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Tuesday, April 03, 1984
Chaitra 14 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)

Dc 3

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 3, 1984/
Chaitra 14, 1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री वी. एन. तिवारी पर चंडीगढ़ में घातक हमला किया गया है ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, it is a serious matter. A sitting member of Rajya Sabha has been shot at and he is in a critical condition. Let the Home Minister tell the House immediately as to what is the condition of the Member and what steps they are going to take ? Even the Members of *Parliament* have no security.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : My information is that he has died.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, nobody is secured.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : सवाल यह हो गया है कि कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के जीवन को भी खतरा पैदा हो गया है । आज राज्य सभा के सदस्य मारे गए हैं, कल लोकसभा के मारे जायेंगे···**(व्यवधान)**···

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What moral right has this government to remain in power ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Government must assure the House and not only assure but also they must either rule or quit. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Let the Minister inform us whether he is alive or not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your submission and now the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs on behalf of the Government wants to say something. Should we not hear him ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, आज राज्य सभा के सदस्यों पर हमला किया गया है, कल लोकसभा के सदस्य मारे जायेंगे । नेताओं को मारा जा रहा है । सरकार पहले यह बताए कि माननीय सदस्य की कंडीशन कैसी है । दूसरी बात सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है, सांसदों की हिफाजत के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?···**(व्यवधान)**···सरकार को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए ।···**(व्यवधान)**···

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir we are all concerned...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us hear Mr. Buta Singh. If you are not Satisfied you raise it. That is the difficulty with you; you don't hear me.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I Share the concern and the anguish expressed by hon. Members of this House from both sides. Sir, with your permission I will request the Home Minister to come soon after the Question Hour and share the information, whatever he has, with the House.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No. No, He is dead. Sir, my information is that he is dead.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has said that after the Question Hour the Home Minister will come and share the information, whatever he has with the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, Sir. You must adjourn the House. We want to know whether the Member of Parliament is alive or dead.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now let us go on with the Question Hour.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We must know whether the Parliament Member of this country is alive or dead. The Home Minister is callous.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ask the Home Minister to come; please sit down.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Rajya Sabha is not sitting. The Home Minister must come now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not still satisfied ? I am asking the Home Minister to come.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : You adjourn the House, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, until the Home Minister comes, you suspend the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You must suspend the Question Hour.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Home Minister was in a meeting. I checked up before coming. I have already sent my colleague. I have already expressed my sentiments on the floor of the House. The information is that the hon. Member, Shri V.N. Tiwary is dead.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He is dead; you adjourn the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a shame for this Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will hear you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, you adjourn the House after passing a condolence resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Home Minister is coming. He has come now.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, ...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We must pass a condolence

resolution. The Home Minister must share with the House whatever information has on the subject. He must assure this country that such things will not occur again. The Home Minister is here.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He can place before the House whatever information he has in his possession. We can then have a discussion, Sir, ...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is no difficulty in passing a condolence Resolution. It has been the practice of this House also. I said that we share the concern and the anxiety of the hon. Members. We can have a discussion in the latter part of the day.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will hear the Home Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : On a point of order, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order now ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। आप गृह मंत्री जी से क्या चाहते हैं ? गृह मंत्री जी क्या कहेंगे, यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं। किस कायदे पर, किस व्यवस्था पर वे बोलना चाहते हैं, यह हमको बता दीजिए। उनके बोलने का कोई मतलब रहीं रहेगा, जब कायदा-कानून नहीं है। कत्लेआम हो रहा है। अगर बोलने से यह रुक जाए, तो रोज बोलें। इस वक्त बोलने का मतलब क्या है, फायदा क्या है ? कोई ज्योतिष की बात वे बोलेंगे ।...(**व्यवधान**)...अगर मिनिस्टर साहब यह विश्वास दिलाने को तैयार हों कि किसी की जिन्दगी को खतरा नहीं होगा और कातिलों को फौरन पकड़ा जाएगा, तो खड़े होकर बोलें, वरना वे खड़े न हों।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. The Home Minister now.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, I have to inform the hon. House with profound regret that Prof. Tewari, Member of the other House was shot at 6 A.M. this morning. He was rushed to the hospital where he was operated and he died on the operation table. We convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family. At 4 O'clock today instead of tomorrow you have fixed the discussion. It is coming at 4 P.M. I will be ready with all the details with regard to all the incidents which have taken place.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : You adjourn the House, Sir.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Rajya Sabha is not sitting; he has been a sitting Member of Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is number one. And Number two is this. The Home Minister has not said anything about the steps they have taken after this incident. At 4 O'clock there will be discussion. But what steps has Government taken ? That is more important. I understand that there is a Government. You agree that there is a Government. After this occurrence, what steps, has he taken ? What is he going to do ? Discussion will take place. But what are they going to do ? That is more important. How are you going to control the situation ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have agreed to the moving of the Condolence Resolution.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are not ready to sacrifice everyday either an MP or MLA. We have already sacrificed two. Why should we sacrifice any MP or MLA, Sir ? Is Government working in this country or not ?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have a proposal to make. The suggestion is that we may adjourn the House till the Home Minister is ready to come forward and tell us what steps he is going to take. What business are we to do today Sir ? We are not in a mood. He is shot at in his own house in the Union Territory of Chandigarh and they are Centrally responsible. They must come forward and tell us.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are equally shocked at this ghastly incident. In response to the demand of the Opposition, the Home Minister has come and made a statement. Now, in this atmosphere, I do not think, it is proper for the hon. Members opposite to take political advantage of such a sad situation...(*Interruptions*).

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सभा नहीं चलेगी । (व्यवधान)

11.15 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to place the following resolution before the House :

> "This House expresses its profound grief at the dastardly killing of Shri V.N. Tewari, a Member of Parliament, at Chandigarh, this morning and conveys its deep condolences to the bereaved family."

The Motion was Adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a mark of respect to him, the Members may stand in silence for a short while.

The members then stood in silence for a short while.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Let the House be adjourned...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we go to the Question Hour... (*Interruptions*)**...I am not allowing anybody. I have gone to the Question Hour. I would make an appeal to all the Members to allow the business of the House to go on. . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I would like to move a resolution that the House be adjourded today... We are not in a position to continue...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Iam so sorry...(*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : You adjourn the House till the Home Minister makes a statement...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no motion before the House. The House cannot be adjourned, as and when you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). I have already given you a motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, you have given a motion; it will be considered...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You may place my motion before the House...(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not allowed. Shri Dandavate has given a motion for adjournment of the House ...(*Interruptions*).

**Not Recorded.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTT AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : This is the highest forum of the nation. We should be very very serious about it (*Interruptions*) We have to take these things very seriously.

I started my observations this morning by sharing the anguish and concern expressed by all the Members of this House. The matter is very serious. It is a big tragedy. It is not only one Prof. Tewari. The situation is very very critical. (*Interruptions*) Let us not lose tempers, and let us not... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; please sit down.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let us not try to read politics into such a tragic thing. Let us be very serious about it; and I request you, Sir : You have kindly already accepted it—the Home Minister is prepared to have a discussion, a very serious discussion in this House at 4 O'clock. Now I invite the hon. leaders of the Opposition who, I am very sure, are very serious about the situation and these things. Of course, discussions in this House always serve at useful purpose.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : It has become a ritual.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will it not be advisable that we put our heads together. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can he not speak, as every other Member ? What is this ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let us put our heads together. The hon. leaders of the Opposition can meet the Prime Minister, give their suggestions and find a way-out. Let us find a way out. We welcome the suggestions of the hon. Members, and specially the leaders of the Opposition. They are very serious, and they can always go to the Prime Minister and give her their advice which will be in the best interests of the nation. Therefore, I request all sections. At 4 O'clock... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hear him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What action are you going to take ? Let the Prime Minister herself come. She should be present in the House. Why is the Prime Minister not here ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : At 4 O'clock, when the discussion starts...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen the Motion.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : At 4 O'clock, when the discussion starts, we can request the Home Minister also to highlight the steps that the Government proposes to take...(*Interruptions*) to deal with the situation...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As per the wishes of the House, at 4 O'clock, the Home Minister will also highlight the steps taken by the Government. Therefore my humble request to you is : let us proceed with the agenda; and at 4 O'clock, the House will discuss...

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Don't divide the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Motion is under my consideration.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Just now you have to put it to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. Now I go to the next item. Shri Ramavatar Shastri. All of you please sit down. Now I have gone to the next item. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Adjourn the House.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Unless I permit, nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, unless I permit.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members. I make a very humble appeal...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't you want me to make an appeal ? All right.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't record anything, whatever any Member says.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything, whatever any hon. member says.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPPEAKER : Shri Bhogendra Jha.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramayan Rai.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma. Shri Digamber Singh.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri B.D. Singh. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri. Shri P.M. Sayeed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything, whatever they say. Shri Sant Kumar Mandal.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta. Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap. Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhari. Don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After the Question Hour is over, if any hon. member wants to raise any point, I will allow him. But during the Question Hour, I am sorry, I cannot oblige.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything whatever they say.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody. If anybody wants to speak, he should take my permission. All other things wil not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can you ask all other hon. members to sin down. I am not giving you permissiors to speak. Unless all the hon. membet sit down, I am not going to listen to

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you. I am prepared to listen to you one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I am now adjourning the House for ten minutes. I request the hon. Members to assemble after ten minutes.

11.31 The Lok Sabha adjourned till fortyone minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

———

The Lok Sabha reassembled of fifty minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, ... (*Interruptions*). Mr. Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*). In your Chamber after listening to the views of the hon. Leaders of the Opposition, I requested the Home Minister to be prepared to start the discussion right now. He has...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no objection. Then we take up 193 discussion now immediately...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The House may take up the discussions... (*Interruptions*). The Home Minister will be here in a short while... (*Interruptions*). You can take up the discussion...(*Interruptions*). Let us start the discussion right now. Let the hon. Members participate and let the Home Minister reply at 4 p.m. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, he has given some point, one of you can speak about it....

(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No discussion,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One of you please say...

(*Intreruptions*)**

Nothing will go on record...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, he has come out with a proposal....Whether you accept it or reject it, I do not know....

(*Interruptions*)**

They are not allowing anybody...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything...

(*Interruptions*)**

Hon. Members do not want 193 discussion also, that is what I think. The Government is prepared to take up 193 discussion, the Opposition Members do not want that also. They do not want discussion under Rule 193...

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You take their permission. If the hon. Members permit, I will allow you...

(*Iuterruptions*)**

Hon. Members, I have allowed Shri Somnath Chatterjee...

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee wants to say something...

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, if you see the feeling of the House, both sides have expressed concern. Nothing should be said to

**Not recorded.

aggravate the feelings of the people in Punjab and their very strong sentiments. So, the House should not proceed further with its regular business. We want to consider the Punjab issue. I would request the Government not to stand on prestige on this issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government have made it very clear that they want a discussion immediately. But the Opposition Members do not want it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything. They are speaking without my permission.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you do not want to hear me, I also do not want to hear you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you do not want to hear me, I do not want to hear you also. This is only two-way traffic ; not one-way traffic. If you hear me, I will hear you. If you do not hear me, I do not want to hear you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has sacrificed his own life. If this is the attitude or the opposition, I am sorry. This is not the way we should condole the death of a great man who has sacrificed his own life. If I am a politician, I do not want to build up politics on the dead body of that leader. This is not the way. We have to see how best to solve problem. Only this Parliament can do this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are ready to discuss how best this problem can be stopped and how these dastardly acts can be completely finished. We are ready to discuss that. I don't want to build up may politics on the body of that dead person.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am going to observe silence in the House till normalcy is restored by the Opposition and I condole the death of that great gentleman who has died. I will not speak for another one hour or even for two hours till the order is restored in the House. I am going to meditate.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Sulphuric Acid and Integrated Fertilizer Plant at Amjhore

*529. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether there are large reserves of provided category of pyrites in Amjhore area of Bihar ;

(b) whether Amjhore pyrites mines had been developed as captive mines for supplying pyrites to Sindri fertilizer plant ;

(c) whether Sindri Fertilizer plant is not purchasing pyrites from Amjhore mines ;

(d) whether, because of the above, there is large scale unemployment in Amjhore area and under-utilisation on natural resources ; and

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(e) whether in view of the above, Government contemplate setting up a sulphuric acid plant and an integrated fertilizer plant at Amjhore to utilise the large reserves of pyrites available in Amjhore and to meet the shortage of fertilizer experienced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, due to peculiar mining conditions and irregular and low thickness of seam, consistent production of 40% 'S' grade pyrites has posed technical problems for economic mining.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) From December, 1982, the Sindri Fertillzer Plant has stopped taking pyrites from Amjhore mine. This has resulted in considerable under-working of the mines and consequent idle man-power at Amjhore. Only a small quantity of pyrites is being mined for production of Agriculture Grade Pyrites.

(e) The question of setting a sulphuric acid-cum-phosphatic fertilizer plant based on Amjhore Pyrites would depend essentially on the techno-economic feasibility of the scheme. This question and allied issues are being examined by experts and the Ministry expects to review the position shortly.

अकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों को रोचक बनाना

*530. **श्री रामायण राय** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों में विस्तार के कारण आकाशवाणी के श्रोताओं की संख्या में कमी हुई है;

(ख) क्या उक्त कारण से सरकार ने आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक लोकप्रिय और रोचक बनाने के लिए नये प्रयास किये हैं;

(ग) क्या आकाशवाणी में बहुत से अनुभवी कलाकार और विशेषज्ञ हैं जिनकी प्रतिभा का सद्उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है और उन्हें कोई पदोन्नति न मिलने के कारण वे निरुत्साहित हो गये हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पदोन्नति के मामले में सभी श्रेणियों में समानता लाने के लिये प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग में अनुभवी कलाकारों और विशेषज्ञों को समुचित वेतन देने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) से (ङ) दूरदर्शन का विस्तार अभी भी चल रहा है तथा इस समय यह 28% जनसंख्या को कवर करता है जबकि रेडियो सेवा देश की 87% जनसंख्या को कवर करती है। आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम दिन के बड़े भाग तथा रात्रि में भी प्रसारित होते हैं जबकि दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम अधिकतर सांयकाल तक ही सीमित हैं। आकाशवाणी अपेक्षाकृत क्षधिक विभिन्न प्रकार के श्रोताओं के लिए विविध कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करता है। रेडियो प्रेषण की अवधि दूरदर्शन के प्रेषण की अवधि से ज्यादा लम्बी है। रेडियो का मूल्य साधारण लोगों की पहुँच के अन्दर है। विशेष श्रोता समूहों और विशेषकर ग्रामीण भागों और आन्तरिक भागों में रेडियो का सुना जाना बरकरार रहने की संभावना है।

रेडियो कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक लोकप्रिय और रोचक बनाने के लिए प्रयास निरन्तर चल रहे हैं और यह एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

आकाशवाणी में नियुक्त सभी अनुभवी कार्मिकों की सेवाओं का अच्छा उपयोग करने की पूरी गुंजाइश है। यह हो सकता है कि कर्मचारियों का एक भाग अपने पदोन्नति अवसरों के संबंध में निराशा महसूस करता हो।

सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि उन व्यक्तियों, जो निर्माण संवर्ग में हैं और इस समय संविदा पर हैं, को उनके विकल्प के आधार पर तथा स्क्रीनिंग के अधीन रहते हुए नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी समझा जाए और कार्यक्रम संवर्ग में पदोन्नति के लिए पात्र बना दिया जाए। इससे उनके भविष्य में अवश्य पर्याप्त सुधार होगा।

Illegal Mining in Assam and Meghalaya

*531. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHAMA :
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the 'Blitz' of 10th March, 1984 alleging that large scale illegal mining of coal in Assam and Meghalaya is being done ;

(b) whether this illegal mining of coal is depriving the Innian exchequer of lakhs of rupees per day ;

(c) the full details thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to stop this illegal mining of coal and bring the guilty officials to book ?

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

(b) to (d) There is no illegal coal mining in the lease-hold areas of Coal India Limited in Assam. The State Government of Assam have informed that no illegal mining activity has been reported or detected in the State whether by the Indian or Bangladesh nationals.

In Meghalaya coal occurs close to the surface, in isolated small pockets. The tribals in the State have been carrying on coal mining on cottage industry basis in certain pockets with the knowlege of the State Government, to eke out their livelihood. The State Government are taking steps to undertake such mining through their State owned mining corporation. No mining lease has been obtained by Coal India Ltd. in Meghalaya so far.

The Government of Meghalaya have also informed that illegal mining of coal by Bangladeshi nationals in one of the coalfields situated on the south western border of Khasi Hills was reported earlier. The State Government had alerted its own revenue and police authorities as well as the Boarder Security Force stationed in the State. Due to intensive patrolling by BSF and the police personnel, these clandestine activities have been controlled. The State Government have stated that the allegation of connivance of Government officials with these activities is unfounded.

Violation of Labour Safety Measures by the Contractors in Stone Quarries Around Delhi

*532. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsafe conditions under which the labour force is working in the stone quarries around Delhi which are working in utter violation of the labour safety measures by the contractors ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the situation and to ensure adherence of the safety measures by the contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There are 14 stone quarries in Delhi, 11 of which are with the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited and 3 are worked by private parties. It has been reported that unsafe conditions exist in five stone quarries, including three worked by private parties.

(b) Officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety conduct periodical inspection of the stone quarries and on the basis of that, orders under section 22(3) of the Mines Act, 1952 have been issued, prohibiting employment of persons in all the five quarries. Two cases for violation of the provisions of Mines Act and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder are pending in Delhi courts. Delhi Administration have reported that the permit of one private stone quarry has been cancelled and the permit of another private party has been suspended. The party whose permit was cancelled has obtained a stay order from Delhi High Court.

Report of Export Group on Coal Supply to Thermal Power Stations

*533. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Group on Coal Supply to the thermal power stations, set up in 1983, has submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member; Planning Commission has submitted its report on 28.10.83.

(b) A gist of main recommendations of the Committee is given in the Statement.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination in consultation with Coal India Limited and other agencies concerned.

Statement

The main recommendations of the Committee are summarised below :—

The Committee have recommended that :—

1. Some specified collieries should be linked to certain specified power stations, and the long-term standing Linkage Committee should at suitable intervals of, say every 5 years, review the entire pattern of coal linkage to thermal stations.

2. The number of mines supplying coal to a particular power station should not exceed ten in any case and be preferably three or four in case of bigger mines.

3. The Planning Commission should attempt to give to the coal department periodically a forecast of the region-wise power generation programme, and consequential coal requirement.

4. The Coal Projects linked to a particular power station should be approved at least three years in advance of the approval of the power station to which they are linked in view of the longer gestation period of the coal projects.

5. All collieries linked for coal supply to thermal power stations should have mechanised facilities to load a full large rake of minimum 44 box wagons.

6. Box N wagons should be introduced in existing collieries/power stations for movement of power coal in consultations with the collieries/power stations.

7. The issue of granting free loading/unloading time of more than 5 hours for manual loading/unloading may be looked into by Railways.

8. Open wagons should be supplied to collieries having mechanical unloading facilities and to power stations having mechanical unloading facilities. Railways should try to supply covered wagons only to manually loading points and manually unloading ends.

9. The supply of wagons by the Railways should be according to the offer of slack or steam made by the colliery for that particular day. The colliery should ident according to standard rake size and siding capacity and should not indent for undersize rakes. Railways will supply accordingly.

10. Railways should reconcile for restoration or tolerances for overloading and under-loading of wagons.

11. The minimum coal stock at the power station end should be equivalent to 4-5 weeks' consumption, and that at loading points should be equivalent to 2-3 weeks' despatches.

12. Coal weighing facilities should be provided at all major loading points, and at all power stations.

13. Bottom discharge wagons for transport of coal from collieries to power stations should be introduced as soon as possible to facilitate convenient and quick unloading at power plants.

14. Government should examine the feasibility of utilising coastal shipping for transport of coal to power stations. If necessary, Government may consider extension of a subsidy for such movement.

15. The installation of Coal Handling Plants should be expedited. Whenever coal handling plants are installed the entire coal of the mine must pass through coal handling plants, and bye-pass is avoided.

16. The share/stone picking area should be well lighted to ensure that dirt and stone are completely removed before coal is loaded into rakes.

17. The joint sampling arrangement at each coal mine as decided should be put into effect at once and should form basis of agreement between coal producer and thermal power stations.

18. The stacking ground at coal mines and power stations should be made properly compacted formation to prevent contamination.

19. Railway should take care while diverting rakes meant for one consumer to another to ensure that proper quality and size as needed by consumer.

20. Automatic samplers should be deployed at major coal handling plants. Automatic Ash Indicator (Coal analyser) should be installed in coal handling plants.

21. The coal mines supplying coal to power plants should supply at the time of drawing of agreements of coal supply authenticated quality certificates relating to ash and moisture content, with copy to CEA and there should not be a variation of more than 5% in quality, in any consignment actually supplied during the currency of coal supply contract between the colliery and the concerned power plant.

22. Bonus and penalty clauses regarding quality of coal supplied should be introduced.

Dislocation of LPG Supply in Calcutta

*534. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has recently been a dislocation of LPG supply in Calcutta, as reported in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi on 8th March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether he had got the matter investigated ;

(d) whether dislocation was due to shortfall in supply, mal-practices in distribution or other factors ; and

(e) the steps taken to set the matters right ?

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

(b) This was due to 'Gherao' of the godowns of the two Indian Oil Corporation LPG distributors since 14.2.84 by the retrenched employees of a distributor whose dealership had been cancelled in May, 1983.

(c) to (e) The dislocation was not due to shortfall in supplies of LPG to Calcutta. The problem of 'Gherao' was taken up by the Indian Oil Corporation with West Bengal Government, at whose intervention the 'Gherao' was withdrawn w.e.f. 9.3.84.

Issue of Postal Stamp in Honour of Thakur Chandra Singh Garhwali

*535. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to issue a series of postage stamps during 1984 to commemorate individual heroes of the national independence movement ; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal includes a stamp in honour of Thakur Chandra Singh Garhwali under whose command a platoon of the Garhwali Rifles refused to open fire on demonstrators in Peshawar on 23rd April, 1930 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Issue of a series of stamps depicting landmarks in India's struggle for freedom has been undertaken since 9th August, 1983. During 1984 it is proposed to issue, stamps, along with others, on heroes of first war of independence.

(b) The proposal for issue of a stamp on Thakur Chandra Singh Garhwali will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration.

विधि पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहायता देने की योजनाएं

*536. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 से 1984 की अवधि के दौरान कानूनी पुस्तकें और प्रकाशनों के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का कानूनी पुस्तकों और "ला रिपोर्ट्स" के हिन्दी में प्रकाशन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सहायता देने की कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग) पूरे आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु, विधि पुस्तकों के मूल्य में सामान्यत: वृद्धि हुई है और कुछ मामलों में 100 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है। किन्तु यह वृद्धि केवल विधि पुस्तकों के संबंध में ही खास-तौर पर नहीं हुई हैं, क्योंकि मूल्यों में यह वृद्धि मूल्यों की साधारण वृद्धि, कागज की कीमत, मुद्रण खर्च, ऊपरी व्यय आदि में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है।

तथापि सरकार हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों और विधि रिपोर्टों के, जो उसके द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती हैं, मूल्यों को, सहायकी देकर, अधिक संख्या में प्रतियां मुद्रित कराकर, उन्हें द्विभाषीय रूप (हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी) में प्रकाशित कराकर तथा अन्य प्रकार से कम रखने का निरन्तर प्रयास करती रहती है।

अभी भी, विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन, जो विधायी विभाग का एक एकक है, हिन्दी में दो मासिक विधि रिपोर्टों, अर्थात्, "उच्चतम न्यायलय निर्णय पत्रिका" और "उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका" के प्रकाशन और हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों तथा हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों का अनुवाद प्रकाशित करने में लगा हुआ है। विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन विधि के क्षेत्र में प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हिन्दी की श्रेष्ठतम पुस्तकों के लिए हर वर्ष पुरस्कार भी प्रदान करता है। हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों और विधि रिपोर्टों के प्रकाशन के संवर्धन के लिए किसी अन्य रूप में सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Legal Aid to the Poor

*537. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider expansion of legal aid programme and also propose to exempt the poor from payment of stamp duty and court fees and make the programme effective ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Government, while is committed to provide free legal aid under Article 39A of the Constitution, has undertaken to ensure that effective steps are taken to expand the programme so that it reaches the indigent sections of our society in all parts of the country. The programme is gathering momentum. The Committee For Implementing Legal Aid Scheme constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Justice P.N. Bhagwati Judge of the Supreme Court is entrusted with that responsibility. The question of exemption from payment of stamp duty has not been under the consideration of the Government. In pursuance of a resolution made at the Law Minister's Conference held in 1982, a Committee of Law Ministers'

of State was appointed to go into the question of rationalisation of court fees and not total exemption. The recommendations made by that Committee would be considered by the Government as and when received.

(b) In regard to the expansion of the legal aid programme it may be stated that Legal Aid and Advice Boards have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi and Pondicherry. In turn, the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have set up Legal Aid Committees at High Court, District Court and Sub-ordinate Court levels. The Committee For Implementing Legal Aid Schemes has initiated expansion programmes like organising legal-aid camps, para-legal training centres, public interest litigation cells, legal clinics and literary centres in various parts of the country. Since the exemption of payment of court fees is not under consideration of the Government, the question of providing any details does not arise.

Achievement of Target of Generation and Installation of New Projects by N.T.P.C.

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

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation has achieved the targets of electric generation and nstallation of new super thermal power stations as envisaged in Sixth Five Year Plan, during last four years ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the effective steps Government are taking to improve the performance of N.T.P.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has achieved the target to commissioning the programmed capacity of super thermal powet stations during the first four years of the Sixth Plan period (1980-84). Plant/unit-wise generation targets have not been laid down in the Sixth Plan, however, the Central Electricity Authority has established norms which determine the targets of generation in relation to the commissioning schedules. The electricity, generated by NTPC's Super Thermal Power Stations has exceeded the targets of generation so derived.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The progress and performance of NTPC's projects are continuously monitored by the CEA and the Government.

Meeting of State Power Ministers for early Agreement between Centre and States on Rajadhyaksha Committee Recommendations

*539 SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to convene a meeting of State Power Ministers for an early agreement between the Centre and the States on the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on power including the establishment of the national power grid and setting up of a corporation for consultancy servioes for the power sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Since the Committee on Power submitted its Report in September, 1980, the process of consultation with the States on implementation of its recommendations has been going on. In the last Power Ministers' Conference held in August 1982, where some major recommendations of the Committee were discussed, many of the States had expressed reservations on the recommendations involving structural and statutory changes. Further

consultation with the States at a Regional level is now continuing with a view to evolving a consensus. The State Power Ministers' conference will be convened after these discussions are completed.

Documentary Films Produced by Films Division

*540. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will be Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of documentary films made, purchased or got produced by the Films Division during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) the total cost of these documentaries during each of the above years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that several documentaries produced have not yet been distributed for exhibition ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and whether any responsibility therefor has been fixed ;

(e) the number of new documentaries planned to be produced by the Films Division during 1984-85 and the subjects chosen for those documentaries ; and

(f) the future of the documentaries which are lying non-exhibited for years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The number of documentary films produced, purchased and accepted as donation by the Films Division during the year 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 and their total cost is as follows :

Year	Films produced	Films purchased	Fils accepted as donation	Cost
1980	152	13	2	Rs. 1,32,41,288.97
1981	160	15	7	Rs. 1,65,62,050.56
1982	152	12	10	Rs. 2,05,74,356.69 (includes provisional cost in respect of one film).
1983	165	6	4	Rs. 1,54,69,978.73 (provisional cost)

(c), (d) and (f) 99 films produced/purchased/accepted as donation by Films Division were awaiting release in cinema houses as on 22.3.84. The year-wise break-up of these films is as under :

Year	No. of films
1979	2
1980	8
1981	14
1982	24
1983	44
1984	7
	99

These films are to be released in due course in theatrical circuit besides telecasting on Doordarshan and exhibiting them through mobile vans of Directorate of Field Publicity and State Governments in due course. It is necessary for Films Division to have at any time at least 50 to 60 completed films in stock for taking up dubbing in fourteen regional languages and preparation of prints from outside laboratories in time for despatch to theatres.

(e) Production Programme of Films Division for the year 1984-85 has not yet been finalised.

Production of Soda Ash

*541. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the present anuual demand of soda ash in the country ; and

(b) whether the domestic production of soda ash is now sufficient to meet the country's demand ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Based on the reported capacity utilisation of 102% with a production of 7.11 lakh tonnes by the Soda Ash producing units during the period April to February, 1984, the total indigenous production in 1983-84 is expected to match the estimated demand of 7.90 lakh tonnes.

Setting up of a Caustic Soda Plant in Andhra Pradesh

*542. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a proposal to set up a caustic soda plant in Andhra Pradesh with the collaboration of a leading Japanese firm ;

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

(c) the time when it is likely to be set up ; and

(d) the estimated cost, production capacity and proposed location of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government have granted a Letter of Intent to M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited (APIDC), a State Government Undertaking for setting up of a New Undertaking in Distt. Srikakulam in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of 33,000 Tonnes Per Annum of Caustic Soda in technical collaboration with M/s. Asahi Chemical Industries Company, Japan. The collaboration which envisages obtaining of the necessary know-how from Japanese company of a lump-sum fee of 309.375 million Japanese Yen, subject to taxes, has also been approved by the Government.

As per available information, the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 35.85 crores and it is expected to be commissioned by November, 1986.

न्यायिक व्यवस्था में सुधार

*543. **श्री राम किंकर :**
श्रीमती जयन्ती पटनायक :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार न्यायिक व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम लागत पर न्याय दिलाने, गरीबों और साधनहीन लोगों को न्यायालय तक पहुँचने में सहायता करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) न्यायिक व्यवस्था में अन्य दोषों को दूर करने के लिए की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (ग) सरकार, न्यायिक प्रणाली में ऐसा सुधार करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में पूर्णतया जागरूक है, जिससे कि लोगों को आसानी से न्याय मिल सके। इस विषय की लगातार समीक्षा की जा रही है।

सरकार ने, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के अनुकूल हो, न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहने के लिए 10वें विधि आयोग की नियुक्ति की है। 10वें विधि आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय सदन के पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं।

सरकार ने उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों के बकाया की समस्या पर विचार करने और उसके लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाने के लिए उच्च न्यायालयों के तीन मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों की एक अप्ररूपिक सीमित गठित की है।

विधि मंत्रियों की एक समिति न्यायालय फीसों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, जिससे मुकदमा लड़ने वाले निर्धन व्यक्तियों को सहायता मिल सकेगी।

विवरण

14-12-1981 से 13-12-1984 तक के लिए पुनर्गठित विधि आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय

(1) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के लिए अनुकूल हो और विशेष रूप से :—

(क) इस आधारभूत सिद्धान्त पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कि विनिश्चय न्यायोचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से विलंब समाप्त करने, बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिए;

(ख) तकनीकी बारीकियों और विलंबकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से, प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए, जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करे;

(ग) न्याय प्रशासन से सम्बद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए, न्यायिक प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना।

(2) राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विद्यमान विधियों की जांच करना और उनमें सुधार के सुझाव देना और ऐसे विधान का भी सुझाव देना जो निदेशक तत्वों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए तथा संविधान की उद्देशिका में उपवर्णित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक हों।

(3) सार्वजनिक महत्व के केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विषमताओं, संदिग्धार्थताओं और अनुचित बातों को दूर किया जा सके।

(4) अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियमों को या उनके ऐसे भागों को जिनकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरसित करके कानून पुस्तक को अद्यतन बनाने के उपायों की सरकार को सिफारिश करना।

(5) विधि और न्यायिक प्रशासन से संबंधित ऐसे अन्य विषय पर जो उसे निर्दिष्ट किया जाए, विचार करना और उस पर अपने विचार सरकार को बताना।

Shelter and Medical Facilities to Kashmiri Migrant Labour

*544. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps' taken by Central Government on their own or in collaboration with the States concerned to provide shelter and necessary medical facilities to the Kashmiri labour from Jammu and Kashmir migrating to neighbouring States of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh ; and

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILIATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Central Government, on receipt of complaints from time to time about the unsatisfactory working and living conditions of migrant workers, constituted in November, 1982 two Joint Study Teams comprising officials of Central and State Governments concerned—one for Aadhra Pradesh & Maharashtra and the second for Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi Administration. The members of the Joint Study teams were to visit the work-sites of the respective States where migrant workmen are employed and in respect of which specific complaints has been received, make an on-the-spot study of the problems of migrant labour with reference to the specific complaints and carry out general inspection with a view to redressing the other grievances of the migrant workers, if any, on the spot (over the above the specific camplaints).

The members of the Joint Study Team No. 2 have since visited several work-sites in a number of States where inter-State migrant workmen are employed and have also carried out general inspections on the working and living conditions of these workmen with a view to redressing their specific grievances. The findings of the Joint Study Team have been communicated to the concerned State Governments for necessary follow-up action.

Subsidence in Sodepur Village, P.S. Kulti, in West Bengal due to mining operations by ECL

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards subsidence caused by illegal and unsafe depillaring operation by Eastern Coalfields Limited authorities of Moothidhi Colliery in Sodepur Village, P.S. Kulti, in West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to save the villagers of Sodepur from being rendered homeless and landless ;

(c) whether Government had given assurance that in all cases where land is likely to be damaged due to mining operations, adequate compensation for land and crop will be given to the owners of the land and that one job to a family for acquisition of one acre of land will be provided ;

(d) whether the said assurance is being implemented ;

(e) the steps Government are taking to avoid subsidence in the colliery areas ; and

(f) the steps Government are taking to save the inhabitants of the area already under subsidence ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes Sir. At Moothidhi Colliery in Kulti P.S. under Sodepur Area of Eastern Coalfields Limited, depillaring operations by caving method is being carried out after obtaining permission

from D.G.M.S. as required under the Statute.

(b) Sodepur Village being situated on non-coal bearing area and about 500 metres away from coal bearing area, is not likely to be affected by the mining operations being carried out at Moothidih colliery.

(c) Whenever agricultural land is disturbed by mining operations and the disturbance is of temporary nature, crop compensation is paid, and in case any land is purchased/acquired by the company, it also offers job to the land owner on the basis of one job for purchase/acquisition of land exceeding one acre and upto three acres.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) To minimise/avoid subsidence the following steps are being taken :—

(i) Strict enforcement of Mines Act, Rules, Regulation and bye-laws made thereunder.

(ii) Strict compliance with the conditions stipulated by the D.G.M.S. in the depillaring permission.

(iii) Depillaring in conjunction with stowing partial extraction, development as final operation etc. in built in areas.

(f) Whenever built in areas have been rendered unsafe by mining operations, the following steps are taken :—

(i) Rehabilitation of the population of the affected residential area.

(ii) Stabilisation of the unsafe workings whenever possible.

सामान्य बजट के बारे में संसद सदस्यों के विचारों को रिकार्ड करना

*546. **श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन ने 29 फरवरी, 1984 को बजट के बारे में संसद सदस्यों के विचार जानने के लिए कुछ संसद सदस्यों को इन्टरव्यू लिया था और क्या ऐसे इन्टरव्यू लेने के संबंध में कोई नियम हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) गुजरात के 26 संसद सदस्यों में से किसी एक को भी इन्टरव्यू न किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हां। इस संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट नियम नहीं हैं, क्योंकि माध्यमों का प्रयास श्रोताओं को विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों से संबंधित संसद के सभी वर्गों के विचारों से सूचित करने का है।

(ख) संसद सदस्यों के साथ इस प्रकार की भेंटवार्ताओं को क्षेत्र-वार या राज्य-वार रिकार्ड नहीं किया जाता है।

Family Courts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Family Courts; and

(b) if so, when the courts will be set up and at what levels ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Government propose to legislate on the establishment of Family Courts. The proposal in this regard, including the level at which the Family Courts will be set up, is at an advanced stage of consideration.

Amendment of Company Law on the Basis Recommendations of Sachar Committee

*548. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Justice Sachar Committee as regards the Company Law;

(b) the reason for the delay on the part of Government to bring amendments of the Company Law on the basis of those recommendations;

(c) whether Government propose to bring those amendments now; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) The Sachar Committee, in its Report submitted to Government in August, 1978, had made various recommendations for amendments to the Companies Act, 1956. Copies of the Report containing these recommendations, were laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 30.8.1978. The Government are in the process of finalising their views on the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the more important amendments to the Companies Act and steps are being initiated to introduce the requisite legislation in this regard in the very near future.

The delay in processing is mainly attributable to the necessity of an in-depth re-examination of nearly 460 recommendations made by the Committee in respect of the Companies Act from the point of view of assessing the feasibility of an overall simplification of the statute as a whole. Some delay is also attributable to the fact that these recommendations had to be considered in the light of changes in the Government policy in the wake of the change in Government in January, 1980 and in the light of the changed economic situation both in India and abroad and further keeping in view several new suggestions received from various Chambers of Commerce etc. on this subject.

Production of Documentary Film on the Asian Games

6056. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a short documentary film was produced on the Asian Games under the title of 'ASIAD' or so at a cost of Rs. one crore by the Films Division of his Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the film has not been released to the public even after 15 months of the Games;

(c) the specific reasons for not releasing the film so far even after incurring an expenditure of Rs. one crore or so on its production;

(d) the officer responsible for this delay, and action being taken against them for such a long delay in releasing the film; and

(e) the time by which the film is scheduled to be released, if not, the reasons and who will bear the responsibility of the public funds spent on the production of the film ?

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 (e) A full-length colour documentary on the Asian Games entitled "Asiad '82" was completed by Films Division in August, 1983. The duration of this Documentary is 160 minutes. Apart from this full-length film, Films Division has also produced five short films of about 20 minutes duration each under the title of "Asiad '82" (Part 1, Part 2,

Part 3, Part 4 & Part 5). The provisional cost of production of these films on cost accounting basis comes to Rs. 54,64,966/-.

The five short documentary films have already been released. Prints of these films have also been supplied to the Directorate of Field Publicity Units as well as State Governments.

National Film Development Corporation has been entrusted with the distribution and marketing of the full-length film "Asiad '82" in India and abroad. Such a long film cannot be shown by Films Division in cinema houses under the compulsory exhibition scheme. It has to be released as an independent full-length film commercially. Since National film Development Corporation has the expertise in this line, it has been entrusted with distribution of "Asid '82" film also.

M/s. Advance Commercial Company Ltd., Bombay

6057. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Advance Commercial Company Ltd., Bombay under the new management has not paid dividend to the shareholders since 1975;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the investment amount of the said company has been reduced to Rs. 41, 37,930 in 1980 as compared to Rs. 81, 11, 101 according to the balance sheet of 1975; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to check the irregularities in the company ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The company last declared dividend for the year 1974 @ Rs. 17.50 per share of Rs. 100/- during the year 1975. Thereafter, no dividend has been declared by this company.

(c) and (d) As per balance sheets of the company for the year ended 31.12.75 and 31.12.80. the investments of the company in the shares of joint stock companies amounted to Rs. 82,11,101 and Rs. 41,37,930 on these two dates, respectively. These investments have been shown under head "Current Assets". As the company is engaged in buying and selling of shares the reduction in the amount of investments, which are being shown under the 'current assets', does not constitute any irregularity.

Progress made in Collieries in Madhya Pradesh

6058. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in collieries in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard and the full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The details of the coal mine projects costing Rs. 5 crores and above being implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh as given below :

Company	No. of Projects	Total sanctioned capacity (million tonnes per year)	Production in 1982-83 (million tonnes)	Total sanctioned cost (Rs. cr.)	Expenditure upto December 1983 (Rs. cr.)
1. Western Coalfields Limited	32	36.05	11.87	602	399
2. Central Coalfields Limited	5	23.00	5.40	959	247
TOTAL :	37	59.05	17.27	1561	646

In addition, two Advance Action proposals of Khadia and Nigahi Opencast projects, (both in Singrauli Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh) at a total capital investment of Rs. 23.10 crores have also been sanctioned in the CCL. The expenditure on these two projects upto 31.12.1983 was Rs. 15.29 crores.

Enquiry into complaints against Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta

6059. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquiry conducted by Government into the affairs of the Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta on the complaints by the Workers Union had been completed;

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

(c) the action taken against the officers concerned for indulging in malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The Management of Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Limited have reported that enquiry on all charges was completed and that prima-facie irregularities were observed in purchase of boiler only. The Company initiated departmental enquiry against three officers.

Complaints from Bhavnagar and Amreli Districts Regarding Telecommunication System and Telephone Officials

6060. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Bhavnagar and Amreli Districts of Gujarat State against telecommunications system and telephone officials from I January, 1982 to 31 December, 1983;

(b) if so, the details and nature of complaints received; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve the problem and improve the efficiency of telecommunication system in these Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Complaints received during 1.1.82 to 31.12.83 are :—

Nature of complaints	Bhavnagar	Amreli
(i) Not-working of telephones.	68	469
(ii) Against telephone officials.	3	—
(iii) Excess billing complaints.	—	16

(c) Following is the action taken by Government to solve the problem and to improve the telecommunication system :—

At Bhavnagar :

(i) Complaints regarding non-working of telephones/trunk circuits were attended to immediately and faults rectified.

(ii) Staff complaints were thoroughly investigated and complaints were replied suitably.

(iii) Periodical meetings with Chamber of Commerce by Divisional Engineer Telegraphs and Sub-Divisional Officers Telegraphs were being held to discuss the problems and redress the grievance of the subscribers. Prompt action is being taken to improve the telecommunication service.

At Amerli :

(i) Complaints against non-working of telephones were attended to immediately and faults rectified.

(ii) Complaints regarding excess billing were settled.

(iii) Maintenance routines and inspections are being tightened up.

खान मजदूर कल्याण विभाग तिसटी क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल को बिहार सरकार के सुपुर्द किया जाना

6061. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खान मजदूर कल्याण विभाग अभ्रक खान क्षेत्र तिसरी बिहार स्थित क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल कई वर्षों से लगभग बेकार पड़ा है और यहां भारी अव्यवस्था व्याप्त है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि केवल खान मजदूर ही अपने अस्पताल से लाभ उठाने के पात्र हैं और, अभ्रक उद्योग के मजदूरों के लिए उसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार तिसारी खण्ड की जनता के हित में इस बड़े अस्पताल को उसके आवासीय भवनों सहित बिहार सरकार को सौंपने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार को इस निर्णय से अवगत करा दिया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) बड़ी संख्या में अभ्रक खानों, विशेषकर मैसर्स सी० एम० आई० जो कि तिसरी क्षेत्र में प्रमुख नियोजकों में से था, के बन्द हो जाने के कारण क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल, तिसरी में रोगियों की

संख्या काफी कम हो गई। कु-प्रबन्ध के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) केवल बिहार में अभ्रक खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक ही निधि की मेडीकल संस्थाओं में नि:शुल्क इलाज के पात्र हैं। अभ्रक कारखानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक इन सुविधाओं का लाभ पाने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आतेहैं।

(ग) से (ङ) इस समय, क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल तिसरी को आवासीय भवनों सहित बिहार सरकार को सौंपने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, क्षेत्रीय अस्पताल, तिसरी के निकट ही क्षय रोग खण्ड का भवन तथा क्षय रोग खण्ड के कुछ आवासीय क्वार्टर खाली पड़े हैं और राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इन भवनों को उचित किराये पर अपने प्रयोग के लिए ले लें। अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Misleading Claims about the Quality of Tyres

6062. SHRI R.P. SARANGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 307 on 14 December, 1983 regarding misleading claims about the quality of tyres and state :

(a) the steps taken to bring specific legislation to deal with deceptive and misleading avertisements by the trade and industry; and

(b) the specific recommendations or steps that are under consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The MRTP (Amendment) Bill, 1983, now awaiting passage in Parliament, proposes suitable amendments in the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 so as to regulate certain well known unfair trade practices like false and misleading advertisements, bargain and switch selling, conducting promotional contests, hoarding and destruction of goods etc.

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act

6063. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state when Government are going to introduce amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act to remove the legal loopholes that have enabled the employees to challenge in Court the provisions relating to the prevention of closures of industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : The section relating to closure has been redefined by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982. The Act will come into effect from the date to be notified in the official Gazette.

मतदाताओं के लिए पहचान-पत्र

6064. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का चुनावों में अनियमितताओं की समस्या तथा किए जाने वाले कदाचारों तथा कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के नाम पर जाली मतदान करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए मतदाताओं के लिए फोटोग्राफ सहित पहचान पत्रों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार को इस बारे में किन-किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) जैसा कि 13 मार्च, 1984 को लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2714 के उत्तर में बताया जा चुका है, निर्वाचन आयोग ने फिलहाल यह स्कीम अन्य राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में तब तक लागू न करने का विनिश्चय किया है जब तक कि यह सुनिश्चित न हो जाए कि मेघालय, नागालैंड और सिक्किम में इसको पूर्णत: लागू करने के लिए आरंभ की गई कार्रवाई के संतोषप्रद परिणाम निकले हैं। आयोग के अनुसार, व्यावहारिक और प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयां, पर्याप्त रूप से विस्तार करने में असफलता, कार्यान्वयन की प्रतिषेधात्मक लागत, निर्वाचकों की उदासीनता आदि बहुत सी बातों को देखते हुए आयोग ने यह विनिश्चय किया है।

Accident in Second Thermal Site of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

6065. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a major accident took place on 16 February, 1984 in Neyveli Lignite Corporation in its second Thermal Site;

(b) if so, the number of workers killed due to the accident;

(c) number of workmen injured;

(d) whether Government have taken steps to pay compensation to the families of the deceased and the injured;

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted to find out causes of the accident;

(f) if so, the composition of the said enquiry commission;

(g) whether the enquiry commission consists of representatives of the Union; and

(h) how long it will take for the enquiry commission to submit its findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The accident which occurred on account of sudden collapse of internal scaffolding of Chimney No. I under construction resulted in the death of six workers and injury to nine.

(d) Besides payment of a sum of Rs. 500/- to the dependents of each worker killed in the accident to meet funeral expenses, another sum of Rs. 5000/- was also paid to the dependents of each deceased by way of compensation. In addition, compensation required to be paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act has been deposited with Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, Madras. Similarly compensation ranging from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2500/- was paid to each of the nine injured. In addition they will also be paid compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(e) to (h) An enquiry Committee consisting of senior executives of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, namely, General Manager (Corporate Planning), Project Manager (Thermal II), Chief of Medical Services, Chief Safety Officer and Safetry Officer (Thermal Station II), has been set up and the investigation is in progress. Though no representative of the Union is on the Enquiry Committee, yet they were provided opportunity to make evidence/statements before the Enquiry Committee. The report of the Enquiry Committee is expected to be received shortly.

Supply of L.P.G. at Port Blair and Car Nicobar

6066. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to have L.P.G. supplies to each district in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken to supply L.P.G. at Port Blair and Car Nicobar, both district headquarters in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Oil Industry have decided to introduce L.P.G. marketing in each District Headquarter in the country except in a few, where sufficient potential justifying economically viable independent distributorship does not exist.

(b) There is a proposal to introduce L.P.G. marketing at Port Blair/Car Nicobar and Indian Oil Corporation is currently working out a scheme for transportation of gas cylinders to these places.

Films Imported in 1983 Awarded 'A' and 'U' Certificates

6067. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of films imported in 1983 which were awarded 'A' and 'U' Certificates ?

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) : The number of imported films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during 1983 is furnished below :

Imported Films

Nature of films	Category of certificates				Total
	U	UA	A	S	
Feature films	64	6	54	—	124
Short films	862	—	7	12	881
Long films (Other than Feature films)	6	—	1	1	8
Total :	932	6	62	13	1013

Regularisation of Casual Labourers Employed in the Ministry

6068. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will The Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days;

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

(c) number of casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices who have been made regular during the last one year;

(d) the number of casual workers who have been working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Eleven casual Labourers who had completed prescribed number of days of work were made regular during the year 1983 in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (including its attached offices).

(d) Nil.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Extension of Mughal Sarai Telephone Exchange

6070. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundred lines telephone extension has been approved for Mughal Sarai Exchange in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the date when the extension was approved;

(c) the reasons due to which work is being delayed; and

(d) the time when work is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 24.5.1980.

(c) There is general shortage of such equipment in the country.

(d) The equipment is expected to be received during 1985-86.

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि

6071. **श्री समीनुद्दीन** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयले के मूल्य में 25 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की है लेकिन घरेलू कार्यों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले कोयले अर्थात् कुकिंग या ईंटों के भट्टों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं की गई है;

(ख) क्या घरेलू कार्य में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले कोयले के मूल्य में यह रियायत राजमहल लाल मरिया कोलरी, संथाल परगना, बिहार में नहीं दी जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि उक्त भाग का उत्तर सकारात्मक है, तो सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि वहां घरेलू कार्यों में प्रयोग होने वाले कोयले के मूल्य में यह रियायत दी जाये ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों पर तथा कुछ अन्य संगत कारकों पर विचार करने के बाद कोयले की खान मुहाना कीमतों में 8-1-1984 से संशोधन कर दिया गया है। अन्य संगत कारक थे—उत्पादन सामग्रियों की लागत में वृद्धि के कारण उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि. मजदूरी में वृद्धि जिसमें राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौता-III का आर्थिक भार शामिल है, मूल्यह्रास और ब्याज का अधिक आर्थिक भार, आदि। कोल इंडिया लि० और सिंगरैनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० द्वारा उत्पादित कोयले की औसत खान मुहाना कीमत बढ़ाकर क्रमश: रु० 145.90 प्रति टन से रु० 183.00 प्रति टन और रु० 154.75 प्रति टन से रु० 192.00 प्रति टन कर दी गई है और इस प्रकार औसत वृद्धि लगभग 25% बनती है।

कीमतों में वृद्धि विभिन्न ग्रेडों के लिए अलग-अलग की गई है और वह उनके उपयोगी ऊष्मा मूल्य पर निर्भर करती है। बढ़िया ग्रेडों का जो कोयला अधिक कीमती सामान बनाने वाले उद्योग इस्तेमाल करते हैं इसके संबंध में वृद्धि अधिक की गई है और सरकारी सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता वाले संगठनों में इस्तेमाल होने वाले कोयले की कीमतों में कहीं कम वृद्धि की गई है। साफ्ट कोक घरेलू इस्तेमाल के लिए जनसाधारण का ईंधन है और इसके मामले में कीमत में कोई वृद्धि न करके उसे रु० 175 प्रति टन ही रहने दिया गया है। यह कीमत साफ्ट कोक की उत्पादन लागत से बहुत कम है।

Suggestions given by Coal Consumers Association regarding quality of coal

6072. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Consumers Association of India has given some suggestions that the organisation be equipped with an inspecting machinery for carrying out regular checks and inspection of the working mines as an effective quality control measures and analysis of coal on receipt of consumers complaints about quality; and

(b) if so, the details of other suggestions put forward by the Coal Consumers Association of India and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Apart from expressing the need for setting up of an Organisation for inspection of grades of the working mines, the Coal Consumers Association have suggested re-introduction of the system of manual picking installation of weigh-bridges at all the loading points, supplies to essential consumers only from established sources and linked Collieries and extension of facilities of joint supervision at the loading station to all priority bulk consumers.

With a view to ensuring supplies of right quality of coal to the consumers to the Government have taken the following measures :—

(i) By an amendment of the Colliery Control Order 1945 on 8-3-1984, the Coal Controller has been empowered to draw samples and arrange for the checking of the grade of coal either suo-moto or if a dispute is raised as also to verify, determine and declare the grades of coal seams in the Collieries.

(ii) A time bound programme for installing coal Handling Plants, with provision for sizing and screening of coal, wherever required has been undertaken.

(iii) Rationalising the sources of raw coking coal supply to the washeries with a view to improving the quality of raw coal feed to the washeries and thereby the quality of washed coking coal supplied to the steel plants.

(iv) Expediting the commissioning of the modification schemes in the existing washeries to improve the quality of washed coking coal.

(v) Intensifying the supervision at the sidings of coal loading and providing betteraciliteils at the sidings fof coa loading which include improved lighting etc.r

(vi) Intensive crushing of coal to the required size parameters before loading into the wagons.

(vii) Intensive manual picking of extraneous material from coal before loading into the wagons.

Payment of Non Refundable Contribution for installation of Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh

6073. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecom. Authorities have quoted Rent and Gurantee terms for the payment of non-refundable contribution for the installation of PCOs, at various places in Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur, Kangra and Mandi Districts during the financial year 1983-84 to the Himachal Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the names of these places, District wise, alongwith the amount quoted in each case;

(c) the names of such places for which the R & G terms have been accepted; and

(d) the likely date by which the PCOs would be installed at all these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is as per Statement.

(c) R & G terms have not been accepted for any of the places so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of LDPTS	Amount in Rs. per annum.
1	2	3
	Distt. Hamirpur	
1.	Tol Sapper	3705/-
2.	Farol	6973/-
3.	Bulduhar	2250/-
4.	Chowki Jambia	900/-
5.	Bhadwani	1050/-
6.	Jecham	1050/-
7.	Rangar	10337/-
8.	Railly Jaijri	4635/-
9.	Tipper	2550/-
10.	Bir Baghera	750/-
11.	Santhla	2100/-
12.	Jandru	1350/-
13.	Khanauli	1650/-
14.	Ghaloom	1350/-
15.	Batran	750/-
16.	Badehar	750/-
17.	Rail	750/-
18.	Dhaned	2100/-
	Distt. Una	
1.	Takka	1800/-
2.	Daloh	2250/-
3.	Dhusara	3218/-
4.	Mairi	1950/-
5.	Fandoga	4000/-
6.	Polian Prohitan	9404/-
7.	Rain Sairy	900/-
8.	Thana Kalan	1650/-
9.	Gamroor	2100/-
10.	Talmehra	20954/-
11.	Samtana	4639/-
	Distt. Bilaspur	
1.	Rishikesh	750/-
2.	Dahadh	750/-
3.	Chandpur	750/-
4.	Barota	750/-
5.	Makri	750/-

1	2	3
	6. Malroom	4946/-
	7. Hawan	1950/-
	8. Sunhani	750/-
	9. Jajwin	2250/-
	10. Ganjlow	2250/-
	11. Talyana	750/-
	12. Brahami Kalan	1350/-
	13. Chabhli	1350/-
Distt. Kangra		
	1. Saddun Bargon	750/-
	2. Kothi Sansai	750/-
	3. Kamlehr	1350/-
	4. Molag	1350/-
	5. Sansai	750/-
	6. Kardyana	750/-
	7. Lagroo	2250/-
	8. Bilaspur	750/-
	9. Ghati Bilwan	1500/-
	10. Harchakian	5139/-
	11. Speroo	750/-
	12. Sanghol	750/-
	13. Luhana	750/-
	14. Lahru	2250/-
	15. Basa Bajir	900/-
	16. Jalag	1350/-
	17. Shamirpur	900/-
	18. Sawana	750/-
Distt. Mandi		
	1. Kot Moras	750/-
	2. Ootpur	750/-
	3. Gagal	750/-
	4. Bhawan	750/-
	5. Urla	3745/-
	6. Rohanda	1050/-
	7. Panja	750/-
	8. Kalkehar	750/-
	9. Langnu	24542/-

वर्ष 1977 से 1984 तक उपलब्ध श्रम दिवस और श्रम दिवसों की हानि

6074. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में वर्ष 1977-78 से 1983-84 तक वर्ष वार कितने श्रम दिवस उपलब्ध थे और कितने श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : काम किए गए श्रम दिवसों और नष्ट हुए श्रम दिवसों से संबंधित सूचना केवल कलैण्डर वर्षों के लिए रखी जाती है और न कि वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए रखी जाती है। काम किए गए श्रम दिवसों की संख्या, जो केवल विनिर्माण क्षेत्र के बारे में एकत्र की जाती है, 1977 में 4825 लाख थी और 1978 में यह संख्या 5113 लाख थी। 1978 के पश्चात के वर्षों के लिए काम किए गए श्रम दिवस उस समय उपलब्ध होंगे जब उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से एकत्र किए गए आंकड़े तैयार करके प्रकाशित किए जायेंगे। वर्ष 1977-83 के दौरान नष्ट हुए श्रम दिवसों की संख्या के बारे में विवरण संलग्न है।

1977-83 (वर्षवार) के दौरान हड़तालों और तालाबन्दियों के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों की संख्या संबंधी विवरण

वर्ष	नष्ट हुए श्रम दिन (लाखों में)
1	2
1977	253.2
1978	283.4

1	2
1979	438.5
1980	219.3
1981	365.8
1982 (अ)	332.5*
1983 (अ)	250.5*

(अ) अनंतिम

(*) बम्बई कपड़ा हड़ताल के कारण नष्ट हुए श्रम दिनों को छोड़कर, जो 1982 के दौरान अनुमानत: 441.7 लाख तथा 1983 के दौरान 193.0 लाख हैं ।

Implementation of Model Standing Orders for Employment of Casual Labour

6075. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has urged upon the Ministries of Central Government and the Public Sector Undertakings to inform it about the implementation of model standing orders for the employment of casual labour ; and

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries and the Public Sector Undertakings which have not sent the requisite information to his Ministry so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour had circulated in November, 1971 a set of Model Standing Orders for casual labour employed in Central Government undertakings to all employing Ministries of Government of India with a request that these standing orders may be treated as the model and adopted for various departmental undertakings under their administrative control. This request has been reiterated from time to time, the last one being in February, 1983. These standing orders are only advisory in nature and as such, extent of their adoption and implementation in detail is not known to this Ministry. Information received from some employing Ministries/Departments of Government, namely, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, Ministry of industry, Ministry of External Affairs Indicates that necessary instructions have been issued by them to the undertakings under their control for implementation of the Model Standing Orders.

Progress Regarding Completion of Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep

6076. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the completion of Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep in Orissa ;

(b) the time by which it was likely to be started ;

(c) the reasons for delay in the completion ; and

(d) the time by which it will be completed and start functioning to save thousands of rupees of foreign exchange which is being spent on the imported fertilizers annually ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The work for the implementation of the Paradeep Fertilizer Project at Paradeep started on 1-1-83. Work on land development, design and engineering, construction, approach road, provision of power and water etc. has commenced. The plant is likely to be commissioned in November 1987 and the implementation is progressing as per schedule of completion.

Implementation of Oil Exploration Programmes of O.N.G.C. and O.I.L.

6077. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge imports of sea-borne machinery and technology are being made by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited to implement their programmes for oil exploration ;

(b) if so, Government's policy for manufacture of such equipment indigenously ; and

(c) the names of the foreign companies who have supplied off-shore supply vessels, rigs and other sea-borne equipment of Rs. one crore or above during the last three years including the country of origin of each of these companies and the value of orders received by each of them ?

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

(b) Government's policy is to encourage the manufacture of such equipment indigenously as far as possible and all necessary efforts are being made in this direction.

(c) The required information is given in the statement.

Statement

List of items worth Rs. one crore or more purchased during the last three years for exploration and production programme in off-shore areas.

Sl. No.	Description of the oil field equipment	Name of the foreign companies on whom order was placed	Country of origin	Value of the Item (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
I. ONGC				
1.	Drillship Sagar Prabhat	Off shore Enterprises Inc.	Liberia	48.33
2.	Sagar Vikas	Hitachi Zosen	Japan	24.48
3.	Sagar Shakti & Sagar Gaurav	Robin Shipyard Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	35.97 each
4.	Jack-up Sagar Jyoti	Hitachi Zosen	Japan	45.69
5.	Diving Equipment	Drager Druckkammer Te-chnik	W. Germany	2.33
6.	Multipurpose Support Vessel	Ankerlokken Verft Forde	Norway	31.33
7.	Platforms SM, SP, SR	ETPM-SA	France	54.99
8.	Platforms R-12	ETPM-SA	France	37.16
9.	Platform SF	ETPM-SA	France	16.21
10.	Plateform BHS	NKK	Japan	72.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Platforms NM, SD, NP	NSC	Japan	32.67
12.	Platforms SQ, SS, ST	McDermott	Dubai	60.75
13.	Main Oil Pumps (3)	Sumitomo Corp.	Japan	1.10
14.	Gas Compressors (2)	Sumitomo Corp.	Japan	14.10
15.	Turbine Generators (3)	Steward and Stevenson	USA	13.41
16.	KVX Platform	ETPM-SA	France	20.85
17.	W1-2, 5 Platforms	Hyundai Corp.	S. Korea	77.14
18.	NH, NR Jackets with Temporary Decks	Mc Dermott	Dubai	23.28
19.	SHD/NQD Jackets with Temporary Decks	Nippan Steel Corp.	Japan	27.99

II. Oil India Limited (Oil)

Oil India Limited have not yet imported any sea-borne equipment such as Off-shore Supply Vessels, Rigs, etc. They are meeting their requirements at present by charter-hire only.

Big Companies Registering in Small Scale Sector

6078. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of large House companies that claim non-applicability of licensing for products reserved for the small scale sector manufactured by them ; and

(b) if so, whether any changes in the Company Law are contemplated to prevent this situation and protect and encourage genuine small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Department of Company Affairs is not aware of any claim having been made by a large house company regarding the non-applicability of the licensing provisions in respect of the manufacture of items reserved for the small scale sector.

(b) The Companies Act, 1956 is not concerned with the protection of or encouragement to small scale sector. The question of amendment of the Companies Act to protect and encourage small scale sector, therefore, does not arise.

Power Generation by Units of D.V.C.

6079. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the average power generation and capacity utilization of different units of the Damodar Valley Corporation power plants with unit-wise and month-wise break-up in details ;

(b) same for the D.V.C. as a whole for the last three years with year-wise break-up ;

(c) the pattern of distribution of the D.V.C. power to different sectors as on 1 January, 1984 ;

(d) whether there has been a setback in the D.V.C. power generation

and arbitrariness in its distribution ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Power generation in each of the Thermal Power Station is given in Annexure-I. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.—8093/84]. The monthwise information on Hydel generation plants is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The details are given in Annexure-II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.—8093/84].

(c) The pattern of distribution as per the Allocation Schedule as on January, 1984 is given in Annexture-III. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.—8093/84].

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Employment to Persons whose Land was Acquired for Mathura Refinery Complex

6080. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons displaced as a result of acquisition of their land for the construction of the Mathura Refinery Complex ;

(b) the number out of them, who have been provided employment in the Refinery in various categories ;

(c) the number of Officers and other employees working in Mathura Refinery who hailed from Mathura District, particularly Mathura, since its inception, in the various categories during 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(d) the number of those who come from places other than Mathura Disirict and had been/are working in the Refinery in various categories during the above years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) As per survey conducted by the District Authorities in 1974-75, the total number of families displaced as a result of acquisition of their land for the construction of Mathura Refinery/Township is 396. In addition 14 more families were displaced due to recent acquisition for the Drum manufacturing Plant.

(b) So far 287 landlosers have been provided employment by IOC on regular basis, at the rate of one member per family.

(c) The number of Officers and other employees working in Mathura Refinery and who belong to Mathura District/Mathura, during the years 1979-1983 is as under :—

Year	Number of employees hailing from Mathura District-Mathura	
	Officers	Staff
1979	3	66
1980	5	125
1981	6	325
1982	6	461
1983	8	528

(d) The number of Officers and other employees belonging to places other than Mathura District and who had been/are working in the Refinery during the year 1979-1983 are as under :—

Year	Number of employees hailing from other than Mathura District	
	Officers	Staff
1979	131	78
1980	242	319
1981	313	549
1982	359	659
1983	382	656

Branch and other Post Offices and PCOs in Darbhanga and Madhubani Postal Divisions

6081. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the list of Branch and other categories of Post Offices and PCOs in Darbhanga and Madhubani Postal Divisions in 1967, 1980 and the proposed ones to be opened during 1984 ;

(b) the population of Chahuta Gram Panchayat and the reason why its post office is located at Kamtaul which falls under another Postal Division, Darbhanga ;

(c) whether road distance between Parsa and Manoharpur under Umagaon block is more than two Kms ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to open new B.P.Os at Chahuta and Manoharpur under Madhubani Postal Division and Tariani in Jaley block of Darbhanga Division during 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) (i) Madhubani Postal Division was not in existence in 1967. (ii) The list of Post Offices proposed to be opened in 1984 is given in the Statement. (iii) The list of branch and other categories of post offices and PCOs in Darbhanga Postal Division in 1967 and 1980 and in Madhubani Postal Dn. in 1980 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The population of Chahuta is 5608. Kamtaul Post Office nearest to Chahuta at 2 Kms hence served by Kamtaul P.O.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

List of Post Offices Proposed to be Opened During 1984

Darbhanga Postal Division :

1. Nirmalithi
2. Araila
3. Jawar

Madhubani Postal Division :

1. Basipatty
2. Mahisam
3. Pastan
4. Mainhi.

Rehabilitation of Villagers Affected by Construction of Hydel Projects in Koraput District of Orissa

6082. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of villagers and land had been submerged due to construction of the Balimela, Dudumo and Kolab Hydo-electric Projects in Koraput District of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the total number of villages and the population affected and the measures taken to rehabilitate them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of villages remained cut off from mainland due to back water of Balimela and Duduma Hydro Electric Projects ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government of Orissa to connect these villages with mainland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) 91 villages were submereged due to Balimela Project and 165 villages were submereged fully or partly, resulting displacement of 1062 families,

in Duduma Project. While the affected population from Balimela Project was rehabilitated in 25 resettlement villages, the displaced persons from Duduma project were re-settled in 28 Government sponsored colonies in Malkangiri Tehsil of Koraput district. Further, as per the project report about 25 villages are expected to be submereged in Kolab Hydro-electric Project. Exact information in this regard is being ascertained from the State authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) About 137 villages due to back water of Balimela reservoir and 10 Gram Panchayats consisting of 27 villages due to the Duduma Project have been disconnected from the mainland on Orissa side.

