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Tuesday, October 5, 1982
Asvina13, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 2, Tuesday, October 5, 1982/Asvina 13, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday October 5, 1982/Asvina 13, 1904
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House, my colleague, Shri N.K.P. Salve, Minister of State, who is in independent charge of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ही से श्रीगणेश करते हैं साल्वे जी ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: We used to play cricket together, Shri Salve and myself.

MR. SPEAKER: You play now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is the opening batsman.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्हीं से श्रीगणेश करते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now Questions. Shri S. Narsimha Reddy.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Sir, Question Nos. 21 and 32 are identical. I would request you to take them up together.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर साल्वे जी एतराज न करें ।

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AN HON. MEMBER: Yesterday, Prof. Madhu Dandavate also did it.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: What can be done? They are identical.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If my wife follows me, why do you object?

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, my permission is "Yes".

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: If your permission is "Yes", why should we follow Prof. Madhu Dandavate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): I for myself can never refuse anything to Mrs. Dandavate.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Let us take it up.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Sir, kindly permit me to ask a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: You will be the last.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Oral Answers to—Questions Impact of failure of INSAT-IA on Telecast of Asian Games

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†21. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether the failure of INSAT-IA will upset the plans for country-wide telecast of Asian Games;

(b) whether any alternative arrangements are being made to make good the loss; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The INSAT-IA having become non-operational, alternative arrangements are being made

for countrywide telecast of the Asian Games

(c) For this purpose, a TV transponder of the International Telecommunication Satellite (INTELSAT) is being hired and some necessary equipment is being purchased so as to enable all the existing (twenty) and proposed (twenty one) centres to telecast Asian Games. The total cost of the alternative arrangement is estimated at Rs. 2.30 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.06 crores.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that arrangements are being made.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the answer to question No. 32 has not been read.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: 32 का भी जवाब दे दो पहले ।

Impact of failure of INSAT-IA on Radio

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*32. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:**

SHRIMATI PRAMILA

DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether there is any impact of the failure of INSAT-IA on Radio transmission;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to assess this impact; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Ten Stations of All India Radio were receiving signals from INSAT-IA. Consequent on INSAT-IA becoming unoperational, they have reverted to short-wave airlink relays.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that arrangements are being made. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether the final agreement has been reached in respect of hiring INTEL-

SAT and, if so, what is the period for which it is being hired and how much is going to be paid as hiring charges.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): We have entered into a final arrangement for hiring a TV transponder from the International Telecommunication Satellite. The duration of the agreement is going to be one year and the hiring charges Rs. 1.9 crores—Rs. 1.82 crores in terms of rupees and Rs. 0.19 crores in terms of dollars.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: May I know whether it is possible for use to continue the hiring of INTELSAT till INSAT-IB becomes operational?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am afraid, the question is hypothetical.

AN HON. MEMBER: The answer could also be hypothetical.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: At this stage, the question is hypothetical.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: The hon. Minister has stated that Government have made arrangements for telecasting the Asian Games through INTELSAT. I would like to know whether there is any proposal for using INTELSAT for networking of radio programmes.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: At the moment, we will be confining the use of INTELSAT to TV only.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: How do Government propose to achieve this networking of radio programmes?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: On the failure of INSAT, certain radio stations, which were receiving signals through INSAT, have reverted to short-wave transmission.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Is it a fact that the AIR engineers have suggested during the discussion of the INSAT programme that equally good results could be obtained by extending micro-wave links? If so, do Government propose to extend the micro-wave links to reach out to all stations?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Technically we were advised, the transmission through satellite will always result in superior reception.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask whether it is a fact that when INSAT-1A was launched, the manufacturers of INSAT-1A, Ford Aerospace and Communication Corporation, had given a timely warning that the fuel was in excess of what was required. Then why was it launched? Is it one of the reasons for its failure? Who was responsible for taking the decision of launching the INSAT in spite of the warning? What will be the total cost including Rs. 2.50 crores, which will have to be borne for utilising the services of American and Russian Satellite and the total cost of manufacturing a new satellite?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब तो कल ही हो चुका है कालिग अटेंशन में ।

It was dealt with yesterday in the Calling Attention motion.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: But he did not answer.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not pertaining to his Ministry.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: So far as it relates to the technical aspect of INSAT, technical reasons for its failure, the cost factor etc., I should have very much liked to answer the hon. Member, but it is entirely outside the purview of my Ministry. Some other Ministry will have to answer it some day. As to the hiring charges, I have already given the figures. It will cost us 1.82 crores in terms of rupees for one year's hiring of the TV transponders which we are hiring.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that some scientists have said that due to sabotage by C.I.A., the INSAT-1A has become non-functioning?

MR. SPEAKER: Again the same question, the same answer.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What is the reaction of the Government and whether the Government has

decided to institute an inquiry by competent scientist? if so, when the Inquiry Committee will be formed and when the Government expects to receive their report?

MR. SPEAKER: Now Question No. 22-
Shri Mool Chand Daga.

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों
न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पद

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† 22. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य
मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला
विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा
करें कि :

(क) उच्चतम न्यायालय में तथा
प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों
के कितने पद रिक्त हैं और ये कितने
समय के रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) इतना अधिक समय बीतने
के बाद भी इन रिक्त पदों को न भरने
के क्या कारण हैं ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM
NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). There are at
present 4 vacant posts of Judges in the
Supreme Court. The dates on which the
last 4 Judges retired from the Supreme
Court are:

1. Shri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer,
15.11.1980.

2. Shri Justice R. S. Sarkaria, 16.01.1981.

3. Shri Justice A. C. Gupta, 1.01.1982.

4. Shri Justice A.D. Koshal, 7.03.1982.

The question of filling up the vacancies
in the Supreme Court is engaging the at-
tention of the Government.

On 15.09.1982, there were 94 posts of Judges to be filled in the High Courts. A statement showing their break-up, High Court-wise and the dates from which the vacancies arose is laid on the table of the House. The President has approved the appointments of 11 persons. The requisite notifications have since issued in respect of 2 persons on 27-9-1982 and of 4 on 1.10.1982. The notification in respect of the other 5 names approved will issue shortly. With these appointments

11 of the 94 vacancies will have been filled.

The procedure for making appointments is complex and long drawn out as various Constitutional authorities have to be consulted and careful consideration has to be given by the President before making appointments. Some proposals have been received from the States and are engaging the attention of the Government. In several cases proposals are awaited from the States.

Statement

Vacancies of Judges to be filled in various High Courts as on 15-9-1982

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Vacancies	Date from which vacancies shown in Col. 3 have arisen
1	Allahabad	17	26-12-1980 7-02-1981 19-04-1981 5-05-1981 1-08-1981 19-08-1981 18-01-1982 20-03-1982 12-05-1982 7-07-1982 3-08-1982 10-09-1982 14-09-1982 (Regarding remaining 4 posts see foot note)
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	18-01-1982 23-03-1982
3	Bombay	5	20-12-1981 20-12-1981 11-08-1982 (Regarding remaining 2 posts see foot note)
4	Calcutta	9	23-11-1979 23-11-1979 20-08-1982 20-08-1982 20-08-1982 22-01-1982 1-03-1982 1-07-1982
5	Delhi	6	28-05-1980 7-06-1981 7-06-1981 11-09-1981 11-09-1981 7-03-1982
6	Gauhati	2	1-03-1980 (Regarding remaining 1 post see foot note)

1	2	3	4
7	Gujarat	1	13-08-1982
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	11-01-1980
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3	23-02-1980
			(Regarding remaining 2 posts see foot note)
10	Karnataka	1	(See foot note)
11	Kerala	5	1-08-1980 18-01-1982 22-04-1982
			(Regarding remaining 2 posts see foot note)
12	Madhya Pradesh	11	10-01-1981 2-09-1981 1-05-1982 27-05-1982 27-05-1982 23-07-1982 31-08-1982
			(Regarding remaining 4 posts see foot note)
13	Madras	5	21-01-1981 9-07-1981 8-10-1981 8-12-1981 29-12-1981
14	Orissa	2	14-09-1979 4-05-1982
15	Patna	14	1-01-1981 15-06-1981 1-09-1981 2-11-1981 1-01-1982 20-02-1982 12-03-1982 11-07-1982
			(Regarding remaining 6 posts see foot note)
16	Punjab & Haryana	3	10-06-1982 10-06-1982 10-06-1982
17	Rajasthan	7	15-06-1980 25-06-1981 20-07-1981 25-06-1982 5-08-1982
		94	
			(Regarding remaining 2 posts see foot note)

NOTE:—These are fresh posts sanctioned with effect from the dates they are first filled. They are yet to be filled for the first time.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डाग्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय प्रश्न का उत्तर गढ़ने में बहुत मेहनत की गई है। मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि आज देश के अन्दर न्यायालयों में 6 लाख 75 हजार मुकदमे पेंडिंग पड़े हैं।

उच्चतम न्यालय में 48,643 मुकदमों पेंडिंग हैं और इतने मुकदमों पेंडिंग होने के बाद अभी आपको एक लतेड़ मिली है :

"The situation in regard to pending cases in higher courts of the country could not have been described in a more apt way than the observation made the other day by the Supreme Court Judge Mr. Justice E. S. Venkataramiah—if Rs. 1000 crores of taxes are statyed by the court, the loss of interest to the Government will amount to Rs. 3 crores."

और अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फिर एक लतेड़ दी है, लतेड़ नहीं कहना चाहिये, एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 4 जजज को अपोइंट करने में 1980 के बाद लगी देर के लिये बड़ा अच्छा जवाब आपने एक सेंटेंस में दिया है :

The question of filling the vacancy in the Supreme Court is engaging the attention of the Government.

तो आप इसका उत्तर दीजिए कि 1980 के बाद आज तक 4 जजज सुप्रीम कोर्ट की वैकेंसीज क्यों नहीं पूरी हुई हैं ? साथ ही तीन करोड़ रुपये ब्याज के जो मिल सकते हैं वह भी खटाई में पड़े हैं और हाई कोर्ट्स में 94 वैकेंसीज आज खाली हैं, इसका क्या कारण है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : माननीय सदस्य ने यह बात उठायी है कि हाई कोर्ट में स्टेज ग्रान्ट किये गये हैं जिनकी वजह से सरकार का काफी मात्रा में रुपया रुक

गया है और अगर वह स्टे न ग्रान्ट हों तो स्टेट को उसका फायदा पहुंच सकता है और इतना सूद का नुकसान होना है तो यह बात माननीय सदस्य की ठीक है कि जब अदालतों से स्टेट के रेवेन्यू को स्टे किया जाता है तो उस वक्त स्टेट को काफी दिक्कत पैदा होती है। स्टेट ने बार-बार अदालतों से यह निवेदन किया है कि जहां स्टेट का रेवेन्यू स्टे किया जाता है वहां बजट में फर्क पड़ता है, डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्स में फर्क पड़ता है। तो यह बात सुनने के बाद अदालतों सिर्फ कहीं-कहीं बैंक गारंटी पर स्टे दे देती हैं। लेकिन स्टेट यह कहती है कि हमको तो रुपया चाहिये। अगर कल हमारे खिलाफ फैसला हो जायेगा तो हम रुपया वापस कर देंगे, आप हमको कुछ टर्म्स पर पुट कर दीजिये। तो बहुत दफा जजेज मान जाते हैं और बहुत दफा नहीं मानते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल यहां उठाया है तो इसमें तो हमारी अपनी कठिनाई है, लेकिन उसका इस बात से ताल्लुक नहीं है कि जजेज कम हैं या ज्यादा हैं। वह तो इस बात से ताल्लुक है कि कुछ जजेज स्टे देते हैं और स्टे देने के बाद जो हमको असुविधा पैदा होती है उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता है....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is the question about the stay of the Jud-ges.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: This is a question of the stay of the revenue of the State.

दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही है कि 1980 के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपोइंटमेंट्स नहीं हुए हैं। तो उसके मुताल्लिक मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1980 के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 5 जजेज इस सरकार ने अपोइंट किये हैं। जो यह वैकेंसीज हुई है वह आपने

देखा कि 2 वैकेन्सीज इस साल की हैं और 2 पहले की हैं। तो उसके मुतालिक कुछ नाम आये हैं, उस पर कुछ चर्चा चल रही है और कुछ बजूहात ऐसी हो गयीं जिसकी वजह से जल्दी से फैसला नहीं हो सका। मुझे बाहर जाना पड़ गया, उसके बाद वैकेन्सीज आ गई, उसके बाद अभी-अभी चीफ जस्टिस को एक महीने के लिये फिर बाहर जाना पड़ गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमको मालूम है कि यह एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स करनी है और इन एप्वाइन्टमेंट्स का करना हमारे लिये काफी जरूरी है, लेकिन एक बात मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 1977 से पहले 14 की स्ट्रैन्थ थी।

श्री राम बिलस पासवान : विदेश जाने का क्या मतलब है वैकेन्सीज से ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : आपस में चर्चा नहीं होती।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : विदेश का कार्यक्रम बाद में रखिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि 1977 से पहले सुप्रीम कोर्ट की सैक्शनड स्ट्रैन्थ 14 थी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ने कहा कि हमारी स्ट्रैन्थ 14 की बजाये 16 कर दो। गवर्नमेंट एक विधेयक लायी और कहा कि इनकी स्ट्रैन्थ 16 के बजाय 18 कर दो, फिर 16 करेंगे, बाकी दो फिर फिल करेंगे। मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 16 से ज्यादा जजेज कभी इन-पोजीशन नहीं हुए। जो दो जजेज रिटायर हुए हैं, तो आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो जजेज की स्थिति है, उसकी पोजीशन यह है कि यह ज दो जजेज 18 वाल हैं इनको गिनकर

4 गिने जाते हैं। अभी तक 16 से ज्यादा जजेज कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नहीं हुए।

जहां तक हाई-कोर्ट्स की बात है, वह भी आपको बताई है, पूरे आंकड़े दिये हैं, अगर आपने टेबल देखा हो तो उससे पता लगेगा कि जितनी वैकेन्सीज हैं, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा 1982 में हुई हैं। यह प्रॉसीजर है, जिसमें कहीं स्टेट्स से फर्म प्रॉपोजल नहीं आते कहीं स्टेट को रेफर बैक किया जाता है। जब तक पूरा कंसोल्टेशन होकर हमारे सामने मामला न आये तब तक एप्वाइन्टमेंट करने में दिक्कत है क्योंकि सुप्रीमकोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स के जजेज का जब तक ठीक एप्वाइन्टमेंट न किया जाय, तब तक एप्वाइन्टमेंट करने से कोई फायदा नहीं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मंत्री महोदय ने सवाल का उत्तर बड़े ढंग से दिया है, लेकिन संतोष हुआ या नहीं, यह तो सदन बतायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको संतोष हुआ या नहीं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मुझ तो नहीं हुआ। सवाल यह था—

"The Supreme Court on Friday asked the Union Government to explain why so many vacancies of judges in various High Courts have remained unfilled for a long time—the period some time extend to between two and three years."

