाता है। अगर अंडरटैकिज में सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज खुद मिल जायें तो उस समय क्या किया जाये? जब रेलवे की चोरियों में रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्म के लोग जामिल हो जायें तो उस समय क्या कदम उठाये जायें?

आप कहते हैं कि प्रिवैटिव मैजर्स लेंगे। वारन्ट का क्या मतलब आप लगाते हैं? एक आदमी पब्लिक सर्वेट है, उस पर अगर कोई हमला करता है तो उस समय कहिये गा कि आपको पकड़ने के लिये वारन्ट लेकर आता हूं? जिस किसी को भी पकड़ा जाता है, 24 घंटे उसे रखा जाता है उसके बाद पेश करना पड़ता है। इसमें वारन्ट का क्या मतलब है? विद आउट वारन्ट अरेस्ट कर लेंगे, उस समय अगर प्रिवैटिव मैजर्स नहीं लेंगे तो क्या करेंगे? अगर कोई चोरी कर रहा है तो क्या यह कहेंगे कि ठहरो वारन्ट लेकर आता हूं तब तुम्हें पकड़ूँगा। वारन्ट की वैफिनिशन क्या है? Under Sections 332 and 333 of IPC, it is not necessary to have it. You can arrest any person. But then within 24 hours, you have to produce him before the Magistrate for a remand.

यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि आप क्यों इतना परेशान हो रहे हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर: आप नो क्रिमिनल लायर हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: आप इस तरह से देश को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि जब राज्यों में कई जगहों पर आनंदोलन हो गया था, उस समय क्या हालत थी। जनता का उन्हें समर्थन नहीं था। मुझे पता नहीं कि आप जनता वालों

ने जाकर उन्हें मदद दी हो? जनता जानती थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एकट में कहां माना है? उन्होंने कहा कि अगर खतरा है, चोरी की संभावना है, सरकारमस्टान्सेज है तो उसको पकड़ सकते हैं। मैं अभी नहीं समझ सका कि विद्याउट वारन्ट का क्या सवाल है।

इसलिये यह जो एकट लाये हैं, उसका परपरा है। केवल मजदूरों और काम करने वालों के लिये नहीं, लेकिन सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज जो काम करती है, अगर वह भी गडबड करती है तो उनके बिलाफ भी कार्यवाही हो सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Satyanarain Rao said that there may be misuse of it. You suggest some medicine for it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The question is for preventive purpose. What is the question of misuse, I do not understand, because, after all, it is IPC. There are certain bailable offences. You can arrest any person. But then you have to release him on bail.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Misuse can always be there.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Suppose you require a warrant within one hour or two hours and the Magistrate is not there and the other officers are also not there. How can you get a warrant? By the time you get it, he will run away with the property.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When somebody has been arrested without a warrant, have you ever argued on behalf of the person who had been arrested without a warrant in your life as a lawyer?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, under Section 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code, one can be arrested.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :
Section 151, Cr. P.C., not 51.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Then, what happens is, if it is a bailable offence, then he will be released. If it is not a bailable offence he has to be produced before the Police authorities within twenty-four hours.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Then a person cannot be arrested.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He has put a pertinent question. The Deputy-Speaker had asked whether one can be arrested without a warrant or not. When the suspicion is there, one can be arrested.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, any person can be arrested without a warrant under section 151 Criminal Procedure Code, if there is any likelihood of a cognizable offence being committed.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No. Please try to understand. If there are suspicious circumstance, if one person found in suspicious circumstances, he can be arrested. Suppose a Policeman finds a person in a street in suspicious circumstances, he can arrest that person. He can get a warrant and arrest him.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not that easy.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He can say, whatever he likes. He will do whatever he can do.

It is your opinion. You can go through the provisions.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can he be arrested ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You can think over it. He can do it. I say that in suspicious circumstances, one can be arrested.

If you read it, you will see. See Clause 10 about Section 15 A. It says—

"15A. (1) No member of the Force shall, without the previous sanction in writing of the Central Government or of the prescribed authority,—

(a) be a member of, or be associated in any way with, any trade union, labour union, political association or with any class of trade unions labour unions or political associations; or....."

So, if he gets the sanction of the Government, then he can.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is mentioned—

'.....an urgent need has been felt for making the Force an armed force of the Union and for giving some additional powers for dealing with the problems of security of the industrial undertakings. It is therefore proposed to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act.'

इन 13 सालों में गवर्नमेंट को जो अनुभव हुआ है, उसके आधार पर यह बिल लाया गया है। अगर सशस्त्र फोर्स के सदस्य हुल्लड़ न करते, तो यह सवाल ही पैदा न होता। कुछ पार्टियों न उनको बहुत उक्साया, जिसके कारण उन लोगों की नौकरी चली गई। अब वे पश्चाताप करते हैं। जो लोग एक एक हजार रुपये महीना पाते थे, कुछ लोगों के उक्साने पर वे बड़े जोश से मड़कों पर आ गए, लेकिन इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि वे नौकरी से हाथ धो बैठे। अगर रक्षा करने वाला ही कानून अपने हाथ में ले ले, तो क्या होगा? कहा गया है कि इसमें स्टेट्स में इन्टरफ़ीयरेंस होगा। इसमें इन्टरफ़ीयरेंस का क्या सवाल है?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
After your visit to Canada you have charged.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Whatever I have to say, I am saying. You are also a lawyer. You can say. I think it is not a bad Bill, and I am supporting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Hari-kesh Bahadur.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी डागा माहब का भाषण मैंने सुना। डागा माहब का भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि कनाडा से लौटने के बाद इनमें काफी परिवर्तन हो गया है। बहुत पहले एक बार रक्षा मन्त्री ने कहा था कि डागाजी एक ऐसे गोल कीपर हैं जोकि अपनी तरफ ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा गोल स्कोर करते हैं लेकिन अब लगता है डागा जी ने उस आदत को छोड़ दिया है क्योंकि अब वे दूसरी तरफ भी गोल कर रहे हैं।

जो विधेयक मदन में प्रस्तुत किया है वह एक काला विधेयक है और मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। जबमें यह सरकार आई है तभी से इस प्रकार के बहुत गारे काले कानून इस मदन के द्वारा बनाए गए हैं। यद्यपि हमने उनका हमेशा विरोध ही किया है लेकिन उसका सरकार के ऊपर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। नेशनल सेक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के नाम पर, एसेंशियल सर्विसेज मेंटिनेन्स ऐक्ट के नाम पर और इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट आदि के नाम पर इस सरकार ने पर्याप्त कानून बना लिए हैं जिनके द्वारा वर्किंग क्लास को दबाया और कुचला जा सकता है। यह कानून भी उसी श्रेणी में आता है। इस सरकार को सत्ता की कितनी भूख है और कर्मचारियों का दमन करने के लिए उसे

कितने अधिकार चाहिए, इसका प्रदर्शन इस कानून के माध्यम से हो जाता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि सरकार ने मानवीय मूल्यों को नष्ट करने का फैसला कर लिया है और लोगों के प्रति सहानुभूति का रास्ता बंद करने का फैसला कर लिया है। यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि यह जो कानून बन रहा है इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से जो धन उधार लिया गया है, उसका भी हाथ है। सम्भव है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के द्वारा जो बहुत मारी शर्तें लगाई गई हैं, उनमें एक शर्त यह भी हो कि कर्मचारियों का दमन करने और उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए इस तरह का कानून बनाना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No power on earth can crush the working class. And you are mentioning it in the month of May.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : You are absolutely correct but this point should be understood by the Government. They are of the opinion that they can crush the entire working class. That is why, I am opposing this. तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के द्वारा मैं आकर कहीं इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने की साजिश न चल रही हो।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिना बारन्ट गिरफतारी का जो प्रावधान किया जा रहा है उसका निश्चित रूप से दुरुपयोग किया जायेगा। सत्ता पक्ष के कुछ माननीय मदस्यों ने भी इस प्रकार की आशका व्यक्त की है। मैं सत्यनारायण राव जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार की आशका व्यक्त की और इसको महीने रूप में समझने की उन्होंने कोशिश की है। डागा जी से भी मैं यही उम्मीद करता

था लेकिन कनाडा से वापिस आने के बाद लगता है उन्होंने अपना गास्ता बदल दिया है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Suppose, this amendment 'without warrant' is removed, will you then support the Bill?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : No. The motive behind the Bill is that the Government wants to suppress the working class. That is why we are opposing this Bill which is nothing but a link in that chain of repression.

मान्यवर, मैं कह रहा था कि इस प्रकार के कानूनों को बनाने से केवल दमन का रास्ता अस्तियार करने में सरकार को सफलता मिलेगी। इससे कोई सुधार नहीं हो पाएगा। आज भी बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों में जहां पर कि सी० आई० एस० एफ० के जवान लगे हुए हैं, वहां भी यह सुनाई देता है कि चोरियां होती हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर गोरखपुर जिले में एक खाद का कारखाना है वहां सी आई एस एफ सुरक्षा के लिए नियुक्त की गई है। वहां प्रायः चोरी होती रहती है। वहां तमाम कर्मचारियों और दूसरे लोगों ने बताया है कि वहां चोरी होती है। कारखाने के कुछ लोगों की मिली भगत और सी० आई० एस० एफ० के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा ये चोरियां की जाती हैं। इतना सख्त कानून बनाकर जब आप इतने अधिकार उनको और दे देंगे और फिर कहें कि इससे प्रभावशाली ढंग से चोरियां रुकेंगी, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। उनके हाथ में इस तरह का अधिकार देकर आप चोरी को रोकना चाहते हैं, इससे चोरी तो नहीं रुकेगी किंतु वे आसानी से चोरी कर सकते हैं। इस कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ही आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं। इससे चोरी में कभी आएगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हूं, क्योंकि

आजकल की स्थिति ही इस प्रकार की है। सरकार को ऐसा अधिकार देने के बजाय सी० आई० एस० एफ० की सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए था जिसकी बजह से आज चोरी रुकती नहीं है। वे इसको रोक पाने में अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं। उसको रोकने की विशेष इच्छा नहीं रखते हैं। बल्कि उससे लाभ उठाने की इच्छा रखते हैं। इस सरकार ने अगर उनके पिछ्ले आन्दोलनों पर ध्यान दिया होता और उन आन्दोलनों के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए होते, उनको कुछ अधिक सुविधायें मिली होतीं, उनके जीवन में कुछ बेहतरी आती और यदि मुस्तैदी से चोरी बंगरहा को रोक पाने में वे अपने आपको कुछ समर्थ पाते, तो कुछ फायदा होता, लेकिन इस प्रकार का अधिकार दे देने से तो निश्चित रूप से इसका दुरुपयोग होगा। इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सैन्ट्रल इन्डस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को जिस प्रकार पावर्स देने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उसके पीछे सरकार की मंशा क्या है, यह बहुत आसानी से समझी जा सकती है। जितनी भी ऐसी ताकतें हैं, जो कि सरकार के हाथ में हैं, उन सारी ताकतों को दमन की ताकत बनाने के लिए सरकार शुरू से यह प्रयास करती चली आ रही है। उसी श्रेणी में यह भी आता है, जिसका कि हम सब लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं।

मैं इस पर और अधिक न कुछ कहते हुए, सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस विधेयक को अभी भी समय है, वापिस ले लें और सोच-समझकर कोई दूसरा विधेयक लायें, जिसके द्वारा वास्तव में चोरी को रोका जा सके

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

ओर बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धन्धों को सही तरीके से सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा सके।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल कानून 1968 में संशोधन करने के लिए यह विधेयक जो माननीय गृह मंत्री द्वारा सदन में पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका पुरजोर शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूँ। हालांकि उस तरफ के बैठे हुए साथियों द्वारा कहा जाता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्डस्ट्रीज का नेशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए, जो अपने आपको प्रगतिशील कहते हैं, काम्यूनिस्ट कहते हैं, मजदूरों और गरीबों के रहनुमा कहते हैं, मसीहा कहते हैं। हमारे उधर के भाई इस बात के समर्थक हैं, लेकिन मुझे उनकी अकल पर थोड़ा तरस आता है, जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और वे इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। वे इस आधार पर विरोध कर रहे हैं कि यह मजदूरों के हक में नहीं है। श्रीमन्, इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात को प्रारम्भ करूँ, मैं यह बतला देना आवश्यक समझता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If Mr. Harikesh had remained on the other side, he would not have opposed it. Similarly, if you had remained on the opposition side, you would not have supported it.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, देर-सवेर मेरे ये साथी भी इस बात को समझ जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे देश में बड़ी तीव्र गति से औद्योगिक विकास हो रहा है।

श्री गिरधरी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी प्रैक्टिकल बात कही है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : यह विकास निरन्तर बड़ी तेजी से हो रहा है। हमारी लोक-

प्रिय सरकार ने बहुत से उद्योग सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोले हैं, चाहें वे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अण्डरटेकिंग हों या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अन्डरटेकिंग हों। बहुत से ऐसे कारखाने, मिलें, प्रतिष्ठान जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चल रहे थे, लेकिन किसी कारणवश सिक हो गये थे, बीमार हो गये थे, उनको सरकार ने टेक-ओवर किया और उनको अपने मैनेजमेंट के अण्डर चला रही है। जब देश में निरन्तर औद्योगिक विकास हो रहा हो, तो यह भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि इन औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिये एक प्रभावशाली और मजबूत सुरक्षा-प्रणाली होनी चाहिये। जिसमें आधुनिक यन्त्रों और तकनीक का उपयोग भी बहुत जरूरी है।