(d) Information is being collected from the State authorities and will be laid on the Table on the House.

Price Fixed for Tranquilizers Diazepam

6083. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of producers of tranquilizer diazepam ;

(b) the price that has been fixed for the bulk substance ; and

(c) whether Ranbaxy is producing this item ; if so, whether Government have ensured that the price fixed by them has been implemented by this company and if not the action Government have taken against this company ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) M/s. Fairdeal Corporation, Roche Products Limited, Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited and Anglo French Drug Co. in the organised sector are engaged in the production of Diazepam as per the production details monitored in my Ministry. Which are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Diazepam is not price controlled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and as such no price has been fixed by the Government for this bulk drug.

(c) Ranbaxy Laboratories are engaged in the production of bulk drug Diazepam and its formulations which are sold under the brand name 'Calmpose'. There is no price control an Diazepam and its formulations under DPCO 1979 and as such the question of any fixation of price by the Government and its implementation by M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited does not arise.

Statement

Production of Diazepam 1980-81 Thro' 1983-84

Name of the Drug/ Mannufacturing Unit	A/C Unit	Regd/ Licenced Capacity As on 1.4.83	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	%age CH Col. 6 Col. 5	1982-83 Apr.-Dec.	1983-84 Apr.- Dec.	% age CH Col. 9 Col. 8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Diazepam	T								
Organised Sector									
(i) Fairdeal		1.00	0.34	0.54	+8.82	0.88	+62.96	0.73	1.60	+119.18
(ii) Roche Products		—	0.25	0.27	+8.00	0.53	+96.30	0.53	0.11	— 79.25
(iii) Ranbaxy		4.00	1.41	1.33	— 5.67	0.74	—44.36	0.43	1.36	+216.28
(iv) Anglo French		—	—	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v) CIPLA		0.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			2.00	2.21	+10.5	2.15	— 2.71	1.69	3.07	+ 81.66
Small Scale Sector										
Shor Products			0.73	0.13	—82.19	*	—	*	*	—
Grand Total			2.73	2.34	—14.29	2.15	— 8.12	1.69	3.07	+ 81..66

*Closed down since 1981.

Telephone Exchange in Chanakyapuri, Delhi

6084. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 468 on 28-2-1984 regarding new electronic Telephone Exchange Chanakyapuri, Delhi and state :

(a) the number of lines in the new telephone exchange that are being commissioned at present in Chanakyapuri ;

(b) number of lines that will be given to the areas to be transferred from Secretariat, Jorbagh and Hauz Khas exchanges;

(c) the number of lines that will be given to new applicants ;

(d) the number of applicants that will remain on the waiting list after utilisation of the aforesaid lines ;

(e) whether any more lines would be added to this exchange to cover the remaining persons ; and

(f) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 10,000 lines of equipment capacity (C= 400 Crossbar) type is being commissioned in Chanakyapuri exchange.

(b) The proposed number of lines to be transferred to Chanakyapuri telephone exchange are as below :—

	From exchanges at—			
	Secretariat	Jorbagh	Hauz Khas	Total
No. of lines :—	250	2200	2100	4550

(c) It is proposed to provide 4500 new telephone connections in Chanakyapuri progressively.

(d) to (f) Practically all the waiting applications registered in existing Chanakyapuri exchange area are likely to be cleared within the generated additional capacity. Further expansion of the exchange by 1,000 lines of existing Chanakyapuri (67) exchange has also been planned for 1984-85, which will help in clearance of new applicants that may be registered in the meanwhile.

Minimum Wages for Workers in Sea Food Industry

6085. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the States which have fixed minimum wages for the workers engaged in sea food industry such as peeling, canning, freezing, transporting, etc. and the details of rates thereof ;

(b) whether Government propose to fix a uniform wage rate in sea food industry in the country; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation of minimum rates of wages in the Sea Food Industry. According to available information only 2 States, namely, Orissa and Kerala have fixed minimum wages under the Act in this Industry. The rates of wages fixed by them are as under :

1. Orissa — Rs. 6 per day.
2. Kerala — Rs. 144 per month + V.D.A.

(b) and (c) At the 31st Session of the State Labour Ministers'

Conference held in July, 1980 it was agreed that while absolute uniformity in wages is not possible there should not be too wide a disparity in wages prescribed by neighbouring States, as it might lead to flight of industry and business from one State to another. Accordingly, while fixing/revising wages under the Minimum Wages Act, due regard may given to the impact that the prescribed wages might have on the industry in other States, especially the neighbouring ones. These recommendations have already been communicated to all the States/ Administrations for necessary follow up action.

Strikes of Jute Workers in the Country from 1969 to 1979

6086. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of general strikes of jute workers taken place in the country from 1969 to 1979 ;

(b) the dates and duration of each strike ; and

(c) the major demands raised by the workers during each strike and the extent to which the same were met ?

. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) and (b) A Statement on the number, date and duration of general strikes in the jute industry from 1969 to 1979 is attached.

(c) The strikes during the period referred to have generally been over demands relating to wage increase including the question of grades and scales of pay; D.A. and workload revision. While all the Tripartite Agreements of 1969, 1972, 1974 and 1979 provide for wage increase, the 1972 Agreement also provided for merger of a part of D.A. with basic wages. The issues relating to grades and scales of pay workload revision which were not settled by the 1979 Agreement remain to be resolved.

Statement

General Strikes in the Jute Industry during 1969- 979

Year	No.	Duration	
		From	To
1969	1	4.8.1969	11.9.1969
1970	1	7.12.1970	26.12.1970
1974	1	14.1.1974	15.2.1974
1975	1	6.1.1975	19.2.1975
1979	1	5.1.1979	23.2.1979

सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा टेलीफोन रखे जाने के सम्बन्ध में नियम

6087. **श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेवानिवृति के बाद किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा टेलीफोन रखे जाने के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान नियम क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस नियम का कोई अपवाद भी है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्न्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन नियमों को उदार बनाने अथवा इनमें ढील देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी अपनी सेवा निवृत्ति से छः महीने पहले सेवानिवृत्त सरकारी अधिकारी (आर० जी० ओ०) के बतौर गैर ओ०वाई०टी०एस०एस० श्रेणी में अपनी व्यक्तिगत हैसियत में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए अपना नाम पंजीकृत करा सकता है बशर्ते कि वह सेवानिवृत्त होने से कम से कम एक वर्ष पहले प्रतिमाह 1600 रु० या अधिक का मूल वेतन पा रहा हो। संचार मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी के मामले में न्यूनतम वेतन 1100 रु० प्रतिमाह होना चाहिए। पंजीकरण की इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत देश के किसी दूसरे स्टेशन पर सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा इस सुविधा का लाभ नहीं उठाया गया हो। यदि नियंत्रण मंत्रालय/विभाग सहमत हो जाए, तो अधिकारी को व्यक्तिगत हैसियत में किए गए पंजीकरण के अंतर्गत पहले वाला टेलीफोन ही रखने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है।

सेवानिवृत्त होने वाला सरकारी कर्मचारी सरकारी हैसियत में मिले टेलीफोन कनेक्शन का इस्तेमाल केवल तब तक कर सकता है जब तक कि नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी इसकी अनुमति दे। डाक तार विभाग का सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति से दो महीने बाद तक अपने आवास पर लगे सरकारी टेलीफोन का प्रयोग कर सकता है।

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों द्वारा अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया में मामूली अंतर होना स्वाभाविक है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) भाग (ग) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

M/s. Pfizer Limited

6088. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any show cause notice to M/s. Pfizer Limited in the last three years ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) During the last years M/s. Pfizer Limited have been issued a Show Cause Notice on 5th March, 1984 for marketing 16 products without price approvals and 7 products without taking revision in the price of Oxytetracycline and its salts. They were given time upto 20th March, 1984 to furnish reply. The company have sought extension of time upto 31st May, 1984.

Delhi Telephone Directory

6089. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of copies of Delhi Telephone Directory, 1982 published in Hindi and English ;

(b) the number of copies in Hindi and English editions taken by subscribers and sold ;

(c) number of copies of Delhi Telephone Directory, 1984 published in Hindi and English ; and

(d) number of those distributed to subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 2,95,000 copies of Delhi Telephone Directory, 1982 in English were published. Delhi Telephone Directory, 1982 in Hindi was not published.

(b) 2,65,195 copies of English edition were distributed to the subscribers and 7,750 copies were sold.

(c) Delhi Telephone Directory, 1983 in English has not been published so far and is under print. 15,000 copies of Hindi Telephone Directory, 1983 have been published in March, 1984.

(d) 600 copies of Hindi Directory have been distributed so far.

Limited Global Tender Invited by Indian Oil Corporation for Spare Buoy

6090. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3733 on 20.3.84 regarding limited global tender invited by Indian Oil Corporation for spare buoy and lay the comparative statement in respect of six foreign technically approved firms in his Ministry showing (i) cost considerations (ii) technical suitability, (iii) reliability of operation, (iv) delivery schedule ; and (v) the points of relative efficiency and deficiency in each tender, firm-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : It is not the commercial practice to make these details public.

Allotment of L.P.G. Cylinders on Priority Basis

6091. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a policy or guidelines for allotment of L.P.G. connections on priority basis or on out of turn basis ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) L.P. Gas connections are being given on the basis of waiting lists of the oil companies. However, a small number of connections on priority basis are being sanctioned on recommendation of Members of Parliament in deserving cases. The oil companies are also releasing a limited number of priority connections for furthering commercial contacts, hospitals, education/research institutions and to foreign diplomats/ nationals etc.

Pilferage of Petrol from Tankers in Cochin

6092. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that large scale pilferage of petrol takes place from the tankers sent from Cochin to different parts of Kerala by the Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to check this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF

ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) It has been reported that sometimes pilferage of petrol or other petroleum products takes place from tank trucks sent to different parts of Kerala by the Oil Companies, enroute by organised anti-social elements.

(b) The following measures have been taken to check such malpractices :—

(i) The State Government has been approached to intensify checks to arrest such activities in the trade of petroleum products.

(ii) Plastic seals have been introduced for sealing the tank lorries so that tampering with seal and pilferage enroute is not possible.

(iii) Retail outlets have been advised to carry out filter paper tests before decanting the product into their tanks.

(iv) Internal vigilance in oil companies and external vigilance through Petroleum Intelligence and Vigilance Cell have been strengthened.

(v) Close coordination is being maintained with the State Govt. in conducting raids against the un-authorised dumps, etc.

(vi) Under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines introduced in 1982, periodic samples are drawn from the retail outlets and same are tested to check whether the product is as per specifications.

(vii) Careful checking of calibration of tankers and surprise inspection of tankers is done before they leave the installations. Any tankers found with false bottoms or incorrect dip roads is seized and reported to the police.

Petrol Filling Stations on Long Routes in Kerala

6093. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that petrol filling stations of big oil companies are few and for between on long routes in Kerala ;

(b) whether any suggestion has been made by the petrol dealers in Kerala that more filling stations should be set up on such long routes ; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. There are two National Highways in Kerala State viz., NH-47 and NH-17. On NH-47, there are 89 retail outlets and on NH-17, the number of retail outlets is 73.

(b) and (c) The Government is not aware of any such specific suggestion. The new retail outlets are identified and established in a phased manner based on the State-wise surveys conducted by the Oil Industry subject to the fulfilment of volume-distance norms presently in vogue.

Manufacture of T.V. Transmitters

6094. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to establish 112 Colour TV Stations during 1984 has received a setback with the refusal of the Department of Electronics to approve the proposal of Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

to manfacture T.V. transmitters in collaboration with a Hungarian firm ;

(b) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. and the Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd. have not supplied even the prototype so far ; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry plans to get over this problem ?

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

(b) Prototype of both the firms have been inspected and accepted One Low Power Transmitter from each of the two firms has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike in Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory

6095. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government on the representation received by his Ministry around 27 February, 1983 regarding strike in Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory and charges of irregularities which were levelled against some officers.

(b) whether the officers against whom allegations were made have been given better positions in any other fertilizer factory managed by any State Government ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action against them ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The allegations contained in the representation received in February, 1983 are being looked into by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for appropriate action.

(b) to (d) On the request of Pradeshiya Industrial & Investment Corporation of U.P., the services of one of the officers of the FCI against whom allegations were made, was released on deputation on usual terms for a period of one year with effect from 26.12.1983.

बहुराष्ट्रीय औषध कंपनियों का एकाधिकार

6096. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :**
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पहली फरवरी, 1984 के नवभारत टाइम्स में बहुराष्ट्रीय दवा कंपनियों की दादागिरी शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि ये बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियां, कुछ जीवन रक्षक दवाओं की सप्लाई को रोक कर कृत्रिम कमी उत्पन्न करती हैं और बाद में इन दवाओं की भारी मांग होने पर ये कंपनियां इन दवाओं को बढ़े हुए मूल्य पर बेचती हैं;

(ग) 1982-83 और 1983-84 और अब तक, दवाओं की सीधी खरीद के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा देश वार कुल कितने मूल्य की दवाओं का निर्यात किया गया, और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बहुराष्ट्री औषध कंपनियों के एकाधिकार पर रोक

लगाने के लिए इस संबंध में कोई नई औषध नीति और निर्यात आयात नीति अपनाई है/अपनाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) मेरे मंत्रालय को न तो कोई ऐसा मामला सूचित किया गया/न ही इसको ऐसा मामला पाया है जिसमें किसी बहुराष्ट्रिक कंपनी द्वारा बनावटी कमी उत्पन्न की गई हो।

(ग) 1982-83 और 1983-84 (जनवरी, 1984 तक) के दौरान औषधों तथा भेषजों के निर्यात का कुल मूल्य, बेसिक कैमिकल्स, फार्मेस्युटिकल्स एण्ड कास्मेटिक्स एक्सपोर्ट कौंसिल (कैमेकसिल) से यथा उपलब्ध निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	निर्यात का मूल्य
1982-83	111.06 करोड़ रु०
1983-84 (जनवरी, 1984 तक)	82.70 करोड़ रु०

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सिफारिशों पर देश वार निर्यात किए गए औषधों का मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय औषध विकास परिषद पहले ही औषध नीति के संबंध में विचार विमर्श कर रही है। परिषद की अंतिम सिफारिशों के उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद, सरकार सिफारिशों पर उचित विचार करेगी।

उच्चतम न्यायालय और दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों में पैरवी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अधिवक्ताओं की नियुक्ति

6097. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय और दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में निर्णयाधीन इन मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनकी पैरवी करने के लिए सरकार ने 1980 तथा 1983 के दौरान अधिवक्ताओं की नियुक्ति की थी और उनका वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा तथा नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस काम के लिए प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी फीस निर्धारित की गई थी ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Return of Indians Employed in Various Gulf Countries

6098. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that job holders in Gulf Countries are returning home for good ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who returned home during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Job holders

are returning on completion of contract period.

(b) The number of such persons who have come back during the last three years is not known as there is no compulsory registration for them.

Resolution from Deputation of P and T Telecom. Factory Workers, Calcutta

6099. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a resolution dated 9 February, 1984 from a deputation of Posts and Telegraphs Industrial workers of Telecom. Factory, Calcutta has been received by Government ;

(b) the demands contained in the said resolution ;

(c) whether Government are taking action to settle these demands ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to settle these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Conversion of the P & T Industrial workers of Telecom. Stores Depots under General Manager Telecom Stores Depots, Calcutta and Retail Circle Store Depots under General Manager Telecommunications/ Telephones of different Circles into regular non-industrial establishment.

(2) Implementation of the beneficial recommendations of the Central Trade Review Committee in respect of Industrial Workers of Telecom. Factories.

(3) Implementation of the One-time-bound promotion scheme already made effective in the different wings of the P & T, in respect of the P & T Industrial workers of Telecom. Store Depots including Retail Circle Store Depots.

(c) and (d) Demand (1) and (2) are under active consideration of the Department. Regarding demand (3) the one-time-bound promotion scheme has not been made applicable to P & T Industrial workers.

Dharna Staged by SC and ST Employees of I.T.I., Bangalore for Redressal of their Grievances

6100. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees of Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore had staged a dharna during March, 1983 for redressal of their grievances ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the management of I.T.I. has failed to redress their grievances ;

(c) if so, details of their grievances ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) to (d) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees of I.T.I., Bangalore Complex, had submitted a Memorandum to the Management of I.T.I. on the 7th March, 1983 covering 14 points, the important of these being the non-recognition of ITI SC/ST Employees Welfare Association,

providing accommodation for the office of the Association and reservation for SC/ST employees under the Time Bound Promotion Scheme of I.T.I. The Managing Director of I.T.I. discussed the demands contained in the Memorandum with the representatives of ITI SC/ST Employees Welfare Association on the 2nd May, 1983 and explained the position of the Management on each point. The Association had again submitted a Memorandum on the 1st February, 1984 to the Managing Director. The Additional Director (Administration) of I.T.I. discussed these demands with the President and General Secretary of the Association on 29th February, 1984 and apprised them of the position of the Management on each item. The Association's office-bearers were also informed that the Bangalore Unit Management of ITI would correspond with them on matters connected with Presidential Directives on reservation for SC/ST candidates and welfare of the members of their Association. Thus, the ITI Management are responsive to the genuine grievances of the SC/ST employeys of the Company.

Shortfall of Hard-Coke

6101. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by 1989-90 there will be a short-fall of 1.131 million tonnes of hard-coke in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government have requested Central Government to advise Coal India Ltd. to set up by-product coke-oven Recovery Plants in Bihar ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir. No shortfall of Hard Coke to meet the demand by 1989-90 is envisaged.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) An assessment of the demand for such coke would be carried out while finalizing the 7th Five Year and then a view taken in this regard.

उद्योगों में अधिक दुर्घटनाएं

6103. **श्री रामलाल राही :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में अन्य देशों की तुलना में उद्योगों में अधिक दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान भारत में उद्योगों में दुर्घटनाओं की औसत कितनी हैं और इसकी तुलना में अन्य देशों की औसत क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) और (ख) भारत में और अन्य देशों में दुर्घटनाओं के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । संलग्न विवरण में वर्ष 1980 के लिए खनन और विनिर्माण उद्योग में घातक चोटों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तुलनात्मक सूचना दी गई है ।

(ग) से (ङ) सरकार का प्रयास सामान्यत: उद्योगों में सुरक्षा दशाओं में सुधार करने का रहा है । इस प्रयोजनार्थ, उद्योगों से संबंधित, संगत कानूनों की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है ताकि उन्हें स्वीकार्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप बनाया जा सके और उनका प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	देश का नाम	खनन उद्योग	विनिर्माण उद्योग
1	2	3	4
1.	**अफ्रीका**	**1980**	**1980**
	मिस्र	0.62	0.21
	तुनिसिया	28.00	0.065
2.	**अमेरिका**		
	कनाडा	उपलब्ध नहीं है	0.06
	त्रिनीदाद और तोबागो	यथोक्त	उपलब्ध नहीं है
	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	0.24	यथोक्त
3.	**एशिया**		
	हांगकांग	उपलब्ध नहीं है	0.038
	भारत	0.32	0.015
	बर्मा	उपलब्ध नहीं है	0.04
	जापान	0.25	0.01
	कोरिया	3.70	0.21
	फिलीपीन्स गणराज्य	0.52	उपलब्ध नहीं है
4.	**यूरोप**		
	चैकोस्लोवाकिया	0.416	0.069
	नार्वे	उपलब्ध नहीं है	उपलब्ध नहीं है
	यू० के०	यथोक्त	0.027
	यूगोस्लोबिया	0.18	0.078

स्रोत : श्रम आंकड़ों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ईयर बुक-1981 ।

टिप्पणी : भारत के सिवाय अन्य सभी देशों के मामले में घातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या प्रति 10 लाख किए गए श्रम घंटों से सम्बन्धित हैं । भारत के सम्बन्ध में, घातक दुर्घटनाओं की दी गई दर नियोजित प्रति 1000 श्रमिकों से सम्बन्धित है । प्रति 10 लाख किए गए श्रम घंटों की दर नियोजित प्रति 1000 श्रमिकों की दर की लगभग आधी होगी ।

Assets, Turn-over and Profits of Twenty'l Largest Business Houses

6104. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

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

(a) the total assets and turn-over of each of the twenty largest business houses in the country in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(b) the total profits earned by them during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) A statement is annexed showing the total assets, turn-over as at the periods ended in 1980, 1981 and 1982 of the 20 largest business houses in India, which are registered under the MRTP Act and ranked according to their assets in 1982. The information for 1983 is not available since all the balance sheets for the year 1983 are not yet due.

(b) The total profits before tax earned by them during the above period are as follows :

Year	Profit before tax (Rs. in Crores)
1982	708.40
1981	662.50
1980	563.53

Statement

Total Assets and Turnover as at the end of 1982, 1981 and 1980 of the 20 largest business houses in India which are registered under the MRTP Act and ranked according to their assets in 1982.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Industrial House	1982		1981		1980	
		Assets	Turnover	Assets	Turnover	Assets	Turnover
1.	Tata	2430.83	2883.15	1280.16	2389.77	1538.97	1942.90
2.	Birla	2004.74	2378.99	1691.69	2161.55	1431.99	1845.20
3.	J.K. Singhania	620.31	575.43	520.14	551.75	412.72	436.63
4.	Mafatlal	610.69	842.59	535.12	797.67	427.54	613.61
5.	Reliance Textile	512.34	481.97	270.61	405.25	166.33	298.67
6.	A.C.C.	473.07	427.48	342.77	270.06	274.51	217.97
7.	Thapar	464.55	639.34	429.80	589.53	348.06	485.59
8.	I.C.I.	378.31	407.26	337.84	416.66	343.01	333.25
9.	Sarabhai	374.21	515.55	331.23	406.33	317.96	441.45
10.	Modi	359.20	559.05	241.90	425.48	198.82	400.62
11.	Kirloskar	337.35	448.01	278.16	429.31	220.37	313.77
12.	Bangur	336.82	458.80	280.73	445.63	264.33	397.57
13.	Bajaj	333.57	369.70	215.02	317.57	179.26	249.00
14.	Shriram	333.34	647.55	269.44	530.97	241.00	442.51
15.	Larsen & Toubro	323.09	279.52	220.00	179.64	216.03	236.73
16.	Ashok Leyland	293.21	336.08	252.83	322.70	166.42	251.87
17.	Hindustan Lever	286.72	626.77	247.21	609.77	219.30	469.49
18.	T.V.S. Iyenger	282.80	406.34	226.85	308.76	188.64	252.17
19.	Walchand	269.93	396.60	201.51	285.16	150.36	166.05
20.	Mahindra & Mahindra	259.53	367.25	226.14	345.29	186.03	256.41

टिहरी बांध का निर्माण

6105. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने सीमित वित्तीय साधनों के कारण टिहरी बांध जैसी कुछ बहुउद्देशीय सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को कब प्राप्त किया गया था तथा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) टिहरी बांध परियोजना का भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से क्रियान्वयन करने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने पत्र दिनांक 2 मार्च, 1984 के अन्तर्गत एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है। प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connections in the Country

6106. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications pending for the installation of new telephone connections in each state and Union Territory in different categories, category-wise as on 31st March 1983 ;

(b) the total number of applications clearned in each State and Union Territory during the year 1983-84 and the total number of new applications received ;

(c) the total amount collected upto date as earnest money for new telephone connections ?

(d) whether Government are considering to pay interest on the deposit made for new connections, if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether it will be paid from the date of deposit or from the date when it is announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The information is given in Statement.

(b) Figures for waiting applicants cleared and new applications received during 1983-84 would be available from the Circle only by end of May, 1984 and will be placed on the Table of the House in June, 1984.

(c) Category of telephone application deposits.

	Balance as on 1.2.1984
OYT	Rs. 23.47 Crores
Non-OYT	Rs. 67.82 Crores.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The advance deposit for new telephone connections carries interest for the period commencing from the date of deposit and ending with the date immediately preceding the date of installation of telephone connections at the rate payable by the State Bank of India on fixed deposits made for a period of one year. The Interest is calculated by the completed number of months and the rate in force on the day of deposit. This scheme is inforce since 1.9.1975.

Statement

Sl. No.	Telecom. Circle serving State including Telephone Districts	Waiting list as on 31.3.1983		
		OYT	Non-OYT	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	**Andhra Pradesh** (Including Hyderabad Virjayawada. Telephone Districts.	2659	34424	37083
2.	**Bihar** Including Patna Telephone District.	385	6166	6551
3.	**Gujarat** (Including Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Telephone Districts) Also serving ; Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Salvasa.	3646	52338	55984
4.	**Jammu and Kashmir**	1033	3529	4562
5.	**Karnataka** Including Bangalore Telephone District.	1177	21900	23077
6.	**Kerala** (Including Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Calicute Telephone Distts.) Also serving : Mahe and Lekshdweep.	2347	34061	36408
7.	**Madhya Pradesh** (Including Indore Telephone District.)	1211	15295	16506
8.	**Maharashtra** Including Nagpur, Bombay and Pune Telephone Districts. Also serving : Goa.	20694	187595	208288
9.	**North East** (Including Gauhati Telephone District). (Covering Assam, Tripura Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh.)	717	4760	5477

1	2	3	4	5
10.	North East (covering Punjab, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh) (Including Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Chandigarh Telephone Districts.)	1478	32755	34233
11.	Orissa	544	3520	4064
12.	Rajasthan (Including Jaipur Telephone District.)	350	15366	15716
13.	Tamil Nadu (Including Madras and Madurai Telephone Districts.)	4450	38043	42493
14.	Uttar Pradesh (Including Agra, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi Telephone Districts).	2030	25799	27829
15.	West Bengal (Including Calcutta Telephone District)	2280	29480	31760
16.	Delhi Delhi Telephone Distt.	11442	96623	108065
	Total	56443	601653	658096

Supreme Court Verdict on Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines

6107. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has declared that the introduction of electronic voting machines by the Election Commission is illegal since no separate legal sanction was given by Parliament or Government to the Election Commission to use such gadgets;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far on the purchase of electronic voting machines by the Election Commission; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard in view of the verdict of the Supreme Court ?

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

(b) The Commission has incurred an actual expenditure of Rs. 13,62,139.40 during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(c) As at present, Government feel that the question of using the machines for the purposes of elections to Assembly and Parliament and amendment of the law for enabling such use, should be taken up for consideration only after the people are made familiary with system of voting by the machines and after there is general acceptance that the system of voting by machines leaves no scope for misuse. Once Government is satisfied that there is no scope for any misgivings about the use of machines, the Government would, after consulting the political parties, take a decision regarding initiating legislation to provide for the use of the machines on a trial basis in elections to Parliament and State Assemblies. It is only thereafter and subject to availability of funds that Government would consider the question of use of machines in all elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

Government also do not propose to initiate any legislation with regard to the few elections at which the Electronic Voting Machines had been used. Of the eleven elections in which it has been so used, the Supreme Court itself has observed that the Judgment of the Court will not affect the nine elections in which no challenge has been raised.

आकाशवाणी में कार्य कर रहे अस्थाई कर्मचारियों की सेवा नियमित करना

6108. **श्री आर०एन० राकेश :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में ऐसे कितने अस्थाई कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने 1980 से लेकर मार्च, 1984 तक की अवधि में किसी भी वर्ष में अपनी सेवा के 240 दिन पूरे कर लिए हैं;

(ख) क्या 240 दिन पूरा कर लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को नियमित कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें नियमित नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): (क) से (ग) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के मुख्यालय में नैमित्तिक दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कार्यरत उन कर्मचारियों, जिन्होंने 1-4-1980 और 31-3-1984 के बीच किसी भी एक वर्ष में सेवा के 240 दिन पूरे कर लिए हैं, की संख्या के बारे में वांछित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

National Workshop on Film Appreciation

6109. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national workshop on film appreciation was held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The National Film Co-operative Limited organised a National Workshop on Film Appreciation in New Delhi from 28.2.84 to 9.3.84 in collaboration with the Film and Television Institute of India, and the National Film

Archives of India, Pune. The objective of the workshop was to acquaint the participants with the significant role of films as an effective communication and education media. There were 19 participants representing National and State level co-operative organisations, universities and Upagraha Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi. The participants were also awarded certificates on the conclusion of the Workshop.

Import of Chemicals by M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd.

6110. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Mininister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3719 on 16th August, 1982 regarding import of Chemicals by M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether the complaints received against this firm about their unfair business practices have been investigated ;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to prevent the firm from indulging in such unfair business practices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Complaints received against M/s. E. Merck India Ltd. about their unfair business practices are being investigated.

Direct Telephone Link between Bonli and Swai Madhopur in Rajasthan

6111. SHRI RAM KUMAR MEENA :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no direct telephone link between Bonli city and Swai Madhopur city resulting in great hardship to the public in getting connection on phone;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of representations have been sent to Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a direct telephone link between Khirni and Sawai Madhopur and a small portion has been left unconnected, and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which direct telephone link between Bonli and Sawai Madhopur will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, there is no direct telephone link between Bonli and Sawai Madhopur. Trunk calls from Bonli to Sawai Madhopur are routed via its parent trunk exchange viz. Lalsot which is directly connected to Sawai Madhopur.

(b) Yes Sir, representations have been received from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir, Khirni Public Telephone is directly parented to Sawai Madhopur. There is no P & T alignment, at present between Bonli and Sawai Madhopur.

(d) A direct trunk circuit between Bonly and Sawai Madhopur is not justified on account of very meagre trunk traffic at present. However, the scheme for linking Bonli to Sawai Madhopur is under consideration. The work will be completed by middle of 1986 subject to clearance from the Power Telecommunication Coordination Committee and availability of stores etc.

Setting up of T.V. Centres and Radio Stations in Karnataka

6112. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up more T.V. Centres and Radio Stations in the backward areas of Karnataka State to educate the pepole and also in view of the demand of Government of Karnataka and the people of the State for the same; and

(b) if so, the places where such centres are under active consideration to be located and when they are likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) ALL INDIA RADIO : There is no proposal to set up any new Radio Station in Karnataka during the current Plan peried. However, there is an approved scheme to upgrade the power of existing 10 KW MW transmitter to 200 KW at Dharwad during the current Plan, for providing day time coverage to the backward area of Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Bellary, Dharwad, North Canara districts in full, and major parts of Chitradurga and Bhadravati districts. This scheme is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1985.

DOORDARSHAN : There is an approved Plan proposal to set up Low Power TV transmitters (100 W) each at the following centres in Karnataka State during the current Plan :—

(i) Dharwad
(ii) Mysore
(iii) Mangalore
(iv) Belgaum
(v) Bellary
(vi) Devangore
(vii) Bhadravati
(viii) Bijapur
(ix) Raichur
(x) Gadag Betgari and
(xi) Hospet.

In addition, a full-fledged T.V. Centre is being set up at Bangalore and the power of the existing 1 KW transmitter is being upgraded to 10 KW.

These schemes are expected to be completed by the end of March, 1985 and will provide T.V. service wholly or partially to 17 out of 19 districts of Karnataka.

Production and Consumption of Dio Ammonia Phosphate

6113. SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AN FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of production of dio ammonia phosphate in the country;

(b) the actual production during the last three years;

(c) the actual consumption of the above phosphate fertilizers during the last three years;

(d) the quantity imported during the last one year; and

(e) the anticipated consumption and production of dio ammonia phosphate during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total installed capacity of phosphatic fertilizers in terms of nutrient is 14.18 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in the beginning of 1983-84. Of this, Di-ammonium phosphate and other phosphatic fertilizer formulations based on Di-ammonum phosphate account for a capacity of 7.55 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

(b) The detajls of production are giv en below in terms of nutrient (P_2O_5) :—

Year	Production of phosphatic fertilizers in lakh tonnes of P_2O_5		
	In the form of Di-Ammonium Phosphate and other phosphatic formulations based on Di-Ammonium Phosphate	In the form on other Phosphatic fertilizers	Total Production
1980-81	5.23	3.18	8.41
1981-82	6.09	3.40	9.49
1982-83	6.49	3.31	9.80

(c) Data of fertilizer consumption is maintained in terms of nutrients and not in terms of different fertilizer products. Accordingly, the consumption of phosphatic fertilizers is indicated below in terms of total nutrients :—

Year	Total cosumption of phosphatic fertilizers in lakh tonnes of P_2O_5
1980-81	12.14
1981-82	13.22
1982-83 (Eastimated)	14.37

(d) The quantity of imported Di-ammonium phosphate in 1982-83 was about 63,000 tonnes of P_2O_5.

(e) During 1983-84, consumption target for phosphatic fertilizers is 16 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 and the production is anticipated to be 10.4 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 including Di-ammonium phosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers.

Consumption and production targets for the next three years have not yet been fixed.

Use of Alcohol with Petrol

6114. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news report in the 'Statesman' of 23rd February, 1984 from a U.S. Scientist concerning use of alcohol with petrol ;

(b) whether it is a fact that for mysterious reasons, use of alcohol with petrol has been torpedoed by Government on the strange argument of its higher cost, etc. ;

(c) whether two committees appointed each time found alcohol to be more expensive despite steep rise in prices of petrol ;

(d) whether Government will review the position in the light of national needs and interests and in view of renewable nature of alcohol ; and

(e) the reason why use of alcohol in petrol was discontinued after World Was II and the authority responsible for this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The two committees appointed for the purpose came to the following conclusion :

> "Our present methods of producing alcohol from molasses require more energy than it provides when used as an automobile fuel in admixture with gasoline. The economic advantage will be higher if alcohol is preferantially used for making higher value-added chemical products not only to meet their increasing demand but also for exports".

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

(e) During World War II, absolute alcohol was used as a fuel additive. It was presumably discontinued due to easier availability of petrol.

Exploration and Operation of Pit-Head at Bangracot, West Bangal by Private Firm

6115. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the coal-pt at Bagracote, West Bengal, which was explored and operated upon by a private firm, has since long ceased its operation ; and

(b) it so, whether Government have any proposal to operate that under public sector ?

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

Report of Committee on High Technology Bulk Drugs

6116. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee on High Technology appointed by Government has submitted its report recommending that it requires the review of the nature of technology involved in the production of high technology bulk drugs ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Committee recommended this keeping in view the need of continuous changes in the processes of manufacture of drugs ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on this recommendation of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The High Level Committee recognised that the conditions under which the technologies were assessed might undergo changes over a period of time and that such changes would have to be taken note of and the general principles applicable to technology assessment revised accordingly, if necessary.

(c) The Drug Policy as a whole, including the concept of high technology, is being reviewed by the National Drugs & Pharmaceutical Development Council (NDPDC). Government intend to announce the necessary changes, if any, in the drug policy after the receipt and consideration of recommendations of NDPDC.

Opening of New Post Offices in Karnataka

6117. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karanataka have approached Central Government for opening new post offices in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the number of post offices proposed to be opened during 1984-85 ;

(c) the target fixed for the year 1983-84 ; and

(d) whether the target was fully achieved, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The P&T Department proposes to open 55 Branch Offices in 1984-85.

(c) 50.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Calculation of Productivity Linked Bonus

6118. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that till last year, the productivity linked bonus was being calculated on all India basis in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving revised instructions for calculating the said bonus on regional basis from now onward ?

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

(b) No such revised instructions have been issued so far.

Transfer of Telephone Connections

6119. SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephone connections can be transferred without the written consent/request of their owners ;

(b) if not, the procedure for transfer of telephone connection ; and

(c) the number of telephone connections transferred in 1978 without the consent/request of their owners and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADIL): (a) No, Sir, save in the absence of a will the telephone can be transferred to the widow/widower of the deceased.

(b) Required information is given in the statement.

(c) No telephone connection was transferred in 1978 with outthe consent/request of the subscriber.

Statement

TRANSFER OF TELEPHONES :

The telephone provided under any category shall be transferred as provided below :—

1. During the life time of the hirer :

During the life-time of the hirer, the transfer of telephone may be permitted to the near relatives, viz. father, mother, wife, husband, son or daughter, brother and sister including step brother and step sister, but not cousin, irrespective of the category under which the connection was originally obtained provided the period for which the connection has actually worked for the original hirer is not less than one year and provided also that if the telephone was sanctioned under any priority or special category, the original hirer shall not be given any new telephone connection under that particular category within 5 years of the date of transfer.

2. On the change of the name of the hirer:

The transfer of telephone may be permitted where the name of a female subscriber has changed due to marriage or where an individul subscriber changes his name in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the purpose.

3. Telephones of firms, companies, organisations, [illegible] Government Departments, Government

Institutions, Public Undertakings and Autonomous Organisations.

Transfer of telephone may be permitted subject to :—

(a) Proprietorship concern becoming a partnership concern with the original proprieter as one of the partners or a partnership concern becoming a proprietorship concern, the proprietor being one of the old partners.

(b) A partnership concern becoming a private limited concern with a minimum of 50% of the original partners retaining their interest in the concern.

(c) A private limited concern becoming a public limited concern with a minimum of 50% of the original shareholders retaining their interests.

(d) A partnership concern adding or deleting partners.

(e) Amalgamation of two registered companies.

(f) Take-over of a registered company by Govt. or by another registered company.

(g) Sale or dissolution of a firm.

(h) A proprietory concern to the personal name of the sole proprietor and vice versa.

4. Transfer of a telephone from the employer to the employee can be allowed subject to certain conditions.

5. Transfer of a telephone from the name of a foreigner to the name of the institution where he has been working, can be allowed after the foreigner leaves the country.

6. Transfer of telephones between Government Ministries/Departments etc. may be allowed without restriction, within a Ministry/Deparment or office, etc.

Encouragement to Film Co-Operatives

6120. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCATING be pleased to state :

(a) wheter Government propose to encourage the film co-operatives to remove exploitation of workers and technicians ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Working Group on National Film Policy in their report inter-alia, recommended that the Central and the State Governments and their Film Development Agencies should encourage formation of film co-operatives for the production and exhibition of films. They also recommended that such co-oparatives should be given preference for loans and other assistance in their venture. These recommendations were endorsed by the Conference of the State Information Ministers held in November, 1980 in New Delhi. The Central Government have requested all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take further necessary action on the basis of these recommendations.

Multinationals bid to enter Power Industry

6121. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 12 March, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a large number of multi-national Corporations recently made significant bid to enter India's Power Industry through the Six Day Power India 84 exhibition in the capital ;

(b) if so, whether it has also been stated that the Public Sector Power giants surprisingly stayed away from the area ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The exhibition was organised by Industrial Trade Fairs International Limited of U.K. and Multi Media Marketing Company of India in New Delhi, from 5th to 10th March, 1984. National Productivity Council and Power Engineers Training Society, inter-alia, participated in the exhibition Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. did not participate in the exhibition as they did not consider the participation commercially useful.

(d) Primary reliance for procurement of power equipments continues to be on the indigenous manufacturers. Import is, however, resorted to selectively and on merits depending on the totality of circumstances.

Constituencies where Electronic Voting Machines were used during Elections

6122. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the constituencies and places where elections were held by using electronic voting machines ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : The Election Commission has informed that the electronic Voting machines were used in the elections in the followiog constituencies :—

1.	70—Parur, Assembly Constituency (50 booths only)	(Kerala)
2.	10—Northern Angami Assembly Constitutuency	(Nagaland)
3.	191—Shadnagar (SC) -do-	(Andhra Pradesh)
4.	84—Shanthinagar (SC) -do-	(Karnataka)
5.	9—Banamalipur -do-	(Tripura)
6.	1—Sarojini Nagar, Metropolitan Council	(Delhi)
7.	3—Gole Market (SC) -do-	(Delhi)
8.	5—Delhi Cantt. -do-	(Delhi)
9.	22—Roing, Assembly Constituency	(Arunachal Pradesh)
10.	199—Chandi -do-	(Bihar)
11.	18—Charilam -do-	(Tripura)

High Court Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes

6123. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The total number of High Court Judges belong to Scheduled Castes with State-wise break-up thereof ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint Judges in States where there

is no representation of Scheduled Castes ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) According to the information received from the High Courts, as on 31.1.1984 there were 6 Judges belonging to Scheduled Castes. The High Court-wise break-up is as follows :

(1) Andhra Pradesh	2
(2) Bombay	1
(3) Calcutta	1
(4) Karnataka	1
(5) Madras	1

(b) Appointment of Judges of the High Courts are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution of India which do not provide for reservation for any caste or community. The Government, however, have addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices that it should be possible for them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minority communities, Backward Classes and other weaker sections who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges. They were asked to keep this-aspect in view while making recommendations.

महानगरों में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की प्रतीक्षा सूची

6124. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई महानगरों में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूचियां तैयार की गई हैं और उनमें लाखों व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1983-84 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने व्यक्ति थे; और

(ग) उन्हें कब तक ये कनेक्शन दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वि० एन० गाइगिल : (क) जी हां।

(ख) बड़े जिले	दिल्ली	कलकत्ता,	बंबई
1-2-1984 तक प्रतीक्षा सूची	1.11 लाख	0.31 लाख	1.59 लाख

(ग) वर्तमान प्रतीक्षा सूची को 7वीं योजना अवधि के अंत तक उत्तरोतर निपटा दिया जाएगा।

Major Power Schemes during 1984-85 in Orissa

6125. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given top priority to energy in 1984-85 Budget ;

(b) if so, the major power schemes proposed to be executed during 1984-85 financial year ;

(c) the number of major power projects proposed to be implemented in Orissa in the current financial year ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The outlay for power sector for the year 1984-85 is likely to be about 12.5 per cent higher than the outlay for the year 1983-84.

(b) to (d) The State-wise details of the projects likely to be commissioned during the year 1948-85 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Units identified as capable of being commissioned during 1984-85.

Projects & Unit No.	State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
NORTH REGION		
Hydro		
1. Binwa Unit 1	Himachal Pradesh	3
2. Binwa Unit 2	-do-	3
3. Anandpur Sahib Unit 1	Punjab	37.5
4. Anandpur Sahib Unit 2	Punjab	37.5
5. Anandpur Sahib Unit 3	Punjab	37.5
6. Anandpur Sahib Unit 4	Punjab	37.5
7. Maneri Bhali Unit 1	U.P.	30
8. Maneri Bhali Unit 2	U.P.	30
9. Maneri Bhali Unit 3	U.P.	30
	Sub-total (Hydro)	230
Thermal		
1. Ropar Unit 1	Punjab	210
2. Ropar Unit 2*	Punjab	210
3. Parichha Unit 2	U.P.	110
4. Anpara 'A' Unit-1*	U.P.	210
	Sub-total (Thermal)	740
	Total (Northern Region)	970
WESTERN REGION		
Hydro		
1. Paithan Unit 1	Maharashtra	12
	Sub-total (Hydro)	12

1	2	3
Thermal		
1. Ukai Unit-5	Gujarat	210
2. Sabarmati (AECO)	Gujarat	110
3. Chandrapur Unit 2	Maharashtra	210
4. Chandrapur Unit 3*	Maharashtra	210
5. Parli Unit 4*	Maharashtra	210
6. Korba West Unit 3*	M.P.	210
	Sub-total (Thermal)	1160
	Total (Western Region)	172
SOUTHERN REGION		
Hydro		
1. Nagarjunasagar PSS (Snage II) Unit 1	A.P.	100
2. -do- Unit 2	A.P.	100
3. Srisailam Unit 4	A.P.	100
	Sub-total (hydro)	310
Thermal		
1. Raichur Unit 1*	Karnataka	210
2. Ramagundam STPS Unit 2	Central	200
3. Ramagundam STPS Unit 3	Central	200
	Sub-total (Thermal)	610
Nuclear		
1. Kalpakkam Unit 2	Central	235
	Sub-total (Nuclear)	235
	Total (Southern Region)	1155
EASTERN REGION		
Hydro		
1. Rongali Unit-1	Orissa	50
	Sub-total (Hydro)	50

1	2	3
Thermal		
1. Patratu Unit-10*	Bihar	110
2. Barauni Unit-7	Bihar	110
3. Muzaffarpur Unit-1	Bihar	110
4. DPL-Unit-6*	West Bengal	110
5. Kolaghat Unit-3	West Bengal	210
6. Titagarh Unit-4	West Bengal	60
7. Farakka STPS Unit-1*	Central	210
	Sub-total (Thermal)	920
	Total (Eastern Region)	920
NORTH EASTERN REGION		
Hydro		Nil
Thermal		
1. Namrup Waste Heat	Assam	22
2. Bongaigaon Unit-3	Assam	60
3. Bongaigaon Unit-4	Assam	60
	Sub-total (Thermal)	142
Gas		
1. Baramura Gas turbine	Tripura	5
	Sub-total (Gas)	5
	Total (North-East Region)	147
ALL-INDIA		
	Hydro	602
	Thermal	3572
	Gas	5
	Nuclear	235
	Grand Total	4414 MW

*Units whose commissioning during 1984-85 is on border line.

Poteutial for Mining Coal in Rajmahal Coal Fields Area, Bihar

6126. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a vast potential exists for mining coal in Rajmahal Coal Fields area of Santhal Parganas a tribal District of Bihar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the five coal basins of this region, only one has been developed for exploitation which would be able to supply coal both to Farakka and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Plants and further vast potential exists for utilising the coal reserves ; and

(c) if so, the steps his Ministry is contemplating to take to utilise the above vast coal resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Sizeable coal deposits are reported to be available in Rajmahal Coalfields.

(b) Yes, Sir. So far only Hura basin has been prospected in detail and one opencast mine at Rajmahal is being developed for an annual capacity of 5 m.t. to meet the coal requirement of Stage-I of Farakka Super Thermal Power Station.

(c) Further detailed geological exploration is in progress and feasibility studies for opening more mines are under preparation. Based on the geological data available till date, it is estimated that a total annual production capacity of about 12 m.t./year of coal is possible from this coalfield. This would meet the coal requirement of both Farakka and Kahalgaon Thermal power plants.

राजस्थान में शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना

6127. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के जयपुर, उदयपुर, जोधपुर, केन्द्रो की रेंज बहुत कम है और इन सभी केन्द्रों की क्षमता केवल मिडियम वेव ट्रांसमिशन की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के लोगों की परेशानी को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का निकट भविष्य में शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) इन तीन आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के मुख्य चैनलों की शक्ति निम्नानुसार है—

जयपुर : 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव

उदयपुर : 10 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव

जोधपुर : 100 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव

ये केन्द्र अजमेर, बीकानेर और सूरतगढ़ के केन्द्रों के साथ, राज्य के 77 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र तथा 78 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को सेवा उपलब्ध करते हैं ।

(ख) शार्टवेव ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है तथापि, कार्यान्वित की जा रही स्वीकृत योजनाएं हैं—अजमेर के ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति बढ़ाकर 200 किलोवाट मीडियम करना तथा कोटा में 1 किलोवाट मीडियम बेव का नया स्थानीय रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करना । इन योजनाओं के मुकम्मल हो हो जाने पर जनसंख्या का कवरेज बढ़कर 94 प्रतिशत तथा क्षेत्र का कवरेज बढ़कर 81 प्रतिशत हो जायेगा ।

Casual and Contract Labour in Public Sector Undertakings

6128. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of casual and contract labourers working against the perennial nature of jobs in various public sector undertakings and other central services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दूर संचार सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राजस्थान में उपग्रह केन्द्र की भू-स्थापना

6129. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जयपुर और जोधपुर में उपग्रह भू-केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं और जैसलमेर में भी एक उपग्रह भू-केन्द्र की स्थापना का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जैसलमेर में उपग्रह भू-केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) राजस्थान में इन उपग्रह-भू-केन्द्रों की स्थापना के बाद दूर संचार प्रणाली में किस प्रकार विस्तार और सुधार किया जायेगा, और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1986

(ग) उपग्रह संचार माध्यम से लंबी दूरी के स्थानों के लिए बिना संरचना के विश्वसनीय और स्थायी सर्किट उपलब्ध होते हैं। अतः इससे जयपुर, जोधपुर और जैसलमेर से बंबई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास आदि के लिए सीधी सर्किट सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी बशर्ते कि वहां के समुदाय की इसमें रुचि हो। सीधी सर्किटों से टेलीफोन काल मिलने में होने वाले विलंब में कमी होगी।

भट्टा मालिकों को बेकार कोयले की सप्लाई

6130. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड की हजारीबाग क्षेत्र के (ब्लाक संख्या 42) में वर्ष 1983 में एक लाख आठ हजार टन कोयले का स्टाक था जिसमें केवल छः हजार टन कोयला सही था और बाकी एक लाख दो हजार टन बेकार था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है इस स्टाक में से हार्ड कोक का प्रयोग करने वाले भट्टों के मालिकों को दिसम्बर, 1983 में 25 प्रतिशत, जनवरी, 1984 में 33.03 प्रतिशत, फरवरी, 1984 में 17 प्रतिशत सप्लाई की गई जिसके कारण भट्टे वालों का काम ठप्प पड़ गया;

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों में उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हैं, तो क्या सरकार हार्ड कोक के ग्राहक भट्टा मालिकों को मुआ-वजा देगी ताकि उद्योग चालू रखा जा सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) ब्लाक नम्बर 42 तापिन नार्थ कोलियरी के क्षेत्र में आता है। तापिन नार्थ कोलियरी में नवम्बर, 1983 के अन्त में कोयले का अनुमानित स्टाक 1,27,000 टन था। इस स्टाक में 87000 टन ऐसा कोयला था जो भू-वैज्ञानिक गड़बड़ी (भीतरी प्रक्षेपण) के कारण कोयला सीम में ही किस्म की दृष्टि से प्रभावित हो गया था और अलग रखा गया है तथा लगभग 40,000 टन ऐसा कोयला है जो अलग रखा गया है तथा हार्ड कोक बनाने को छोड़कर अन्य कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है और इसीलिए हार्ड कोक बनाने वाले भट्टों को सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता। इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि तापिन नार्थ कोलियरी में एक लाख दो हजार टन कोयला ऐसा है जो बेकार है।

(ख) यह बात सही है कि मीडियम कोकिंकर कोयले के स्टाक से दिसम्बर, 1983 में 25 प्रतिशत, जनवरी, 1984 में 33 प्रतिशत और फरवरी 1984 में 14 प्रतिशत कोयला सप्लाई किया गया है। यह ऐसा कोयला नहीं था जिसकी किस्म खराब हो चुकी हो। जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए जो बाकी कोयला सप्लाई किया गया वह तापिन नार्थ कोलियरी और केडला नार्थ कोलियरी में निकाले गये मीडियम कोकिंकर कोयले से भेजा गया था। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि तापिन नार्थ कोलियरी के स्टाक में से भेजे गए कोयले के कारण भट्टा मालिकों का काम रुक गया था।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Compenies Registered During Last Two Years

6131. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies newly registered during the last two years, State-wise details thereof ;

(b) the number out of them which started functioning, State-wise details thereof ; and

(c) the number of companies registered belonging to big Monopoly Houses ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) 10019 companies in 1981-82 and 10764 companies in 1982-83 making a total of 20783 companies were registered under the Companies Act. State-wise details are given in the annexed Statement A.

(b) As per information collected by the Department, a total number of 20594 companies have started functioning during the two years 1981-82 and 1982-83. Their details are given in the annexed statement B.

(c) During 1981-82, 58 companies and during 1982-83, 67 companies belonging to big Monopoly Houses were registered.

Statement—A

Statement-wise Number of Companies Limited by Share Newly registered during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Number of Companies Registered		Total
		1981-82	1982-83	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	473	441	914
2.	Assam	37	68	105
3.	Manipur	1	1	2
4.	Meghalaya	2	4	6
5.	Nagaland	9	14	23
6.	Tripura	2	2	4
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	14	21
8.	Mizoram	—	—	—
9.	Bihar	106	158	264
10.	Gujrat	851	919	1770
11.	D & N Haveli	—	1	1
12.	Haryana	82	93	175
13.	Delhi	1780	1966	3746
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	76	51	127
15.	Karnataka	523	544	1067
16.	Kerala	202	163	365
17.	Madhya Pradesh	195	210	405
18.	Maharashtra	2611	2839	5450
19.	Orissa	117	134	251
20.	Punjab	249	268	517
21.	Himachal Pradesh	45	34	79
22.	Chandigarh	142	154	296
23.	Rajasthan	230	247	477
24.	Tamil Nadu	617	609	1226
25.	Uttar Pradesh	364	414	778
26.	West Bengal	1229	1343	2572
27.	A & N Island	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	54	50	104
29.	Pondicherry	15	23	38
	TOTAL	10019	10764	20783

Statement—B

State-wise Number of Companies Limited by Share Reported to have started functioning during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	454	434	888
2.	Assam			
3.	Manipur			
4.	Meghalaya			
5.	Nagaland	56	99	155
6.	Tripura			
7.	Arunachal Pradesh			
8.	Mizoram			
9.	Bihar	103	155	258
10.	Gujarat			
11.	D.N. Haveli	843	912	1753
12.	Haryana			
13.	Delhi	1858	2037	3895
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	78	50	128
15.	Karnataka	525	535	1060
16.	Kerala	198	168	366
17.	Madhya Pradesh	196	206	402
18.	Maharashtra	2607	2814	5421
19.	Orissa	111	127	238
20.	Punjab			
21.	Himachal Pradesh	430	432	862
22.	Chandigarh			
23.	Rajasthan	223	241	464
24.	Tamil Nadu	612	602	1244
25.	Uttar Pradesh	351	403	754
26.	West Bengal	1232	1362	2594
27.	A & N Island	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	54	50	104
29.	Pondicherry	14	22	36
	TOTAL	9945	10649	20594

Punds for Energy Development Programme Outside the Credit Limits

6132. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether it is proposed to make available funds for energy development programme outside the existing credit limits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Planning Commission earmarks outlays for energy generation programme in the Annual Plans of the Department of the Government of India and the State Governments. Advisory Board on Energy, however, has recommended recently the constitution of Power Finance Corporation to finace power projects.

मैसर्स थोमसन प्रेस (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड

6133. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थोमसन प्रेस (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद, एकाधिकार वाली कम्पनी बन गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कम्पनी को एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) सरकार के पास मैसर्स थोमसन प्रेस (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद पर, एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम के उपबन्धों की प्रयोजनीयता के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी के पंजीकरण करने का परीक्षण किया जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में अवश्यक ब्यौरा प्राप्त होने पर उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

French offer to set up a joint venture to provide operating services to Oil and Gas Companies

6134. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Compagnie Francaise Des-Petroles (CFP), the French oil giant, has offered to set up in India a joint venture with the Indian Government, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited to provide operating services to oil and gas companies;

(b) if so, whether the offer made by the French Oil Company has been accepted by Union Government;

(c) if so, the extent to which this is different in regard to the offers made earlier by other companies; and

(d) the time by which the final decision in regard to the offer is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir, CFP is one of the company that has sent offer in response to the ONGC's tender for the formation of a joint venture company in the field of Seismic Data Acquisition and Processing, Deep Drilling and Directional Drilling.

(b) to (d) The offers are under evaluation.

Unintended Profit Made by Manufacturers of Anti-T.B. Drug 'Refampicin'

6135. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 533 on 28 February, 1984 and state :

(a) whether the manufacturers of Rifampicin formulation had given him the information asked for;

(b) if so, the unintended profit of each manufacturers of Rifampicin formulations after the inception of DPCO, 1979;

(c) whether Government started the proceedings under the Essential Commodity Act against any of the manufacturers of Rifampicin formulations;

(d) the licensed capacity of each manufacturer of Rifampicin formulations, their production during the last three years, year-wise and quantity imported for the same period; and

(e) the CIF value at which Rifampicin has been imported by these companies during the months of January and February, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Notices for collecting information regarding stock position on 1st April, 1979, imports and prices of such imports thereafter was called for from 19 manufacturers of formulations of Rifampicin 12 of them are yet to furnish the information as asked for.

(b) The information already obtained is under scrutiny and verification.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A Statement showing the capacity approved in favour of various units is attached. Details of production of formulations and the quantity of Rifampicin imported year-wise during the last three years are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(e) The c.i.f. price of imports of Rifampicin during January and February 1984 has varied from consignment to consignment.

Statement

Industrial Approvals for Rifampicin Formulations

FORMULATIONS

	Industrial Licence	Capacity	
1.	M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals	Rifampicin Capsules/ Tablets 150mg, 300mg. 450mg.—600mg.	3000 Kgs. in terms of bulk Rifampicin
2.	M/s. S.S.P.L.	Capsules 250 mg.	4 Mio. Nos.
3.	M/s. Maharashtra Antibiotics	Capsules 150 mg.	10 Lakh Nos.
4.	M/s. B.C.P.W.	Capsules 150 mg.	2 lakh Nos.
5.	M/s. Karnataka Antibiotics	Tablets 150 mg. Capsules 150 mg.	1 lakh Nos. 10 Lakh Nos.
6.	M/s. Goa Antibiotics & Pharm.	Tablets 150 mg. Capsules 300 mg.	76.50 Kgs., In 153.00 Kgs., terms of
7.	M/s. Rajasthan Drugs & Pharm.	Capsules	75.00 Kgs., bulk 150.00 Kgs., drugs

Industrial Licences		Capacity
Letters of Intent		
1. M/s Curewell	Rifampicin Capsules 150 mg.	3 crore Nos.
DGTD Registration		
1. M/s. Ranbaxy Labs.	Tibirin Brand Rifampicin Capsules 150 mg.	1215 Kgs. in terms of bulk
2. M/s. Alembic Chem	Rifampicin Capsules 150, 300, 450 mg.	120 Lakh Nos.
3. M/s. Ranbaxy Labs.	Tibirim Brand Rifampicin 150 mg.	1000 Kgs. in terms of bulk
4. M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.	Rifampicin Capsules	
	(i) 150 mg.	1 Mio. Nos.
	(ii) 300 mg.	1 Mio. Nos.
5. M/s. Themis Chem.	Rifampicin Capsules	
	(i) 150 mg. (ii) 300 mg. (iii) 450 mg.	1.80 tons in terms of bulk drug
6. M/s. CIPLA	(i) Rifanex Capsules 150 mg.	12 Lakh Nos.
	(ii) Rifanex Capsules 300 mg.	5 Lakh Nos.
7. M/s. Themis Chem	**Capsules containing**	
	1. (i) Rifampicin 300 mg. (ii) Isoniazid 200 mg.	1000 Kgs. in term of bulk drugs
	2. (i) Rifampicin 450 mg. (ii) Isoniazid	700 Kgs. in term of bulk drugs.
8. M/s. CIPLA	(i) Rifazid Caps. 300/200 mg.	5 Mio. Nos.
	(ii) ,, ,, 450/300 mg.	4 Mio. Nos.
	(iii) ,, ,, 600/300 mg.	2 Mio. Nos.
	(iv) Rifanex Caps. 450 mg.	2 Mio. Nos.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Alleppey (Kerala)

6136. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of applicants for telephones are waiting for the last 2-3 years to get telephone connections at Alleppey in Kerala;

(b) the constraints that prevent Posts and Telegraphs Department from giving connections to these applicants from the area; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the capacity of the existing exchange in the District Headquarters at Alleppey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adequate switching equipment and cables is not being manufactured in the country to meet the full demand for telephones. Average waiting period of 2 to 3 years is, therefore, commonly encountered in the cities.

(c) Capacity of Alleppey exchange has been augmented by 300 lines on 31-3-1983. Further expansion by 900 lines is proposed in 1985-86.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कसौली में टी०वी० रिले टावर की स्थापना

6137. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कसौली में टेलीविजन रिले टावर की स्थापना का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इसके लिए मंजूर किए गए धन में से अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है; और

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश के दूर दराज क्षेत्रों में टेलीविजन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के **राज्य मंत्री** तथा **संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत)** : (क) भवन निर्माण और टावर लगाने का कार्य चल रहा है। ट्रांसमीटर और अन्य आवश्यक उपकरण प्राप्त हो गए हैं। कसौली में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र के 1984 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ख) 29 2-84 तक 59.49 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च हुई है।

(ग) शिमला में अल्प शक्ति वाला एक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर पहले ही कार्य कर रहा है। कसौली में उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर के अलावा, कुल्लू में भी अल्प शक्ति वाले एक ट्रांसमीटर की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। चालू योजनागत स्कीमों के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुल 12 जिलों में से 8 जिलों में राज्य की लगभग 40% जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध हो जाने की उम्मीद है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के शेष क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भावी योजनाओं में किया जाएगा।

Issue of Bonds by Rural Electrification Corporation

6138. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) proposes to issue the tenth series of bonds;

(b) if so, the amount of the tenth series of bonds proposed to be issued;

(c) the purpose of issuing the tenth series of bonds and the period by which the amount will be refunded; and

(d) the details of the interest carried out by the bonds proposed to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Rural Electrification Corporation, under its market borrowing programme, has issued PEC bonds—1996 (tenth series) of the notified face value of Rs. 30 crores with a right to retain 10% additional subscription of the notified amount.

(c) The bonds have been issued to augment the financial resources of the Corporation for its lending programme to finance Rural Electrification Projects and Rural Electric Cooperatives in the country.

(d) The currency of the bonds is 12 years from 12th March, 1984 and the amount will be repayable at par on 12th March, 1996. REC bonds (tenth series) carry interest at the rate of 8.25% per annum payable half yearly on 12th September and 12th March every year.

Illegal Coal Stock detected near Ramgarh in Hazaribagh District, Bihar

6139. SHRI KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether illegal coal stock has been detected from the premises of one hard coke manufacturing unit near Ramgarh in Hazaribagh District, Bihar;

(b) if so, the quantity and the value of the illegal coal stock detected at the above place; and

(c) the action taken against the hard coke manufacturing unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Central Coalfields Limited have reported that the District Authorities, Hazaribagh have lodged FIR with the Mandu Police Station stating therein that huge quantity of unaccounted coking and hard coke had been stocked inside the compound wall of M/s. Bajrang Bali Hard Coke Company. Subsequently the Police raided the place and registered a case.

Setting up of a Bench of Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwar

6140. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a long standing demand for setting up a Karnataka High Court Bench near Hubli-Dharwar;

(b) whether site and the building has been offered by the Corporation there;

(c) whether Government of Karnataka and the High Court of Karnataka have recommended for such a bench to be established; and

(d) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (c) The proposal for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwar was sent by the State Government in December, 1975, but was withdrawn in May, 1976. The proposal was revived by the State Government in August, 1981. Certain information

relevant to the establishment of the Bench was called for from the State Government in September, 1981 which was received partially in September, 1983.

The High Court of Karnataka in a Full Court meeting held in August, 1973, resolved that the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court outside its principal seat would lead to impairement of the efficiency of the High Court and therefore it was not desirable to locate a permanent Bench outside its principal seat. The State Government have furnished with their letter sent in September, 1983 a note containing the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court, in which he has stated that between Belgaun and Dharwar, the latter is more centrally situated than the former for locating a bench of the High Court. He has further observed that whichever of these two places is chosen for locating a Bench of the High Court of Karnataka, very elaborate preparatory work is absolutely necessary without which it would not be possible to establish a Bench of the High Court.

(b) The position is being ascertained from the State Government.

(d) Part of the information asked for from the State Government was received in September, 1983. In the meantime, in December, 1983, the Government referred the matter to the Jaswant Singh Commission for their examination and report. The Commission is to submit its report by 13th December, 1984.

Fire in Cochin Refinery

6141. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total damage due to fire and explosion in Cochin Refinery in March, 1984 and the loss to private property;

(b) the number of accidents occurred in Cochin Refinery since 1980 and the loss as a result thereof; and

(c) the compensation paid to the private parties due to the accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Though the precise damage is being assessed, the preliminary estimate of the damage due to the fire in March 1984 is of the order of Rs. 10 crores. The loss to private property in the vicinity of the Refinery is being assessed with the help of State Revenue Authorities. So far they have assessed the total loss covering 144 cases at Rs. 17 lakhs.

(b) and (c) Since 1980 there were a total of six fire accidents including the one that occurred on 8th March, 1984 in the Refinery. The total damage to plant and Equipment as a result of these accidents excluding the one that occurred on 8.3.84 was about Rs. 100.67 lakhs. There was no damage to private property on account of these earlier fires and hence the question of payment of compensation did not arise.