आपने उत्तर क्या दिया है—

"The procedure for making appointment is complex."

1979 से जजेज की वैकेन्सीज हैं। मुझे यह बतायें कि कितने मामले तो गवर्नर साहब के यहां पेंडिंग हैं हाई कोर्ट में और कितने चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के पेंडिंग हैं या स्टेट्स के पास है, कितने चीफ जस्टिस हाई कोर्ट के पास, कितने

चीफ जस्टिस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास और कितने आप के पास पैडिंग हैं ? यह सारी मालूमात तो हों कि यह है कहां और कमजोरी है कहां ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक बात एग्जोर कर सकता हूँ

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप तो मदद देने वाले हैं, आप न्याय जल्दी दिलायेंगे, आप यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि न्याय में डिले हो । आज लाखों मुकदमें पैडिंग हैं और आपके होते हुए होने नहीं चाहिए । मंत्री जी बड़ी तरीक़ीब से जवाब दे रहे हैं । सवाल यह है कि लाखों मुकदमें आज पैडिंग हैं और लिटिगेंट सबसे ज्यादा सरकार है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुकदमें हैं कहां पैडिंग ? 1979 से आज अक्टूबर, 1982 तक क्या मदद दे रहे हैं ? ढाई साल के अन्दर कभी जजेज नहीं हुए । बताइये कहां-कहां पैडिंग हैं ?

हमारे नये जो मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने काफी मेहनत की है, वह यह बायें कि स्टेट्स में कितने पैडिंग हैं, चीफ जस्टिस और आपके पास कितने पैडिंग हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : हमारे माननीय सदस्य यह कहत हैं कि यह बतायें कि मुकदमें कहां पैडिंग हैं, तो मुकदमे तो अदालतों में पैडिंग हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जजेज के एपायंटमेंट के मामले कहां पैडिंग है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि आज सब से बड़ी लिटिगेंट गवर्नमेंट है, इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को जल्दी से जल्दी जजेज की एपायंटमेंट्स करनी चाहिए । मैं उनके साथ बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ

मैं पूरी कोशिश करूंगा कि ये एपायंटमेंट्स जल्दी से जल्दी की जाएं । मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि सबनूब प्रोसीजर की कम्प्लेक्सिटी की वजह से देर लगती है, परना देर लगनी नहीं चाहिए । लेकिन अब यह प्रोसीजर स्टार्ट हो गया है । हम काफी जोर से कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, हम एपायंटमेंट्स करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल माना आया है ।

श्री जेधमलानी : वकील से वकील का टकराव हो ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: There is no *takrao*. I am only very humbly requiring some information.

Will the hon. Minister tell us whether the policy of appointing one-third Judges from outside in every High Court and having a Chief Justice from outside has been finally accepted by the Government and whether the Government has, at the same time, given up its policy of seeking committed Judges? Please also tell us to what extent the implementation of new policy or the giving up of old policy is responsible for delay in appointments. Is it true that you are not able to fill up the vacancies because you are not accepting the advice of the Chief Justice on the matter of appointments and you are looking out for committed Judges?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I totally repudiate the insinuations which have been, unfortunately, made by my hon. friend. So far as the question about the policy of appointing Chief Justice from other States is concerned, that policy is the policy of the Government. The modalities only may have to be settled. Otherwise, the Government stands committed to the policy of having Chief Justice from other States. The Government also stands by the policy of having one-third Judges from outside. But about

this insinuation that we are not appointing people only because of this policy, I just fail to follow what is the sequence between the two.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It is very simple. You are not able to get Judges from outside to be appointed in the other High Courts. You are not talking about committed Judges;

You are not talking about one third Judges from outside.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I have repudiated all these insinuations which you are making.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: In making already 11 appointment, have you appointed people from outside?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied to all this.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Has the Government finally given up its policy of appointing committed Judges? He has not answered that. That is the most important part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has repudiated that in his terms.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: If he has repudiated, I will be very happy. Has he done it?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The whole country has to be committed to the Constitution.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में, जबनपुर में, जहाँ 11 पोस्ट्स खाली हैं, कुल स्ट्रेंथ कितनी है और अब वहाँ पर काम करने के लिए कितने जज रह गए हैं। तीन-तीन, चार-चार साल से जजों की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। क्या इन जजों की कमी जल्द से पूरा की जाएगी? क्या जजों की नियुक्ति करते समय यह ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जो महिलाएँ पूरा योग्यता रखती हैं, उन्हें भी स्थान दिया जाए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बताया न मतलब का प्रश्न ।

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, अगर माननीय सदस्य ने टेबल पर नजर मारी हो तो उन्हें पता चलेगा कि इसमें से ज्यादा वैकेन्सीज इसी साल की हैं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The question is about women. How can he talk about *nazar maro*?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : हमारी हमेशा हो यह कोशिश रही है कि अगर हाई-कोर्ट जज के लिए ठीक महिलाएँ मिलें तो उनको प्रिफरेंस दिया जाए ताकि वे हाई-कोर्ट की जगह बन सकें ।

पहाड़ी इलाकों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की स्थापना

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

(क) देश के पहाड़ी राज्यों में टेलीफोन लगाने के क्या मानदण्ड हैं;

(ख) क्या पहाड़ी इलाकों में शाखा डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Ordinarily, the telephone facility is sanctioned at a place if the scheme is financially viable. However, a more liberal policy is followed for sanction of long distance public telephones in backward, hilly and tribal areas. Criteria applicable to hilly areas are given

in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Once a long distance public call office is sanctioned according to the prescribed criteria it is now the normal practice to open it in a Branch Post Office in hill or other rural areas.

Statement

Statement regarding policy for sanction of long distance public telephones in hilly areas.

I. Long Distance Public Telephones at following category stations are opened irrespective of loss and condition of minimum revenue.

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub-Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with population 2500 and above.

II. The facility is also provided in hilly areas at the following category of stations, if the anticipated revenue is at least 10 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure;

1. Places with Police Stations under Sub-Inspector of Police or above.
2. Out of way places (beyond 40 Kms. radial distance from existing exchange).
3. Tourist/Pilgrimage centres Agricultural/Irrigation Power Project sites and townships.

III. All other places, not covered by above categories can be provided with Public Call Offices on Rent and Guarantee basis.

श्री कृष्णवत्त सुल्तानपुरी : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो विवरण दिया है उससे ऐसा पता लगता है कि ढाई हजार की पापुलेशन पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी लेकिन ढाई हजार की आबादी वाले जो क्षेत्र

हैं वह भी अभी तक आर्टिफाई नहीं हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, गढ़वाल और कश्मीर के क्षेत्र में ऐसी कौन-कौन सी जगह हैं जहां पर तहसील और ब्लॉक हेडक्वार्टर्स पर टेलीफोन की सुविधा दी गई है? माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में उदार नीति का भी जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि उदार नीति अपनाई गई है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वह कौन सी उदार नीति है और इस उदारता को कब तक वे वहां पर लागू करेंगे तथा कब तक टेलीफोन लग जायेंगे क्योंकि अभी तक ऐसी सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की गई है।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भक्तवाना) : माननीय सदस्य ने यह जानना चाहा है कि कौन-कौन से डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स पर अभी टेलीफोन की सुविधा नहीं मिल सकी है। केलांग और किन्नीर, यह दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हिमाचल प्रदेश के हैं और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में अनीमो तथा मिजोरम में सैइहा—यह चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं जहां अभी टेलीफोन नहीं लगे हैं, बाकी सभी जगह लग गए हैं। जहां तक तहसील हेडक्वार्टर्स का सम्बन्ध है, 90.5 प्रतिशत तहसीलों में टेलीफोन लग गए हैं, 9.5 प्रतिशत तहसीलों में नहीं लगे हैं। इसमें बिहार और वेस्ट बंगाल नहीं आता है क्योंकि वहां तहसीलें नहीं हैं।

जहां तक सब-डिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर्स का सम्बन्ध है, 96 परसेंट कवरेज हो चुका है, 4 परसेंट अभी बाकी है। जहां तक ब्लॉक हेडक्वार्टर्स का ताल्लुक है, 97.3 परसेंट कवरेज हुआ है और 3.7 परसेंट अभी बाकी है।

श्री कृष्णवल्लभ सुस्तानिपुर्वा : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं वह तो संतोषजनक लगते हैं लेकिन हिमालय प्रदेश बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, पापुलेशन भी ज्यादा है। हमारे यहां पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में भी मैदानी इलाके के समान ही एक लाइन मैन टेलीफोन की तारें मैनटेन करने के लिए रखा जाता है जिसको न तो कोई वर्दी मिलती है और न ही कोई दूसरी सुविधा। क्या मंत्री जी हिली एरियाज के लिए कम्युनिकेशन की सुविधायें प्रदान करने हेतु मैदानी इलाके के लिए जो मापदण्ड निश्चित किए हैं उनको रिलैक्स करने की कृपा करेंगे या फिर जिस प्रकार से अभी काम चल रहा है उसी प्रकार चलता रहेगा ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : जहां तक माप-दण्ड का सम्बन्ध है, हिली और वैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए उनको रिलैक्स किया गया है। जहां तक यूनिफार्म वर्दी और इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो हमारी अपनी सुविधा के लिए है और वह हम अपने स्टाफ को प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से मालूम होता है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और ट्राइबल क्षेत्रों में पोपुलेशन क्राइटरिया 2500 रखा गया है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में ऐसे सब-डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं, जहां आबादी बहुत ही कम है। स्पेडम हैडक्वार्टर जो कि जुसकर में है, जहां आबादी केवल 300 है और इसी प्रकार दसकित जो कि नुबरा में है और जहां कि आबादी केवल 400 है। ऐसे क्षेत्र जो कि छः महीने डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर से कट-आफ रहते हैं, उन क्षेत्रों के लिए कानून रिलैक्स करके उनको कंसीडर करेंगे, ताकि टेलीफोन की सुविधा वहां मिल जाए ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We are aware of this position. Most of the villages in tribal and hilly areas are sparsely populated. Therefore, we are going to review the policy under which the far-flung villages and most of the villages having small population will get the facilities.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से जाहिर है कि जिस स्थान की आबादी 2500 होगी, वहीं पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खाले जाते हैं। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, यह कहीं पर भी खोला जा सकता है और इस बारे में सरकारी अधिकारी घूस लेते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है। इन चीजों के बारे में आपको जानकारी है या नहीं ? यदि जानकारी है, तो आप इस दिशा में कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, ताकि पी० सी० ओ० खोले जा सकें ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : जहां तक सरकारी अधिकारियों का सवाल है जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हमें इस तरह की कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह का कोई भी केस हम लोगों के सामने लायेंगे, तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे और उस को ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री बोलत राम सारण : अध्यक्ष जी, देश के सामने दो तरह की समस्याएँ हैं—पहाड़ी क्षेत्र और रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के बारे में आपने कम आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित करने के लिये कदम उठाने की घोषणा की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ दूर दूर गांव है और बहुत थोड़ी आबादी है, उन गांवों को आपकी वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं होगी। क्या आप इस संबंध में भी पुनर्विचार करेंगे ? राजस्थान में नहर क्षेत्र के अन्दर पहले आबादी केवल छः व्यक्ति प्रति स्ववायुर

माझल थी । अब नहर में पानी की वजह से आबादी बढ़ गई है । सन् 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार आबादी कहीं 10 हजार, कहीं 15 हजार और कहीं 25 हजार हो गई है, लेकिन 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार कहीं पांच, कहीं पन्द्रह और कहीं सौ थी । क्या 1981 की जनगणना को ध्यान में रखते हुये उम पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे साथी ने पहले ही प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि जो मौजूदा माइडलाइन है, उस के संबंध में हम विचार कर रहे हैं और इस को रिव्यू करने जा रहे हैं ।

Sarin Committee Report on Telecommunications

*24. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for inordinate delay in implementing the Sarin Committee recommendations regarding separation of Telecommunication Service from the Postal Service;

(b) whether a number of Social Organisations and the Trade Unions have sent representation in favour of and against the Sarin Committee recommendations.

(c) whether Government propose to accept the recommendations in parts or as a whole; and

(d) by what time a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The recommendations regarding separation of Telecom. service from Postal Service have far reaching implications and will have wide impact on the two services. All aspects have therefore to be examined and gone into in great detail and depth before arriving at final decisions. These recom-

mendations are still under consideration of Government.