श्रीमन्, आम तौर पर हम यह देखते हैं कि जो छोटे उद्योग धन्धे हैं, जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में चलते हैं, जिनको कोई लाला या कोई अन्य व्यक्ति चलाता है, उनमें भी इस तरह की सम्भवनायें रहती हैं—लोग तोड़फोड़ करते हैं, चोरियां हो जाती हैं, उपद्रव हो जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में जब केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारें बड़े-बड़े प्रतिष्ठानों को चलाती हैं तो उनकी व्यवस्था तो बहुत बड़ी बात है। जिस कारखाने या प्रतिष्ठान में सैकड़ों-हजारों की तादाद में मजदूर कर्मचारी काम करते हों, वहां की व्यवस्था को सुचारू रूप से चलाना कोई मजाक या हंसी-खेल की बात नहीं है, इसलिये वहां पर ऐसी फोर्स की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है।

जिन मेरे साथियों ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है, मैं उनको यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी मंशा कोई पवित्र मंशा नहीं है, केवल सरकार का विरोध करने के लिये, चूंकि ये लोग सरकार की नीयत पर डाउट रखते हैं, इसलिए इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। विरोध

के लिये विरोध किया जाय—यह कोई समझदारी या बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है। इनका कहना है कि इस कानून से हड्डताल को रोकेंगे, मजदूर को अपनी बात नहीं कहने देंगे, मीटिंग नहीं करने देंगे, गोली चलायेंगे, तोप चलायेंगे, मारेंगे—ये सारी निराधार बातें हैं जिनका मैं बहुत ही स्पष्ट शब्दों में विरोध करता हूं, क्योंकि इस बिल की मंथा ऐसी कतई नहीं है कि मजदूरों को हड्डताल करने से रोका जाय या मीटिंग करने से रोका जाय या उनको अपनी बात कहने से रोका जाय। अब किसी में समझने की इतनी क्षमता हो तो समझें, लेकिन इनमें इतनी समझदारी नहीं है। इसमें मेरा या मेरी सरकार का क्या कुसूर है?

आये दिन हम यह देखते हैं कि औद्योगिक संस्थानों में हड्डतालें, तोड़फोड़, डकैती, उप-द्रव, आगजनी होती रहती है, जिनसे हमारे उत्पादन को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचता है। इसका केवल उत्पादन पर ही असर नहीं पड़ता, बल्कि बहुत सी बनाई हुई चीजें चोरी चली जाती हैं, डकैतियां हो जाती हैं, आगजनी हो जाती है। इन चीजों की रोकथाम के लिए एक सशक्त और ताकतवर बल का, फोर्स का होना बहुत जरूरी है और मेरा अपना विश्वास है कि जो प्रोविजन्स इस बिल में सरकार ने रखे हैं, वे बहुत गंभीरता से सोच-विचार करने के बाद रखे हैं और सरकार यह चाहती है कि हमारा देश आगे बढ़े और उसका औद्योगिक विकास तेजी से होना चाहिए। इसके लिए और भी ताकतवर बल का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

हम अक्सर यह देखते हैं कि हमारा देश समाजवाद के एक महान रास्ते पर चल रहा है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश

में समाजवाद पूरी तरह से स्थापित हो जाए ताकि यहां पर जो अमीरी-गरीबी का फक्त है, छोटे-बड़े का फक्त है, मालिक-मजदूर का फक्त है, यह समाप्त हो जाए और समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चल कर यहां का हर इन्सान, वह चाहे किसी धर्म का हो, किसी महजब का हो, किसी जाति का हो, किसी विरादरी का हो या किसी वर्ग का हो, उसका समान अवसर मिले। जब हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलने की बात करते हैं, तो हमें यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि समाजवाद के रास्ते में कौन-कौन सी दिक्कतें हैं, कौन-कौन सी बाधाएँ हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि सबसे बड़ी बाधा यहां का पूँजीवाद है। आज बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धन्यों को अपने कब्जे में किये हुए हैं और अपने मन के मुताबिक उन की व्यवस्था को चलाते हैं।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बड़े-बड़े प्रतिष्ठान जोकि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं, उनमें भी अपनी अलग से फोर्स रखते हैं। उनकी अलग वर्दियां हैं, अलग वेज उनके होते हैं, उनकी अलग परेड होती है और उसमें उनको यह सिखाया जाता है कि किस तरह से आफत के समय या मुसीबत के समय उन प्रतिष्ठानों की रक्षा करनी चाहिए। जब प्राइवेट सैक्टर की अन्डरटेकिंग्स में इस तरह की व्यवस्था है, तो हमारे जो सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान हैं, बड़े-बड़े मिल और बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्टरियां हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था के लिए अलग से एक बल क्यों नहीं होना चाहिए। ये लोग इसका विरोध क्यों करते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। कलकत्ता, हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा शहर है और वहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं और इस सम्मानित मदन के हमारे

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

जो सम्मानित सदस्य कम्युनिस्ट लोग हैं, जो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, जब वहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी अन्डरटेकिंग्स में हड़ताल होती है, तब मैं समझता हूं कि बड़े आराम से, चुपके से पूंजीपतियों के इशारे पर ये चलते हैं और वहां पर लोगों को इस बात के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं कि कारखाने में इस तरह की गड़-बड़ होनी चाहिए। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूं कि इनको परेशानी किस बात से है। परेशानी इस बात से है कि जो अपने को मजदूरों का नेता कहते हैं, अपने को उनका रेहबार समझते हैं, वे ही लोग मजदूरों को हड़ताल करने के लिए उकसाते हैं, जिससे उत्पादन कम होता है, उत्पादन ठप्प हो जाता है। जो मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच में झगड़े होते हैं, उनकी तह में घुस कर देखा जाए, जो पुराना इतिहास है, उस को उठा कर देखा जाए, तो उसमें उन लोगों का हाथ होता है, जिनके बेस्ट्रेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स होते हैं और जो अपने स्वार्थ के लिए ये झगड़े करा देते हैं। कहीं पर मजदूरों से आग लगवा देते हैं, कहीं पर प्रोडेक्शन ठप्प करा देते हैं अननेसेसरी हड़ताल करा कर, जिससे हमारे देश का उत्पादन कम होता है और जिससे राष्ट्रीय लोस होता है। इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए, यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में जो फोर्स हो, उसको हर तरह से आर्मड किया जाए और उसकी ताकत को बढ़ाया जाए और उसको मजबूत किया जाए।

इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य मजदूरों की आवाज कुचलना या उनके किसी अधिकार को छीनना नहीं है। यह बात मैं आपसे पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूं। अगर इस तरह की बात होती, तो हम भी इसका विरोध करते और सरकार से आग्रह करते कि वह इस

बिल को वापस ले ले। हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है और बहुत बड़ी तादाद में इस देश का धन उनमें लगा हुआ है। उनकी रक्षा करना, देखभाल करना और उनको सजोय रखना भी सरकार का कार्य है। बड़ी-बड़ी अन्डरटेकिंग्स, जहां पर फौलाद बनती है, इस्पात तैयार होता है जैसे राउरकेला, दुर्गपुर, भिलाई और बोकारो, उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा फर्टीलाइजर्स और चीनी बनाने के बहुत से उपक्रम हैं, अन्डरटेकिंग्स हैं। इनकी संपत्ति के रख-रखाव के लिए और व्यवस्था को शांतिपूर्वक चलाने के लिए इस तरह के बल की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

फौज से बहुत से लोग छोटी उम्र में रिटायर हो जाते हैं। उन्होंने हर तरह की ट्रेनिंग ली हुई होती है और उनको अनुभव होता है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर अन्डरटेकिंग्स में भी फौज और पुलिस के रिटायर्ड लोगों को रख लिया जाता है और उनको हवलदार, जमांदार, सिपाही जैसे पद दिए जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें भी फौज, सी० आर० पी०, बी० एस० एफ० में से रिटायर्ड लोगों को रख लिया जाए। एक्स सर्विसमैन को इसमें वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

हमारे बहुत से पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स ऐसे हैं जहां पर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सामान बनता है। सेना का सामान हवाई जहाज और रेलगाड़ियों का सामान वहां पर बनता है। इस तरह के सामान की अगर चोरी होती है तो यह देश के लिए अहितकर होगा। इसके लिए अगर मजबूत बल नहीं होगा तो इन चीजों की हिफाजत कैसे होगी। इस वास्तविकता को समझने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को वधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी समझौते में गहराई और गंभीरता से विचार करने के बाद इस बिल को मदन में रखा है। नुस्खे विश्वास है कि जो लोग इसको कानून की संज्ञा दे रहे हैं उनको भी मद्वुद्धि आएगी। इस कानून के बनाने से दुर्व्यवस्था लूटखमोट, चोरी और असामाजिक तत्वों की गतिविधियों पर रोक लगेगी। इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए यह बल कारगर मिल होगा। उत्पादन बढ़ाने में भी इससे सहायता मिलेगी। इन शब्दों के माथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : इंडस्ट्रियल निक्यूश्टी एकट 1968 में आया था। उस नमय में कार्यवाही देख रहा था। उस वक्त यह आशंका व्यक्त की गई थी कि यह कानून स्टेट-मेंटर संबंधों पर प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगा देगा। उस वक्त भी लोगों ने यह व्यक्त किया था कि यह किस तरह का कानून गृह मंत्री महोदय बना रहे हैं। यह बंगाल की "दो मुँहा साप" कहावत जैसा है।

इस बिल के बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इंडियन कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 245 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें यूनियन और स्टेट के संबंधों के बारे में कहा गया है—

Article 246—"Subject-matter of laws made by Parliament and by the Legislatures of States." I read clause (4) of article 246 :

"Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included in a State notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the State List."

Now, I will read out Seventh Schedule (Article 246)—Union List :

"Defence of India and every part

thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilisation.

Navel, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union."

Now, I come to List II-State List.

"Public order (but not including the use of any naval, military or air force or any other armed force of the Union or of any other force subject to the control of the Union or of any contingent or unit thereof in aid of the civil power).

Police (including railway and village police) subject to the provisions of entry 2A of List I.

एक कांस्टीट्यूशन से संबंध रखने वाली बात है और वह यह कि उस वक्त वाँच एंड वार्ड जब था तो आपने उसे मिक्योरिटी फोर्म बना दिया। अब उसे आर्म्ड फोर्म बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अमुरोध करूँगा कि इन्डस्ट्री की हिफाजत के लिए गृह मंत्री जी बड़े चित्तित हैं और उद्योग मंत्री जी बहुत ही कम चित्तित हैं। मेरा ख्याल है, उन्होंने इनसे विशेष रूप से कहा नहीं होगा। खैर, इसमें सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न कानून का आ जाता है। सरकार को कांस्टीट्यूशन में संशोधन लाकर यह अधिकार दे देने चाहिए कि जहां भी सेन्टर की इन्डस्ट्री होगी, वहां वे मनमाने हंग से और मनमाने कानूनी तरीकों से अपनी इन्डस्ट्री को संचालित कर सकेंगे। वह चाहें तो इसमें सजा भी दे सकें, ऐसा संशोधन लाना चाहिए। आप इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि स्टेट और केन्द्र के संबंध मधुर होने चाहिए। इसके लिए आपने सरकारिया आयोग भी नियुक्त कर दिया है। इसमें एक प्रश्न यह उठ खड़ा होता है कि स्टेट के

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

मामलों में केन्द्र की दखलन्दाजी कम होनी चाहिए। आपने आगाम और दूसरी जगहों पर भी देखा होगा कि सेन्ट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स या लोकल पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलायी गई। ऐसी स्थिति यहां भी पैदा हो सकती है। आपने जो अधिकार दिए हैं, उनमें एक तो गिरपतारी का अधिकार है। आपका कहना है कि इन्डस्ट्री के उत्थान के लिए यह जरूरी हो गया है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य समाजवाद की बात बता रहे थे। पता नहीं, किस किताब में इन्होंने समाजवाद की परिभाषा पढ़ी है। सरकार के लोग यह नहीं कह सकते कि लोकतंत्रीय प्रणाली को खत्म कर देंगे। अगर सरकार की मंथा यही है कि मजदूरों को दबाने के लिए इस फॉर्म का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा तो मैं सही मायनों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार की एक बहुत बड़ी गलती मानी जायेगी। यह पता लग गया था कि सरकार की मंथा साफ नहीं है क्योंकि वह मजदूरों की हितेष्ठी नहीं है। यह भी कहा गया है कि अन्डरटेकिंग में लोग सामान उठाकर ले जाते हैं। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जो के बंगले के पास से भी चोरी हो जाती है। उमका कुछ पता नहीं लगता। पहले जो वाच एंड वार्ड था, यह बहुत अच्छा था। लेकिन अब जो आपने बना दिया है, इसमें अधिकार देने की गुंजाई नहीं है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा का सदस्य रहा हूँ। मुझे वहां अंडरटेकिंग को जाकर देखने का मौका मिला है। मैंने उन अंडरटेकिंग में देखा कि वहां एक नई हकूमत बादशाही की, नवाबों की, सुलतानों की है। मैंनेजमेंट के हितों को बचाने के लिए इस फोर्स का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। अब भी इसको और अधिक अधिकार जो दिए जा

रहे हैं, वे उनके हितों को बचाने के लिए ही दिए जा रहे हैं। ला एंड आर्डर के प्राबलैम में निपटने का तरीका यह नहीं है। अगर किसी जगह उपद्रव होता है, किसी इंडस्ट्री में हड़ताल होती है तो क्या राज्य सरकारे आपकी मदद नहीं करती हैं, क्या उसकी फोर्स ला एंड आर्डर मैनेजमेंट करने के लिए पहुँचती नहीं है? बहुत से राज्यों में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारे हैं यह बात मही है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार है। क्या कभी ऐसा मौका आया है कि जब आपने किसी अंडरटेकिंग में ला एंड आर्डर मैनेजमेंट करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से कहा हो और उसने इंकार किया हो? अवश्य भेजी होगी। इस वास्ते मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता है और इस फॉर्म को और शक्ति प्रदान किए जाने की जरूरत है। इसमें कानून व्यवस्था को कायम रखने के मार्ग में बाधायें ही उत्पन्न होंगी, उलझने ही बढ़ेंगी, और कुछ नहीं। समाधान करने के बजाए इसमें आप उलझने ही बढ़ाएंगे।

आपने इसमें कहा है :

“10. After section 15 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“15A. (1) No number of the Force shall, without the previous sanction in writing of the Central Government or of the prescribed authority,—

(a) be a number of, or be associated in any way with any trade union.”