Fire in Mathura Oil Refinery

6142. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out in Mathura Refinery on the night of 15th March, 1984;

(b) If so, the causes of the fire;

(c) The estimated loss as a result of this fire;

(d) whether some sabotage is involved; and

(e) if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF

ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the preliminary report, formation of hydrocarbon vapours due to a leak in one of the LPG treating units resulted in a fire.

(c) The preliminary estimate of loss is placed at Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs.

(d) and (e) An enquiry committee has been constituted to investigate the cause of the fire, and its report is awaited.

मध्य प्रदेश में एस०टी०डी० की सुविधा

6143. **श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने जिलों में दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, नागपुर आदि जैसे बड़े शहरों से टेलीफोन पर बात-चीत करने के लिए एस० टी० डी० की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) दिल्ली, बंबई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, नागपुर आदि जैसे बड़े शहरों के लिए सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा मध्य प्रदेश के 37 जिला मुख्यालयों में नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इस प्रकार की एस० टी० डी० सुविधा प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से दुर्ग को 1984-85 के दौरान नागपुर ट्रंक स्वचल एक्सचेंज के साथ जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है।

Study Conducted by NCAER on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry

6144. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has conducted a study of the drugs and pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, the findings and conclusions of the study ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on the findings and recommendations of the study ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The gist of the recommendations and conclusions of the study of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry made by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) are indicated in the Statement.

(c) These conclusions and recommendations represent one of the several view points on the drugs and pharmaceutical industry. The most important of these conclusions were highlighted in the Working Groups of the National Drug and Pharmaceutical Development Council (NDPDC). Government intend to announce the necessary changes, if any, in the Drug Policy after receipt and consideration of the recommendations of the NDPDC.

Statement

1. No nation, whether developed or developing has achieved self-sufficiency in the pharmaceutical technology.

2. While only a few bulk drugs were manufactured in the early fifties now a large number of them belonging to the various therapeutic groups like sulpha drugs,

antibiotics, antilleprotics hormones, analgesics, antipyretics, Vitamins, etc. are produced in the country from basic stages.

3. In the first two years, that followed the announcement of 1978 Drug Policy and DPCO 1979 production of both bulk drugs and formulations increased at a slower rate as compared with the growth maintained during the 60s and 70s In the second year of the Sixth Plan (1981-82) the production of both bulk drugs and formulations registered a sharp increase, but the same tempo of growth could not be maintained in the following year, viz. 1982-83;

4. It is, therefore to be concluded that the deceleration noticed in the production of pharmaceuticals during the recent years is not due to inadequacy of production capacity.

5. It is evident that the production of medicines has to increase at a cumulative rate of 14.4 per cent per annum till 2000 AD, if self-sufficiency in drugs is to be achieved.

6. The Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers were able to export even to developed countries like the UK, the US, Canada, Switzerland, Australia and West Germany. The FERA companies with world-wide contacts, have contributed in a significant manner to our growing exports. If the problems faced by the exporting concerns regarding the supply of raw materials, pricing policies and prevailing restrictions on the expansion of capacity are tackled, it is possible to export in larger quantities to both developed and developing countries.

7. In the production of bulk drugs, there is a definite need for the induction of modern technology. The following is an illustrative list of the needs :

(a) Primary antibiotics : Higher yielding strains of moulds, improvements in the media, fermentation processes and extraction procedures, computerization of the fermentation process to minimize human errors.

(b) Semi-synthetic antibiotics : Production of intermediates such as 7-ADCA.

(c) Corticosteraids and sex hormones : Newer compounds aud more economical processes using cholesterol and stigmasterol as starting materials.

(d) Vitamins : 86 and Pantothenates.

(e) Synthetic drugs in general : Start-up from more basic stages by developing industrial production of intermediates derived from coal-tar aud petrochemical materials.

(f) Immunologicals : Vaccines for polio and measles ; improved antirabies vaccine.

(g) Radio and X-ray contrast media.

(h) Enzymes used in diagnostic strips and in automated analysis.

(i) New drugs developed abroad but not yet introduced in India.

8. Due to the low Profitability in the pharmaceutical industry the units are not in a position to recover even a part of the R & D expenses. Ii is known that only a few large companies are engaged in basis R & D for discovering new drugs. Any general provision against R & D in the pricing mechanism may not be desirable since it would result in unintended profits to some. Special incentives might be considered for the units engaged in basic R & D aimed at discovering new drugs.

9. As the cost schedules of different manufacturers are known to differ, the actual mark-up and the profit/loss a unit enjoys depends on his cost schedules, and there is no mechanism to ensure that each manufacturer producing those formulations would only enjoy no more or no less then the mark-ups prescribed for each category of price controlled formulations.

10. According to DPCO 1979 raw material costs are allowed on Government notified prices of bulk drugs. The conversion costs and packing charges have to be based on certain norms cannot fully reflect the cost variations arising out of differences in process efficiencies found among the units, the actual costs incurred by a manufacturer in producing a formulation do not enter into the determination of prices allowed to them.

11. The share of price-controlled formulations declined from 88.3 per cent in 1978 to 85.4 per cent by 1980. The observed fall is mainly due to a diminution in the sale value of categories I and II formulations. The sale value of category III and decontrolled formulations however, increased. In the case of Category III formulations the increase is of the order of 26 per cent. The sale value of decontrolled formulations increased by 53 per cent during the above period.

12. The aggregate post-manufacturing expenses of the responding units increased at a cumulative rate of 13.4 per cent per annum.

The trade margins, the principal components of the expenses met out of mark-up formed nearly 50% of the total expenses. As a ratio of ex-factory cost of formulations, trade margin formed 31%.

Selling and distribution is the second important item of post-manufacturing expenses of a company. It formed 23.5% of the ex-factory cost. The outward freight, interest and other miscellaneous expenses respectively formed 2.4%, 3.4% and 2.3% of the ex-factory cost. The break-even mark-up of the sample units ranged from 62.5% in 1980 to 64% in 1979.

13. Profitability : The pre-tax profit on formulation activity of responding units declined from 8.8% in 1978 to 7.29% in 1979 and further to 4.25% in 1980.

—The ex-factory cost of formulations and expenses met out of mark-up increased more rapidly than the sale value of formulations.

—Profitability of units in all sized groups declined during the above period. The rate of decline, however, varied from unit to unit.

—The break-even mark-up for the responding unit averaged 63%. This means that the mark-up prescribed by DPCO 1979 for certain categories of formulations is lower than the break-even mark-up.

—The break-even mark-up of the larger companies is lower than the smaller sized companies. For instance, the break-even mark-up of the companies with a sales turnover of over Rs. 30 crores per annum is 61% in 1980 as compared with 79.6% of those in the sales turnover range of Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 crores and 73.5% for those in the sales turnover of less than Rs. 6 crores.

—The profitability ratio of units in different size groups shows that, broadly speaking, larger units showed a better profitability record as compared to their small counterparts.

14. The break even mark up of the companies producing higher quantities of categories I and II formulations did not significantly differ from those who are producing predominantly category III and decontrolled formulations.

15. The profitability record of the group of companies producing category III and decontrolled formulations is inferior to those producing a large proportion of categories I and II formulations. Discussions with the individual units reveal that the profitability variations noted above could arise due to the following reasons :—

—Leader prices are determined based on the cost structure of the leader. The profit or loss a unit can make, therefore, depends on its own cost structure which could be lower or higher than the leader. This can be seen from the wide range of variations noticed in the profitability ratios of individual units. For instance, among the units in the group where the contribution of categories I and II formulations was in the range of 41 to 55%, one unit was able to secure 10.3% return on its turnover in 1980, and another was just able to meet its expenses from out of the mark-up.

—The size of sales also influenced the break-even mark-up as well as the profitability.

—An analysis of ORG data showed that, though a company may be producing a large number of formulations—the range is 22 to 200 formulations per unit the main contribution to the sales as well profitability comes from a few products. Hence the profit a unit can derive on formulations activity depends on the costs and price allowed on the top selling drugs produced by it.

16. The secondnry data available showed that the manufacturing costs of individual bulk drugs are very much higher in India in relation to imported bulk drugs. The main reasons for this are the high cost of drug intermediates, uneconomic plant sizes, use of obsolete technology and low labour productivity.

17. The profitability record of the pharmaceutical industry when analysed in a historical perspective, showed that the ratio of gross profits to sale was 14% in 1960-61. It rose to 16.5% by 1965-66 and remained at that level upto 1970-71. In the 180 probax profits of the industry declined and reached the lowest level of 10.4% in 1975-76. After this period there was a slight improvement in profitability to reach 12.4% by 1979-80. In the following year 1980-81 it declined to 8.8%.

18. The possibility of a further reduction in the prices by abolishing brand names appears remote. Also eminent doctors are opposed to the idea of abolishing brand names due to the following reasons :

**—Brand names carry the manufacturer's assurance of quality and purity. As drug control administration in many stages is weak, the responsibility for maintaining the necessary quality standards rests with the manufacturers. Abolition of brand names would considerably weaken this incentive.

—Experience of the countries which experimented with generics is that it paved the entry for sub-standard and spurious drugs.

**—Substitution of drugs by unqualified chemists can lead to perilous consquences.

Number of Causal Staff Employed in Ministries and other Offices

6145. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that each of the Ministries and various public sectors/attached offices etc. have been employing large number of casual staff, and if so, Ministry-wise detail of such staff employed for over one year, two years, three years and above ;

(b) whether Government will ensure that such staff are given comparable minimum wages of equivalent posts and other facilities, benefits and amenities such as medical leave, etc. ; and

(c) whether Government will bring out a status paper on this subject indicating the total staff involved and Government policies in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) According to the information collected earlier, there were 2,65,000 casual workers in the Railways, 32,303 casual workers employed in 130 Central public sector undertakings and about 746 casual workers in some of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as on 1st October, 1982. The period for which these workers were employed is not available.

(b) A set of model standing orders have been issued to regulate the services conditions of casual workers such as hours of work, wage rates, procedure for regularisation of employment, etc. Separately, the Ministry of Finance have issued orders regarding the remuneration payable to casual workers according to which they are to be remunerated at market rates subject to the condition that when the market rates are lower than the minimum wages fixed by the respective State Government for comparable scheduled employments the wages shall be the minimum wages fixed by the State Governments.

(c) There is at present no proposal to bring a status paper on the subject.

Setting up of T.V. Centre at Kurseong in West Bengal

6146. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1155 on 22 November, 1983 regarding setting up of T.V. Centre at Kurseong in West Bengal and state :

(a) whether the site for setting up of T.V. Centre at Kurseong has since been taken over by Doordarshan ;

(b) if not, the date by which it will be taken over ; and

(c) whether the T.V. Centre proposed to be set up at Kurseong in the District of Darjeeling would also cover Darjeeling, Kalimpong and other hill areas of the district ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The entire district of Darjeeling including Kalimpong is expected to be covered by the TV transmitter under installation at Kurseong except for areas which may fall in the shadow zone.

Accidents at Neyveli Lignite Corporation

6147. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item 'Open enquiry into Neyveli Lignite Corporation mishap demanded' published in the 'Indian Express', Madurai Edition, of 23 February, 1984 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that such mishaps happen frequently in Neyveli Lignite Corporation ; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to take steps to avert such mishaps in future ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In order to avoid such mishaps in future, Neyveli Lignite Corporation management appointed a Committee consisting of senior executives of the Corporation on 16-2-84, the day of mishap, and necessary investigation is in progress. Besides this, opinions of experts and organisations in field designs of tall structures viz., Executive Director (Contracts), National Thermal Power Corporation, New Delhi, Messers Tata Consulting Engineers, Bangalore, Director, Structural Engineering Centre, Madras and Professor, Department of Aero Space Engineering Institute of Science, Bangalore, have been sought for taking preventive measures.

Allotment of Gas Agency/Dealership to Khalilabad Area, U.P.

6148. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any LP gas agency/dealership has recently been allotted to Khalilabad area of District Basti (U.P.) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including date of allotment, particulars of the allottee and the name of the petroleum company to which the said agency/dealership belongs ?

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

(b) The distributorship was awarded to Shri Dhanushdhari Pandey by Indian Oil Corporation Limited under 'Social Worker' category on 30.3.83. The distributorship was commissioned on 22.12.1983.

Capacity utilisation of Soda Ash Manufacturing Units

6149. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appeared in the 'Economic Times' of 12 January, 1984 regarding the fall in the demand of Soda Ash and 50 per cent slump in the installed capacity utilisation for the last two years ;

(b) if so, the actual capacity utilisation of Soda Ash production as against the installed capacity since 1978-79 till date (year-wise) stating percentage of all the capacity utilisation and the reasons for the gradual fall in capacity utilisation ; and

(c) the consequential gap between the demand and supply of Soda Ash as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASAT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. However, Government is not aware of any fall in the demand for Soda Ash.

The capacity utilisation in the year 1983-84, till February end, has been reported to be 102% against capacity utilisation of 88% in 1982-83 and 91% in 1981-82.

(c) The total indigenous production in 1983-84 is expected to match the estimated demand of 7.90 lakh tonnes.

On-Shore oil exploration in West Bengal

6150. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places of West Bengal where on-shore oil exploration is going on ;

(b) whether the Soviet collaboration have begun work there ;

(c) whether oil or gas have been struck anywhere there ;

(d) whether any commercial deposits has been discovered ; and

(e) if so, the details of the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Geophysical and gravity magnetic surveys are in progress in six different areas and deep drilling is going on at three different places.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Department Promotion Committee for Promotion of T.E.S. Group 'B' to Group 'A'

6151. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DPC for promoting TES Group 'B' officers to ITS Group 'A' for the years 1982 and 1983, has not been convened so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not conventing DPC for the two consecutive years ;

(c) whether separate select panel will be drawn for each years ; and

(d) the likely date for convening DPC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The sslect panel drawn by the DPC in 1981 was available till July, 82. Thereafter sufficient number of eligible officers fulfilling the eligibility conditions i.e. 8 years of service and confirmation in TES Group 'B' were not available. Also no eligible officer belonging to the reserved categories was available in the remaining eligible officers. Confirmation was completed in July 1983 and proposal for holding of the meeting of the DPC has been taken up with the UPSC in October 1983.

(c) The select panel will be drawn in accordance with the existing instructions.

(d) The date of meeting of the DPC will depend upon the convenience of the UPSC. However, efforts are being made to hold the DPC at the earliest possible time.

राज्यों में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के लिए समान मजूरी

6152. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पुरुष और महिला दोनों श्रमिकों को समान मजदूरी दी जाती हैं;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पुरुष और महिला श्रमिकों को समान मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती है;

(ग) इस असमानता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) देश में सभी राज्यों में पुरुषों और महिलाओं को समान मजूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (घ) समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम में पुरुष और महिला श्रमिकों को समान पारिश्रमिक की अदायगी और रोजगार लिंग के आधार पर स्त्रियों के विरुद्ध भेदभाव को रोकने तथा उससे सम्बद्ध विषयों के उपबंध की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह अधिनियम सम्पूर्ण भारत में लागू किया गया है। समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम की धारा 10 में अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के लिए सख्त सजा की भी व्यवस्था है। उन रोजगारों को छोड़कर, जो प्रत्येक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्राधिकरण के अधीन हैं, राज्य सरकारें अधिनियम के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन के लिए कार्यवाही करने हेतु समुचित सरकारें हैं। कम मजदूरी की अदायगी के किसी प्रकार के दावे से उत्पन्न होने वाले मामलों की सुनवाई करने तथा निर्णय देने के लिए समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1979 के अधीन राज्य सरकारों ने प्राधिकरण नियुक्त किए हैं।

Installation of Electronic Exchange in Banglore

6153. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether an Electronic Exchange is being installed in Bangalore city (Karnataka) ?

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

Denial of Import/Manufacturing Licences to Companies which conducted Clinical Trials of New Drugs

6154. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the companies which have conducted

clinical trails of new drugs in the country have been given denied licences to import/manufacture them ;

(b) the details of the new drugs for which clinical trails were conducted and the drugs approved for marketing during the past three years ;

(c) the details of the companies which have been given licences to import/manufacture them ;

(d) if licences were not given to those who conducted clinical trials and got the drugs approved for marketing, the reasons for not giving them licences to import/manufacture the approved drugs ; and

(e) whether Government propose to change their policy to encourage clinical trials in the country and introduction of new drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) During the last three years clinical trials for the following drugs were conducted in the country before these were approved for marketing :

1. Ketoprofen
2. Sulphadoxine in combination with Pyrimethamine
3. Sisomycin Sulphate
4. Terizidone
5. Sodium Valporate
6. Clindamycin
7. Metoprolol Tartrate.

Details of drugs approved for marketing during the last three years are given in the statement. Out of the above mentioned seven drugs for which clinical trials were conducted by the companies, applications for industrial approvals were received only in the following two cases :

1. M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India —Sodium Valproate
2. M/s. Astra-IDL —Metoprolol Tartrate

Industrial Approvals were granted in both the cases. The other companies who conducted clinical trials did not approach Government for Industrial Approvals.

Statement

Drugs approved for marketing during the past 3 years.

1. Ketoprofen
2. Sulphadoxine
3. Procarbazine
4. Human Diploid Cell Rabies Vaccine
5. Sisomicin Sulphate
6. Terizidone
7. Intralipids Fat Emulsion
8. Sodium Valporate
9. Clindamycin
10. Metrizomide
11. Danazol
12. Metoprolol Tartrate
13. Cis-Platin
14. Urokinase for Injection
15. Rosoxacin
16. Measles, Mumps & Rubella Vaccine
17. Carbidopa with Levodopa Tablets.

Power Production in N.T.P.C. Plant at Ramagundam

6155. SHRI G. BHOOPTHY : Will the Minster of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for interrupted power supply and low capacity utilization in N.T.P.C. plant at Ramagundam during the last one year and the steps taken for rectification ;

(b) how much power was supplied in the last three years from N.T.P.C. Unit Ramagundam to outside Andhra Pradesh, break-up thereof ; and

(c) the precise nature of terms and conditions under which the N.T.P.C. Ramagundam was established at Ramagundam and their implementation with regard to power supply to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The first unit (200 MW) of Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station of National Thermal Power Corporation was synchronised in October, 1983, four months ahead of schedule. The unit was thereafter under stabilisation and became commercially operative from Ist March, 1984. The unit has generated 80.3 million Kwh under commercial operation upto 25th March, 1984, achieving a plant load factor of 66.9%. This is much higher than the norms laid down by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) The power generated from Ramagundam Unit I has so far been supplied entirely to Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Ramagundam STPS has an ultimate capacity of 2100MW. One unit of 200MW has already been commissioned. Two more units of 200MW each are expected to be commissioned in 1984-85, and the remaining three units of 500MW each by 1989-90.

Ramagundam STPS is being set up in the Central Sector for meeting the power requirements of the States in the Southern region. Power to be generated from this project has been allocated amongst beneficiary States of the Southern region in consultation with them. In the ultimate capacity of 2100 MW, the share of Andhra Pradesh is 580MW.

Number of Unemployed Persons in Orissa

6156. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons in the country waiting for jobs/employment as available in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on October 31, 1983 ;

(b) the number of such persons in Orissa who were waiting for jobs as on 31 October, 1983 ;

(c) the specific shemes proposed to be implemented for providing suitable jobs to these waiting unemployed ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) There were 215.39 lakh job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) as on 31st October, 1983, at all India level.

(b) There were 5.23 lakh job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on 31st October, 1983.

(c) and (d) A number of schemes have been included in the Sixth Plan to improve the employment situation.

The major employment/beneficiary-oriented schemes are the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes (RLEGP), the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Scheme of Training Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth. Programmes under Social Forestry, Dairy Development, Minimum Needs Programme, etc., would also generate substantial employment. All these schemes have also benefited job-seekers in Orissa.

Televising of Court Proceedings

6157. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India, while addressing the Joint Regional Conference (Asia) in Bombay on the 13th February, 1984 said that he would welcome the televising of court proceedings which in sensational trials, would "interest and educate the people" ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) This Ministry has noted the newspaper report regarding views expressed by the Honable Chief Justice of India while addressing the Joint Regional Conference (Asia) in Bombay on 13th February, 1984.

(b) It may be difficult to telecast court proceedings due to lack of general interest, constrants of resources, transmission time etc.

Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants under National Project on Bio-Gas Development

6158. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Secretaries has shot down a proposal of setting up three lakh bio-gas plants under the National Project on bio-gas development during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The Committee of Secretaries did consider a note on a proposal to instal 300,000 family-based Biogas plants during a period of 15 months. However, taking into consideration the views of the main programme implementing agencies viz. the State Governments and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission it was felt that installation of 150,000 family type biogas plants during the 12 months period in 1984-85 would be practicable as this itself would entail a substantial step up in the programme to the tune of 100% over the estimated achievement of 1983-84.

(c) Accordingly a target of setting up of 150,000 family biogas plants for 1984-85 under the on-going central sector scheme National Project on Biogas Development, has been proposed. It is also proposed to carry out preparatory work during the year for launching a steel larger programme in the subsequent years.

Thermal Power Project in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6159. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed construction of thermal power station in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, will be undertaken shortly ;

(b) if so, the agency to take up the job ;

(c) whether Govenment will employ the employees of the present Electricity Department after imparting training to them to provide scope and avenue to the local employees ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The agency for carrying out erection work would be decided in consultation with the Andaman and Nicobar Authorities.

(c) and (d) Employees of the Electricity Departments of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration would be deployed for the purpose to the extent it is feasible and consistent with the requirement.

Availability of Petrol and Peteroleum Products in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6160. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether petrol and petroleum products are not available in all the island in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, the action taken to meet the requirements there ; and

(c) the selling price of petrol at Diglipur, Rangat, Mayabunder, Car Nicobar, etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has a depot at Port Blair where adequate stocks of petroleum products are maintained to meet the demand of all the Islands.

The demand of other Islands, which are not connected by road with Port Blair, is mat ex-Port Blair in barrels which are transporated through water-ways.

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

Improvement of Telecommunication System in Andaman and Nicodar Islands

6961. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals are pending before his Ministry for improvement of telecommunication system in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, when these proposals were made, when these were to be implemented and the present position ;

(c) whether his Ministry has received representatives in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the contents thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following expansion programme has been made in order to improve the telecommunication system in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands :

(i) Expansion of Portblair MAX-II from 900 lines to 1100 lines. Equipment allotted for to be supplied during 1985-86.

(ii) Expansion of Carnicobar MAX-III from 50 lines to 100 lines. It is programmed to be expanded during 1984-85.

(iii) Estimate for expansion of Nan-Cowrite MAX-III from 25 lines to 50 lines and Mayabandar MAX III from 25 lines to 50 lines are under examination.

New exchanges have been programmed to be opened during 198485:

(i) 100 lines MAX III at Campbell Bay.

(ii) 50 lines MAX III at Diglipur.

(iii) 50 lines manual exchange at Little Andaman for Diamond Harbour Works Department on rent and gurantee basis.

STD service from Portblair via Satallite channels has already been sanctioned and likely to be provided by latter half of 1984-85.

In addition to the existing Satellite Earth Stations at Portblair and Carnicobar, establishment of new Earth Stations at Compbell Bay, Diglipur and Mayabandar have already been approved.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Suggestions made on Free Legal Aid to the Poor at Commonwealth Chief Justices Conference

6162. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Chief Justices of Commonwealth countries was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated ;

(c) the suggestions made in regard to providing free legal aid to the poor ;

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(e) the provision made for providing free legal aid to the poor section of the society in the country for the year 1984-85 ?

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

(b) A list is given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government have not received any Report containing recommendations of the Conference.

(e) The budgetary provision for legal aid during 1984-85 is Rs. 35.28 lakhs.

Statement

Commonwealth Countries Participated in the Conference of Commonwealth Chief Justices

Australia
Bangladesh
Barabadds
Botswana (South Africa)
Cyprus
Fiji
Gambia
Ghana
Hongkong
Kenya
Lesotho (Southern Africa)
Maldives
Malaysia
Maurititus
Nigeria
Serirra Leone
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Tanzania
Tonga (S.W. Pacific)
Trinidad
Uganda
United Kingdom
Western Samoa
Zambia
Zimbabwe.

Rajadhyaksha Committee Recommendations

6163. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made in the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report such as the formulation, implementations improved plant availability and increasing the plant load factor in the power sector and evolution of a set of norms for fixing tariffs for inter-State exchange of power ; and

(b) the action being taken by Government to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Rajadhayksha Committee on Power has made a total of 303 recommendations. These relate to power sector planning, project formulation and implementation, operation and maintenance of power plants,

financial performance of State Electricity Boards, rural electrification, research and development, organisation and management of power supply industry. These recommendations cover improving the overall operational performance of the thermal power stations including the plant load factor ; the need to enlarge the role of the Centre in power generation and EHV transmission ; introduction of organisational changes in power supply industry at regional level by creation of Regional Electricity Authorities as statutory bodies for promoting integrated operation of power systems, strengthening of overall management of SEBs through adoption of more objective procedures of recruitment, tenure and removal of the top personnel of the SEBs, etc. The Committee has also made certain recommendations regarding rationalisation of tariff structure and higher financial rates of return to be earned by the State Electricity Boards.

While implementation action on a number of recommendations has already been finalised and guidelines issued to the State Governments/State Electricity Boards and other agencies, consultations with the States on implementation of other major recommendations involving organisational and statutory changes is proceeding.

A number of States have expressed their reservations against implementation of the structural changes recommended by the Committee. It is considered desirable to continue further discussions with the States for evolving a consensus.

3rd International Conference of Appellate Judges

6164. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the third International Conference of Appelliate Judges was held in the capital during recently to promote international institutions of human rights ;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions held at this Conference on issues like judicial activism, the challenge of Social Justice and its several aspects etc ; and

(c) the achievements of this Conference and how Government propose to implement some of the vital aspects concerning the judiciary in India ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Registry of the Supreme Court, the third International Conference of Appellate Judges held recently at New Delhi, discussed 'The Challenge of Social Justice' as the theme of the Conference. The Government have not yet received any report or recommendation of the Conference.

Conference of Commonwealth Chief Justices held in New Delhi

6165. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) whether a Conference of the Commonwealth Chief Justices was held in the capital recently ;

(b) whether a suggestion was made at this Conference that judges should not be appointed to any public office either during their tenure or after retirement ; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Government have not received any Report or recommendation of the Conference.

Buildings taken on rent by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

6166. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various offices in his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi ; if so, since when ;

(b) name of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is not interested to shift their offices from rented buildings to Government buildings ; if so the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof and effective steps so far taken to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and its two attached offices in Delhi are in Government buildings.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Regularisation of Casual Labour Employed in Communications Ministry

6167. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days ;

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

(c) the number of causual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices who have been made regular during the last one year ;

(d) the number of casual workers who have been working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) As per existing orders, casual employees become eligible for regular absorption after rendering service for 240 days in each year for two consecutive years, and are considered for absorption, subject to availability of vacancies in Group 'D', as per their seniority provided their names are sponsored by the Employment Exchanges.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Buildings taken on Rent by the Ministry of Communications

6168. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi, if so, since when ;

(b) name of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices ;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to

Government buildings, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof and effective steps so far taken to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) Overseas Communications Service :

Name of office	Period of hiring	Monthly rent paid	Total rent paid upto 29.2.1984
New Delhi Branch Office	1.3.1960 to date	From 1.3.60 Rs. 17,092.00 From 1.1.62 Rs. 19,089.00 From 1.7.64 Rs. 19,141.50 From 1.10.69 Rs. 20,231.50	Rs. 44,40,515.40
Satellite Project Office	16.1.1972 to 31.12.1976	Rs. 1513.80	Rs. 90,096.00

Information in respect of P & T Department is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) and (e) Rented buildings will be vacated as soon as accommodation becomes available in the Government buildings.

मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए पत्र

6169. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार देश के "क", "ख", "ग" क्षेत्र के राज्यों में उनके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों को पृथक-पृथक कितने मूल पत्र लिखे गये;

(ख) उनमें से राज्य-वार तथा वर्ष-वार कितने पत्र मूलरूप से हिन्दी और कितने अंग्रेजी में, पृथक-पृथक, लिखे गये ;

(ग) "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्र के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों से मंत्रालय को इन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कुल कितने मूल-पत्र प्राप्त हुये; और

(घ) उनमें से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के मूल पत्रों की पृथक-पृथक राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) से (घ) रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग, यथासम्भव राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की व्यवस्थाओं और सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय (राजभाषा विभाग) द्वारा जारी किए गए वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जाता है। तथापि मंत्रालय से जारी मूल पत्रों या हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के बारे में सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, उपक्रमों, व्यक्तियों/संगठनों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के लिए

अलग-अलग रिकार्ड रखने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और इसीलिए ऐसे आंकड़े मंत्रालय में नहीं रखे जाते।

विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों को हिन्दी में लिखे गए पत्र

6170. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके मंत्रालय ने सन् 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1983 के उपबंधों के अनुसार देश में क, ख, और ग क्षेत्रों के अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों को क्रमशः कुल कितने मूल पत्र लिखे;

(ख) इन मूल पत्रों में राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी और कितने अंग्रेजी में थे;

(ग) उक्त क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों में स्थित आपके विभागों, सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालय एवं उपक्रमों ने उक्त अवधि के अन्दर वर्ष-वार कुल कितने मूल पत्र लिखे; और

(घ) उक्त मूल पत्रों में राज्य-वार कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में थे?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) से (घ) विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में विधायी विभाग, विधि कार्य विभाग, न्याय विभाग और कंपनी कार्य विभाग हैं। विधायी विभाग और न्याय विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में देश के "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय तथा उपक्रम नहीं हैं। विधि कार्य विभाग के नियंत्रण में आय-कर अपील अधिकरण है जो अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है और कंपनी कार्य विभाग के देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थित अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं। इन कार्यालयों की बाबत अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1982-82, 1982-83, और 1983-84 के दौरान हिन्दी के प्रगामी उपयोग में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा देने वाला विवरण।

(क) क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान "क", "ख" और "ग" क्षेत्रों में अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
कंपनी कार्य विभाग	45447	40971	27627
विधि कार्य विभाग	233	239	270
	45680	41210	27897

(ख) राज्य-वार जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती। निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान 'क', 'ख' और ग क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित कार्यालयों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए पत्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी
कंपनी कार्य विभाग	3235	42212	3076	37895	2297	25330
विधि कार्य विभाग	18	215	16	223	15	255
	3253	42427	33092	31118	2312	25585

(ग) निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान 'क, 'ख' और 'ग' क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से प्राप्त पत्रों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है : —

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
कंपनी कार्य विभाग	95220	88140	91940
विधि कार्य विभाग	1127	1090	1220
	96347	89230	23160

(घ) राज्य-वार जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती। भाग (ग) में दिए गए आंकड़ों में से निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में मूल पत्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी
कंपनी कार्य विभाग	2318	92902	1801	86339	1100	90840
विधि कार्य विभाग	72	1055	52	1038	85	1135
	2390	93957	1853	87377	1185	91975

Proposal to bar the practice by relatives of Judicial Officers in the same Court where they are serving.

6171. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the wives, sons and daughters of some of the Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court are practising in the same courts where the Judges themselves are serving ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Goveanment have gone into the propriety of the present state of affairs ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to bar the practice by the relatives of the Judicial officers in the same courts where they are serving, and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Information in respect of part (a) including the details thereof is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House. The Government have not yet gone into the propriety of the matter.

(c) The issue regarding Judges' relatives practising in the same High Court is *sub-judice* in the Supreme Court. The Government would consider the matter after the decision of the Court.

Villages Electrified in Ghazipur District in U.P.

6172. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has received the list of villages of Ghazipur District in U.P. where rural electrification work has been completed during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the names of the villages ;

(c) whether R.E.C. has verified that work has actually been completed ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

95th Report of the Law Commission

6173. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the completion of 95th Report of the Law Commission ;

(b) the details of the recommendations made therein ; and

(c) the time by which it would be made available to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Ninety-fifth Report has been received from the Law Commission on 3rd March, 1984 on "Constitutional Division within the Supreme Court — a proposal for". The Report is under examination of the Government. The Report containing the details of the recommendations made would be laid on the Table of the House after complying with the formalities of getting the same translated in Hindi and after getting the printed copies thereof ready.

(c) The Report would be made available to the public only after it has been laid before the Parliament.

Expansion of Telecommunication Service in the Country

6174. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whethere there are certain schemes under implementation for the expansion of tele-communication service in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the States where these expansion programmes are being carried out ; and

(d) the names of the States where the above expansion programmes are proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) ; (a) Yes, Sir. There are a number of schemes for expansion of telecommunication services in the country.

(b) to (d) The expansion schemes include local telephone systems, long distance transmission systems, telex, telegraph etc., and these are located all over the country covering all the States.

Advancing Gas front in Bombay High

6175. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the advancing gas front in Bombay High is likely to force the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to shut down and even abandon two or three of its oil wells ;

(b) if so, its effect on Bombay High's gas exploitation and production ; and

(c) what is the life of Bombay High ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Occassionally some wells have had to be shut down in Bombay High for balancing gas production according to technical plan. These wells have not to be abandoned and optimum production of oil can be revived from them by using different type of work-over techniques. Such temporary closures have no adverse effect on overall production from the reservoir.

(c) It is proposed to exploit almost all recoverable oil by using secondary recovery method of water injection within a period of about 25 to 30 years.

Telecasting of Regional Films on National T.V. Hook-Up

6176. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time-table has been laid down in the order of which regional films are exhibited on the National T.V. hook-up, particularly in the capital ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and how these films are selected ;

(c) the number of Bangla films exhibited on the Delhi T.V. an Saturdays during the years 1983-84 ;

(d) whether even in the matter of exhibition of other Hindi feature films, the films selected are mostly stale of others which flopped at the box office in the past ; and

(e) the reasons why films of high quality with high moralistic and socialistic values are not selected and exhibited on the National hook-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Regional films are not being telecast on the National network simultaneously as in the case of Hindi films. However, major Doordarshan Kendras are telecasting regional language films every week. Regional films are telecast on rotational basis from Delhi to ensure parity between different languages. However, this also depends upon the availability of films in a particular language. Offers received from the producers/distributors for telecast of their films are scrutinised and selections made by Committees set up at various Doordarshan Kendras. The Committees categorise films in three categories for purpose of payment viz. 'A', 'B' & 'C' by giving weightage to the following aspects of the films in that order :—

(a) International/National/State Awards Won.

(b) Thematic value.

(c) Cinematic value.

(d) Entertainment value.

(e) Year of Production.

(f) No. of times film was shown on T.V. at what stations.

Only 'A' category regional films are eligible for telecast from Doordarshan Kendras outside their linguistic region.

(c) Three Bangla films were telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi during 1983-84.

(d) and (e) No Sir. Films are telecast on the recommendation of the Selection Committee. It is Doordarshan endeavour to telecast only good films which are suitable for family viewing.

Reduction in Cartel's Crude Oil Production

6177. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the marketing Monitoring Committee of the Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries has asked for a reduction of 1 million barrels a day (B/D) in the cartel's total crude oil production ; and

(b) if so, its impact on India's requirements and imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) It was reported in the market journals that the Marketing monitoring Committee of OPEC do not feel the necessity at present to change the current production output celling of 17.5 million barrels a day.

(b) Does not arise.

Technology for Public Sector Fertilizer Plant

6178. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to have only one technology for the public sector Fertilizer plants ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ;

(c) whethar any working group was set up by Government to study and report with recommendations to Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) In order to achieve commonality of technology and standardisation of equipment, it was decided, in 1980, to set up all the 10 gas-based fertilizer plants with 1350 tonnes per day ammonia capacity based on one of the two leading and forward looking technologies, which were selected after careful evaluation of the commercial and technical bids received.

Progress in Postal Life Insurance Work

6179. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in Postal Life Insurance work in country during the past three years, including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, a brief account of the progress made in this regard as also an outline of the procedure for Insurance in this regard ; and

(c) the number of persons covered by Postal Life Insurance in the country, State-wise, as on 31 December 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Progress made* :— The maximum limit of insurance was raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 75000/- with effect from 1.9.1980.

The benefits of Postal Life Insurance have been extended to the employees of the nationalised banks, subsidiaries to the State Bank of India and five Central Financial Institutions in September, 1981.

Rates of premium for all the policies were reduced from 1.10.1983.

A new policy called 'Anticipted Endowment Assurance' was introduced on 1.2.1984

The Postal Life Insurance business secured during past three years as well as Fund balance is given below :

Year	New Business sum assured	Fund balnnce
1980-81	102,15 Crs.	129.70 Crores.
1981-82	106.95 ,,	157.28 ,,
1982-83	108.44 ,,	190.63 ,,
1983-84	62.43 ,,	—
(Position as on 31.12.83).		

Facilities have been provided in January, 1984 to the insurants for payment of premium of Rs. 20/- and above in cheque as against Rs. 100/- and above introduced earlier.

Bonus declared for Whole Life Assurance policies is Rs. 44/- per thousand sum assured per annum and for Endowment Assurance policies Rs. 35/- per thousand sum assured per annum for the period 1978-81 as against Rs. 40/- and 31 respectively for the period 1975-78.

Outline of procedure for insurance : The Postal Life Insurance provides for Whole Life Assurance, Convertible Whole Life Assurance, Endowment Assurance and Anticipated Endowment Assurance plans and policies of values from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 75,000/- on the basis of multiples of hundred can be taken. Employees of the Central and State Governments, Defence Services Personnel, employees of Universities established by Government, Government aided Educational Institutions, Local Funds, Reserve Bank, State Bank and Nationalised Banks and also certain specified organisations connected with Government are eligible for Postal Life Insurance. Development Officers (PLI)/Field Guides appointed to procure PLI business from the eligible persons approach, them for

being insured. Proposal forms are filled in and thereafter the proponents are medically examined. If a proponent is found medically fit the proposal is accepted and on payment of the first premium policy document is issued.

(c) The Postal Life Insurance records are maintained circle-wise. As such circle-wise information is furnished at annexure 'A'. Circles, at serials No. 1 to 10 are co-terminus with the State and for other circles, position has been explained in the bracket against each circle.

Annexure— 'A'.

Name of Circle	No. of policies in force as on 31.12.83.
(1) Andhra	79009
(2) Bihar	19158
(3) Gujarat	138732
(4) J & K	8681
(5) Kerala	28994
(6) M.P.	38943
(7) Orissa	36052
(8) Rajasthan	27760
(9) U.P.	54030
(10) Karnataka	61436
(11) Delhi (All B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. Personnel)	37903
(12) Army Postal Services Dte. (Armed forces Personnel all over the country)	226114
(13) Director, Postal Life Insurance Calcutta. (All Defence civilians)	18207
(14) Maharashtra (Including Goa also)	78339
(15) North Eastern Comprises Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur & Arunachal Pradesh)	9120
(16) North Western (Comprises Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh)	53594
(17) Tamilnadu (Including Pandichery)	113194
(18) West Bengal (Including A&N Islands & Sikkim)	85963
Total	11,15,229

New Telegraph Traffic Division at Hoshiarpur

6180. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to bifurcate the Telegraph Traffic Division at Jallandar and create a new Telegraph Traffic Division with headquarters at Hoshiarpur ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the new Telegraph Traffic Division

(c) if not, whether Government would take an early decision in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above, Sir. We have, however, received a proposal for creation of a new Telegraph Engineering Division with headquarters at Hoshiarpur by bifurcating the existing Engineering Division at Jallandar. Although it has been found justified, the sanction has not been issued due to the recent ban orders an creation of new posts, as a measure of economy.

Setting up Additional Units of Song and Drama Division

6181. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATIOV AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for setting up additional units of Song and Drama Division in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise, for which new units have been demanded ; and

(c) the likely date by which the new units would be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING OF (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of places State-wise for which demands for new units have been received from time to time are given below :

Sl. No.	Place	State
1.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
2.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
3.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Pauri Garhwal	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Rohtak	Haryana
6.	Trivandrum	Kerala
7.	Budelkhand Region	Madhya Pradesh

(c) The current Five Year Plan has no provision for setting up new offices. However, A Plan Scheme for opening new Units/Centres is proposed to be included in the VII Five Year Plan (1985-90).

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रों और राज्य स्तर की विद्युत उत्पादन योजनाओं की प्रगति

6182. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र और राज्य स्तर की उन बिजली उत्पादन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनका इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कार्य चल रहा है;

(ख) इन योजनाओं में हुई प्रगति का क्या ब्यौरा है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख)

मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय क्रियान्वयनाधीन केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य क्षेत्र की विद्युत उत्पादन परियोजनाओं के नाम तथा अब तक हुई प्रगति के आधार पर इनको चालू करने की संभावित तारीख संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाई गई है।

(ग) विद्युत विभाग और केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण परियोजना की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से मानीटरिंग करते हैं, जटिल तथा महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों का पता लगाते हैं और संबधित एजेन्सियों के समन्वय से आवश्यक उपाय आरम्भ करते हैं। पर्यावरण संबंधी स्वीकृति और वन भूमि मुहैया कराने आदि जैसे जो कि कुछेक परियोजनाओं में शामिल पहलुओं के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर कार्यवाही की जाती है। इन परियोजनाओं का शीघ्र क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, अगर आवश्यक होता है तो कार्यस्थल पर मूल्यकांन करने हेतु केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी परियोजना स्थलों का दौरा करते हैं सरकार ने राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को कार्य-जाल का मानचित्र और पर्टचार्ट आदि बनाकर परियोजना प्रबंध में सुधार करने के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त भी जारी किए हैं।

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश में क्रियान्वयनाधीन विद्युत परियोजनाएं

केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएं	चालू करने की संभावित तारीख
1	2
1. कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना चरण-1 : यूनिट-4 (500 मेगावाट)	1987-88
2. कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना चरण-2 : (2×500 मेगावाट)	1988-89/1989-90
3. विन्ध्याचल सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (6×210 मेगावाट)	1987-88/1989-90
राज्य परियोजनाएं	
1. कोरबा पश्चिम ताप विद्युत विस्तार परियोजना यूनिट-3 (210 मेगावाट)	1984-85 (पूरी होने वाली है)
यूनिट-4 (210 मेगावाट)	1985-86
2. संजय-गांधी ताप विद्युत केन्द्र बीरसिंहपुर में (2×210 मेगावाट)	1988-89
3. बोधघाट जल विद्युत परियोजना (4×125 मेगावाट)	1989-90/1990-91

1	2
4. बारगी जल विद्युत परियोजना (2×45 मेगावाट)	1986-87 (पहली यूनिट)
5. पेंच जल विद्युत परियोजना (म० प्र० व महाराष्ट्र की संयुक्त परियोजना) (2×80 मेगावाट)	1985-86
6. हसदेव (बांगो) जल विद्युत परियोजना (3×40 मेगावाट)	परियोजना हाल ही में स्वीकृत की गई है ; कार्य 1984-85 के दौरान आरम्भ होगा

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार

6183. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के क्या नाम हैं जिनका मार्च, 1984 तक विस्तार किया जाना था और क्या इस बीच उनका विस्तार पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) उन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के क्या नाम हैं जिनका विस्तार नहीं किया जा सका है और कब तक इनका विस्तार किये जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) 1983-84 के दौरान निम्नलिखित जिन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार किए जाने का कार्यक्रम था उन्हें पूरा कर लिया गया है :

1. इन्दौर-III
2. रायगढ़
3. गुना
4. शिवपुरी
5. नीमच
6. गंजबासौदा
7. रायसेन
8. दाबरा
9. खुराई
10. टीकमगढ़
11. सिधी
12. सिंगरौली

(ख) निम्नलिखित एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार कार्य मार्च, 84 तक पूरा नहीं किया जा सका :

1. भोपाल नगर
2. भोपाल क्षेत्र
3. रायपुर
4. उज्जैन
5. ग्वालियर
6. अंबिकापुर
7. भिंड
8. रतलाम

इन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार कार्य 1984-85 में उत्तरोत्तर पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

6184. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1984-85 के दूरदर्शन प्रसारण कार्यक्रम के पूरा होने पर मध्य प्रदेश के वे जिले जो पूरी तरह व अंशत: प्रसारण से वंचित रहेंगे, कौन-कौन से हैं; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन "स्टूडियो" कहां-कहां स्थापित करने की योजना है तथा योजना लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के कुल 45 जिलों में से शिवपुरी, छत्तरपुर पन्ना, दमोह, शहडोल, मंदसोर, मंडला, रायगढ़, बस्तर, नरसिंहपुर और सरगुजा के जिलों को स्थापित किये जा रहे दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों से दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध होने की उम्मीद नहीं है।

(ख) रायपुर में कार्यक्रम निर्माण सुविधाओं को 1985-86 तक उपलब्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है।

मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन राजस्व संभाग में नए उप-डाकघरों का खोला जाना

6185. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980-81 से 1983-84 के वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन राजस्व संभाग में वर्ष-वार खोले गये उप-डाकघरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इन वर्षों के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक वर्ष किया गया डाक सेवा विस्तार का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1983 को उज्जैन संभाग के अधीन प्रत्येक जिले में काम कर रहे ग्रामीण डाकघरों और ग्रामीण डाक वितरण केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) 1984-85 की अवधि के दौरान उज्जैन संभाग में कितने उप-डाकघर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इसी अवधि के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक विवरण सेवा के विस्तार के संबंध में क्या कार्यक्रम हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) जानकारी 'एकत्र' की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) 1984-85 के दौरान पांच उप-डाक घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के सभी स्थानों में डाक वितरण सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण

स्थापित किए गए उप-डाकघरों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

1980-81
1. शाजापुर स्टेशन रोड
2. तारारना टाउन
3. रामतीकी चौकी
4. उज्जैन कुमरी मार्ग
5. भैरागढ़

1981-82 1. सलसली

2. झारदा

3. मारवाड़

1982-83 1. पलाईक्लाऊ

2. कमाड

3. लाडुना

4. उज्जैन ऋषिनगर

1983-84 शून्य

डाक सेवाओं का विस्तार

	खोले गए अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर	काउंटर सेवा सुविधा	नियुक्त किए गए अतिरिक्त विभागीय एजेंट	स्थापित किए गए लेटर-बाक्स
1980-81	58	104	36	395
1981-82	25	13	25	3
1982-83	15	—	8	5
1983-84	47	40	37	29

Disputes between Coal Companies and Consumers of Coal

6186. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact there are disputes between the coal consumers and coal companies in regard to the quality and grade of coal supplied to the coal consumers ;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints pending and the action taken thereon ?

(c) the steps being taken for testing of different coal grades at present ;

(d) whether there is a demand to establish more laboratories in coal-field areas for testihg the coal grades ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this respect ?

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

Workshop organised by CFRI Calcutta to suggest ways to conserve Coal and proper ways to use different Grades of Coal

6187. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Misniter of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of a workshop organised by the Central Fuel Research Institute in Calcutta to suggest ways to conserve coal and proper ways to use the different grades of coal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof givng the salient points of the suggestions ; and

(c) whether Government are going to accept the suggestions, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A workshop on coking coal requirements of iron and steel industries in India is proposed to be held by Central Fuel Research Institute jointly with Coal India Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited.

(b) and (c) Doest not arise.

Emploitation of Lime Stone Mines Workers in District Singhbhum (Bihar)

6188. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lime stone mines in Singhbhum District of Bihar, names of the companies and the number of workers working in each of the mines ;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in Hindi weekly "Singhbumi Ekta", of February 4, 1984 from Chaibasa, Bihar under the caption "Durdur chuna pathar khadan men Mazdooro ka Bhainkar Shoshan" ;

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps taken thereon ;

(d) whether it is a fact that even the minimum wage is not paid to the workers of lime stone mines ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) to (e) The requisite information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

There are 11 limestone mines in Singhbum District of Bihar as per details below :—

S. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the owner	No. of workers employed
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajanka Limestone Mine, Jhinkpani	M/s. A.C.C. Ltd., Jhinkpani	278
2.	Bingtopan Limestone Mine, Khinkpani	M/s. Singhbhum Mineral Co., Chaibasa	65
3.	Barajhinkpani Limestone Mine, Tonto	M/s. Singhbhum Mineral Co., Chaibasa	18
4.	San-Khinkpani Limestone Mine, Jhinkpani	Sri Mohanlal Sarda Chaibasa	6
5.	Sarda Limestone Mine	M/s. J.D. Sarda Chaibasa	26
6.	Dokata Limestone Mine	Sri Satish Kumar Kherwal, Chaibasa	30
7.	Dombari Tufa Limestone Mine, Bangdgaon	Sri L.P. Choudhry Ranchi (Lalpur)	32

1	2	3	4
8.	Bingtopan Limestone Mine, Khinkpani	M/s. Mineral Supply Agency, at Chaibasa	40
9.	Surjabasa Limestone Mine, Khinkpani	M/s. Narshingji Hirji, Chaibasa	42
10.	Tekrahatu Limestone Mine, Khinkpani	Sri B.L. Newatia	56
11.	Kamrahatu Limestone Mine, Chaibasa	Sri B.L. Newatia	106

Wagon Loaders and Payloaders in BCCL

6189. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'wagon loaders' and 'payloaders' in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in the last five years, area-wise and year-wise break-up detail thereof ;

(b) the amount of coal loaded by 'wagon loaders, and 'pay loaders' separately for the same period with year-wise break-up ;

(c) the demurrage paid per year to the Railways in the last five years by the B.C.C.L., area-wise break-up detail thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that with the increase of 'payloaders', the demurrage has also increased ; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor ?

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

Shortage of Caprolactam in Nylon Industry

6190. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nylon industry is shortly going to face a serious shortage of caprolactam, its principal raw material, owing to irregular supply ; and

(b) if so, whether it is because of Governments policy of buying the raw material from Brazil, a minor producer with a temporary surplus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir ; there is no such indication.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Licences to Glycol Manufacturing Units

6191. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the economics of manufacture of glycol like Mono-ethylene glycol via alcohol route is better vis-a-vis petro-ethylene based projects ;

(b) the criteria being adopted for considering applications for LOI/ Industrial Licences for licensing glycol manufacture including MEG Projects via alcohol route and petro-ethylene route respectively to meet the demand ; and

(c) The present demand and availability of alcohol and petro-ethylene in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF

ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) At present there is no alcohol based ethylene glycol plant in the country. The economics of such a plant will depend on a number of factors e.g. availability of alcohol on a sustained basis, the State levies on alcohol which vary widely.

(b) Applications are considered on merits.

(c) The present demand and availability of alcohol are estimated to be about 7812 lakh litres and 6837 lakh litres per annum respectively. The present availability of petro-ethylene and its apparent consumption is about 1,70,000 tonnes per annum.

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs in Delhi

6192. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an extreme shortage of five life saving drugs in Delhi, including the drugs like Streptomycin Sulphate needed to care Tuberclosis ; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to take any measures to ensure adequate supply of these drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Adequate steps have been taken.

Survey for Coal Reserves in Maharashtra

6193. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was conducted for assessment of coal reserves in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DPEARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Exploratory survey for assessment of Coal deposits in various parts of the country is a continuing operation. As per the latest estimates, total coal reserves in Maharashtra are placed at 3015 million tonnes of which 1221 million tonnes are in the proved category.

Supply of Kerosene Oil, Cooking Gas Charcoal, etc. to Jammu & Kashmir during Winter Months

6194. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special measures are taken to meet the needs of kerosene oil, cooking gas, charcoal, etc. in winter in Jammu and Kashmir for its remaining in the grip of cold and disconnected with the rest of the country for weeks in winter due to land-slides avalanches on Srinagar Jammu National Highway ; and

(b) the additional quantity of these items supplied to Jammu & Kashmir in the winter of 1983-84 (November 1983 to February, 1984) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The oil companies make efforts to stock sufficient quantity of essential petroleum products, particularly kerosene in their depots in the J & K State and also release products, where necessary, well in time so that there is no shortage when the roads are blocked during the winter.

The additional supplies of kerosene and LPG made to the State in the winter of 1983-84 (Nov. 1983 to Feb. 1984), as compared to the corresponding period of last season, are given below :—

Kerosene	—	1448 tonnes
L.P.G.	—	128 tonnes

As regards charcoal, the State Govt. arranges the required supplies themselves.

International Workshop on Pesticides Formulation Held in New Delhi

6195. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI ERA ANBARASU :

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

(a) whether it has been urged on the Government that steps should be taken to catch up with the latest trends in pesticides technology ;

(b) if so, whether a five-day international workshop on pesticides formulation was recently held in New Delhi ;

(c) if so, what suggestions made at the workshop ; and

(d) to what extent India is likely to adopt latest pesticides know-how ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) A Workshop on Pesticides Formulation was organised under the auspices of Regional Network for Production, Marketing and Control of Pesticides in Asia and the Pacific, in New Delhi for 5 days from February 6 to February 10, 1984. In this workship, inter-alia, it was urged that exchange of experience in pesticides formulation, among the countries of the region, should be promoted and, in particular, technological know-how available in the more advanced developing countries should be adopted wherever possible.

Other major suggestions made at the Workshop related to :

(i) Strengthening Research and Development in pesticides in the region taking cooperation of advanced countries if needed.

(ii) Directing Research and Development towards developing technologies for low cost and high quality formulations and innovative application techniques to make pesticides economical, safe and effective.

(iii) Need for greater awareness of health hazards and pollution control.

(iv) Strengthening existing quality control facilities and research for developing analytical procedures, especially for identifying and determining undesirable impurities.

(d) India has always been endeavouring to take advantage of the latest sophisticated technologies developed by other countries as well as those developed indigenously.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) का कार्यान्वयन

6196. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को देश के क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में कार्यान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित विभागों, सम्बद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों में 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वयन की प्रतिशतता का राज्य-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त तीनो क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में सभी 14 मुद्दों से संबंध कार्य शत प्रतिशत द्विवभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(घ) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है या किए जाने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के दो विभागों अर्थात श्रम विभाग, द्वारा धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण I और II में दिए गए हैं । क्षेत्र "क", "ख" और "ग" राज्यों में स्थित संलग्न तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों के बारे में ब्यौरे एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं और सदन की मेज पर रख दिए जाएंगे ।

(ग) और (घ) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 में उल्लिखित सभी 14 दस्तावेजों के संबंध में धारा 3(3) का शत प्रतिशत कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समितियों की बैठकों में इस तथ्य की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया जाता है ।

विवरण—I

दस्तावेज का नाम	1981-82				1982-83				1983-84 (31-12-1983 तक)			
	द्विभाषीय रूप में	अंग्रेजी में	कुल	%	द्विभाषीय रूप में	अंग्रेजी में	कुल	%	द्विभाषीय रूप में	अंग्रेजी में	कुल	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. साधारण आदेश ((आदेश, अनुदेश, परिपत्र, ज्ञापन आदि)	7076	692	1768	61	858	1262	2120	40.5	1557	2944	4501	34.6
2. संकल्प 3. अधिसूचना 4. नियम	1121	758*	1879	100**	2206	841*	3047	100**	1701	256*	1958	100**
5. प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन 6. अन्य प्रतिवेदन	—	2	2	0	35	—	35	100	217	209	426	51
7. प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां	1	41	2	50	2	—	2	100	55	16	71	77.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. लाइसेन्स 9. परमिट	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. सूचना												
11. निविदा-प्रारूप 12. संविदा 13. करार	5	—	5	100	15	—	15	100	—	—	—	—
14. संसद के सदनों के समक्ष रखे गए कागजात	101	—	101	100	231	—	231	100	312	—	312	100

* पंचाट—राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए छूट-प्राप्त ।

** पंचाटों को छोड़कर ।

विवरण —II

पुनर्वास विभाग में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1983 की धारा 3(3) के कार्यान्वय के ब्यौरे दर्शाये गए हैं

क्रमांक	दस्तावेज का नाम	1981-82				1982-83				1983-84 (31-12-1983 तक)			
		द्विभाषीय रूप में	अंग्रेजी में	कुल	%	द्विभाषीय रूप में	अंग्रेजी में	कुल	%	द्विभाषीय रूप में	अंग्रेजी में	कुल	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	साधारण आदेश (आदेश, अनुदेश, परिपत्र, ज्ञापन, आदि)	162	—	162	100	163	—	163	100	54	—	54	100
2.	संकल्प												
3.	अधिसूचना	105	—	105	100	96	—	96	100	67	—	67	100
4.	नियम												
5.	प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन	2	—	2	100	2	—	2	100	—	—	—	—
6.	अन्य प्रतिवेदन												
7.	प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां	2	—	2	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8. लाइसेन्स		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. परमिट													
10. सूचना		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. निविदा प्रारूप													
12. संविदा													
13. करार													
14. संसद के सदनों के समक्ष रखे गए कागजात		136	—	136	100	109	—	109	100	93	—	93	100

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति

6197. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को देश के क, ख और ग तीनों क्षेत्रों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय और क, ख और ग राज्यों में स्थित विभागों, संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों में वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा 3(3) की क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का राज्य एवं वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रों में उक्त सभी चौदह मुद्दों को शत प्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Opening of Sub-Post Offices in Balasore District of Orissa State

6198. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sub-post offices have been sanctioned at the following places in Balasore District of Orissa State :— (i) Dungura, (ii) Kadabarang, (iii) Dobal, (iv) Dhusuri, (v) Chudamani, (vi) Tudigada, (vii) Gandibed, (viii) Andhua ; and

(b) if so, the specific reasons for not commissioning them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Sub Post Office at Dungure sanctioned. Departmental sub post offices already exist at Dhusuri and Tudigadia and extra departmental sub post offices at Chudemani and Andhua. Proposals for upgradation of Kadabarang, Dobal and Gandibed are under examination.

(b) Post Offices at Dungure could not be upgraded due to economy orders putting a ban on creation of new posts.

Public Call Offices in Balasore District in Orissa

6199. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that repeated representations have been made since the last ten years for getting sanctioned Public Call Offices at (i) Dalang (Tudigadia), (ii) Purusottampur (Balikhand), (iii) Durga Devi, (iv) Baralapokhari, (v) Betada, (vi) Basantia, (vii) Garadpur, (viii) Kadabarang, (ix) Dobal and (x) Jahangir of Balasore District in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons for not sanctioning the P.C.Os ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many persons have also expressed their willingness to the Department to stand as guarantee in case of loss to the Department if the P.C.Os. are sanctioned ; and

(d) if so, the details of loss anticipated in each case, if any, in order to

facilitate early execution of indeminity Bend thereof for commissioning of the P.C.Os. at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Representations have been received from time to time for opening L.O.P.T's in these places.

(b) The places (i) Dalang (Tudigadia), (ii) Purusottampur (Ballikhand), (iii) Durga Devi, (iv) Betada, (v) Basantia, (vi) Dobal, (vii) Jhangir are not entitled to provision of Long Distance Public Call Offices on subsidized basis. The proposals for Baralapokhari Garadpur and Kadabarang which have been received rently, are under examination.

(c) No person has so far come forward to furnish indemnity bond.

(d) The details of the losses per annum in each case are given below :—

Places	Loss per annum
1. Dalang (Tudigadia)	Rs. 5,430
2. Purusottampur (Ballikhand)	Rs. 5,645
3. Durga Devi	Rs. 10,000
4. Betada	Rs. 5,060
5. Basantia	Rs. 20,360
6. Dobal	Rs. 5,580
7. Jhangir	Rs. 7,410
8. Baralapokhari.	The proposals are under examination.
9. Garadpur	
10. Kadabarang	

Change in Telephone System of Delhi

6200. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to change and up-date the entire telephone system of Delhi in near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that the subscribers have thousands of complaints every day from the existing system and equipments installed in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no plan to change and update the entire telephone system of Delhi in the near future. However, a scheme for further improving the telephone system in Delhi is under consideration. High lights of this scheme are given in part (b).

(b) (i) Replacement of life expired equipment for local, trunk and telex exchanges and provision of new sophisticated equipment.

(ii) Augmentation of external plant by way of provision of PGM systems, digital microwave systems including underground cables and their pressurisation.

(iii) Computerisation of auto manual services like directory enquiry and trunk booking/enquiry.

(c) Not applicable.

Microwave System Projects under Construction in Madhya Pradesh

6201. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of micro-wave system projects under construction in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) District-wise details thereof ; and

(c) the number of those proposed to be connected with national communication network ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V..N. GADGIL) : (a) Ten, Sir.

(b) The District-wise details of the Microwave Projects are :—

1. Satna-Allahabad Project (District Satna).
2. Bilaspur-Kota-Ambikapur Project Districts Bilaspur and Surguja).
3. Raipur-Dhamtari-Jagadal pur Project (District Raipur & Bastar).
4. Jabalpur-Katni Project (District Jabalpur).
5. Jabalpur-Narasinghpur Project (Districts Jabalpur and Narsinghpur).
6. Bhopal-Vidisa Project (Districts Bhopal and Vidisa)
7. Nagpur-Chindwara Project (District Chindwara).
8. Indore-Dewas Project (Districts Indore and Dewas).
9. Indore-Bhopal (District Indore and Bhopal).
10. Indore-Ratlam-Ahmedabad (Districts Indore and Ratlam).

(c) All of those projects are proposed for being connected with national communication network.

Introduction of Optical-Fibre Technology in Communication System

6202. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking to introduce optical-fibre technology in the communication system.

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the progress made in this technology and its main advantages over the present system ; and

(d) the expenditure involved in making the necessary replacements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An experimental system is in operation in Pune Telephone system since May 1979. Ahother trial system is proposed to be tried in Bombay shortly. More systems are proposed to be introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan period based on the availability of resources.

(c) This technology is still in development stage. The main advantages are in higher channel handling capacity, immunity from electromagnetic interference, suitability to handle wide-band digital communication systems, etc.

(d) The contemplated projects are not for replacement of existing systems but to introduce this technology in new systems depending on techno-economic considerations. The expenditure involved will depend on the allotment made for such schemes under the 7th Five Year Plan which is under formulation.

Profits, Losses and Production in I.D.P.L. Units

6203. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed for production of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. units in each of the last three years ;

(b) the actual production ; and

(c) the profits of losses incurred by each unit during each year ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Production targets and actual production of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited's units during the last three years were as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Unit	1980-81 Value of production		1981-82 Value of production		1982-83 Value of Production	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
IDPL Rishikesh	3991	3216	3785	3558	4885	4664
IDPL Hyderabad	4918	4379	5255	5342	5844	5368
IDPL Gurgaon	544	457	739	787	1045	953
IDPL Muzaffarpur	197	130	349	182	215	183
IDPL Madras	521	490	763	665	874	639

(c) Unitwise net profit (+)/Loss (—) during the last three years was as under :

Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
IDPL Rishikesh	(—) 898.81	(—) 1519.34	(—) 869.83
IDPL Hyderabad	(—) 666.28	(—) 716.41	(—) 759.84
IDPL Madras	(—) 56.90	(—) 69.85	(—) 212.97
IDPL Gurgaon	(—) 63.26	(—) 6.12	(+) 10.68
IDPL Muzaffarpur	(—) 98.95	(—) 239.61	(—) 286.09

Communication Facilities at Panchayat Level in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of M.P.

6204. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are several villages which have no P.C.O. Post Office and Sub-Post Office in the Districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the list of all such villages which as per norms of population in the above three Districts of M.P. have no P.C.O. Post and Telegraph Office and Sub Post Office facility ;

(c) how many of the above will be given the required facility of communication as per the norms and population census of 1981 during 1984-85 and the next Five Year Plan ;

(d) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department is aware that in the above three Districts of Madhya Pradesh, new Gram Panchayats have been formed having population of 3000 to 4000 and over ; and

(e) if so, when the communication facility would be given at the Panchayat level in the above three Districts of M.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

TELECOMMUNICATIONS :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the villages in the districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha having population more than 2500 each, as per 1971 census have already been provided with Long Distance P.C.O's/ Combined Offices.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Telecommunication facility is provided on the basis of population irrespective of its status as Gram Panchayat.

POSTAL :

(a) Normally P.O.C. facility is provided in Post Office premises. There are many post offices without PCO in the district of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha of M.P.

(b) District-wise list is given in the Statement.

(c) As per population norms 6 (six) offices each are proposed to be opened during 1984-85 in District of Guna, Rajgarh & Vidisha and remaining will be opened in the next Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) No Sir. However, all villages which are made Head quarters of Gram Panchayats will be provided with postal facilities in a phased manner.

Statement

District-wise list of postal offices and sub-Post Offices without P.O.C.

Name of District	Name of villages
1. Rajgarh	1. Nil
2. Guna	1. Sonera.
	2. Amkheda.
	3. Sirni.
	4. Koharwas.
	5. Bari.
	6. Badera.
	7. Mahur.
	8. Teligaon.
	9. Taknera,
	10. Karod.
	11. Sirsona.
3. Vidisha	1. Bhatni.
	2. Ramlpur.
	3. Sangala.
	4. Chhapasa.
	5. Sehore.
	6. Kishanpur.
	7. Semrikalan.
	8. Ashapur.
	9. Malana.
	10. Dandaria.