(b) No Social Organisation has made any written representation on the subject. According to written communication on record, the recognised Federations of Trade Unions have not opposed, in principle, the question of bifurcation.

(c) These recommendations are still under consideration of the Government.

(d) The intention is to arrive at a final decision as early as possible.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने ऐसा ही गोलमाल जवाब दिया है जैसे कि यह पता नहीं होता कि नारी विच साड़ी है या साड़ी विच नारी है ।... (ध्यक्षान)

Mr. Speaker: Not allowed.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : बेहरहाल इयू है, तो डिलिवरी तो होगी ही ।... (ध्यक्षान)... इसमें हम सब लोग पीछे रह जायेंगे ।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वाइफरकेशन हो भी गया, तो ऐसी हालत में क्या हाऊस को यकीन दिलायेंगे कि पोस्टल और आर०एम०एस० को मिलने वाला बोनस, जो कम्बाइन्ड सर्विसेज में मिल रहा है, उस पर कोई इन्फेक्ट नहीं पड़ेगा और उनकी सर्विसेज और और प्रमोशन आदि में भी कोई कुप्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : रिकमेडेशनस से इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन हम जब भी कुछ करते हैं, तो स्टाफ का पूरा-पूरा ख्याल रखते हैं ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : इनको कहना चाहिये कि नारी और साड़ी के बारे में इनके पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्वामी जी कह सकते हैं ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि वैसे तो एनुअल बजट में घाटा पूरा हो जाता है, पोस्टल और आर०एम०एस० की सर्विसेज अलग होने पर भी घाटा कोई खाम नहीं रहेगा और अगर घाटा आता भी है, तो जैसे एजू-केशन और होस्पिटल में अगर कार्मिगियल प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू को सरकार देखे, तो उसमें कोई फायदा नहीं है, इसी तरह से इसमें भी इस चीज को देखना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर पोस्टल और आर०एम०एस० तार और टेलीफोन से अलग होगा, तो इसका इफेक्ट पोस्ट कार्ड पर, लिफाफे पर और इन्लैंड लिफाफे पर तो नहीं पड़ेगा और उनके दाम तो नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : आज भी पोस्टल साइड काफी लाभ उठा रही है और सरकार उसको पब्लिक यूटीलिटी सर्विस के नाते चला रही है और भविष्य में भी ऐसा ही होगा।

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में एडमिट किया है कि सरिन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के फार-रीचिंग कांसीक्युसेज होंगे। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर पोस्टल और आर० एम० एस० को टेलीफोन से अलग कर दिया जाएगा और टेली-कम्युनिकेशन अलग होगा, तो नौबत यह आएगी कि पोस्टल और आर०एम०एस० में आप घाटा दिखायेंगे और फिर आप कहेंगे कि पोस्ट कार्ड के दाम बढ़ाओ और घाटा पूरा करो। ऐसी सूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस समिति की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट करने से पहले, आप इसको हाऊस में डिस्कस करेंगे। सरिन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में केवल यही एक इशू नहीं है, बल्कि

उसकी और बहुत सारी रिकमेंडेशन हैं। उन सब को इम्प्लीमेंट करने से पहले हाऊस में ये इशू डिस्कस हो जायें ताकि पी० एण्ड टी० के घाटे को कैसे पूरा कर सकते हैं, उस पर यहां मुझाव दिये जा सकें और पब्लिक पर कोई बर्डन पड़ने से पहले यहां इन पर डिस्कशन हो जायें। मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि हाऊस में इस पर डिस्कशन हो जाये।

संचार मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : जो माननीय सदस्य ने मुझाव दिया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कोई कमिटमेंट तो करना नहीं चाहता...

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों नहीं करना चाहते ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : क्यों नहीं करना चाहता, यही मैं बता रहा हूं लेकिन सरिन कमेटी की जो रिकमेंडेशन हैं, वे सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है। जब जो फैसला होगा, उस फैसले को हम जरूर आपको बतायेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, सरिन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में और खास तौर पर टेलीकम्युनिकेशन और पोस्टल सर्विसेज को अलग-अलग करने के बारे में आपका कहना है कि रिकगनाइज्ड फेडरेशन ने सिद्धांत रूप में कोई विरोध नहीं किया है। अब इसका अर्थ मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े इशू पर क्या आप यह मुनासिब नहीं समझते कि तमाम रिकगनाइज्ड फेडरेशन से डिस्कशन करके आप किसी एक नतीजे पर पहुंचें।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : पहले भी इस मामले में जो यूनियन्स हैं, उनके साथ डिस्कस किया है और जहां-जहां जरूरत महसूस होती है, उनसे डिस्कस करते हैं और उनके विचार आ भी गये हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दोनों सर्विसेज को मिला दिया है, उस पर।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : इससे पहले यूनियन्स से बातचीत की है।

Creation of Additional Power Generating Capacity

25. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to accelerate the creation of additional power generating capacity in view of the fact that in 1980-81 and in 1981-82 the shortfall in achievement was about 32 per cent;

(b) the steps that have been taken to eliminate the management deficiencies in the State Electricity Boards; and

(c) details of plans that have been formulated to commission 16000 MW in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). The total addition of power generation capacity planned for the Sixth Five Year Plan was 19,66 MW. The achievement in 1980-81 has been 1823 M.W. In the second year 1981-82, the achievement has been 2,175 MW. An addition of about 3,500 MW is scheduled during 1982-83. It is anticipated that the total addition of new generating capacity during the Sixth Plan will be of the order of 14,00 M.W.

In order to speed up the completion of the various power projects, various steps have been taken up by the Govt. With a view to remove bottlenecks, the monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up. Construction monitoring directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority to closely monitor the various activities of the projects.

Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the Project Authorities equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Government as well as the level of the Union Government. Meetings with the Power Ministers of States are also taken by the Minister of Energy at which the commissioning of ongoing power projects is reviewed for taking remedial action.

For improving the management at the project level, detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards in July, 1980. These guidelines inter alia include various networks and formats for keeping all the activities of the projects under a close watch.

For effective coordination and timely receipt of equipments and materials and for availability of the required inputs from the project authorities, a system of harmonograms has been introduced from last year. The future commissioning programme will be coordinated by the project authorities according to these harmonograms.

Lastly, lack of smooth flow of funds to State Electricity Boards is (emerging as a major factor) also delaying implementation of projects.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target of Sixth Five Year Plan or the additional creation of energy was envisaged at 19,666 M.W. Even in the reply which the hon. Minister has given he agrees that during the Sixth Plan period, it will be of the order of 14,000 M.W. So, the rest of the 5,000 and odd M.W. will not be achieved during the Sixth Five Year Plan. So, I would like to know whether the target of the Sixth Five Year Plan will be achieved hundred per cent or it will be brought down to 14,000 M.W. only.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, it is true that there are slippages. But, these

slippages have been comparatively much less. But, at the same time, we hope that since the power shortages are coming down fast from 16 per cent in 1979-80 to 8 per cent this year in spite of our not achieving the target, we will be able to cut short the power shortage.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the Minister has given a satisfactory reply about minimising the shortages in power. But my question is whether the Sixth Plan target will be achieved or not. Since the has agreed that it will not be achieved, my question stands that the shortfall in achievement in power generation will be of the order of 32 per cent whatever may be the target. My second supplementary is this. The Regional State Electricity Boards have been formed to coordinate the working of the State Electricity Boards. I would like to remind him that when I was sitting on that side, in the Sixth Lok Sabha, I have put a question about the Siemen's deal about the purchase of sophisticated machinery. Now, I came to know that the Northern Regional Electricity Board have refused to undertake or sign such a contract. But, the Central Electricity Authority has compelled them to sign such a contract for the purpose of the sophisticated machinery. It is a overburden on them. These are the bottlenecks which the Regional Electricity Boards are facing. In such a case, may I know whether the Government will come forward and say that overburdening the State Electricity Boards with the purchase of sophisticated machineries and other things will be removed by them so as to achieve at least this 14,000 M.W. capacity envisaged in the Sixth Plan.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The purchase of sophisticated equipment is necessary for better flow of power. We have fully agreed with CEA on this issue.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Is it a fact or not that the Northern Regional Electricity Board has refused to sign that contract?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: As far as I know, there is no such refusal.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, on the 13th September, Shri Shiv Shankar made a statement that most of the problems facing the power sector today were attribut-

able to the managerial deficiencies. But, on 17th September, Mr. Vikram Mahajan made a statement that some time back the Government has evolved a comprehensive scheme for maximising the power generation at the plants already in operation and also the early commissioning of the new units. The statement which has been given today in answer to our question says that there has been complete coordination now and all the difficulties have been solved and there has been improvement in the power sector.

May I know from the hon. Minister what is the average capacity utilisation at the existing level of thermal, hydro and nuclear power after introducing a comprehensive scheme which you have said and what improvement has taken place?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We are following a two-fold strategy in maximising the power generation. Our short-term strategy is to maximise the power generation from the existing power stations. We have evolved a programme and two or three basic points we have introduced. Firstly, we are sending our experts to each power station in the country repeatedly to identify the problems and find solutions; secondly, we have evolved a scheme of giving refresher course training at the plant site levels themselves. Thirdly, wherever we have found that there are deficiencies in the equipment, we have called the manufacturers to come and remove the defects. This strategy has paid dividends and from 1979-80 the increase in Thermal power generation in 1982 is 35 per cent more. This is the strategy which has paid dividends and we intend to follow the same strategy so far as the capacity utilisation is concerned. The plant load factor when we took over was 43 and odd per cent. Today the plant load factor is 50 per cent. (Interruptions) It is true that there are exceptions and one of the exceptions is West Bengal. As far as Gujarat is concerned its Thermal power generation itself is 40 per cent higher than 1979-80. It is a temporary shortage which Gujarat is facing because of failure of monsoons; otherwise performance-wise Gujarat is practically at the top in power generation.

Therefore, the point that I am making is that so far as the short-term strategy is

concerned it is paying dividends and the long-term strategy is to add as fast and as much capacity as possible within the shortest possible time. For that purpose, I have enumerated, in my answer the details and if the House desires I will read them out. We have started monitoring of the projects; coordination meetings are being held regularly; we are sending teams of officers to visit the project sites so that they can find out the problems and remove the bottlenecks. Then we are having review meetings. The slippage has come down. In 1979-80 the slippages were to the tune of 37 per cent. Now, they have come down to 33 per cent. These achievements are there. In 1979 the shortages were 16 per cent. Now, they have come down to 8 per cent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, this question was about the creation of additional power generating capacity but so far the answers have been more on the efficiency of the generating capacity already there. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that that even on present reckoning the shortfall of generating capacity is of the order of 5,700 MW. So, I would like to know whether they are presently engaged in large-scale wide search for foreign collaboration in setting up additional power projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

AN HON. MEMBER: Particularly from USA!

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAAN : So far as the foreign equipment is concerned it depends on the terms that are offered. We have received certain offers and they are under our consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are you negotiating with UK or other countries?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAAN: There are about eight to nine countries who have made different package offers. They are under our consideration and we have taken no decision on them so far.

श्री जार्ज कर्नाडोस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें बड़ा भ्रम-सा लगा, जब मंत्री जो अपने काम को बहुत ही तारीफ करने

लगे, जबकि हकीकत में छोटे काइव ईयर प्लान के 19,666 में से अभी आपने 14 हजार को रखने का एलान किया है। जो अनुभव है, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए तो इस साल जो साढ़े 3 हजार मेगावाट और पावर जनरेशन की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने का इनका वायदा है, वह ढाई हजार तक आकर रुक जायेगा। इसका मतलब पहले 3 सालों में साढ़े 6 हजार मेगावाट और अगले 2 वर्षों में साढ़े 7 हजार मेगावाट की पूर्ति का जो यह वायदा करते हैं, यह सदन को सोधे गुमराह करने का इनका प्रयास है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्पीड-अप कम्प्लेशन आफ वेरियस पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं? मगर इनके जवाब में आखिरी वाक्य में लिखा है जो लास्टली कह कर लिखते हैं जो कि असली है—

Lastly, the lack of smooth flow of funds to State Electricity Boards is emerging as a major factor also delaying implementation of Projects.

इसके बाद जवाब में यह कहीं भी नहीं लिखा है कि इसके लिये क्या कदम आपको तरफ से उठाये जा रहे हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

This major actor has now emerged.

तो उसको दूर करने के लिये कौन से कदम आपने उठाये हैं?

पछले कुछ दिनों से निजी कंपनियों को बिजली निर्माण करने की इजाजत देने की बात सरकार के भूतपूर्व ऊर्जा मंत्री की तरफ से कहने में आई थी, क्या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव आज सरकार के सामने है जिसमें निजी कंपनियों को बिजली निर्माण करने के पावर स्टेशन लाने का लाइसेंस आप देने जा रहे हैं?

अभी-अभी चीनी मिर्चों की तरफ से जो प्रस्ताव आपके सामने आया है कि वह बिजली निर्माण कर के आपको देना चाहते हैं, आपकी स्टेट ग्रिडज को देना चाहते हैं, इस पर क्या आपने कोई विचार किया है ?

अभी जब प्रधान मंत्री रुस गई थीं तब रुस की ओर से जो न्यू-क्लियर पावर स्टेशन आपको देने का एलान हुआ है, उसको आप स्वीकार कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जहाँ तक फंडज का सवाल है, इसमें यह सही है कि फंडज की प्राबल्य है, मगर कोशिश की जा रही है कि ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा फंड इकट्ठे किये जायें और पावर सेक्टर में डाले जायें। उसके लिये हमने प्लानिंग कमिशन के पास मिड-टर्म रिव्यू के लिये भेजा है और हमें उम्मीद है कि हम पैसा ला सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक स्टेट्स का कंसर्न है, हमने उनको भी कहा है कि आप अपने फाइनेंशियल परफार्मेंस इम्प्रूव कीजिये और उन पर हमने कुछ रिस्ट्रिक्शनज डाली हैं और उनसे दरखास्त की है कि सहयोग दें। हमें उम्मीद है कि स्टेट्स भी हमें उसमें सहयोग देंगे।

जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है प्राइवेट सेक्टर का, सरकार का बुनियादी नीति है कि बिजली हमने पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगी है। मगर जहाँ तक कैपिटल पावर यूनिट का सवाल है ..