अगर कहीं मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा अधिकारियों के द्वारा गलत आदेश दिया गया तो वे लोग इसका विरोध नहीं कर सकेंगे, उस आदेश को मानने के लिए इनको बाध्य होना पड़ेगा, उसका प्रतिकार करने का या उसका विरोध करने का उनके पास कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाएगा। इंडे और कानून की बजह से उन-

को उस आदेश को मानने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ेगा। इस अधिकार का मिसूज होना स्वाभाविक है।

जो वातावरण पूरे देश के पैमाने पर बना हुआ है, उसको देखते हुए संविधान के निर्माताओं ने राज्यों और केन्द्र के अधिकारों को विभाजित किया था। उसको मद्दे नजर रखते हुए आपको सोचना चाहिये कि क्या वाकई में इस बिल की आवश्यकता है और क्या इस को फिल हाल वापिस नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये? इस बिल के विरुद्ध जो प्रतिक्रिया होगी और तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया होगी वह आपको कुछ दिन बाद देखने को मिल जाएगी। हम राज्यों और केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध मधुर करना चाहते हैं। इससे वे मधुर नहीं होंगे। इसके द्वारा तो ऐसा लगता है कि हर राज्य में केन्द्र की सरकार एक फोर्म अंडरटेकिंग के माध्यम से रखना चाहती है। यह चीज एक तानाशाही स्वरूप ने सकती है। इस वास्ते आने वाले दिनों में इसकी प्रतिक्रिया बहुत बुरी होगी। मैं एक बार फिर आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल को वापिस ले ले। अब भी वक्त है, आप गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करें और इस बिल को वापिस ले लें।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सैटल इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्म एमेंडमेंट बिल जो पेश है इस पर मैं अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं विशेष रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्लाऊज 9 को बिल कुल डिलीट कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आई० पी० सी० और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कांड में सब प्राविजन हैं। जो भी पब्लिक ड्यूटी पर होता है, क्लैक्टर हो, मिक्योरिटी अधिकारी हो, होम सैक्रेटरी हो, उस पर अगर एसाल्ट किया जाता है तो

उसके लिए धारायें 332 और 353 हैं। इस के वास्ते प्राविजन है। इस वास्ते आवश्यकता नहीं है कि विशेष प्रावधान इसके लिए किया जाए। मैंने इसका विशेष अध्ययन किया है और मैं इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूँ। ऐसा आप चाहते हैं तो आपको क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड को चेंज करना पड़ेगा, उसमें एमेंडमेंट करना पड़ेगा। अन्यथा इस प्रकार का चेंज जो क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में आप बिना एमेंडमेंट लाये कर रहे हैं और इतनी पावर्स ले रहे हैं, यह उचित नहीं है।

दूसरी बात एसोसियेशन, मंगठन के बारे में है। राजस्थान में हमारा अनुभव रहा है कि जब पुलिस का मंगठन हुआ और इन्होंने आन्दोलन किये तो उसमें पुलिस का अनुशासन गिरा है। अगर पुलिस में और सिक्योरिटी फोर्म में अनुशासन नहीं रहता है तो वह किसी भी तरीके से रक्षा का कार्य नहीं कर सकती, वह नुरक्षा नहीं कर सकती। अगर वह राजनीति में भाग लेगे। ट्रेंड यूनियनों से संबंधित होंगे तो वह किसी भी तरीके से अनुशासन में नहीं रह सकते, अपने कर्तव्यों को अदा नहीं कर सकते और जिन सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्ठानों की सुरक्षा के लिये उनकी नियुक्ति की गई है उनके लिये वह कार्य नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसके लिये जो प्रोवीजन बनाये गये हैं, उनकी मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ। डिसिप्लिन के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रावीजन बनाये गये हैं वह भी जरूरी है। अगर कोई बिना छुट्टी लिये जाये और समय पर वापिस न आये तो इस तरह से सर्विस में रहने से अनुशासन नहीं रहेगा। जिस तुरीके से मिलैट्री में कोई अगर अनुशासन भंग करता है और उसके सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाये जाते

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

है, उसी प्रकार के प्रावीजन में समझता हूँ कि यहां भी किये गये हैं। ऐसे प्रावीजन सही किये गये हैं।

आमंड फोर्म के बारे में मिं पाल ने कहा कि सिक्योरिटी फोर्म का मतलब ही आमंड फोर्स होता है। बिना आमंड के कोई सिक्योरिटी कर नहीं सकता। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, इसलिये आमंड की आवश्यकता रहेगी, इसके लिये कोई भी इंकार नहीं कर सकता। पन्डित एन्टर प्राइजेज, जैसे स्टील के बोकारो प्रोजेक्ट है, उनके लिये प्रोटैक्शन की आवश्यकता है उनके लिये माडन वैपन्स की पूरी व्यवस्था करें जिससे वह उस संस्थान की रक्षा कर सके। यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये जो प्रावीजन किया गया है, वह बिल्कुल सही किया गया है।

यह बात जो शैलानी माहब ने कही कि फोर्स में एकमिलेट्री फोर्म को प्रायर्टी दें, परसेन्टेज फिक्स कर दें कि इतने परसेन्ट उनको एम्पलाय किया जाना चाहिये, यह सुझाव सुन्दर है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये तो प्रावीजन होगा ही, अगर नहीं भी किया हो तो इसका प्रावीजन किया जाना चाहिये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैंने अपने विचार इस बिल के मर्मथन में रखे हैं और जो मैंने उचित नहीं ममझा उमका विरोध किया है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, as you know, right from the time of the introduction of the Bill, we from this side, have been expressing our vigorous opposition to this kind of move.

This Bill is to be viewed from different angles. It is to be viewed from the angle of the interests of the workmen who are

working in the Central Public Undertakings.

15.50 hrs.

(SHRI F.M. MOHSIN in the chair)

This Bill has also very serious implications regarding the conditions of work and life of the members of the Force itself. Naturally it is expected that the hon. Members of this House would also apply their mind as to what extent this Bill will safeguard the interests and improve the conditions of life and work of about 50,000 men working in this Force. It is also necessary, as some hon. Members have already pointed out, that this Bill has to be viewed from the standpoint of improving the industrial relations in public undertakings. Naturally it is expected that the House would also apply their mind to this whether these measures improve the industrial relations in the public sector units for greater production and productivity, and I say without any reservation that we are for greater production and greater productivity in the public sector undertakings; not only that we also want that the public sector undertakings should be taken to the position of 'commanding heights'. Of course, I know, there are some friends who are habitually leftists-baiters; they are free to make their own observations. But the House should not forget that a section of the Opposition—I do not say, the entire Opposition—is committed to the public sector philosophy and wants further improvement in the public sector management also.

From these different angles, let us analyse the Bill. I do not want to take much time of the House; I would just remind the hon. Minister who is piloting this Bill now of the speech or the points made by the then Home Minister, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, when he piloted the original Bill in 1969, highlighting the object of the original Bill which was then turned into an Act. I would only remind him to remember the particular objective for which this Security Force was created. He was very clear and he said, 'The main thing is that we want to streamline and make the watch and ward organisation

of the industrial undertakings owned by the Government of India efficient and better. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was there in the House and he raised certain questions regarding the competence of Parliament to enact such a measure. I am not going into that aspect now because that is irrelevant today. The parliament passed that Bill and it is now an Act and it has been working for the last 13 years; it is not relevant today to say to what extent the State Governments were opposed to this measure. This is known. My point is this. The original object of this Force was merely to act as a watch and ward staff. The nature of job of the watch and ward, whether in a public sector industry or in a private sector industry, is more or less the same, namely, to ensure security of the instruments, equipment, etc. Now the Government itself feels that, in order to ensure proper security of the public sector undertakings, it is necessary to raise an armed force. 'Armed Force' in what sense? Nobody has said that the CISF have no arms. They are not an unarmed force. I just want to ask this: is it the object of this amending Bill to further arm them or provide them with sophisticated arms. Now, they may be having some rifle. Do the Government propose to give them a sten gun?...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Or a missile.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : ...or a nuclear weapon?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Carbine.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I do not know all the names. Anyway the object of the Government is not to offer and not to give them sophisticated arms. Therefore, I think, as I told on the occasion of the introduction, that this amending Bill is contradictory to the object for which the parent Bill was enacted.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a sinister move.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This is not permissible. This does not speak well of the intention of the Government. If they want to have another force like that of CRP or something like that with a particular function to be performed, they could have brought forward some other Bill. By amending this Act and converting an innocent CISF into an armed force, I have got a great suspicion. It affects the workmen working in the industry, as has been rightly pointed out. In many public sector undertakings—I do not say that there is no pilferage and there is no theft—there are pilferages and there are thefts and in many cases, these pilferages or thefts would not have been possible had there been no collusion between the CISF and some of the misguided workmen. Does this Bill break the nexus between the CISF and the misguided or anti-social worker in the industrial units? Does it break the Anexus, does it break the linkage? No, on the contrary, it helps the CISF to spread their links. Take an ordinary constable. Now this Bill provides him the authority or power to arrest without warrant. He just goes and says, 'Either you do this thing or I am going to arrest you.' You are correct. 50,000 constables, 50,000 strong men working in this force—it is 49,000 so about 50,000—so the 50,000 members of this force are being given a blanket power of arresting anybody, even a simple worker. Can you imagine? My hon. friend there—I congratulate him that he did really understand the implications of it. Unfortunately, Mr. Daga said that anybody can be arrested at any time without warrant.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The provision was there in the old Act.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, I implore upon you to understand the implications.

SHRI M. SATYANARYAN RAO :
There was no provision in the old Act.
That is why this amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a new provision which is being introduced.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : All those aspects I am not discussing just at the moment. Mr. Laskar, you understand the magnitude of the power you are giving to 50,000 ordinary members of the force. This does not, according to me, improve the working condition within the public sector industries. It will only create further tension in the industrial relations. Therefore, the Government, in its wisdom, should not pursue the Bill on this count at least.

Secondly, how does the Bill affect the members of the force ? It has been rightly pointed out very clearly that to take a lesson from the experiences of Bokaro disturbances of the CISF. I do not like to describe in details what happened. But that was due to the fact that there was no grievance settling machinery for the members of the force. Do you want the 50,000 members of the force should be slaves under you ?

16 hrs.

This is the indication of your mind. You want that 50,000 youngmen of our country, organised in a force, should remain slaves. They would not have their grievances. They cannot give vent to their grievances. There is no grievance discussion machinery let apart the consideration of the right to form association, right to join union and right to join a political party. I think even for their willing to join a class they will have to seek permission from the Government.

Therefore, Sir, this very vitally affects the condition of life, condition of work, democratic rights, hopes, aspirations and even the minimum right of a citizen. You want to convert them into slaves. I must say Independent India never visualised such a kind of fascist attitude that 50,000 members of a force can be made slaves.

Sir, that point of view does not help to improve discipline within the force. Discipline is not one-way traffic. Discipline implies some kind of motivation also. Discipline is not mechanism. It cannot be mechanically imposed. Discipline means acceptance; acceptance means motivation and motivation means the raised sense of values. You want to devalue man. Therefore, Sir, from that angle I would say the Bill is pernicious. No man having a conscience; no man having an iota of democratic spirit or democratic value will accept it. I would appeal to my friend opposite to have some iota of value for the man. You want to de-value man and by de-valuing man you want to rule. It is not possible.

Sir, naturally this force will create tension among the workers. It will not improve the industrial climate and shall not add to the further enlargement of production and productivity. As I said earlier we feel that there should be new management culture in the public sector industries and this management culture can be based on democratisation. By saying good-bye to democratisation you cannot increase productivity and production. My friends who are interested in increased productivity and production should change their mind and attitude and they should agree that this kind of one-way traffic, one-way approach and one-way attitude is not going to help them.