Offer of Sophisticated Technology by Dutch Government

6205. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dutch Government has offered recently sophisticated technology for saving fuel, wind energy and better management of gas distribution technique ;

(b) if so, whether they given proposals for (i) use of LPG for running buses and cars, (ii) setting up of wind-mill parts and (iii) desulphurisation of gas on Bombay High Project; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the decision, if any, taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) TNO, the Government Research Organisation of the Netherlands has offered development of the use of LPG/HSD dual fuel kits or 100% LPG fuel kits for use in diesel vehicles. The proposal is currently under examination.

No proposal has been received for harnessing wind energy.

So far as desulphurisation of gas on Bombay High project is concerned the information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Super Thermal Pithead Plant at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh

6206. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of a Super Thermal Pithead Plant at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been asked to undertake feasibility studies for establishing a super thermal power station Manuguru. Accordingly, NTPC is investigating the feasibility of setting up a super thermal power station at Manuguru envisaging installation of two units of 500 MW each in the first stage.

राजस्थान में प्रकाशित दैनिक तथा साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्र

6207. **श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया :** क्या **सूचना** और **प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में प्रकाशित हो रहे दैनिक तथा साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्रों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) इन समाचार पत्रों में से प्रत्येक का मुख्यालय कहां है तथा उन्हें किन-किन स्थानों से प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है तथा इन दैनिक तथा साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्रों की क्रमशः प्रतिदिन तथा प्रति सप्ताह कितनी-कितनी प्रतियां प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं, तथा उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) 31.12.1982 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक तथा साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्रों की संख्या क्रमशः 105 और 451 थी ।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना "प्रेस इन इण्डिया-1982" में

उपलब्ध है जिसमें 31.12.1981 के दिन की स्थिति दी हुई है। इसकी प्रति 27.8.1983 को सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी। "प्रेस इन इण्डिया-1983" जिसमें 31.12.1982 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार समाचार पत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों की स्थिति दी हुई है, मुद्रित हो रही है। जैसे ही यह तैयार हो जायेगी, उसकी प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी। रिपोर्ट का संकलन कैलेंडर वर्ष के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Telephone Revenue

6208. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of telephone revenue during the last three years i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, i.e. total amount billed for total amount collected and total amount outstanding ; and

(b) the reasons for outstanding bills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The information required is furnished below :

Year	Total Amount billed. for (Rs. in crores)	Total Amount Collected.	Total amount outstanding on 1st July of each year for all bills issued upto 31st March preceding
1980-81	562.21	561.20	18.41 as on 1-7-81
1981-82	670.65	667.52	21.28 as on 1-7-82
1982-83	807.50	799.91	26.06 as on 1-7-83

(b) The outstanding are generally attributable to the following reasons :

(i) Subscribers absconding after availing of the services.

(ii) Death of subscribers and their heirs not accepting the liability.

(iii) Disputes in bills requiring investigation.

(iv) Cases of disputes under Arbitration.

(v) Cases of disputes referred to Courts of Law.

(vi) Concerns going bankrupt or under liquidation.

(vii) Financial unsoundness of subscribers.

(viii) Non-availability of funds with Govt. Departments.

Odening of EPF Offices at Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)

6209. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, during his visit to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, he announced the opening of an Employees Provident Fund office at Port Blair ;

(b) if so, when the office is going to be opended ;

(c) the number of Provident Fund accounts that are with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, State Government Departments, Public undertakings and private companies separately upto 31-12-1983 ;

(d) whether regular account slips are sent by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner to the subscribers ; and

(e) if so, how many such account slips and upto which date have been issued to all the three categories stated in (c) above ?

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

(b) The Office is expected to start functioning shortly, after carrying out certain essential repairs in the accommodation made available by the Union Territory Administration.

(c)	Number of establishments	Number of accounts
(i) Government	9	2832
(ii) Non-Government	16	4368
Total	25	7200

(d) and (e) The position regarding issue of accounts slips is as given below :—

Number of establishments	Year upto which slips have been issued
2	1975-76
2	1976-77
2	1977-78
2	1978-79
7	1979-80
5	1980-81
2	1981-82
3	—
25	

It has been reported that the delay in issue/non-issue of account slips is mainly due to non-submission of prescribed return by the employers.

Seeting up of Super Thrmal Power Stations on Priority Basis

6210. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Super Thermal Power Stations on priority basis ; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where super thermal power stations are proposed to be installed on priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is at present setting up six super thermal power stations (STPS). In addition, Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno-economic clearance to Farakka STPS expansion Stage (2×500MW), Kahalgaon STPS Stage I (4×210MW) in Bihar, and National Capital Region STPS Stage I (4×210 MW) near Muradnagar in U.P. NTPC is also taking action for preparation of feasibility reports for installation of Super Thermal Power stations at some other sites such as Talcher in Orissa, Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh and Chandrapur in Maharashtra.

Decision to allot on-shore Oil and Gas Bearing Areas to Private Sector for Contract Drilling

6211. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken a decision to allot on-shore oil and gas-bearing areas to the Indian private sector for contract drilling ;

(b) if so, the different on-shore areas decided to be allotted to the Indian private sector for contract drilling ; and

(c) the details of the decision taken by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The ONGC are trying to encourage Indian private sector companies to obtain collaboration with foreign companies for doing contract drilling for the ONGC. However, no specific onshore areas are being allotted for this purpose.

Supply of Indian Drugs to World Health Organisation

6212. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to sell Indian drugs to the World Health Organisation ;

(b) if so, the total value of Indian drugs that have been sold to World Health Organisation in 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(c) whether World Health Organisation has expressed its desire to buy Indian drugs in 1984-85 also ;

(d) if so, the state taken by Government to supply Indian drugs in 1984-85 ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) State Trading Corporation (STC) have reported that they, on behalf of Chemexoil Consortium/STC, participated during March/April '82 in World Health Organisation tender for supply of drugs and formulations to some countries in Africa. Subsequently, STC also arranged an exposition at Geneva in May, 1982 to coincide with the World Health Assembly and utilised the opportunity to impress upon the W.H.O. officials and African delegates the high quality of products and capability of Indian Pharmaceuticals Industry. However, no sale could be effected as W.H.O. abandoned the proposal due to financial constraints.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) W.H.O. officials are expected to visit India to see our Industrial units.

Agreement between Desu and NTPC for Sale of Power from Singrauli

6213. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and National Thermal Power Corporation for the sale of power the capital from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station ;

(b) if so, the total megawatts of power that would be supplied to the capital and till what period ; and

(c) the date from which such agreement will come into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) National Thermal Power Corporation and Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have signed a memorandum of understanding for sale of power from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) to the Capital.

(b) Delhi has a share of 150 MW in the ultimate capacity (2000 MW) of Singrauli STPS.

(c) The Memo. of understanding is effective from 13th February, 1982.

Recommendation of Working Group of NDPDC on use of Brand Names of Drugs

6214. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a working group on industrial licensing set up by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has recommended that brand names on all drug products should continue ;

(b) if so, whether it does not run counter to the Hathi Committee recommendation on the sme issue ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Working Group on Industrials Approvals which was set up based on the reconmmendations of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has made a number of recommendations including suggestions on brand names of drugs. The recommendations made by the Group would now be considered by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council. Government would consider the recommendations of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council and then take decisions.

Constitution of Welfare Fund for Cine Workers

6215. SHRI BEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Goveramcat have finalised the constitution of a welfare fund for cine workers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Rules for implementing the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 have been prepared in consultation with the Cinc-workers Associations and are in the process of finaliasation. Government have already started levying a cess on feature films with effect from 1.1.1984 for the purpose of creating a fund for the welfare of the cine-workers.

Industrial Relations Panel

6216. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Labour Commission has recommended industrial relations panel ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHHBILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Labour Commission has recommended the establishment of Industrial Relations Commissions at the State and National level.

(b) The recommendations were considered by the National Labour Conference held in September, 1982. The Conference constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sanat Mehta for detailed examination of the matter. The Sanat Mehta Committee has recommended setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions. No decision has been taken on this recommendation.

Opening of Sub-Regional E.P.F. Office at Jalpaiguri

6217. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION b[illegible]

Question No.3759 on 22 March, 1983 regarding opening of sub-regional office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Jalpaiguri and state :

(a) whether the proposal has since been examined by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund Organization ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSITRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR : (a) and (b) The proposal was considered by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund at their meeting held on 29th September, 1983. The Board decided to defer consideration of the proposal, pending comprehensive examination of the proposal for setting up additional Sub-Regional Offices all over the country. However, in view of persistent demand for opening the Sub-Regional Office in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the proposal is again being placed before the Central Board of Trustees for consideration at its next meeting, which is scheduled to be held on 25th April, 1984.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in North Bengal

6218. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a Fertilizer Plant in North Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Unemployement among the Youth

6219. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will The Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in unemployment among the youth during the last three years ; and

(b) the details regarding the existing position as well as the number of persons being provided jobs during the current financial year in different schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Available information indicates that there has been an increase in the number of job-seekers in the age group of 15-29 years on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) during the last three years. There were 180.56 lakh job-seekers in the age-group of 15-29 years on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges on 31.12.1983.

2. According to the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan, nearly 12 million standard person years of additional employment were estimated to have been generated over the first two years of the Sixth Plan, i.e., 1980-82. Since not every member of the labour force was likely to be a full-time worker during the entire year, the actual number of beneficiaries was likely to be more.

Posting of EPF Inspectors in Haryana Region

6220. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Provident Fund Inspectors Grade I have been, posted in Harayana Region by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner ;

(b) if so, the sanctioned strength of Provident to Fund Inspectors

Grade I in the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Haryana and the number of Inspectors posted ;

(c) whether some Regional Offices like Gujarat are suffering for want of sufficient number of Provident Fund Inspectors Grade I ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the surplus Provident Fund Inspectors posted in Haryana have not been transferred to Gujarat in the interest of the Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The posts of Provident Fund Inspector (Grade I) and Provident Fund Inspector (Grade II) now stand merged into a common and interchangeable cadre of Enforcement Officer/Assistant Accounts Officer. The total sanctioned strength of this new cadre in Haryana is 19, against which 18 officers (Including 7 belonging to previous, cadre of Provident Fund Inspector Grade I) are in position in the region.

(c) There are certain vacancies in Gujarat region.

(d) Since there is no surplus in Provident Fund Inspector cadre in Haryana Region, there is no question of transferring any one to Gujarat Region.

L.P.G Cylinders

6221. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of LPG cylinders are destroyed yearly ;

(b) if so, the number of cylinders destroyed during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the type/design of LPG cylinder is being changed from time to time ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The number of unfit/unsafe LPG cylinder destroyed/scrapped by the Oil Companies during 1981-82 and 1982-83 is approximately as under :—

1981-82 — 2.0 lakhs
1982-83 — 3.2 lakhs

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Power Finance Corporation

6222. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to consider setting up of a Power Finance Corporation to provide funds and monitor the implementation of power projects ;

(b) whether it is also proposed to consider allowing the import of second-hand power-plants ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the growing demand of power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Advisory Board on Energy has recommended the constitution of Power Finance Corporation to finance the power projects. At present, the proposal is in the preliminary stage of examination.

(b) Import of equipment is regulated by the procedures laid down in the Hand Book of Imports Exports Procedures, 1983-84.

(c) Several measures have been taken to bridge the gap between supply and demand. These include expediting the commissioning of on-going projects; arranging assistance from surplus

States to deficit States ; improving the performance of thermal power stations by assisting State Electricity Boards to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes ; arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources ; arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal. Task Forces/ Roving Teams of Central Electricity Authority also visit thermal power stations for early stabilisation of units.

Loss due to Gasoline Gush out in Gauhati Refinery

6223. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in 'The Patriot' of 8th March 1984, wherein it has been stated that 18 lakh litres of gasoline which is highly inflammable liquid petroleum, gushed out from Tank No. 10 of Gauhati Refinery on 4.3.1984 causing a big risk to the plant as well as the workers ;

(b) if so, the causes of this incident ;

(c) the estimated loss as a result thereof ;

(d) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(e) if so, the details of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The gasoline Tank No. 10 at Gauhati Refinery had leaked on 4.3.1984. However, the net loss of the Product was 546 tonnes of Motor Spirit only, valued at Rs. 12.04 lakhs. There was no human injury due to this incident. The cause of the leakage is under investigation.

(d) and (e) An Enquiry Committee has been constituted and their report is expected shortly.

Demand and Production of Petrol and Petroleum Products

6224. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the demand of petrol and petroleum products in the country during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the estimated production of petrol and petroleum products in the country during the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the shortages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The demand for petroleum products for the year 1984-85 is estimated at 38.19 million tonnes of petrol.

(b) The production of petroleum products in the country during the year 1984-85 is estimated at 36.809 million tonnes including 2.02 million tonnes of petrol.

(c) The shortage is expected to be made up through import of deficit products. The Govt. has already taken steps to firm up imports by entering into term contracts on Govt. to Govt. basis, by purchasing on spot basis and obtaining supplies against crude processing arrangements made with refineries in other countries.

Agreement with Canadian Companies to Expand Telecommunication Capabilities

6225. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that

Canadian companies have agreed to extend their co-operation to India in expanding its tele-communication capabilities ;

(b) if so, to what extent Canadian companies have already offered their aid in this regard ;

(c) whether any agreement between the two countries has been signed ;

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

(e) to what extent Canadian companies will help in implementation of telecommunication capabilities during 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No specific offer of cooperation to India has been received from Canadian companies for expanding telecommunication capabilities.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Exploratory Drilling in Cauvery Basin

6226. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the exploratory drilling in the Cauvery basin will be resumed ;

(b) the results of intensive streamer surveys and also teleseismic shallow marine surveys conducted in Palk Bay ;

(c) the steps taken for commercial production of oil and gas discovered in South Coromondal ;

(d) whether the coastal marshy zone of Pondicherry-Cuddalore has been chosen for seismic surveys ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) One exploratory location in Cauvery Basin in Palk Bay has been released for drilling during 1984-85.

(b) As a result of intensive basin streamer surveys and also teleseis shallow marine survey conducted in Palk Bay, a few prospects have been identified. Based on the geological analysis, one new location has been released for exploratory drilling.

(c) The discoveries of oil and gas in offshore South Coromondal area of Cauvery basin are not yet assessed to be commercial for exploitation.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The coastal marshy zone off Pondicherry-Cuddalore area is included in the overall seismic survey plan to be carried out in a systematic manner.

The survey is proposed to be taken up as part of teleseismic survey of the coastal areas of Cauvery and Krishna Godavari basins.

Repair of Sick Oil Wells

6227. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick oil wells out of two hundred sick wells repaired so far and their production ;

(b) whether Soviet Union has agreed to send ten teams to complete repair work on the two hundred sick wells and how many of them have come and started the work ; and

(c) the time by which the repair work on these sick wells will be completed ?

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 Sabha.

Fire-Clay Resources in Bihar

6228. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. carry on coal mining operations in Bihar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that together with coal, fire-clay is also found and when coal is mined this fire-clay is removed as overburden and thrown away ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to stop this wasteful mining of fire-clay and properly utilising the fire-clay resources with which Bihar is endowed, for encouraging refractory industries ?

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

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

Largest Potential for Mining Coal in North Karanpura belt of Bihar

6229. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large potential for mining coal exists in the North Karanpura belt of Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereabout and the steps taken for mining the same ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of excavation of coal in this belt is lower as compared to any other region in India ?

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

(b) At present several coal mining projects are being worked in this coalfield namely Ray-Bachra, Churi, Dakra, Karkatta etc.

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

4000 M.W. Power Station to meet Power Crisis Affecting Industry and Agriculture in Bihar

6230. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great shortage of electric power in Bihar, by which both industrial and agricultural sectors have been hard hit ;

(b) if so, and also in view of large perennial natural sources of water which exist in this region whether his Ministry is contemplating the setting up of a 4000 M.W. Power station which has been found technically feasible ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is shortage of power in Bihar due to sub-optimal performance of the existing power stations and delay in the commissioning of new generating units.

(b) and (c) Government sanctioned Eastern Gandak Canal (15MW), North Koel (24MW) and Sone Western Link Canal (6.6MW) in 1983-84 which would be executed by Bihar State Hydro-electric Power Corporation.

Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project (710MW) has also been sanctioned for execution under the Central sector by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation. A multi-purpose project over river Kosi in Nepal involving an approximate capacity of 3300MW is also under discussion with the Government of Nepal.

राजस्थान में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

6231. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या वहां पिछले तीन वर्षों से कोई पावर कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या वहां इससे कृषि विकास में काफी नुकसान हो रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में विद्युतीकरण के काम में तेजी लाने के लिए कोई मार्ग निर्देश जारी करेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) राजस्थान में गणना किए गए 33,305 गांवों में से फरवरी, 1984 तक 18,264 गांव विद्युतीकृत किये गए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं । पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1981-83 के दौरान अतिरिक्त 36,315 सिंचाई पम्प सेटों/टयूबवैलों को विद्युत कनेक्शन दिए गए थे । चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान 9730 सिंचाई पम्पसेटों/टयूबवैलों के लक्ष्य की तुलना में फरवरी, 1984 के अन्त तक राज्य में 9953 सिंचाई के पम्प सेट/टयूबवैल अर्जित किए जा चुके हैं । इस प्रकार चालू वर्ष के लक्ष्य को पार कर लिया गया है ।

(घ) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने राजस्थान में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण और भार विकास कार्यक्रम में और अधिक तेजी लाने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं । जिनमें ये शामिल हैं । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं का पता लगाने के लिए स्कीमों की समुचित मानीटरिंग करना (2) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के लिए माल-सूची ऋण की व्यवस्था करना ताकि सामग्री की खरीद के लिए और क्षेत्र में समय पर सप्लाई करने के लिए अग्रिम कार्यवाही की जा सके (3) उन क्षेत्रों को वरीयता देना जहां अवसंरचनाएं पहले से उपलब्ध हैं (4) परियोजना स्तर तथा जिले स्तर पर ऋण को प्रोत्साहन देने सहित ग्राम विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं का अन्य विकास एजेन्सियों के साथ कारगर समन्वय करना (5) प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करना ।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को निम्नलिखित सुझाव भी दिए हैं—

(1) भार विकास कक्ष का सृजन करना और

(2) कुशल उपभोक्ता सेवा प्रणाली तैयार करना ।

राजस्थान में मानव-चालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में बदला जाना

6232. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शाक्तावत** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में राज्यवार कितने मानव-चालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं;

(ख) क्या इन एक्सचेंजों को

स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में बदले की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सभी मानव-चालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में कब तक बदल दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां । इन एक्सचेंजों को भावी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 1990 तक स्वचल बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव हैं बशर्ते कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में वित्तीय संसाधन और स्विचन उपकरण की सप्लाई उपलब्ध हो सके ।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में करचल एक्सचेंजों की जिलेवार संख्या

जिले का नाम		एक्सचेंजों की संख्या
1		2
1.	अजमेर	5
2.	अलवर	6
3.	बांसवाड़ा	1
4.	बाड़मेर	3
5.	भरतपुर	6
6.	भीलवाड़ा	4
7.	बीकानेर	1
8.	बूंदी	1
9.	चित्तौड़गढ़	4
10.	चुरू	5
11.	धौलपुर	1
12.	डूंगरपुर	2
13.	जयपुर	7
14.	जैसलमेर	2
15.	जालौर	4
16.	झालावाड़	3
17.	झुन्झुनू	6
18.	जोधपुर	4
19.	कोटा	4
20.	नागौर	5
21.	पाली	11
22.	सवाईमाधोपुर	7
23.	सीकर	4
24.	सिरोही	4
25.	श्रीगंगानगर	17
26.	टोंक	4
27.	उदयपुर	6
		127

Corruption Cases against Officers of IPCL, Baroda

6233. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.B.I., Ahmedabad had submitted their findings in all the five cases registered by them against sixteen officers of M/s. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda ;

(b) whether in Case No. PE/5/80, PE 7/80 and No. PE 9/80, C.B.I. Ahmedabad recommended departmental action against the officers for wrongful loss ;

(c) whether during the investigation of case No. PE 9/80, Investigation Officer of C.B.I. had deliberately removed from the record, the statement of the complainant given on 27.11.1980 ;

(d) the reasons advanced by

Central Vigilance Commission to close down the cases without conducting departmental proceedings ; and

(e) the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Out of five cases, CBI sent closure reports in respect of two cases.

(b) CBI recommended such departmental action with respect of the seven officers concerned as the disciplinary authority might consider appropriate.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Out of three cases referred to in part (b), no malafide was noticed in regard to two cases, and they were closed in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). In respect of remaining one case, it has been decided by the disciplinary authority in consultation with CVC to issue recordable warnings to the concerned officers.

Contract of Canteen of IPCL

6234. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while awarding contract for canteen of Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd., Food Index Point of Bombay is introduced, though the raw material required for operating canteen is being purchased from Baroda i.e. Gujarat ;

(b) whether it is a fact that though non-vegetarian meals are not served in IPCL canteen, Bombay Food Index Point, which is inclusive of non-vegetarian meals, is introduced in the contract ;

(c) whether this public corporation is suffering recurring loss of Rupees six lakhs per year only on account of faulty introduction of Bombay Food Index Point ;

(d) whether this public corporation is suffering recurring loss of about Rs. thirty lakhs per year on account of this canteen contract ;

(e) if so, the action taken against employees responsible for loss ; and

(f) the reasons for not inviting fresh tenders though the extended period of contract is already over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) In the absence of a Baroda Food Index, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL), negotiated the rates on the basis of Bombay Food Index.

(b) The Bombay Food Index is a composite one for both vegetarian and non-vegetarian.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The present contract is due to expire only on 14th June, 1984.

पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालयों राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं आदि में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जाना

6235. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आवासीय क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक पांच किलोमीटर के भीतर वर्ष 1990 तक टेलीफोन सुविधा देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालयों, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं और बिजली, सिंचाई

और जल प्रदाय के जूनियर इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों को सर्वोच्च वरीयता दी जाएगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विभाग द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या विभाग दो वर्ष के भीतर ऐसे सभी स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने का दायित्व देने के लिए तैयार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) उप-निरीक्षक अथवा इससे ऊपर के अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले पुलिस स्टेशन मुख्यालयों में वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार उदारीकृत आधार पर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की नीति को और उदार बनाया गया है ताकि संशोधित नीति के अनुसार पूरी आर्थिक सहायता के आधार पर 5 कि० मी० षडभुजाकर क्षेत्र के अधीन आने वाले प्रमुख गांव में, यह सुविधा प्रदान की जा सके। नीति विषयक ब्यौरा विवरण एक और दो में दिया गया है।

(ख) 5 कि० मी० षडभुजाकार क्षेत्र के अधीन आने वाले प्रमुख गांवों का पता लगाने का कार्य प्रगति और अंतिम चरण में है।

(ग) वर्ष 1990 तक अधिकांश जनसंख्या के 5 किलोमीटर के भीतर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन सुविधा उत्तरोतर उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है।

विवरण—एक

हानि पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर प्रदान करने की नीति

स्थानों की श्रेणियां

1. जिला मुख्यालय
2. उप मंडलीय मुख्यालय
3. तहसील मुख्यालय
4. उप-तहसील मुख्यालय
5. ब्लाक मुख्यालय
6. ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जनसंख्या साधारण क्षेत्रों में 5000 या अधिक तथा पिछड़े एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 2500 या अधिक हो।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें
घाटे का ध्यान न करके भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।	घाटे का ध्यान न देकर भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बगैर उत्तरोतर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

7. वे स्थान जहां पर ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन स्थित हों जिनका इंचार्ज पुलिस उप-निरीक्षक या इससे ऊपर के पद का पुलिस अधिकारी हो ।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें
साधारज इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।	साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्यशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत तथा पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।

8. आम रास्ते से दूर के स्थान

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें
(क) मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 कि० मी० से अधिक (अरीय दूरी) होनी चाहिए ।	(क) मौजूदा तारघर से 20 कि० मी० से बाहर (अरीय दूरी) होनी चाहिए ।
(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय इलाकों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।	(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती प्रत्याशित राजस्व का 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े अेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।
	(ग) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रुपये वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।

9. पर्यटन/तीर्थ केन्द्र/कृषि/सिंचाई/पावर परियोजना स्थल/नगर क्षेत्र

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें
(1)	(2)
(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्र में 15 प्रतिशत तथा	(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व कम-से कम 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15

1	2
पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए ।	प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए । (ख) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
10. सभी अन्य स्थान	
सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने के लिए शर्तें
वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या हानि की दशा में किराए और गारंटी के आधार पर	वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या हानि की दशा में किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर ।

टिप्पणी : 1. (क) जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के मामलों को छोड़कर जहां किसी क्षेत्रीय ग्राम से 10 कि० मी० के घेरे के अन्तर्गत आने वाले ग्राम समूह की जनसंख्या पर विचार किया जा सकता है, केवल एक ही नगर या ग्राम की जनसंख्या पर ही विचार किया जाना चाहिए न कि नगरों अथवा ग्रामों के समूह की जनसंख्या पर । छूट की इस शर्त के अंतर्गत एक दूसरे से 10 कि० मी० की दूरी के भीतर दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन नहीं खोले जा सकते ।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था के लिए महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय ग्राम निर्धारित करने के लिए निम्न क्रम में वरीयता दी जाएगी :

(एक) जनजातीय विकास खंड मुख्यालय ;

(दो) जिन स्थानों पर एल० ए० एम० एम० पी० एस० (बड़े आकार की बहुउद्देशीय सहकारी समितियां) स्थापित हैं; और

(तीन) ग्रामीण उद्योगों और/अथवा व्यापक कृषि विकास हेतु सिचाई परि योजनाओं के लिए स्थानीय जनजाति विकास विभागों द्वारा निर्धारित केन्द्र ।

2. यदि प्रस्तावित तारघर के 8 कि० मी० के भीतर कोई अन्य तारघर कार्य करता हो तो घाटे पर कोई भी तारघर नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए ।

विवरण—दो

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर/संयुक्त डाक-तारघर खोलने से संबंधित संशोधित नीति

छठी योजना अवधि (अनुबंध-एक) के दौरान घाटे पर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर/संयुक्त डाक-तारघर खोलने से संबंधित मौजूदा नीति पर डाक-तार बोर्ड कुछ समय से विचार कर रहा था। इस संबंध में किए गए अध्ययन से पता चला है कि यदि हम जनसंख्या के आधारपर न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त का निर्धारण किए बगैर लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की नीति को अपनाएंगे तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर देश के पहाड़ी और बिखरी जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों में इस सुविधा को बढ़ाने में असमानता की स्थिति पैदा होगी। मौजूदा नीति की सावधानीपूर्वक पुनरीक्षा करने के पश्चात तथा सेवा की विश्वसनीयता पर अत्यधिक बल देते हुए सभी राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूर संचार सुविधाओं का समान रूप से विकास सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से डाक-तार बोर्ड ने जो निर्णय लिए हैं, वह इस प्रकार है—

(एक) अनुबंध-एक में बतायी गई मौजूदा नीति जो जारी रहेगी, परंतु इसके साथ ही देश के आबादी वाले अधिकांश स्थानों में लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 5 कि० मी० के घेरे में सुलभ कराने की नीति को एक नीति लक्ष्य के बतौर अपनाया जाएगा और इस लक्ष्य को चालू वर्ष में आरंभ करके 1990 तक उत्तरोतर प्राप्त किया जाएगा। स्थानिक वितरण के इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए लंबी दूरी के जो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर आवश्यक होंगे उन पर से न्यूनतम राजस्व की पूर्व शर्त को हटा दिया जाएगा।

(दो) इस क्षेत्र में सेवा की विश्वसनीयता और उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने के लिए मल्टी एक्सेस रेडियो टेलीफोन प्रणाली की औद्योगिकी को अपनाया जाए और इसी प्रणाली के तहत पहाड़ी, तटीय, वन्य एवं रेगिस्तान इलाकों तथा जनजातीय और अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों व ऐसे अन्य क्षेत्रों में जहां विद्युत प्रेरण (पावर इंडक्शन) के कारण खुली तार/लाइनें इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं होती तथा मैदानी क्षेत्रों के उस स्थानों में जो सड़क मार्ग से 20 कि० मी० (मार्ग की लंबाई) से भी अधिक दूरी पर स्थित हैं और ऐसे अन्य सभी मामलों में जहां मल्टी एक्सेस रेडियो प्रणाली अपनी लागत के अनुसार कारगर साबित होती है, लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर स्थापित किए जाएं।

(तीन) गैर-विभागीय एल० डी० पी० टी० एजेंट, डाकघरों के उपलब्ध न होने अथवा जहां डाकघर के कार्य घंटे अपर्याप्त हैं, जहां आवश्यक होगा नियुक्त किए जाएंगे। गैर-विभागीय एल० डी० पी० टी० एजेंटों का चयन क्षेत्रीय सर्किल के महाप्रबंधक, दूर-संचार द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(चार) गैर-विभागीय एल०डी०पी०टी०एजेंट का पारिश्रमिक 40 (चालीस) पैसे प्रति काल होगा लेकिन प्रतिमाह 250 रु० (दो सौ पचास) से अधिक

नहीं होगा और एल० डी० पी०टी० के कार्य घंटे कम-से-कम 8 घंटे होंगे। विकलांग व्यक्ति के मामले को छोड़कर, इस प्रकार प्राप्त पारिश्रमिक डी० एल० डी० पी० टी० एजेंट की आय का मुख्य स्रोत नहीं होगा।

डाक-तार बोर्ड ने यह भी निदेश दिए हैं कि समूचे देश के विभिन्न ग्राम-समूहों को षडभुज आकार के क्षेत्रों) 5 कि० मी० के समान भुजा वाले षडभुजक्षेत्र) में विभाजित किया जाए। हां, ऐसा करते समय वे स्थान छोड़ दिए जाएंगे जो निर्जन हैं जैसे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, नदियां, झीलें, रेगिस्तान आदि। प्रत्येक ग्राम समूह में केन्द्र-स्थल के बतौर एक ऐसे ग्राम का पता लगाया जाएगा जहां कि लंबी दूरी का सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर स्थापित किया जा सके। इस सेवा को 5 कि० मी० के भीतर सुलभ कराने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर स्थापित करने के लिए ग्राम-समूहों का पता लगाने का कार्य राष्ट्रीय प्रायोगिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद (एन० सी० ए० ई० आर०) को सौंपा गया है, जिनकी रिपोर्ट विस्तृत नक्शों सहित योजना उद्देश्यों के लिए सर्किल को उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी।

उक्त अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के अनुसार ग्राम-ममूहों में लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर स्थापित करने के लिए स्थान-निर्धारण के उद्देश्य के अपेक्षित आंकड़ों के साथ ब्यौरेवार नक्शे प्राप्त हो जाने पर सर्किलों के अध्यक्ष डाक-तार बोर्ड के उपर्युक्त निर्णयों को लागू करने के उद्देश्य से खुली-तार प्रणाली और मल्टी एक्सेस रेडियो प्रणाली दोनों पर भविष्य में खोले जाने वाले लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों के लिए ब्यौरेवार वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

हालांकि मल्टी-एक्सेस रेडियो प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर खोलने के लिए परियोजना प्राक्लन उपस्कर आदि का आबंटन करने के उद्देश्य से निदेशालय को भेजे जाते रहेंगे।

जैसलमेर में डिविजनल डाकघर स्थापित किया जाना

6236. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़े जिले जैलसमेर में, जहां राजस्थान नहर का पानी भी उपलब्ध कराया गया है, डिवीजनल डाकघर का कोई कार्यालय नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उदासीनता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) वहां पर डिविजनल डाकघर कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है यदि उसके लिए विशेष परिस्थितिगों को देखते हुए नियमों में ढील भी देनी पड़े ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) डाक तार विभाग में मंडल डाकघर नहीं हुआ करते हैं। ऐसा अनुमान है कि प्रश्न का संबंध डाक मंडल कार्यालय से है। इस समय राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में कोई डाक मंडल नहीं है और यह क्षेत्र जोधपुर डाक मंडल के अंतर्गत आता है।

(ख) नए डाक मंडलों का सृजन मौजूदा डाक मंडल का विभाजन कर,

जिसका कि प्रस्तावित डाक मंडल एक भाग होता है, मूल डाक मंडल का कार्यभार 2. . यूनिट हो जाने पर किया जाता है। वित्त मंत्रालय को कर्मचारी जांच यूनिट के साथ परामर्श करके बनाए गए मानकों के आधार पर कार्यभार मापा जाता है। जोधपुर डाक मंडल का वर्तमान कार्यभार जिसका कि जैसलमेर जिला एक भाग है, केवल 2.48 यूनिट ही है और इस प्रकार विभाजन करने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है।

(ग) फिलहाल डाक मंडल के विभाजन/सृजन के मानदंडों में ढील नहीं दी जाती है।

जोधपुर में टेलीफोन प्रणाली में कुप्रबन्ध

6237. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जोधपुर शहर में टेलीफोन प्रणाली अत्यधिक खराब स्थिति में है और वहां व्यापक कुप्रबन्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां टेलीफोन खराब हो जाते हैं और लगातार दो घंटे तक "डायल टोन" नहीं रहती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रणाली से सुधार लाने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जोधपुर में क्रासबार टाइप टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की टेलीफोन प्रणाली है और इसका कार्य निष्पादन समय-समय पर अलग-अलग रहता है। क्रासबार प्रशिक्षित अधिकारी उपलब्ध न होना, अनियमित पावर सप्लाई और इसकी वजह से वातानुकूल संयत्रों का खराब कार्य निष्पादन आदि के कारण इसके रख-रखाव पर गत समय में बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ख) जी नहीं। डायल टोन को लगातार मानीटर किया जा रहा है। व्यस्त समय के दौरान इसमें लगभग एक मिनट से कम का विलम्ब हुआ है।

(ग) जोधपुर की टेलीफोन सेवाओं को सुधारने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठा गए हैं :—

(एक) क्रासबार प्रशिक्षित एक मंडल इंजीनियर तार की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(दो) पुराने उपस्करों को बदला जा रहा है।

(तीन) कुछ अत्यधिक व्यस्त उपभोक्ताओं का पुनः वर्गीकरण किया जा रहा है।

(चार) निरीक्षण कार्य में सख्ती लाई जा रही है।

बाड़मेर जिले के गांवों में उप-डाकघरों की स्थापना

6238. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों और जोधपुर जिले की शेरगढ़ और फालोदी तहसील में उप-डाकघरों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है और क्या उनकी एक तहसीलवार सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) क्या विभाग ने उक्त क्षेत्रों में

उप डाकघर खोलने के बारे में उदासीनता की नीति अपनाई है; और

(ग) इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि बाड़मेर जिले में हारसोनी और बटांगू गांवों में जो घनी आबादी वाले गांव हैं और जहां पर शिक्षा, बिजली, पेयजल और सड़क सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं, उप-डाकघरों की स्थापना में बिलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों और जोधपुर जिले की शेरगढ़ और फालोदी तहसीलों के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में उप डाकघरों की संख्या क्रमश: 45, 20, 8 और 10 हैं। तहसीलवार सूची विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) हरसोनी अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसे विभागीय उप डाकघर बनाए जाने का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया। बतांगु के मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

विवरण

बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में (फालोदी और शेरगढ़ तहसील केवल) उप डाकघरों की तहसीलवार सूची

बाड़मेर जिला (1) बाड़मेर तहसील

1. बाड़मेर क्लेक्टरेट
2. बाड़मेर घानी बयार
3. बाड़मेर पंघाल रोड
4. बिसाला
5. बाड़मेर बी० एस०एफ०
6. धोरी माणा
7. गुडा मलाणी
8. क्वास
9. महावर अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर
10. नंद अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर
11. रमसाड़
12. रामगांव
13. रावतसार
14. सनावरा
15. सवायु पदम सिंह
16. सिधारी
17. बंतु

(2) चौहटन तहसील

1. चोहटन
2. सैडवा

(3) पचपावरा तहसील

1. असादा
2. असोबरा
3. बालोतरा एल० एस० जी०
4. बालोतरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
5. बालोतरा सदर बाजार
6. जासल
7. कनाना
8. मेवानगर
9. पचपादरा शहर
10. पटौदी अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर
11. पादरु
12. कल्याणपुर

(4) सुवाना तहसील

1. अजोत

2. कोटरा अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर
3. माजल
4. मोकसलसर
5. पादरू
6. रमणिया अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर
7. सामद्री
8. सामद्री आर० एस०
9. सुवाना

(5) शिओ तहसील

1. शिव
2. गधरा रोड
3. गूंगा
4. हरसाणी अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर
5. मुनबाओ

जैसलमेर जिला

(1) जैसलमेर तहसील

1. जैसलमेर बी० एस० एफ०
2. जैसलमेर शहर
3. जैसलमेर क्लेक्ट्रेट
4. जैसलमेर फोर्ट
5. जैसलमेर स्टेशन रोड
6. खुहरी
7. रामगढ़
8. साम
9. सांगध
10. चन्दन

(2) पोखरन तहसील

1. मनियाना
2. लाठी
3. नचाना
4. नोख
5. फालासूंड
6. पोखरन
7. पोखरन शहर
8. पोखरन आर० एस०
9. रामदेवरा
10. संकारा

जोधपुर जिला

(1) फालोदी तहसील

1. फलोदी एल० एस० जी०
2. आऊ
3. बाप
4. चाडी
5. किछाऊ
6. लोहाऊवत
7. पीलवा
8. फालोदी एन० बी०
9. फालोदी एस० बी०
10. मालेर

(2) शेरगढ़ तहसील

1. शेरगढ़
2. बालासार
3. सेतरावा
4. तेना
5. अबोलाई
6. बेलवा बगावस्तु

7. डेचु

8. साई

कोयला खानों में ईद-उल-फितर और ईद-उल-जुहा की राजपत्रित छुट्टियां

6239. **श्री समीनुद्दीन** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुसलमानों के दो त्योहारों ईद-उल-फितर और ईद-उल-जुहा (बकरीद) केन्द्र सरकार के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों की राजपत्रित अवकाश की सूचियों में शामिल हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह अवकाश कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों, कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के लिए लागू नहीं हैं और मुसलमानों में इसके विरुद्ध आम शिकायत है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी करेगी कि यह अवकाश कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मुसलमान कर्मचारियों के लिए भी लागू होंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) कोल इंडिया प्रबंध मंडल को इस संबंध में मुसलमान कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की किसी शिकायत की जानकारी नहीं है। कोयला उद्योग में छुट्टियां रा० को० म० स० की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार दी जाती हैं। तीन राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियां और एक खनिक दिवस की छुट्टी सारे कोयला उद्योग में समान रूप से दी जाती हैं। त्यौहारों पर दी जाने वाली अन्य सवेतन छुट्टियां प्रत्येक यूनिट के लिए अलग-अलग, मजदूर संघों से विचार-विमर्श करके निश्चित की जाती हैं। ऐसा करते समय यूनिट के प्रमुख संप्रदायों के हितों का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Expansion of T.V. and Radio Network

6240. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA :

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

(a) whether it has been decided to expand the T.V. and Radio network by setting up low power transmitters in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, the hill areas of U.P. and the North Eastern States as also the tribal and hilly belts of States like Bihar, Madhya-Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, etc. would be given priority for this additional coverage by the setting up of such transmitters as these areas have poor communications ;

(c) if so, the nature of the priority given and an outline of the projects sanctioned for this purpose in these areas ; and

(d) if not, whether such a priority would be given and the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) The Hon'ble Members are apparently referring to the Special Plan for T.V. expansion for extending the coverage to 70% of the population. In the approved 6th Plan, 26 High Power (10 KW) and 118 Low Power (100

W) T.V. transmitters are proposed to be set up during 1984-85. Details of these transmitters are given in statement I.

So far as radio is concerned, the coverage which is presently available to 89% of the population, is proposed to be enhanced to 95% by taking up on priority basis.

(a) upgrading the power of the existing medium wave transmitters to 100 KW MW /200 KW MW/300 KW MW at 12 centres ;

(b) setting up new radio stations at 12 centres. The details of these schemes are indicated in statement II.

Statement I

DOORDARSHAN

List of Transmitters to be set up During 1984-85

S.No.	State	10 KW Trrnsmitters under Special Plan	Low Power Transmitters (100 Watt)
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	(1) Gauhati	(1) Dibrugarh (2) Tezpur
2.	Andhra Pradesh	(2) Vijayawada (Interim set-up commissioned) (3) Visakhapatham	(3) Warangal (4) Rajamundry (5) Nellore (6) Nizamabad (7) Kurnool (8) Anantapur (9) Tirupati (10) Adoni (11) Cuddapah (12) Mehboobnagar (13) Karimnagar
3.	Bihar	(4) Ranchi (5) Patna	(14) Dhanbad (15) Jamshedpur (16) Gaya (17) Bhagalpur (18) Darbhanga (19) Munger (20) Purnea (21) Bettiah
4.	Gujarat	(6) Ahmedabad (Interim set up commissioned) (7) Rajkot (8) Dwarka	(22) Surat (23) Vadodra (24) Bhavnagar (25) Navasari (26) Bhruch (27) Patan

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	—	(28) Hissar (29) Bhiwani
6.	Himachal Pradesh	(9) Kasauli	(30) Kulu
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	(10) Jammu (11) Poonch	(31) Leh (32) Kargil
8.	Karnataka	—	(33) Dharwad (34) Mysore (35) Mangalore (36) Belgaum (37) Bellary (38) Devangere (39) Bhadravati (40) Bijapur (41) Raichur (42) Gadag Betgari (43) Hospet
9.	Kerala	(12) Trivandrum (13) Cochin	(44) Calicut (45) Cannanore (46) Palghat
10.	Madhya Pradesh	(14) Bhopal (15) Indore	(47) Jabalpur (48) Gwalior (since commissioned) (49) Ratlam (50) Sagar (51) Burhanpur (52) Rewa (53) Murwara (54) Bilaspur (55) Korba (56) Singrauli
11.	Maharashtra	—	(57) Sholapur (58) Nasik (59) Kolhapur (60) Aurangabad (61) Sangli (62) Amravati (63) Malegaon (64) Akola (65) Dhule

1	2	3	4
			(66) Nanded
			(67) Ahmednagar
			(68) Jalgaon
			(69) Jalna
			(70) Bhusawal
			(71) Chandrapur
			(72) Latur
			(73) Parbhani
			(74) Gondiya
12.	Manipur	—	(75) Loktak
13.	Meghalaya	—	(76) Tura
14.	Nagaland	—	—
15.	Orissa	(16) Cuttack	(77) Rourkela
			(78) Berhampur
			(79) Koraput
16.	Punjab	(17) Bhatinda	(80) Pathankot
17.	Rajasthan	—	(81) Jodhpur
			(82) Ajmer
			(83) Kota
			(84) Bikaner
			(85) Udaipur
			(86) Alwar
			(87) Ganganagar
			(88) Bhilwara
			(89) Khetri
			(90) Jaisalmer
			(91) Barmer
18.	Sikkim	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	(18) Kodaikanal	(92) Tiruchirapalli
			(93) Salem
			(94) Vellore
			(95) Kumbakonam
			(96) Coimbatore
			(97) Nayveli
20.	Tripura	(19) Agartala	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	(20) Varanasi	(98) Bareilly
		(21) Gorakhpur	(99) Moradabad

1	2	3	4
		(22) Allahabad (Interim set up commissioned)	
		(23) Agra	(100) Aligarh
			(101) Jhansi
			(102) Sultanpur
			(103) Rae-Barcilly
			(104) Faizabad
			(105) Etawah
			(106) Behraich
			(107) Shahjahanpur
			(108) Rampur
			(109) Pauri
			(110) Farukhabad
			(111) Sembhal
			(112) Nainital
22.	West Bengal	(24) Asansol (Interim set up commissioned)	(113) Kharagpur
			(114) Bardhaman
			(115) Siliguri
		(25) Murshidabad	(116) Balurghat
		(26) Kurseong	(117) Shantiniketan
	Union Territories		
1.	Pondicherry	—	(118) Pondicherry
	Total :	26	118

Statement II

Schemes included in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85)

I. Upgradation of Transmitters.

S.No.	Place/State	Present Power	Proposed Power
1.	Dibrugarh (Assam)	100 KW	300 KW
2.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	50 KW	300 KW
3.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	20 KW	300 KW
4.	Ranchi (Bihar)	10 KW	100 KW
5.	Patna (Bihar)	20 KW	100 KW
6.	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	20 KW	200 KW
7.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	20 KW	200 KW
8.	Siliguri (West Bengal)	20 KW	200 KW
9.	Dharwar (Karnataka)	10 KW	200 KW
10.	Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	20 KW	100 KW
11.	Pune (Maharashtra)	20 KW	100 KW
12.	Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	20 KW	100 KW

II. New Radio Stations with Medium-wave Transmitter.

Sl.No.	Place	State	Power of Transmitter
1.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 KW
2.	Tura	Meghalaya	20 KW
3.	Gangtok	Sikkim	20 KW
4.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	10 KW
5.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
6.	Jamshedpur	Bihar	1 KW
7.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW
8.	Diphu	Assam	1 KW
9.	Keonjhar	Orissa	1 KW
10.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 KW
11.	Nagercoil	Tamil Nadu	1 KW
12.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	1 KW

Gazetted Officers in R & T Department Granted Extension of Service

6241. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Gazetted officers who have be been granted extension in service during the last five years, with year-wise break-up in Telephones, Postal and Telegraphs Traffic wings separately in the Posts and Telegraphs Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The required information is as under :—

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Indian P & T A/Cs & Finance Service	—	—	—	1	—
Postal Wing	—	—	—	—	1
Telecom. Wing	—	—	1	2	3
Telegraph Traffic Wing	—	—	—	1	1
Civil Wing	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	4	5

श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन

6242. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं और सरकार इन योजनाओं पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च करती है और इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण मिलता है और सरकार प्रत्येक राज्य में इन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च करती है; और

(ख) क्या इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण पाने वालों को सरकार रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देती है और कितने प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति अभी भी बेरोजगार हैं और वे कब से बेरोजगार हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्म वीर) : (क) यद्यपि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई रोजगार योजनाएं कार्यान्वित नहीं की जाती हैं तथापि प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय, रोजगार प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा अपने नियंत्रणाधीन संस्थाओं/कार्यालयों के माध्मय से कई प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, जो विवरण में सूचीबद्ध की गई हैं। 1982-83 के दौरान उपर्युक्त योजनाओं पर 478 लाख रु० खर्च किए गए थे। चूंकि ये योजनाएं अनेक राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती हैं, इसलिए प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे व्यक्तियों और उन पर किए गए खर्च के बारे में राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरे देना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) अनुबंध के क्रमांक 1, 2 और 3 पर दी गई योजनाओं को छोड़कर योजनाएं मूल रूप से ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए हैं जो पहले ही नियोजित हैं। उत्तीर्ण प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रदान किए जाने वाले प्रमाणपत्रों को केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत अधीनस्थ सेवाओं पर नियोजन हेतु मान्यता दी गई है। अनेक उद्योगों ने भी इन प्रमाणपत्रों को मान्यता प्रदान की है। जहां तक शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना का संबंध है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों/प्रतिष्ठानों से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सीधी भर्ती के लिए 50% रिक्तियां आरक्षित करें और सीधी भर्ती की इन रिक्तियों में से 50% रिक्तियां प्रशिक्षित शिक्षुओं के लिए आरक्षित करें।

2. 31.12.1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों के आंकड़ों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित के नाम अखिल भारतीय आधार पर पंजीकृत थे :—

(i) चालू रजिस्टर पर भूतपूर्व आई० टी० आई प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या (शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना) 4,42,975

(ii) चालू रजिस्टर पर प्रशिक्षित शिक्षुओं की संख्या (शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षिण योजना) 54,833

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में राज्य क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं/स्थापनाओं से उत्तीर्ण होने वाले व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों में से सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार नहीं हैं। चूंकि व्यक्ति आवधिक रूप से अपने नाम पुन: दर्ज करा सकते हैं, इसलिए पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की अवधि बताना संभव नहीं है।

विवरण

1. शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना ।
2. शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षिण योजना ।
3. महिलाओं के लिए व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम ।
4. शिल्प अनुदेशक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम ।
5. औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए अंशकालीन कक्षाएं ।
6. उच्च व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रणाली ।
7. फोरमैन प्रशिक्षण योजना ।
8. इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एवं प्रोसेम इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन में उच्च प्रशिक्षण ।
9. कार्यपालक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम ।

समाचार-पत्रों का मूल्य

6243. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि समाचारपत्रों के अधिक प्रसार से लोक तांत्रिक प्रणाली सुदृढ़ होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने समाचारपत्रों के मूल्यों को कम करने के संबंध में विचार किया है, क्योंकि अंग्रेजी के एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र का मूल्य 0.75 पैसे और एक हिन्दी समाचार पत्र का मूल्य 0.50 पैसे हो गया है और मासिक पत्रिकाओं के मूल्य भी बढ़ गए हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय का ध्यान कागज के आयात पर शुल्क घटाने की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत): (क) सरकार अधिकतम लोगों में सूचना के मुक्त प्रवाह के दृढ़ता से पक्ष में है तथा हमारे जैसे लोकतांत्रिक देश के विकास में जानकार लोग जो महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करते हैं उसको पूर्णत: मान्यता देती है ।

(ख) और (ग) समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठान वस्तुओं की लागत, विज्ञापन राजस्व, पाठकों की किस्म, इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपना बिक्री मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं । समाचारपत्र सामान्यतया अपने मूल्यों में वृद्धि का कारण छपाई और प्रचालन की बढ़ती लागत बताते हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी, हां । वर्तमान व्यवस्थाओं के अंतर्गत लघु समाचारपत्रों को सीमा शुल्क से पूर्णत: छूट दी गई है तथा मझौले समाचारपत्र आयातित अखबारी कागज के लिए बड़े समाचारपत्रों पर लगाए गए शुल्क का केवल एक तिहाई ही देते हैं ।

झरिया फील्ड और हजारीबाग में ईंट भट्टा मालिकों को हार्ड कोक की सप्लाई

6244. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झरिया फील्ड में हार्ड

कोक का प्रयोग करने वाले ईंट भट्टा मालिकों को धोवनशाला (वाशरी)-III से सप्लाई किए जाने वाले कोयले की दर 224 रुपए प्रति टन निर्धारित की गई है जबकि हजारीबाग में हार्ड कोक का प्रयोग करने वाले ईंट भट्टा मालिकों को धोवन-शाला (वाशरी)-II से सप्लाई किए जाने वाले कोयले की दर 294 रुपए प्रति टन निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) क्या झरिया धनबाद क्षेत्र को जानबूझकर निम्न स्तर का रखा गया है और इसे अपेक्षाकृत सस्ती दरों पर बेचा जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार और हजारीबाग के ईंट भट्टा मालिक जो प्रति माह 25 हजार टन हार्ड कोयला प्रयोग करते हैं, दोनों को घाटा हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) भाग का उत्तर "हां" में है, तो क्या लाखों रुपए के घाटे से बचने तथा ईंट भट्टा मालिकों को समान दरों पर कोयले की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार धनबाद झरिया में पाये जाने वाले कोयले का स्तर पुन: निर्धारित करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह : (क) और (ख) ईंट भट्टों को हार्ड कोक सप्लाई नहीं किया जाता बल्कि अकोककर कोयला और निम्न ग्रेड का कोककर कोयला सप्लाई किया जाता है जो वाशरियों से संयोजित नहीं होता है।

सभी कोयला क्षेत्रों में वाशरी ग्रेड-II के कोककर कोयले और वाशरी ग्रेड-III के कोककर कोयले की खान मुहाना कीमतें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्रमश: रु० 257 प्रति टन और रु० 190 प्रति टन निश्चित कर दी हैं। कोककर कोयले के ग्रेड उनके राख के अंश के आधार पर तथा अकोकर कोयले के ग्रेड उपयोगी ऊष्मा मूल्य के आधार पर निश्चित किए जाते हैं। झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र के कोयले का ग्रेड भी इसी आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है और इस संबंध में कोयले के ग्रेड में जानबूझकर कोई कमी नहीं की जाती और न ही सरकार को कोई नुकसान होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Government Policies regarding capacity utilisation and pricing of Drugs hampering growth of Pharmaceutical Industry

6245. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that growth of pharmaceutical Industry is being hampered due to certain Government Policies in regard to capacity utilisation, pricing policy etc. which is creating shortage of certain essential drugs ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the drug shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Production of bulk drugs and formulations had been increasing over the past few years. Indigenous production of bulk drugs increased from Rs. 226 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 325 crores in 1982-83 while that of formulations increased from Rs. 1150 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 1600 crores in 1982-83. Shortage of few drugs which are occasionally observed are mainly either of some brand names for which equivalents are available or of a localised nature.

Non-compliance of EPF and Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme by Some Public Sector Undertakings

6246. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many public sector undertakings are not complying with the statutory provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Act and Family Pension and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) It has been reported that out of 4538 public sector undertakings covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, 746 undertakings have not been fully or partly complying with the provisions of the Act or the schemes framed thereunder.

(b) The non-compliance reported in majority of cases are of purely technical nature such as non-submission of reports, returns, etc. In some other cases, the undertakings are seeking exemption on the ground that their employees are already in receipt of more favourable benefits and their requests are under consideration of the concerned authorities. The non-compliance in remaining cases could be due to lack of appreciation of legal position regarding application of the provisions of the Act and the scheme.

(c) The Ministries/Departments and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are being reminded periodically to ensure compliance in respect of the Public Sector Undertakings under their control.

Cities covered under L.P.G. Scheme and Criteria for Sanctioning L.P.G. Agency

6247. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities in each State covered under L.P.G. scheme in 1983-84 ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend this scheme to other cities also during the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) the names of such cities and the criteria adopted for sanctioning L.P.G. agency in a particular city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Marketing Plan for the year 1984-85 for L.P.G. (cocking gas) is under finalisation and as such it is not possible to indicate the names of the cities where L.P.G. supply is to be introduced. The criteria adopted for sanctioning new L.P.G. distributorship include :—

(i) anticipated customer potential ;

(ii) viability of operations.

Statement

The names of the cities in the country planned to be covered under the Industry's L.P.G. Marketing Plan of 1982-84 (Part-II) are as under :—

1. **Andhra Pradesh**

1. Hyderabad/Secundrabad
2. Vijayawada
3. Visakapatnam
4. Wanaparthi

5. Zaheerabad
6. Ramachandrapuram
7. Siddipet
8. Nirmal
9. Gadwal
10. Anakapalle
11. Macherla
12. Eluru
13. Markapur
14. Miryalguda
15. Narsaraopet
16. Khammam
17. Tadepalligudam
18. Kamareddy
19. Bhadrachalam
20. Punganur

2. Assam

21. Jorhat
22. Sibsagar
23. Tangla
24. Rangapara
25. Hailakandi
26. Sonari
27. Rangiya
28. Duliajan
29. Bokajan
30. Haflong
31. Badarpur Bazar
32. Dhemaji
33. Moran
34. Jagi Road
35. Biswanath
36. Bokakhat
37. Marghorita
38. Garampani

3. Bihar

39. Chhapra
40. Gaya
41. Katihar
42. Dhanbad
43. Purnia
44. Jamshedpur
45. Muzaffarpur
46. Sahibganj
47. Jharia
48. Jhumari Tilaiya
49. Lakhisarai
50. Forbesganj
51. Jamui
52. Patna

4. Gujarat

53. Vadodara
54. Surat
55. Ahmedabad
56. Anand/Vallabh Vidyanagar
57. Morvi
58. Visnagar
59. Kadi
60. Jamnagar
61. Modasa
62. Gandhinagar
63. Una
64. Keshod
65. Sanand
66. Palitana
67. Khambhalia
68. Sidhpur
69. Mandvi (Kuchch)
70. Dwaraka
71. Dehgam
72. Kalol
73. Mangrol
74. Wankaner
75. Dholka
76. Dhodad
77. Bhavnagar

5. Haryana

78. Gurgaon
79. Tohana
80. Sohna
81. Gohana
82. Rohtak
83. Pehowa
84. Ambala

85. Narwana
86. Yamunanagar
87. Hisar
88. Mandi Dabwali
89. Charkhi Dadri

6. Himachal Pradesh

90. Kasauli
91. Sundar Nagar
92. Solan

7. Jammu & Kashmir

93. Srinagar
94. Jammu
95. Rajauri
96. Punch

8. Karnataka

97. Karwar
98. Koppal
99. Kanakpura
100. Chiktallapur
101. Hubli
102. Mysore
103. Bangalore
104. Kollegal
105. Nanjangud
106. Raichur
107. Surathkal/New Mangalore
108. Karkal
109. Sagar
110. Hebbal
111. Ilkal
112. Yadgir
113. Chickmaglur
114. Bhatkal
115. Gulbarga
116. Belgaum
117. Kumta
118. Tiptur
119. Shahabad
120. Sindhanur
121. Chikodi
122. Mangalore

9. Kerala

123. Cochin
124. Trichur
125. Trivandrum
126. Quilon
127. Nileshwar
128. Beypore
129. Cheruvaunur
130. Kothamangalam
131. Nayyatinkara
132. Varkala
133. Angamaly
134. Kundra
135. Kottayam
136. Perumbavoor
137. Kodungallur
138. Kozhancheri/Maramon
139. Pathanamthitta
140. Parur
141. Vypeen
142. Ponnani
143. Shoranur

10. Madhya Pradesh

144. Seoni
145. Gwalior
146. Jabalpur
147. Indore
148. Bilaspur
149. Bhopal
150. Harda
151. Vidisha
152. Bhatapara
153. Raipur
154. Dabra
155. Dewas
156. Ashoknagar
157. Barwani
158. Mahasamund
159. Piparia
160. Saini
161. Ujjain

11. Maharashtra

162. Pune
163. Bombay/New Bombay
164. Aurangabad
165. Kolhapur
166. Solapur
167. Nasik Road
168. Ulhasnagar

169. Pimpri/Chinchwad
170. Phaltan
171. Kalwa
172. Bhayanagar
173. Parbhani
174. Karanja
175. Virar
176. Badnera
177. Kudal
178. Parli
179. Ratnagiri
180. Amravati
181. Wardha
182. Loni
183. Ambajogai
184. Hinganghat
185. Dapoli
186. Nagpur
187. Washim
188. Umred
189. Bhandara
190. Yavatmal
191. Malkapur
192. Pulgaon
193. Gondiya
194. Chandrapur
195. Thane
196. Pravarangar

12. Manipur

197. Churachandpur

13. Meghalaya

198. Jowai

14. Orissa

199. Bhubaneswar
200. Sambalpur
201. Chowdwar
202. Bargarh
203. Talcher
204. Kendrapara
205. Bhanjanagar
206. Rourkela

15. Punjab

207. Sirhind
208. Batala
209. Kotkapura
210. Firozpur
211. Malout
212. Ludhiana
213. Amritsar
214. Hoshiarpur
215. Abhor
216. Jalandhar
217. Dhuri
218. Sunam
219. Mukerian
220. Nakodar
221. Samana
222. Urmar Tanda
223. Taran Taran

16. Rajasthan

224. Dausa
225. Jaipur
226. Alwar
227. Surat Garh
228. Bhilwara
229. Ghomu
230. Beawar
231. Ajmer
232. Jodhpur
233. Jhalarapatan
234. Ladna
235. Gangapur
236. Ratan Garh
237. Nawalgarh

17. Tripura

238. Udaypur
239. Khowai
240. Dharm Nagar

18. Tamilnadu

241. Tiruttani
242. Madras
243. Sathyamangalam
244. Nagercoil
245. Tiruchirapalli (Srirangam)
246. Madurai
247. Salem
248. Erode
250. Pollachi

251. Coimbatore
252. Vandalur
253. Tambaram
254. Marthandam/Kuzhithurai
255. Virudhachalam
256. Tiruvellore
257. Sirkali
258. Tiruvarur
259. Pallipalayam
260. Pattukottai

19. **Uttar Pradesh**

261. Lucknow
262. Rath
263. Kanpur
264. Bareilly
265. Deoria
266. Allahabad (Naini)
267. Jhansi
268. Meerut
269. Kandhla
270. Aligarh
271. Hapur
272. Gola Gokaran Nath
273. Sita Pur
274. Mawana
275. Chandpur
276. Tundla
277. Auraiya
278. Jalaun
279. Tilhar
280. Dehradun
281. Gorakhpur
282. Agra
283. Muzaffarnagar
284. Noida
285. Jaunpur
286. Mahoba
287. Bahraich

20. **West Bengal**

288. Calcutta
289. Koch Behar
290. Bishnupur
291. Ghatal
292. Kurseong
293. Mal
294. Nimatpur
295. Jhargram
296. Jangipur
297. Katwa
298. Rampurhat
299. Adra
300. Arambagh
301. Kandi

UNION TERRITORIES

1. **Chandigarh**

302. Chandigarh

2. **Delhi**

303. Delhi

3. **Goa, Daman & Diu**

304. Conacona
305. Biolim/Bardoz
306. Semguem

4. **Arunachal Pradesh**

307. Pasighat
308. Khonsa
309. Tezu

Japan's Assistance to BHEL for Annapara Phase II

6248. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has communicated to Indian, Government its willingness to assist the BHEL for the Annapara Phase II ;

(b) if so, whether the Annapara expansion plan has been hanging in balance for the last three years ;

(c) if so, whether the financial constraints have prevented it from pushing it through ;

(d) if so, to what extent Japan has agreed to help the project ; and

(e) the amount of financial assistance to be provided by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to

(e) Japan has offerred to Government of India financial assistance to partly finance the Annapara 'B' Thermal Power Project (2×500MW) estimated to cost about Rs. 818 crores. The project is envisaged in the State sector and was approved in September, 1981. Discussions regarding financial assistance of the order of Rs. 400 crores are being held with Government of Japan. A number of inputs such as adequate finances are required to be tied up before the project can be taken up for implementation.

Improvement in Telephone System in the Capital

6249. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stated that with the installation of the first electronic exchange in April, 1984 telephone subscribers in the Capital can look forward to a complete transformation of the Capital's telecommunication system ;

(b) whether he had also stated that the existing 1.65 lakh obsolete and malfunctioning lines will soon be replaced by 30,000 lines on specially imported Japanese crossbar exchanges and the remaining 1.35 lakh lines with go electronic ;

(c) if so, whether the scheme of improving the telephone service has already been started ; and

(d) whether Government are confident that the improvement of telephone service will improve after April, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to add 60,000 lines of electronic, 3,000 lines of Penta conta and 10,000 lines of imported Japanese cross-bar type during 1984-85. New electronic exchanges will also be added afterwords.

(c) All out efforts are continuously made improve the telephone service in the areas where it shows the sign of deteroriation.

(d) Since electronic exchange system offers better reliability and performance, it is hoped that telephone service will further improve in the areas covered by this system.

Visit of Officers of M.R.T.P. Commission to various States

6250. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission had decided to send its officers to various States to apprise their officials of the restrictive trade practices indulged in by a large number of manufacturers ;

(b) if so, whether the main objective was to enable the State Governments to refer to the complaints of restrictive trade practices so that these can be suitably dealt with by the Commission ;

(c) if so, how many States have been visited by the officers of the Commission ;

(d) to what extent they have been able to find out the manufacturers who were not strictly following Governments' directives ; and

(e) the action taken on those valid complaints against those manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission had

decided to send its officers to various States to :

(i) discuss the setting up of nodal agencies in the State Governments for handling cases of restrictive trade practices ; and

(ii) apprise the concerned State Government officials of the relevant provisions of the MRTP Act so that they could utilise the provisions contained in Section 10(a)(ii) of the said Act for regulation of trade in their States for the purpose of removing the hardship which might be caused to the common man account of restrictive trade practices.

(c) and (e) The officers of the Commission have so far visited the States of Andhra Pradesh ; Bihar ; Haryana ; Karnataka ; Madhya Pradesh ; Maharashtra ; Punjab ; Rajasthan; Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. No references have been received by the Commission from the State Governments so far for inquiry into the restrictive trade practices indulged in by the manufacturers.

Self-Sufficiency in Crude Oil

6251. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that self-sufficiency in crude oil has been achieved to the extent of 80.5 per cent of the domestic demand that will be met by indigenous production which is likely to be 29.63 million tonnes ;

(b) whether of the 36.81 million tonnes of crude needed to be processed by the country's refineries in 1984-85, 29.63 million tonnes are targeted to be produced by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited ;

(c) what will be the on-shore production ;

(d) the extent to which this will be higher than the estimated target ;

(e) the extent to which the crude imports will be reduced by this production ;

(f) whether there has been a progressive increase in the crude production for the last four years ;

(g) if so, the total improvement in the crude production ; and

(h) the improvement likely to be made in crude production in 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Self-sufficiency in production of crude oil has been achieved to the extent of about 65%. The indigenous production of crude oil during 1983-84 is expected to be 25.77 million tonnes.