(व्यवधान)

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ, आप शांति से सुनिये, जब मैं

अपनी बात खत्म कर लूँगा, आपको जवाब नहीं मिलेगा तो पूछ लीजिये।

जहाँ तक कैपिटल पावर का सवाल है, हम इंडस्ट्रीज का कैपिटल यूनिट्स देते हैं। कुछ स्टेट्स ने ज्वायंट सेक्टर में हमें कहा है कि वह लगाना चाहते हैं, पावर प्लान्ट्स विद प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैल्य। जहाँ तक सरकार की नीति है, हमने इसमें अभी तक कोई अपना डिस्जिन नहीं लिया है, इसमें बातलाप जारी है, उसके बाद ही हम बता सकेंगे कि क्या फाइनल डिस्जिन हमने लिया है।

जहाँ तक न्यू-क्लियर का सवाल है, वह सवाल आपको मिनिस्ट्र ऑफ अटॉमिक एनर्जी को करना पड़ेगा।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : अटॉमिक बिजली इसमें नहीं आती है ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : इसमें नहीं आती है।

Setting up of T.V. Station at Ahmedabad

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*26. SWAMI INDERVESH:

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI:

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

(a) by what time Television Station would be set up at Ahmedabad;

(b) whether the Television Station at Ahmedabad would be in a position to telecast programmes upto District Banaskantha in North Gujarat; and

(c) if not, what are the plans to cover this area under T.V. Programme and by what time it would be covered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) The construction of the Centre at Ahmedabad which was started in January, 1982, is expected to be completed in 1984-85.

(b) and (c). Banaskantha is at a distance of about 130 Kms. from Ahmedabad and would be outside the 70 Kms. service range of the transmitter at Ahmedabad. Provision of TV service to this district in future, will depend on the availability of resources.

स्वातंत्र्य इन्द्रजित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्रों महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के प्रत्येक गांव को दूरदर्शन की सुविधा मिल सके, क्या इसके लिए सरकार ने कोई निश्चित-कालिक योजना तयार की है ; यदि हाँ, तो वह कितने दिनों में पूरी हो जाएगी।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पा. साहू) : ग्रामोण क्षेत्र के ज्यादा से ज्यादा एरिया को हम टॉवो से कवर कर सके, यह नीति सरकार ने निर्धारित की है, मगर वह कितने जगह कब पहुँच पाएगा, यह तो जो साधन उपलब्ध होंगे, उसी पर निर्भर करेगा। (व्यवधान)

Supply of Coal to Power Units in States

*27. **SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all State Ministers and Chief Ministers at the Power Ministers' Conference had observed that power generation had suffered due to the bad quality of coal supplied to thermal stations;

(b) if so, what are the findings in this regard; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to supply sufficient quantity of good quality coal so that the power generation may not suffer?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). A number of Chief Ministers and Power Ministers of States made the observation at the Power Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 27-8-1982 that power generation had suffered due to unsuitable quality of coal supplied to thermal power stations. But this is only one of the factors. There are many other factors also.

However, the Government is aware of the need to ensure coal of requisite quality to thermal power stations. The coal supplies are being continuously monitored in terms of both quality and quantity. Joint sampling of coal by the Coal Companies and power station authorities is in vogue at several locations. An important measure being taken for improvement of quality of coal supply is the installation of coal handling plants at the coal mines, in a phased manner. Government have also recently constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission, to examine, *inter-alia*, the requirements of coal for thermal stations in qualitative terms and recommend specific measures for improvement, wherever, necessary.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has replied to parts (a) to (c) of my question that "a number of Chief Ministers and Power Ministers of States made the observation at the Power Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 27-8-1982 that power generation had suffered due to unsuitable quality of coal supplied to thermal power stations. But this is only one of the factors. There are many other factors also." May I know from the hon. Minister what are the other factors for the bad performance of the power stations? In this connection I will read out an extract from the *Hindustan Times*—

"While the Central Ministers criticised the performance of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and asked the Governments to improve their functioning, the States in turn, passed the buck to the Centre contending that many of the problems could have been averted had better quality coal been made available."

Which are the other factors which stand in the way of normal performance of the power stations? Who is responsible for this—Centre or the States?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: As I said in the main answer, it is true that to a certain extent, the quality of coal does affect the power generation. This is only one of the factors. There are many other factors which we have elucidated earlier. To enumerate a few them are like the question of proper management at the power station and the question of maintenance of power plants is also there. These are some other factors which also affect generation of power.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: I would like to know whether the State Ministers in charge of Power demanded that spare parts for their thermal power plants in the States be imported if necessary for emergency purposes. What are the policies to be adopted by the Centre?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Most of the equipments which are being used are of the indigenous manufacture by the—Bharat Heavy Electricals, I. L. K. Kotah, etc. We have asked the concerned manufacturers to manufacture the spare-parts also along with the equipment and they have assured us that a certain capacity will be kept for manufacture of spare-parts. Similarly, in the case of imported equipments, we are trying to create a Central Store which will have certain spare-parts which are of day-to-day use and similarly we are trying to tie-up with the foreign manufacturers to give us spare-parts whenever imported equipment is being used. These are the basic steps and so far as the import duty is concerned, in hard cases, we try to help them by taking up their cases with the Finance Ministry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unsafe Coal Mines in the country

***28. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines in the country which are unsafe;

(b) the locations of those coal mines; and

(c) steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). There are no unsafe mines in operation. If at any time a mine or any part of a mine is considered unsafe, D.G.M.S. issues a prohibitory order under section 22(3) of the Mines Act and mines so declared unsafe are not worked till the hazards have been removed.

Studio for Leh Station of AIR

***29. SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the LEH Station of A.I.R. has only one studio which is utilised for broadcastng news reviews, Music, Plays, recordings and other miscellaneous programmes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to absence of additional studio facilities, lack of new monitoring equipment and facilities, adequate transport facilities, lack of essential studio equipment, inadequate office and residential accommodations etc. smooth functioning of the Station has been affected;

(c) whether Government will take immediate steps to build an additional studio and provide essential equipment and important facilities for proper functioning of the station; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The smooth functioning of the station has not been affected. However, to meet the growing programme needs, a separate play back studio has been sanctioned and is likely to be commissioned this year.

(d) Does not arise.

Private Sector's Participation in Power Generation

*30. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector has agreed to participate in power generation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Government of Bihar and Government of Karnataka had written to the Central Government indicating that certain private sector companies had shown interest in participating in power generation. The details of the offers indicated by them are as follows:—

	Name of private Company	Capacity of power project	Location
Govt. of Bihar	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	260 MW	Jamshedpur
	Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Ltd.	130 MW	Palamau
Government of Karnataka	Ballarpur Industries	50 MW	Dandeli Dam
	Kirloskar Group of Industries and others.	3 Micro hydel units totalling 3.25 MW.	On River Kaveri and its canal.

The State Governments concerned have been advised to send detailed project reports in regard to the above projects including the details of modalities of funding of the projects by the private sector to enable the Central Government to examine these proposals in greater detail.

2. The following two proposals received from existing private sector companies are under techno-economic examination in the Central Electricity Authority:—

(i) Proposal from M/s Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of 2x60 MW units as replacement of some of their existing units.

(ii) Proposal from M/s. Tata Electric Companies for installation of second unit of 500 MW as replacement of 3x62.5 MW old sets.

Bringing Public Sector Enterprises under MRTP Act

*31. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has recommended bringing Public Sector enterprises within the purview of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

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

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

(b) The MRTP Commission while commenting on the Sachar Committee's recom-

recommendation in this regard has suggested amendment of section 3 of the MRTTP Act, 1969 so as to provide that the MRTTP Act shall apply to (i) any undertaking owned or controlled by Government company; (ii) any undertaking owned or controlled by the Central Government or State Government; and (iii) any undertaking owned or controlled by corporations (not being a company) established by or under any Central or State Act provided, however, that the Central Government, in consultation with the MRTTP Commission, may exempt any such undertaking from the application of this Act. However, it had further been stipulated that Chapter III of the Act essentially concerned with substantial expansion, setting up of new undertakings and amalgamation & merger etc. was not apply to these categories of undertakings. In addition, the Commission had also recommended that undertakings the management of which has been taken over by any person or persons in pursuance of any authorisation made by Central/State Governments should also come within the purview of the Act.

These suggestions were duly considered but not found acceptable as even under the existing dispensation, the functioning and management of the public sector undertakings in all, its material aspects is under the constant scrutiny of the Government and thereby also subject to the usual Parliamentary scrutiny. It was, therefore, not considered necessary to subject these undertakings to any further inquiry or scrutiny by the MRTTP Commission.

Loss to Communications due to floods

*33. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of loss to communications suffered by Government due to floods in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details of damages to telecommunication lines and equipment in Orissa, Bihar, N.E. Region and the progress of restoration of services is attached.

On the Postal side a loss of Government money and property amounting to about Rs. 6000/- has been reported so far in Orissa.

(c) Suitable and adequate steps have been taken at the affected places to meet the situation with the help of local administration.

Speedy action has also been taken up for restoration of the communication in the affected areas. Major part of the restoration work has been completed except in a few places where water logging has hampered the restoration work. This work is also likely to be completed by the end of October, 1982.

Statement

Sl. No.	Description of telecom. assets/services affected	Quantum affected	Progress of restoration upto 27-8-1980	Balance
<i>Orissa</i>				
1	No. of telephone exchanges submerged/affected by flood water.	22	19	3
2	No. of local telephones interrupted	1178	1043	135
3	No. of trunk circuits out of order	40	22	18
4	No. of LDPTs out of order.	65	41	24
5	No. of telegraph circuits out of order	19	13	6
6	Overhead alignment in main and branch routes washed away	890 Kms	320 Kms	570 Kms
7	No. of Telephone instruments submerged in flood water	200	120	80
8	Cable failures due to ingress of water into joints and potheads	80 DP's	55 DP's	25 DP's
<i>Bihar</i>				
1	No. of telephone exchanges affected	1	1	..
2	Number of trunk lines affected	3	3	..
3	No. of LDPTs affected	50	25	25
<i>North Eastern</i>				
1	No. of telephone exchanges affected	1	1	..
2	No. of trunk alignments affected	7	7	..
3	No. of railway alignments affected	1	1	..

Increase in duration of Radio and TV Programme

*34. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of All India Radio listeners and TV programme viewers have approached the Ministry to increase the duration of broadcasts;

(b) if so, decision taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) what facilities for viewing the TV are contemplated to the weaker sections of the society during Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Occasionally listeners and viewers do request for increase in the hours of transmission.

(b) From time to time, the hours of transmission have been increased, keeping in view the demand and the available facilities.

(c) It has been decided to provide live telecast of the Asian Games to various parts of the country including far flung areas. Twenty low power transmitters are being installed for extending TV coverage

of Asian Games to areas where TV service is not available at present. The VHF community sets installed by the Central and State Governments will enable the viewers to see the Asian Games.

बिहार प्रेस विधेयक का विरोध

* 35. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बी०बी० देसाई :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विख्यात समाचार पत्रों के प्रमुख संपादकों और पत्रकारों ने बिहार प्रेस विधेयक के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० तात्वै) :
(क) कुछ प्रमुख संपादकों तथा पत्रकारों ने "बिहार प्रेस विधेयक" के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट किया है ।

(ख) अन्तिम दृष्टिकोण लेने से पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार का "बिहार प्रेस विधेयक" पर प्रेस के साथ बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसलिए देश की प्रमुख प्रेस संस्थाओं से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे विधेयक के उन उपबंधों, जो उनकी राय में अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की संवैधानिक गारंटी का उल्लंघन करते हैं या विधेयक में निहित प्रक्रिया जिससे प्रेस को परेशानी होने की संभावना है, पर अपने विचार और टिप्पणियाँ भेजें । उन उपबंधों पर भी टिप्पणियाँ मांगी

गई हैं जिनके बारे में यह आशंका है कि वे निष्पक्ष विचारण से वंचित कर सकते हैं ।

Labour Ministers Conference held in September, 1982

* 36. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) whether a Labour Ministers Conference was held in the month of September, 1982 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) what decisions were taken;

(d) how these decisions are to be implemented and when; and

(e) whether States have sought funds to enforce Minimum Wages Act on 50-50 basis, if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving details of subjects discussed and the main conclusions/recommendations of the Conference thereon is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Government have noted them for appropriate and expeditious action.

(e) There were suggestions for assistance from the Central Government for strengthening the implementation machinery.

Statement

The Conference discussed the following items of the agenda:

(1) Implementation of 20-Point Programme in so far as it related to (a) Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers; and (b) Bonded Labour;

(2) Implementation of Labour Laws concerning Inter-State Migrant Workers, Contract Labour, Gratuity, Workmen's Compensation and Bonus;

(3) Steps taken for expediting the disposal of cases in Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals;

(4) Working of the Employment Exchanges and Industrial Training Institutes;

(5) Report of the Committee on extension of Minimum Wages Act and the determination of criteria for minimum wage; and

(6) Implementation of the Central Government's orders on Palekar Tribunal's Recommendations.