Sir, even at this late stage would the Hon. Minister agree to review these two particular points ? If they are willing to withdraw the Bill, it is good for the country, good for democracy, good for the public sector industries and good for everybody. If they do not agree to withdraw the Bill, would they consider that at least there should be some sort of mechanism for grievance settlement for the Members of the Force, as the Policemen's Associations have under certain conditions under which the authorities have given them the permission to form association of Policemen? Therefore, Sir, I think they would consider to incorporate certain machinery for the grievance

settlement of the Force. Secondly, if they at all want to give the power to arrest, why should it not be limited to a particular level of Officers. These two points, I think, need serious consideration.

Lastly, I have one apprehension that once they are part of the Armed Forces, these 50,000 Members of the force will be under the effect of Article 310. Their services will be dispensed with or they may continue in service during the pleasure of the president. This might be one of the intentions. They are not giving them sophisticated arms; they are not being given missiles. They are being given ordinary rifles or at best Lathis; and they are being nomenclatured as Armed Forces.

Therefore, Sir, don't make a mockery of them. If you are to make them regular armed force, then make them Armed Force. If you want to deploy army to manage the industry, you deploy the army, and that you have done also. In some of the State Electricity Boards, the Board Chairman has been an army man. In some Universities, you have put some army men. Then, if you want to rule this sector by army, then have army properly equipped. If you want industrial relations are to be governed by the army rule, then say we want to have that kind of force which can govern industrial relations. Sir, this is a very bad and pernicious trend. I call it militarisation. There is militarisation in the economy, there is militarisation in administration. Now there is militarisation in industrial relations. Therefore, if you want to have that, do it boldly. Face it openly. But, Sir, you have heard from Shri Indrajit Gupta that their benign leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has assured these Members of the force during the Bokaro trouble that if the Congress (I) is brought back to power, all the grievances of the force will be considered with sympathy.

This is the dichotomy. This is the duellism. The Deputy Speaker had been pleased to comment that workers have got nothing to lose but the whirlwind.

Despite the militarised attitude, despite the despotic attitude, despite all these things, the workers will remain what they are they will remain where they are. There will be a ruling party, there will be a ruling class to ensure democracy in this country.

श्री केयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, इन्डस्ट्रियल सेक्यूरिटी फोर्म के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल आया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं इसलिए कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है कि हमारे जो राष्ट्रीय संस्थान है, उनकी रक्षा की जाए। हमें जो अनुभव हो रहा है वह यह है कि हमारी जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है, उसमें कुछ लोग विशेष रूप से तोड़फोड़ करने में लगे हुए हैं। हमारे विकास की वह एक आधारशिला है चाहे वह लौह इस्पात का कारखाना हो या ऊर्जा का या अणु-विज्ञान का। राष्ट्र में जो विकास को गति आज सामने दिखाई दे रही है, उसका आधार ये ही सब स्थान है और आज दुनिया की दूसरी ताकतें भी हमारे इस विकास को देखकर चकित हैं और उनकी आखें चुंधिया गई हैं और चारों तरफ से इनको विकृत करने का एक प्रयत्न हो रहा है। ऐसे समय में वहां पर एक सशक्त बल का होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

मैं एक औद्योगिक स्थान के नजदीक का रहने वाला हूं। भिनाई का इस्पात कारखाना वहां से नजदीक पड़ता है और उसमें बहुत सारी हमारी पूँजी लगी हुई है। वहां पर ऐसे असामाजिक तत्व मौजूद रहते हैं जो वहां पर तोड़फोड़ करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। क्या उसकी रक्षा के लिए सशक्त बल की आवश्यकता नहीं है, एक सक्षम बल की आवश्यकता नहीं है, जो कि इस तरह के असामाजिक तत्वों की रोकथाम कर सके। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर वहां पर सेक्यूरिटी फोर्म को केवल एक साधारण चौकीदार की हैसियत दे दी जाए, तो क्या वह इंडस्ट्री

[श्री केयर भूषण]

सुरक्षित रह सकेगी। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि उनको जो एक फोर्स की हैसियत दी गई है, वह बहुत ही आवश्यक महसूस होता है। आज हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि अगर वहां पर असामाजिक तत्व मौजूद रहते हैं, तो वे वहां पर उत्पादन को रोकने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, आज तो यह खतरा भी पैदा हो गया है कि पूरी तरह से उसको नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करने का प्रयत्न होता है। तो वहां पर जो फोर्स है, उसमें इतनी क्षमता होनी चाहिए कि वह उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर सके, उन्हें मुकदमें के लिए खड़ा कर सके और तुरन्त ही कारगर कदम उठा सके। इन औद्योगिक संस्थानों के अन्दर जो फोर्स को कुछ अधिकार दिये गये हैं, ये मही ही मालूम होते हैं।

अभी हमारं विद्वान मदम्य ने दोनों तरह की बात की। इन्होंने कहा है कि इसको बहुत अधिक अधिकार दे दिया है और साथ ही साथ वह भी कहा है कि इन अधिकारों के देने से कुछ तरीके से आम लोगों के अन्दर एक दहशत पैदा होगी मगर इसके साथ ही उनको पूरी तरह से जान है कि अगर हम इनको पूरी शक्ति नहीं देंगे, तो हमारे औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की सुरक्षा नहीं हो पाएगी। इसलिए यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मैं उन्हीं की चीजों को दौहराना चाहता हूँ। क्या यहां पर ऐसी संस्थाएँ नहीं हैं जो बिल संस्कृति, मंगठन और खेल-कूद के नाम तैयार की गई हैं और देश को विकृत करने में उनका सबसे अधिक हाथ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यूनियन के नाम पर ऐसे लोग सक्रिय नहीं हैं जिनका मजदूरों के हित से कोई संबंध नहीं है? केवल ट्रेड यूनियन को तोड़ने के लिए ही वहां पर कायम रहते हैं। क्या हम अपने शक्तिशाली कर्मचारी

को जिसका राष्ट्र के निर्माण में बहुत बड़ा योगदान होने वाला है, ऐसी विकृत संस्थाओं में जाने का अवसर देंगे? विश्व की महान संस्कृति के रूप में हमारे भारत का विकास होता है और आगे भी होता रहेगा। साम्राज्यिकता के आधार पर जिस संस्कृति का नाम लिया जा रहा है क्या उसका सदस्य होने के लिए हमें इनको छूट देनी होगी? सारे देश के जो रक्षक हैं, उन्हें भी यह तोड़ने का प्रयत्न होगा। ऐसे संगठनों में जो क्लब, संस्कृति और धार्मिक संगठनों के नाम से क्यों न हो, उसके अन्दर वह न भी रहे और तटस्थता के साथ देश के विकास में योगदान दे तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज की परिस्थितियों में यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। राष्ट्र के निर्माण में जिनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, वे कर्मचारी भी पूरे तरीके से राष्ट्रीय वृत्ति के और तटस्थ हों। दलगत राजनीति में भी हमने देख लिया कि किस तरह से राष्ट्रीय भावना को छोड़कर दलों के हित को देखा जाता है। अगर उसी आधार पर यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाए तो क्या होगा? जिन देश के रक्षकों के ऊपर सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, अगर वह बंट जाए तो देश की रक्षा करने वाला कौन होगा? हम केवल कर्मचारी निर्माण नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हम जो सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बना रहे हैं वह केवल रक्षा के लिए है, यहां से वहां पहुँचाने वाला कर्मचारी नहीं बना रहे हैं। क्या इसी उद्योग के आधार पर हमारे राष्ट्र का निर्माण आधारित है? हम यह जानते हैं कि इसकी रक्षा करना राष्ट्र के हित का सबसे बड़ा कार्य है, उसको हम बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसको अगर फोर्स की संज्ञा दें तो मैं समझता हूँ हम बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य कर रहे हैं। उसे यह न लगे कि मैं चपरासी या चौकीदार हूँ। उसे यह महसूस होना चाहिए कि वह

भारत की फोर्स का आदमी है। जिस तरीके से बाईंर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का सिपाही हमला रोकने के लिए खड़ा है, उसी तरीके से देश के भीतर की रक्षा करने वाला यह भी हमारी एक फोर्स है। जिस तरिके से हमने इसे फोर्स की हैमियत दी है उसी प्रकार सुविधाएं भी देनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार मिलिट्री फोर्स को सुविधाएं मिलती है, उसी प्रकार इसको भी मिलनी चाहिए। वहां का एक साधारण सा सिपाही भी यह समझे कि मैं फोर्स का सिपाही हूं। हम क्यों यह समझ बैठते हैं कि उनको जो कानूनी अधिकार दिए हैं, वे उसका दुरुपयोग करेंगे? हम इस बात को भी मानते हैं कि जितना उसको हम अधिकार और विवेक देते हैं तो उस अधिकार का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग होगा। उधर से यह मांग हो रही है और इस मांग पर मुझे नाज़ुक होता है, विवेकपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के द्वारा मांग की जा रही है कि उच्च अधिकारियों को ही आप अधिकार दें। यह तो उच्च अधिकारियों की तानाशाही स्थापित करने वाली बात हुई। उस तरफ से हम यह सुनते आ रहे हैं, समय समय पर हमको ताकत को नीचे के वर्ग में बिखेरना चाहिये और सिपाही के भी वही अधिकार हों जो एक ऊंचे अधिकारी के हैं। जब हम प्रजातात्त्विक प्रणाली को मानते वाले हैं तो हमको चाहिए कि हम ऊंचे अधिकारी को भी वही अधिकार दें जो छोटे कर्मचारी को देते हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वे विवेकपूर्ण हँग से इन अधिकारों का उपयोग करेंगे। विवेक के साथ साथ नियमों में हम उनको भी बांधे। इस बास्ते इन अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग की गुंजाइश नहीं होगी।

देश की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए और एक

शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए उद्दीगों की सुरक्षा के लिए, राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए अगर एक सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का निर्माण हमने किया है तो यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता की तरफ जो शासन ध्यान दे रहा है, और जिस प्रकार से वह जागरूक है, उसके लिए मैं उसका अभिनन्दन करता हूं।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, many things have been read into this Amendment Bill, which are not there. I wonder as to what our friends from the opposition are trying to find out in this. It has a limited purpose. The purpose is that in the light of experience and expansion that has taken in the strength of the CISF some measures have become necessary. As stated in the statement of objects and Reasons, the Force has grown from 2000 to 49000 and now be deployed in more than 115 industrial undertakings.

We have great respect for the State Governments. This Bill is not anti-State Governments in any way, as is being painted. It is not an interference in the working of the State Governments or in any way reducing their powers. But sometime, it so happens that what is sought to be achieved is not achieved because there is no proper authority in the proper places. For example, in the Railways GRP and all other Forces are working. But what happens? They are drawn from the State services and they are not in the direct control of the Railways. The result is that there is a lack of cohesion and efficiency. We have to think of all these things. Also central undertakings are an important investment on the part of the nation. And it is the duty of the Government to see that this investment is used for the purpose for which it is being invested. It is nation's money. Therefore, an orderly operation towards production and productivity is the point that is being made out.

We can agree to some of the objections which the Members from the Opposition have made. For example, I would very much like to see that this provision of arrest without warrant is not abused or misused. There should be some machinery or some mechanism and some scope

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

for seeing that this is not misused. Secondly, I can also see some weight in the argument being advanced by them about debarring them from forming associations and all that. These two limited arguments can be looked into by the Government. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to these because, as stated in the Statement, we have already sections 332 and 353 of IPC to deal with such situations. You are now bringing them also. One of our friends said that this clause is not needed. It is not that it is not needed, it may be there and the clause will not operate. The operation would be again under Sections 353 and 332 IPC, that is going to be there. But the point is that in the use of this machinery the persons who are to be arrested without warrant, they are protected properly and there is no misuse, that is to be ensured. Similarly, adequate protection is to be given for the welfare activities and their grievances and all these things. So, if these two points are covered, then I think there is no objection to the passing of this Bill and there should be no objection because if the Central investment is there in the name of nation, you are putting some money from the poor man's pocket right into one big industrial force, then you also have the duty to ensure that this money is used properly and the whole business undertaking that is there or industrial undertaking that is there goes on an even keel. If it does not go, whose fault is this? Therefore, it does not mean, in any way, any disrespect to the State authority. The State Governments are well within their power to have their law and order machinery and all that and this force will also operate under IPC and all other laws of the land. This is not going to be any super law or, as our friend Mr. Chitta Basu imagined, sten-guns are being provided. Nothing. There is no point. The point is that the ordinary law of the land will still work and they will be there and if adequate safeguards are provided and the machinery and the mechanism for providing these two outlets is also thought of and properly established, I think the measure would be welcome.