(b) The targeted production of crude oil during 1984-85 by the ONGC and O.I.L. is 29.63 million tonnes.

(c) to (e) The onshore production target for 1984-85 is 9.36 million tonnes. The expected onshore production during 1983-84 is 8.77 million tonnes. The target for onshore production during 1983-84 was 9.23 million tonnes.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The production of crude oil during the last four years has been as follows :

	Million Tonnes
1980-81	10.51
1981-82	16.19
1982-83	21.06
1983-84	25.77 (anticipated)

(h) The target for production of crude oil during 1984-85 is 29.63 million tonnes.

Allocation of Kerosene to States

6252. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise allocation of kerosene made during the years 1982 and 1983, year-wise ; and

(b) the month-wise allocation of kerosene and diesel made to the State of Gujarat during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A statement giving the State-wise allocations of kerosene made during 1982 and 1983 is attached (Statement I).

(b) Another statement showing month-wise allocations of kerosene and diesel made to Gujarat State during 1982 and 1983 is attached (Statement II).

Statement I

Statement showing State-wise kerosene allocations made to different States/U.Ts duriug 1982 & 1983.

States/Union Territories	Allocation Figures in Tonnes	
	1982	1983
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	377,500	390,920
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5,700	6,050
3. Andaman & Nicobar	2,400	2,300
4. Assam	141,450	163,500
5. Bihar	265,900	278,410
6. Chandigarh	12,600	13,360
7. Dadra & N. Haveli	2,400	1,900
8. Delhi	152,200	159,237
9. Gujarat	486,800	505,900
10. Goa, Daman & Diu	17,900	20,100
11. Harayana	91,312	98,628
12. Himachal Pradesh	20,600	22,100
13. Jammu & Kashmir	39,100	42,180
14. Karanataka	283,700	292,000
15. Kerala	150,700	158,150

1		2	3
16.	Madhya Pradesh	216,200	236,320
17.	Maharashtra	928,397	979,786
18.	Manipur	11,800	14,150
19.	Meghalaya	9,100	10,490
20.	Mizoram	4,400	3,830
21.	Nagaland	5,800	6,010
22.	Orissa	96,046	91,670
23.	Punjab	148,000	207,290
24.	Pondicherry	8,900	9,240
25.	Rajasthan	151,900	159,570
26.	Sikkim	5,700	4,540
27.	Tamil Nadu	416,500	437,010
28.	Tripura	13,000	13,350
29.	Uttar Pradesh	539,591	600,760
30.	West Bengal	439,900	475,270
31.	Lakshadweep	360	360
		5081,856	5404,381

Statement II

Statement showing month-wise kerosene and high speed diesel (HSD) allocations made to Gujarat State during 1982 & 1983

Figures in Tonnes

Month	Kerosene						High Speed Diesel Oil	
	1982			1983			1982	1983
	Original Allocation	Ad-hoc releases	Total Allocation	Original Allocation	Ad hoc releases	Total allocation	Allocation	Allocation
January	42,400	—	42,400	45,000	—	45,000	66,600	69,200
February	42,400	—	42,400	45,000	—	45,000	58,000	67,900
March	34,900	3,100	38,000	39,700	—	39,700	63,800	72,900
April	34,900	3,100	38,000	39,700	—	39,700	69,400	70,400
May	34,900	3,100	38,000	39,700	—	39,700	69,600	73,100
June	34,900	3,100	38,000	39,700	—	39,700	64,900	70,400
July	37,100	900	38,000	38,100	3,000	41,100	49,300	55,900
August	37,100	900	38,000	40,500	—	40,500	43,600	50,200
September	37,100	1,400	38,500	40,500	—	40,500	52,300	60,550
October	37,100	1,400	38,500	40,500	—	40,500	59,600	67,200
November	45,000	7,000	52,000	47,250	—	47,250	62,600	61,600
December	45,000	—	45,000	47,250	—	47,250	74,600	75,700
TOTAL	462,800	24,000	486,800	502,900	3,000	505,900	734,300	705,050

Emplementation of Legislation Prohibiting Child Labour in the Country

6253. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the performance and implementation of legislation prohibiting child labour and constitutional provisions prohibiting child abouse and exploitation in the country ;

(b) whether Government have deputed any agency to look after the welfare and with a view to effectively tackling the problem of extensive growth of child labour and their exploitation in the country ;

(c) whether Government are aware that due these facts millions of adult workers are out of jobs and critical situation of unemployment amongst the adult has also been created in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the situation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (d) A Committee on Child Labour was set up in February, 1979 with Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy as Chairman. The Terms of reference of the Committee were to :

(i) Examine existing laws, their adequacy and implementation, and suggest corrective action to be taken to improve implementation and to remedy defects.

(ii) Examine the dimensions of child labour, the occupations in which children are employed, etc. and suggest new areas where laws abolishing/regulating the employment of children can be introduced.

(iii) Suggest welfare measures, training and other facilities which would be introduced to benefit children in employment.

All the recommendations of the Committee except the one relating to the admission of minimum age for entry into employment for children have been accepted by the Government, and sent to the State Governments and Central Ministries for implementation. The matter relating to minimum age for entry into employment for children is now under review by a Committee consisting of the State Labour Ministers of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Capacity allowed to M/s. Warner Hindustan for bulk drugs, intermediates, Chemicals etc.

6254. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity allowed under Industrial Licence dated 14th December, 1982 to Warner Hindustan of each bulk drug, drug intermediates, chemicals, tablet, syrups and other formulations ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the company neither applied for Industrial approval nor have been granted any Industrial Licence after 1962, if so, how the company has been manufacturing formulations subsequently ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the company has been producing number of formulations without any authority under Industries (D&R) Act which have not come to the notice of his Ministry, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the formulations introduced by the company after 1970 names of formulations, compositions, Industrial Approval number, date, capacity installed, production during last three years, year-wise and drug manufacturing permission number and date obtained

under Drugs and Cosmetics Act ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Details of bulk drugs, drug intermediates, Chemicals and formulations allowed to M/s. Warner Hindustan in their Industrial Licence dated 14th December, 1962 are given in Statement I.

(b) and (c) M/s. Warner Hindustan have not been granted any industrial licence after 1962. According to the information available, they have been manufacturing 42 formulations of which only 21 are held to be covered by valid industrial approvals. Statement-II gives the names of formulations which prima facie have no valid industrial approvals.

(d) As per the details received from the company, names of formulations introduced by the company after 1970 alongwith composition, installed capacity, number and date of manufacturing permission, obtained under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and production during the last three years are given in Statement-III.

Statement I

Items of manufacture	Annual Capacity
(A) Bulk Drugs	
1. Beta Picolines	413tons
2. Pyridine	
3. Gamma Picoline	
4. Alpha Picoline	
5. Heavy Bases	
6. Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide Nicotinic Acid/ Amide	50 tons
(B) Formulations	
The Industrial Undertaking may manufacture formulations for the same capacities as at present being carried on by M/s. Warner Lambert Pharmaceuticals Company of U.S.A. under licence arrangement with firms in India on condition that no additional foreign exchange will be made available for such activity.	

Statement II

S. No.	Name of Formulations
1	2
(A) Tablets	
1.	Gelusil—MPS
2.	Isokin—100
3.	Isokin—TF
4.	Isokin—300
5.	Isokin—650 (Production reported to have been discontinued)
6.	Redip—lex
7.	Tedral—C
8.	Terdal—E
9.	Sufiplex—C
10.	Theravita—M (Production reported to have been discontinued)
11.	Halls Mentho Lyptus

1	2
(B) Liquids	
12.	Agarol—M Emulsion (Production reported to have been discontinued)
13.	Coskin Linctus
14.	Gelusil—MPS
15.	Isokin
16.	Nutrifil
17.	Oxycur
18.	Rediplex
19.	Tedral
20.	Waterbury's Femibon (Production reported to have been discontinued)
(C) Ointments	
21.	Anugesic—HC

Statement III

Sl. No.	Name of Formulation	Composition	Installed capacity	Manufacturing Approval No. and date under Drugs & Cosmetics Act		Unit	Production		
				Number	Date		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sufiplex C Tablets	B Complex Vitamins Vitamin C	These formulations have	168	2.11.1983	Nos. in '000	—	—	—
2.	Rediplex Tablets	Ferrous Fumerate Vitamin B6, B12, C Folic Acid Trace Elements	no separate capacity. The installed Capacity of the tablets and	168	8.11.1971	,,	8127	9742	10296
3.	Isokin 300 tablets	Isoniazid Vitami B6	Liquids, respectively.	168	23.9.1970	,,	23674	57270	67328
4.	Isokin Liquid	Isoniazid	On the basis of 3 shifts and working days a year is	168 240	23.9.1970	Ltrs. in 00's	350	369	350
5	Gelusil MPS Tablets	Methylpolysiloxane Magnesium Hydroxide Dried Aluminium Hydroxide Gel	Tablets :— '000 Nos. 21,82,000	168	19.10.1973	Nos. in '000's	150904	166875	232147
6.	Gelusil MPS Liquid	Methyloplysioxane Magnesium Hydroxide Dried Aluminium Hydroxide Gel	Liquids :— '000 Ltrs. 9,000	168	19.10.1973	Ltrs in 00's	5829	4731	6931

F.E.R.A. Companies Producing Bulk Drugs from Penultimate Stages

6255. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 41 on 28 February, 1984 and state :

(a) whether production from penultimates stage referred to in paragraph 21 and production from intermediate stage has been given the same treatment under Para 21 of the New Drug Policy ;

(b) the details of FERA Companies producing bulk drugs from penultimate stages, names of drugs, companies and stage of manufacture alongwith production during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the bulk drugs produced by FERA Companies from the intermediate stages, names of the drugs, companies and stage of manufacture alongwith production of last three years, year-wise ; and

(d) the import content in the production of each drug and the name of intermediates, source of import, quantity imported by each company during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Paragraph 21 of the 1978 Drug Policy reads as follows :—

> "Foreign companies producing drug formulations based on imported bulk drugs from penultimate stage will have to manufacture, within a period of two years, the bulk drugs concerned from the basic stage."

(b) to (d) Relevant data for the last three years is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Details of Production by Warner Lembert Company

6256. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the products produced by M/s. Warner Lambert Company of USA under Loan Licence arrangements with firms in India on or before 14 December, 1962 ;

(b) the name, capacity and value of plant and machinery approved in the Industrial Licence application based on which M/s. Warner Hindustan were granted an Industrial Licence for producing the formulations in 1962 ; and

(c) the details of the production of each item of formulation commenced by Warner Hindustan and the reason why the company is not interested in producing any bulk drug in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) As per price list of Ist October, 1962 of M/s. Warner Lambert of USA the company were marketing 23 items.

(b) M/s. Warner Hindustan in their Industrial Licence (IL) application dated 5th March, 1962 had indicated the requirement of imported plant and equipment at Rs. 14.50 lakhs and of indigenous plant and equipment at Rs. 10.50 lakhs. Names and capacity of the plant and machinery are not indicated in the said IL application.

(c) The production of formulations of M/s. Warner Hindustan during 1982-83 is given in the Statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Formulation	Unit	Production during April-March 1982-83
1.	2	3	4
(A) Tablets			
1.	Gelusil Tab.	Nos. in 000's	82416
2.	Gelusil MPS	,,	238140
3.	Isokin 100 Mg	,,	25061
4.	Isokin TF	,,	16951
5.	Isolin 300 Mg	,,	71291
6.	Isokin 650 Mg	,,	—
7.	Mandelamine 15'S	,,	4544
8.	Mandelamine 30'S	,,	3363
9.	Peritrate	,,	4538
10.	Peritrate SA	,,	8199
11.	Proloid	,,	4819
12	Pyridium	,,	15004
13.	Rediplex	,,	13278
14.	Tedral	,,	57521
15.	Tedral SA	,,	100684
16.	Tedral C	,,	18873
17.	Tedral E	,,	1966
18.	Urolucosil 500 Mg	,,	12814
19.	Veganin	,,	23235
20.	Sufiplex C	,,	2129
21.	Theravita M	,,	—
22.	Halls Mentho-Lyptus	,,	154551
		Total :	859377

1	2	3	4
(B) Liquids			
1.	Agarol Emulsion	**Litres in 000's**	1107
2.	Agarol Memulsion	,,	—
3.	Coskin Linctus	,,	39
4.	Gelusil Liquid	,,	1000
5.	Gelusil MPS	,,	8192
6.	Isokin	,,	268
7.	Nutrifil	,,	5499
8.	Oxycur	,,	76
9.	Rediplex	,,	126
10.	Tedral		358
11.	Urolucosil	,,	
12.	Listerine	,,	783
13.	Sloans Liniment	,,	347
14.	Waterbury's Compound (Red Label)	,,	7743
15.	Waterbury's Femibon	,,	—
16.	Waterbury's Vitamin Tonic	,,	1179
		Total :	**26717**
(C) Ointment			
1.	Anusol	**Kgs.**	**1632**
2.	Anusol HC	,,	**205**
3.	Anugesic HC	,,	**229**
4.	Sloans Balm	,,	22271
		Total :	**24337**

Products Manufactured by Drug Companies without Industrial Approval

6257. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of products being manufactured by M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome, Abbott, Glaxo, Warner Hindustan, Fairdeal Corporation, Wyeth and Hoechst Pharmaceuticals without any Industrial approval ;

(b) whether such products were detected by Government for the first time and whether any show-cause notices were issued to any of the companies, if so, the details thereof and the action taken against each company ;

(c) whether it is a fact that instead of taking any action against these companies, the issue is circumvented through various working groups in contravention of Government decision of 1978 ; and

(d) the present line of thinking on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A statement giving the requisite information on items of doubtful approvals is attached.

(b) The process of detection of such items started after the data for regularisation of excess production was received under the Drug Policy announcement in march, 1978. The concerned companies were asked to show cause in respect of items claimed under industrial approvals other than Registration Certificates, whose validity was not acceptable to the Government and in respect of items claimed under the Registration Certificates, the concerned companies were asked to substantiate their claims by way of documentary evidence.

(c) and (d) The Government have set up an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to look into all the aspects and to suggest possible lines of action that can be taken. The Working Group has already held its last meeting on 23rd February, 1984 and is likely to submit its recommendations shortly.

This problem was also considered by the Working Group of tke NDDC, dealing with Industrial Approvals.

The National Drug Development Council would be further considering the report of its own Working Group as well as the Inter-Ministerial Working Group referred to. Based on the recommendations of the NDDC, Government would take appropriate action.

Statement

List of doubtful items

S. No.	Name of the company	Name of the item
1	2	3
1.	M/s Warner Hindustan	1. Isokin 100mg Tab. 2. Isokin-T Forte Tab. 3. Halls Mentho-lyptus Tab. 4. Coskin Linctus Liq. 5. Tedral Liquid 6. Anugesic HC Ointment 7. Isokin 300 Mg. Tab.

1	2	3
		8. Isokin 650 Mg. Tab.
		9. Rediplex Tab.
		10. Tendral-C Tab.
		11. Tendral-E Tab.
		12. Sufiplex-C Tab.
		13. Thera-Vita-M Tab.
		14. Agarol-M-Emulsion
		15. Gelusil-MPS Liquid
		16. Isokin-Liquid
		17. Nutrifil-Liquid
		18. Oxycur-Liquid
		19. Rediplex-Liquid
		20. Waterbury's-Femibon Liquid
		21. Gelusil—MPS Tab.
2.	M/s Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.	1. Analgesic Tab./Caps.
		2. Entacyl ,,
		3. Ergot ,,
		4. Compound Ferrous Sulphate ,,
		5. Livogen ,,
		6. Crystapen V 65 mg. ,,
		7. Crystapen V 125 mg. ,,
		8. Crystapen V 250 mg. ,,
		9. Macrabin 50 mg. ,,
		10. Ancolan ,,
		11. Multivito Forte ,,
		12. Multimineral ,,
		13. Pelonin 250 mg. ,,
		14. Remids ,,
		15. Viteolin 100 mg. ,,
		16. Ostocalcium B 12 with C ,,
		17. Multivite F.M. ,,
		18. Prepalin Forte ,,
		19. Aminophylline Liquid.
		20. Livogen (Inc. Vet.) Tab./Cap.
		21. Protaomine Sulphate ,,
		22. Estomycin Vials
		23. Herogen Tab.
		24. Vibelan Forte with Vit. C. Caps.
		25. Vitneurin Inj.
		26. Gastina Tabs.

1	2	3
3.	M/s Fairdeal Corporation (Pvt.) Ltd.,	1. Pethidine Injection 2. Minaphillin Inj. 3. Vitcofol 4. Fairdical 5. Drosyn Group Opthalmics 6. Vanmycetin Opthalmics 7. Spasmalka 8. Tonavit 9. Scabalcid 10. Fairgenol 11. Fenyl Benzoate Appln. 12. Fairgenol Obstertric 13. Cotaryl Group 14. Malzyme 15. Sylvenol 16. Tetracycline Cap. 17. Lipaton Caps. 18. Vitbin Complex Cap.
4.	M/s Abbott Laboratories	1. Surbex T Liquid 2. Penthothal Sodium Inj.
5.	M/s Merck Sharp & Dohme	1. Perideca tab. 2. Thibendole Bolus Tabs.
6.	M/s Wyeth Laboratories	1. Wymesone Inj. 2. Wymesone Tablets. 3. Wycort with Neomycin Skin Ointment
7.	M/s Hoechst Phermaceuticals	1. Neovlasept 2. Restinon IV 10 ml. 3. Restinon 20 ml.

Alleppey Radio Station

6258. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Travancore Chamber of Commerce at Alleppey regarding the need for converting the Alleppey Radio Station into an independent broadcasting Radio Station ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that a play back studio has been installed at the Town Office at Alleppey but it has not been commissioned so far ; and

(d) the reason for delay in commissioning of the said Studio and the likely date by which it will be commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Alleppey the transmitter is of 100 KW MW. This serves as the main transmitting station for Kerala State, as a whole with the programmes originating from Trivandrum and Trichur fed to it. The radio coverage in the State is 80% by area and 85% by population. The need for converting the Alleppey relay centre as an independent broadcasting station is not, therefore, presently felt.

(c) and (d) A play back facility was established at Alleppey as a standby to be used when the quality of programmes received on P & T lines from Trivandrum and Trichur was unsatisfactory. The quality of the P & T lines has since improved. The use of the standby facility is no longer necessary.

खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा कानून बनाना

6259. **श्री विजय कुमार यादव :** क्या **श्रम** और **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1980 में ग्रामीण श्रमिक सम्बन्धी स्थायी समिति ने सर्वसम्मति से सरकार को सिफारिश की थी कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की दशा सुधारने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा कानून बनाये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिफारिशों पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए एक केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने के प्रश्न पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर विचार किया गया और ऐसा विधान बनाने के लिए विचार में मतैक्य न होने पर यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इस बात को राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जाए कि कृषि श्रमिकों की सेवा शर्तों को नियमित करने तथा उनके लिए कल्याण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए वे राज्य स्तर पर कानून बनाएं, जो केरल कृषि अधिनियम, 1974 और केन्द्रीय विधेयक के मसौदे के आधार पर हो, जिसे उन्हें पहले ही भेजा गया था ।

Steps to Save Unemployed Youth from Cheats Promising Jobs in Foreign Countries

6260. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 32 Indian youths, in search of jobs, have been stranded in Malaysia as a result of their being cheated by the agents who promised them jobs ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to protect the gullible and desparate unemployed youths from the sharp practices of the so-called agents ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action can be taken for cheating emigrants. It has been made a cognizable offence under the Emigration Act of 1983. Steps have been taken to spread greater awareness among the emigrants and prospective emigrants in regard to the emigration proceduee as well as their rights and dutics.

छठी योजना के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में पनबिजली परियोजनायें

6261. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कौन-कौन-सी पनबिजली परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत हेतु मिली हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उन पर कितना खर्च किए जाने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) छठी योजना अवधि में क्रियान्वयन के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत की गई जल विद्युत स्कीमों और केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही स्कीमों का विवरण संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगा०)	अनुमानित लागत (करोड़ रु०)	वर्तमान स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5
1.	बानेर	6	7.2	योजना आयोग द्वारा परियोजना क्रियान्वयन के लिए सितम्बर, 1981 में स्वीकृत की गई थी।
2.	गज	10.5	12.86	योजना आयोग द्वारा परियोजना क्रियान्वयन के लिए मई, 1982 में स्वीकृति की गई थी।
3.	थीरोट	3	4.34	वही
4.	चमेरा चरण-1 (केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र)	540	809.29	मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा परियोजना रा० जल विद्युत निगम के जरिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में क्रियान्वयन के लिए मार्च, 1984 में अनुमोदित की गई है।
5.	नाथपाझाकरी	1020	801.48	परियोजना केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा जून, 1981 में अनुमोदित की गई थी। स्कीम को भारत सरकार और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के बीच एक संयुक्त उपक्रम के रूप में हाथ में लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

1	2	3	4	5
6.	रेजुका बांध	40	186.22	केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में परियोजना रिपोर्ट जून, 1981 में प्राप्त हुई थी। इस परियोजना का बहुउद्देश्यीय परियोजना के रूप में मूल्यांकन किया गया है जो विद्युत उत्पादन के अतिरिक्त बाढ़ नियन्त्रण, सिंचाई और अतिरिक्त पेय जल सप्लाई के लाभ दिल्ली, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश को करेगी। परियोजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने से पूर्व संबंधित राज्यों के बीच उनकी भागीदारी की मात्रा तथा उनके लाभों के हिस्से को सुनिश्चित करते हुए एक समझौता करना आवश्यक होगा। राज्य प्राधिकारियों से मामले की अद्यतन स्थिति से अवगत कराने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था और उनके उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है।
7.	कोल बांध	600	222.2	जून, 1976 में प्राप्त हुई परियोजना रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की गई थी और परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को के० वि० प्रा०/के० जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की सलाह दी गई थी। संशोधित रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।
8.	नियोगल	4.5	4.6	दिसम्बर, 1981 में प्राप्त हुई परियोजना रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल

1	2	3	4	5
				आयोग में जांच की गई थी और टिप्पणियां परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को भेज दी गई थीं। इन टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा है।
9.	साल चरण-2	2.25	3.66	दिसम्बर, 1982 में प्राप्त हुई परियोजना रिपोर्ट की के० वि० प्रा०/के० जल आयोग में जांच की गई है और टिप्पणियां परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को भेज दी गई हैं। सिविल डिजाइन पहलुओं के बारे में फरवरी, 1984 में प्राप्त हुई टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की जो केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है।
10.	होली	4.5	3.42	सितम्बर, 1979 में प्राप्त हुई परियोजना रिपोर्ट की के० वि० प्रा०/के० जल आयोग में जांच की गई थी और टिप्पणियां परियोजना प्राधिकारियों को भेज दी गई थीं। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परियोजना प्रस्ताव को संशोधित करना आवश्यक था। संशोधित रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

फालतू बिजली वाले राज्य और कृषि, उद्योग और घरेलू प्रयोग में उनकी बिजली खपत

6262. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन राज्या का ब्यौरा क्या है जहां पर बिजली का फालतू उत्पादन होता है; और

(ख) कृषि, उद्योग और घरेलू प्रयोजन के लिए होने वाली बिजली की खपत का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) देश में ऊर्जा की वर्तमान उपलब्धता 425 से 433 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन अलग-अलग है इसकी तुलना में आवश्यकता 442.45 मिलियन यूनिट प्रतिदिन है। ऊर्जा की कमी की प्रतिशतता अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग होती है। इस समय दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश कुल मिलाकर अपनी ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने में समर्थ हैं। शेष राज्य विद्युत की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को राज्यवार तथा श्रेणीवार ऊर्जा की बिक्री विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

1982-83 के दौरान वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को राज्यवार तथा श्रेणीवार ऊर्जा की बिक्री (केवल यूटिलिटीज)

(मेगावाट आवर)

राज्य का नाम	घरेलू	वाणिज्यक	औद्योगिक	औद्योगिक रोशनी (निम्न वोल्टता)	सार्वजनिक रोशनी (उच्च वोल्टता)	ट्रैक्शन	कृषि	पब्लिक वाटर वर्क्स	विविध	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
उत्तरी क्षेत्र										
1. हरियाणा	345.87	93.95	401.96	1054.22	11.74	—	1327.41	23.07	67.99	3326.21
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	80.55	40.45	156.52	—	1.94	—	9.18	—	41.79	330.43
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर	111.57	42.71	154.90	(बी)	9.86	—	75.43	127.74	128.48	650.69
4. पंजाब	647.16	160.76	700.48	1974.09 (सी)	16.11	—	2115.16	77.78 (डी)	221.33	5842.87
5. राजस्थान	269.51	168.52	365.70	1114.80	19.18	—	1069.17	165.56	92.69	3264.73
6. उ० प्र० (ई)	1301.58	300.05	1363.30	2714.77	33.04	453.00	3443.27	169.00	65.00	9343.01
7. चण्डीगढ़	64.47	29.57	31.90	62.84	3.56	—	1.18	1.00	1.55	196.07
8. दिल्ली	856.11	753.81	573.02	470.00	51.06	—	(बी)	(ए)	55.00	2769.00
उपजोड़	3676.82	1589.82	3747.78	7390.62	146.49	453.00	8040.80	493.85	683.83	26223.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र										
1. गुजरात	857.76	341.40	985.58	4398.94	79.13	128.40	1397.31	195.44	44.07	8428.03
2. मध्य प्रदेश	449.20	250.16	398.70	3800.74	48.32	146.79	583.21	187.73	—	5864.85
3. महाराष्ट्र	2197.28	1125.82	1259.47	6865.90	174.86	743.86	2345.29	402.86	227.04	15441.94
4. गोवा, दमन और दीव	48.03	15.91	16.39	102.72	3.18	—	7.24	1.95	26.69	222.11
5. दादर और नगर हवेली	1.37	0.78	1.16	4.95	0.18	—	0.26	0.16	—	8.86
उपजोड़	3553.64	1734.07	2761.30	15173.25	305.67	1018.61	4333.31	788.14	297.80	29965.79
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र										
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	740.42	581.20	513.60	3515.48	71.50	137.82	1478.69	(बी)	36.95	7075.66
2. कर्नाटक (ई)	932.48	161.65	547.92	4022.45	83.49	—	479.34	(बी)	0.02	6227.35
3. केरल	689.88	313.54	222.23	1592.76	72.60	—	125.97	49.89	—	3066.87
4. तमिलनाडु	960.91	695.70	711.93	3282.46	93.88	95.00	2511.93	90.71	74.36	8516.93
5. लक्षद्वीप	1.08	0.52	0.10	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	1.78
6. पांडिचेरी	21.47	6.73	10.76	59.09	2.34	—	37.75	6.03	—	144.17
उपजोड़	3346.24	1759.34	2006.50	12472.24	323.89	232.82	4633.68	146.63	111.33	25032.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
पूर्वी क्षेत्र										
1. बिहार (जी)	169.06	104.56	252.23	3080.10	8.50	397.01	618.95	55.13	17.99	4702.63
2. उड़ीसा	142.22	79.12	127.71	1995.37	10.20	141.01	73.75	41.20	56.11	2667.39
3. पश्चिम बंगाल (जी)	914.22	681.73	439.13	3522.34	53.34	431.28	76.22	164.38	84.57	9367.21
4. अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.09	4.28	2.36	—	0.44	—	—	0.08	0.13	11.38
5. सिक्किम	6.47	1.96	3.45	0.45	—	—	—	—	4.15	16.48
उपजोड़	1236.76	871.65	824.88	8598.26	72.48	969.30	768.02	260.69	162.95	3765.09
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र										
1. असम	85.00	42.00	18.00	318.00	11.00	—	11.00	21.00	79.00	747.00
2. मणिपुर (ई)	14.46	1.04	1.70	—	0.74	—	1.70	0.09	—	19.73
3. मेघालय	17.20	12.50	31.37	(बी)	0.25	—	0.02	0.54	11.00	72.88
4. नागालैण्ड	8.30	3.83	2.47	(बी)	1.18	—	—	0.30	10.85	26.93
5. त्रिपुरा (ई)	15.50	6.00	7.90	—	1.20	—	3.75	3.60	—	37.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5.73	1.02	1.71	4.10	1.93	—	—	0.13	0.52	15.14
7. मिजोरम	7.15	0.91	नगण्य	—	1.39	—	—	0.20	0.77	10.42
उपजोड़	153.34	67.30	225.15	322.10	17.69	—	16.47	25.76	102.14	929.95
जोड़	11966.80	6022.18	9565.70	43956.47	866.22	2673.73	17792.28	1715.17	1358.05	95916.60

टिप्पणी : (1) बेची गई विद्युत के 1932-83 के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

(2) विविध में गैर-ओद्योगिक और गैर-ट्रेक्शन खपत शामिल है ।

(ए) औद्योगिक उच्च वोल्टता श्रेंगी में शामिल हैं । (बी) औद्योगिक कम वोल्टता तथा माध्यम वोल्टता श्रेगी में शामिल है । (डी) पंजाब राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के पब्लिक वाटर वर्क्स की खपत, उपभोक्ताओं को कृषि में शामिल किया है । (ई) आंकड़े अनुमानित है और संशोधन किया जा सकता है ।

(जी) दा० घा० नि० द्वारा बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में अपने सीधी वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को बेची गई विद्युत शामिल है ।

(सी) इसमें नंगल उर्वरक फैक्ट्री द्वारा 614.70 मिलियन यूनिट की खपत शामिल है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की पनबिजली उत्पादन क्षमता

6263. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की पनबिजली उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार से सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित देश की जल विद्युत शक्यता का मूल्यांकन हाल ही में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया गया है। मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों के अनुसार, 60% भार अनुपात पर हिमाचल प्रदेश की अनुमानित जल विद्युत शक्यता लगभग 12800 मेगावाट है।

Bifurcation of Posts and Telecommunication Departments

6264. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of taking a decision to bifurcate the Posts & Telecommunication Departments ;

(b) whether the above proposal is going to be implemented in 1984-85 ;

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) No decision has yet been taken by the Government on the subject.

Reservation for SCs and STs in Engineers India Ltd.

6265. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 40-point rosters for reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the recruitment/promotions ate being maintained in the Engineers India Limited, if so whether the copies of 40-point roster in all the posts/grades/levels will be furnished, if not, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether there are any recruitment rules/promotion policy, if so, whether a copy of the same will also be furnished, if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether there is no carry-forward policy of posts/levels/grades which are reserved for SCs/STs in the recruitments/promotions, if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Engineers India Ltd. are maintaining 40-point roster for reservation for SC/ST in the matter of employment. The rosters are too voluminous to be copied for distribution. However, they are available for inspection.

(b) Yes, Sir. Copies of these can be furnished by EIL to the Hon'ble Member when desired.

(c) Engineers India Ltd. is following the Government directives on carrying forward the vacancies reserved for SCs/STs.

लघु समाचार पत्रों को सुविधाएँ

6266. **श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप:** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित हो रही हैं तथा उनका राज्य-वार और भाषा वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और उक्त प्रत्येक समाचार पत्र और पत्रिका किस-किस तारीख से प्रकाशित हो रही हैं;

(ख) इनमें से लघु समाचारपत्रों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा लघु समाचार पत्रों को प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं और सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत): (क) 31-12-1982 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में प्रकाशित हो रहे समाचारपत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों की कुल संख्या 19,937 थी। भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के पंजीयक द्वारा वर्ष 1981 का संकलित समाचारपत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों का राज्य-वार तथा भाषा-वार ब्यौरा, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, "प्रेस इन इंडिया—1982" में दिया गया है जिसकी प्रति 27-8-1983 को सदन की मेज पर रखो गई थी। तथापि, समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं की स्थापना के खर्च से संबंधित ब्यौरा भारत के समाचारपत्रों के पंजीयक द्वारा 1982 से वार्षिक रिपोर्ट" में प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1982 के ब्यौरों से युक्त "प्रेस इन इन्डिया—1982" मुद्रित हो रही है।

(ख) भारत के समाचारपत्रों के पंजीयक द्वारा 7,099 समाचारपत्रों/नियत कालिक पत्रों से प्राप्त वर्ष 1982 की वार्षिक रिटर्नों के अनुसार, 31-12-82 के दिन की स्थिति के अनुसार लघु समाचार-पत्रों की संख्या 6,549 थी।

(ग) लघु और मझौले समाचार-पत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों को सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध की जा रही सुविधाओं तथा सहायता का ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा लघु और मझौले समाचारपत्रों की उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सुविधाएं।

1. पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाने की सुविधाएं :

(क) **समाचार सेवा** : लघु और मझौले समाचारपत्रों को समाचार रिलीज और लेख जैसी अपनी सामान्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने के अलावा, पत्र सूचना कार्यालय उनको साइंस डाईजेस्ट, कृषि न्यूज-लेटर (कृषि पत्रिका), सुरक्षा कतरनें, यूनेस्को लेख (हिन्दी तथा उर्दू में), इत्यादि जैसी विशेष समाचार सेवाएं सप्लाई करता रहा है। इनमें से अनेक सेवाएं लघु समाचारपत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करती हैं। सरल तथा कैपसूल रूप में लिखी गई विस्तृत कहानियां, जिनमें विज्ञान, आर्थिक विकास, कृषि, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास की घटनाएं शामिल होती हैं, तैयार की जाती हैं और उनको उन्हें देश की सभी मुख्य भाषाओं में सप्लाई किया जाता है। मुख्यालय द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले लेखों के के अलावा क्षेत्रीय और शाखा कार्यालयों द्वारा अपनी-अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में समाचारों का सार जारी किया जाता है।

(ख) **फोटो-सेवा** : पत्र सूचना कार्यालय लघु समाचारपत्रों को फोटो

फीचर तथा एबोनाइड ब्लाक भी सप्लाई करता है। उर्दू लिथो मुद्रण में उपयोग के लिए "चरबा" सेवाएं काफी लोकप्रिय हो गई हैं।

(ग) **विशेष सेवा सैल :** छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की स्कीम के रूप में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय ने मुख्यालय में विशेष सेवा सेल स्थापित किया है जिसकी शाखाएं बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास में भी हैं। इस सेल को भाषायी समाचार-पत्रों के लिए क्षेत्र-आधारित विकास कहानियां तैयार करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। बल स्थानीय रुचि के फोटो, कार्टोग्राफों तथा एबोनाइड ब्लाकों को उपलब्ध करने पर है।

(घ) **प्रेस दल :** केन्द्रीय सरकार की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं पर प्रेस दलों को ले जाना पत्र सूचना कार्यालय की अन्य महत्वपूर्ण गतिविधि है। इससे प्रेस के प्रतिनिधि देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रही विकासीय गतिविधि की प्रथम जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को अन्तरालों में चुनींदा परियोजनाओं पर ले जाया जाता है। इन प्रयोजित दौरों में भाषायी, लघु तथा मझौले समाचारपत्रों को विशिष्ट प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है। सामान्यतया, एक क्षेत्र से संबंधित पत्रकारों को दूसरे क्षेत्र में ले जाया जाता है ताकि वे राष्ट्रीय जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हुई प्रगति से घनिष्ठ रूप से परिचित हो सकें तथा इनका अधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ मूल्यांकन कर सकें।

(ङ) **प्रत्यायन :** लघु और मझौले समाचारपत्रों को अधिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रत्यायन नियमों को उदार बनाया गया है नियमों के अनुसार केवल वे ही समाचारपत्र विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं जिनकी प्रसार संख्या 5,000 प्रतियों से अधिक है। तथापि, अपेक्षाकृत छोटे समाचारपत्रों की सहायता करने के लिए इस शर्त में छील दे दी गई है तथा अब दो या अधिक छोटे समाचारपत्र संयुक्त संवाददाता के लिए संयुक्त रूप से प्रत्यायन की मांग कर सकते हैं।

(च) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय की वितरण सूची में अब लघु और मझौले समाचारपत्र तथा उनकी ओर से प्रत्याशित संवाददाता अधिक संख्या में शामिल हैं।

(छ) **नए कार्यालयों को खोलना :** पत्र सूचना कार्यालय उन स्थानों, जिनमें समाचारपत्रों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, में नए कार्यालय उत्तरोत्तर खोल रहा है। इससे नए लघु और मझौले समाचार-पत्रों को भारत सरकार की सूचना सामग्री तथा अन्य सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलती है। 1981-82 में, तीन नए कार्यालय, जबलपुर, शिमला तथा गंगतोक में एक-एक, खोले गए। 1982-83 में दो और कार्यालय, कानपुर और रांची में एक-एक, खोले गए। 1983-84 में दो और कार्यालय, जोधपुर और इम्फाल में एक-एक, खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सुविधाएं :

(1) पहले निर्धारित 2000 प्रतियों की न्यूनतम बिक्रीत प्रसार संख्या की तुलना में अब 1000 प्रतियों की न्यूनतम बिक्रीत प्रसार संख्या वाला समाचारपत्र विज्ञापनों को प्राप्त करने का पात्र है।

(2) संस्कृत समाचारपत्र/पत्रिका तथा पिछड़े, सीमावर्ती या दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों से या आदिवासी भाषाओं में या मुख्य रूप से आदिवासी पाठकों के लिए प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्र/पत्रिकाएं भी पात्र हैं यदि उनकी न्यूनतम विक्रीत प्रसार संख्या 500 प्रतियां है। पिछड़े, सीमावर्ती या दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों को उपलब्ध 500 प्रतियों की बिक्रीत प्रसार संख्या की सुविधा को जम्मू व कश्मीर से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार-पत्रों पर भी लागू कर दिया गया है।

(3) 4 महीने के निर्बिघ्न प्रकाशन (पहले निर्धारित 6 महीने के तुलना में) वाले समाचारपत्र/नियतकालिक पत्र अब सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं।

(4) अर्हक मुद्रण-क्षेत्र को अब कम करके नियमानुसार कर दिया गया है :—

दैनिकों के लिए	—	1260 मानक कालम सेंटीमीटर से 760 मानक कालम सेंटीमीटर
साप्ताहिकों/पाक्षिकों के लिए	—	720 मानक कालम सेंटीमीटर से 480 मानक कालम सेंटीमीटर
मासिकों और अन्यों के लिए	—	1200 मानक कालम सेंटीमीटर से 960 मानक कालम सेंटीमीटर

(5) उन समाचार पत्रों/पत्रिकाओं, जिनकी बिक्रीत प्रसार संख्या 2000 प्रतियों तक की है, को अपनी प्रसार संख्या के बलेम के समर्थन में चार्टर्ड लेखाकार का प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत करने से छूट दे दी गई है।

(6) 1980 में विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के विज्ञापन परिव्यय में लघु और मझौले समाचारपत्रों का हिस्सा बढ़ा कर 60 प्रतिशत करने का निर्णय लिया गया था। पहले कोई निश्चित अनुपात नहीं था।

(7) विज्ञापनों की दरों के मामले में, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा अपनाए गए दर ढांचे में सभी मझौले समाचारपत्रों के लिए उपलक्ष धन दिया गया है। 1-10-1980 से भाषायी समाचार-पत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों की दरों को अंग्रेजी के इतनी ही प्रसार संख्या वाले समाचारपत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों के बराबर ला दिया गया है। दरों की इस समानता के बावजूद भी 10,000 प्रतियों तक की प्रसार संख्या वाले भाषायी समाचारपत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों को अंग्रेजी के इतनी ही प्रसार संख्या वाले समाचारपत्रों/नियतकालिक पत्रों की तुलना में अधिक मूल दरें मिलती हैं। विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय की माध्यम सूची में शामिल बड़ी संख्या में लघु समाचारपत्र/नियतकालिक पत्र इस श्रेणी में आते हैं।

3. भारत के समाचारपत्रों के पंजीयक के कार्यालय द्वारा उपलब्ध की की जाने वाली सुविधाएं :

(1) पहले की भांति, 1983-84 की अखबारी कागज आबंटन नीति में उन समाचारपत्रों, जो शीट फेड मशीनों पर छपते हैं, को अखबारी कागज शीटों में देने की व्यवस्था है। यदि शीटें उपलब्ध न हों तो उनको रीलों की शीटों में बदलने की बाबत उनकी हकदारी से पांच प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त दिया जाता है। ये लाभ अधिकतर छोटे समाचारपत्रों को जाते हैं।

(2) भारत के समाचारपत्रों के पंजीयक अब उन समाचारपत्रों, जिनकी हकदारी 300 टन से कम है, को अखबारी कागज उनकी पसन्द के अनुसार, हाई सी सेल के आधार पर, बफर स्टाक से और देशी मिलों से लेने की अनुमति देते हैं। इस सुविधा से अधिकतर छोटे और मझौले समाचारपत्र लाभान्वित होते हैं।

(3) 50 टन तक की हकदारी वाले समाचारपत्रों के लिए अधिकार पत्र की वैधता अवधि 6 महीने है जबकि अन्यों के मामलों में वह तीन महीने है। इस रियायत से अधिकांश लघु समाचार-पत्र अखबारी कागज का अपना कोटा सुविधाजनक चकणबद्ध ढंग से छोटी किस्तों में ले सकते हैं।

(4) 2000 प्रतियों तक की प्रसार संख्या वाले लघु समाचारपत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज के आबंटन के लिए आवेदन करते समय चार्टर्ड लेखाकार का प्रमाण पत्र देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(5) 5,000 प्रतियों तक की प्रसार संख्या वाले लघु समाचारपत्रों को अख-बारी कागज की हकदारी की गणना करते समय नि:शुल्क वितरित प्रतियों, बिना बिक्री हुई वापस की गई या मुद्रित किन्तु न तो बिक्री और न ही नि:शुल्क वितरित की गई प्रतियों की बाबत 10 से 20 प्रतिशत तक का अलाऊंस दिया जाता है तथा 5,000 प्रतियों और 10,000 प्रतियों के बीच की प्रसार संख्या वाले समाचारपत्रों को 10 से 15 प्रतिशत का अलाऊंस दिया जाता है। अन्यों के मामलों में यह प्रतिशतता केवल 5 से 10 तक ही है।

4. अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सुविधाएं :

(1) सरकार विविध आयातित अखबारी कागज के लिए 825/- रुपए प्रति मोट्रिक टन की दर पर सीमा शुल्क ले रही है। मझौले समाचारपत्रों को इस शुल्क का केवल एक तिहाई अर्थात् 275/- रुपए प्रति टन ही देना होता है।

(2) जहां तक बैंकों से ऋण सुविधाओं का संबंध है, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी बैंकों को यह सलाह दी है कि वे उन लघु और मझौली समाचारपत्र यूनिटों, जो लघु औद्योगिक यूनिटों के के लिए निर्धारित निवेश मानदण्ड को पूरा करती हैं, को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र के ऋणों के रूप में समझें तथा इस प्रकार की यूनिटों को ब्याज दर, मार्जिन, इत्यादि में वे सभी रियायतें दें जो सामान्यतया अन्य लघु औद्योगिक यूनिटों को उपलब्ध हैं। ऋण लेने वाली यूनिटों को बैंकों द्वारा मंजूर किए जाने वाले ऋणों की सीमा धन-राशि की उनकी आवश्यकताओं, शुद्ध कार्यशील पूंजी, खरीदों पर उपलब्ध उधार तथा अन्य चालू, देय-ताओं आदि पर आधारित होगी।

औषधों पर आधारित उद्योग, स्थापित करने के लिए आवेदन करने वाली कम्पनियों का ब्यौरा

6267. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या **रसायन** और **उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी कम्पनियों ने हमारे देश में औषधों पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 1983-84 में आवेदन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए आवेदन करने वाली इन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा ये उद्योग कौन-कौन सी औषधों पर आधारित होंगे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस जारी करने का है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख) उन फैरा कम्पनियों के ब्यौरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं जिन्होंने औषधों और भेषजों के निर्माण करने के लिए वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान आवेदन किया है ।

(ग) अनुबन्ध में उल्लिखित प्रथम छः आवेदनपत्रों को लाइसेंसिंग समिति द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया था । अन्यों पर गुण दोष के आधार पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	कम्पनी का नाम	बल्क औषध का नाम/फार्मूलेशन्स
1	2.	3
1.	मै० यूनी सेन्क्यो लि०	गामा ग्लोबिलिन एण्ड इसके फार्मूलेशन्स
2.	मै० रोचे प्रोडक्टस लि०	1. कारप्रोपेन 2. इमाडिल गोलियां
3.	—वही—	1. वेलियम गोलियां 2. वेक्टिरिम गोलियां 3. रोडोक्सोन गोलियां
4.	—वही—	1. ओरनिडाजोल 2. टिबिरल एम्पुल्स 3. टिबिरल गोलियां (ओरल) 4. टिबिरल गोलियां (विजिनल)
5.	—वही—	1. ब्रोमामोजोपाम 2. लेक्सोटेन गोलियां

1	2	3
6.	मैं० एलकली एण्ड कैमिकल्स कार्पो० आफ इण्डिया लि० (एक्सपोर्ट ओरियन्टेड प्रोपोजल)	1. क्वीना पाइरेमाइन सल्फेट 2. ,, ,, क्लोराइड
7.	मैं० होचेस्टक फार्मा० लि० (प्रोपोजल अन्डर फ्री ट्रेट) जोन योजना	1. पानाक्यूर ग्रेन्यूल्स/वेटेवल पाउडर
8.	मैं० होचेस्ट फार्मा लि०	डाइबेस्टिक रीजेन्टस
9.	मैं० सेन्क्यो लि०	1. सेन्जाइम कम्पाउण्ड गोलियां 2. ,, ,, माइक्रोग्रेन्यूल्स
10.	—वही—	1. सेनबीराइन केपस्यूल्स (सुपरलेक एण्ड निसिव सल्फेट)
11.	—वही—	1. पुबरजेन-1000 आईयू, 5000 आईयू, 10,000 आईयू और 20,000 आईयू एस आदि 2. पुबरजेन-12
12.	—वही—	1. सेन्क्योविट सिरप 2. माइकोनिप प्लस गोलियां 3. सेनलेक केपसुल्स ।

संचार को सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनों के द्वारा जोधपुर और जालोर के साथ जोड़ना

6268. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जालोर जिले (राजस्थान) के एक बड़े शहर संचोर का जोधपुर और जालोर के साथ सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क नहीं है जबकि जालोर जिला मुख्यालय है और जोधपुर एक व्यापारिक केन्द्र है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संचोर को जोधपुर और जालोर के साथ सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक हो जाएगा और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । जालोर-भीनमल सैक्शन पर 8 चैनल वाली कैरियर प्रणाली चालू हो जाने के बाद संचोर को जालोर और जोधपुर के साथ जोड़ने के लिए एक योजना तैयार की जा रही है ।

(ग) यह कार्य 1984 के मध्य तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

Opening of Post Offices in Orissa

6269. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some more post offices in Orissa during the 1984-85 financial year ;

(b) if so, the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in different Districts of Orissa in the above financial year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The number of post offices to be opened in different districts of Orissa in 1984-85 are given in the Statement. The offices would be opened as per norms laid down by the Department.

Statement

List of post offices proposed to be opened in different districts of Orissa for the year 1984-85

1.	Bolangir	7
2.	Cuttack	13
3.	Balasore	9
4.	Dhenkanal	4
5.	Ganjam	8
6.	Keonjhar	8
7.	Puri	7
8.	Koraput	4
9.	Mayurbhanja	4
10.	Phulbani	12
11.	Sambalpur	4
12.	Sundargarh	4
13.	Kalahandi	6
		90

Introduction of Uniform Tariff by State Electricity Boards of Eastern Region

6270. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Electricity Boards of Eastern Region have favoured the introduction of uniform tariff rate, for transmitting power from one system to the other ;

(b) if so, the Central guidelines given to the State Electricity Boards in this regard ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The State Electricity Boards of the Eastern Regional Electricity Board have mutually agreed upon a uniform rate of tariff for amergency exchanges of power between their systems.

(b) and (c) Guidelines were first evolved by Southern Regional Electricity Board. These were circulated by Central Electricity Authority to other Regional Electricity Boards. The tariff guidelines formulated by the different Regional Electricity Boards are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8094/84].

डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का अवैध कोयला पकड़ा जाना

6271. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1984 के हिन्दी दैनिक "रांची एक्सप्रैस" में "डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का अवैध कोयला पकड़ा गया" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०, सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० और भारत कोकिंग कोल, लि० के कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारी रामगढ़ और धनबाद क्षेत्र में कुछ हार्ड कोक संयंत्रों के साथ मिलकर इन संयंत्रों को इनकी क्षमता से अधिक कोयला सप्लाई करके करोड़ों रुपये की हेराफेरी कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या हार्ड कोक संयंत्रों के मालिकों को ढुलाई के ठेके न देने का कोई प्रावधान है; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त प्रश्नों के उत्तर सकारात्मक हैं तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से जांच कराने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजस्थान में गैस एजेन्सियों, पेट्रोल पम्पों और डिजल डीलरों के लिए जारी किए लाइसेंस

6272. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में वर्ष 1980-83 के दौरान गैस एजेंसियों, पेट्रोल पम्पों और डिजल डीलरों के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए; और

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान पेट्रोल पम्पों और गैस एजेंसियों को खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गो शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 1980-83 की अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान में विभिन्न तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा खाना पकाने की गैस (एल० पी० जी०) की एजेंसियों तथा पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्पों (खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों) के लिए जारी किए गये आशय पत्रों की संख्या क्रमशः 47 तथा 49 है।

(ख) 1983-84 के दौरान तेल उद्योग द्वारा खोली जाने वाली प्रस्तावित एल० पी० जी० एजेंसियों तथा खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों के स्थानों के नाम और उनके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

एल० पी० जी०			खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र	
तेल कम्पनी का नाम	स्थान का नाम	जिला	स्थान का नाम	जिला
1	2	3	4	5
इंडियल आयल कारपोरेशन	1. अजमेर	अजमेर	1. बैंकरौता	जयपुर
	2. लडनु	नागौर	2. महुआ	स्वाई माधोपुर
	3. गंगापुर	स्वाई माधोपुर	3. खरावा	अजमेर
			4. रयोधव	सिरोही

1	2	3	4	5
	4. रतनगढ़	चुरू	5. देशनोक	बीकानेर
	5. नवलगढ़	झुनझुनु	6. पालो	श्रीगंगानगर
			7. खराची	पाली
			8. दुदु	जयपुर
			9. बसेरी	भरतपुर
			10. हनुमानगढ़ टाउन	श्रीगंगानगर
			11. अरेन	अजमेर
			12. टोडारायसिंह	टोनक
			13. खरेरा	भीलवाड़ा
			14. नईनवा	बुंडी
			15. चीमाना	जोधपुर
			16. गंगाशहर	बीकानेर
			17. संजु	नागोर
			18. देह	नागौर
			19. सरदार समंद	पाली
			20. अतरू	कोटा
			21. मंगरोल	कोटा
			22. संगोड	कोटा
			23. केरू	जोधपुर
भारत पेट्रोलियम	6. दौसा	जयपुर	24. बनवारी	पाली
कारपोरेशन	7. जयपुर	जयपुर	25. जोबनेर	जयपुर
	8. अलवर	अलवर	26. कईथून	कोटा
	9. सूरतगढ़	गंगानगर	27. खतूली	कोटा
	10. भीलवाड़ा	भीलवाड़ा	28. मसुदा	अजमेर
			29. रेनलवारा	जोधपुर
			30. सुमेसर	जोधपुर
			31. तरनुर	नागौर
हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम	11. कोटा	कोटा	32. जयसमंद	उदयपुर
कारपोरेशन	12. उदयपुर	उदयपुर	33. रामगंज बलारी	बुंदी

1	2	3	4	5
		13. गंगानगर	गंगानगर	34. राजाखेरा	भरतपुर
				35. बावली	स्वाई माधोपुर
				36. बमानवास	स्वाईमाधोपुर
				37. जीवना	जलोर
				38. दिचु	जोधपुर
				39. हरसोर	नागपुर
				40. धुनगरा	जोधपुर
				41. जसवंतपुर	जलोर
				42. खीरवान	जोधपुर
आई वी० पी०				43. शेरचर	जोधपुर
कम्पनी लिमिटेड				44. पीलवा	जोधपुर
				45. करारा	जलोर
				46. वेर	भरतपुर

Allocation for Construction of Bio-Gas Plants

6273. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted as subsidy to various States for constructing Bio-gas plants for the year 1983-84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the subsidy allotted to Tamil Nadu is very low vis-a-vis the availability of dung and the backwardness of the State ;

(c) if so, whether Government will increase the subsidy ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) During the current year upto 29th March, 1984, the total amount of Central subsidy sanctioned to various States under the National Project on Biogas Development, is Rs. 1913 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The State Government has reported exceeding of the targetted installation of biogas plants in the current year and subsidy for the same has already been sanctioned.

Procurement of Photographs and Authentic Recordings of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

6274. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi, demanding procurement of rare photographs and authentic recordings of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar from different authorities and public of the country and abroad ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Media Units under this Ministry, *viz.*, All India Radio, Doordarshan, Films Division, Photo Division, etc., have been asked to preserve carefully all available documents/records about Dr. Ambedkar.

Enquiry Regarding Complaints Against Some Dialogues in Hindi Film "Souten"

6275. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an enquiry under section 6 of Cinematograph Act 1952 has been instituted by Government against the derogatory and insulting dialogues against the Dalit communities in Hindi feature film 'Soutent' on the strong protest by the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.), Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi.

(b) if so, whether any procedure has been laid down for processing of complaint to avoid any delay, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the complainant Association conveyed its resentment to Government for adopting dily-dallying attitude in the enquiry ; and

(d) if so, the action thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCATING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. On conclusion of the enquiry the Central Government passed orders on 27.3.84 for deletion of dialogue/words considered to be derogatory to the Scheduled Castes community.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 before passing any order prejudicially affecting the applicant/producer of the film, he has to be given an opportunity to represent his views in the matter.

(c) and (d) The Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association has been writing to Government for early conclusion of the enquiry. However, the enquiry could not be concluded earlier because of the requirement relating to observes of the principles of natural justice mentioned above. The process will be completed expeditiously.

Documentary Film on the Life of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

6276. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a public meeting held at Red Fort Ground on 16 February, 1984, he had announced making of a colour documentary film on the life and mission of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the colour doctmentary film will be released for exhibition ?

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

(b) The film is likely to be completed in a year or so. The question of release of this film can be considered only after it has been made.

Selection Grade for Stenographers in Delhi District Courts

6277. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 76 on 15th November, 1983 and state :

(a) whether the case of selection grade for stenographers in Delhi District Courts was being examined and processed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance ; and

(b) whether Government propose to clear this case without any further delay, and if not, the reasons thereof in details ?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration have been addressed to furnish certain clarifications. Their reply is awaited.

Projects for World Bank Assistance

6278. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have sent proposal for power projects for World Bank assistance in the last three years ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to forward those proposals ; and

(c) the details of assistance received from World Bank for those power projects (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The availability of annual asistance from the World Bank to fund power projects is of limited nature. Identification of power projects, therefore, for World Bank assistance is done periodically in close consultation with the appropriate Ministries. Identification of power projects is done after taking into consideration variety of factors including the readiness of the projects, their relative priority in the overall framework of the system requirement and the organisational capability of the utility to conform to the documentatation and the discipline required by the World Bank. The World Bank Group has recently extended a loan of $ 156.4 million and a credit of US $ 170 million for the Upper Indravati hydroelectric project in Orissa. Bodhghat hydroelectric project in Madhya Pradesh is currently under negotiation. The Lower Periyar Hydroelectric Project of Kerala and Chandrapur thermal power station in Maharashtra have also been posed to the Bank for financial year 1985.

Publication of Results of Lottery Draw System in Post Office, Savings Bank Accounts in Newspapers

6279. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lottery draw system is in practice in Savings Bank accounts having deposits of Rs. 200/- or more in any Post Office in India ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) the details about the lottery draws which took place during the last one year, zone-wise and areawise ;

(d) whether the Post Office intimates the concerned person who is successful in the lottery draw about the result of the draw, is so, in what manner ;

(e) whether the result of the lottery draw is published in any newspaper ; and

(f) if so, in which newspapers and if not, whether Government would arrange to publish the result of the lottery draw in some important newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Post office savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme was introduced in October 1973 vide Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Notification No. F. 3(11)-NS/72 dated the 16th October, 1973, as amended from time to time. Under the Scheme Post Office Savings Bank Account holders who have kept a minimum balance of Rs. 200/- or more in any post office in India for a period of 6 months, namely, April to September or October to March, are eligible to participate in the Draws for prizes to be held in the month of January or July respectively. The following prizes are awarded in each Draw :

1	First Prize of Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 1,00,000
5	Second Prizes of Rs. 50,000 each	Rs. 2,50,000
10	Third Prizes of Rs. 20,000 each	Rs. 2,00,000
100	Fourth Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each	Rs. 5,00,000

In addition, for every 10,000 eligible accounts, there will be three Fifth Prizes of Rs. 500/- each and 30 Sixth Prizes of Rs. 50/- each. On the basis of the number of eligible accounts (65 lakh accounts) there will be about 2000 Fifth prizes and 20000 Sixth prizes. The total value of all the prizes will be about Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) During the last on year, Draws have been held in the Month of July 1983 at Bhubaneswar and in January 1984 at Patna.

(d) Prize-winners are intimated the result of the draw when claim applications are called for in respect of First to Fourth prizes. Prize money in respect of Fifth and Sixth prizes is credited in the prize-winning accounts and the depositors are given intimation thereof.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The result of the XIX Draw held on 30.7.83 at Bhubaneswar was published in 49 newspapers and the result of the XX draw held on 31.1.1984 at Patna was published in 58 newspapers.

Representation of Association on N.D.D.P.C.

6280. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the associations and representative bodies that are recognised by Government for drug Industry and have been incorporated as members of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council ; and

(b) the criteria adopted by Government while according recognition and selection of authentic drug associations for representation on various Government bodies from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Circulars concerning matters linked with Drug Industry are sent to Manufacturers' Associations which are 9 in number. The names and addresses of these associations are given in the attached statement. The representatives of the following Associations have been included in the list of Members of National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council :

(1) Chairman, Indian Council of Medical Research.

(2) President, Indian Medical Association.

(3) President, Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India.

(4) President, Indian Drugs & Manufacturers' Association.

(5) President, All India Organisation of Chemists & Druggists.

(6) Representatives of All India Small Scale Drug Manufacturers Association.

(b) It is open for any Association dealing with Industry to approach the Government with the details of its Members for sending communications concerning drug industry for use of Members of the Association. No recognition as such is accorded to any Association.

Statement

List of Manufacturing Associations

1. The President,
   Organisation of Pharmaceutical
   Producers of India (OPPI)
   Cook's Bldg., Dr. Dadabhai N. Road,
   Bombay—400 001.

2. The President,
   Indian Drugs Manufacturers
   Association (IDMA)
   102-B, Poonam Chambers,
   Dr. A.B. Road, Worli,
   Bombay—400 018.

3. The President,
   Pharmaceuticals & Allied Manufacturers &
   Distributors Association Ltd. (PAMDAL),
   C/o. Bombay Chambers of Commerce & Industry,
   Bombay—400 001.

4. The President,
   Indian Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers
   Association (IPMA)
   15-A, Aurnngzeb Road,
   New Delhi-110 001.

5. The Chairman,
   All India Manufacturers Organisation (AIMO),
   Jeevan Sahakar,
   Sir Pherozsoah Mehta Road,
   Bombay—400 001.

6. The President,
   All India Small Scale Pharmaceutical
   Manufacturers Astociation,
   1520, Bhagirath Palace,

7. Shri T.R. Kapoor,
   Secretary (PAMDAL),
   C/o M/s. Glaxo Labs.(I) Ltd.,
   Okhla, New Delhi.

8. Indian Chemicals Mfg. Association,
   India Exchange Place,
   Calcutta—700 001.

9. All India Small Drug Mfs. Association,
   Boman Lodge, 2nd Floor,
   Dadar, T.T.,
   Bombay—400 014.

Transfer of Officers in CIL

6281. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech delivered by the President of the Mines Managers Association at Dhanbad on 24 February 1984 that the officers are being transferred in the Coal India Ltd. at the instance of the mafia ; and

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

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

(b) No authorised version of the speech is available. The observations on transfer of officers, alleged to have been made by the President, Mine Managers' Association during his speech as reported in the paper are found to be baseless. It may be added that the said President of Mine Managers' Association happens to be an officer of Coal India and is under orders of transfer the implementation of which he has been avoiding. The management has issued a contradiction in the press. Department action has been initiated against the officer.

Telecasting of Film "Bansi"

6282. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Doordarshan had financed a film "Bansi" costing Rs. 2,50,000 based on uplift of Scheduled Castes in the year 1980-81 ;

(b) whether the film was produced and delivered to Doordarshan in the middle of 1982 ;

(c) whether his Ministry are aware that the telecast was officially announced in the media in 1982 and several times in 1983 ; and

(d) the reasons for not exhibiting this film till date ?

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 (d) Yes, Sir. The film was scheduled for telecast on 15.8.1983 However, at the time of preview of film before actual telecast, some flaws were noticed and the telecast had to be postponed. The film would, now, be telecast on a suitable date.

Tenders for Production of Documentary Films by Films Division

6283. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders were called for negotiating the contracts for the production of some films in 1984 by the Films Division ; and

(b) whether any retired man is now in a responsible position in the Films Division, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. But in special circumstances films can be assigned without inviting tenders, on negotiation basis by the Films Division to selected Producers, keeping in view his aptitute, standing etc.

(b) Some of the subjects in the project for films on India's struggle for Independence will be made as in-house productions with the services of the staff of Films Division under the over-all supervision of a former Chief Producer of Films Division who has offered his services in an honorary capacity for this work.

Promotions under the Time Bound Schemes in D.G.P.T

6284. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs Department vide his letter No. 31-26/83-PE-I dated 17-12-83, has issued orders for one promotion after 16 years' service ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the said order at Sl. No. 6, for promotions under the time bound one promotion scheme, the normal orders relating to reservation for SC/ST employees are not applicable ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not applying the reservation rules for SC/ST under the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Reservation orders in favour of SC & ST employees are applicable in the promotional posts, where the number of such posts is limited with a view to ensure that a suitable number of SC and ST officials are given promotion to the higher grades by providing reservation quota in their favour. Under the Time Bound one Promotion Scheme referred to in answer to (a) above, there is no limit to the number of posts. which are available for promotion of lower grade officials to the higher grade on their completion of 16 years of service and subject to their being found fit for promotion by the prescribed DFC. In view of the fact that any official belonging to SC nnd ST community who has completed 16 years of service, would also be promoted to the next higher grade under the Time Bound One Promotion Scheme subject to his fitness alongwith officials belonging to other community, adequate safeguards have been provided to protect interests of the SC and ST employees under this scheme.

Constitution of Informal Committee to Study the Availability of Permanent Labour

6285. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute an informal committee to study the question of availability of permanent labour so that, wherever possible, the contract labour may be abolished ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to constitute an informal committee to study the question of availability of permanent labour. It has, however, been decided to constitute a formal Study Group for identifying parennial nature of jobs/processes/operations in the steel plants in the context of abolition of contract labour in these jobs/processes/operations. The details of the constitution of the Study Group are being worked out.

Efforts to Bring Down the Rate of Accidents in Textile Industry

6286. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to bring down the rate of accidents in Textile Industry ;

(b) the total number of accidents occurred in Textile Industry in 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83, and

(c) the rate of incidents for the industry as against the All India raet for the manufacturing industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) to (c) Data on accidents is compiled for each calendar year and information for the year 1980 shows that in all there were 1,41,317 accidents in the textile indusry to which the Factories Act applies. This works out to 142.82 per thousand workers as against 66 69 for manufacturing industries for the same year. The concerned State Governments are aware of the situation and are taking appropriate measures for making employers and workers more safety conscious through check lists, more inspections, arranging meetings and setting up machineries for monitoring and preventing accidents.

Parity between Central Government Employees Working in Dandakaranya Project and State Government Employees

6287. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have enhanced and extended the benefits like project allowance, house rent allowance and rent free accommodation for indefinite period in view of the continued existence of conditions in Dandakaranya Project areas for which employees were granted these benefits ;

(b) whether Central Government propose to bring their employees working in Dandakaranya Project at par with the State Government employees in respect of these benefits ;

(c) whether these benefits are granted for specific purposes;

(d) the criteria for grant of these benefits ; and

(e) whether these criteria are followed by the State Governments ?also

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Increase in Subsidy to Fertilizer Industry

6288. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Fertiliser subsidy at Rs. 800 crores' appearing in Economic Times, New Delhi dated 9 December, 1983 highlighting the ever increasing subsidy to fertilizer industry ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for lower capacity utilisation of fertiliser industry resulting in imports and grant of Rs. 800 crores subsidy to lower the prices ;

(c) whether the subsidy was thought of earlier when the demand was low ; and

(d) whether the low demand was the cause of lower production and hence need for import ?