The main conclusions/recommendations *inter-alia*, related to (1) immediate revision of minimum wages for agricultural workers wherever it was already due, (2) strengthening of the inspection machinery for securing implementation of minimum wages for agricultural workers by devoting special attention in areas where there is concentration of agricultural workers belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes or which are low wage pockets and a Central Scheme for assisting the States for funds for strengthening the machinery. On the question of bonded labour, the Conference emphasised the urgent need to continuing the fresh efforts for identification, release and rehabilitation, prompt submission of the utilisation certificates and expeditious release of grant for rehabilitation assistance and efforts to bring about a better and permanent rehabilitation by pooling resources from the different sources.

The Conference emphasised the need for securing effective implementation of labour laws concerning inter-state migrant workers, contract labour, gratuity, workmen's compensation and bonus. The Conference also recommended that all efforts should continue to be made by the Centre and the States Governments to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases in Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals.

The Conference approved the proposals of the Ministry of Labour to secure im-

provement in the working of the Employment Exchanges and working of the Industrial Training Institutes.

The Conference also endorsed the proposals for extension of the Minimum Wages Act to certain employments to be included in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act.

On the question of implementation of Central Government's orders on Palekar Tribunal's Recommendations the Conference emphasised the need to secure full implementation of the Central Government's orders, prompt investigation on the cases of non-implementation and referring the cases of retrenchment etc. for adjudication in cases where conciliations have failed.

Enquiry into Fire at Bombay High Complex

*37. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high-level enquiry has been conducted into the recent S.J. 5 oil-well blow out and fire which reduced the multi-million dollar "Sagar Vikas" of the Bombay High complex to debris;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the total amount paid by the Insurance Company and the expenditure incurred on controlling the blow-up operations and capping of the oil-well and to the US Experts; and

(d) the preventive measures taken to avoid such mishap?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A Committee which includes experts of the Planning Commission and Oil India Ltd. together with experts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been set up to go into this matter and the report of the Committee is awaited.

(c) Pending the assessment of loss by the Insurance Surveyor and settlement of

the claim, the Insurance Company have made an 'On Account' payment of US dollars 4 million and Rs. 72,95,720. So far US dollar 1.543 million has been paid to M/s. Red Adair & Co. towards the service charges of their experts. The total expenditure on controlling the blow out is being calculated.

(d) what further preventive measures need to be introduced will be determined as soon as the report of the Enquiry Committee has been received and examined.

Number of workers in Asiad Projects killed and injured

*38. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers were killed and how many injured when engaged in various construction sites such as stadia, roads, over-bridges, fly-overs etc. in connection with Asiad in Delhi;

(b) how many of them or their dependents have received compensation and the total amount involved; and

(c) what arrangements, if any, have been made for rehabilitating the dependents of the dead and injured workers by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) According to available information, 12 workers have died and 29 were injured.

(b) The dependents of 4 persons have been paid compensation amounting to Rs. 69,600/- through the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation. In two cases, the compensation amount has been deposited with the Commissioner and it will be paid to the dependents shortly. In another two cases, the Commissioner has directed the Contractor to deposit the amount of compensation immediately. In the remaining 4 cases, the question of payment of compensation amount has been taken up with the Insurance Company with which the workers were insured. So far as the injured workers are concerned, the compensation amount is paid direct. The par-

ticulars of payments made are not, therefore, readily available.

(c) Under the existing law, there is no provision for rehabilitating the dependents of the dead or the injured workers.

Arrests for Murder of Auditor of BCCL

*39. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MA-DHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether culprits responsible for the murder of an auditor from Calcutta while going through the accounts books of Bharat Coking Coal Limited have been arrested;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether four BCCL officers had sought anticipatory bail in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). One employee of BCCL has been arrested by the Police in this connection. He has been placed under suspension by the Company. The case is still under investigation by the Police.

(c) and (d). Six officials of BCCL had sought anticipatory bail from the Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court on 20-5-1982. The order of the High Court was that these officials were not to be arrested pending disposal of their petition. The petition was finally heard on 1-7-1982 and it was dismissed.

National Programme on T.V.

*40. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

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

(a) whether Government have introduced National Programme over the television which is telecast simultaneously by all the T.V. Centres in the country; and

(b) whether this has in any way affected the telecast of States own cultural programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) Yes, Sir, the National Programme introduced with effect from 15-8-1982, was being simultaneously telecast from all Doordarshan Kendras before INSAT-1A became inoperative on 6-9-1982. Now it is being telecast from the twelve transmitters connected by micro-wave circuits.

(b) The total telecast time of the TV centres has been increased to avoid reduction in the telecast time of the regional programmes. The timings of the National Programme have also been fixed at 8.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. in order that out of the prime viewing time of 2 hours (7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.) 1-1/2 hours are made available for regional programmes of the respective Doordarshan Kendras.

Boycott of National Tripartite Conference of Trade Unions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Trade Unions and organisations boycotted and protested against the Labour Conference held recently at Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the trade unions and organisations which have boycotted and protested against the same;

(d) the names of organisations whom Government invited and sent invitation; and

(e) the action taken against those which have boycotted, protested and not participated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, The AITUC, CITU, HMS (V), BMS, UTUC, UTUC(LS) and TUCC boycotted the Conference objecting to the operation of the Essential Services Main-

tenance Act, the National Security Act and asking for the review of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, the Hospitals and other Institutions (Settlement of Disputes) Bill, 1982, the Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, 1982 and the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1982. They also alleged that the Government was anti-labour.

(d) A statement giving the names of the workers and employees organisations invited is attached.

(e) Government regretted that inspite of a personal appeal by the Labour Minister, the trade unions boycotted the conference.

Statement

Names of the Organisations which were Invited to Attend the National Labour Conference on 17-18 September, 1982

1. Employers Organisations:

- (i) Employers' Federation of India.
- (ii) All India Organisation of Employers.
- (iii) All India manufacturers Organisation.
- (iv) Standing Conference of Public Enterprises.

2. Workers' Organisations:

- (i) Indian National Trade Union Congress.
- (ii) All India Trade Union Congress.
- (iii) Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Vashist Group).
- (iv) Hind Mazdoor Sabha (Kulkarni Group).
- (v) Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh.
- (vi) United Trade Union Congress (Lenin Sarani).
- (vii) United Trade Union Congress.
- (viii) National Front of Indian Trade Unions.

- (ix) Centre of Indian Trade Unions.

3. Special Invitees:

- (i) National Labour Organisation.
- (ii) Trade Union Coordination Centre.

Surprise Check by Delhi Postal Circle to Find Unlicensed T. V. and Radio Sets

209. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Postal Circle has made a surplus check to find unlicensed T.V. sets and Radio sets in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of T.V. sets and Radio sets found unlicensed and the amount collected in the shape of Licence fee and surcharge;

(c) whether Government have made such checking in other cities also to find unlicensed T.V. sets and Radio sets; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unlicensed Radio and T.V. sets detected during surprise checks and the amount of Licence Fee and Surcharge realised thereon in Delhi Circle during the last financial year (1-4-81 to 31-3-82) are as under :—

No. of unlicensed Radio/T.V. sets detected	Rs. 32,909
Amount collected as licence Fee & Surcharge	7,93,346.60

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The total No. of unlicensed sets detected and amount collected thereon in Circles other than Delhi Circle during the same period are indicated below :—

No. of unlicensed Radio/T.V. sets detected	Rs. 4,09,231
Amount collected as licence fee and surcharge	1,08,48,880.55

वेश्यावृत्ति, विवाह और तलाक के मामले को निपटाने के लिए अलग न्यायालय

210. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बातने को ज्ञात करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली और अन्य शहरों में वेश्यावृत्ति, विवाह और तलाक से संबंधित मामलों को निपटाने के लिए अलग न्यायालय स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि स मान्य न्यायालयों में वेश्यावृत्ति की उपस्थिति से वहां भौड़ हो जाती है और उनके मामले तेजी से निपटाए भी नहीं जाते हैं ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) विवाह, विवाह-विच्छेद, आदि जैसे कोटुम्बिक विवादों का त्रिनिश्चय करने के लिए कुटुंब न्यायालयों को स्थापना का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

वेश्यावृत्ति के मामलों के लिए पक्क न्यायालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार को ऐसे रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

Thermal Plant in Tripura

211. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal to set up a

thermal Plan from the Tripura Government and if so, the details of the proposal;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in giving approval and providing money to set up the said Thermal Plant; and

(c) expected time when the Central Government will give the technical and financial approval to the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The proposal for installation of 2x5 MW Gas-turbine Power Station at Baramura (Tripura) has been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated Cost of Rs. 463.00 lakhs. The scheme can be appraised for investment decision only after finalising financing arrangements for it.

Proposal to instal a 500 MW station for Bombay suburban electric supply

212. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra State Government had forwarded to the Union Government a proposal to install a 500 MW station for the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra had forwarded in June, 1979 the proposal to Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited for installation of 2x210/1x500 M.W. Thermal Power Station at Bassein in Maharashtra. The proposal was dropped in November, 1980 because coal linkage could not be established and Bombay Suburban Electric Supply did not obtain clearance from Maharashtra State Electricity Board as required under Sec. 44 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Re-employment of retired personnel in P & T Department

213. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department proposes to re-employ retired P&T, personnel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the terms and condition for re-employment of retired staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reasons for proposing re-employment.

Though a number of measures have been taken to wipe out the arrears of recruitment and training in operative cadre in P & T and has been observed that there is a slight shortage of man-power which affects efficiency of the service. Re-employment of pensioners has therefore been proposed as a short term supplementary measure to tide over the problem.

Terms and conditions for re-employment of retired staff.

Retired P & T officials of the clerical cadres or higher non-gazetted cadres are posed to be re-employed for a specified period not exceeding one year at a time subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The officials should have retired from service without any stigma and should have had a good record of service.

(ii) The re-employment should not normally extend beyond the age of 60 years of the retired officials in exceptional cases, it may go upto an age-limit of 65 years.

(iii) The re-employment will be only in clerical grades of the operative cadres in which there is a provision for direct recruitment.

(iv) Re-employment may be terminated at any time on one months notice.

(v) Re-employment will be kept to the minimum and will be subject to the extant orders of the Government in this regard.

Technical training of workers seeking employment abroad

214. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers going abroad face hardships and inconvenience due to lack of skill and training;

(b) whether any steps are proposed to improve technical training and skill of workers seeking employment abroad; and

(c) whether it is also under consideration to set up a welfare fund for overseas workers; if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Government is aware of some cases where workers have faced hardships and inconvenience due to lack of skill and training. Such cases occur due to non-observance of the norms of recruitment by the Recruiting Agents.

(b) Yes, Sir. The steps proposed include skill upgradation programmes to be undertaken by Industrial Training Institutes for candidates sponsored by employers.

(c) The proposal is still in the initial state of examination.

Bursting of LPG cylinders

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

(a) are Government aware of the increase in the incidents of bursting of LPG cylinders used for domestic cooking;

(b) the details of these incidents for the last three years and months-wise figures from 1st April to 30th September 1982, death and injury figures may be given separately;

(c) what are the main reasons for the recent increase in these incidents; and

(d) what preventive measures Government have taken to check these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It has been reported by the Chief Controller of Explosives, Nagpur, that no accident has so far been reported to the Department of Explosives wherein the bursting of LPG cylinders used for domestic cooking was the initial cause of the accident.

(b) Bursting of LPG cylinders due to involvement of cylinders with fire or extreme heat, have, however, been reported to the Department of explosive and the number of such cases was as follows:—

Between 1st April, 1979

and 31st March, 1982 2 . 2

Frow 1st April to

24th September, 1982 Nil

Four persons were injured but no one was killed in the two incidents reported above.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Drilling in Tapti Basin

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

(a) whether the scheme regarding drilling in the Tapti Basin is proposed to be included in the ONGC programme;

(b) whether the ONGC had prepared 10-Year scheme for Gujarat State; and

(c) if so, what are the details?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Gujarat State comprises of three basins, namely Cambay, Saurashtra and the Kutch basins. ONGC has drawn up plans for geo-scientific inputs in the form of geological surveys, geo-physical surveys followed by exploratory drilling for discovering reserves of hydrocarbons in the State:

Super Thermal Power Station for Delhi

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a super thermal power station for Delhi;

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented;

(c) the location the super thermal power station proposed to be set up in Delhi; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). A proposal to set up a super thermal power station near Delhi is under consideration of the Government.