Secondly, I would like to point out two or three things. One of these things is that most of the people who are in the low-paid category, they are employed from different States and sometimes it so happens that a person from Himachal Pradesh is being employed in Bokaro and sometimes he is employed in some oil refinery and all that and he wants to come near his home and there are establishments, but the administration turns a deaf ear. They would still want him to stay there on one excuse or another. So, there should be a rational policy as to after how many years you would, transfer that fellow to a place nearer his home, may not be in his own home State. If there is no industrial undertaking in his own home State, you cannot immediately create an industrial undertaking simply for the sake of that fellow but there may be some nearby. Therefore, that aspect has to be looked into. This is a human element. You cannot expect a class IV person or an ordinary constable to go all the way from Assam to Himachal Pradesh or from Kashmir to let us say Tripura and then go all the way. You may say well, he is having a good job. No. He is a poor and hard-pressed man and he enters your service for the sake of earning livelihood and you should take pity on him. Therefore, some arrangement should be made in which he is brought near home in due course of time.

It has been said that we should provide for adequate reservation for the members of Ex-servicemen into this. I learn that at present there is a token provision, token reservation. I would suggest that at least 20 per cent of these posts to be filled in this category should be from the Ex-servicemen because that will serve as a two-fold purpose—No. 1 we will utilise the experience of a life time in the service of the nation on another sector which is also very vital for the nation and, secondly, those people who want to be rehabilitated, they will also get an outlet and they will be rehabilitated properly and those who retire early from the Armed Forces will get an opening there. I very much wonder as to what was the need of these high-sounding phrases as the use of the word 'militarisation' or something of this type?

There is nothing of the sort. This is a simple civil measure aimed at regulating and providing a regulatory aspect of our process, that is, industrial activity in the country and to give arms; to give better powers or more powers to the people who are manning this force does not mean that they are all going to be misused. Our concern should be that they are not misused. Mere giving of power is not bad. It is in the nature of the functioning that there is required because, as you see, violence is on the increase and there are so many problems. As the number increases, when the operations start growing up and expanding, they grow not only in size and shape but they also grow in complexity. So, the complexity of the whole operation and the industrial complexities and other activities that are going on, require this new measure. I am happy the Minister has brought it. I would just caution him about these two sentiments that have been expressed in the House regarding the misuse of the authority for arresting without warrant and, secondly, providing for an outlet for the grievances of the people who are working in these forces. With these two safeguards, this measure would serve the purpose for which it is brought forward.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am sorry, I cannot support the Bill. Now it is emerging from the speeches of the members on the other side, Shri Satyanarayana Rao and Prof. Parashar, that they have reservations, at least with regard to two features of this Bill. If you see the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there are four principal features which have been mentioned, out of which already reservation has been expressed by two very senior members of the House about the propriety or at least the way in which it has been brought, so far as these two features are concerned.

It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the scope and strength of the force have been increased because they are looking after very important public sector undertakings. We take it that all public sector undertakings are important. As Shri Chitta Basu has rightly said, we yield to none in our support of the public sector; we yield to

none in our desire to see that the public sector not only succeeds but thrives. We want to see that the public sector expands. Therefore, you cannot say that you alone are concerned with the public sector; in fact, we are more concerned about the public sector.

The argument given is that since the public sector is expanding, this force has to be expanded and, therefore, it has to be turned into an armed force. But not one word has come from the Minister as to the need for it. There is not one word in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as to why you should make it an armed force. As has been correctly mentioned, the term "armed forces" has a specific connotation. It does not mean a force with arms. Previously also they were not a non-violent force. They were not fighting with words; they were fighting with instruments, with lathis guns and what not. Therefore, it is not as if for the first time they are being given arms, but they are being put on a particular pedestal and a particular status is being given to them. They become part of the defence services of this country.

Even though they are to be utilized for safeguarding the industrial undertakings, the moment they are called 'armed forces', certain consequences follow. As has been pointed out already, they lose the protection of article 311 of the constitution, which provides the minimal protection to the Government employees; they lose that right. So, they can be dismissed on a moment's notice, or even without notice and they cannot do anything. Secondly, against the armed forces you cannot take so many actions; even for the purpose of initiating prosecutions, a particular procedure has to be followed. I would like to know why the Statement of Objects and Reasons does not say that.

I would request the Hon. Minister to kindly explain why it has been found necessary to convert it into an armed force within the meaning of this particular law. The other powers which have been conferred, like the power to arrest without warrant, could have been conferred on them even without their being called the

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

armed forces. Similarly, the restriction with regard to entering into trade unions or other associations could have been imposed, because there are certain other Government employees, who have similar constraints, so far as entering into unions or associations is concerned. Therefore, all these powers which have been conferred here could have been conferred without converting it into an armed force. Therefore, I would like to know the rationale of making it into an armed force except for two purposes—to give them such overriding power as will create an atmosphere that now the people will have to deal with an armed force, a defence force, which creates a particular sentimental or mental attitude towards this force: secondly, to make them beyond approach in the sense that not easily they can be tackled; and thirdly, to bring it within the sphere of public order which, under the Constitution, is the domain of the State Government, an armed force within its territory, within its power of performance or jurisdiction, an armed force which, under the Constitution, is quite outside the sphere of the civil administration of the State.

Kindly see the State List which has been read out. List II of the Constitution. Seventh Schedule says, "Public order except with regard to the armed forces." Therefore, to make it doubly sure, nobody can contend that you are infringing on the jurisdiction, therefore they are being converted into an armed force. Let the country be taken into confidence and let the House be taken into confidence on what is the single rationale or one or more criteria for converting it into an armed force. Not a word has been said about it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, not even in the opening observations of the hon. Minister.

The next two points are there on which we find that support is also forthcoming from the other side, namely, why do you give this power even to a person who will be called henceforth, after this Bill is passed, Head Constable? As Mr. Chitta Basu rightly pointed out, indiscriminately you are giving power to every-

body in this force to do what? Kindly remember that even under ESMA (Essential Services Maintenance Act), this power has not been given, i.e., power to arrest without warrant to any officer below the rank of Sub Inspector. *Interruptions*. Here what is the special criterion, special training or special qualification of members of CISF that they will be given power to arrest without warrant? Kindly take the trouble of looking a clause 9(b) I would request the hon. Minister to go through clause 9(a) (ii), which is supposed to be sub-clause 9(a) (1) (ii) on page 4, which says :

"arrest any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, or who is found taking precautions to conceal his presence under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing, a cognizable offence" etc. etc.

Now, kindly see what power has been conferred. A person is arrested without any warrant. We are very sorry to say this, but nobody from both sides of the House can deny. We are not happy that there are pilferages going on in public sector undertakings, there are thefts going on. We are not happy, but you have to accept the reality. I know of a case which has been reported to me—I was not there—that a scrap dealer who had purchased certain scraps from a public sector undertaking at an auction, could not take delivery of the goods which he had purchased until he agreed to part with a substantial portion of the profits which he was to earn. Now, who is demanding this? The members of this force. There are black sheep in every field of our life. Nobody can deny. Previously there were some people who would go and complain against them to the civil police that they are not allowing me to bring the goods or that he is obstructing me. I am a purchaser of goods and so and so is obstructing me. Now civil police will have no jurisdiction over the armed forces. Now if a constable in the CISF asks for a bribe, what will hap-

pen? Who will go to whom to make a complaint? If somebody is bold enough to persist in complaining against such employees or against a Constable or a Head Constable, then the power is there—that in a reasonable suspicion, that you were concealing your presence or doing something which might have amounted to commission of a cognisable offence. Suspicion is sufficient and then whether that suspicion was correct or not, one has to go and get it tested in the court of law which is a time consuming process. In the mean time he goes to jail without even a warrant, without magistrate applying his mind, without any reasonably senior people trained in a disciplined manner being able to decide whether there is suspicion or not about the commission of cognisable offence. For whose benefit is this being given? Shall we have force in this country in the name of protecting public sector undertakings without the control really of anybody which is not subject to the common civil laws of this land, which will be treated to be of a specific or special dispensation, that they, can arrest people without warrant? What is the necessity?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please see page 14 of the Bill.

It is there in the present Act.

"11(1) : Any supervisory officer or member of the Force may, without any order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, or who is found taking precautions to conceal his presence under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing, a cognizable offence relating to...

(i) the property belonging to any....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am thankful to you for pointing this out.

Supervisory Officer or any Member of the force. No doubt, it will include anybody without any order from the Magistrate certain things have been done. But now these people are being converted into armed forces. And if that is there, why is a separate clause being inserted now?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I will clarify.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Powers are only being extended now. Powers of arresting without warrant was already there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But I think it is being much widened now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It covers assault, and voluntarily causing hurt to the present amending bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : For it there should be a particular provision in the law. Kindly see (b), proposed amendment (d). The object is very clear in sub-section (ii). The word 'supervisory officer' shall be omitted. Some sort of restriction was put—that they ought to be supervisory officers. That is even being omitted. Our submission is you are giving powers to armed forces which are not necessary, you are making them armed forces for which we do not see any justification. The force is there. Is it or is it not, let it be clearly known from the Government. The intention is not only they should not be permitted to be in a position to ventilate their grievances as it happened earlier during 1979 and also along with that give them such position of importance that they can conduct themselves in a manner which will make them special class of citizens to assuage their feeling that they are very important people.

Sir, at these same time, what is being done? Not only the Constitutional protection is taken away from them and they are converted into armed forces with wider power but at the same time their own problems are not being solved. Nobody could say at that time as Shri

[**Shri Somnath Chatterjee**]

Indrajit Gupta rightly pointed out and reminded everybody that those who were in the Opposition at that time were very much concerned about their conditions of service, their living conditions, their pay scale, their complaints, their difficulties and their housing problems. Great concern was shown by the present Prime Minister then in Opposition and when out of power. What is the provision now being laid down? They cannot join any trade union any labour union or any political association or class of trade union except purely organisations social, recreational and religious in nature. Who will decide what is the religious organisation? Who will decide whether it is a recreational organisation? It has been left to the Government and the decision of the Central Government shall be final. Therefore, you need not bother about it. You will say, "This is final. I have decided and you cannot join this organisation." And they cannot take part in demonstration etc. etc for any purpose as may be prescribed. I do not know what is the real intention. I do not know by this type of legislation, at one stroke, are you going to gain the confidence or the willing cooperation of the employees who are the members of the force? You give to the 50,000 employees a halo by converting them as part of the armed forces and at the same time you denude them of all the Constitutional and civil rights. It seems there is a total confusion in the Government's thinking. Therefore, my submission before this House is—that is why, we oppose this Bill—according to us, it is not necessary. So far it is not thought to be necessary. We do not know why it is necessary. It is draconian. According to me, a grotesque attempt is being made to strengthen the strong-hold of the autocratic regime of administration over these forces. This is a trick on them. You may agree or you may not agree. It is to minimise the powers of the State and to reduce the powers of the State Government to maintain public order.

I would end by putting a question to the hon. Minister. Give us instances where this force could not look after or discharge their duties any-where in this country or in any establishment in this

country and for the better performance of which you are asking this power. Not a simple example has been given.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
It is a very pertinent question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Which factory or which undertaking you have not been able to look after properly because they are not today as armed forces or because they did not have the additional powers of arrest without warrant. As the hon. Chairman has pointed out, they have already powers. Or they could not perform well because the trade unions rights, given or not were being exercised by them? There should be some concrete objective and some basis before bringing a legislation which is so much controversial and which is also opposed partially and partial reservations have been expressed by the ruling side. Therefore, this is a legislation, I would request the hon. Minister to have a second thought about it, at least refer it to a Select Committee. Let there be a fuller discussion as it was referred to the Select Committee originally when it became an Act. From watch and ward, you are making a battalion of army or a company of army or whatever it is called. Therefore, this is not a move in the right direction and I oppose this Bill. I hope the hon. Minister will seriously think about it.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, सेन्ट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल मैक्यूरिटी फोर्स के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। (व्यवधान) मैं जोरदार शब्दों में इसका समर्थन करता हूं और सी.पी.एस. के हमारे जो भाई हैं, उनके दिमाग में यह वहम है और वे यह समझते हैं कि दुनिया भर के मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व ये ही करते हैं और इनके सिवा मजदूरों की बात कोई दूसरा नहीं करता है।

श्री चित्त बसु (बारसाट) : आप तो उनके प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : हम मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए ज्यादा काम करते हैं। इसलिए इनको इस बात का वहम नहीं होना चाहिए कि मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि ये ही हैं। मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए जितना काम कांग्रेस सरकार ने किया है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा की सरकार ने किया है उतना शायद किसी ने नहीं किया है। ये बंगाल के लोगों की बात करते हैं। वहां पर सी०पी०एम० की सरकार होते हुए भी इन्होंने वहां पर मजदूरों के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने बहुत काम किया है। आप ब्रेकार की पैरवी करते हैं और आपकी पैरवी में कोई दम नहीं है। आप उन लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं, आप इस देश में गदर फैलाने की कोशिश करते हैं, आप मजदूरों में बगावत खड़ी करने की कोशिश करते हैं और जितने भी एडजेक्टिव इनके बारे में लगाए, वे कम हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग जो हैं ये फालतू की पैरवी उनकी करते हैं और बिलावजह लोगों को गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं। आप यह देखिये कि इनकी जो यूनियन सीट है और हमारी यूनियन इनटक है, तो ये मजदूरों को आपस में लड़ाते रहते हैं और लाठी आदि चलवाते रहते हैं और इसी में ये विश्वास करते हैं। इनका काम मजदूरों को भड़काना और उनको गलत रास्ते पर ले जाकर प्रोडक्शन को कम करने का है। रात-दिन ये झगड़े करवाते रहते हैं और इस तरह की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए यह कानून लाया गया है।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Is he speaking on the Bill?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : माननीय

सभापति महोदय, इनके द्वारा कितनी ट्रेड यूनियनें चलती हैं, उनकी हालत आप देखिये वे झगड़े करवाती रहती हैं। सी०पी०आई० के नेता श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने यहां पर कलकत्ता पोर्ट के बारे में बताया कि वहां क्या होता है। कलकत्ता के पोर्ट में कोई भी सामान सुरक्षित नहीं है। वह कौन ले जाता है। वह ले जाने वाले भी सीटू के लोग हैं और कोई दूसरा आदमी नहीं है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Kindly give him more time.