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

(b) During the year 1983-84, the subsidy on indigenous fertilizers is estimated to be Rs. 900 crores. It may be clarified, however, that the low capacity utilisation in some of the fertilizer plants is not, in any way, responsible for the increase in subsidy. The increase in subsidy has been caused by factors such as the continuing increase in the cost of production of fertilizers and the individual retention prices of manufacturers due to increase in the capital cost and the cost of inputs used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Imports are necessary because the production from the present installed capacity would not be adequate to meet the demand thereof. To the extent, however, the capacity utilisation and, thereby the production of fertilizers improves, there would be a corresponding decline in imports.

(c) The Government is operating a retention price scheme in respect of those fertilizers which are under statutory price control. Under this scheme, a fair retention price is fixed for each manufacturer. If the net realisation of a manufacturer from the sale of fertilizers at the controlled rate falls short of his retention price, the difference is paid as subsidy to the manufacturer. The objective of the retention price scheme and the statutory price control is to ensure that the manufacturers are enabled to obtain a reasonable return on their investment if they operate at prescribed level of efficiency and the fertilizers are made available to the farmers at a reasonable price.

(d) No, Sir. Demand of fertilizers has always been, and continues to be higher than the indigenous production and hence, the need for imports.

Supply of Paper to Small Newspapers

6289. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the import or supply the paper to small scale news-papers reducing the quota of big newspapers ; and

(b) if not, the other provisions which are being made to provide adequate quantity of paper to small newspapers ?

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) Import of Newprint for the licensing year 1983-84 was raised from 1,60,000 M.T. to 1,80,000 MT to ensure uninterrupted supplies to periodicals including small and medium newspapers. The Newsprint requirements of newspapers of all categories—'Big', 'Medium', and 'Small' are met fully subject to their fulfilling the requirements of the Newsprint Allocation Policy. Newsprint Allocations of 'Big' newspapers were not reduced to increase the supply to small newspapers.

(b) With a view to ensuring availability of newsprint for allocation to newspapers including small newspapers, the Government has taken the following steps :—

(i) Import of Newsprint for the current year 1983-84 was raised from 1,60,000 M.T. to 1,80,000 M.T.

(ii) As a measure of assistance to the newspapers, it was decided recently that whenver a newspaper finds difficulty in securing supplies from State Trading Corporation depots, an equivalent quantity can be obtained from domestic mills against valid authorisations.

(iii) The stocks of newsprint in various depots of State Trading Corporation are being watched to ensure uninterrupted supplies to small and medium newspapers.

(iv) State Trading Corporation had been asked to ensure that 10,000 tonnes of imported newsprint which was likely to slip into next year is brought in by March, 1984.

(v) Advance Allocation of foreign exchange for the import of 54,000 tonnes of newsprint to meet the requirement during the early months of 1984-85, has been cleared and

State Trading Corporation has been asked to arrange supplies accordingly.

Spurt in Obscenity

6290. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether spurt in obscenity in cinema, drama, literature and cultural programme is the major factor for increase in the crimes in India during the last decade ;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase of obscenity every year during the last one decade ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to tackle this problem in order to reduce the crimes country-wide ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No study has been undertaken by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to measure the percentage of obscenity every year during the last one decade, and it is difficult to state to what extent, if any, increase in crimes is related to the alleged spurts in obscenity. As far as films are concerned, the Central Board of Film Certification removes objectionable portions before a film is certified for public screening under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, as amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1981. Further, there are provisions in various laws of the land, including the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (as amended from time to time) for curbing the sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation of any obscene book, pamphlet, drawing, painting or any other obscene object as well as obscene acts and songs.

(c) As mentioned above, the Cinematograph Act, 1952 as amended by the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1981, is being enforced strictly to deal with depiction of excessive sex, violence and crimes in films. While it is for the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to enforce suitably the penal provisions of the law, the Society as a whole, has an important role in bringing about a congenial atmosphere for inhibiting the growth of crimes.

दहेज पर रोक के लिए कड़े कानून बनाने की मांग

6291. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "जनयुग" में "दहेज पर रोक के लिए कड़े कानून की मांग" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने "भारतीय महिला संघ" की मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए कड़े कानून का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि कोई कानून नहीं बनाया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) से (घ) दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961 के कार्यकरण का प्रश्न संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त समिति को निर्देशित किया गया था। संयुक्त समिति ने देश के समाज कल्याण और

महिला संगठनों तथा व्यक्तियों की भी विभिन्न मांगों और दृष्टिकोणों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् 11 अगस्त, 1982 को संसद में एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। संयुक्त समिति की सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961 में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक पर सरकार काफी हद तक विचार कर चुकी है और वह विधेयक यथासंभव शीघ्र संसद में पुनः स्थापित किया जाएगा।

12 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As announced already, we now take up discussion under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we are taking up discussion under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request Prof. Madhu Dandavate to initiate the discussion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta to initiate the discussion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the Opposition does not want to take up the discussion under Rule 193. Therefore, I go to the next item.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statements showing action taken by Govt. on various assurances, promises, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) The folloing statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha :—

(i) Statement No. XIX—Fourth Session, 1980.

(ii) Statement No. XVII— Sixth Session, 1981.

(iii) Statement No. XVI— Seventh Session, 1981.

(iv) Statement No. XV—Eighth Session, 1982.

(v) Statement No. XI— Ninth Session, 1982.

(vi) Statement No. X— Tenth Session, 1982.

(vii) Statement No. VIII—Eleventh Session, 1983.

(viii) Statement No. IV—Twelfth Session, 1983.

(ix) Statement No. II—Thirteenth Session, 1983.

(x) Statement No. I—Fourteenth Session, 1984.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8071/84.]

(2) A copy each of the following paper (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A the Companies Act, 1956 : —

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Nationnal Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year

**Not recorded.

1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8072/84.]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Education and Culture Departments of Education of Culture) for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) for 1984-85. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8073/74.]

(2) A copy of the detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Culture) for 1984-85. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8074/84.]

Report the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for 1982-83-Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Vol. I—Indirect taxes, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the a Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-83—Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume—Indirect Taxes and Volume II-Direct Taxes, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8075/84.]

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless order is restored in the House, I would not allow anything. I am waiting for the statement by the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)**

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty Ninth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd April, 1984."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, don't you want to move your amendment ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Mehta has not moved his amendment. The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd April, 1984."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I go to the next item—Matters under Ruld 377.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything that is said without permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for surveying villages in Vidisha for solving water scarcity problem.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पेयजल समस्या को हल करने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर जो प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं उसके लिए केन्द्र एवं मध्य प्रदेश सरकार दोनों ही बधायी के पात्र हैं। विगत चार वर्षों में विदिशा संसदीय क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण अंचल में करीब 1050 नये हैण्ड पम्प लगाए गए हैं एवं 30-35 जल प्रदाय योजनायें चालू की गई हैं जोकि निश्चित रूप से एक सराहनीय कार्य हुआ है। परन्तु हाल ही के जन-सम्पर्क दौरे में क्षेत्र के ग्रामवासियों की ओर से कुछ नई समस्यायें एवं सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. विदिशा जिले में स्वीकृत जल प्रदाय योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूर्ण कर आगामी गर्मियों तक पेयजल आवश्यक रूप से उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।

2. रायसेन के समस्यामूलक ग्रामों में नल जल योजना की मांग की गयी क्योंकि वे पहाड़ों पर स्थित हैं तथा जल स्रोत गांव से बहुत दूरी पर हैं। उनके लिए स्वीकृत जल प्रदाय योजनाओं का कार्य शीघ्र किया जाना चाहिए।

3. ग्यारसपुर, गुलाबगंज, शाहगंज एवं बुधनी मेरे क्षेत्र के बड़े कस्बे हैं जहां की जल प्रदाय योजनाएं संतोषपूर्ण ढ़ंग से नहीं चल रही हैं। अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि उक्त योजनाओं के लिए आवर्धन कर नये सिरे से पूर्ण की जानी चाहिए।

4. मेरा केन्द्रीय आवास एवं निर्माण मन्त्री से अनुरोध है कि वर्ष 1984-85 में पूरे देश में जिला स्तर पर समस्यामूलक ग्रामों का पता लगाने के लिए पुनः सर्वेक्षण किया जाना चाहिए ताकि अन्य ग्रामों में भी पेयजल सुविधा उपलब्ध की जा सके।

(ii) Need to discontinue the practice of holding competitive examination for Central Services on Sundays.

SHRI BAJUBAN R. KHARLUKHI (Shillong) : Christian tribals of the north-eastern region desirous to appear at the various competitive examinations for recruitment to the Central Services have expressed resentment over the practice of holding examinations on Sundays. They are of the impression that their religious sentiment was not respected and that such practice was a calculated device of depriving them on opportunity to enter into the Central Services.

The Christian tribal population who constitute an insignificant minority in the vast population of India require special protection and equal opportunities for their entering into the Central Services must be thrown open in keeping with the secular character of the Constitution.

The Government of India should take immediate steps to discontinue the practice of holding examinations on Sundays and issue necessary directives/orders to all Central offices in the country to ensure that the practice is not repeated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only statemant under Rule 377 is to be recorded and nothing else.

Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : You restore order in the House. Only then I shall read.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you reading or not ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : No, till order is restored.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Jena.

(iii) Need for counting the service rendered by Emergency Commissioned Officers in armed forces towards civil pension without refund of gratuity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

After the Chinese aggression a call was made to the youth of our country to defend our motherland. In response to the call a large number of youth came forward and joined emergency service Commissions in the Army. These emergency commissioned officers were released from the Army in a phased manner and were paid some ad-hoc gratuity at the time of their release. It is understood that the Government is refusing to count the emergency commissioned service of those who have subsequently joined civil service after their release from the Army on the basis of various competitive examinations. This is not justified, particularly when a lot is being done by the present Government for the welfare of ex-service men. It is learnt that the Government is insisting upon refund of ad-hoc gratuity paid to them which is again not justified, as such gratuity paid to the officers of Second World War has not been refunded by them.

It is matter of concern for all of us that these brave men of our country who fought the Chinese and subsequent wars, had to go before the Committee on Petitions of Rajya Sabha for getting their grievances redressed. I would, therefore, request the hon'ble Defence Minister kindly to take up the matter immediately with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Finance for amending the rules if necessary and counting their service towards civil pension without refund of gratuity.

(iv) Need to open an E.S.I Hospital at Mirzapur.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिरजापुर जनपद में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में बहुत से औद्योगिक संस्थान स्थापित हैं और हो रहे हैं । परन्तु वहां पर श्रमिकों के हित में अभी तक ई० एस० आई० की तरफ से कोई अस्पताल का निर्माण नहीं हो सका । फलस्वरूप श्रमिकों के सामने अपने तथा अपने परिवार को चिकित्सा हेतु दूर-दराज जाकर करानी पड़ती है । इससे उनको बड़ी परेशान होती है । दो वर्ष पहले अस्पताल की बुनियाद रखी गई थी, लेकिन खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक उसका निर्माण नहीं कराया जा सका है और उसका निर्माण कार्य भी नहीं शुरू कराया जा सका है । यही नहीं यहां पर ई० एस० आई० का कार्यालय न होने के कारण श्रमिकों को काफी परेशानी होती है ।

अत: माननीय श्रम मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि यहां पर अविलम्ब ई० एस० आई० का अस्पताल निर्माण कराने एवं कार्यालय खोलने की व्यवस्था करायें । जिससे श्रमिकों की परेशानी दूर हो सके ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No other obesrvation, other than statement under Rule 377 is to be recorded.

Shri R.L.P. Verma. Are you reading or not ?

*(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Are you reading or not ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ajit Kumar Saha. Are you reading or not ?

(*Interruptions*)**

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : Sir, the situation in Sri Lanka is again becoming tense. There have been a spate of violent incidents in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka in recent weeks in which the lives of innocent people have been lost. These have caused deep concern and anguish in India ; specially in Tamil Nadu. Members of the House have given expression to the sentiments shared by people throughout the couutry at the wanton and senseless killings.

What has added to the gravity of the situation is the fact that there has been hardly any progress in the search for a lasting political solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. As Honourable Members are aware, President Jayewardene convened a Conference of All Political Parties, social and religious groups in January, this year, to discuss this issue in depth. We welcomed this step in the hope that it would lead to a viabla political settlement. We find, however, that nothing substantial has, as yet, emerged from the deliberations of the conference. It is our hope that the existing stalemate will be broken when discussions resume on 9th of May.

It is unfortunate that responsible members of the Sri Lankan Government have seen fit to make baseless allegations against India. These are totally false and we have conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that there are no caches of arms or training camps on Indian territory. We have nothing but goodwill for Sri Lanka and have done nothing to warrant the campaign being directed against us in recent days. This does not help to deal with this complex and sensitive issue in a rational and constructive manner. It only comes in the way of our long-standing and friendly relations.

In the wake of the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka last July a large number of persons have come to India and sought refuge. Their number is around 30,000 at present. The presence of such a large number of displaced persons here places us in a difficult situation. It is of the utmost importance that steps are taken to restore confidence and instil a sense of security amongst the minorities in Sri Lanka so that they do not feel compelled to come to India.

I would like to reaffirm that India poses no threat to Sri Lanka. We have repeatedly expressed our commitment to Sri Lanka's unity and integrity and our opposition to secession and all forms of violence. The Prime Minister herself has said so on the floor of this House. We have, at the same time, an abiding interest in the restoration of peace and harmony in Sri Lanka since developments in that country affect us closely. Prime Minister has made available India's good offices to Sri Lanka to facilitate a viable political settlement which we have striven sincerely to promote.

In the present critical situation it is all the more necessary that renewed efforts should be made to work out a political solution which would be acceptable to all communities in Sri Lanka.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody unless the order is restored in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record anything. Only the statement is to be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

12.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85—CONTD.

Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Prof. N.G. Ranga.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Prof. Ranga, you can speak. It will be recorded. You continue your speech.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the other day I have spoken on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. In conclusion, I support the Demands for Grants before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you not speaking ? You come here and speak.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, how can I speak ? Kindly control the House before I can speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your speech will go on record. I say, what you speak will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : This is injustice, Sir. Kindly bring the House to order. I am not able to hear you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You control it. They are your own colleagues. I am not able to control them.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Now, the Minister will reply. You come to the front bench.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you please go back to your seats. Now, the Minister is replying.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Law Minister. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate. Mainly, the hon. Members were concerned with the delay and arrears in the courts. Some hon. Members had also stated that the present judicial system needed a drastic reform. In my view, the system is, by and large, sound and the Government is constantly taking steps for reducing the arrears and seeing that the cases are quickly decided. The Law Commission has suggested various measures.

(*Interruptions*)

I have nothing more to add. With these words, I request the House to pass the Demands relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House unless any member desires any cut motion to be put separately.

(*Interruptions*)

Cut Motions Nos 9 to 14 and 22 to 53 were put and negatived.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 71 and 72 relating to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
71.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	12,47,33,000	17,000	62,36,64,000	83,000
72.	Administration of Justice	20,91,000		79,56,000	

12.22 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85—CONTD.

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Irrigation

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, Demand No. 76 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development and Demand No. 67 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation for which 12 hours have been alloted. (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. (*Interruptions*)

Lists showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the lists he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay. (*Interruptions*)

Motions moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the 'Ministry of Agriculture'."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 76 relating to the 'Ministry of Rural Development'."

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the Heads of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 67 relating to the 'Ministry of Irrigation'."

(*Interruptions*)

Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	72,07,000	—	3,60,35,000	—
2.	Agriculture	18,57,29,000	301,47,97,000	91,86,12,000	908,98,83,000
3.	Fisheries	3,75,90,000	1,66,98,000	18,79,47,000	8,34,87,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	25,34,05,000	7,73,52,000	126,70,27,000	38,67,58,000
5.	Forest	8,55,29,000	13,29,000	42,76,46,000	66,45,000
6.	Cooperation	1,32,17,000	52,56,04,000	6,60,83,000	262,80,21,000
7.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	12,93,000	—	64,62,000	—
8.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	22,40,07,000	—	112,00,32,000	—

Demand for Grant, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
76.	Ministry of Rural Development	156,39,76,000	2,96,000	781,98,82,000	14,78,000

Demand for Grant, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted by the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION					
67.	Ministry of Irrigation	23,74,18,000	5,60,36,000	112,72,91,000	11,49,79,000

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that there is a general improvement in the production of foodgrains in the country.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Agriculture on our country achieving a record production of foodgrains even in spite of floods and drought in some parts. Never before our country attained such a high level of production in foodgrains.

But the production of oilseeds is not upto the mark and we continue to import huge quantities of oil from other countries. The production of oilseeds in our country should be improved by employing modern means of agriculture like sowing quality seeds, using fertiliser, weeding the fields in proper time and provision of irrigation facilities. It should be made obligatory on the part of farmer to produce oilseeds along with the other crops in the field.

We have been cautioning the Government that sugar production is going down day by day. From 84 lakh tonnes, sugar production has gone down this year to 65 lakh tonnes.

Such a steep fall in sugar

production never took place and if the same policy of the Government of huge releases and non-payment of cane price continues, I am afraid, we will go back to the days when the production of sugar was only 38 lakh tonnes. Due to scarcity of production, sugar was sold at the rate of Rs. 10 15/- a KG. Such a situation will have its adverse effect on our whole economy.

As such, I request the Government of India to give more incentives to sugar factories so that they may pass them on to the cane growers.

If this is not done, I am sure that production of sugar will go down gradually and India would become a deficit cane producing country.

Wild life is on the decline in our country. The population of tigers and lions is depleting though the Government is making efforts to increase their numbers. Shooting of wild animals should be totally banned. No man with a rifle in hand should be allowed to enter any forest. Stringent punishment should be meted out to poachers.

The land is being denuded of forests especially in Andhra Pradesh in spite of the directive of the Central Government to preserve forests.

The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao does not know ecology. He is simply trying to ridicule the Central Government for putting a ban on cutting the trees. I am afraid, if the Chief Minister is allowed to continue this policy, he would convert the entire area of Andhra Pradesh into a desert. The reason for the loss of fertility of the soil is that it is deprived of green manure for want of forests on the land. We are using inorganic fertilisers instead of green manure. This will spoil the fertility of the land still further in the long run.

Rayalaseema has already become a drought-stricken area by denudation of land of its forest wealth and very soon the entire Andhra Pradesh may be engulfed by drought and famine.

I would, therefore, request the Minister of Agriculture to issue a stern warning to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Until order is restored in this part of the House, I am not going to hear anything from there.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100.''

[Need to modernise the rice mills at Jayanagar and milk processing plant at Madhipur in Bihar.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure enforcement of money-lending, debt-relief and debt-cancellations laws.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to provide funds for goat breeding in Jalay block in Darbhanga district of Bihar.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduce by Rs. 100."

[Need for funds for housing for goat breading units in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100 ."

[Need for financing goat breeding units run by several youths formally trained about 2 years ago in village Ehhaparari under

Khajoli block within Madhubani Regional Rural Bank Area.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for poultry farms run by trained unemployed youth already trained more than two years back in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for exempting the farmers and other weaker sections from payment of interest for the sanctioned subsidies in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts in Bihar.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to return the amounts of interest to the farmers already charges for subsidies.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote fisheries on modern lines, particularly in the numerous tanks in the villages and dead river beds in North Bihar.] (27)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure starting of poultry, piggery goat breeding an dairy farming on modern lines in every block of Bihar.] (28)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure proper treatment of goats in Benipatti and Bisfi blocks of Madhubani and Jaley block of Darbhanga district in Bihar.] (29)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing facilities and monetary assistance for dairy farming, poultry, piggery and goat breeding on modern lines among the unemployed youths from the poorer sections under the self-employment schemes.] (30)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of planting mage, cocount, and other trees along the railway lines, roads and canals in the country.] (31)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start cooperative fruit processing industries in Madhubani, Darbhanga and Oini in Bihar.] (32)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Cooperation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form separate co-operatives for agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in every panchayat.] (33)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure excavation of all the State owned water tanks in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other district of Bihar to develop fisheries and makhana production on Modern lines.] (170)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to ensure excavation of all the State owned water tanks in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar to develop fisheries and makhana production on modern lines.] (195)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of research and widespread propagation of Paharia Dal which is richer in protein contents than thin Soyabeen.] (34)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of concentrating on research on new and better varieties of pulses and oilseeds.] (35)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give bonus to farmers whose yield is more than the target fixed.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps to make agriculture a profitable industry.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to propogate mixed farming.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be redueed by Rs. 100."

[Need to use more non-chemical manure for agriculture.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give remunerative prices for agricultural produce.] (21)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.] (142)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove frustration and stagnation among scientists in ICAR and its institutes and to create a congenial atmosphere for the working scientists.] (143)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide an independent machinery at the Government level to redress the grievances of ICAR scientists.] (144)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate a uniform promotion policy for the ICAR scientists in the five yearly assessment scheme.] (145)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take appropriate action against those indicted in the Supreme Court judgement in ICAR.] (146)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for an affective independent machinery to redress the grievances of agricultural scientists.] (147)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a thorough probe into working of ICAR and its institutes by a high level Parliamentary Committee.] (148)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Supreme Court judgement on ICAR.] (149)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to weed out corrupt practices in agricultural research and for manipulating awards without achievements and to take action against those indulging in such practices.] (150)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up a goat and sheep breeding and research centre at Ganvan-Tistri in Parasnath hilly area of Chhotanagpur.] (151)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to set up a rabbit breeding and research centre at Koderma in (Bihar).] (152)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ensure implementation of the land ceiling laws.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to clear for President's assent the West Bengal land Reforms (Amendment) Bill.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure enforcement of tenancy laws and protecting the interests of share-croppers and tenants.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Bisfi, block headquarter to its sub-divisional headquarter Bennipati via 'Passomi Baron in Madhubani district of Bihar by read under R.L.E.G.P.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Kakaroul-Nersam-Jagban under Bisfi block, Narar Chowk-Basopatti under Basopatti block and Bhajauti Simli-Champa-Chhatauni in Madhubani district of Bihar by read under R.L.E.G.P.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Khirma in Darbhanga district with Bisfi Khangraitha and Passomi under Bisfi block in Madhubani district in Bihar by read under R.L.E.G.P.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to connect Uchaitha block under Bennipatti block with Trimochan and Shahaghat under Madhawapur block in

Madhubani district of Bihar by road under R.L.E.G.P.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give work to the agricultural labourers' co-operative societies in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar under R.L.E.G.P.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake the work of digging tanks in North Bihar under R.L.E.G.P.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for subsidising and popularising hand-run (BAWA) pumping sets.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for immediate payment of the sanctioned subsidy by D.R.D.A., Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for granting subsidy for tubewells of pucca earthern boring pipes working in Manjachchi, Benipur, and other blocks of Darbhanga and Madhubani districts of Bihar.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to initiate Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Projects in Bihar up till now.] (21)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to make land reforms successful.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Panchayat a mini-village Government.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to check fragmentation of land.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start more agro-based industries in rural areas to check exodus of rural population to urban areas and to improve the economy of rural areas.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early completion of the drinking water schemes in rural areas.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build more rural roads to link villages.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grow more useful trees in rural areas.] (19)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to secure approval of Nepal forspeedy completion of multi-purpose dams over rivers Kosi, Karauli, Bagmati, Rapti, Pancheshwar and Kamla.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of subsidising and popularising earthen Irrigational tube-wells manufactured in village Ijarahata under Manjahehi block within Darbhanga district of Bihar.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to subsidise and popularise the hand-operated pumping sets for irrigational purposes.] (3)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for popularising combined earthern tube-wells and hand-operated pumping sets in Bihar for small and marginal farmer and agriculture labourers.] (4)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for installing hand-operated pumping sets for irrigation purposes in Bihar.] (5)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the construction of multi-purpose dam on river Kosi at Barahkshetra to generate 3300 M.W. of hydel power.] (6)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a multi-purpose dam at Nunther to generate cheap hydel power.] (7)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing a sluice gate and channels from river Bachcha-raja near village Janki under Basepatti block in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (8)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of converting Adhawara flood control scheme in Bihar into flood control-cum-irrigation project.] (9)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for linking Adhawara and Bagmati project in Bihar with the multi-purpose dam project in Nepal to make them more effective.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for connecting river Dhons-Bagmati from Karaharaghat to Seelighat in Benipatti block in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for correcting the unnatural southward curve of the western Kosi canal to the west of river Kamla in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay compensation based on prevalent market prices for the land acquired for the western Kosi canal in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of constructing embankments with sluice-gates on both sides at Akasharghat and Balahaghat on Dhons-Bagmati rivers in Madhubani district of Bihar.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of finalising talks with Nepal Government for multipurpose dam over river Kosi at Barakhshetra.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of constructing multipurpose dams over rivers Kamla at Sisapani and over Bagmati at Nunther.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of constructing multipurpose dams over rivers Marnali, Pancheshwar and Rapti.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Minister of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for completing western Kosi canal on schedule.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for constructing sluice-gate-cum-bridges at Muraitha and Hariharpur-Kaligaon across river Khiroi in Darbhanga district.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of providing drainage system in the water-logged land under Jogiara, Jaley and Shashipur Gram Panchayat in Darbhanga district of Bihar.] (20)

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete speedily the irrigation projects by providing more funds.] (23)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make river valley projects viable.] (24)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to desilt the reservoirs of irrigation projects.] (25)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority to small and medium Irrigation projects.] (26)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for early settlement of all river water disputes.] (27)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give priority in allotment of funds to backward low potential Irrigation areas.] (28)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of irrigation be reduced to Re.1"

[Failure to provide funds for irrigation of all the cultivable

lands through lift and medium irrigation schemes in Chhotanagpur.] (102)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to cancel Upper Sakri Reservoir Project and Tilliay Dhadhar Diversion Scheme and to utilise the amount sanctioned therefor to start small schemes in Chhotanagpur.] (103)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi will now speak.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the prophecy that Lord Curzon made a long time back that the Indian agriculture is a gamble in monsoon has still not ceased to be so. It is creditable—the credit goes to the agriculturists and it has been accepted by the Government in the present Budget also—that the agricultural production has taken the economy out of the woods. But on the part of the Government, I feel, greater efforts and attention and emphasis need to be exercised in the sphere of agriculture. Presently when we examine the agricultural production vis-a-vis the important factor of irrigation, it causes a little dismay because millions and millions of cusecs of water is still going down the sea. For example, the Narmada. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone in 1964, but still the project has not been completed, and it is stated that it will be completed within the next decade. Can we really afford to have such delays in implementation ? There may be economic problems, there may be financial stringencies, but when we consider that our economy is mainly based on agriculture, then topmost priority in tapping the resources of water needs to be given, and I am sure that Government would take care of it.

The hon. friends on the other side who are now shouting and are making a mockery of this House claim that they always take up the cause of agriculture. But today when this very important subject is under discussion in the supreme body of this country, look at them, what are they doing, what is their response to the agricultural problems of this country. They have thrown away their responsibility to the winds, and all the love they claim to have for the agriculturists and about which they shout from housetops is only superficial. It is quite evident from today's gesture; they are not allowing discusion on this very important subject. I would wish that better senses prevail upon them and they behave with a little responsibility. If they do not do it, then I would say, in all humility, that they are not showing any responsibility whatsoever and they are throwing awayall the norms to the winds.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the sphere of agricultural production, our achievements are great no doubt, but every year we apprehend as to what would be our fate next year. There are vast areas with arid zones. I have seen the people during times of famine and drought. Their miseries are intolerable and unspeakable. I have seen the farmers digging the earth for their livelihood. To ameliorate their conditions, I once again repeat that all the rivers must be tapped. We are facing the problem of drinking water even. The sub-soil water is going down and down, and if we do not tap the natural resources of water, I am afraid, the country that we want to make, a flourishing country in the sphere of agriculture and a self-sustaining economy, would remain only a dream far away from being a reality.

Sir, in our 20-Point Programme, our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has given emphasis on development and production of pulses. It is the staple food for the poor man. It prevents malnutrition and brings health to the poor man. We have promised health to every one by 2,000 A.D. If

nutritional food is not made available in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices, I am afraid that this object which we want to achieve will not be achieved. In Gujarat there is an Agricultural University in Dhantiwada. But I am constrained to submit that the progress of this University is still hampered and it is not coming up to the expectations. I would request the hon. Minister that the ICAR should be asked to give more assistance to it and at least the development envisaged in the Master Plan should be accomplished within five or six years.

To-day we speak about unemployment. The greatest sector where sufficient employment avenues could be opened for our youth is the agricultural sphere and, therefore, taking into account the totality of agriculture and its role in the development of this country, I am sure nobody would deny that it has got a pivotal role to play. We take pride of our Jawans and Kisans. For Jawans, I am every happpy, the Government is most concerned and all types of facilities and welfare programmes for their benefit are being chalked out and implemented. But, to sustain them, the second line of defence is the agriculturist of this country. To-day the cost of inputs is rising alarmingly. One would wish that prices of agricultural products should be reasonable but one would also wish that in that case the cost of inputs also should be reasonable.

We have made tremendous progress in the sphere of oil production. To-day diesel and crude oil, if we can prodive them to the agriculturists at cheaper rates, I am sure it would go a long way in helping agricultural production and relieving the farmers from financial strains. Of course, the mammoth electrification programmes and energisation of enough wells is undertaken but undeniably it can be stated that electricity is very erratic in this country. The farmer is not sure for how much time he will get power for his agricultural purposes. Therefore, he has to fall back on diesel and crude oil pump sets. For his tractors and other implements he needs diesel. Therefore, I would suggest that some concession in the sphere of diesel and crude oil should be given.

In the sphere of fertiliser, I am very happy to say, the Government is aware of the problem. But still I would say that more fertilisers at cheaper costs should be provided to the farmers along with good seeds. Also I would wish that since agriculture is prone to suffer from the vagaries of weather, insurance of agricultural production is a must to make it modern which we all talk about.

Lastly I would submit that we have made a break-through in the sphere of production of wheat and rice. But because of the fact that a large number of textile mills are sick, the consumption of yarn and production of cloth has dwindled and it has affected the production of cotton which is the prime cash crop of the farmers. I would wish that in this sphere Government pay more attention and see to it that the farmers get remunerative prices for their cash crops like cotton, castor oil seeds, etc.

I wanted to speak more and deal with matters relating to figures of production and various other aspects on these Demands but, I am sorry the learned friends opposite standing and shouting as if they are shouting in the streets are hampering a very vital discussion on the subject.

Therefore I once again, while insisting that the water resources should be tapped and more encouragement should be given to the farmers, support the demands for grants.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि अनुदान की मांगों पर मैं अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। कृषि के क्षेत्र में हम आत्मनिर्भर हुए हैं। परन्तु हमारी आत्मनिर्भरता स्थाई नहीं है। अभी तक हमारी

कृषि का विकास मानसून पर निर्भर है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर होने के लिए हमें सिंचाई का क्षेत्र बढ़ाना होगा। सिंचाई की दृष्टि से अभी तक देश में बीस प्रतिशत की ही उपलब्धि हो सकी है। राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण का कार्य 1965 से हाथ में लिया गया था। अगर, तीव्र गति से काम होता तो 70 करोड़ रुपए में सन् 1970 में ही काम हो जाता। इस नहर के एवं अन्य नहरों के निर्माण में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों ने जो लक्ष्य रखें, उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई। पिछले चार वर्षों से राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण काफी तीव्र गति से चल रहा है। जिसके कारण वह जैसलमेर जिले में पहुंच गई है और आगे निर्माण का कार्य चल रहा है। प्रथम एवं द्वितीय फेज का निर्माण सन् 1985 के मार्च तक पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने बीड़ा लिया है। केन्द्र सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को चालीस करोड़ की विशेष सहायता देकर इस कार्य की गति बढ़ाई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने पांच लिफ्ट कैनाल और एक फ्लो कैनाल लीलुआ ब्रांच जिसे सागरमल कोपा ब्रांच कहते हैं, की योजना बनाई है जिसकी स्वीकृति के लिए केन्द्र सरकार सहयोग दे और विशेष सहायता चालीस करोड़ रुपए के रूप में दे ताकि 1984-85 में लिफ्ट योजना और लीलुआ ब्रांच की योजना का कार्य हाथ में लिया जा सके और इस रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में सिंचाई का काम चालू सो सके। राजस्थान नहर के द्वारा जैसलमेर जिले में सिंचाई के लिए पानी पहुंच गया है। उसी प्रकार बाड़मेर जिले में लीलुआ ब्रांच के द्वारा गडरा रोड तक पहुंचाने की योजना है उसको स्वीकृत करके इसी वर्ष कार्य शुरू किया जाना चाहिए और सिंचाई के लिए और पीने के पानी के लिए पानी को बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में पहुंचाना चाहिए।

आई० आर० डी० पी० में डेढ़ करोड़ परिवारों को छठी योजना में गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठाया है। मेरी मांग है कि सातवीं योजना में सभी गरीब परिवारों को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए। आई० आर० डी० के बारे में नैशनेलाइज्ड़ बैंक द्वारा जो ऋण दिया जाता है वह किसानों को समय पर नहीं मिलता है जिससे उनको बड़ी परेशानी होती है। इस-लिए समय पर उनको ऋण दिया जाना चाहिए।

पंजाब रीअर्गिनाइजेशन ऐक्ट, 1966 के अन्तर्गत जो हैड वर्क्स सतलज-रावी-व्यास में स्थापित किये गये हैं उनका मैनेजमेंट भाखड़ा व्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड को दिया जाना चाहिए। परन्तु अभी तक हैड वर्क्स रोपड़, फीरोजपुर और हरिके में 8 वर्ष होने पर भी नहीं दिये गए हैं। अतः केन्द्र सरकार तुरन्त ही हैड वर्क्स भाखड़ा व्यास नियंत्रण बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत देने के लिए पंजाब सरकार पर प्रभाव डाले, क्योंकि अभी तक वह हैड वर्क्स पंजाब सरकार के नियन्त्रण में है जिसके कारण सिंचाई का पानी राजस्थान को जब आवश्यकता होती है नहीं मिलता है जिससें फसलें बर्बाद हो जाती हैं। मरु विकास की योजना ग्रामीण विकास का एक अंग है। मरु विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रेगिस्तानी जिलों के लिये, जिसमें 11 जिले राजस्थान के, 4 जिले हरियाणा के, 3 जिले गुजरात के और हिमाचल प्रदेश और काशमीर के लद्दाख का क्षेत्र आता है, उनके लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और 50 करोड़ रुपए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित

किए गए हैं, जब कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जिसमें हिमालय का क्षेत्र, बंगाल का दार्जिलिंग, उत्तर प्रदेश का गढ़वाल, असम का क्षेत्र और पश्चिम में महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और केरल आते हैं, के लिए 560 करोड़ रुपये का योजना में प्रावधान है।

यह प्रश्न मैंने पहले भी 15 दिसम्बर को किया था जब कि मिड टर्म एप्रेजल आफ दी प्लान आया था, उस समय 14 दिसम्बर, 83 को योजना मंत्री जी ने इस बात की अहमियत को माना था कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के समकक्ष लाया जाना चाहिए, परन्तु उन्होंने यह कठिनाई जाहिर की थी कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति के अवसर पर अगर यह प्रावधान किया गया तो योजना में डिस्टौरशन्स होंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसी वर्ष 1984-85 में 90 परसेंट अनुदान और 10 परसेंट लोन जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये मिलता है, वह प्रावधान करना चाहिए और इस वर्ष 100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए और फिर 7वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिये 700 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। ग्रामीण विकास विभाग को भी इस कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

राजस्थान और गुजरात के दरम्यान 1966 में माही बजाज सागर, एवं कडाना बांध के बारे में यह तय हुआ था कि नर्बदा के अवार्ड का फैसला होने से पहले-पहले माहीसागर का पानी गुजरात के खेड़ा जिले को मिलेगा और निर्णय के बाद वह पानी बाड़मेर और जालौर जिले को सिंचाई के लिए मिलेगा। इसके बारे में अभी तक गुजरात सरकार ने मान्यता नहीं दी है। केन्द्रीय सरकार गुजरात सरकार पर दबाव डाले कि उक्त एग्रीमेंट का परिपालन किया जाये।

गांधी सागर, राणा प्रताप सागर, जवाहर सागर के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार और मध्यप्रदेश सरकार के दरम्यान यह समझौता हुआ था कि पानी और बिजली का प्रयोग दोनों जगह बराबर किया जाये, परन्तु मध्यप्रदेश के किसान सैकड़ों छोटे बांध बनाकर गोंदी सागर कैचमैंट एरिया बनाकर गांधी सागर के पानी की कमी कर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्यप्रदेश सरकार पर दबाव डालकर उक्त एग्रीमेंट को कार्यान्वित कराये।

आई० आर० डी० योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डेढ़ करोड़ परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से बाहर करने की योजना है, उसका परिपालन ठीक तरह से हो रहा है, परन्तु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लोन और सबसीडी की राशि समय पर न देने के कारण किसानों में असन्तोष है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक समय पर राशि प्रदान करें और अनुदान का पूरा हिस्सा अनुसूचित जातियों, जनजातियों और कमजोर वर्ग को मिले, इसका प्रावधान होना चाहिये। आई० आर० डी० के अन्तर्गत जो स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर की डिफीनिशन डैजर्ट एरिया के लिए की गई है, वह उपयुक्त नहीं है। डैजर्ट एरिया में लैंडलैस के लिए 50 बीघा तक जमीन का होना आवश्यक होता है परन्तु स्माल और मार्जिनल फारमर की डैफीनिशन आई० आर० डी० के अन्तर्मत की गई है उसमें 75 बीघा मार्जिनल फार्मर और 150 बीघा स्माल फार्मर के लिए किया जाना चाहिये जिससे कि गरीबी की रेखा के

मामले में सही निर्णय लिया जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकार से राय मांगनी चाहिये कि जो हमने सुझाव दिये हैं उसकी पुष्टी होती है। हमारे किसानों ने अच्छे बीजों, रासायनिक खाद और आधुनिक तकनीकों का उपयोग करके कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। हमें इस बात की खुशी है और गर्व से हमारा सिर ऊंचा हो गया है। हमें कृषि उत्पादन पर जोर देते हुए विकास की ओर बढ़ना है। विशेषतौर पर हमें इस बात पर ज़ोर देना है कि नहरों के निर्माण की गति में तेज़ी लाई जाए और उनके निर्माण के टारगेट को पूरा किया जाए। हमें विश्वास है कि हम उन टारगेट्स को पूरा करेंगे और अवश्य ही तरक्की करेंगे। आज हमारा देश प्रगति कर रहा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश और प्रगति करेगा, देश खुशहाल होगा और गरीबी मिटेगी। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि राष्ट्र के निर्माण और राष्ट्र की प्रगति के लिए हम सब एकजुट होकर कार्य करें।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्ट्सगंज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और विरोधी पक्ष के कटौती-प्रस्तावों का घोर विरोध करता हूं।

मैं शुरू में ही अपने देश की नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी, और कृषि मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित मन्त्रियों और अधिकारियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस साल 114 करोड़ टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ है। इसके लिए जहां कृषि मंत्रालय बधाई का पात्र है, वहां हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स भी बधाई के पात्र हैं और सबसे बढ़ कर हमारे देश के किसान बधाई के पात्र हैं, जिन्होंने नई तकनीकों को अपना कर और सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली विभिन्न सुविधाओं से लाभ उठा कर कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि की है। एक ओर हमने कृषि के क्षेत्र में नई-नई खोजें की हैं और दूसरी ओर फर्टीलाइजर का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है और किसानों को खाद, सस्ते बीज और कीटनाशक दवाएं उपलब्ध कराई हैं। इसीलिए हमारे देश में 114 करोड़ टन का रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है, जिससे हमारे देश का सिर ऊंचा हुआ है। आज किसानों के हिमायती बनने वाले लोग इस महत्त्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग नहीं ले रहे हैं। इसके लिए किसान उनको कभी माफ नहीं करेंगे। वे जिस तरह का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, देश उसको कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा।

हमारे ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यक्रम और लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के कार्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक चल रहे हैं और हम अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने जा रहे हैं। इस कार्यक्रम में कुछ कमियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ऊपर उठाने की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

कृषि मंत्रालय ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को जो सुविधाएं दी हैं, उसके लिए हम उसे बधाई देना चाहते हैं। कृषि मंत्रालय ने किसानों को उचित दाम देकर उनके मनोबल को ऊंचा उठाया है। मुझे आशा है कि आने वाले वर्ष में भी कृषि मंत्रालय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय और सिंचाई मंत्रालय इसी प्रकार दक्षता से काम करते रहेंगे। हमने सिंचाई को महत्व देते हुए उसको 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम

के पहले प्वाइंट के रूप में रखा है। आप को जान कर प्रसन्नता होगी कि पूरे देश के लिए हमने सिंचाई का जो लक्ष्य रखा था, वह हम पार कर रहे हैं।

मुझे निवेदन केवल यह करना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर खास कर मेरे जिले मिर्जापुर में बहुत सी सिंचाई योजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं जैसे कनहर सिंचाई परियोजना, सोन लिफ्ट योजना, बेलन बकहर डाइवर्शन, बाणसागर परियोजना, शारदा कैनाल परियोजना और 36 बन्धियों के कमांड एरिया को बनाने की योजना, ये सारी योजनाएं पूरी नहीं की जा रही हैं। फलस्वरूप सिंचाई समय से नहीं हो पा रही है। मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इनके लिए धन उपलब्ध करा कर इनको एक निश्चित समय के अन्दर पूरा कराए क्योंकि प्रदेश सरकार संसाधनों की कमी की वजह से इन योजनाओं को पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है।

देश में सरकार ने 6 प्रकार के विशेष एरिया घोषित किए हैं—एक सूखा वाला एरिया, एक बाढ़ से प्रभावित एरिया, हिली एरिया, ट्राइबल एरिया और कोस्टल एरिया। इन में से चार समस्याएं हमारे जनपद मिर्जापुर के अन्दर मौजूद हैं। इस लिए डी० पी० ए० पी० के अन्दर जो ब्लाक हटा दिए गए हैं उनको पुनः शामिल करके उसके अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित योजनाओं को पूरा करने का आदेश केन्द्र सरकार प्रदेश सरकार को दे और इसके लिए आवश्यक धनराशि भी उपलब्ध कराए।

मैं कुछ और भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। ग्रामीण विकास के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार यह घोषणा की है कि इसके लिए बैंक्स आगे आयें और अपना सहयोग दें, परन्तु उनका अपेक्षित सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है और जहां सहयोग मिल भी रहा है उसमें भ्रष्टाचार की बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है। साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आइ० आर० डी० के अन्तर्गत जो सामान बट रहा है वह घटिया किस्म का है और उसमें ग्राम पंचायतों का भी सहयोग भी अधिकारियों द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं लिया जा रहा है केवल कुछ जिलों को छोड़ कर। इसलिए इन कार्यक्रमों के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए और निगरानी रखी जाय।

ये जो कार्यक्रम हमने लिए हैं बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें उनको पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं। उदाहरण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार जो कम्यूनिस्टों के हाथ में है, सी० पी० एम० के हाथ में है, वह केवल 14 प्रतिशत धनराशि को खर्च कर रही है और अन्य धनराशि अनावश्यक गैर-उत्पादक कार्यों में लगा रही है। जहां-जहां इन की सरकारें हैं वहां ये इन कार्यक्रमों पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं और अपनी जनता को संतुष्ट करने के लिए गलत तरीके से प्रयास कर रहे हैं। अब बहुत सी सरकारें ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लेना चाहती हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि किसी भी परिस्थिति में राज्य वित्तीय अनुशासन नहीं मान रहे हैं उनको इजाजत न दी जाय।

आज का दिन सदन में किसानों की समस्याओं पर चर्चा करने तथा उनके निराकरण के लिए सुझाव देने के लिए था परन्तु मुझे दुःख है कि इस गंभीर समस्या पर किसानों की वकालत करने वाले विरोधी दल शोर शराबा मचा रहे हैं और किसानों के हितों की बात सदन में नहीं कहने दे रहे हैं। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि ये लोग किसानों की समस्या पर केवल घड़ियालू आंसू बहाना चाहते हैं, उनके

निराकरण में उनकी कोई रुचि नहीं है । वे केवल राजनैतिक लाभ लेना चाहते हैं और किसानों को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं ।

आज एक गम्भीर घटना चंडीगढ़ में घट गई । लेकिन इनके चेहरे देखिए, ये हंस रहे हैं, गंभीरता का नाम नहीं है । यह केवल राजनैतिक लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए दिखावा मात्र कर रहे हैं । इनको आजका इतिहासकार भी माफ नहीं करेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, you can resume after lunch. The House now stands adjourned for lunch, to meet again at 2 p.m.

13. hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch, till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE DEATH OF SHRI V.N. TEWARY, M.P. (RAJYA SABHA)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We are sorry.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give a patient hearing if one member speaks at a time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you a patient hearing if one member speaks at a time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to listen.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You will agree with me, Sir, something unprecedented happened today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Satish Agarwal ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Please allow the Party leaders to make submissions to you one by one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared. One by one if they make submissions. I am prepared to listen. Who is making the statement first ? Shall I start from here ? All of you please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call one member at a time. Now, first CPI (M). You should not take much time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Today, you will agree with me, that something unprecedented happened. A murder of a sitting Member of Parliament took place. We wanted an assurance from the Government that they would take steps and also we wanted that the House should be adjourned as a mark of respect to the Member of Parliament. Sir, it is very unfortunate that the ruling party did not agree to it. That is why we wanted to register our protest.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : He is not making a statement of facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Satyasadhan Chakroborty, if you want to narrate everything, you narrate the entire thing that took place for four hours in the House. Why do you stop at that ? Then what happened ? Go on.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : What are you doing ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only asking him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What is this ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is unprecedented.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want the Chair to do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Adjourn the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This was....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : He is making a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, I have allowed him. I want to ask him one thing. Mr. Satyasadhan Charkraborty, I have allowed you. But when I called the Opposition Members why were you absent ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I was taking my meals. I was in the midst....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why was nobody from your Party present ? Why was your Party not represented ? This is for your information.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not want to settle anything. After I adjourned the House I sent a circular to all the Opposition Leaders in the House to come and meet me at 1.45 P.M. Shri Indrajit Gupta had come, Shri Satish Agarwal had come, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had come, and Shri Harikesh Bahadur had come. But the CPM leaders did not come. The significant absentee was the CPM. It is up to you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the significance ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then what do you want to settle here ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will allow Shri Indrajit Gupta. Now I want to hear Mr. Indrajit Gupta. You have finished. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have understood you, I want to hear him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have not finished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot give you more time. I have heard you and I am now asking Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir. What you are saying is very significant. You asked me a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I asked you a question openly in the House, why you did not attend.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What do you mean by this ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You maintain the dignity of the Chair, I tell you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said why did you not come ? I wanted to settle this....

(*Interruptions*)

That means you have no mind to settle this....

(*Interruptions*)

Now Mr. Indrajit Gupta....

(*Interruptions*)

Why are all people standing ? When all people are standing, how can I hear them ? Ask all people to sit down. I am putting some question, you are replying to me....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the significance, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I make it very clear that I can ask for any clarification from a Member whom I call. He is entitled to clarify...

(*Interruptions*)

I have asked you who were you absent ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Yes, you are at liberty but allow me to submit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, carry on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : As a mark of respect and also to show respect to the Member who has been killed and to register protest against your behaviour; we are boycotting the proceedings for the rest of the day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I have allowed Mr. Indrajit Gupta....

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिये—आपने तमाशा बना रखा है.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I want to ask a question from the hon. Leaders of the Opposition is this the way....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Indrajit Gupta. All the hon. Members please sit down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, there seems to be some impression among some of my colleagues, which is not a correct impression and I do not want to hurt anybody's feelings. There should not be any impression that because you had asked the Leaders of the Groups to meet you in your Chamber at quarter to two, those who responded to that invitation and went to your Chamber, have perhaps entered into some kind of compromise or understanding. Nothing of that kind has happened and I am not being rewarded for having attended your meeting, I hope I am not being rewarded by being asked to speak out of turn. Nobody should get excited because of that.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an imputation on my party and I must register my protest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have your own opinion. I said it, I wanted to know the reason.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is not done in the open House, that is very unfortunate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why ? I can. I can tell it in the open House. There is no harm.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Let him complete, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I will be very brief. What happened this whole morning is something which cannot be defined or described in terms of the usual parliamentary proceedings. Something happened which is completely abnormal. Situation has been created by certain incidents of murders which have taken place yesterday and today. Even now, in the afternoon, as you have told us just now, news has come of some further happenings which have taken place in Delhi today. Perhaps everybody does not know about that. So, there is something very serious taking place. Situation is taking a turn for the worse and since this Member of Parliament who was killed happened to be a Member of Rajya Sabha, which is not in session at the moment, it does not mean, in my opinion, that we should stand so strictly on technicalities of observing the rules of procedure. This is something which goes beyond that. It is a question of the sentiments of the people. I do believe that many members on the opposite benches—I do not disbelieve them ; I have spoken to them separately and privately—they were also feeling like that, that the House should be adjonrned. Even though the Member was not a Member of this House, one should not take such a rigid and technical attitude in metters where human life is concerned.

Anyway, personally if you ask me, I take it from what the members on that side are saying, they also think that the situation is extermely serious ; well, I believe them. But, if that is so, I would say that one of the first things to be thought of, I would like to put it to them through you, Sir, is that in a moment like this, when our country is burning—we do not know what is going to happen tomorrow—I would request the Prime Minister, through you, to consider postponement or cancellation of her visit abroad, which is to take place within two days. It may be very important to visit some countries abroad, but what is happening in our country now is much more important. Everything is disintegrating and burning and everybody is apprehending that something much more serious and critical is going to overtake us, at least in this part of the country. At a moment like this, I shudder to think that, if the Prime Minister is not present in the country for 7, 8 or 10 days, I do not know who is going to take decisions. She may take a wrong decision or right decision, at least she can take a decision. I do not know who will take any decision in her absence. We saw something of that only this morning. Half a dozen senior Ministers were present here, but nobody could decide on a simple matter like this.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, he must confine himself to the subject.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are provoked by what I am saying ? I am only saying that all of us on this side and, I am sure, many on that side—but they are not in a position to express their views—have felt that there is a marked lack of respect to Professor Tiwari, who was a very mild-mannered gentleman, who has been killed....(*Interruptions*). Prof. K.K. Tewary is not a very mild gentleman. I am talking of Prof. V.N. Tiwary. For some reason, he was put on their hit list, made the target and killed in cold blood in the most barbarous manner, criminal manner. I think this is not a normal thing. Therefore, we have proposed that the House should be adjourned. I do not think the heavens would have fallen, if you had agreed to that. Since you did not, in your wisdom, consider it expedient to accede to our request, the whole morning we had to go through a very unpleasent and painful kind of proceedings for two hours. Still, I believe that the Government is not willing to agree to any kind of adrjournment of the House today. So, we have no option left but to boycott the rest of the proceedings for the day and withdraw from the House.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो दुर्घटना हुई है, यह एक बहुत दु:खद दुर्घटना है। राज्य सभा के एक माननीय सदस्य प्रो० वी० एन० तिवारी को जिस तरह मारा गया है, यह एक दु:ख की बात है लेकिन हम जो सुबह कह रहे थे उसके पीछे सिर्फ यही एक बात नहीं थी बल्कि और भी बातें थीं। बात यह है कि निर्दोष लोगों को आए दिन मारा जा रहा है और अब देश में एक असुरक्षा का वातावरण है और लोगों के जीवन का प्रश्न है और सरकार इस चीज़ को रोकने में पूर्णतया असक्षम है। इसलिए नैतिकता का तकाजा तो यह है कि सरकार को इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिए। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज की जो स्थिति है, उसके बारे में हम अपनी भावना व्यक्त करना चाहते थे माननीय सदस्य के प्रति और जो निर्दोष लोग अब तक मारे गए हैं, उनके प्रति और सरकार आश्वासन देती रहती है लेकिन सरकारी आश्वासनों से अब हम लोग संतुष्ट होने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता था कि क्या सरकार ने अब तक कोई कार्यवाही इस चीज़ को रोकने के लिए की है ? सिर्फ डिस्कशन कराने से क्या कोई कार्यवाही हो जाएगी।...(**व्यवधान**)...193 में आप

डिस्कशन करा रहे हैं लेकिन उससे क्या यह सब चीजें रुक जाएंगी। हाऊस को एजोर्न करने के सवाल को एक प्रेस्टिज का इशू नहीं बनाना चाहिये। यह सारे सदन की इच्छा थी कि हाऊस को एजोर्न किया जाए और उस इच्छा को हम लोग व्यक्त कर रहे थे। इसमें कोई राजनीतिक उपलब्धिकरण का कोई प्रयास नहीं था। मैं आपको मिसाल के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूं कि जब श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण की मृत्यु हुई, तो दोनों सदन स्थगित हो गये थे जबकि वे किसी भी सदन के सदस्य नहीं थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे तो एक बहुत बड़े आदमी थे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इसी तरह से मेरा ख्याल है कि श्री संजय गान्धी की मृत्यु पर राज्य सभा को स्थगित किया गया था।

लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, बलि-वेदी पर चढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। हम उनके प्रति दुःख और शोक प्रकट कर रहे हैं, उनके परिवारों के प्रति संवेदनाएं व्यक्त करते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इस सरकार को इससे क्या नाराजगी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार को अविलम्ब इस्तीफा देना चाहिए, इस सरकार को अब रहने का कोई हक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you starting 193 discussion now ? You see, I want to know how best we can settle this issue. That is what I wanted to know, but you are going to the subject. All this can be taken up in discussion under 193. Now, Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : हम लोग बाईकाट करना चाहते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't want you to go into the details. You suggest how best to solve it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you don't intervene, I will finish within a few seconds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not intervene.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first I want to bring to your notice that the House was extremely exercised over the details of what happened in the morning today. As 6 O'Clock two extremists went at the residence of Shri Tiwari, Member of the Rajya Sabha and knocked at the door. His wife came at the door. She said : What do you want ? The extremists said : We want to meet Shri Tiwari. Shri Tiwari came there. Immediately he was shot and after some time he died in the hospital. We were seized of this. Therefore, both the sides of the House were rightly exercised over it. Therefore, the type of Motion that I submitted to you in all humility and I may say was not all an adjournment motion to censure the Government, but the wording was :

> "That this House, as a mark of respect to the memory of Shri Tiwari, who has been killed, adjourns."

That is what I had submitted, as a mark of respect. I know your difficulties. You said that it would be a deviation from the conventions observed. And I had pointed out to you very three specific deviations from the convention—in the case of Shri Feroz Gandhi, in the case of Sanjay Gandhi and in the case of Bhupesh Gupta. Rightly we deviated from the convention. I myself had given the consent and said that this is a serious matter that we must set aside the convention and references were made in both the Houses. I don't want to refer

to Jayaprakash Narain, because he is on a different footing. He is one of the tallest men in our country. So, in that case even though he was not a Member of both the Houses of Parliament, the House adjourned.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Even when he was alive, you adjourned the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't be very cheap at this moment, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want the Chair to do ?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even when he is criticising, I don't get provoked because this is not the occasion to get provoked over the criticism offered by him. Therefore, I pointed out to you three or four instances where we had deviated from the accepted convention of not making a reference in this House when someone else died. When Bhupesh Gupta, an eminent Parliamentarian died we ourselves suggested deviating from the convention and that we should make a reference to him and rightly unanimously we did that. Therefore, our expectation was, looking to the sentiments and emotions in the House and in the country, you yourselves would take the initiative and say that I move this Motion from the Chair and as a mark of respect to Tiwari, who was killed, the House will adjourn. But anyway, in your wisdom** you chose not to put my motion to vote. So, I have no grouse against you. It is in your own wisdom.** Therefor, I don't want to say anything. But I want to point out to you that when this has happened in that case we said we will not participate in the proceedings of the House. Tomorrow a discussion is going to take place, because I know I have a Motion under Rule 193. But today as a mark of respect to the dead, we wanted to adjourn, but you did not. Therefore, the only alternative left open to us today is that we will have to boycott the rest of the proceedings of the House today and also to request through you to the Government that the matter is extremely serious. The Prime Minister is thinking of going out. Therefore, the Prime Minister should also cancel her tour, and remain in the country. And if the situation is so serious, in that case for communal harmony, peace and maintaining perfect amity amongst all, and in this the entire population will copperate, let there be a firm assurance that you will see that law and order is not allowed to be disturbed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Satish Agarwal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am sitting, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why it is that you are taking so much time. When you speak in 193, you can mention all these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am only requesting, have I your permission to take my seat, Sir ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last four years....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, you have taken 10 minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have taken half an-hour, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to call only such of those leaders who, on my invitation, came to me and discussed. All other Members are not going to be called.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call only such of those leaders who came to my room accepting my invitation. There is no general discussion. I will not allow that. I will call

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Satish Agarwal and the Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call only Mr. Satish Agarwal. I will not call other Members. Mr. Satish Agarwal, I will hear you only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not come to your Chamber, but you allowed me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Somebody from your Party came. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy came from your side.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Satish Agarwal.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There will be a discussion under Rule 193, all of you can participate in it. Now, Mr. Satish Agarwal.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You complicate matters further, Sir. The first man to be asked to speak now was Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty. He never attended the meeting, but you allowed him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I told him, he did not attend the meeting and he should not be allowed. Now, everybody wants to speak. About the time of the House, we have got discussion under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have been in this House during the last 4 years, and I have never seen such an occasion when the tempers rose so high as today and that was rightly so because when I reached the Parliament House in the morning, I did not, till then, know that one Prof. Tiwari had been shot dead. It was only a news then that there had been a shooting but not death, and when we asked this question, particularly when Dr. Subramaniam Swamy put this question to Mr. Buta Singh, he was not also sure and he did not inform the House that he was dead. It was only when the Home Minister came to the House, he informed the Hoase on our persistent queries that he was dead, he was no more.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I also informed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You also informed then, but not voluntarily. Sir, this is such a sensitive issue. (*Interruptions*). One colleague of ours was shot, whether belonging to this House or belonging to that House. Naturally, the Members were very much agitated and this added fuel to the fire, particularly when Members came to know about a fact that two persons were arrested outside the house of one Mr. Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, who has been recently elected to the Rajya Sabha, with revolvers and pistols and all that at 11.30 this morning. And he told me that this had happened. So, I talked to so many Members belonging to the Ruling Party and pleased with them very humbly that 'don't make it a prestige issue, it is a question of sentiment and emotion, all our Members were really in anger and anguish, so please adjourn the House till 4 p.m. when the debate takes place.' They were also very much in agreement with us. It would have been a right course for the Government to do that, but I know for what reasons, neither you agreed to that nor the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs agreed. And I was surprised to see when more than half a dozen senior Ministers like Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, the Home Minister and Shiv Shankerji and everybody was sitting here without intervening, without guiding, without saying anything. Naturally, I....

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As you were all sitting when slogans were raised here, as you were all sitting when slogans were raised against the Chair You were all sitting like that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody stopped that slogans and all that and nobody bothered about the decorum of the House when slogans were raised like that. Yes, you carry on.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, you will find the anger and the anguish of the Opposition Members including some other Congress Members also over these killings of the innocent people.

(*Interruptions*)

Killing of innocent women, children, Members of Parliament, ex-M.L.A. and other persons is going on. The whole situation seems to be going out of hand. We are with the Government so far as firm action is taken by the Government. You take some firm action. You came to the House with firm action proposal.

The matter raised in the morning was we do not want discussion but we want firm action. You take firm action against the extremists. Otherwise this particular disease will spread further more and it will kill many more innocent people. It was in this background that our Members were very much agitated. They were so much agitated that I have never seen such an agitation for the last four years. That is how things happened. I would beg of you, sometimes by....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let that not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

You should not cast aspersions on the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

You advise me separately. I know how to conduct the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I withdraw.

We are interest in some firm action, decisive action by the Government so far as the extremists activities in Punjab are concerned which is extended to Delhi and which may extend further. I wish to warn this Government. The Days here are dangerous. The situation is taking a very ugly turn and so, the Government and the Home Minister, while making a statement should assure the whole nation that extremists will not be permitted a fair play in the field in killing any person whom they want. Shri Manchanda was killed. साईकिल और मोटर साईकिल पर आकर मार जाते हैं, लेकिन पकड़े नहीं जाते। इसीलिए, मेरे साथी श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने अपील की है। He has made an appeal to the Prime Minister. I wish to join him on this issue through you that the Prime Minister should think seriously about this problem before going abroad. She should be available here to take decisions with regard to this crucial issue.

So, we have decided not to carry on this unpleasant thing. You are not prepared to co-operate and accommodate us. What should we do ? We are not prepared to gherao you. We are not prepared to sit in the well of the House, or do any other thing which has been done in West Bengal. It is better, we boycott to-day's proceedings. That is the only course left.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : We are all very sad that a very dynamic colleague of ours Shri V.N. Tiwary, a Member of Rajya Sabha has become a victim of violence. The Members of this House were, therefore, very much emotionally charged. When we came to this House,

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only then we came to know that he is already dead. The way in which things are happening in some parts of our country, in that background his death has been a great shock not only to us but the people. A Member of Parliament is shot dead. Naturaliy, the common people also feel highly insecure and that is the situation today. I think that the Government must very seriously think about the situation. We are not out here to take any political advantage. But I will join Shri Indrajit Gupta in requesting the Prime Minister to plan things before going abroad because things are happening seriously. (*Interruptions*).... It is left to her. If she feels that everything is secure, she may go. May be, that cancellation may also create a kind of panic. It is up to her.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you can also meet the Prime Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Why should we go and meet the Prime Minister ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is saying certain things about the Prime Minister. I said you can go also and meet the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chandrajit Yadav has said. I am suggesting to him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am suggesting. I have a right. Like that do not interrupt Shri Parulekar. I am only suggesting. He has accepted that sugestion. What do you say now ?

(*Interruptions.*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record whatever he says. Don't record any unparliamentary or derogatory remark.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Therefore, I was saying that now the Government must think seriously. Earlier the impression was that things are happening inside the Golden Temple and there are extremists who are taking shelter in the Golden Temple. But what is happening now today is not only in the Golden Temple but things are happening outside, in different parts of the country, including the national capital. Therefore, I would request that it would have been really the proper thing if the emotionally charged House has been adjourned for some hours. It would have been a proper thing, and things would not have gone on technicalities. Any-how, that has not been done. After that, because the Members are emotionally charged, certain things did happen which does not very much raise the prestige of the House. That is also there. I will suggest only one thing to the Government that they should not have a discussion only under Rule 193 but there should be a full-fledged discussion. Let there be a full-fledged discussion. Let the Member come out with concrete suggestions. It make take two days or three days. But let there be full-fledged discussion and this is what I want to suggest.

And I think, we do not want to create any kind of unbecoming scenes in this House. Therefore, I think, the only thing left to the Opposition and the only course in that we will boycott the rest of the proceedings of the day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Are you going to give chance to any of us ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is only the last. I have already said that I would only call such of those Members who attended the meeting. Shri Harikesh Bahadur is the last.

(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anybody. You can all participate in the discussion under rule 193. You do not want to allow him to speak. I will have to go to the next item of Business if you do not allow Shri Harikesh Bahadur to speak.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is without my permission. Don't record anything. Don't record whatever the great man speaks. He is a very good friend of mine for a long time.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in parliamentary democracy, it is not necessary that we agree on everything. Now, the hon. Member opposite is behaving in 2 manner that I expected that the hon. leaders of the Opposition....

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, it is the behaviour of the hon. Member ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is very unfair. There must be order in the House. What is this ? There is a limit to everything. We are not going to tolerate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this only goes as further proof of what I have said. Unfortunately, some of the Members opposite....(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : Sir, you should not permit them to do like this.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : यह बड़े दुख की बात है बी० जे० पी० के एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस तरह का व्यवहार किया है। इनको पहले माफी मांगनी चाहिये।···(व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्टसगंज) : इस तरह के विरोधी दल का एक माननीय सदस्य यहां पर व्यवहार करे इस तरीके का···(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Sir, I am sorry for what the hon. Member has done....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, Mr. Satish Agarwal who is the leader of the B.J.P.—Mr. Paranjpe belongs to the B.J.P.—has said that he is sorry, he should not have done it. (*Interruptions*) You leave it at that. (*Interruptions*) I am satisfied with what he has said.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I was trying to elicit the support of the leaders of the Opposition to the extent that if they are not able to control the individual members of the respective parties, they are answerable to this House. Today, unfortunately, about the way some of the hon. Members in the Opposition have behaved, I propose to speak to their leaders outside the House and ask them a very serious question : Are they any more interested in the parliamentary democracy ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Harikesh Bahadur. Don't record anything except what Mr. Harikesh Bahadur says. If any other member speakes, it will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, when we raised the issue in the morning, our point was

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very limited that a very heinous crime was committed, a fellow Member of Parliament had been assassinated and, therefore, we wanted that the House should adjourn as a mark of respect to him. That is really a very heinous crime. In fact, I do not have words to condemn it. Still the Government did not accept our request. That is why this sort of a thing has happened. Whatever has happened has happened only because of the attitude of the Government. At the same, time, I condemn the attitude of the Government also ; they did not agree to adjourn the House as a mark of respect to him.