गुजरात में बिजली की कटौती

218. श्री मोती साई आर० चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) गुजरात में अप्रैल, 1982 से सितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने दिन बिजली को 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक कटौती की गई, इसके क्या कारण थे और कितनी कटौती की गई;

(ख) राज्य में हाल ही की मानसून के दौरान हुई अत्यल्प वर्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगामी सर्दी के मौसम में सिंचाई प्रयोजन के लिए किसानों को बिजली को नियमित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या अच्छी किस्म के कायले की कमी तथा भारत हँवा इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड संयंत्रों में दोषों के कारण बार बार बिजली चले जाने की घटनाओं को कम से कम किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : : (क) गुजरात में सप्लाई की किसी भी श्रेणी पर ऊर्जा की कोई कटौती नहीं है। विद्युत कटौती के उच्च वोल्टता वाले औद्योगिक उप-भोक्ताओं की अधिकतम मांग पर लगाई गई है। अप्रैल, 1982 से सितम्बर, 1982 के बीच उन दिनों की संख्या जब मांग पर कटौती 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक थी और कटौती की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

विद्युत की मांग पर कटौती की मात्रा और उन दिनों की संख्या जब कटौती 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक थी।

महीना

30 प्रति० 35 प्रति० 40 प्रति० 45 प्रति० 50 प्रति०

अप्रैल, 1982	7	8	—	1	1
मई, 1982	—	2	—	—	—
जून, 1982	—	1	1	—	5
जुलाई, 1982	4	6	1	—	1
अगस्त, 1982	1	5	12	—	7
सितम्बर, 1982	—	—	7	—	17
(24 तारीख तक)					

विद्युत कटौती के कारण ये थे :—

(1) यह मानकर कि मानसून सामान्य होना ताप विद्युत यूनिटों को नियोजित अनुरक्षण के लिए बन्द करना ;

(2) उकई और गांधी नगर ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों पर 120-120 मेग.वाट को एक-एक यूनिट में रोटरी का प्रत्या-
शित रूप से फेल होना ।

(3) तारापुर परमाणु केन्द्र की एक यूनिट को पुनः ईंधन देने के लिए बन्द करना ;

(4) उकई जलाशय के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्र में मानसून के फेल होने के कारण कम जल विद्युत उत्पादन होना ;

(5) मानसून वर्षा की कमी के कारण कृषि के लिए माँग में वृद्धि होना ।

(ख) उच्च वोल्टता वाले औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा दिन के समय विद्युत के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबन्ध 5 अक्तूबर, 1982 तक लगाए गए हैं जिससे की फल बचाने हेतु कृषि कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त विद्युत उपलब्ध हो शरद ऋतु के दौरान कृषि सहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं पर उपयुक्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाकर 14 घंटे विद्युत सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के प्रमणकारी दल ने भा0हेवी0इले0लि0 के उपस्करों में कमियों का पता लगाया है और कार्य करने के लिए योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं । इनको कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है और ताप विद्युत यूनिटों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार हुआ है । गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात में विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य-निष्पादन की समीक्षा करने और

उभय सुझाने के लिए एक समिति भी गठित की है ।

Late Receipt of Agenda of Tripartite Labour Conference

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no agenda of the two-day tripartite labour conference held on 16th and 17th of September, 1982 was received by some of the invitees till 15th September; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: (a) and (b). The Memoranda on Agenda items were despatched by post in two instalments, the first on 31.8.82 and the second on 6.9.82. Some invitees, however, complained that they had received them late or not at all.

Transmission of Telegrams in Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu

220. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a teleprinter has been brought to Paramakudi to transmit telegrams in Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu;

(b) is it also a fact that the above teleprinter is not functioning and that telegrams are transmitted by post; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Teleprinter though sanctioned could not be provided for want of space in the Paramakudi post office. Because of occasional interruption on Morse line, some telegrams were sent by post. However, this was only to the extent of 0.03 per cent of the total traffic.

Reorganization of Country's Power Supply System

221. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise country's power supply system (*vide Indian Express* dated 2nd September. 82);

(b) whether minimum returns are proposed to be prescribed in keeping with the IMF directives; and

(c) whether Government propose to apply uniform electricity rates throughout the country both for domestic and industrial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM HAJAJAN): (a) At the Power Ministers' Conference held on August 27, 1982, discussions were held with the States, *inter alia* regarding the need to strengthen the organisational set up of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of statutory Regional Electricity Authorities, Central ownership and operation on major transmission lines, introduction of statutory provisions to enable the Centre to prescribe minimum rates of financial return and to fix inter-State tariffs and for laying down modalities for filling the top management positions in the State Electricity Boards. While the concept of establishing the National Grid was welcomed, a few States expressed their reservation in regard to some of the proposals. The dialogue between the Centre and the States will continue.

(b) There is no directive from IMF prescribing minimum returns to be earned by the State Electricity Boards.

(c) There is no such proposals under consideration.

Commemorative Stamps to Honour Freedom Fighters

222. PROF. NARAJN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up by the P & T Department to consider the release of a series of commemorative stamps in honour of a number of Freedom Fighters so as to highlight the Freedom Struggle has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report and the action taken by Government on these;

(c) the names of the Freedom Fighters who have been selected for this honour, alongwith the States to which they belonged; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which a decision in this regard would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the working group are being examined. Details could be furnished only after a final decision is taken in this regard by the Philatelic Advisory Committee and by the P & T Department.

Absorption of Bombay High Gas Uran Gas Turbine Project

223. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional four gas turbines under Uran Gas Turbine Extension Project in Maharashtra can easily absorb gas and LSHS that will be produced by the Bombay High; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place immediate repeat orders on M/s. Kraft Work Union (KWU) of the West Germany who are already mobilised in the Uran site, particularly because the site organisation of KWU is scheduled to be wound up in October, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The present policy of the Government is that, as far as practicable, gas should be utilised as feedstock for the production of fertili-

izers, petro-chemicals etc., to the extent the gas cannot be used immediately for these purposes, it can be diverted for other purposes such as power generation, etc., purely as a fall-back arrangement on a temporary basis till the fertilizers and petro-chemical plants are ready to utilise it fully. According to a study made, some surplus quantity of associated gas may be available for a short interim period in the Maharashtra Region. Accordingly, the scheme for installation of 4 additional power sets of 60 MW each of Uran has been planned to use both gas and LSHS to have operational flexibility. Since the scheme has yet to be techno-economically appraised, MSEB have been advised to follow the normal procedure of import of power generating equipment.

Telephone Operators on Daily Wages in Delhi Telephone Office

224. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of casual workers are employed in the office of General Manager, Delhi Telephones as Telephone Operators on daily wages for the last about 6-7 years.

(b) whether it is also a fact that new appointments as Telephone Operators have been made from the local market on the same lines; and

(c) whether any time has been fixed to make them regular and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

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Capacity Utilisation of Power Plants

225. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to reach at least 70 per cent capacity utilisation of thermal and hydro power stations, since during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 the capacity utilisation of both thermal and hydro plants has not gone beyond 48 per cent; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the growing gap between supply and demand of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) In order to improve the performance of thermal power stations in the country, a number of measures have been taken. These measures include:—

(i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes.

(ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques.

(iii) Arranging supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.

(iv) Arranging adequate quality and quantity of coal.

(v) Setting up of task forces for 200, 210 and 110/120 MW units to identify deficiencies and prepare programme for achieving early stabilisation and better performance.

(vi) Training of Engineers and operation and maintenance personnel for thermal power plant.

As a result of measures taken so far, capacity utilisation of thermal power plant in the country has increased considerably. The plant load factor of thermal power stations achieved during the year 1981-82 was 46.8 per cent as against 44.6 per cent during the year 1980-81. Further, the plant load factor realised during the period

April-September, 1982 was 48.3 per cent as compared to 44.7 per cent during the corresponding period last year.

Hydro power stations are generally designed to provide peak support and the pattern of generation varies with the season. Therefore, capacity utilisation is not a good parameter for getting the performance of hydro power stations.

(b) To bridge the gap between requirement and supply, following actions are being taken:—

(i) Expediting the commissioning of additional generating capacity.

(ii) Transfer of power from surplus States to deficit States

(iii) Maximising generation from the existing thermal projects.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में कार्यरत स्टेशन डायरेक्टर

226. श्री विगम्बर सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में कितने स्टेशन डायरेक्टर कार्यरत हैं और उनमें से सेलेक्शन ग्रेड में कितने हैं;

(ख) ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जो आकाशवाणी में 1.10.1964 को कार्य कर रहे थे और उनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति किस ग्रेड में काम कर रहा था और ऐसे अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जो 400- रुपये और उससे अधिक के ग्रेड में थे;

(ग) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में प्रोडक्शन कांडर में कितने अधिकारी हैं, जो प्रोड्यूसरों अथवा वरिष्ठ पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं और जो 1.10.1964 से सेवा में थे;

(घ) उनमें से कितने अधिकारी 400/- रुपये या इससे अधिक के मूल ग्रेड में 1.10.64 से काम कर रहे थे; और

(ङ) क्या उपर्युक्त (ख) और (घ) भाग में उल्लिखित अधिकारियों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा और इस समय प्रोडक्शन कांडर के लिए क्या विस्तृत योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) से (ङ). 1-10-1982 को आकाशवाणी में कार्यरत केन्द्र निदेशकों की सामान्य ग्रेड (1100-1600 रु०) में संख्या 69 तथा चयन ग्रेड (1500-2000 रु०) में 21 है।

उपरोक्त में से 1-10-1964 को आकाशवाणी में नियमित संवर्ग में 400 रुपये और इसके ऊपर शुरू होने वाले वेतनमान में केवल 2 व्यक्ति कार्य कर रहे थे। ये व्यक्ति हैं श्री डी० पी० रामचन्द्र, जो इस समय केन्द्र निदेशक के चयन ग्रेड में हैं तथा श्री पी० धर्मगनानी, जो इस समय केन्द्र निदेशक के सामान्य ग्रेड में हैं। आकाशवाणी के निर्माण संवर्ग के उन व्यक्तियों अर्थात् स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों, जो इस समय सेवा में हैं तथा 1-10-1964 को प्रोड्यूसर तथा उससे ऊपर के ग्रेड में थे की संख्या 9 थी। 1-10-1964 को, ये सभी 9 व्यक्ति 425-770 रु० के पूर्व-युक्ति युक्त वेतनमान में थे।

इन 9 भूतपूर्व प्रोड्यूसरों के नाम तथा उनके मौजूदा पदनाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. कुमारी अरविन्द दवे	.	.	प्रोड्यूसर (चयन ग्रेड) (700-1300 रु०)
2. श्री रसिक लाल भोजक	.	.	वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसर (900-1400 रु०)
3. श्री वो०डो० मदगुलकर]]	.	.	तथैव
4. श्री जी० के० कौल	.	.	तथैव
5. कुमारी कौशल्या माधुर	.	.	तथैव
6. श्रीमती माधुरी मट्टू	.	.	उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर (1100-1600 रु०)
7. श्री हफोज ग्रहमद खान	.	.	उप मुख्य प्रोड्यूसर (1100-1600 रु०)
8. श्री ए० रमेश चौधरी]	.	.	तथैव
9. कुमारी बुलबुल सरकार	.	.	तथैव

सरकार ने हाल ही में यह निर्णय लिया कि निर्माण संवर्ग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेशन दी जाएगी तथा उनको नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जायेगा बशर्ते कि वे सरकारी कर्मचारी बनने के लिए अपना विकल्प दें तथा उनको शामिल करने के बारे में उनकी छानबीन हो जाए।

दूरदर्शन के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड), (चयन ग्रेड) तथा निर्माण संवर्ग में इस समय कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के बारे में इसी प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र की जाएगी तथा उसको यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार

227. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या

अभ और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) देश में इस समय शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनमें तकनीकी और गैर-तकनीकी लोग कितने-कितने हैं ;

(ख) प्रति माह कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

अभ और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राक्ष मंत्रा (श्रीमतीना मोहसि फिदवाई) :

(क) जैसा कि योजना आयोग द्वारा गणना की गई है, 1980 के प्रारम्भ में देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों (मैट्रिकुलेट

और इससे अधिक) की संख्या के अनुमान इस प्रकार है :—

शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की प्रकार	1980 में बेरोज़गार व्यक्तियों की संख्या
	हज़ारों में
तकनीकी*	101.0
गैर तकनीकी :	3371.0
कुल शिक्षित :	3472.0

*इनमें इंजीनियरी डिग्रीधारी (बी० ई०), इंजीनियरी डिप्लोमा धारी चिकित्सा स्नातक (एम० बी० बी० एस०) दन्त सर्जन (बी० डी० एस०) नर्स (बी० एस० सी० नर्सिंग), कृषि स्नातक, पशु-चिकित्सा स्नातक शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जबकि शिक्षित बेरोज़गार व्यक्तियों की संख्या के, जिन्हें प्रति माह रोज़गार दिया गया था, अनुमानित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उन्हें रोज़गार देने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, जिन्हें नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्षेत्र में सामान्य बेरोज़गारी की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जिसमें शिक्षित व्यक्तियों की बेरोज़गारी शामिल है, छठी योजना (1980-85) बनाई गई है। योजना दस्तावेज़ के अध्याय “जन-शक्ति और नियोजन”—में शिक्षित बेरोज़गार व्यक्तियों के लिए रोज़गार के सृजन के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के व्यौरों की व्यवस्था की गई है। कुछ योजनाएं, जिनमें शिक्षितों के लिए पर्याप्त रोज़गार क्षमता निम्नप्रकार हैं :—

(i) कृषि विस्तार योजना प्रणाली का प्रसारण, (ii) कृषि अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम, (iii) कृषि जनगणना और फार्म, प्रबन्ध अध्ययन (iv) आपरेशन फ्लूड के तकनीकी और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चरल पहलू (v) इनलैंड मत्स्य परियोजना (vi) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम आदि।

जनशक्ति आयोजना और रोज़गार सृजन के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत नीति से, जिसे जिला जनशक्ति आयोजना और

रोज़गार सृजन परिषदों की स्थापना तथा स्व-नियोजन संबंधी पुनर्व्यवस्था के माध्यम से अपनाया जा रहा है, शिक्षित बेरोज़गारों को भी पर्याप्त सहायता मिलने की आशा है।

विशेष रूप से वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों को लाभप्रद रोज़गार प्रदान करने के लिए अनेक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। उनमें से कुछ उपाय निम्नप्रकार हैं :—

(i) राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी उद्यमकारिता बोर्ड की स्थापना, (ii) राज्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी परिषदों की प्रस्तावित स्थापना, (iii) उद्योग के लिए प्रोत्साहनों की सीरीज प्रारम्भ करना ताकि वे अनुसंधान और विकास कर सकें तथा पायलट प्लांट्स में निवेश तथा ऊर्जा बचत उपायों की व्यवस्था कर सकें। (iv) छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत ऊर्जा, सिंचाई आदि में पर्याप्त निवेश, (v) सभी वैज्ञानिक विभागों को निदेश जारी करना कि विद्यमान वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी पदों को भरा जाए और (vi) सी० एस० आई० आर० द्वारा प्रचालित वैज्ञानिक पूल योजना के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिकों, प्रौद्योगिक वैज्ञानिकों आदि की अस्थायी नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था करना।

Negotiation with Bank for Upper Indravati Dam Project

228. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations are going on with World Bank for financing power project of Upper Indravati Dam Project of Kalahandi, Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the amount required for the power project of Upper Indravati Project of Orissa, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Upper Indravati Project of Orissa (5X120 MW) has been posed for World Bank assistance in the fiscal year 1983. In this connection, a World Bank team visited the project site from 31st January 1982 to 2nd Feb. 1982 for the pre-appraisal of the project. However, the project is yet to be appraised by the World Bank, after which the likely amount of Bank assistance etc. would be known. The World Bank team has already arrived in India for the appraisal of Upper Indravati Project.