Such comic interludes are very entertaining.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि बिहार और बंगाल में कोयले की क्या हालत है। मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेड यूनियन के जितने भी लोग और खास तौर पर सी०पी०एम० के जो लोग हैं, वे इसमें सारी गड़बड़ करते हैं। बिहार और बंगाल में जितनी भी कोयले की चोरी होती है, वह ट्रेड यूनियन के लोगों की मदद से होती है और उन की मदद से कोयला स्मगल होता है। इस का पता लगाने के लिए आप को निश्चित तरीके से कोई कार्यवाही करनी होगी। इन का जो सारा केडर चलता है, वह किसी और चीज पर नहीं चलता है, बल्कि वह कोयले के ऊपर ही चलता है। अगर मंत्री जी इन के केडर को बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो कोयले की चोरी को रोकिये। इस चोरी को रोकने से इन का केडर सारे का सारा समाप्त हो जाएगा इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले की दलाली में अकेले इन का हाथ है। ये ही लोग सारी गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं और कोई नहीं करता है।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

मैं यह भी निवेदन चाहता हूं कि दूसरे और कल-कारखाने हैं और आप ने पेट्रो-इन्हेस्ट्री के बारे में सुना होगा कि आप के आदमी मद्रास के अन्दर पाइपलाइन में छेद कर के तेल की चोरी का धन्धा करते थे। वे कौन लोग कर रहे हैं? इस प्रकार की हालत इन्होंने पैदा कर दी है।

सभापति महोदय (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : जब आप अपने भाषण में आप कहते हैं, तो यह चैअर पर बात आ जाती है। इसलिए 'आप' मत कहिये बल्कि 'वे' कहिये।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं 'आप' शब्द वापस ले लेता हूं। मैं आपने अपने साथियों के लिए 'आप' शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहा था। अगर 'आप' शब्द का प्रयोग आप ठीक नहीं समझते हैं, तो मैं इस को विड़ा करता हूं और इस के बाद 'वे' कहूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : चैअर को एड्रेस करना पड़ता है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं चैअर को ही एड्रेस करता हूं, दूसरों को तो मैं समझता ही नहीं हूं कि वे यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं।

इसलिए मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि मद्रास के अन्दर पाइप लाइन के अन्दर छेद कर के जो तेल चुराया, यह किन लोगों ने चुराया, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस का पता लगाएं। बड़ौदा में जो पाईप लाइन के द्वारा तेल की गड़बड़ की गई है, वह किसने की है? ये ऐसे लोग हैं जो मजदूरों का नाम लेकर अपने स्वार्थ

के लिए काम करते हैं। ये सारे पैसे का उल्टा-सीधा स्तोमाल करते हैं। इसी प्रकार, स्टील प्लान्ट्स में जो कचरा निकलता है उसको भी लोग-बाग बाहर ले जाकर डाल देते हैं। उस कचरे में फिल प्लेट्स बर्गरह चली जाती है। इस प्रकार लाखों रूपए का का स्टील इस कचरे में चला जाता है। वह किसकी बजह से? माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस बारे में पता लगाएं। यह भी मालूम करें कि ये लोग किस तरीके से करोड़ों रूपए का नुकसान कर रहे हैं। मैं राजस्थान के खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में आपको कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं कि व्या इनका मतलब किसी विशेष व्यक्ति से है, जिसके लिए ये बार-बार कह रहे हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आपसे कोई मतलब नहीं है। जिनके लिए कह रहा हूं वे लोग अच्छी तरह से समझ रहे हैं। मैं खेतड़ी प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में आपसे जिक्र कर रहा था।

प्रो० रूप चन्द्र पाल : यह कहां पर है?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : **आप लोग जानते हैं, यह कहां पर है? यह हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर है।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How many people from your State are earning lot of money from our State? Have we ever objected? What is this use of the word?**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will look into the record and it will go out.

That should go. If you intervene, he will take more time. Please sit down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not insulting him.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am also insulting him. I regard him. He is my brother.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't make commentaries.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : खेतड़ी में काँपर प्रोजेक्ट है। इन प्रोजेक्ट के एक बहुत बड़े उच्च अधिकारी ने वहां से लाखों रुपए का सीमेंट लाकर अपना बंगला बना लिया। ऐसे लोगों को चैक करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

प्रो. रूप चन्द्र पाल : आपका दोस्त होगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दोस्त तुम्हारा होगा। ट्रक के ट्रक बिजली की मोटरें निकलना दी। उसको पकड़ने वाला कोई नहीं है। इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज के लोग चोरी करें और हमारे भाई उसका विरोध करें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। वीस हजार करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट होने के बाद भी अगर देश मेलफ मफिशियन्ट नहीं होता तो यह हमारे लिए बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। पता नहीं हमारे मत्यनारायण जी ने किन कारणों से इमका विरोध कर दिया? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल बिल्कुल जायज है। एक आदमी अगर किसी इन्डस्ट्री का सामान चुराकर ले जा रहा है और ले जाते वक्त कांस्टेबल उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं करता है तो इससे इन्डस्ट्री की प्राप्ती धीरे धीरे चली जायेगी। उसी वक्त उसको गिरफ्तार करना चाहिये, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। यह अधिकार बिल्कुल वाजिब है। एक कांस्टेबल सरकारी इयूटी अंजाम दे रहा है, गुड़े और बदमाश आकर उस पर आक्रमण करते हैं, उसकी जान को खतरा

पैदा हो जाता है, उस अवस्था में ऐसे लोगों को अगर समय पर गिरफ्तार न किया जाए तो फिर बाद में इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। पावर आफ एरेस्ट कांस्टेबल को जो दिया गया है यह बिल्कुल वाजिब है।

आम्ड फोर्म बनाने की जो बात कही गई है वह भी विचारणीय है। आम्ड फोर्म बनाते हैं तो यह एक स्वागत योग्य कदम होगा। इससे उनपै डिमिप्लिन आएंगा, इंस्टालेशन की रक्षा करने का भार, दायित्व उनके कंधों पर आएंगा और आम्ड फोर्मिस जिस तरह से देश की रक्षा करती है उसी तरह में अगर इसको भी बना दिया जाए तो इनमें भी मैं आफ डिमिप्लिन आएंगा, इयूटी निभाने की जिम्मेदारी आएंगी और यह निश्चित रूप से एक प्रशंसनीय चीज होगी। आज रेलों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि लोग बाग जो चोरी करते हैं उसमें इन्हीं आदमियों का हाथ होता है। अन्य इंडस्ट्रीज में भी यही हालत है। इन लोगों की मिली भगत के बिना करोड़ों रुपये का सामान नहीं आ सकता है। इस संस्था को और डिमिप्लिंड बनाया जाए, इस प्रकार के लोगों से इसको भरा जाए, जिनके दिन और दिमाग में जिम्मेदारी की भावना हो, सैंस आफ डिनिप्लिन हो, जो देश के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य को समझते हों तो ये पब्लिक मैक्टर अंडर-टेकिंग्ज की रक्षा कर सकेंगे और इससे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में योगदान हो सकेगा, देश को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकेगी और यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज होगी।

जिन भाइयों ने गलत नीति अपना कर सरकार के अच्छे कदम का केवल विरोध करने के लिए विरोध किया है, उनसे मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस भावना को वे त्याग दें। देश सर्वोपरि है। देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

के लिए, देश को आर्थिक तौर पर आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, अपनी योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए हम सब का कर्तव्य है कि इसमें हम भी अपना योगदान दें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूं।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : I have a suggestion to make. Mr. Vyas should be taken in the Force—to discipline him.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाठन) : इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। कुछ समस्याओं की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं। तीन माल में जो कुछ मैंने देखा है वह मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में 207 पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज हैं। मैं पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी का सदस्य था। मैंने एक बात देखी है। अधिकारी और डायरेक्टर लोग भी चोरी करते हैं। इस वास्ते इसको भी ठीक ढंग से देखने और सम्भालने की जरूरत है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड के अन्दर एक दिन में कम से कम साढ़े चार लाख बैग वारदाने के, खरीदे जाते हैं, खाली बैग खरीदे जाते हैं। आज तक उनके लिए कोई कोटेशन नहीं मांगे गए। गवर्नरमेट की जो जूट कम्पनियां हैं उनसे भी माल नहीं लिया जाता है। मिल जुल कर प्राइवेट कम्पनी वालों से बैग ले लिए जाते हैं और इसमें वे लोग करोड़ों की चोरी करते हैं। हमारा देश आजाद हुआ। हमने अंग्रेज को निकाल दिया, राजाओं को निकाल दिया, राज शाही को निकाल दिया लेकिन इनकी इस ठेकेदारी को हम नहीं निकाल पाए हैं, ठेकेदारों की ठेकेदारी को निकाल नहीं सके हैं। 207 यूनिट्स में आज भी यह ठेकेदारी

चलती है। मजदूरों के भी ठेकेदार होते हैं। चार छः रुपये रोजी मजदूर को दी जाती है और इस तरह से हजारों मजदूरों और लाखों लोगों का ये खून चूम रहे हैं। उनको सही रोजी नहीं दी जाती है। अधिकारी और डायरेक्टर लोग मिल जुल कर चोरी करते हैं।

एक और उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। इंडियन एयरलाइंज और एयर इंडिया बम्बई में करीब साढ़े चार सौ स्वीपर हैं। स्वीपर्ज का ठेकेदार मि० दारुवाला बारह साल से एक ही आदमी चला आ रहा है। कम से कम पंद्रह बीस लाख का ठेका उसको ही दिया जाता है और बम्बई में स्वीपरों को, सफाई करने वालों को 4.6 रुपया रोज दिया जाता है। मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि जब राजा को, राजाशाही को निकाल सकते हैं, जिसके राज्य में रात नहीं होती थी, अंग्रेजों को निकाल दिया तो ठेकेदारों को निकालने में क्या दिक्कत हो रही है? मेरी राय में अधिकारी वर्ग और दूसरे लोगों को इन ठेकेदारों को खत्म करना चाहिये।

सिविकम और बैंगलोर में एच०एम०टी० कम्पनी घड़ियों के सारे पुर्जे बनाती है लेकिन केस और चैन नहीं बनाती है। वहां पर मैनेजर और दूसरे अधिकारियों की पत्तियों की एक कम्पनी है जिससे ये केस और चैन ली जाती हैं। उस कम्पनी से कोटेशन भी इसके नहीं लेते हैं। 10, 12 साल से एक ही कम्पनी से चैन और केस लिये जाते हैं, इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

गुजरात में आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन का प्रोजेक्ट है। वहां से हर दिन कम से कम 2 टैकर आयल की चोरी होती है। एक टैकर में 12 हजार लिटर तेल आता है और कच्चे तेल का दाम 2 रुपये लिटर है इस

तरह से दो टैक्टर के तेल का दाम 50,000 रुपये होता। यह 50 हजार रुपये रोज़ की वहां चोरी हो रही है। हम तेल निकालने के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस चोरी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

वहां पर तेल निकालने के लिये 350 वैल (कुण्ड) हैं। इन कुओं पर तीन पालियों के तीन आदमी के हिसाब से भी गार्ड रखे जायें तो 1,000 आदमियों को रोजी मिलेगी जिससे यह चोरी बन्द हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर कुण्ड पर गार्ड की व्यवस्था की जाये।

अहमदाबाद में एन०टी०सी० की 12 मिलें हैं। आज इन मिलों के अफसर और मैनेजर जो कोयला खरीदते हैं उसमें बहुत सारा पथर खरीदते हैं। कपड़े को कलर करने के लिये 1 किलो कलर की कीमत 50 रुपये होती है, लेकिन उसका दाम 500 रुपये तक दिया जाता है। वहां पर जो अच्छा माल तैयार होता है, उस पर भी डैमेज का सील लगाकर 2 नवम्बर में बेचा जाता है। यह भी बहुत बड़ी चोरी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि रात में चोरी करने वाले कम चोरी करते हैं लेकिन यह दिन में चोरी करने वाले लोग बहुत बड़ी चोरी कर रहे हैं। इस चोरी को करने में जो अफसर और डायरेक्टर लगे हुए हैं, उनको पकड़ने के लिये सरकार को कोई ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए।

गुजरात में ओ०एन०जी०सी० में स्वीपरों को पार्ट टाइम पर रखा जाता है और 50 रुपये महीना उनको दिया जाता है। यह ममझ में नहीं आता है कि वह 3 घंटे काम करके वहां काम करने जाये और किस तरह से 50 रुपये महीना में अपना काम चलाये,

कैसे उसका गुजारा चलेगा? मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे स्वीपरों को रोजी देने के लिये मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें।