So far as Mr. Indrajit Gupta's suggestion is concerned, I would also like to request the Prime Minister, through you, Sir, that she should not go abroad in the circumstances which are prevailing in the country today.

Since you have decided not to adjourn the House, our Party has also decided to boycott the rest of the proceedings of the House today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is over now. I am going to the next item.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, what happened today was that this morning Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty got up and put the question....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can put the record straight. I can allow him to speak.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You may kindly recall that Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty got up and asked for the suspension of the business of the House today and to take up the issue which involved the unfortunate death of our very dear colleague Mr. Tiwari. At that time, the news was circulating.

At that time, the news was that Shri Tiwari is seriously injured and taken to the hospital. Therefore, to some of the Hon. Members who asked me about the latest position, I kept on saying that the news available at the moment is that Shri Tiwari is taken to the hospital.

In the meantime, I get further news and I announced in the House itself that unfortunately the Member Shri Tiwari passed away in the hospital.

Thereupon, the Opposition demanded us to dispense with the whole business in thh House and to start discussion about this incident.

But no demand for adjournment was made at that time. There was no question of adjourning of the House for that part of the day and, therefore....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why cannot you hear him ? There are others who want to hear him if you do not want to hear him.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Later on, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Prof. Madhu Dandavate also joined and one of them raised this demand that they want to have adjournment motion and not adjournment of the House.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said that they want to have adjournment motion and not discussion. In the meantime, why this agitation ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am on a point of order.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am not yielding. No point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete the reply. Government has to give reply. When Hon. Members raise an issue, the Minister has to reply. You should allow it. This is the procedure. You must know the procedure.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said that they do not want to have a discussion. He

*Not recorded.

wanted that the Minister of Home Affairs should come and give full information. He also asked what steps the Minister of Home Affairs is going to take. I remember his words very clearly.

In the mean time, a note was sent from Prof. Madhu Dandavate to you. We do not know the contents of that note. It was sent to you. It went to you which is not provided under the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who told me ? I have given adjournment motions in this House on a number of things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Buta Singh is expressing his own opinion.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : According to the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, an adjournment motion has to come under a given rule. It cannot come as a surprise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shri Buta Singh is referring to the censure motion. But this is a condolence motion. Condelence motion cannot be given before death.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am not a Jyotishy to know what the Professor is writing from there. What all I mean to say is that a note was sent by the Professor. Most of the Members joined the chorus after that.

It was highly condemnable that some of the Members shouted slogans which were uncalled for and were unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Members hurled abuses on you. The hon. Members threw papers at you. Because the incident....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I shall name the hon. Members, Shri K. Mayathevar and Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri. All these people abused you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : My Party is today grief-stricken. We have lost our valuable colleague. Prof. Tiwari was the most distinguished writer and a scholar in Punjabi literature. To me, personally, it is a great loss. We were together in our college days. We were friends in sports and we were rivals in studies ; sometimes he will beat me and sometimes I will beat him. I have lost a very dear friend of mine ; we have lost a very eminent Punjabi writer. But we were so grief-stricken that we did not join issue on politicalisation of this very sad tragedy today by the Members of the Opposition. (*Interruptions*) We did not know whether Prof. Madhu Dandavate's note mentioned that we adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of our friend or it was a notice of Adjournment motion. Then how do you expect us to react ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I told you what exactly were the contents of my motion.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We did not hear. How could we hear in that melee ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There was pin-drop silence in the House at that time.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : After that, the Chair called a meeting which is a very well established practice of this House—whenever there is such a situation in the House, the Chair calls a meeting. But some of those Parties were very disrespectful to the Chair today. (*Interruptions*) They showed great disrespect to the Chair and also to Parliamentary democracy in this country. This only shows that they are out to create publicity and they are using this forum as a publicity forum and not as a Parliamentary forum. I am

sorry I had to make all these remarks today....

*(Interruptions)***

[*At this stage some hon. Members left the House.*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record what they say.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sure the respective Parties will give a serious thought to what they have done today in this House and they will ponder over it whether they are any more interested in Parliamentary democracy... (*Interruptions*) With these words, I highly condemn the conduct of some of the Members of the Opposition today with regard to their utter disrespect to the Chair.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting him. I am calling Prof. Ranga. Don't record whatever Mr. Bagri says.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. This has not gone on record. Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Our friends have reiterated that they did not want to politicalise this terriable tragedy that has overtaken this House as well as the whole country....

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting him.

SHRI A.K. ROY : As a protest against this, I am walking out.

[*Shri A.K. Roy then left the House.*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : My hon. friend, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, had offered this morning that they were prepared on behalf of the Government to invite the Home Minister to start the proceedings of the House through his own intervention and to discuss that particular problem, but they did not accept it. All right, Sir. But after having gone through all that, my resourceful friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, has raised a new issue about the Prime Minister's forthcoming visit. I am particularly anxious in this Parliament today to say that that suggestion is not a very helpful thing, it is not creditable to our country. If at this stage because of this and several other tragedies that are taking place in our country, if the Prime Minister decides upon postponing her tour which has been advertised already in all those countries and the leaders of those countries and their Governments are getting ready to meet her and if that is postponed, what terrible impact it would have on the whole of the world ? Would they not think that the whole country is on fire, that the whole country is in a great crisis so much so the Prime Minister and the Government are not able to deal with it and so much so the Prime Minister is obliged to postpone it ? If my hon. friends care for the prestige of the country which I hope they do care for, then I hope better counsels would prevail....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Professor, when one of the Members suggested like this, I told him, 'You can meet the Prime Minister.' So don't take it seriously.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They thought that it would be beneath their dignity to meet the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said 'You can very well meet the Prime Minister and convey your views to her.'

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is how they play into the hands of the enemies of the country.

**Not recorded.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I hope better counsels would prevail among them and their leaders also would be able to educate their rank and file. And one simple thing and at the same time, a very important thing. In a democracy like ours, the Prime Minister does not belong to the ruling Party. The Prime Minister is not merely the head of the ruling Party but she is also the head of the whole of the electorate in this country because the electorate have chosen the Parliament and in the Parliament, the biggest Party comes to choose the Prime Minister. Therefore, he or she belongs to them also. She belongs to them also. Her prestige is theirs also. If they weaken her prestige, then they would we weakening themselves, the whole of the country and the Parliament. I hope they will remember that. And I trust that the Prime Minister will feel herself strong enough and repose sufficient confidence in her own colleagues in the Cabinet to be able to go and undertake this tour and come back again after having served her purpose as the Chair-person of the Non-aligned Movement and find the country in a better shape than it is in to-day.

———

14.57 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85—CONTD.

Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Irrigation—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now resume discussion of Budget (General), second stage. Items 8, 9, and 10, that is the Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants of Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation are taken together.

Shri Ram Pyare Panika was on his legs.

Shri Panika.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : आपकी आज्ञा से, मान्यवर, मैं कृषि के विकास और सिंचाई सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहा था।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जहां तक कृषि विकास का प्रश्न है, इन पिछले चार वर्षों में हमने आई० आर० डी० कार्यक्रम स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट कार्यक्रम और एन० आर० ई० पी० कार्यक्रम के द्वारा निश्चित तौर से गांवों के गरीबों में, दलितों में और पिछड़े हुए लोगों में, हरिजन और आदिवासियों में एक आशा का संचार किया है।

मान्यवर, जहां तक एन० आर० ई० पी० का प्रश्न है, जो राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को आबंटित की जाती है, उसका उपयोग विभिन्न राज्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं आपको उसके पीछे कारण बताना चाहता हूं। इसका एक कारण है—एन० आर० इ० पी० कार्यक्रम में आपने 50-50 का रेशो रखा है। यदि आप एक करोड़ रुपया देते हैं तो उस राज्य को भी एक करोड़ रुपया इस कार्यक्रम में लगाना होगा। राज्यों की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि या तो वे संसाधन इकट्ठे नहीं करना चाहते हैं और यदि संसाधन इकट्ठे कर भी रहे हैं, तो वे अन्य कार्यों में खर्च हो जाते हैं। जिस प्रकार पहले योजना फूड फार वर्क थी, उसी के अनुसार शतप्रतिशत उन राज्यों को अनुदान दें। आप उत्तर प्रदेश का ही उदाहरण लें, प्रयास करने के बाद एन० आर० इ० पी० कार्यक्रम को हम पूरा नहीं कर सके। यही नहीं वैस्ट बंगाल या अन्य राज्यों में हम उसका उपयोग नहीं कर सके। एन० आर० ई० पी० कार्यक्रम में जो शर्त रखी गई है, हालांकि यह शर्त तमाम राज्यों की सहमति से रखी गई है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि उस कार्यक्रम को उस गति से

सफलता नहीं मिल रही है, जैसी कि उनको मिलना चाहिए थी ।

15 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

जहां तक आर० आर० डी० पी० का सम्बन्ध है, निश्चित तौर से इस साल पूरे देश में एक टेम्पो बना और यह कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़ा है । 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हम जो अपने टारेगेट्स को पूरा नहीं कर पाये थे, 1983-84 में इस कार्यक्रम के टारगेट्स को पूरा करने की ओर बढ़े हैं और उम्मीद है कि कई राज्यों में इसको पूरा कर लेंगे । लेकिन इस कार्यक्रम में भी कुछ कमियां और खामियां हैं । पहली खामी तो यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के बार-बार निर्देश के बावजूद हमारे शेड्यूल्ड बैंक्स अपने उत्तरदायित्व का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं । जैसे 5 हज़ार रुपये के ऋण के लिए ज़मानत की बात है, यदि आप ग्रामीण स्तर पर जाएं तो वे लोग 5 हज़ार रुपये देने के लिये ज़मानत मांगते हैं । यदि कहीं पर बिना जमानत के दे भी दिया है तो मैं निश्चित तौर से यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि वहां भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है । बैंक वाले स्पेशल-काम्पोनेंट और आई० आर० डी० पी० के अन्तर्गत 10 परसेंट की मांग करते हैं । हाल ही में 15 अगस्त को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कार्यक्रम बेरोज़गार नौजवानों को दिया है, उसमें कार्य तो शुरू हुआ है, लेकिन बैंकों की जो बाधायें हैं, वे सामने आ जाती हैं । आइ० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत इस समय तीन बाधायें हैं—पहला तो बैंकों का सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा है, वहां भ्रष्टाचार है, जो आइटम्ज़ वे दे रहे हैं जैसे भैंस, बकरी या दुकान चलाने के लिए परचून का सामान, वह घटिया किस्म का है और उसमें ब्लाक स्तर पर मिली-भगत है । दूसरा हमारी प्रधान मंत्री बार-बार कहती आ रही हैं—ग्राम सभाओं का सहयोग इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता के लिए आवश्यक है, ताकि जनता महसूस करे कि ये विकास के कार्यक्रम जनता के लिये हैं । आज हो यह रह रहा है कि हमारी ग्राम सभायें और ब्लाक समितियां हमारे गांव के लोगों को कांफिडेंस में नहीं ले रहीं हैं, बल्कि विकास के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे वालों की सूची तैयार की जाती है, वह ग्राम सेवक और बी० डी० ओ० तैयार कर लेते हैं और ग्राम सभा की येनकेनप्रकारेण मोहर लगा दी जाती है । ग्राम पंचायतों का जो सहयोग इस काल में लिया जाना चाहिये, वह नहीं लिया जा रहा है ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लिये, जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, बेकार हैं, उनको काम की गारन्टी देने का कार्यक्रम इस साल शुरू किया है, कई राज्यों में तो उस कार्यक्रम की अभी शुरूआत भी नहीं हुई है । ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी इस समय यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं—मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं, यह एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के उन गरीबों की दशा बदल सकती है, एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हो सकता है, उस कार्यक्रम को तेजी से लागू करने के लिए राज्यों को आदेश दें । यह बात भी सही है—राज्यों को ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जाने की चर्चा हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्य यहां करते हैं, लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि जो भी कार्यक्रम केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को देती है या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जिन कार्यक्रमों को पूरा करने का भार राज्यों पर डाला है, वे उनको पूरा नहीं

कर पा रहे हैं। इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हर राज्य में अपना मानिटरिंग सेल बनाए और हर स्टेट में उसके द्वारा जांच कराये। मुझे मालूम है, कुछ राज्यों में जैसे यह मार्च का महीना बीता है, यूटिलाइज़ेशन सर्टिफिकेट फर्ज़ी बना कर भेज देते हैं। आज ज रूरत इस बात की है कि वह मानिटरिंग सेल या रूरल विकास मंत्रालय अपने अधिकारियों को हर राज्य में भेजे जो वहां जाकर नमूने के तौर पर 10-5 ज़िल की जांच करे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जिन गरीबों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाना चाहती हैं, क्या पांच हज़ार रुपया उनके अन्दर बांटने से वे ऊपर उठ रहे हैं? जिस उद्देश्य से यह योजना बनाई गई है, वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? हमारे कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों में तो एक तरह का कम्पटीशन हो रहा है कि वे जल्द से जल्द इन कार्यक्रमों को पूरा कर के दिखलायें।

मैं दो शब्द सिचाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने सिचाई के लिए योजनायें तैयार की हैं और विभिन्न राज्यों की जो योजनाएं हैं, इर्रीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट कुछ कार्यों को छोड़कर डाइरेक्ट उनको मानीटर करता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन योजनाओं को क्लियर कर दिया गया था, उनको राज्य पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। जिन योजनाओं का उद्घाटन पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किया था, वे अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई हैं। मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां सन् 1974 में सोना लिफ्ट योजना और 1974 में बकरवेलन योजना का उद्घाटन हुआ था और कनहर योजना का उद्घाटन 1976 में हुआ था, वे अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। इसी तरह से और कई योजनाएं हैं। बान सागर की योजना जिसका डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध सिंचाई विभाग से है, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि वह योजरा पूरी नहीं हो रही है। उसमें तीन राज्यों, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश का शेयर है और तीनों राज्यों से आवश्यक धनराशि लेकर जो बोर्ड बना है, वह उसके डिजाइन में तब्दीली करता रहता है और प्लानिंग बदल-बदल कर देरी करता है। आप बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं, मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उसको कन्ट्रोल में लें। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कई स्तरों पर गड़बड़ी है। एन० पी० सी० सी० ने एक ठेका लिया और यह गवर्नमेंट की अपनी बोडी है एनर्जी विभाग की लेकिन उसको जो रेट दिया गया, उससे कई गुना रेट पर प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों को ठेका दिया गया। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि एन० पी० सी० सी० ने काम करना बन्द कर दिया। मैं मंत्री जी से इस बारे में मिला था और उन्होंने कृपापूर्वक इसकी जांच कराई और हमको एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि जांच कराने के बाद हम विभिन्न विभागों को इसके बारे में लिख रहे हैं। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि इसको वे सही करवाएंगे अगर इसमें कोई गलती पाई गई।

एक मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की जो औन-गोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके लिए राज्यों को कड़ा निर्देश सरकार यह दे कि कोई नई योजना तब तक स्वीकृत नहीं की जाएगी, जब तक कि पुरानी योजना पूरी न हो जाए क्योंकि पुरानी योजना के लिए किसानों की जमीन एक्वायर की हुई है

और उससे किसान बैघर-बार हो गए हैं और दूसरे उस पर काफी रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और उसकी कास्ट वढ़ती जाती है। कनहर परियोजना पर 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुका है और वह बन्द है। इसी तरह से सोन लिफ्ट योजना का रिजल्ट नहीं मिल पाया जबकि 75 प्रतिशत पैसा इस योजना पर खर्च हो चुका है। इसी प्रकार बकरवेलन योजना का हाल है।

एक और बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डाउनपोर एरियाज के लिए जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनमें तेजी आना बहुत जरूरी है तभी ये कार्यक्रम पूरे हो सकते हैं। मिर्जापुर में 36 बंधियों का निर्माण होना था और डी० पी० ए० पी० में मढ़ियान और पहाड़ी दो ब्लाक लिए गये थे। 36 बंधियां जो बन रही हैं, उनका कमांड एरिया नहीं बना रहा है और यह धनाभाव के कारण हो रहा है। ये जो दो ब्लाक लिये गये थे, जनता सरकार के जमाने में उस कार्यक्रम से इनको अलग कर दिया गया था क्योंकि जनता सरकार को कांग्रेस सरकार का कोई काम अच्छा नहीं लगता था। पहाड़ी ब्लाक में एकदम सूखा है और वहां पर सिचाई के साधनों का अभाव है। लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन से गंगा से कुछ 5-7 योजनाएं ली थीं लेकिन कुछ बन्धियों को डी० पी० ए० पी० कार्यक्रम से निकाल दिया गया और बिना कुछ पता लगाए इनको निकाल दिया गया। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इनको डी० पी० ए० पी० में पुनः लाया जाये। एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ इलाकों को गवर्नमेंट ने आइडेंटीफाई किया है। प्रदेश में पांच-छः प्रकार के इलाके हैं, जिन को आइडेंटीफाई किया गया है। एक तो डाऊनपोर एरिया, दूसरा हिल एरिया, तीसरा डेजर्ट एरिया, चौथा ट्राइबल एरिया और पांचवां कोस्टल एरिया। इस तरह से पांच-छः इलाकों को आइडेंटीफाई करके देश में कुछ जिलों के लिए रुपया निर्धारित किया है और उसमें कुछ कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि इनमें तेजी आनी चाहिए और समय से ये पूरे होना चाहिए।

यहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं और मैं गर्व के साथ, फख्र के साथ कहता हूं कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने और कृषि मंत्रालय में जो दूसरे लोग हैं, विभाग के लोग हैं, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और हमें गर्व है अपने कृषि सांइटिस्टों पर, जिन्होंने नई-नई खोजें की और हमें गर्व है देश के करोड़ों किसानों पर, जिन्होंने उन खोजों का उपयोग करके पैदावार को बहुत ज़्यादा बढ़ाया और 114 करोड़ 20 लाख टन गल्ला पैदा किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि देश में जो तरक्की हो रही है, जो हरित क्रान्ति हो रही है, आज अवसर था कि हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग यदि हममें कोई कमियां थी, कोई खामियां थी, तो बैठ कर हमें बताते। एक तरफ तो वे किसानों के मसीहा बनने की बात करते हैं और किसानों की बात करते हैं और जब अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं, तो यह कहते हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट एन्टी-कल्टीवेटर्स है लेकिन आज वे सदन में उपस्थित न रह कर इसका लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस साल सरकार ने समय से गेहूं का दाम घोषित करके हमारा वहुत बड़ा कल्याण किया है? मुझे उम्मीद है कि आने वाली जो रबी की फसल है, उसकी और चावल आदि की कीमत भी आप पहले ही तय कर देंगे।

हमारी कृषि मंत्रालय को हजारों-करोड़ों मजदूरों के हित में और दूसरे किसानों के हित में कीमतों को निर्धारित करने में एक संतुलन कायम रखना होता है। दोनों के हित में मंत्रालय को बैलेंस करके चलना पड़ता है। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि किसानों की उपज यानी कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन के बीच में कीमतों का सन्तुलन नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब हमारे यहां अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है तो उसकी कीमतें घट जाती हैं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है, इससे किसानों का मनोबल गिरता है।

इस साल हमसे हमारे कुछ भाई पूछते हैं कि इस साल गेहूं और चावल का इतना उत्पादन हुआ लेकिन फिर भी कीमतें नहीं घटीं। यह हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय की नीति है और यह किसान के हित में नीति है जो उसकी उपज की कीमतें घट रही हैं। इससे हमारी कन्ज्युमर्स के लिए परेशानी हो सकती है लेकिन राष्ट्र को आगे ले जाने के लिए यह सुखद स्थिति है। इस दुखद स्थिति में भी सुखद भविष्य छिपा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं इस नीति के लिए कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने जो सपोर्ट प्राईस तय की है आज उससे अधिक प्राईस किसान को बाजार में मिल रही है।

आप कृषि के विषय में विभिन्न राज्यों को सलाह देते हैं। आप खाद्य-वितरण के लिए भी राज्यों को देते हैं। खाद्य वितरण का काम आपका एफ० सी० आई० करता है। इसके बारे में आपको देखना चाहिए कि खाद्य समय से लोगों तक पहुँचे। देश-भर में एफ० सी० आई० के कार्यालय हैं। आप ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनायें जिससे लोगों को समय पर खाद्य का वितरण हो।

जहां तक फर्टिलाइजर का प्रश्न है, इसके देश में नये-नये कारखाने कायम करने होंगे। आप विदेशों पर ही निर्भर नहीं रह सकते हैं। आज फर्टिलाइजर की कीमतें आपने कम की हैं लेकिन फिर भी वे 1977 तक नहीं आई हैं, यह बात सही है। लेकिन वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में आपने कीमतें घटाई हैं, किसानों को जो सब्सीडी दी है उससे निश्चित तौर पर किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। आज का किसान चतुर है। वह विरोधी पक्ष की अनाप-शनाप बातों में आकर गुमराह होने वाला नहीं है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी किसानों के लिए जो कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं उनको और तेजी से चलायेंगे।

तिलहन और दलहन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का इतना महत्व है कि इस महत्व को देखते हुए बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का इसे दूसरा सूत्र बनाया गया है। यह बात सही है कि आप इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने का बहुत प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ यह भी बात सही है कि रेपसीड और पाम आयल का अगर आप बाहर से इम्पोर्ट नहीं करते तो आम लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती। आपने इसके लिए भी बहुत सी सब्सीडी दी है और दूसरी सहायता भी आप दे रहे हैं। तिलहन और दलहन आम आदमी के जीवन की बुनियादी आवश्यकता है, इसकी कमी से आम आदमी का जीवन प्रभावित होना स्वाभाविक है। आपने इनके बारे में बहुत प्रयास किया है और इनका उत्पादन बढ़ा भी है लेकिन इनका उत्पादन और बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इनका उत्पादन और बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे रिसर्च करने वालों को भी रिसर्च करनी चाहिए और इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहयोग देना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में जितना इर्रीगेशन पोटेंशयल चाहिए, उतना हम नहीं कर पाये हैं, उतनी सिचाई सुविधायें लोगों को नहीं दे सकें हैं। इन सिचाई सुविधाओं को क्रियेट करने में अभी समय लग सकता है। इसलिए इस देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए ड्राई फार्मिग की स्कीमों को हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। ड्राई फार्मिग का कार्यक्रम बहुत ही उत्साहजनक कार्यक्रम है। आपने जहां पर सिचाई के साधन नहीं हैं, वहां के लिए हाई ईल्डिग वैरायटी, जल्दी पकने वाली फसलों को तैयार किया है। इनसे हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

आप कृषि मेले लगाते हैं लेकिन ये बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही लगाते हैं। यह बात सही है कि किसान वहां पर जाते हैं। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि इनको डिसेन्ट्रेलाइज्ड किया जाए और विभिन्न राज्यों को आप कहें कि वे इन्हें जिला हैडक्वार्टर में भी आयोजित करें। अभी मैंने एक कृषि मेला दिल्ली के पूसा इन्स्टीच्यूट में देखा था। वहां पर गोभी, सरसों की नई-नई फसलों को देखा। 140 दिन में पकने वाली अरहर को भी देखा। इनको देखकर मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई। ये सूखे से प्रभावित गांवों के लिए वरदान साबित होंगी।

एक निवेदन मैं और बीमे के बारे में करना चाहता हूं। कारखानों में और कई जगहों पर इसकी व्यवस्था है। किसानों को भी इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूं कि यह एक बहुत कठिन काम है, लेकिन शुरुआत तो होनी चाहिए। प्रदेश सरकारें इसके लिए सक्षम नहीं हैं और वे केन्द्र सरकार की ओर देख रही हैं। इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार करें ताकि किसान भी यह समझ सकें कि हमारे बारे में भी कोई सोचता है। उसकी फसलों को प्राकृतिक विपदाओं से होने वाले नुकसान से बचाया जाना चाहिए। आशा है सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी।

कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में सरकार को काफी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात में इसको काफी सफलता मिली है और अन्य राज्यों में भी ये तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि प्रभावशाली लोगों का कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी पर कब्जा जो होता है और गरीब लोगों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। प्रभावशाली लोग सोसायटी के पैसे को दूसरी जगह यूटीलाइज कर लेते हैं। इसके लिए कोई इस तरह से रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए जिससे वेस्टर्न इंटरेस्ट वाले लोगों से किसानों को बचाया जा सके।

आई. आर. डी. पी. का प्रोग्राम है, प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यक्रम है स्पेशल कंपोनेंट का, इसकी हमारे पास देशभर से अच्छी रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं। लेकिन जितना यश हमको मिलना चाहिए था, वह किन्हीं कारणों से नहीं मिल पाया है। चाहे वह बैंकों के असहयोग से हो, ब्लाकों की गड़बड़ी से हो या जनता के असहयोग से हो, जितना यश मिलना चाहिए था, उतना यश नहीं मिल पाया है। विरोध पक्ष के लोगों का तो काम है। यदि हम 10 भैंसें बांट दें, तो उसकी तारीफ कहीं नहीं करेंगे, यदि उनमें से एक भैंस का किसी ने 100 रुपया अधिक ले लिया तो उसका सारे ब्लाक में प्रचार करेंगे कि कांग्रेस (आई) लूट रही है। यह तो उनका काम है। हमें

इन कार्यक्रमों की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री दीन बन्धु वर्मा ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, जिस वक्त मैं बोल रहा था तो उस वक्त शोर बहुत हो रहा था । इसलिए मुझे 5 मिनट का समय और दिया जाए ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : मैं जब बोल रहा था, उस वक्त भी शोर हो रहा था । मुझे भी 5 मिनट का समय दिया जाए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Second chance is not allowed because we have to give opportunity to others also. But at the same time, it is true that there was so much disturbance when you were speaking on the Demand ? What we can do is if you can request in writing for giving you a chance, we can consider that. I think that will be one way of considering the requests of those hon. Members.

श्री दीनबन्धु वर्मा (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा चल रही है । जिन विषयों पर पहले चर्चा हो चुकी है, उनको मैं नहीं दोहराऊंगा । आर्थिक समीक्षा जो सरकार ने सदन में रखी है उसमें कृषि मंत्रालय का सिलसिलेवार का चित्र खींचा गया है । हम सब लोगों के लिए वह उत्साहवर्द्धक है । इसके लिए मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने किसानों की आशा के अनुकूल काम करने का प्रयास किया है, जिसकी वजह से उनके अन्दर निश्चित रूप से प्रेरणा पैदा हुई है । मैं विशेष रूप से दो बातों के लिए मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं । कमाण्ड एरिया डवलपमेंट में उन्होंने जो कार्य करने का नया प्रोजेक्ट लिया है, उससे हमारे राजस्थान में काफी प्रेरणा मिलेगी और 2.2 मिलियन हैक्टेयर कृषि भूमि को लाभ पहुंचेगा । एग्रो सर्विस सेन्टर का जो प्रोजेक्ट लिया हुआ है, उसके माध्यम से कृषि उपकरणों का प्रचार तथा किसानों को अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । इस संबंध में एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा । स्माल फारमर्स को 25 परसेंट सबसिडी दी है जबकि मार्जिनल और ट्राइबल फारमर्स को 33.3 और 50 परसेंट देने का प्रावधान रखा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि स्माल और मार्जिनल फारमर्स की सबसिडी एक ही होनी चाहिए । पच्चीस परसेंट की बजाय 33.3 परसेंट ही कर दिया जाए तो स्माल फारमर्स को भी काम करने का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । मछली उद्योग के विकास के लिए आप और आपका मंत्रालय निश्चित रूप से प्रयत्नशील है । इस बात के लिए आप निरन्तर कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार से मछली उद्योग देश में बढ़े जिस से आदिवासियों और पिछड़ी जाति के लोग उन्नति कर सकें । भारतीय मछली उद्योग के विकास के लिए स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने सोशिटा एसरेसिजो केनटेरी आफ इटली के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया है । टोटल प्रोजेक्ट 6 करोड़ का है जिसमें 10 परसेंट एस. टी. सी. इन्वेस्ट करने जा रही है । मेरा निवेदन है कि उसके विकास का लाभ हमारे राजस्थान के उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, कोटा, बूंदी और सिरोही डिस्ट्रीक्ट को भी मिलना चाहिए । एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट में मीडियम और लांग टर्म क्रेडिट की पोजीशन अच्छी नहीं है । इसको ज़्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए ।

सहकारिता के माध्यम से जो आप एग्री-कल्चर क्रेडिट देना चाहते हैं, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे लोग अधिक लाभान्वित हो सकें। 1960 के दशक के माध्यम से जो कृषि की नीति निर्धारित की गई थी, उसके कारण निश्चित तौर से हरित क्रान्ति हुई है और उसका लाभ देश के किसानों तथा सभी व्यक्तियों को मिला है। अब समय आ गया है कि उसका विस्तार किया जाए और पालिसी के जो नए बिन्दु हैं उनको भी शामिल किया जाए। इसी तरह से बायो-गैस प्लान्ट और बायो-फर्टिलाइजर के जो सबजेक्ट हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान किया जाना चाहिए। मैं पुनः एक बार धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति जी, मैं कृषि और सिचाई मंत्रालय की अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे देश का पालन पोषण और आमदनी का सबसे बड़ा साधन कृषि ही है। उसमें आजादी के बाद जो हमें उपलब्धि प्राप्त हुई है वह सरानीय है। आज जिस तरह से अनाज का प्रोडक्शन सरकार ने बढ़ाया है वह एक सराहनीय कदम है। इसके साथ-साथ जो सिचाई योजनायें देश में बनी हैं वह भी सराहनीय है। लेकिन कुछ राज्यों में जहां बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीमें बन रही हैं वह अभी तक कमप्लीट नहीं हुई हैं। हमारा सिचाई का टारगेट पूरा नहीं हुआ है। कोई स्कीम 8, 10 साल तक पूरी नहीं होती, और कुछ में तो 16, 16 साल लग जाते हैं। जब तक किसान को पानी नहीं मिलेगा तब तक वह खेती ठीक से नहीं कर सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर पंजाब से जो नहर हरियाणा को आनी थी वह अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है, उसमें झगड़ा पड़ा हुआ है, अरबों रु० खर्च हो गया। इससे देश को नुकसान हो रहा है।

मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर खेती बारी छोटे-छोटे खेतों में की जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां खेती बारी हो सकती है वहां की जाय और जहां जंगल लग सकते हैं वहां वनों को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। जब तक हम पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जमीन के कटाव को नहीं रोकेंगे तब तक असली जमीन कट कर नीचे आती रहेगी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पैदावार कम होती जाएगी। इसलिये जमीन के कटाव को रोकने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे पहाड़ों में जहां नदियां आती हैं वहां पक्के बांध लगाये जायें ताकि जमीन का कटाव रोका जा सके।

गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जितने लोग हैं गांवों में उसका सर्वे सरकार ने कराया है, उसकी फ़िगर्स आपके पास हैं। मेरा कहना है कि चाहे वह हरिजन हो या और किसी जाति का हो उनमें किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव न किया जाय। वहां लोगों में यह बात फैलायी जा रही है कि हरिजनों को सरकार 50 परसेंट पर खाद का बोरा देती है, लेकिन दूसरी कौम के गरीब लोगों को कोई सब्सिडी नहीं देती है। मेरी मांग है कि हरिजनों और दूसरी जाति के गरीबों में इस तरह का सवाल पैदा न किया जाय, उनको बराबर की मदद होना चाहिए।

मेरा क्षेत्र एक तरफ़ पंजाब से मिलता है, दूसरी तरफ़ यू. पी. से मिलता है और तीसरी तरफ़ हरियाणा से मिलता है। जो मैदानी क्षेत्र हैं उसमें ज्यादा पैदावार

इसलिये होती है क्योंकि वहां पानी के साधन हैं। लेकिन उसका प्रयोग किस तरह से किया जा रहा है, जितना पानी है वह मैदानी इलाके में आता है और वहां के लोग उसका लाभ उठाते हैं। पहाड़ के लोग नहीं उठा पाते। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि ऊपरी इलाके में आप खेती-बारी के बजाय उद्योग ले जायें। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि आप उद्योग पहाड़ के निचले इलाके में लगाते हैं जिससे वहां की ज़मीने खराब हो जाती हैं। जैसे नालागढ़, पांवटा साहब आदि हिमाचल के मैदानी क्षेत्र हैं वहां इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिये ज्यादा लाइसेंस नहीं देने चाहिये, बल्कि दूर दराज के पहाड़ी हिस्सों में इन्डस्ट्री लगनी चाहियें। अनाज की प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और सारे प्रदेश का गुजारा हो सके। आज हमारी हालत बड़ी खराब हो रही है। पंजाब में जो आजकल चिन्ताजनक बातें हो रही हैं उससे हमारे हिमाचल के लोगों के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल हो जायेगी।

यहां इन्होंने विकास खण्ड बनाये हुए हैं। पहले तो यह विकास-खण्ड बहुत बड़ी आबादी के ऊपर बनाये गए लेकिन अब यह विचार करना होगा कि अगर लोगों को उठाना है तो छोटे-छोटे पहाड़ों में जहां पर 19 हजार की आबादी है, वहां भी ये बनाने पड़ेंगे ताकि पूरा क्षेत्र डेवलपमेंट स्कीम के नीचे आ सके। हमारे क्षेत्र में जहां कि 1 लाख 20 हजार की पौपूलेशन है, वहां भी एक ही ब्लाक है और जहां 19 हजार की पौपूलेशन है, वहां भी एक ही ब्लाक है। जब हिमाचल, पंजाब और हरियाणा का रि-आर्गेनाइजेशन हुआ, उस समय जो हमारे पुराने हिमाचल में विकास खण्ड थे, उसमें वहां की पंचायतें मिला दी गईं, इससे डेवलपमेंट वहां का रुक जाता है।

पंजाब और हरियाणा का जितना रकबा है, उतना अकेला हिमाचल का रकबा है, इसलिये उस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे इलाके में सेब में बीमारी लगी हुई है। मैं कृषि मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने 5 करोड़ से ऊपर की रकम बागवानी के लिये तक्सीम करने के लिए दी क्योंकि वहां पर नुकसान हुआ, सेब के बगीचे खराब हुए और सरकार ने उनकी मदद की। इसके लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसान भारत सरकार के आभारी हैं। बीमारी का अभी पूरा इलाज नहीं हुआ है। यह सेब की बीमारी फैल रही है। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा, सुझाव भी देना चाहूंगा, आप बुरा तो मानेंगे, लेकिन मैं सही सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अफीम की काश्त हिमाचल प्रदेश में होनी चाहिये। इससे वहां का किसान कम से कम इन आफतों से तो बचेगा, लुटने से बचेगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की असेम्बली ने एक रेज्यूलूशन पास करके भारत सरकार को दिया कि हमारी गरीबी को हटाने के लिये यह काम करो। राव साहब भी वहां के रहने वाले हैं, वह कसोली की तरफ जाते रहते हैं, उनको इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पहले रियासतों में इजाजत थी, सिरमौर, शिमला जिले में इजाजत थी, हिमाचल के एरिया में अफीम की काश्त होती थी, मगर कोई आदमी मरता नहीं था और उससे कोई बीमारी फसल के लिए पैदा नहीं होती थी। मगर आज करोड़ों रुपया भारत सरकार को इसमें मदद के लिए देना पड़ता है, उससे छुटकारा होगा अगर यह इजाजत दे दी क्यों कि अफीम की काश्त से वहां कीड़े भी मर जाते हैं, यह जहरीली होती है।

मार्केटिंक का वहां कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। आज चाहे कोई मैदानी इलाके में पैदावार करे या पहाड़ी इलाके में पैदावार करे, लेकिन किसान को उसकी फसल का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता है। फ्लोर मिल वालों को हमारा सिविल सप्लाई विभाग अनाज बांटता है। उससे वह बिस्कुट और डबल रोटी बनाते हैं, वह उसमें से सूजी और मैदा निकाल लेते हैं क्योंकि हमारे यहां लाइसेंस पर पाबन्दी है। जो विपक्ष के लोग शोर मचाते हैं, उन्होंने खूब अपने आदमियों को लाभ पहुँचा दिया। ये फ्लोर मिल वाले लोगों को भूखा मारने की स्कीम बनाते हैं। इन फ्लोर मिल वालों को लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिए, जो छोटी-छोटी चक्की लगाते हैं, उनको भी लाभ देना चाहिये।

चाहे मैदानी इलाके के लोग हों या पहाड़ी इलाके के हों, आप फ्लोर मिल वालों को इतना अनाज देते हैं कि वह पानी मिला-मिलाकर लोगों को राशन-पानी सप्लाई करते हैं। अगर एक फ्लोर मिल वाला किसी चीज का भाव 10 रुपये बढ़ा देता है तो उसको उसी से लाखों रुपये की आमदनी हो जाती है। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि गरीबों को उठाना है, दूसरी तरफ जो बड़े-बड़े आदमी हैं, वह हमारे प्रोडक्शन का ज्यादा हिस्सा ले जाते हैं और उनको लाभ होता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए और चक्की वालों को लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिए और कम से कम आटे कि पिसाई के लिए गंदुम जो हमारी सरकार देती है, वह उनको ज्यादा देना चाहिये, यह मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगा।

राजाओं के टाइम में वहां पहाड़ों में बहुत अच्छे वन लगे हुए थे। जिस तरह से वे काटे गए हैं, अब वहां दोबारा वन नहीं पैदा हो सकते। आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों और वन विभाग के अधिकारियों ने राय दी कि ये वन काट कर नए वन लगाने चाहिए। हालत यह है कि नए वन का उद्घाटन तो होता है, मगर वे जल्दी सूखने लग जाते हैं। इस तरह सरकार का पैसा मिसयूज होता है। इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए। सरकार प्लांटेशन के लिए जो जमीन ले, उस पर कम्पलीट प्लांटेशन होना चाहिए।

पहाड़ों में खेती के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की स्कीमें बनानी चाहिए। ऐसा न करने पर हमारे राज्य में खेती-बाड़ी के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा होगी।

प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश और पहाड़ी राज्यों को जो मदद मिल रही है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है और उसके लिए हम बहुत आभारी हैं।

चूने के पत्थर की क्वैरीज से जमीन का कटाव हो रहा है। इसलिए फारेस्ट के काटने पर पाबन्दी की तरफ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को निर्देश देना चाहिए कि उसकी इजाजत के बिना चूने के पत्थर की क्वैरी नहीं बनाई जाएगी।

हरियाणा, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए दरियाओं पर जो डेम बने हुए हैं, जैसे भाखरा डेम, व्यास डेम और जोगिन्दरनगर वगैरह, सायल इरोजन, जमीन के कटाव की वजह से वे भरते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए इन डैमों की रक्षा करने के लिए दरियाओं के स्रोत पर फारेस्ट लगाना जरूरी है। मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अगर हमारे यहां दरियाओं के पानी को एक्सप्लायट किया जाए, तो वहां 12,000 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा हो सकती है। मैंने यहां पर कई बार कहा है कि पन-बिजली योजनाओं से देश बिजली के क्षेत्र में बहुत तरक्की कर सकता है। ब्यूरोक्रेट तो कलम का काम, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का काम करते हैं। लेकिन टेक्नोक्रेट्स को साइंटिफिक और टेक्निकल बातों की जानकारी होती है। उन्होंने देश की तरक्की के लिए बहुत काम किया है और यहां पर हरित क्रांति लाए हैं। उनकी राय है कि बिजली के लिए पानी के स्रोत को एक्सप्लायट किए बिना देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा पनबिजली तैयार करनी चाहिए। जब कोयला और तेल खत्म हो जाएंगे, तब हमारे लिए बड़ी मुसीबत पैदा हो जाएगी। इस लिए पन-बिजली योजनाओं के जरिए खेती की पैदा-वार को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

श्री मकवाना से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की आजादपुर मार्किट में आढ़तियों के लाइसेंस का कोई सिस्टम नहीं है, उनके एजेन्ट टमाटर या सेव का कोई भी भाव लगा देते हैं, जिससे गरीब आदमियों का बहुत नुकसान होता है। इस लिए वहां पर इन चीजों की बाकायदा आक्शन, बोली होनी चाहिए। किसी किसान की कोई चीज वहां पर बिकने के लिए आए तो वह बाकायदा आक्शन में बिकनी चाहिए। मार्केटिंग इंस्पेक्टर वगैरह वहां पर होने चाहिए ताकि किसान को ठीक पैसे मिल सकें। किसानों की ओर से एजिटेशन चल रहे हैं। अभी चण्डीगढ़ में एजिटेशन चला, हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी चला था क्यों कि सेव के दाम घट गये थे। तो मंत्री जी को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पशुपालन के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। खेती-बाड़ी के बाद इसी का नम्बर आता है। पशुपालन से खेती बाड़ी को भी मदद मिलती है। बायो-गैस को भी आप बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ावा दें ताकि लकड़ी को जलाने से बचाया जा सके। बायो-गैस में गोबर की खाद भी अच्छी मिलती है जिससे खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ावा मिलता है। पशु-पालन को आप तभी बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं जबकि जो कैटिल फीड है, जो पशुओं की खुराक है वह आप किसानों को शब्सि-डाइज्ड रेट पर मोहैया कर सकें। यहां दिल्ली में दूध और घी के दाम बढ़ गये और गांवों में तो 50 रुपए किलो भी आपको शुद्ध देशी घी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि सही रूप में पशु पालन को बढ़ावा दे। आज जिसको गाय दी जाती है उससे यह भी पूछा जाना चाहिए कि उसके पास उसको खिलाने के लिये घास भी है या नहीं। अगर उसके पास घास का साधन न हो तो उसको कुछ भूमि दी जानी चाहिए जिसमें कि वह घास पैदा कर सके। एक बात और भी है। फारेस्ट की जमीनें एलाट को गई हैं किसानों को लेकिन सेन्टर का ऐसा कानून बना है कि जंगल में कोई खेत नहीं बना सकता है, कास्त नहीं कर सकता है। सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं वह तो बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन तो अफसरान को ही करना है। फिर भी सबसे ऊंचे हाथ हैं, आप मंत्री हैं। आप डटकर काम करें और इस देश को आगे बढ़ायें। यही मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं। अगर मैंने कुछ गलत कहा हो तो क्षमा करेंगे लेकिन सही कहा है तो उस पर ध्यान दें। एग्री-कल्चर के क्षेत्र में आपने बहुत कुछ काम किया है। ड्राउट पड़ा तो उसमें भी आपने

बहुत मदद की सारे देश में । लेकिन विपक्ष उधर से जो तबला खटका रहा है उनके पास हमारी निन्दा करने और हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी को बदनाम करने के अलावा और कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है। फिर भी आपको उनसे निपटने के लिए सतर्क रहना चाहिए । उनकी तरफ से खतरनाक आवाजें उठ रही हैं और सारे देश में गड़बड़ी हो रही है। हमारे एक साथी को मार दिया गया । अब सारे एम. पीज के साथ हर समय तो पहरा नहीं रह सकता है। आज कोई भी सेफ नहीं रह गया है। सरकार को ऐसे लोगों से सख्ती के साथ निपटना होगा ।

एग्रीकल्चर विभाग की ओर से जो मांगें रखी गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। 14.20 करोड़ टन तक अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। यह आपके लिये बड़े क्रेडिट की बात है। मैं आशा करता हूं भविष्य में भी यह मंत्रालय प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये सतत् प्रयत्न करता रहेगा। आप दोनों मंत्री और सिंचाई मंत्री भी बधाई के पात्र हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : सभापति महोदय, आसमान में बादल देख कर डर लग रहा है कि इस वर्ष देश में जो अभूतपूर्व फसल की पैदावार हुई है, कीर्तिमान कायम हुआ है, उसमें कहीं किसी प्रकार की कोई बाधा उत्पन्न न हो जाए। सारे देश में रबी की फसल बहुत अच्छी है और खरीफ की फसल भी बहुत अच्छी हुई। कृषि के उत्पादन में यह अभूतपूर्व बात है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जो नीति है, उसके लिये मैं कृषि मंत्री, कृषि विभाग और कृषि विभाग के कर्मचारियों को और उससे भी बढ़कर किसानों को जिन्होंने कठोर परिश्रम किया है, उसके लिये मैं इन सबको बधाई देता हूं और प्रकृति को भी बधाई देता हूं। कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में इसने भी हमारा साथ दिया है ।

इस वर्ष कृषि का पैदावार लगभग 1450 करोड़ टन की संभावना है। इस एक वर्ष के पहले 13 करोड़ थी और इससे भी एक वर्ष पहले मौसम अच्छा था तो पैदावार 1323 करोड़ टन की पैदावार हुई थी। इस वर्ष वर्षा अच्छी न होने से रबी की फसल को जितना पानी मिलना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं मिल पाया। किन्तु जिस सावधानी से कृषि के कार्य किये गये, किसानों और कृषि विभाग के लोगों द्वारा, उससे हमको इस वर्ष बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि हुई है। अब 15-20 दिन में किसानों का गल्ला घर पर आने वाला है। किसानों को उसके गल्ले का उचित दाम मिले, इसके लिये आपको व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। जब छोटे-मध्यम वर्ग के किसानों के घर गल्ला आता है, तो उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये उनको पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है। जैसे उनको शादी-व्याह आदि के लिये पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है, बर्तन, कपड़े आदि खरीदने के लिये भी पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है। किसान जब अपनी गरज के लिए गल्ला बेचता है, तो उसका शोषण मुनाफाखोरों द्वारा किया जाता है। ऐसे लोग किसानों के पास जाते हैं और उनकी गरज का लाभ उठाकर, उनकी आवश्यकताओं का लाभ उठाकर सस्ते दाम पर गल्ला खरीद लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें। आपने समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको श्रीमन् के माध्यम से बधाई देता हूं। पिछले साल

समर्थन मूल्य 95 रु० था, जिसको बढ़ा कर आपने 132 रु० कर दिया है। यह दाम किसानों को मिले, इसके लिए आप को व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। मेरा आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि हर ग्राम पंचायत में कम से कम दो खरीद की दुकानें खुलवाने में किसी भी प्रकार का विलम्ब नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। नहीं तो किसानों का शोषण होगा। इस बारे में मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के महा-सचिव से बात कर रहा था, उनको निवेदन कर रहा था कि दो-तीन दिन के अन्दर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर दें, नहीं तो उनका शोषण होगा। कृषि मंत्री जी आप भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें कि वे इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था तुरन्त करें। वरना किसानों की पैदावार का पूर्ण रूप से शोषण हो जाएगा। यह भी कहा जाता है कि इनके पास बोरों की कमी है, इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपने समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाया है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि समर्थन मूल्य बढ़े या न बढ़े, किसानों को इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। किसान चाहता है कि जिसने जितनी लागत लगा कर गल्ला पैदा किया है, मान लीजिए एक क्वींटल गल्ला 130 रु० में पैदा किया है, तो उसको 150 रु० तो मिलना चाहिए। तो 152 रुपये के बदले में जो औद्योगिक उत्पादन का सामान उसे खरीदना पड़ता है, जैसे कपड़ा, मिट्टी का तेल, खाद, लोहा, आदि तो ये सामान इतनी लागत में उसको मिल जाना चाहिये। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन के मूल्यों में सामंजस्य होना चाहिये। आज वास्तविकता यह-है कि किसान जो चीजें पैदा करता है, वे औद्योगिक उत्पादन की वस्तुओं की तुलना में सस्ती बिकती हैं और उसे औद्योगिक उत्पादन की जो वस्तुयें बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं वे मंहगी पड़ती हैं। किसान की वस्तुओं का समर्थन मूल्य हम चाहे जितना बढ़ाते चले जाएं, लेकिन उनके मुकाबले में औद्योगिक उत्पादन के मूल्य बढ़ते जांय तो किसान को राहत नहीं मिलसकती। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगिक उत्पादन के दाम घटाये न जा सकें तो उन वस्तुओं के मूल्य में राहत दी जाय, जैसे पिछली दफा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खाद के दामों में राहत दी थी। इसी तरह से जो दूसरी वस्तुयें हैं, जैसे ट्रैक्टर, पम्प सैट, डीजल, अच्छे बीज या कृषि में काम आने वाली जो वस्तुयें हैं या किसान के दैनिक प्रयोग की जो वस्तुयें हैं, वे किसान को सस्ती दी जांय। इससे किसान को प्रसन्नता होगी और वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने में अधिक उत्साह से काम करेगा।

कई दफा कृषि पर टैक्स लगाने की चर्चा की जाती है। मेरी दृष्टि में कृषि पर टैक्स लगाना इस देश की इकानामी का गला घोटना होगा। हमारा उद्देश्य तो यह होना चाहिये कि किसान को अधिक से अधिक राहत दी जाय जिससे वह देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाये जिससे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मजबूत हो। देश में धान और गेहूं का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है। तिलहन का उत्पादन इस वर्ष अभूतपूर्व हुआ है, 125 लाख टन होने की सम्भावना है। इसी तरह से दल-हन का उत्पादन बढ़ा है—यह भी बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है। हमें इस दिशा में सोचना पड़ेगा कि कृषि का उत्पादन भविष्य में भी उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ता जाय और

इस दृष्टि से किसान को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय जिससे वह उत्साहित होकर और ज्यादा उत्पादन करे।

सिचाई खेती के उत्पादन का मुख्य आधार है। जहां सिचाई व्यवस्था उपलब्ध होगी, वहां किसान खाद छोड़ना चाहेगा, अच्छे बीज लगाना चाहेगा तथा अधिक पूंजी लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित होगा। आप जानते हैं चाहे खाद हो, अच्छे बीज हों, सिचाई, बिजली, ट्रैक्टर, पम्प-सेट हों, इन सब में पैसा लगता है और साथ-साथ उसकी मेहनत और मजदूरी लगती है। ये सारे काम खर्चीले हैं, इसलिये इन कामों में किसान वहीं पैसा लगाना चाहता है जहां सिचाई की गारन्टी हो। हमारे देश में जो उत्पादन बढ़ा है उसका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि आज हमारे देश में सिचाई की क्षमता बढ़ी है। 1952 में पम्प सेट, ट्यूब वैल, नहरों, बांधों की सहायता से जो सिंचित एरिया उपलब्ध था, आज वह पौने-तीन-गुना अधिक बढ़ गया है। इसी लिये जहां यह सुविधा उपलब्ध है किसान अपनी पूंजी उत्साह से लगाता है क्योंकि उसको विश्वास होता है कि उसको उचित लाभ अवश्य मिलेगा। इसलिये देश में सिचाई की क्षमता को बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन गत वर्ष में सिचाई की क्षमता में जो वृद्धि होनी चाहिये थी, उसमें कुछ रुकावट आई है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगले वर्ष के कार्यक्रम में सिचाई की योजना को प्राथमिकता दी जाय, जो योजनायें अधूरी पड़ी हैं उनको पूरा किया जाय, मझौली योजनाओं को चालू किया जाय और छोटी-छोटी लघु सिचाई योजनाओं को सुविधा दी जाय।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान अपने मिर्जापुर क्षेत्र की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं जो एक सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र रहा है वहां पर सिचाई की क्षमता डी० पी० ए० पी० कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बढ़ रही थी, लेकिन पैसा न मिलने के कारण ढीली पड़ गई है। जैसे डी० पी० ए० सी० के अन्तर्गत 200 एकड़ की क्षमता का लिफ्ट कार्यक्रम चलाया जा सकता है। आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर एक गांव में इस लिफ्ट योजना को चलाया जाए, तो दिक्कत यह है कि उस गाँव में 300, 400 एकड़ में सिचाई होने को है और 200 एकड़ वाली कोई योजना नहीं बन पा रही है क्योंकि सीमा 200 एकड़ की रखी हुई है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री और सिचाई मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन है कि डी० पी० ए० पी० के अन्तर्गत जो आपने लिफ्ट सिचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 200 एकड़ की सीमा रखी है, इसको बढ़ाया जाए क्योंकि इसमें कोई योजना बन नहीं पा रही है और इसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम 1000 एकड़ किया जाए। हमारे जिले में और बुन्देलखण्ड में जो सूखाग्रस्त इलाके हैं, जहां डी० पी० ए० पी० के प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं, वहां के लिए हमारा सुझाव यह है और मुझे आशा है कि आप इस पर ध्यान देंगे क्योंकि अगर आप ने ऐसा किया, तो इससे बहुत से गांवों की सिचाई की क्षमता बढ़ेगी।

एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और वहां पर बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में खेती होती है। इस-लिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सिचाई के कार्यक्रमों के लिए अधिक से अधिक धनराशि दी जाए और जो भी योजनाएं वहां से आई हैं, उनको स्वीकार किया जाए अगर वहां पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के

पिछड़ेपन को मिटाना है और उस क्षेत्र की गरीबी को मिटाना है ।

श्रीमन्, आई० आर० डी०, स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट और रोजगार गारन्टी योजनाएं जो हैं, ये बहुत उत्तम योजनाएं हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में यह योजनाएं चल भी रही हैं और उनसे लाभ भी हो रहा है और बहुत से लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी रेखा के ऊपर उठे भी हैं । जहां ईमानदारी से बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम को लागू किया गया है, वहां हम देखते हैं कि जिन गांवों में पहले कभी साइकिल नहीं दिखाई पड़ती थी, वहां अब रिक्शा दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं और गांव-गांव में लाऊडस्पीकर हैं, भैंसे हैं, ऊंट हैं और बैलगाड़ियां हैं और गरीब लोग इन चीजों को लेकर रोजगार कर रहे हैं और पैसा कमा रहे हैं । इस तरह से गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लोग उठ रहे हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो धन आबंटित किया है, उसके लिए उनको मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं ।

एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । जो एन. आर. ई. पी. का कार्यक्रम है या जो लैंडलेस लेबरर्स और रोजगार गारन्टी योजना है, इन से लोगों को गांवों में काम मिलेगा, भूमिहीन मजदूरों को, आदिवासो, हरिजनों और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को इन से काम मिलेंगे । इस काम में सरकार को तेजी लानी चाहिए । इसके साथ ही मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ये जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं इनके साथ ही गांवों में निर्माण कार्य हो जाएं । आज 70 प्रतिशत गांवों में स्कूलों के लिए भवन नहीं हैं, पंचायत भवन नहीं हैं, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये पेय-जल के लिये कुएं नहीं हैं, छोटी बंधियां बनने को हैं और बड़ी-बड़ी रोड्स से गांवों को लिंक करना है । ये सब काम बड़े महत्वपूर्ण काम हैं । ग्रामीण विकास में छोटी-छोटी बंधिया, तालाब, प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं के लिये भवन, पंचायत भवन गूलें, नहरें और अस्पतालों के लिये भवन बहुत ही महत्व रखते हैं और ये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के आधार हैं । जब भी हम कहीं जाते हैं, तो यह मांग होती है कि हमारे गांव में पंचायत भवन नहीं, हमारे गांव में स्कूल का भवन नहीं है, अस्पताल का भवन नहीं है, हमारे यहां नहरें नहीं हैं और हमारे यहां तालाब चाहिये, बंधियां चाहिए । इन कार्यक्रमों को भी इन योजनाओं में रखा जाये । हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में एक झंझट यह है कि अगर भवन बनाना है, तो 100 रुपये में से 60 रुपये की सामग्री चाहिये और 40 रुपये श्रम के होने चाहिये जबकि दूसरी स्टेटों में यह रेशो 50 : 50 का है । जहां पर अच्छे काम हो रहे हैं, स्थायी काम हो रहे हैं, वहां पर श्रम का कम्पोनेन्ट ज्यादा है । जहां पर पंचायत या प्राइमरी स्कूल के भवन बन रहे हैं, वहां पर लेबर का रेशो ज्यादा है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां अच्छे-अच्छे काम हो रहे हैं, बन्धियां बन रही हैं, वहां श्रम कार्य ज्यादा होता है । इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो नियम वहां पर हैं, इसमें कुछ तब्दीली लानी चाहिये ।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं और वह फोरेस्ट पालिसी के संबंध में है । अधिक से अधिक पेड़ल गायें जाएं, इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है और भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के लिये वनों का लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है मगर जो जंगली इलाका है,

वहां के लोगों को बहुत कष्ट हो रहा है। सैंकड़ों वर्षों से जंगलों में रहने वाले आदिवासी जंगलों की लकड़ी इकट्ठी करके बेचते थे, उनको जलाते थे, उनसे झोपड़ी बनाते थे और जंगलों की लकड़ी और बांस से टोकरियां बनाते थे। आजकल उन लोगों को वंचित किया जा रहा है, आपके वन विभाग के लोग उन्हें परेशान करते हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि उन आदिवासियों को परेशान न किया जाए और उन्हें जो काम वे पहले करते आ रहे थे, वे काम उन्हें करने दिये जाएं।

16.00 hrs.

जंगली क्षेत्रों में जो जमीन आपने भूमिहीनों को वितरित की है, उस जमीन को आज हड़पा जा रहा है। इससे वहां के गरीबों को कष्ट हो रहा है। उनको वहां रहने में दिक्कत हो रही है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो जमीन उन गरीब लोगों का सहारा थी, उसको उनको वापस दिया जाए और आगे से हड़प करने वालों से उन्हें बचाया जाए।

भू-वितरण का कार्यक्रम 1975-76 में बड़ी तेजी से चला। उतनी तेजी से आज नहीं हो पा रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं वे चाहते हैं कि उनके पास भी एक या दो बीघा जमीन हो जिस पर कि वे खेती कर सकें और अपना कारोबार चला सकें। जिनके पास सम्पत्ति होती है उनका मनोबल ऊंचा होता है। वे समझते हैं कि उनके पास कोई सम्पत्ति है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि भू-वितरण के काम में कुछ कानूनी दिक्कतें हैं, अदालतों ने भी इस काम को रोक रखा है। कई हाई कोर्टों और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामले पेंडिंग हैं। जिनकी वजह से जमीन नहीं बंट पा रही हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि जो सीलिंग से बची हुई फालतू जमीन है उसको भूमिहीनों को दिया जाए। राज्यों को कहा जाये कि वे जिला प्रशासन को कहें कि वह भूमि गरीब लोगों को बांटी जाए और भूमिहीनों को भूमि वाला बनाया जाए ताकि वे खेती कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have spoken on the main subject, i.e., Agriculture. So, I would like to keep myself confined to forestry and rural development.

As the hon. Chairman is aware, for the last about one decade our country has been realising the difficult position of forests being indiscriminately felled in this couutry. Rightly our present Government, as also our honourable Prime Minister, is seized of this matter. Not only the Government is aware of it, but they have taken sufficient steps in the right direction and I may inform that a new forest policy is also under consideration. Probably the Government may come forward with this forest policy in a few months. However, I would like to bring certain salient features to the notice of hon. Minister.

Broadly speaking, today if you want to review the situation of forests in our country, today as per the Agricultural Commission's Report, we are supposed to have 33 per cent of our total geographical area under forests. And as per their Report, today we have about 22 per cent of geographical area under forests. But really speaking, though 22 per cent of the land is reserved for forests, I am confident there is no forest in that land. I do not know whether the Forest Department of our country has ever tried an exercise to find out what is the extent of land which is having

forests. But anyway, if it is estimated, roughly it will not be more than 10 to 12 per cent of our land covered under forests. So, if we try to identify the problem, that is, the magnituted of the problem which we have today, in my opinion, as per the Agricultural Commission's Report, 33 per cent of the land which means 108.5 million hectares of land should be under the cover of forests. But today we have 74.8 million hectares reserved for forests. But the actual forests are hardly in 38 million hectares. As per Commission's Report 108 million hectares should be under forest. To-day we have land only 74.8 million hectares reserve under forest. But we do not have forest in that area. We have only about 33.7 million hectares; remaining we have to bring the land from other use to the forest. This is the magnitude of the problem which we have to identify. I do not know how the Government of India, the Incharge of the Forest Ministry, are thinking ? From what sector this land 35 million hectares they would bring under forest? It is for the hon. Minister to tell us. The problem is that we must have 70.5 million hectares under the forest cover. This is the problem which I have told you. As mentioned in the Report we are having a shortfall in our country, of the requirement of forest.

In 1980 our requirement was 210.9 million cu. mts. wood required for the industrial puposes and for the fire-wood purposes. While the present capacity of forest can yield 30 million cu. mts. Look at the gap. To fulfil this gap, naturally the forest is being felled indiscriminately and the estimation of the total quantity of forest is 2,500 cu. mts. If we go on in this way by the time we reach 2000, we will require 289.5 million cu. mts. If no concrete steps are taken and we do not ereate forest, the entire forest will disappear from this nation. We have 15 years at our disposal to protect our forest in this country.

Apart from the bad effects which to-day we are facing in this country, due to the felling of the forest, as per their Report to-day geographically we have barren land—38.3 million hectares, that is about 11.7%. That land is neither used for cultivation nor for forest. As I have already said we have 36 million hectares reserve for the forest, but having no forest ; I would like to draw your attention that we have about 74 million hectares i.e. 23 to 24% of totally barren land without any forest cover. During the monsoon 24% of our total geographical area—upper soil is being washed away. It has been estimated that the nutrient value—1250 crores per year is being washed away. The result is, the soil which is being washed away directly goes to the rivers. From the rivers it is thrown into the project.

In your State you have a giant Bakhra Nangal. The estimated life of the project has come down from 30 to 40% It is because of silting, because we do not have sufficient land under the cover of the forest.

The life of the irrigation project which is 100 to 80 years is being reduced.

Recently in Andhra Pradesh we had severe floods. The hon. Minister is aware. The quantum of water is not increased but the depth of the river has decreased. Therefore, the capacity of the river to take more water has decreased. This results into flood and water enters into many villages. This is also a very bad effect which our rural people are facing. Regarding the investments, if we really think about it, till recently before forest was brought under the concurrent list, it was a State subject. For all these 35 years, the State Governments have been utilising forest as a revenue carring source. Whenever they had shortage of funds for developmental purposes, they would order the sub-divisional officer or the DFO to fell more forest trees and earn more revenue to the Government. Here, I would only like to bring to your kind notice that a time has come now that the State Government should forget that this is only a revenue

earning source. Now, they must realise this, because whatever revenue the forest would give, the State Gocrnment would invest only about 10%. The remaining 90% of the revenue is being used for other developmental activities. The result is that the forest wealth is vanishing. So, serious thought should be givan by the State Government and more so by the Government of India. All of us know very well that the financial position of the State Governments is very poor and they are felling trees to make up not the loss of revenue. So, I would go on record by saying that if we want to protect our forests and grow more trees and forests, at least from now onwards, let us not use the revenue derived from the forests for other purposes but re-invest it in the forests and grow more forests. Our Government has earlier brought the Bill and it was passed as an Act that no land reserved for forest would be allowed to be used for any purpose other than forestry. It was brought in the right direction. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister because it is in the Central subject also, to come with a new Bill saying that whatever the revenue that the forest gives should be used only for raising of the forests and not for any other pupose so that at least the money that we are earning by selling the trees at will be able to plough back and protect more forests.

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair.*]

In this direction, I would only bring some more points. I would say a wrong opinion was carried earlier about the felling of the forests that in the rural area, villagers, tribals and other poor people were indiscriminately felling the forest trees. I differ from that opinion. I am of the strong opinion that these poor people fell forest for constructing their small huts or for firewood. I am sure our forest has that much capacity to give them wood and fuel. But who is responsible for the indiscriminate felling of forest trees? I repeat that it is nobody except the State Governments who have carelessly and indiscriminately felled the trees. In this respect, I would only give one suggestion to the hon. Minister. We all know that at least half of our population, if not more, is below the poverty line. On the one side, we are pumping thousands of crores of rupees in NREP and rural developmental projects. It is not possible for our Forest Department and the Rural Development, both put together, to identify the persons in the rural areas who are below the poverty line ? It is because, as I have said, we have today 70.5 million hectares available from land including about 12 billion hectares of barren land. But in the barren land and the land reserved for forest, there is no forest.

Today, if you go to any State, in the name of plantation of trees, they are felling the forests. There is no case in any State where the Forest Department is coming forward to raise plantation in reserved area where there is no forest. The land which is reserved for forest and having no forest is neither being used for agricultural purpose nor for raising forest. Both these lands put together amount to 70 million hectares in the country.