(c) The latest estimated cost of the project chargeable to power, as on June 1982 is Rs. 277.26 crores. Item-wise break-up of the cost is as under:—

	Rs. in crore
I. 50% of the dam cost charged to power project . . .	73.55
II. Civil Works . . .	86.95
III. Electrical Works . . .	116.76
TOTAL	277.26

Mini Hydel Plants

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to generate electricity by installing mini hydel units utilising canal water etc. available in abundance in different parts of the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been worked out or is being worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) In the 20-point programme emphasis has been laid on Mini/Micro Hydel Scheme. Consequently, in the recent Power Ministers Conference all the States have been requested to send Mini/Micro Hydel schemes to the Central Government before December, 82. Chief Ministers are being addressed in this regard. The State authorities have also been requested to explore the possibility of installing mini-micro hydel sets at the existing/proposed dams, canal falls and at the head regulators of the reservoirs from where the irrigation canals take off. So far, a number of sites have been identified and the details of the Mini Hydro Electric schemes utilising canal falls in respect of which Project reports have been received in the Central Electricity Authority are listed in the statement attached.

Presently, two mini hydel schemes utilising canal waters and approved by the Planning Commission namely Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House in Gujarat (2X2500 KW) and Anoopgarh Branch Canal in Rajasthan (6X1500 KW) are under construction in the country. In addition, three mini hydel schemes on canal falls viz. Dhansiri in Assam (19950 KW) (Dadupur in Haryana (6000 KW) and Right Main Canal in Rajasthan (6000 KW) have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and are awaiting approval of the Planning Commission.

Statement

List of mini H.E. schemes utilising Canal falls (installed capacity limited upto 15,000 KW) for which reports have been received in the CEA.

Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW) (No. of Units, Size of Units)	Cost Rs. lakhs
1	2	3
<i>Northern Region</i>		
Thhi Punjab	2×0.570	125
Nidampur Do.	2×0.570	124
Rohti Do.	2×0.570	128
Dhariwal Do.	5×0.600	285
Daudhar Do.	3×0.570	170
Sabraon Branch		
St. I (UBDC) Do.	P.H. I 2×0.43	
	P.H. II 1×0.43	
	P.H. III 1×0.43	196
Kasur Br. Lower (UBDC) Do.	P.H. I 2×0.43	
	II 2×0.43	
	III 1×0.43	233
Kunjar (MBU) (UBDC) Do.	5×0.43	239
Alilval Do.	P.H. I 2×0.43	
	II 1×0.47	137
<i>Abohar Canal Project St. II</i>		
Chupki Punjab	5×0.390	298
Narangawal Do.	5×0.390	298
Sudhar Do.	4×0.39	242
Jugal Do.	4×0.39	244
Dalla Do.	3×0.39	190
Gholia Do.	2×0.39	130
<i>Bhakra Main Line St. I</i>		
Thablan Punjab	22×0.338	
Sauda Do.	15×0.338	
Chanarthal Do.	16×0.332	

1	2	3
Pirozpur Punjab	31 X .148	
Sidhwan Do.	21 X .144	
Balpur Do.	18 X 0.148	
Rongla Do.	19 X 0.148	
Fatchpur Do.	17 X 0.144	
Dedna Do.	17 X 0.144	18,223
<i>Kolla Branch St. I</i>		
Dolowal Do.	5 X 0.390	
Saial Do.	5 X 0.390	
Bhanbhapura Do.	5 X 0.390	
Babanpur Do.	4 X 0.390	
Kila Do.	3 X 0.390	1,508
Kheri Barota Mini Hydel Haryana	5 X 1.3	946
Suratgarh Rajasthan	2 X 1.5	301.22
Belka U.P.	5 X 1	898
Bhira Do.	3 X 1	822
Babail Do.	3 X 2	853
Badho Do.	4 X 1	1,111
<i>Western Region</i>		
*Tawa Left Bank Canal M.P.	4+3	1,129
<i>Southern Region</i>		
Kakatiya A.P.	3 X 5	1,064
Canal PH		
Kakatiya Canal Feeder Canal Micro Hydel A.P.	4 X 0.5	198
Mini Hydel Scheme on Maddara Branch of Visveswarai Canal Karnataka	1 X 2	256
Mallapur Hydel Scheme Do.	2 X 4.5	1,081
<i>Eastern Region</i>		
Pottern Small H.E. Project Orissa	4 X 1.5	557
<i>North Eastern Region</i>		
*Bordikaroi Assam	4.05 (Total)	395

*NOTE:—Revised reports awaited.

**Programme "Press Comments" in Tamil
External Broadcast to South East Asia**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the programme "Press Comments" put out in the Tamil External Broadcast to South East Asia in the early morning, no language paper finds place;

(b) if so, the reasons; and

(c) whether Government propose including comments from the language papers of the region in future so as to make the broadcasts more meaningful to the Tamilian Listeners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). In the External Services of AIR, a programme entitled "Review of the Indian Press" is broadcast in Tamil and in other languages. This programme is designed to project the national perspective in its entirety and is based on the views expressed in the National Press.

However, regional news of sufficient importance also finds a place in this programme. Moreover, AIR regularly consults the language news papers to project the latest developments in the socio-cultural, economic and literary fields in the programmes broadcast.

**Bonded Labour System in brick kiln
Industry and stone quarries**

231. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bonded Labour System is still in existence in brick kiln industry and stone quarries in various parts of the country and if so, what are the names of such States where bonded labour

system is still in existence in the said industries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Inter-Departmental Working Group headed by Labour Secretary recommended to the State Governments to make a pilot study of conditions in brick-kilns industry and stone quarries in their respective States to determine whether conditions of bondage existed there; and

(c) whether reports from all the State Governments have since been received and if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):**

(a) Attention of the Government has been drawn to news-paper reports alleging prevalence of Bonded Labour System in brick kilns and stone quarries in different States particularly in the States of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura.

(b) Yes, Sir. Recently the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Punjab and Haryana have been requested to conduct Pilot studies in brick kilns and stone quarries in their respective States and take urgent steps to rehabilitate the bonded labourers wherever identified.

(c) Replies have not yet been received from any of the State Governments.

**Recommendations of National Tripartite
Labour Conference**

232. SHRI J. S. PATIL:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN;
SHRI UTTAM BHAI H. PATEL:

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

(a) recommendations of the National Tripartite Labour Conference held in New Delhi in September last and action being

taken by Government in regard to each of these; and

(b) reasons given by the eight major trade unions which boycotted the Conference and Government's reaction to each one of the reasons given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) A statement showing the conclusions of the National Labour Conference held in New Delhi on 17th-18th September, 1982 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4535/82]. The Government have taken note of the conclusions.

(b) The AITUC, CITU, HMS(V), BMS UTUC, UTUC(LS), and TUCC boycotted the Conference objecting to the operation of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, the National Security Act and asking for review of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, the Hospitals and other Institutions (Settlement of Disputes) Bill, 1982, the Trade Union (Amendment) Bill, 1982 and the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1982. They also alleged that the Government was anti-labour. However, the Government regretted that in spite of the personal appeal by the Labour Minister, these trade unions boycotted the Conference.

Review of Rural Electrification Programmes

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

(a) whether his Ministry has made a review of Rural Electrification Programmes in various States;

(b) if so, when was the latest review made;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy shortfall in the targets for energisation of pump-sets under the above programme in many States in the first two years of the current Plan;

(d) if so, the main factors responsible therefor; and

(e) the efforts made by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Review of rural electrification programmes of States is being carried out (i) by monitoring monthly progress reports being received from the State Governments; and (ii) through review of performance of State Electricity Boards and Rural Electrification Corporation, from time to time.

(c) and (d). During the first two years (1980-82) of the Sixth Plan, the physical achievement in respect of energisation of pumpsets by many States has been quite satisfactory. However, a few States have witnessed heavy shortfall in achievements as against the targets. The main factors contributing to the shortfalls are briefly mentioned below:—

(i) Lack of effective extension machinery for bringing home the relatively high benefit of electric pumpsets to the prospective consumers.

(ii) The high average cost of connecting a pumpset.

(iii) The inadequate and uncertain power supply.

(iv) Inadequate Credit support from institutional sources.

(v) Lack of coordination between State Electricity Board and other Agencies.

(vi) The acute backwardness of tribal areas and lack of demand for pumpset connections.

(e) Rural Electrification Programme is being accorded high priority in the context of New 20 Point Programme. The strategy continues to be based on exploitation of ground water potential to the maximum extent possible. Continuous efforts are also being made to increase power/generation and distribution facilities to meet the growing demand from time to time. The Government of India has advised all the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments to ensure that adequate power supply is

made available to rural areas/agricultural operations.

The Rural Electrification Corporation have also effected various policies and operational changes to enable the State Electricity Boards to improve their performance. The steps taken by REC are given below:

(i) Special emphasis on early execution of on-going schemes ensuring adequate material supply.

(ii) Linking REC's loan releases to materials supply by making payments directly to Suppliers through letters of credits and ploughing back of unutilised funds.

(iii) Closing of pre-1976 schemes and diverting the unspent funds to new schemes covering the left-over works in the earlier Schemes.

(iv) Close and regular monitoring of power supply in different States with a view to ensuring at least a six hour power supply to agricultural consumers.

(v) Decentralisation of REC's activities and strengthening of its field units so as to render them more effective and participative in the timely implementation of schemes.

Cooking gas Cylinder Accidents

234. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) safety steps taken by Government in the wake of recent tragic accidents due to cooking gas cylinders;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to all gas dealers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In order to minimise the incidence of accidents involving LPG (cooking gas) cylinders, the following steps have been taken by the oil companies and their distributors:—

(1) At the LPG bottling plants, checks are intensified so as to ensure that only

approved/fit cylinders are filled with LPG of correct weight and are checked for leakages, etc., before despatch.

(2) The oil companies have started replacing the existing 'F' type of valves used in LPG cylinders with the new self closing valve/pressure regulator system which has an improvement over the earlier design of the cylinder valve and pressure regulator.

(3) A scheme for providing customer education by way of distribution of instruction cards on correct ways of using LPG, safe handling of LPG cylinder and store, as well as briefing by the distributors' staff while installing the cylinder equipment at the customers' premises has been launched.

(4) A series of press advertisements in newspapers/magazines and exhibiting of short films on safe handling of LPG equipment is being planned by the oil companies.

(5) Distributors of LPG have been instructed to check each and every cylinder for defects/leakage by soap solution test before delivery to consumers.

(6) Training of delivery boys on connecting and disconnecting the cylinders to the cooking system has been taken up.

(7) Steps have been initiated to weed out defective cylinders and cylinder equipments.

Acquisition of land for Construction of Tilaiya dam in Bihar

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

(a) the number of persons whose land had been taken away for the construction of Tilaiya Dam in Bihar and who have got employment in D.V.C.; and

(b) the area of land which was taken away for construction of the Tilaiya Dam from Urwan Madankundi Panchayat, Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Joint team to look into Complaints of Exploitation of Migrant Labour

236. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established a joint team of officers who will now look into the complaints of exploitation of migrant workers by various contractors;

(b) when this panel of experts will start working;

(c) whether this is a part modification or step towards the setting up of a Migrant Labour Board at the national level as envisaged in the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the powers vested in this team for ensuring that migrant workers were not exploited with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). In order to obtain first hand knowledge of the working and living conditions of migrant workers and for redressal of their grievances on the spot it was decided in the Labour Secretaries' Meeting held on 21st August, 1982 that two Study Teams may be constituted in consultation with the concerned State Governments, who have been addressed in the matter. The study teams will be constituted only after hearing from the State Governments concerned.

(c) Setting up of a Migrant Labour Board at the national and State level is an independent issue and is being examined separately in consultation with concerned State Governments.

(d) No powers have been vested in the Study Teams as these are of a fact finding and recommendatory nature.

गोंडा, उत्तर प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तकनीक पर आधारित टेलीफोन संयंत्र कारखाने की स्थापना

237. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के गोंडा जिले में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तकनीक पर आधारित टेलीफोन संयंत्र कारखाना स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितनी लागत आने की संभावना है और इस कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गोंडा जिले में डिजिटल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्विचिंग उपस्कर की 5 लाख समतुल्य लाइनों की उत्पादन संमता स्थापित की जाए। अनुमान है कि इस परियोजना की पूंजीगत लागत लगभग 150 करोड़ रुपए होगी और कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य, जमीन अधिग्रहण के बाद 1983-84 में शुरू होगा।

Amending Representation of the People Acts to safeguard against defection, etc.

238. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to bring amendments to the Representation of the People Acts, during this Session;

(b) if so, what are the amendments being considered;

(c) whether any amendment to check defections and the "Aya Rams Gaya Rams" is in view;

(d) whether any provision is being made for meeting election expenses by Government; and

(e) what other important amendments are being made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal to check political defections is under consideration alongwith other comprehensive proposals relating to electoral reforms.

(d) A proposal regarding shifting of election expenses of candidates to Government is under consideration along with other comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms.