इसी तरह से पफ० सी० आई० में एक किलो गेहूं का ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन चार्ज 45 पैसे पड़ता है। करोड़ों रुपये का गेहूं खरीदने के बाद उसको 3, 4 बार ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन में घुमाया जाता है और इस तरह से 1 किलो पर 45 पैसे ट्रांसपोर्ट का पड़ जाता है। बाद में कह दिया जाता है कि गेहूं खराब हो गया और समुन्द्र में फेंक दिया। मुझे इसमें शक है कि वह गेहूं खरीदा भी जाता है या नहीं? इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपये की चोरी होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बारे में जरूर ध्यान दें।

मंत्री महोदय जो बिल लाये हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि चोरी के बजाय दिन में जो चोरी हो रही है उससे निपटने के लिये वह कुछ कदम उठायें और गंभीरता से इस मामले को देखें और जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं उनपर विचार कर दिन की चोरी से निपटने के लिये कानून बनायें।

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार अपने उपक्रमों और उद्योगों की सुरक्षा के बारे में खंडवार विचार कर रही है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वह रेलवेज, सभी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग और इंडस्ट्रीज की सुरक्षा के बारे में संयुक्त रूप से विचार करें। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि हमारे उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़े और मजदूर राष्ट्र भवित की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर काम करें, तो उसे डाकन्तार, रेलवेज और अन्य सभी उद्योगों के लिये समान व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

[श्री चतुर्भंज]

केवल एक बड़ी भारी सिक्युरिटी फोर्म कायम करने से ही हमारे उद्योगों में होने वाली चोरी और तोड़-फोड़ खत्म नहीं हो सकती। आज देश में लाएँड आर्डर की जो हालत है, वही हालत कारखानों में भी हो जाएगी। कानून और व्यवस्था की यह स्थिति 50 परसेंट पुलिस की वजह से है। सरकार जो फोर्म बना रही है, उसके सदस्य कारखाना में चाहे जिसको मारेंगे, पीटेंगे और परेशान करेंगे। इससे पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योगों में अराजकता पैदा हो जाएगी, लेबर के खिलाफ बड़ा भयंकर वातावरण बन जाएगा और लेबर उसमें घटन महसूस करेगा। लेबर उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहता है, लेकिन अगर कर्मचारी-वर्ग में टकराव हो जाएगा, तो फोर्म के सदस्य कोई भी मनमाना आरोप लगा कर मजदूरों को गिरफ्तार करेंगे और उसके लिए वारंट की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कि सरकार देश-हित, मजदूरों के हित और उत्पादन के हित में इस बिल को वापस ले और सभी पर्टियों के लीडरों की आम महमति से एक ऐसा बिल लाए, जिसमें सभी सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों और उद्योगों के लिए संयुक्त व्यवस्था हो, मजदूरों के हितों को सुरक्षा और उत्पादन-वृद्धि का ध्यान रखा जाए और फोर्स के काम करने की पद्धति निर्धारित की जाए।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबड़संगंज : सभापति महोदय, मैं गृह राज्य मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बिल (संशोधन) विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में बहुत से केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय उपक्रम स्थापित हैं। वहाँ के लोगों की यह भावना है

कि जब 2,000 करोड़ से अधिक रुपया इन औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में लगा हुआ है, तो सरकार को उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कठोर कदम उठाने चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ सुपर-थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है। वहाँ पर कोई चाहे जितना सीमेंट ले सकता है। सीमेंट का भाव 65 रुपये बोरी है, लेकिन वहाँ पर सीमेंट गवर्नमेंट के लेवी वाले सीमेंट से भी सस्ता 15, 20 रुपये में मिलता है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी होती है।

मैं यह नहीं मानता कि सरकारी औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में जो घाटा हो रहा है, उसका कारण केवल यह चोरी ही है, लेकिन चोरी उसका एक बड़ा कारण अवश्य है। इस चोरी का दुपरिणाम यह है कि एक तरफ बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों के नैतिक स्तर में गिरावट हो रही है और दूसरी तरफ आस-पास के फायदा उठाने वाले लोगों के चरित्र में भी गिरावट आ रही है। जब से यह बल बना है, इन 3 वर्षों में उसकी संख्या में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होती गई है। वह 2,000 से शुरू हुआ था और आज 49,000 सदस्य इसमें काम कर रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद यह केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल कारगर साबित नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि उसको मौके पर गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार नहीं है। विषय के माननीय सदस्यों ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि गिरफ्तार करने की शक्ति देने से निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को तंग किया जा सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब वे नियम बनायें तो उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि उनको गिरफ्तार करने का अधिकार तभी रहेगा जबकि मौके पर सामान जा रहा हो। फिर चाहे मैनेजमेंट वाले ही दर्दों न हों उनको भी गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाना चाहिए वयोंकि

बिना मैनेजमेंट के मिले हुए ऐसा होना सम्भव नहीं होता है। हमारे यहां एक पावर हाउस है, उसके लिए रेलवे स्टेशन से सामान जाता है। उसमें स्टोर कीपर और दूसरे अधिकारी मिले हुए हैं जिसकी वजह से सामान स्टोर पर जाने के बजाए दूसरी जगह पहुंच जाता है जबकि स्टोर में उसकी आमद और उसका कंजम्शन भी दिखा दिया जाता है। जब इस हद तक करप्शन फैला हुआ हो तो सरकार के लिए ऐसे सख्त कानून बनाना लाजमी हो जाता है।

इसमें सिपाहियों के साथ-साथ कमाण्डेट को भी मैजिस्ट्रेट के अधिकार दिए गए हैं। यह भी कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं यह बिल सामयिक है और आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक है। मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उनका ध्यान इसकी ओर गया। मैं विरोध पक्ष से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और श्रीमान जब आप बोल रहे थे तो आपको भी मैं सुन रहा था, आपके बहुत विचारों से मैं सहमत भी हूं, लेकिन आज ऐसा बिल लाने की आवश्यकता थी और मैं आशा करता हूं कि सारा सदन सर्वसम्मति से इस बिल को पास करेगा और मन्त्री जी से भी मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे आपकी भावनाओं को खल्स बनाते समय अपना दृष्टि में रखें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was sitting all through this discussion since morning and I was hearing with attention most of the points that were raised by my friends on the other side and also from our side. Of course, many friends of the Opposition, have raised certain points on which they have doubts and apprehensions. I would clarify them. But many of them

have, just for the sake of Opposition, put forward their opposition to this Bill and have made on points. To some of the valid points which some of the Members from the Opposition have made Members from this side have aptly replied, but I will add some more points to them.

When I was initiating this debate, I had referred to the fact that the whole idea behind bringing forward this Bill has been to make the force more effective and efficient in the discharge of its duties. That is the whole idea. I think on this point several Members on this side have already explained.

While discussing the various provisions of this particular Bill, Hon. Members from the Opposition have raised four or five doubts. I will deal with your point in the last, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

Shri Rup Chand Pal, who initiated the discussion, said that this amending Bill will encroach into the State's domain and the State's autonomy will be infringed. The second point raised by most of the Members here and those opposing was about the conferment of the power to arrest without warrant.

The third point is with regard to taking away the right to form associations or unions. Then the last point is, which Mr. Chitta Basu said, that this will deteriorate the industrial relations in public sector undertakings. These are the main points to which I will reply. He also said, what was the necessity of giving the character of armed force to this force? This force, for the last 13-14 years, has been functioning. In this period, some difficulties and deficiencies have been noticed in the effective functioning of this force. That is why we have brought forward this amending Bill. What are the pressing reasons for amending the Act? This was asked, Sir (1) Some units of CISF are deployed in the North-East in States like Assam and Nagaland where conditions are highly disturbed and acts of violence and sabotage are frequently committed in this area. The CISF should have the capability of meeting the threat posed by

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

underground insurgents and saboteurs. Secondly, the protection of oil installations, etc. has assumed greater importance. Such complexes are highly vulnerable sabotage and we require a better equipped force for their protection. That was the idea. Then also we have decided to protect, by this force, our atomic and other power stations, research centres, Uranium Mining Project etc. Such installations are again prime targets for sabotage by groups and individuals hostile to our country. So, these are not only necessary in the interest of our country but it is also necessary that these people should be fully equipped so that they will be able to protect these vital installations. Another reason which has come to our notice is that the CISF personnel deployed in the coal fields around Dhanbad have organised attacks by gangs of criminals and anti-social elements who are generally armed with fire arms, country-made bombs etc. So, it is necessary that a sense of security should prevail in this area so that the production of coal which is vital to our interest may not suffer. Therefore, more effective force is necessary to protect this area also.

I think the following advantages would accrue in giving this force the character of an armed force:

(i) This will immediately give them better discipline, better training, better equipment for dealing with problems of security of vital undertakings not only in this area but in other areas also, which I had just mentioned.

(ii) It will help us, by giving this character, to deal with violent crimes against industrial undertakings in the coal-belt areas which I have already mentioned.

(iii) There is another important matter. In the case of hostility with foreign power, we have to deal with commandos' attacks on vital installations. The most important thing will be — if we give them that character — that they will be able to deal with intruders into prohibited places, which only members of armed force can do. As you know, most of the prohibi-

ed places are those places where our public sector undertakings are situated. They have been declared as prohibited areas. Now, what are they called under the existing provisions? The CISF is police. They are not declared as armed force. So, they have no power to arrest or do anything to these intruders who just intrude into these prohibited places. Once we declare them that force under this provision, then they will have the power to arrest the intruders. So, these are the benefits which will accrue to them if we change this character.

Now, the first point that has been raised amongst some of the points raised by my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta — he is not here — is about the machinery. He said that there is no machinery. But, we are not prohibiting them from forming associations; we are only limiting them. But he says that there is no machinery at present. He says that there is no machinery whereby they can air their grievances before the authorities. It is not correct. Such a machinery has been set up. There is a staff council in which the representatives of the Force meet the Home Minister and all grievances are discussed and suitable methods are taken to remove their grievances. So, there is a machinery to look into their grievances.

Then some Members enquired—I think it was my friend Shri Gupta — and generalised it, that the CISF people have been responsible for some of the theft in those areas. He also mentioned indirectly one or two cases. One thing, I can tell them. There has been a sharp reduction in crimes in all the undertakings where the CISF has been installed or deployed. So, it is not correct to say that by deployment of these forces things have not improved. Things have definitely improved, where they have been employed. There may be one or two occasional cases here and there but to generalise and say that they are responsible for this and that they are not doing their job properly, is not correct.

Then, it was also said the CISF is already carrying arms. This is true. But the object is to give this Force the legal

character of an Armed Force so that proper discipline and efficiency can be achieved.

About associations, I have already said that associations in the disciplined forces have proved disastrous in some cases. And this is also a disciplined force. Once this is declared as a disciplined force, it has to act under certain discipline. I have already said that they have to accept responsibility. They have to take prior permission of the Government. If the government gives permission, this will be formed.

The first point I have mentioned or that has been raised is that there are serious inroads into the domain of the States and that we pass this amending Bill, there will be further inroads into the domain of the States. It is not a fact. The CISF will continue to be Force responsible for protection and security of the industrial undertakings, but it will have the character of any Armed Force of the Union in the same manner as we have in our other Armed Forces like the B.S.F., CRPF, etc.

There is another point which I think the Chairman had clarified. That is about arrest without warrant. Under the existing Act also, if you look into the CISF Act, the persons have the power of arrest, search and seizure without warrant, relating to the property of the undertakings. It is now proposed to be extended further. I will now say why we are extending it. It is to extend the power of arrest without warrant to offences against persons where such offences are committed either against a Member of the Force. It was not previously there in the existing Act, against a Member of the Force or against persons engaged in, or carrying on the work of the undertakings and involving imminent danger to life.

This is a limited extension for enabling the members of the Force to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

If some body is doing some mischief, or assault a member of the force, then

they can not act. If a CISF officer is insulted, they have no power to protect him. By this we are giving him a little more power so that they can protect themselves.

While offences in respect of which power of arrest is being sought are listed in IPC as cognizable offences, there is no provision under which members of the Force could arrest the offenders under the present Act. In the working conditions in the field, particularly while guarding highly sensitive undertakings, it is essential that members of the Force charged with the responsibility of security and protection should have the power to arrest without warrant in such cases. But after arrest the offenders will be handed over to the local police. I think my friend, Mr. Daga, has explained it ably.

It would be seen from the above that the proposed amendments are entirely within the legislative competence of Parliament and these do not infringe any State subject.

About forming of associations, I have already explained this. But in this connection, the correct Constitutional position is that under article 19(4) it is permissible to make a law imposing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right of association in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality. In the present case, it is not proposed to abrogate the right of association but merely to impose certain restrictions. These restrictions are identical with those imposed on members of BSF. Such restrictions are essential for proper maintenance of discipline and discharge of duties by members of Armed Forces.

It has also been pointed out that this Bill will deteriorate the industrial relations of the public sector undertakings. I deny the charge that the management might use the Force against the trade unions. CISF has been functioning for the last 13 years in public sector undertakings and there has not been a single occasion where it has been found to be acting in

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

any way detrimental to the legitimate labour activity nor have they interfered with industrial relations. The amendment merely seeks to make the existing Force into a more effective legal instrument in order to enable them to discharge their responsibility effectively. At the same time, it is necessary that unlawful activities, like assault and violence, on persons engaged in carrying on the work of the undertakings, by any group of 7 persons should be effectively checked. So, this is the main idea behind this Bill.