I have a suggestion to make in this regard. Suppose for one family in the rural area, you give 10 hectares of land. It will be 25 acres of land. You do not hand over the ownership of land to him. Under the NREP, you give him free plants and seedlings. For 6 to 7 years, he will have to wait for the forest to grow. During that period he will be able to do the cultivation and grow some crops. You can go on paying him, like any watchman, Rs. 50 or Rs. 75 monthly so that he can make both ends meet and work on the forest and protect the forest. After 6 to 7 years, when the forest is fully grown, it can be felled and sold. Out of this revenue, the money which you have already paid him may be deducted and the balance of money can be paid to him. Let us not be rigid as to who is the owner of the forest. Let us not

stand on prestige or rigidity. Today, the country requires forests. Let us not bother whether a small man is the owner or the Forest Department is the owner or the State Government is the owner. How best you can grow forests is only the question mark before the people of this country and the Government of this country. This is one suggsstion which I wanted to place before the hon. Minister.

As far as rural development is concerned, during the entire current Plan under the IRDP which we have today, we have envisaged to invest about Rs. 4500 crores to bring 15 million people above the poverty line. In short, this is our scheme. Three years have passed. In every block, we are supposed to bring 600 families above the poverty line per year. What has happened in these three years ? Of course, the Planning Commission has come up and said that about 40 per cent of the people have crossed the poverty line. I would like to bring to your notice that in my constituency, I have met people because we MPs are also members of the DRDA and I have asked the DRDA to give me the list since the last three years, giving the names of the villages, names of the persons names of schemes, the amount sanctioned and when grounded. I have met so many people in my constituency. I got the list. I am sorry to say that more than 60 to 70 per cent are not working satisfactorily. They have not crossed the poverty line. You forget about heir crossing the poverty line. Even the benefits have not reached them.

What I am trying to impress upon is that in such schemes it is very necessary to involve the local people, the Sarpanch, the Samiti President, MPs and MLAs. You will ask me, "What do you mean by involvement ?" I do not mean by involvement, you call a meeting, have a cup of tea and biscuits and disperse. I do not mean that by involvement. What I mean is that in any village, in respect of schemes which you sanction in the village, in the gram panchayat, you put it on the board and let the villagers also know that these are the people who are being benefited so that everybody and even the officers who visit the village can check up and find out whether these people have crossed the poverty line or not.

This is very necessary. Otherwise the whole scheme is going from bad to worse and the entire object is being defeated.

My last suggestion is that the programmes which are conceived by the Planning Commission should be such that the workers would get direct benefit from the Government. At present, the plans of the Commission are round-about in giving the benefit to the worker. You want to give benefit to a man who is below the poverty line. For this purpose, you are collecting taxes and the revenue from the forests and all this comes to your treasury. From the treasury, it will again go far impiementation of the Plans through your officers and your collectors and the Secretariat and so on and so forth.

Is it not possible to give direct benefit to the people below poverty line ?

For instance, the Forest Department of the State Government is paying Rs. 2,500 crores per year as wages in collecting beedi leaves from forests.

In some of the forest areas where a demand is made for more wages by the Naxalites and the extremists, Government is paying even more amount. In other places, there is no demand for increase in wages and, therefore, there is no increase. The difference is 50% or even 75%.

Instead of initially giving only a small amount of wages to the forest worker and go round about and again benefit the same worker to help him raise above the poverty line, the maximum amount of wages could be given to the forest worker in the initial stage itself direct, so that the middlemen between the Government and the forest worker can be eliminated.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur) : Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House because many of the hon. Members have clearly expressed what the Government should do not what they are expecting from the Government regarding the Rural Development Programme and other irrigation programmes.

As a regards fishing industry, our country has a long coast on East and West. Therefore, we have very vast resource of sea foods. We have special varieties of fish and sea food which is being exported on a large scale.

But the fishing industry has not developed to the extent to which it could be developed.

The main reason for this is the lethargic attitude of our Government.

The fishermen are not provided with sufficient number of fishing trawlers and proper equipment for the purpose of deep sea fishing.

If this fishing industry is given its due attention, our food problem can also be tackled to a great extent.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : And employment also will increase.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Regarding milk projects, they should receive better attention as there is still scope for starting dairies in many areas of the country.

Milk production and milk products should receive better attention. Individual farmers, cooperative societies and corporate units venturing upon dairy farming should be encouraged and given more subsidies and other forms of financial help.

Poultry farming is another important industry allied to agriculture which has not received good attention. This also should be kept in the agricultural sector and given all encouragement. This iudustry should be kept exempted from income-tax considering the unexpected difficulties facing this industry.

In places where NREP programmes are in progress, wages are not paid as fixed or prescribed by the Government. The Government is now giving the wages in grains as well as in money but the money and wages are not paid as prescribed by the Government. In all those projects where this money is spent, proper check and vigilance is very much wanted. All the Central Government programmes for which Central funds are allotted and the programmes are executed through State Governments, proper instructions should be given that the State Governments should publicise these programmes as Centrally sponsored and the quantum of allotment of money should also be prescribed wherever the programmes are organized.

Regarding irrigation, the First Five-Year Plan gave priority to construction of dams. Since then, in every Plan dam construction in all big rivers has been implemented which has increased our irrigation potential vastly and has brought under irrigation cultivable lands. In very many areas still irrigation potentialities are very much required. The Western Ghats which run from north to south, from Gujarat to Kerala, have many rivers flowing westward and taking all the rain waters to the Arabian Sea. Small, small dams could be constructed so that the west-flowing waters running into the sea could be conserved and diverted towards the east. By doing so, the Deccan Plateau and South India could get water for irrigation as otherwise they are depending upon the rains only. It may be possible to link all these waters in the perennial rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Thamiraparuni and increase the irrigation potential.

All the rivers, whether big or small, should be brought under a National Water Organization and no State should have exclusive ownership

over rivers. This measure, when implemented, will put an end to all river water disputes within the country.

Even prior to the British period, the South had a very good system of tank irrigation. Since the geographical nature of the land south of the Krishna river is a basin high in the west and low in the east, river water was conserved in several tanks in such a way that the overflowing water from the westernmost tank will successively fill up the tanks in the east upto the Bay of Bengal. This tank irrigation system also should be replanned and re-structured.

Due to development of big cities and towns and due to the fact that so much of cultivated lands have been converted into house-sites and constructions made, the irrigation waters which were conserved in so many tanks for these lands have been diverted and allowed to go waste. Even the tanks have been converted into house-sites. It is in these places during floods havocs are occurring because the rain water flowing into these areas has not been diverted properly. This could be planned to be conserved for irrigation purposes and diverted to other needy areas.

Regarding the Ganga-Cauvery Link, it is one of the vital projects. The Government should seriously think about it because in all the south-going ; rivers except in times of heavy rain, we find it rather very difficult to divert water for irrigation purposes. Keeping in view the further of the country for three to four centuries, we have to plan the irrigation projects right now. In the Cauvery river the Kallanai constructed during the Chola period is the cause for the irrigation potential of Thanjavur district and it still serves well even after so many centuries. Likewise we have to undertake boldly the project which will serve the whole country during coming centuries. The Ganga-Cauvery link project which has received the attention of the people and has been hailed by the people as a very good project should be taken up by this Government. This very act of consideration and sanction of the Project will create a moral support and co-operation of the people to this Government. Any amount of money required for this project should be raised from available sources and the work started. Year by year the cost of any project will be going on increasing and hence it is better we start it now than later.

This Ganga-Cauvery scheme will meet the problem of unemployment to a very large extent. The whole of the Deccan Plateau and part of South India will get the benefit of the irrigation potential of this project as well as drinking water facilities. The project could be better executed through tunnel systems for flow of water rather than open channel system.

Once again I would like to stress that this project will serve the country for several centuries to come and will bring an eternal name for this Government. So regarding irrigation and rural development, our hon. Ministers should take care of these views which I have expressed and give importance to them.

श्री रिजक राम (सोनीपत) : चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे कृषि विभाग, ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम और सिंचाई विभाग की मदों पर चर्चा करते हुए बड़ी खुशी महसूस होती है। आपको मालूम है और सदन के सभी सदस्यों को अच्छी तरह से जानकारी होगी कि 1983-84 में हालांकि देश के बहुत से इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा, बावजूद उसके अनाज की पैदावार का जो लक्ष्य 142 मिलियन टन रखा गया था उससे बढ़कर 144 मिलियन टन अनाज की पैदावार होने की आशा है। इसके लिए कृषि मंत्रालय, राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह, कृषि मन्त्री और सिंचाई मन्त्री धन्यवाद के अधिकारी हैं।

इसके पहले कि कृषि विभाग या सिंचाई के बारे में मैं कुछ चर्चा करूं, दो-एक बातें सिंचाई मन्त्री की नोटिस में खास तौर से मैं लाना चाहता हूं। आपको मालूम है हरियाणा में इस वर्ष बहुत भारी बाढ़ आई जिससे जींद, रोहतक, करनाल आदि जिलों में भारी तबाही आई, फसलों को नुकसान पहुँचा। राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी, कृषि मन्त्री और मिर्धा साहब, सिंचाई मन्त्री ने वहां दौरा भी किया और स्वयं देखा कि कितनी भारी तबाही हुई। हरियाणा सरकार ने कुछ योजनायें हाथ में ली हैं। ड्रेनेज पर काम चालू है और बहुत सी ड्रेनेज का काम मुकम्मल होने की भी आशा है लेकिन एक दिक्कत सबसे भारी हरियाणा इलाके में पैदा हो गई है। जिसके लिए मैं आपके द्वारा सिंचाई मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि हरियाणा में जितना भी बाढ़ का पानी है, आज से नहीं प्राचीन काल से दिल्ली टैरेटरी में से गुजरता था। लेकिन कुछ अरसा हुआ दिल्ली की सरकार ने उसमें रुकावट पैदा कर दी है, जिसकी वजह से हरियाणा को तबाही का शिकार होना पड़ा और बहुत फसलें मारी गई। काफी देहात उजड़ गए, लेकिन ढांसा बांध को नहीं खोला गया। हरियाणा के इलाके में म्यूनिसिपेलिटी द्वारा दूसरी ड्रेन्स को सरकार की तरफ से तैयार कराया जा रहा है। मगर दिल्ली की सरकार अभी भी जो पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्र के अधीन है, हरियाणा के पानी को दिल्ली की टैरेटरी में से गुजरने में रुकावट पैदा कर रही है। एक-एक, दो-दो फर्लांग की ड्रेन को तैयार करने के बजाय बांध लगाकर पानी को रोकती है। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यदि इस सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो हरियाणा को हर साल की तरह तबाही का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा इस काम को इमरजेंसी के तौर पर मानकर समस्या को दूर करने की ओर ध्यान दें।

16.37 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*]

एक-दो और बातें मैं इरिगेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आजकल हरियाणा और दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी नहरों की लाइनिंग का काम शुरू हुआ है। महकमें की तरफ से यह दलील दी जाती है कि इस काम से वाटर लागिंग की समस्या खत्म हो जाएगी। पानी की भी बचत होगी। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने खुद जाकर मौके पर वहां की स्थिति को देखा है, आपका जो यह दावा था कि वाटर लागिंग समाप्त हो जाएगा, उसका विपरीत काम हो रहा है। भाखड़ा-नहर जो अब से तीस साल पहले बनी थी, उसमें सीपेज की समस्या पैदा नहीं हुई, लेकिन पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू को अभी दो-चार साल ही बीते हैं, लेकिन उसमें पानी चला जाता है। जिस इलाके से गुजरती है, दोनों तरफ दो-दो एकड़ में तबाही का सामना करना पड़ता है। सीपेज इतना है कि कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। इसी तरह से और भी नहरों के साथ यही समस्या है, दो-दो एकड़ दोनों तरफ पानी खड़ा है, जिसकी वजह से किसान रोता है। इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। इस ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाते हुए, सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि वे एक कमेटी बैठायें और इस समस्या का निदान करें। देखें कि आया उसमें लाइनिंग हुई है या नहीं, इतना सीपेज होने की वजह से जो मैटिरियल वहां

काम में लाया गया है, वह डिफैक्टिव तो नहीं है। पुनः मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आगरा कैनाल का कुछ हिस्सा हरियाणा से भी लगता है, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में है। मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी कि पलवल, बल्लभगढ़ आदि के लिए जो कि हरियाणा के इलाके हैं, इनके लिए पानी आगरा कैनाल से लिया जाता है। लेकिन आप यह सुनकर हैरान होंगे—हरियाणा सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों की मारफत आबयाना इकट्ठा करके यू० पी० सरकार को देती है, लेकिन उस नहर पर कन्ट्रोल यू० पी० गवर्नमेन्ट का है। जब उनको यू० पी० के इलाकों में पानी की जरूरत होती है तो वे हरियाणा की तरफ आते हुए पानी को रोक देते हैं, जिससे हरियाणा को पानी नहीं मिलता है, लेकिन जब उनको जरूरत नहीं होती है तो नहर में ज्यादा पानी छोड़ दिया जाता है जिससे हरियाणा को नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस नहर का प्रबन्ध हरियाणा सरकार को मिलना चाहिए। इसके बारे में कई बार बातचीत हो चुकी है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई बात सिरे नहीं चढ़ी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं इसके बारे में सरकार जल्द कदम उठायेगी जिससे हरियाणा के किसानों को नुकसान न उठाना पड़े।

सिंचाई से ही सम्बन्धित एक दूसरी समस्या है और वह है बिजली की समस्या। आप जानते हैं अगर वक्त पर बिजली मिल जाय तो उपज ज्यादा हो सकती है, जो गवार इस वक्त है उससे ज्यादा हो सकती है। हमारे यहां छोटे-छोटे किसान कर्जा लेकर ट्यूबवेल लगाते हैं, कर्जे की इंस्टालमेन्ट की आएगी शुरू हो जाती है, लेकिन तीन-चार साल तक बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता। अगर कनेक्शन मिला हुआ है तो दो-दो या चार-चार घण्टे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं मिलती है, जिसकी वजह से किसान बहुत ज्यादा परेशान है। इसके बारे में जल्द से जल्द ऐसे कदम उठाये जांय कि टयूबवेल का कनेक्शन टेस्ट रिपोर्ट देने के बाद 60 दिनों या ज्यादा से ज्यादा 90 दिनों के अन्दर मिल जाय। इस तरफ फौरन तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है।

सिचाई के बारे में तीसरी बात यह है कि जो आंकड़े आपकी रिपोर्ट में इरिगेटेड एरिया के दिये जाते हैं वे वास्तविक नहीं हैं। इसका कारण यह हैं—जैसे हाई ईल्डिग वैराइटी का गेहूं काश्त करते हैं या चावल काश्त करते हैं तो गेहूं के लिए पांच-छः पानी दरकार है, उसके बगैर गेहूं की फसल पुख्ता नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन नहर का कायदा ऐसा है—अगर एक पानी भी लग जाय तो उसको नहरी कागजात में दर्ज कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए जो रकबा आवपाशी का नहरी दिखाया गया है उसमें वास्तविकता नहीं है। इसके बारे में आपके कानून में संशोधन की जरूरत है—ऐसा कायदा बनाया जाय कि फसलों की पुख्तगी के लिए जितने पानी की आवश्यकता है उतना पानी मिल जाय, तब ही उसको नहरी कागजात में लिखा जाना चाहिये। एक दिक्कत और भी है—किसान को पूरा पानी नहीं मिलता, लेकिन आबयाना उसको पूरा देना पड़ता है। इससे बढ़कर किसान के साथ अन्याय नहीं हो सकता।

हमारे देश में ईरिगेशन के लिए जो पोटेन्शियल है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। 113 मिलियन हैक्टेअर सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट

में जाहिर किया है। लेकिन आप देखिये—आज तक 56 मिलियन हैक्टेअर पानी को हमने आबपाशी के काबिल बनाने के लिये तैयार किया है, जिसमें 22 मिलियन हैक्टेअर पानी वह है जो टयूबवेल या कूओं से लोग निकालते हैं। इसमें सरकार का ज्यादा वास्ता नहीं है। जो रीवर वाटर्स हैं, जिनके लिए सरकार ने जिम्मेदारी ली है, अगर उनको देखा जाए, तो किसी भी प्लान में जितना उनका लक्ष्य था, वह पूरा नहीं हो सका है और आज भी सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि जितना पानी उनको आबपाशी के लिए लेना चाहिए, वह रीवर्स में बहकर समुद्र में गिर जाता है और उसका पूरा यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं होता है। यह लक्ष्य छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी कम रहने वाला है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी इर्रीगेशन से संबधित स्कीमें हैं, उनकी स्वीकृति में ज्यादा देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं आपको बताऊं कि थाई डेम है, वह कितने सालों से ऐसे ही पड़ा है और इस बात का फैसला नहीं हो पा रहा है कि कितना पानी हरियाणा, पंजाब और दूसरे प्रान्तों को दिया जाए। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1970 से पानी बहकर पाकिस्तान में जा रहा है और आज तक सरकार इसका फैसला नहीं कर सकी कि हरियाणा को कितना हिस्सा मिले और पंजाब को कितना हिस्सा मिले। इसी तरह से एस० वाई० एल० नहर का मामला पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है। 100 करोड़ रुपये उस पर खर्च हो चुके हैं हरियाणा के और 20-25 करोड़ रुपये पंजाब ने हजम कर लिये हैं, लेकिन वह मामला अभी तक तय नहीं हो पाया है। हर साल करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हरियाणा के किसानों को हो रहा है और अभी तक वह नहर तैयार नहीं हुई है। इसी तरह से किसऊं डेम की बात है जोकि यमुना पर बनना था। 1960-61 के करीब उसका फैसला पंजाब और हरियाणा में हुआ लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं बना है। उधर यू० पी० की सरकार ने अपनी टेरीटरी में पावर हाऊस बना लिये हैं। उसमें हरियाणा का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा है लेकिन यू० पी० की सरकार ने पावर हाऊस बनाकर सारी बिजली को वे इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और उससे छोटी-छोटी नहरें निकाल ली हैं और पानी का प्रयोग कर रही है और हरियाणा को जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिला है।

एक बात और देखिए। आपने पढ़ा होगा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना मे कोई नया प्रोजेक्ट न लिया जाए, मेजर और मीडियम स्कीम्स के तहत कोई प्रोजेक्ट नया न लिया जाए और जो छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चालू काम हैं, उनको पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। छटी योजना में 66 स्कीमों को प्राथमिकता दी थी लेकिन उनमें से केवल 27 ही पूरी हुई और बाकी जो 39 हैं, वे अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी पूरी हो सकेंगी या नहीं, यह संशय की बात है। आज आप देखें कि बाढ़ की वजह से असम से लेकर हर एक स्टेट में, यू० पी० और हरियाणा आदि में कितनी तबाही होती है। अगर पानी को कन्ट्रोल न किया गया, तो सातवीं प्लान में भी वे शिकार होते रहेंगे। आपने यह आश्वासन भी दिया है कि 2000 ई० तक सारे के सारे पानी को कन्ट्रोल में कर लिया जाएगा और 113 मिलियन हैक्टेयर पानी को प्रयोगशील बना दिया जाएगा मगर सातवीं योजना में प्लानिंग कमीशन कहता है कि कोई नई स्कीम नहीं ली जानी है। इसलिए मैं अर्ज

करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्लानिंग कमीशन का फैसला है, इस पर जरूर नजर-सानी करें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा धनराशि खर्च करके वाटर पोटेंशियल पैदा किया जाए और जो पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है, वह बेकार न जाए और किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी दिया जाए छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो चुकी है लेकिन अभी तक 29-30 परसेन्ट रकबा ही आव-पाशीशुदा है। बाकी जो रकबा है, वह भगवान भरोसे है। अगर बारिश हो जाए, तो पैदावार हो जाएगी, वरना कोई पैदावार नहीं होगी और इसलिए आज भी लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी की जरूरत है और जितना उनको पानी चाहिए, उतना उनको मिलता नहीं है और इस वजह से आज भी हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है।

एक बात कहकर मैं खत्म करना चाहता हूं। आप देखेंगे कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो है, वह भूमि पर निर्भर रहने वाली आबादी की है और उस का प्रेसर उस पर ज्यादा पड़ रहा है क्योंकि उनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है। आज देश में करीब 70 प्रतिशत लोग भूमि पर निर्भर हैं और उससे गुजारा करते हैं। मैं इस बात के लिए मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने 1980 से पहली बार यह फैसला किया कि भूमि पर गुजारा करने वाली आबादी को कम करके दूसरे धंधे में लगाया जाए। उन्होंने उस आबादी को व्यापार और उद्योग धंधों में लगाने के लिए कुछ राशि भी मंजूर की। लेकिन मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इससे इस बीमारी का इलाज नहीं हो सकता। यह बहुत भारी बीमारी है और आपने जितनी राशि दी है उससे 1983-84 तक केवल 18 लाख आदमियों को ही आप दूसरे धंधे में लगा सके हैं। वे धंधे क्या हैं ? पशुपालन, भैंस पालन, मुर्गी पालन। क्या इससे उन लोगों को गुजारा चल सकता है ?

आप देखेंगे कि किसानों की कुल आबादी में 75 प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़ से कम जमीन है और 45-50 फीसदी के पास एक या दो एकड़ जमीन है। वे आज गरीबी में फंसे हुए हैं। सभापति महोदया, आप सरकार से कहिये कि यह भैंस पालन, मुर्गी पालन से उनकी बेरोजगारी खत्म नहीं हो सकती है। एक अनएम्पलाएमेंट होती है, एक डिसगाइज्ड एम्पलाएमेंट होती है। किसानों में यह बहुत है। अगर आप खेती पर से सरपलस आबादी को निकाल दें तो उससे खेती के काम पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। आप इस आबादी को दूसरे धंधे में लगाने के लिए अच्छी तरह से कार्यक्रम चलाएं लेकिन यह जो कार्यक्रम आपने चलाया है इससे इस बीमारी का इलाज नहीं हो सकता है।

जब तक आप कृषि पर गुजारा करने वाली आबादी को कम करके दूसरे व्यवसाय या धंधों में नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक देश से बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। आप सभापति महोदया जानती हैं कि अमेरिका, फ्रांस और यू० के०जैसे देशों में कितनी आबादी खेती पर निर्भर करती है। अमेरिका में 6 प्रतिशत आबादी ही खेती करती है और वह 6 प्रतिशत आबादी 94 प्रतिशत के लिए अनाज पैदा कर देती है। यही नहीं आज अमेरिका दुनिया की आधी आबादी को अनाज दे रहा है। हमारे देश में जहां कि 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर काम करते हैं, हम अपनी सारी आबादी के लिए अनाज नहीं पैदा कर पाते हैं। इसलिए खेती

पर गुजारा करने वाली आबादी को दूसरे धंधों में लगाने की जो आपकी स्कीम है उसके लिए आपको पूरी धनराशि देनी चाहिए और पूरे साधन जुटाने चाहिए। अभी तक इस तरफ सरकार का पूरा ध्यान नहीं गया है और इसके लिए सरकार को जितनी धनराशि देनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं दी गई और न इसके लिए पूरे साधन जुटाये गये हैं।

आप देखेंगे कृषि अनुसंधान के लिए हर साल और हर योजना में जितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई हैं, वह पूरी खर्च नहीं की गई हैं। अनुसंधान का भी एक बहुत बड़ा मामला है। अगर कृषि पर पूरी तरह से अनुसंधान किया जाए तो इससे छोटे किसानों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। उनके लिए ऐसे एम्पलीमेंट्स तैयार किये जाने चाहिएं जिनको कि छोटे-छोटे किसान भी काम में ला सकें। मैंने ताईवान का इतिहास पढ़ा है। वहां पर ऐसे ट्रेक्टर और दूसरे इम्पीमेंट्स तैयार किये गये हैं जो किसानों को दो-ढाई लाख रुपये में मिल सकते हैं और जो दो-ढाई वीघे वाले किसान हैं वे भी उनका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

आज 99 प्रतिशत किसान कर्जे में दबा हुआ है। आप देखेंगे कि गांवों में कितने छोटे किसानों की जमीन नीलाम की जाती है। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश यह है कि किसी किसान की जमीन नीलाम नहीं हो। पहले जैसा कानून था कि 20 साल के लिए या 15 साल के लिए किसी की जमीन नीलाम नहीं हो सकती थी वही चीज अब भी होनी चाहिए। जो छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं जिनके जमीन पास पांच एकड़ तक जमीन है, जो बटाई देते हैं, लगान देते हैं उनकी जमीन नीलाम न हो। अगर उनकी जमीन चली जाएगी तो वे गुजारा कैसे करेंगे। बैंकों से जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उस कर्ज पर एक महीने बाद ही सूद लगाना शुरू हो जाता है और फिर यह सूद दर सूद चलता रहता है। अगर कोई 5000 रुपए कर्जा ले ले तो फिर उससे उबर नहीं सकता। इसलिए यह कानून बनाया जाए कि मूलधन से अधिक सूद नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा) : मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया इस बहस में भाग लेने का।

सिंचाई और बाढ़ संबंधी कुछ बातें उठाई गई हैं, उनके बारे में मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। यह एक बहुत ही उचित व्यवस्था है इन तीनों भागों को एक साथ लिया गया। सिंचाई, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास, इनका गहरा संबंध है। बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम को अगर हम देखें तो तीनों मांगों को मिलाकर काफी सूत्र ढक जाते हैं। सिंचाई के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े मैं प्रारंभ में ही देना चाहूंगा। 1951 में जब हमने योजनाबद्ध विकास का कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया योजना बनाने का उस समय हमारे देश में 22.6 मिलियन हैक्टर भूमि सिंचित थी। जब योजना बनी तो पहली योजना से चौथी योजना तक काम कुछ तेजी से हुआ लेकिन सही माने में पांचवीं याजना से काम बहुत तेज रफ्तार से बढ़ने लगा। पहले तो एक मिलियन हैक्टर से कम .9 मिलियन हैक्टर हर साल हम सिंचाई की क्षमता जोड़ते थे, लेकिन 5वीं योजना में उसको बढ़ाकर दो मिलियन हैक्टर हर वर्ष कर दिया गया और छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारा विचार तो था इससे और ज्यादा बढ़ाने का, 13.74

मिलियन हैक्टर करने का लेकिन कई कारणों से उतना न करके आज स्थिति यह है कि छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 11.5 मिलियन हैक्टर का इजाफा हो गया है, सिचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि 22.6 मिलियन हैक्टर 1951 में थी। 1979-80 तक 56.5 मिलिमन हैक्टर उसमें अगर जोड़ते हैं तो वह बढ़कर 68.0 मिलियन हैक्टर हो जाती है।

यह एक अंदाजा लगाया गया है कि हमारे देश में जितना भी पानी है, नदियों में, बरसात का, जमीन के नीचे का, सारा उसका पोटेंशल अगर हम जोड़ लें तो वह 113 मिलियन हैक्टर सिचाई की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में करं सकता है। हमारे पूरे क्षेत्रफल को देखते हुए यह बहुत कम है। 113 मिलियन हैक्टर भी अगर हम क्षमता मान लें तो छटी योजना के अंत तक इसका 60 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र सिंचित हो जाएगा। यह हमारा छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक का लक्ष्य है।

17.00 hrs.

लेकिन इसके साथ एक समस्या और आ जाती है, जिसका उल्लेख कई माननीय सदस्य करते रहे हैं। आपने क्षमता तो बना दी लेकिन उस क्षमता का उपयोग कितना कर पाते हैं। यह समस्या हमारे सामने कई वर्षों से है। कई कमेटियां इसमें गई हैं और सबसे पहले कमेटी बनी थी बसंत दादा पाटिल की अध्यक्षता में। उन्होंने इस पर विचार किया। उसके पश्चात सिचाई मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भी इस पर विचार किया गया और करते-करते 1975 में यह निर्णय लिया गया। समस्या काफी गंभीर है और इसको हल करने के लिए एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम बनना चाहिए। इसीलिए, कमाण्ड एरिया डवपलमेंट का प्रोग्राम सन् 1974-75 में प्रारम्भ किया गया। उस समय 4.2 मिलियन हैक्टेयर का शक्यता का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा था, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया। सिंचाई क्षमता तो हो जाती है लेकिन उपयोग नहीं होता, उसके कई कारण हैं। पहला तो यह है कि जो छोटी नहरें निकलती हैं, वे आखिर तक नहीं जाती। एक बड़ी नहर आकर रुक जाती है और उसके बाद सारा इलाका छोड़ दिया जाता है कि किसान स्वयं ही उस पाइन्ट से नालियां या नहर बनाकर अपना काम करें। व्यावहारिक तौर पर देखा गया कि ऐसा नहीं होता। इसीलिए, सरकार ने निर्णय किया कि उस नहर को सरकारी खर्चे पर काफी आगे तक ले जाएं और कमाण्ड एरिया डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के तहत, जो खेत का मालिक है तथा जहां सिचाई का पानी जाता है, उसके क्षेत्र में नाली बनाने के लिए सबसिडी दी जाये। मुख्य प्रोग्राम हमारा यह था कि इस चीज को अवश्य पूरा करेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ जमीन समतल नहीं होती और आखिर तक पानी नहीं जाता, वह भी इसमें सम्मिलित है। इसके साथ ही साथ एक बाराबन्दी होती है। इसका मतलब है कि जब किसान की टर्न आयेगी तो वह पानी लेगा। प्रगतिशील क्षेत्र के हमारे माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि यह सामान्य सी चीज है। लेकिन, बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां पर बाराबन्दी से पानी लेने का रिवाज नहीं है और न ही लोग उसके आदि हो रहे हैं। इसलिए, कमाण्ड एरिया डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में इसका भी समावेश किया गया है। जिस नहर में चौबीसों घन्टे पानी चले और फिर भी इस्तेमाल न हो तो इसमें कुछ दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। इसीलिए, कमाण्ड

एरिया डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम में इसको शामिल किया गया है कि जितनी भी अड़चनें आ रही हैं, उनको दूर किया जाए और पानी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग हो सके। शुरू में 76 क्षेत्र थे और 16-17 राज्यों में कमाण्ड एरिया डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया। कुछ समय पहले तीन सम्पूर्ण हो गए और 29 नए जोड़ दिए गए। आज, 102 ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर कमाण्ड एरिया डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। कहने का मतलब है कि सरकार यह कोशिश कर रही है कि सिचाई के जो साधन तैयार किए हैं, उनका पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग हो सके। सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना का काम भी हमने प्रारंभ कर दिया है। कई प्रकार के वर्किंग ग्रुप बन गए हैं। उनको हमने सारा काम सौंप दिया है कि प्रारूप कैसा होना चाहिए और राज्य सरकारों से भी आंकड़े मांगे गए हैं। इस पर विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारा मुख्य ध्येय यह होगा कि जो क्षमता हमने तैयार की है उसका पूरा उपयोग हो। इस कार्यक्रम को इतनी अहमियत दी गई है कि इसी वर्ष से एक विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रधान मंत्री जी की आज्ञा से प्रारंभ किया गया है। उसमें राज्यों को नाली वगैरह बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता दी गई। उसमें अगर किसी राज्य ने अपने निर्धारित टार-गेट से ज्यादा काम किया है तो उनको भी मदद दी गई है, जिसका कई राज्यों ने उसका उपयोग भी किया है। अभी, पनिका जी ने भी कहा कि नए की बजाय पुराने कामों के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। यह सही बात है कि राज्यों ने बहुत सारे काम शुरू कर दिये हैं और इसलिए एक-एक काम जो 5, 10 साल में समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये था उसको 15, 20 वर्ष लग रहे हैं और उनकी जो लागत प्रारम्भ में थी उससे चौगुनी हो रही है। पी० ए० सी० ने भी उसके बारे में जिक्र किया है। इसलिए अगली योजना में हम यह भी तय करने वाले हैं जहां तक हो सके राज्यों को सलाह दी जाएगी और प्लानिंग कमीशन भी हमारे साथ है इसमें कि जो भी हम काम करें कम से कम नये काम शुरू किये जायें, और जो काम चल रहे हैं उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधन जुटाये जायें ताकि व्यवस्था ठीक हो सके। इसी बात को लेकर हम बना रहे हैं।

तीसरी बात सातवीं योजना में करना चाहते हैं कि कई राज्यों में सर्वे उत्यादि करने की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं है, जैसे हाइ-ड्रोलाजी है, कितनी बरसात होती है, नदियों में पानी कितना बहता है, उसका ठीक तरह से औबजरवेशन होता है कि नहीं, यह कई वैज्ञानिक तत्व हैं जिनके बारे में और कुछ काम करना है। तो हम चाहते हैं कि जो भी तकनीक हमारे पास है उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुधारें और राज्य सरकारों को प्रेरित करें कि वह भी इस पर विचार करें।

कई माननीय सदस्य कहते रहते हैं कि हमारे केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के पास सालों तक योजनायें पड़ी रहती हैं, उसको पास नहीं करते हैं। उसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि जो आंकड़े होने चाहियें वह उन प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स में नहीं होते हैं। इस लिए समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को लिखना पड़ता है और उनके अधिकारियों से बात करते हैं और समस्याओं का निरा-करण करते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि सातवीं योजना में राज्य सरकारों की जो भी व्यवस्था है इस क्षेत्र में उसको ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा ठीक कर सकें।

मैंने जैसा कहा 113 मिलियन हैक्टर कुल हम सिंचित कर सकते हैं। अगर शतप्रतिशत हम अपने जन-साधनों का उपयोग कर सकें। लेकिन यह भी कम पड़ता है। इसलिए एक योजना बनाई गई है, और इस प्रकार की योजनाओं के बारे में पहले से सुन भी रहे हैं जैसे कावेरी-गंगा लिंक या दस्तूर प्लान। लेकिन यह दोनों योजनायें अव्यावहारिक पायी गयीं और तकनीकी अधिकारियों ने देखकर जिस प्रकार कि वह योजना बनी थी उसको उपयुक्त नहीं समझा। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने और दूसरे अधिकारियों ने एक बहुत बड़ी योजना बनाई है। आखिर इतना पानी बहता है, कई इलाके सूखे हैं, और कहीं पानी ज्यादा है, तो एक नदी क्षेत्र का पानी दूसरे इलाके में किस प्रकार भेजा जाय, उसको आप कुछ भी नाम दे सकते हैं, लेकिन बुनियादी बात यह है कि पानी जहां पर ज्यादा है उसको कहीं पर रोका जाय और ऐसे क्षेत्र में भेजा जाय जहां पानी की कमी है ताकि उस पानी का उपयोग हो सके। इस सारी बात की व्यवस्था के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाई गई थी और उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सर्वे इत्यादि करने के लिए एक नेशनल वाटर डैवलपमेंट एजेन्सी का निर्माण किया है और उनको हमने 7, 8 साल का समय दिया है। 107 करोड़ रु० का तखमीना लगा है जो खर्च होगा, ज्यादा भी लग सकता है क्योंकि काम बड़ा है। और इस एजेन्सी को हमने कहा है कि सारे देश में जो भी जल साधन हैं, जो नदियां हैं, कहां-कहां पर बांध बन सकते हैं पानी रोक कर जिससे बाढ़ कम की जा सकती है और दक्षिण, पश्चिम या पूर्व दिशा में उस पानी को कैसे पहुँचा सकते हैं, इसको वह एजेन्सी देखे।

हमारे देश में नदियों के 2 क्षेत्र हैं। एक तो हिमालय क्षेत्र की नदियां हैं, जो साल भर चलती रहती हैं। दूसरी हैं दक्षिण भारत पेननसुला की जहां पर काफी पानी की कमी रहती है। तो इन दोनों क्षेत्रों का सर्वे करना चाहिये। अभी दक्षिण भारत के पेनुनसुला क्षेत्र को ही हमने प्राथमिकता दी है, और ऐसा अनुमान लगाया है कि यह सारी योजनायें बन जायें तो करीब 50,000 करोड़ रुपये हमको लगाने पड़ेंगे। उसकी वजह से हमको 25 मिलियन हैक्टर भूमि सिंचित करने के लिये जल मिल सकेगा और 10 मिलियन हैक्टर भूमि के लिये जमीन की सतह के नीचे से जल मिल जायेगा और 40 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली हम पैदा कर सकेंगे। ये तीन बड़े-बड़े फायदे इस योजना से हो सकते हैं जो कि सारे राष्ट्र को ध्यान में रखकर बनाई गई है। इस पर 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे और 25 हजार मिलियन हैक्टर नये क्षेत्र मिल सकेंगे, जो 113 मिलियन हैक्टर के अलावा होंगे और 40 हजार किलोवाट बिजली उसमें हम पैदा कर सकेंगे।

इसलिए जब भी माननीय सदस्य कावेरी, गंगा आदि की बात करते हैं तो हमने उसको व्यवहारिक रूप देने की यह योजना बनाई है जिसका सर्वे बहुत अच्छे विस्तृत ढंग से चल रहा है।

विचार-विमर्श में कई दफा और बातें उठती हैं कि हमारे देश में बाढ़ आती है और उससे बहुत नुकसान होता है। करीब-करीब हर रोज, कहा जाता है, चाहे माननीय सदस्य बिहार के हों, असम के हों, बंगाल के हों, आन्ध्र प्रदेश या राजस्थान के हों, वहां भी बाढ़ आने लगी है, बाढ़ सब जगह आने लगी है, यह

समस्या हमारे देश में सब जगह है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी सूखा हो जाता है। हमारे पानी का ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग हो, यह हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

बाढ़ के लिए कई तरह से हमने सारी व्यवस्था की है। इसके लिए एक राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग भी बना था। उसने सारी स्थिति को देखकर सारी बातें बताई और इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे कि बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से बनेगा।

एक बड़ा प्रश्न यह होता है कि बाढ़ क्यों आती है, नदियों में रेत क्यों फंस जाता है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाली रेड्डी : नदियों में सिल्टिंग हो रही है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह बात भी आती है कि नदियों में सिल्टिंग हो रही है। यह बात कल प्रश्नोत्तरकाल में भी आई थी कृषि मंत्रालय के सिलसिले में कि सौयल कन्जर्वेशन हो रहा है, और फिर ईरोजन और ईरोजन से फ्लड आते हैं क्योंकि सारी चीजें मिली हुई हैं। जिस तरह से हमने अपने पहाड़ों को और जमीनों का इस्तेमाल किया है, उससे सिल्टिंग बढ़ी है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जंगलों में पेड़ कटने लगे हैं। उसके लिए एफोरेस्टेशन का कार्यक्रम है, कई जंगल लगाने के कार्यक्रम हैं, लेकिन कई कैचमैंट एरिया बांधों के हैं, उनको कैसे स्टेबेलाइज करें, यह बहुत बड़ी स्कीम कृषि मंत्रालय के पास है। यह बहुत उपयोगी स्कीम है, मेरा विश्वास है कि उसको आगे बढ़ाया जायेगा और उससे इसको रोक सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा जंगलों में खेती-बाड़ी की बात आती है। आदिवासी कहते हैं कि हम गांव में बसते हैं, हमें खेती करने दी जाये। खेती होती है तो बारिश का पानी आता है, इस तरह से बाढ़ आती है।

पुराने जमाने में जो पानी के बिखरने का फलाव था, वह करीब-करीब बन्द हो गया है और हर नदी पर, हर क्षेत्र में, हर राज्य और गांव में अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के पास तटबन्ध बनाये जा रहे हैं। कुछ सीमा तक तटबन्ध आपको सुविधाजनक मिल गये लेकिन उसका असर नीचे चलकर क्या होगा, उसको कोई नहीं देखता। यमुना नदी को देखिये, हरियाणा दिल्ली का प्रश्न है। माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तरप्रदेश का सवाल भी उठाया। कई बार इन राज्यों के बीच में मीटिंग की गई। एक यमुना कमेटी कई बरसों से काम कर रही है कि कोई भी तटबन्ध बनायें तो सलाह से बनायें तीनों राज्य मिलकर बनायें ताकि नदी के बीच में जो स्पर डालते हैं, उसका बुरा असर न पड़े। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मामले में समन्वय हम नहीं बैठा पाये। यहां तक बात हो गई है कि जो निर्णय लिये गये हैं कि तकनीकी आधारों पर बन्ध को ऊंचा करेंगे, नदियों का जो फैलाव है वह कई जगह 3, 3 किलोमीटर था, यमुना नदी में दोनों तरफ तटबन्ध बने हैं, उसके बीच में सवा-सवा मील के स्पर्स डाल रखे हैं, बगैर किसी से पूछे बगैर, किसी के बात किये, खुद को बचाने के लिये। उसका असर दिल्ली पर पड़ता है, दिल्ली का असर आगे पड़ता है। इसी बात को ठीक करने के लिए हम कई प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री रिजक राम जी ने बात उठाई कि दिल्ली, हरियाणा की फ्लड की समस्या

है, इसके बारे में भी हमने तकनीकी तौर से कई बार योजना बनाई और वह यह कि जो दिल्ली में पानी आता है, उसको निकाल कर यमुना में डालने के लिए कितनी क्षमता चाहिए ।

एक तो नजफगढ़ नाला अभी चल रहा है उसकी क्षमता भी बहुत कम है । 1980 के फ्लड के बाद तो इतनी भयंकर स्थिति बन गई कि इस पर पुन: चिन्तन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई ।

एक सुझाव यह दिया गया था कि नजफगढ़ नाले की क्षमता दस हजार क्यूसिक कर दी जाए और पांच हजार क्यूसिक की क्षमता का एक और नाला बनाया जाए, जो हरियाणा का पानी लेते हुए जमुना में पहुँच जाए । लेकिन दिल्ली के जन-प्रतिनिधियों को उसपर बहुत एतराज़ है । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो पुराने तकनीकी निर्णय लिए गए थे, उनको हम किस तरह कार्यान्वित करें । उन निर्णयों के अन्तर्गत हरियाणा को जो काम करने चाहिए थे, अगर वह उन्हें नहीं करता है, तो दिल्ली को नुकसान होता है । सब राज्य सरकारों और दिल्ली तथा हरियाणा के प्रतिनिधियों से मेरा आग्रह है कि वे आपस में मिल कर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, जिससे दोनों राज्यों को सुविधा हो सके और बाढ़ के समय लोगों को जो दिक्कत होती है, उसे कम से कम किया जा सके ।

जहां तक सिल्टिंग का सम्बन्ध है, हमने इस सम्बन्ध में एक कोटी बनाई थी कि बांधों में जो रेत इकट्ठी हो जाती है, उसको किस प्रकार कम करें । या तो कैचमैंट में छोटे-छोटे बांध बनाए जाएं या वहां पर पेड़ लगाए जाएं; ताकि रेत को ऊपर ही रोका जा सके । लेकिन कुछ न कुछ रेत अवश्य आएगी । जब हम बांध बनाने की योजना बनाते हैं, तो हम एस्टीमेट करते हैं कि कितने प्रतिशत सिल्टेशन तो होगा ही और उसके हिसाब से हम उसकी क्षमता को बढ़ा देते हैं । लेकिन हमने देखा कि जो एस्टीमेट हमने लगाया था, उससे ज्यादा रेत आने लग जाती है । इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों, वन विभाग और कृषि मंत्रालय से हमारा पूरा संपर्क बना हुआ है और मुझे विश्वास है कि राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी काम कर रही हैं, वे उन्हें ठीक प्रकार से पूरा कर पायेंगी ।

हरियाणा और दूसरी जगहों में जहां नहरों में लाइनिंग नहीं है, वहां सीपेज की समस्या सामने आती है । यहां पर शारदा सहायक के बारे में प्रश्न किये जाते हैं । आप उससे अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं । हमने राज्य सरकारों से बात करके प्लास्टिक लाइनिंग की योजना बनाई है । जो भी तकनीकें हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं, हम उनका इस्तेमाल सिंचाई व्यवस्था को सुधारने में कर रहे हैं । चाहे ऊपर से फोटो लेने या फोटो इन्टरप्रेटेशन की बात हो, कोई भी तकनीक ऐसी नहीं है, जिसका हम उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं । हम समझते हैं कि जब हम सब तकनीकों का इस्तेमाल करेंगे, तभी हम इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे । सिंचाई हमारे देश के विकास, कृषि के विकास के लिए और किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से बहुत आवश्यक है और हमारा मंत्रालय कोशिश कर रहा है कि सिंचाई व्यवस्था को सुधारने में, उसका क्षेत्र बढ़ाने में, सिंचाई के पानी का सदुपयोग करने में जो भी साधन हमारे पास हैं, उनको ठीक तरह से जुटाया जाए और दुनिया में जो भी अच्छी

से अच्छी तकनीक उपलब्ध है, उसका उपयोग किया जाए ।

सभापति महोदय माननीय कृषि मंत्री ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : जब मैंने भाषण दिया था, तब मंत्री महोदय उपस्थित नहीं थे । मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के बारे में उनसे जानकारी चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप उनसे अलग से पूछ लीजिए । मैंने कृषि मंत्री को बुलाया है । मैं आपको इजाजत नहीं दे रही हूं ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । मैं दो मिनट लूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : इस समय आप नहीं पूछ सकते ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, इसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : It is not fair. This is very important subject. The economy of the whole country is involved. You should give at least five minutes to each Member.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : इसके लिए 12 घंटे रखे गये थे । अभी कई मेम्बर्ज बोलना चाहते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि जब मैंने मंत्री जी को बुला लिया तो अब दोबारा उनको मौका नहीं दे सकते ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बूटा सिंह : चेयरमैन साहब, श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन की एक समस्या थी कि जब वह बोल रहे थे तो थोड़ी सी दिक्कत थी । मैं उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि जो भी उन के प्वाइंटस हैं वह सिंचाई मंत्री, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी को लिख कर भेज दें, वे उनका उत्तर उनको कम्यूनिकेट भी करेंगे और जिन पर अमल करना होगा उन पर अमल करेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप लोगों को मालूम है कि आज भारत के लिए कितना महत्वपूर्ण दिन है, आज भारत का पहला अन्तरिक्ष यात्री अन्तरिक्ष में जाएगा, हम लोगों को उसको भी देखना चाहिए ।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिएगा । अब यह बहस खत्म हुई । माननीय कृषि मंत्री ।

श्री दलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदया, आप हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहीं हैं, हमारे यहां सारा जंगल का मामला है, मुझे उस पर बोलना है···

सभापति महोदय : अभी तो बहुत सी चीजों पर बहस होनी है ।

श्री दलबीर सिंह : बहुत सी चीजों से मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं है, मुझे तो जंगल पर बोलना है, हमारे यहां जंगल का मामला है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप लिखकर मंत्री जी को दे दीजिएगा, वह जबाव दे देंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप अब कृपा करके बैठ जाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, अब नहीं। आप लोग जिनका नाम था उन्हें पुकारा गया, उस समय आप लोग यहां थे नहीं ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Madam Chairman, I was looking forward to a ful-fledged debate on the important subjects of agriculture, irrigation and rural development. The longest time was allotted to these three Ministries to be discussed by this House. It is regrettable that the Opposition Members decided boycott the proceedings of this House on a day when the Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development and Irrigation, which are so important in the village life of the farmers, the agricultural labourers and the people living in she rural areas who constitute very major percentage of our population in this agricultural country, were to be discussed. I have not had the benefit of the views and suggestions and even the criticism of the hon. Members of the Opposition who criticise us day in and day out outside the Parliament. But when they got a chance to....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RIZAQ RAM : There was no scope for criticism by them.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Probably Yes. My friend Ch. Rizaq Ram seems to be very correct when he says that they are not here because they did not find anything with which to criticise and beat the Government. Our achievements speak for themselves. I am sorry, my hon. colleagues Shri Makwana and Shri Misra are not taking part in the debate because they feel that they should not waste the time of the House because not many points have been raised in this short debate about their Ministries and whatever little the hon. Members wanted to know about, I shall be able to give the information with regard to those Ministers also.

1983-84 was not a very good year from the agricultural point of view, as regards monsoon conditions and weather. We have had floods in large parts of the country and some parts suffered from drought. In spite of that, we have maintained our pace of development in agriculture, which has been very prominent during the last four years, ever since Shrimati Gandhi's Government was formed in 1980.

When we took over, the food production had gone down to 109 tonnes in 1979-80. The previous highest production of foodgrains of 131.9 million tonnes was in 1978-79. After that, there was a sudden drop of 22 million tonnes in one year. That was the situation when we started. Within one year, due to the policies pursued by this Government, production started going up and the very next year we could produce 133.3 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1981-82. After that, we again suffered from a very bad drought in the year 1982-83. This was probably the worst drought than that of even 1979-80. But, with our resilience in agriculture, the adaptability of our farmers, the hard work they have put in, the vigorous policies of the Government, the work of our scientists and officers and staff of all ranks in our Ministry and the allied Ministries of Rural Development and Irrigation, not only at the Centre but even in the States, we were able to keep up the production levels even in this bad year and we produced 128.4 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1982-83, in spite of the bad drought conditions that we suffered in very large areas of the country.

The two major foodgrains crop, wheat and rice, were particularly looked after. As I have said, agriculturally" 1978-79 was a very good year, when the rice production was 53.8 million tonnes. In 1981-82 it was 53.2 million tonnes. Then there was a

drop to 46.5 million tonnes in the year 1982-83. But we have made up for all that loss of production in the year 1983-84 by producing 57 million tonnes in terms of rice, which is an all-time high record in this country.

Similarly, in wheat there is a successive record-breaking in the matter of production. Our production of wheat in the year 1980-81 was 36.3 million tonnes. In 1981-82 it went up to 37.5 million tonnes and to 42.5 million tonnes in 1982-83. This year we are expecting an all time high production of 44.6 million tonnes.

We have been very conservative our estimates and whatever figures we give to Parliament and to the people, we check them fully through various methods, and when we are certain that this is the level of production expected, then we give the firm figures for the future and past years.

This House will be very happy to know Madam when I say that this year we are expecting the foodgrains production of, not 142 million tonnes, which we have been talking about, but 146.3 million tonnes. This is 4.3 million tonnes over and above the target that was fixed for foodgrains production for this year. This is an increase of 18 million tonnes over and above the last year's production of 128.4 million tonnes. This would not have been possible without lot of efforts that have been put in. There has been a very systematic programme of increasing the agricultural production. We started it two years back by celeberating production fortnights with advance preparations to try and reach essential inputs to our farmers in time. We have also been successful in producing good quality seeds. We have been able to provide good quality fertilisers to the farmer at a lower price. The overall reduction in the fertiliser price last year was by 7.5 per cent. The reduction was 10% more for the old stocks which were held by the FCI so that the farmers could derive the benefit and the nation could produce more. The very fact that fertiliser production has jumped shows that agriculture in ours country is developing fast. In 1982-83, its consumption was 64 lakh tonnes. In the year 1983-84 its estimated consumption was 74 lakh tonnes. It is an increase of 16 per cent over the previous year. This is in conformity with the increase in foodgrains production. Actually the production is much higher as compared to the fertiliser consumption because there has been an increase of nearly 14% in production of foodgrains over the previous year. The overall agricultural sector production has risen by 9 per cent over the previous year. I think these figures will convince you that agriculture has shown better results than were expected by the Hon. Members, including myself. This success is unimaginable. And as I said all this success is due to the hardwork done by the farmers, our scientists and the Officers responsible for looking after the agricultural production, our universities, our experts. And it is for the Members to encourage them by not only appreciating their achievements, but also by giving them due credit for achieving this production even though they had to work in not ideal conditions, because everybody knows that India still depends mostly on the vagaries of nature. Timely rain is the main factor for the success of agriculture. They have been facing droughts and floods. But what kept up the courage of the people in the farm sector was the Government's policy of assisting them in time. We have given an all time high relief assistance to the States facing natural calamities like droughts and floods, land slides, hail storms, diseases like the cotton disease in Punjab recently, the apple scab from which the farmers in Himachal Pradesh suffered a lot last year. It is these policies and the general relief policy pursued by the Government that has kept up the morale of our farmers even in hard times.

It is the production of seed, which is very important.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : What about prices of the farmers ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I will come to prices of farmers later. The supply of quality seeds has been stepped up during the past year. In the year 1979-80 when the other Government was ruling the country, 14 lakh quintals of quality seeds only were available to farmers and against these 14 lakh quintals in the year 1983-84 we have made available 57 lakh quintals of quality seed to the farmers in the country. It is more than 4 times and these things are responsible for this increased production. Similar is the case with regard to mini kits. Every farmer has to be taught as to what are the effects of using good seed, using fertiliser in a proper manner, and high yielding varieties of seeds, and once they know the difference, they will take any trouble to try and get quality seeds from anywhere, wherever it is available. As against no mini kit supplied in the year 1979-80, before this Government took over, in the very first year after this Government was formed in 1980-81, one lakh mini kits were supplied to farmers free. The next year, the figure rose to 6 lakh mini kits for various crops, pulses, paddy, wheat, and oilseeds. In the year 1982-83 be raised the figure to 24.4 lakh mini kits to be supplied to the farmers free and you will be glad to know that in the year which I am talking, the year 1983-84 which we are discussing, 46.5 lakh mini kits were provided to the farmers free for all these crops and it is these measures which will help the farmers to know the difference between good seeds and bad seeds. The area under high yielding varieties has also gone up. If you want to know the figure, it was only 15 million hectares in the year 1970-71, but in the year 1983-84 from 15 million hectares in the country the area under high yielding varieties has gone up to 52.5 million hectares, again four times within a period of 12 years or so.

We have not only increased the production in agricultural crops, but evan in other matters as for instance, milk, poultry, cotton and oilseeds, they have all gone up in production. The oilseeds production wasalso quite satisfactory, as was mentioned by hon. Member, Mr. Verma. We have produced about 125 lakn tonnes of pulses, and about the same quantity of oilseeds during the last year. Our milk production was 1.6 million tonnes more in the year 1983-84 as compared to the previous year 1982-83, and if you compare it to what the production was in 1950-51 when planning started, it is more than double now. Against 17 million tonnes of milk produced in 1950-51, in the year 1983-84, 36.3 million tonnes of milk has been produced.

Our forests have received particular attention. As you know the Prime Minister lays great emphasis on conservation of our forest and other natural resources. In the past, unfortunately, the forest had not been receiving adequate allocation in the plan. As against Rs. 483 crores which was spent in the Forestry Sector during the last 30 years from 1950-51 to 1980, the Plan outlay for forestry in the current Plan is Rs. 692 crores and a little more. It has been in $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, what was in thirty years. Rs. 483 crores would have been equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ years programme in the current plan.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There is too such of leakage here because of mal-administration.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I agree, there are leakages here and there. But we are to plug them all and with the co-operation of the hon. Members and the encouragement that the States Departments and our Central Department get from this hon. House, I am sure there will be improvement and things will be better and better in future. It is not only in forestry that outlay has been stepped up, agriculture Budget also has been placed higher this year. As was announced by the Finance Minister, for agricultural research also.

श्री दलबीर सिंह : हमको बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला है, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि about 4.5 lakh tribal families are dependent on forest based industry. इनके लिए आप कोई सेन्ट्रल सैक्टर की स्कीम बनाएंगे और उनको पूरा मैटीरियल देंगे ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं इसके मुत्ताल्लिक यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी फैसला हो चुका है कि जो बातें आप हमें लिखेंगे, उनका पूरा-पूरा जवाब हम आप को देंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : संतोषजनक ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जी हां, संतोषजनक ।

For agricultural research and education, various new schemes were taken up. The allocation is also intended to be raised. Rs. 118.57 crores was allotted last year. Against it Rs. 117.74 crores is the estimated expenditure. We are now demanding Rs. 134.40 crores. It is because we want to step up our research in agriculture in various fields. Recently the Indian Veternary Researoh Institute has been given the status of deemed university. Similarly, we want to convert our various institutes into deemed universities. New institutes have been opened. (*Interruptions*) That university is also for consideration for the North Eastern Region. Another new University has been set up in Jammu and Kashmir recently.

Fisheries also have received proper attention during the last year. 21 new fish farmers development agencies were sanctioned. This raises figure to 129 fish farmers development agencies. Similarly, the number of trawlers has also gone up. But we have received complaints about the trawlers fishing too close to the coast thereby affecting the right of the small fishermen. We are taking steps to increase the limit beyond which the trawlers would be able to fish. We have also decided to set up the Fisheries Development Corporation recently which this House would be glad to know.

We have taken several important decisions this year. We have set up as you all know, recently, Land Resources Commission and the National Land Board at the centre. The Act was passed by Parliament. The National Horticulture Board has also been set up during this year. Another national level National Oilseeds Development Board has also been set up. We are searching for accommodation to set up their offices and that will be done as soon as spossible.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : If possible, it should be outside Delhi.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Probably, it would be outside Delhi because in Delhi, Sardar Buta Singhji said that they would not give any land.

Sir, a new welcomc decision for the fishermen is the establishment of National Welfare Fund for the fishermen. Another important decision that has been taken by my Ministry recently is to allow private seed growers also to be able to get breeder seeds so that breeder seeds and foundation seeds could be multiplied at a faster rate. They will be working under the Government agencies so that the shortage of good quality and certified seeds in the country, which our farmers experience at present, can be met as soon as possible.

There is a special rice production programme that has been taken up in the 6 Eastern States to step up per unit production of rice in those areas. The land is very rich but the yield is very low. We want those areas should also be able to contribute to the food production. Some of the States are U.P., Bihar, Assam, Bengal and Orissa.

A new forest policy is being evolved and it will soon be decided.

I hope the small and marginal farmers' production scheme has picked up very well. An amount of Rs. 2.50 crores has has been allotted last year by the Finance Minister and we prepared the scheme for the small and marginal farmers to help them in setting up minor irrigation, for growing fodder crops and various other things.

As you know, it is not only rice and wheat but even the production of sugarcane went up during these past few years. India came at the top of the super producing countries within two years. From 38 lakh tonnes which was the production in 1979-80, we have been able to produce 84 lakh tonnes, and then last year, it was 82 lakh tonnes. In the current year, we shall see what happens ? That has yet to come.

Various new varieties of rice and wheat seeds have been released. Some of them have been recommended and will soon be released.

I would like to touch upon the Department of Rural Development. I have already talked about Animal Husbandry, Forestry and other things which my friend Mr. Makwana wanted to speak. Sir, But come hon. Members have been raising doubts mostly from the Opposition, sometimes from this side also, about the utility of the Agricultural Prices Commission. I want to say that it would not have been possible to give remunerative prices to the farmers if the Agricultural Prices Commission had not been in existence. It is only a recommendatory body an advisory body. The Government has been upsetting sometimes the recommendations of the APC in favour of farmers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Not upsetting, improving upon.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : For instance, the paddy prices were fixed higher than what was recommended by the APC; the prices of grams and pulses were fixed as a higher rate than what was recommended by the APC. I would not go into details unless the members want to get information on some other occasion....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Recently, the Chairman of the APC has been favouring press correspondents with his special interviews giving an impression as if the Government is generally bound by their recommendations and that they have to give special consideration to the concessions made by the Government in regard to fertiliser prices, in making their recommendations in regard to prices of agricultural produce, ignoring the fact that all farmers are using subsidised fertilisers whereas, on the other hand, they want to keep the prices down in line with these concessions. He gives an impression also as if the consumers have got to be specially favoured; otherwise, there will be trouble from them.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Whatever the Chairman of the APC might have been talking outside, these are his own views. These are not Government views. The recomendations of the APC are closely studied by the Government. We also get recommendations from the States; we write to the Chief Ministers to give their views. We also write to the farmers' bodies and farmers' leaders. It is after the fullest consideration of all the views that the Government takes a decision. All the suggestions given by MPs in the House are also taken into consideration. As I have said, time and again, there should be no fear on that account. After all, the Government is respensible for implementing these policies and the Government policy is to give remunerative prices to farmers.

As you know, the Government also changed the terms of reference or the APC. Our effort is to try to bring some parity, if not total parity, if not complete parity, as between the terms of trade in agricultural produce and

non-agricultural goods. That has been stated time and again in the house. We hope that we small be successful in this policy which has been accepted and declared by the Government.

A few words about the rural development programme. This is a very beneficial programme started by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was conceived by her. There has been a talk out of ignorance of the Opposition that the food for work programme has been given up by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The food for work programme which was re-named only has been stepped up. Larger sums have been allocted; torget groups have been identified and new norms and guidelines have been fixed. Some hon. Members talked about proper identification. The instructions of the Ministry of Rural Development are that these poorer people, the target groups will be identified in villages in the presence of gram panchayats and it will not be left to any officer or Sarpanch. But if there are any male-practices, the complaints can always be addressed to the Minister of Rural Development and these will be looked into. There are area officers, visiting officers, appointed by the Ministry. They go out to ths States for monitoring.

Not only the normal National Rural Employment Programme but a new special programme has now been adopted by the Government and it is being implemented.

The Prime Minister announced a new Special Programme on 15th August last year which is called the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Huge sums of money of Rs. 400 crores for the next year have been allotted. Rs. 100 crores have been provided for the current year. This scheme would be cent per cent Centrally-funded one. The State will not have to give anything. New Projects are being prepared by the States for neglected and backward areas. Thosc Projects would be specially taken up for development under this Rural Employment Guarantee Programme for the implementation of which the Central Government would bear the entire expenditure cent per cent.

Various other Programes like the Desert Development and DPAP are already being taken up.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): May I interrupt the Hon. Minister?

Regarding the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which the Hon. Minister mentioned, in our Andhra Pradesh the State Government has almost refused to implement this Programme.

I can say this because of this incident which took place recently. There in Andhra Pradesh in my Constituency Adilabad, a cement factory was inaugurated by Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari and the meeting was presided over by Chief Minister. In the course of my talks with the Chief Minister, I was told by him that the Government of India intentionally has reduced the price of rice to Rs. 1.85 per kg while in Andhra Pradesh the State Government was giving rice at Rs. 2/- per kg. The Chief Minister said that in view of the fact that the programme of the State Government has to be implemented and effected, the programme of the Central Government is just being considered.

In the circumstances, how can the programmes of the Central Government in the States be implemented even if the Central Government offees cent per cent subsidy for the implementation of the Central programmes in the States ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : There are many things that come to our notice. States work according to the peculiar ideas which the Head of that State may have but, where our party's Governments are concerned in the States, we can take full responsibility because they work under the guidance of our Prime Minister who is also the

party leader. But then there are certain opposition parties which from Governments in certain States, regional parties. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy was talking about the same subject and the same State Government Andhra Pradesh, with regard to forests being destroyed there and trees being cut and their policy is not to respect and implement the Central policy fully. My friend Shri Narsimha Reddy also said the same thing.

The Government of India shall take note of all these points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can you interfere Government to Government and ask them to follow these guidelines ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We try and persuade them and if they cannot be persuaded, then we try to take whatever measures are possible witihn the Constitutional framework against the States to try and bring them in line or, to bring them under discipline because the country as a whole has to accept the policies of the Government of India uniformly; particularly the Central Schemes where the Central Government gives lot of money and they are to be implemented to the satisfaction of the Central Government.

Whenever all these things come to the notice of our Ministry, they take whatever action is required.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This can be discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference also. When these guidelines are not being followed, you can discuss it with the Chief Ministers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Several States have fallen in line. There has been lot of wrangling in the past between us and the Opposition Members also but I am glad to say that by and large they cooperate. And if they do not, we still hope that they will cooperate.

But we do not want to take any drastic action against the State Governments alike stopping the release of funds and grants to the State Governments because in that case it would be the people who would suffer. The people in any State, in any part of our country, are dear to this Government of Mr. Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister.

18.00 hrs.

There are various other subjects I wanted to mention like cooperatives which have done a lot in this country and schemes have been implemented very successfully, but, as I see the anxiety of the Members who want to go home and see the programme, I conclude. I thank you, Sir, and I also thank the hon. Members for having been so patient and so kind as to finish all these within time. I hope the House is fully satisfied with the achivements and performance of my Ministry and will approve its demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions be put sepatrately.

Cut Motions Nos. 1, 3, 7 to 12, 17 to 21, 27 to 35, 142 to 152, 170 and 195 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to the vote of the House. The question is :

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985' in

respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 8 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now but all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development of vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions be put separately.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 19 and 21 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demand entered in the second column thereof againt Demand No. 76 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions be put separately.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 20, 23 to 28, 102 and 103 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Minister of Irrigation to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the Heads of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 67 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation."

The motion was adopted.

18.02 hrs.

PAPERS' LAID ON THE TABLE—CONTD.

Notification under Customs Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 268(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1984, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 341—Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976, to add another 14 items to the list which are exempt from 50 per cent of the standard rate of customs duty leviable thereon, when imported from U.A.R. of Yugoslavia, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8083/84.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 4, 1984/Chaitra 15, 1906 (Saka)