I do not agree with the suggestion that this Bill be referred to be Select Committee again because this had already gone to the Select Committee and it was discussed there thoroughly. Now, there is a necessity to make a law immediately.

I hope this House will agree and pass this Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Arising out of what the Minister has just replied in reply to what you, Sir, had asked, namely what was the necessity of giving new powers to the CISF, the Minister has said two things. One is the specialised requirement of a particular industry namely, the oil industry and the specialised requirement in a particular area, namely the North-Eastern area. Now, there is already a specialised protection force such as the Railway has got, the Railway Protection Force. Why not something on that line was conceived ? Since the Petroleum Minister is also here, perhaps a reply should be immediately given because by saying that petroleum, which is a very valuable industry no doubt, requires specialised treatment in the way of protection, and this particular area also requires it, therefore, in the whole of India you give power of this arbitrary nature. This is sought to be justified. This should be clarified since the Petroleum Minister is here.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have already said that this will give a legal sanctity to the Force. For example, I have said 'prohibited area'. Most of the industrial undertakings have been

declared as prohibited area. Unless it is declared as such, they have no power to act. So, once it is declared as such, they have the power to arrest and stop intrusion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 14 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 14 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title Were added to the Bill

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

17.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : SHOW OF GAS
IN WELL DRILLED IN RAZOLE
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now there is a notice from the Minister for Energy to make a statement just before the House adjourns but if he is in a position to make it now, I call him.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : It gives me a great pleasure to inform the House that on testing a horizon in the interval 3,367 metres to 3,445 metres, the well Razole-1 in Andhra Pradesh has yielded a flow of gas at the rate of 4,39,000 cubic metres per day, at a high pressure, through a 3/8" choke. This is a very significant gas show. Further wells will now be drilled in the area to assess the extent of the find.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are very happy to know. I am sure, all sections of the House join the Chair in congratulating all concerned with the recent discovery.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेये : ममापति महोदय, आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री मन्यामी हो गए हैं, तो अब वहां अच्छे-अच्छे काम होने लगे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We also congratulate the Minister along with the workers.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Sir, let us congratulate this Government, the Minister and specially all those who are engaged in this great work.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Not the Minister but the ONGC. I will certainly convey the feelings of the House to the officials of the ONGC.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, we are very happy to know this.

17.40 hrs.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924, be taken into consideration.”

As you are aware, the Cantonments Act was last amended about 29 or 30 years back, to be exact, in 1954. Since then they have been a number of demands from various quarters for amendments of different kinds to be carried out in this Act. The general and common feature of these demands has been that the Act should be brought abreast of modern laws on civic legislation to enable the Cantonment Boards to provide civic and other facilities to the residents of the cantonments. At the same time, in the context of the fact that the cantonments are primarily areas for the quartering of troops and also in the context of the fact that, admittedly, in some cantonments the civic amenities are not as satisfactory as they ought to be, or as they should be, there have been demands that greater control and supervision should be exercised over the functioning of the Cantonment Boards and that the Government should have a greater say in being able to ensure that the Boards do function efficiently, collect their taxes and utilize them in a just and fair manner in other words, discharge their responsibilities in the best possible manner.

As I mentioned earlier, it was nearly 30 years ago that the Cantonments Act was last amended, in 1954. Since then there have been frequent demands from various sources, from the members of the Board as well as the public, for greater demonstration as well as for changing the very basic structure of the Cantonment administration, viz., to have a civilian president along with majority of elected members in the Cantonment Boards.

In order to better appreciate this position in an objective manner, the problem has to be seen from the historical perspective and relevance has to be taken of the historical development of the cantonments as to how the cantonments came into being in this country. As we are aware, the cantonments are primarily supposed to be the places for the residence of the troops. When they were first es-

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Established, the needs of the army constituted the sole consideration for determining the system by which the cantonments were administered. Defence needs are still the primary requirement and, for this reason, the cantonments must remain different in certain respects from municipalities.

With the passage of time, as our population has grown in the country, so has it been in the case of cantonments; not only has the population grown, but it has diversified too. There are many large cantonment areas in the country, containing a considerable number of civilian inhabitants, whose presence in cantonments has no specific connections with troops or with military administration. This has meant that of necessity the administration of cantonments has had to cater for the needs of these civilians and, as the civil population increases, the need for more facilities becomes pressing.

Therefore, the fundamental purpose for which the cantonments have been set up should not be lost sight of while considering this amendment. They cannot be merely converted into municipalities, as has been suggested in some quarters. Certain special powers must be retained by the Government to safeguard the health, sanitation, discipline and security of the troops and the means of exercising these powers must also be secured. We, therefore, have to serve two well-defined purposes. Therefore, the provisions of law which we intend to amend must deal justly and fairly with these two important interests—one is the civil community and the other is the interests of the bodies of troops who are living together in close co-operation and in closer association.

Therefore, keeping in mind the primary purpose of Cantonments, that is, to provide troops with suitable accommodation and civic facilities, we have to retain the present form of administration in the shape of Cantonment Boards in which the Army interest predominates, but the demand of civil population to have a modern and efficient municipal administration or a civic administration will also be met

to the extent practicable. It has also been the policy of the Government that where geographically feasible, the redundant civil areas are excised and merged with the neighbouring municipalities or formed into separate municipalities by themselves. This can be done where there is a demand and where the State Governments are willing to take over the administration without affecting the finances of the Central Government.

Keeping all the above requirements in view, the main highlights of the proposed amendments are as follows :—

- (i) The term of office of elected and nominated members has been raised from 3 to 5 years. Therefore, Section 15 is accordingly proposed to be amended.
- (ii) As the term of office of the Board has been raised to 5 years, the term of office of the Vice-President is proposed to be made two years six months, thereby enabling 2 persons to become Vice-President during their normal tenure. Provision has also been made for passing a 'No Confidence' motion by a majority of not less than 2/3rds of the total number of elected members holding office and attending the meeting. Section 21 is accordingly proposed to be amended.
- (iii) It is proposed that the Vice-President may act as the President of the Board during the temporary absence of the President not exceeding 30 consecutive days from the station.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Can the President not be removed ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The President cannot be removed because he is a Station Commander, he is a Government Officer. But this facility did not exist where the Vice-President could preside over the deliberations in the absence of the President. So we are incorporating

this and for this purpose Section 20 is proposed to be amended.

(iv) Disqualifications for being a member of the Board have been amplified and 'corrupt Practices' have been defined as provided in the Representation of the People Act. For this purpose, Sections 28 and 29 are proposed to be amended.

(v) In Class-I and Class-II Cantonments there is a Civil Area Committee consisting of elected members of the Board, the Health Officer and Executive Engineer. At present, this Committee is entrusted with certain functions and powers by executive instructions. It is now proposed to make a provision for this in the Act itself and also give more powers to these Committees. Accordingly, Section 43-A is proposed to be amended. The powers, duties and functions to be given to these Committees relate to the removal of dangerous buildings, enclosing of waste lands, filling up of tanks, reservoirs or other places where the water is stored or accumulates, control over private latrines, control over overcrowding of dwelling houses, ordering disuse of buildings unfit for human habitation, control over agriculture and irrigation, provision of troughs and pipes for carrying rain water from the buildings and for efficiently draining buildings and felling and lopping of trees within civil areas.

(vi) At present there is no power with the Central Government to review a decision of the Board or an order of the GOC-in-C in matters pertaining to Board's administration. Now it is proposed to provide a new Section 51-A, whereby the Central Government will be empowered to review such decisions.

(vii) In order to improve the financial

position of the Board it is proposed to enact a new Section 63-A to enable the Central Government to issue directions to the Board to impose a new tax or to enhance rates of existing taxes, as may be considered suitable.

(viii) In order to ensure full recovery of the taxes and to avoid accumulation of arrears, it is proposed to make a provision for charging interest on arrears beyond a certain time-limit and also enable attachment and sale of immovable properties under certain conditions. New Sections 92-A and 94-A are accordingly proposed.

17.50 hrs.

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee in the Chair)

(ix) Certain lacunas in the Act are being removed. For this purpose Section 99(2) (f) and Section 259 are proposed to be amended. By the former amendment the Cantonment Board will be enabled to recover property tax from private buildings hired to the Government and in the latter case the Board will be in a position to recover amounts due on account of rents on leases and licences.

(x) A modification is proposed to be made in the obligatory duties of Cantonment Boards by deleting the responsibility for maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries and primary schools from obligatory duties and including these in discretionary functions by adding thereto such functions as providing house accommodation to any class of inhabitants, developing small-scale and cottage industries, preparing and implementation of Group Housing Schemes and others.

(xi) A provision has been made for declaration of Naval stations as Cantonments where necessary.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Sections 3, 41, 56, 57 and 128 are proposed to be amended accordingly.

(xii) It is proposed to empower the Executive Officer to discharge certain routine day to day functions of administration of the Cantonments Board. There are certain matters which cannot be kept pending for the meeting of the Board or the Civil Area Committee. These pertain to functions of a routine nature where exercise of much discretion is not called for. This will enable the administration to function more efficiently so as to meet the needs of the population. The Sections proposed to be amended or added are 65, 67, 68 (2), 72 77-A 82, 83, 113(1), 114(1), 118, 119(3), 131(1), 132(2) 135, 136, 143, 145, 164(1), 180-A, 190, 191, 192(2), 193(3), 194, 207, 216, 219, 221, 224, 230, 231, 241, 243, and 289.

Wherever any important power is to be given to the Executive Officer, a provision has been made for the Cantonment Board to act as Appellate Authority against the order of the Executive Officer.

(xiii) It has been proposed to amend or enhance the amount of fines and fees and financial powers. In general these financial amounts have been increased to 5-times of those existing in the Act.

(xiv) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of this House had recently recommended that provision be made in the Act for laying of bye laws framed by the Board before Parliament. Government have accepted this recommendation and accordingly the necessary official amendment has been moved, as you know.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी धारपेयी : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस तरह का कोई संशोधन तो नहीं दिया है कि यह विधेयक सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाए लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस सुभाव पर विचार करें। 1924 के बाद पहली बार छावनियों से सम्बन्धित कानून में इतने व्यापक संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं। मंत्रालय ने कोई कार्यकारी दल बनाया था, जिसके आधार पर ये संशोधन लाए गए हैं। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इस विस्तृत संशोधन विधेयक के साथ न्याय हो सकता है, अगर इसको एक-एक धारा पर बारीकी से विचार न किया गया और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उसके सम्बन्ध में छावनियों को चलाने वालों, रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों और जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों का साक्ष्य न लिया गया। विजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी चर्चा हुई थी। वहां पर मेरी तो यह धारणा वनी कि शायद संसद्-कार्य मंत्री इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजना स्वीकार कर लेंगे। मैं इस विधेयक पर कल बोलूँगा लेकिन इस बीच में सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने का फैसला हो जाए तो वहां पर इस विधेयक पर गहराई के साथ विचार हो सकता है और फिर इस सदन में यह विधेयक आ सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no proposal at the moment. The Minister will consider it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this Bill is coming for an amendment after a long time, as the Minister has already stated. It appears that from time to time various bodies which had an opportunity to look after the working of the cantonments had made *ad hoc* suggestions. Now it is a very lengthy amending Bill and a lot of these *ad hoc* suggestions have been brought together without having a look at the main object before the Government as to

what will be the ultimate shape of these cantonments.

Well, the Minister has started by saying that the cantonments have been established for a particular reason namely for the quartering of the troops. It is not quite correct. No doubt, the quartering of troops was the prime object but the cantonments differ from the military stations in an essential manner. The military stations contain only military personnel whereas in the cantonments there are a sizable proportion of civil population also. Cantonments are a unique idea which the British had brought in so that the British Army could be quartered in such a fashion that they would also have a social life and would be able to mix with civilians and have the same type of life as they were used to enjoy in their own country. So, to create more pockets of their own people in this country, they established cantonments. That was the main object of the cantonments. Unfortunately, our Government always seems to think in terms of whatever the British Government had done. This is particularly so in the matter of Defence and Army,—Whatever the then Government had done has to be continued and this is an imperative. There is no escape from it. The Government is not taking a look as to whether it is necessary to have cantonments at all. They are only saying that it is necessary to include the administration of cantonments because of various reasons. There are certain lacunae that have become visible in the administration of cantonments because of the conditions of civilian population and so on and so forth. But the main thing is why we should have cantonments at all. Why should they have this particular fashion where the civilian population is within the administrative set-up of the local authority managed by the military personnel. There is a demand for democratisation and it has been mentioned by the Minister. But he says it is not possible

to have a democratically elected body. He says, it is not possible.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I never said that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You did not say that but that is what you meant.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : That is what you think.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is exactly what he meant. It is not possible because of certain reasons. You gave the reasons, namely, security, hygiene, this and that. Therefore, the Cantonment administration has to be what it is. The vice-president will be able to preside over the meeting of the Board in the absence of the President. Previously that power was also not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue tomorrow

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Forty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hours

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday, May 4, 1983/
Vaisakha 14, 1905 (Saka).*