(e) The other important amendments to the election law under consideration relate to the maintenance of electoral rolls up-to-date, avoidance of misuse of official machinery at elections, reducing the scope of corrupt practices and money power in elections, reduction of election expenses, reduction in voting age from 21 years to 18 years, and changes in the existing system of adult franchise by adopting List System or any other system in relation to elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

शहीद-ए-आजम चन्द्रशेखर की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करना

239. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काफी समय से शहीद-ए-आजम चन्द्रशेखर की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने की मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार की मांग संसद में भी कई बार की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संबंध में कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री को भी पत्र भेजे हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और

(ङ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) से (ग) : जी हां।

(घ) श्री झारखंडे राय, संसद सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, संसद सदस्य और कई अन्य संसद सदस्यों ने शहीद-ए-आजम चन्द्रशेखर आजाद के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रश्न को उठाया है।

(ङ) भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं पर डाक टिकटों की एक शृंखला जारी करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इस संदर्भ में श्री चन्द्रशेखर आजाद के नाम पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Losses Suffered by State Electricity Boards due to flood damage

240. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by State Electricity Boards of Orissa and other States due to the flood damage caused to the various power projects in those flood affected States;

(b) the efforts made by Government to repair the damaged power projects of Orissa and other States; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power Shortage in the Country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been all along power shortage in the country even after the monsoons;

(b) if so, what were the States most affected by power shortage in August, September, 1982;

(c) whether in spite of efforts made by the Minister and P.M. the shortage continued in almost States;

(d) what were the main causes for the same;

(e) what steps were taken by Union Govt. to meet the shortage; and

(f) by what time the power shortage is expected to be overcome and the total loss suffered due to these shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The power position in the country this year is much better as compared to earlier years. At present only a few States are suffering from power shortage. The power shortage has decreased during the months of August and September, 1982 as compared to the previous months of the financial year.

(b) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa were affected by power shortage during the months of August and September, 1982.

(c) As a result of efforts made by the Central Government and action taken by the Boards, the shortages have considerably decreased in most of the States.

(d) The main causes for shortage are:—

(i) Increase in requirement not matching with the new capacity addition.

(ii) Unsatisfactory performance of some of the thermal power stations in the country.

(iii) Poor monsoon in some of the States resulting in low hydro reservoir level.

(iv) Lower generation from the Atomic Power Plants.

(e) and (f). To bridge the gap between requirement and supply following actions are being taken:—

(i) Expediting the commissioning of additional generating capacity.

(ii) Transfer of power from surplus States to deficit States.

(iii) Maximising generation from the existing thermal projects.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या

242. श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह कश्यप : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) देश में इस समय बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या क्या है तथा बेरोजगार लोगों को सरकार कब तक काम दे देगी ; और

(ख) बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) योजना आयोग ने छठी योजना के प्रारम्भ में संचित दीर्घकालीन बेरोजगारी आयु (ग्रुप 5+) 120.2 लाख होने का अनुमान लगाया था और उनका यह भी भ्रंदाजा था कि छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान 342.4 लाख भ्रम-शक्ति की श्रद्ध बढ़ोत्तरी हो जाएगी। यह आशा की जाती है कि यदि यथा-परिकल्पित योजना कार्यक्रम तथा नीतियां कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, तो संपूर्ण ग्रंथ-व्यवस्था के बारे में मानक व्यक्ति वर्ष के संदर्भ में रोजगार में छठी योजना के अंत तक 342.8 लाख की वृद्धि हो जाएगी। तथापि, यदि

यह मान लिया जाए कि वास्तव में सभी नव-नियोजित व्यक्ति पूर्ण-कालिक आधार पर नियोजित नहीं हो सकते, तो और अधिक खपत होगी तथा संचित बेरोजगारी का कुछ भाग छटी योजना के अंत तक कम हो जाएगा।

(ख) देश में बेरोजगारी के विस्तार को कम करने के लिए छटी योजना में रोजगार नीति संबंधी अनेक उपायों की सिफारिश की गई है। इस संदर्भ में तैयार की गई विभिन्न स्कीमों का ब्योरा छटी योजना दस्तावेज में दिया गया है। छटी योजना में अपनाए गए पृथकता के दृष्टिकोण के एक अंग के रूप में, कई राज्यों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए स्व-रोजगार अवसरों को बढ़ाने में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए जिला जन-शक्ति आयोजना तथा रोजगार सृजन परिषदें गठित की गई हैं।

Super Thermal power project at Kahalgaon

243. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Thermal Power Project at Kahalgaon in Bihar has been under consideration of the Investment Committee of Government; and

(b) if so, for how long and the present position, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The proposal of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for setting up of Stage-I (4X200MW) of Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority. The project can be appraised for investment decision only after necessary financing arrangements are made.

Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

244. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending at present in the High Courts and Supreme Court for more than ten years and the reasons therefor;

(b) the measures, which according to Government, would be appropriate to dispose of the cases within a period of six months; and

(c) whether Government are ready to take those appropriate steps?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). The information in respect of the cases pending in the supreme Court and the High Courts for more than ten years as furnished by their Registries is given in the attached Statement-I.

Many complex factors are responsible for the accumulation of cases in courts. In the circumstances, reform in judicial administration has to be a continuous process. As of now, the Government are not considering any proposal to differentiate cases pending for over 10 years and other pending cases. At any rate Government do not consider it feasible that the pending cases, referred to above, could be disposed of within a period of six months. Government, however, continue to address itself to the problem of arrears. The steps taken to reduce the pendency of cases are given in the attached Statement No. II.

Statement-I

Cases pending for 10 years or more
Supreme Court 2045
(As on 1.4.82)

High Courts
(As on 31.12.81)

- | | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 1. Allahabad | 815 |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | 2 |
| 3. Bombay | 769 |

4. Calcutta*	7671
5. Delhi	1837
6. Gauhati	66
7. Gujarat	19
8. Himachal Pradesh	123
9. Jammu & Kashmir	38
10. Karnataka*	6
11. Kerala	—
12. Madhya Pradesh*	298
13. Madras	5
14. Orissa	51
15. Patna*	1864
16. Punjab & Haryana	217
17. Rajasthan*	280
18. Sikkim	—

Total: 14061

*Main cases only.

Statement-II

Steps taken to reduce Pendency

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts and Supreme Court:—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.

(3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31.12.77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court have also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters.

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.

(iii) Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing.

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date.

(c) Dispensing with printing of records.

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(9) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of the reference of the Law Commission are:

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure—

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेंशन

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेंशन देने की योजना कब तक लागू हो जाएगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को, जिनकी सेवाएं नियमित होने योग्य हैं और जो सितम्बर या अक्टूबर में 58 वर्ष के हो जाएंगे, यह आश्वासन देकर सेवा निवृत्त करने का है कि पेंशन देने का निर्णय होने पर उन्हें पेंशन दी जाएगी या उनकी सेवा अवधि बढ़ा दी जाएगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे सभी आर्टिस्टों को सेवा निवृत्त करने का है जिन्होंने पेंशन लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आर्टिस्टों की इस समय कितनी संख्या है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में सभी क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 58 वर्ष निर्धारित करने की है; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) :

(क) प्रक्रियाओं में वित्त मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संघ क्षेत्र लोक सेवा आयोग जैसे अन्य विभागों और संगठनों के साथ परामर्श अन्तर्निहित है। यह बताना कठिन है कि उनको पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा। इनको यथा शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) वे सभी पात्र स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट जिन्होंने नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी बनने के लिए विकल्प दिया है और जो सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1982 में 58 वर्ष के हो जायेंगे, पेंशन के हकदार होंगे।

(ग) जी, हां

(घ) 30-9-1982 को, आकाशवाणी में इस प्रकार के 9 स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट थे।

(ङ) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों, जिन्होंने नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी बनने के लिए विकल्प दिया है, 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सेवा निवृत्त होंगे।

Aromatics Project in Kerala

246. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-SAN NADAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have given clearance to the Aromatics Project of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the said project; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in giving clearance to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Cochin Refineries Limited has been asked to prepare a revised feasibility report based on reliable cost estimates. The details of the project are yet to be finalised.

Import of Low Power Receiver-cum-relay System

247. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import low power receiver-cum-relay systems to provide TV coverage of the Asian Games through INSAT to areas so far not covered by the Doordarshan network; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard and the names of the countries from which Government have decided this system to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has decided to import 20 numbers of 100 watt transmitters and satellite receiving equipment to provide Television service through satellite in areas not covered by Doordarshan so far. As equipment required for this purpose was not available from indigenous sources within the time-frame of Asian Games, it has been decided to import the systems from USA through the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking. These receive-

cum-relay centres will be installed at the following places and commissioned before the Asian Games:

1. Trivandrum
2. Bhopal
3. Patna
4. Simla
5. Bhubneshwar
6. Gangtok
7. Port Blair
8. Gauhati
9. Imphal
10. Agartala
11. Shillong
12. Kohima
13. Itanagar
14. Aizawal
15. Deoria
16. Jammu
17. Indore
18. Suratgarh
19. Malda
20. Kakinada.

Loss in Production of Fertilisers

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

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

(a) whether due to a large number of failures of equipment and associated problems, the fertiliser industry is suffering huge losses in the production of fertilisers;

(b) whether the Fertilisers Corporation of India and the Bureau of Public Enterprises have brought such problems to the notice of Government during a national workshop on after-sale-service; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to make the fertiliser industry a progressive one?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). In a national Workshop on after-sale-service organised by the Fertiliser Corporation of India and Bureau

of Public Enterprises, the frequent equipment failures were highlighted as one of the major causes for loss of production in fertilizers. Government is fully aware of the losses in production of fertilizers resulting from equipment problems faced by some of the fertilizer plants. These problems include failures of equipments, their sudden breakdowns and inability to perform to the designed standards, either due to inherent equipment and design defects or due to wear and tear, particularly in the old and ageing plants. Besides, unstable power supply and sudden power interruptions also impair the efficiency of the equipments.

(c) Various remedial steps like modification/replacements of equipments, installation of captive power generation facilities in the plants affected by the unstable power supply, etc. are being taken on a continuous basis to improve the production performance of the fertilizer plants.

Special Broadcasts for Tamilians settled in Mauritius and other parts of East and South Africa

249. SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are at present no special language (Tamil) broadcasts for Tamilians settled in Mauritius and other parts of East Africa and South Africa;

(b) whether the Tamilian of Indian origin in that region are at present primarily relying on Tamil broadcasts from the External Services of Sri Lanka; and

(c) whether Government propose initiating language broadcasts (Tamil) to this area in view of the fact that Tamilians constitute a substantial part of the population of Indian origin in that region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Mauritius and other countries in East Africa do not constitute the AIR's target area for its Tamil Service.

(b) Government have no definite information on this point.

(c) There is no such proposal, at present.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के खाली स्थानों को भरना

250. श्री कुल्लू चन्द पांडे : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की कमी है जिसके कारण लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यायाधीशों के खाली स्थानों के भरने हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रिय सरकार से अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिये जुलाई-अगस्त-सितम्बर में नाम भेजे थे ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा न्यायाधीशों के नामों के संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उनके नामों की घोषणा कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में स्थायी न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृत संख्या 44 और अग्र न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृत संख्या 16 है । 30-9-1982 को 31 स्थायी न्यायाधीश और 12 अग्र न्यायाधीश थे ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार ने कुछ नामों की सिफारिश की थी । इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में चार अग्र न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्तियां 1-10-1982 को अधिसूचित की गई हैं । यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि शेष रिक्त स्थान कब तक भरे जायेंगे ।

Drilling work in Palk Straits

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

(a) whether the drilling work has been called off in Palk Straits; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Power Grid

252. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have agreed on the formation of national power grid;

(b) if not, the names of States which have opposed the idea;

(c) what efforts have so far been made to persuade these States in this regard; and

(d) what are the details of the changes which Government contemplated in the form of amendments to the Electricity (Supply) Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). At the annual Power Ministers' Conference held on August 26-27, 1982, discussions were held, inter-alia, with the States regarding the need to provide greater powers to the Centre for ensuring integrated operation of the regional power systems and the need to strengthen the organisational set up of power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory powers. The States generally welcomed the concept of establishing the National Grid that would facilitate inter-State and inter-regional power flows but some of them expressed their reservations in regard to creation of the proposed Regional Electricity Authorities. It is considered necessary to consult and evolve a consensus among

the States before any action can be taken on the creation of the proposed Regional Electricity Authorities. The Centre is, however, taking steps to establish major inter-State and inter-regional BHV transmission lines which will in the long run, form part of the National Grid.

Plan to Increase Capacity Utilisation of Power Plants

253. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up an action plan to increase the capacity utilisation of existing thermal power plants in the country by 4 per cent in the next two years;

(b) if so, what new improvements have been provided for and guidelines issued by his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) to what extent the performance of the State Electricity Boards could be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Energy and Central Electricity Authority have been taking a number of measures to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include:—

(i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards/Power Stations to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes.

(ii) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques reducing the outage periods.

(iii) Arranging spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.

(iv) Arranging requisite quality and quantity of coal.

(v) Setting up of task forces particularly for 110/120 and 200/210 MW units, for achieving early stabilisation and improved performance.

(vi) Arranging visits of roving teams of operation specialists from C.E.A. to monitor the operation practices and to render advice.

(vii) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance of personnel of the power stations.

(c) As a result of measures taken so far the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants in the country has increased considerably. The plant load factor of thermal power stations achieved during the year 1981-82 was 46.8 per cent as against 44.6 per cent during the year 1980-81. Further the Plant Load Factor realised during the period April-Sept., 1982 was 48.3 per cent as compared to 44.7 per cent during the corresponding period last year.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिजली का उत्पादन

254. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिजली का उत्पादन करने की अनुमति देने के पक्ष में है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को बुलना में गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा बिजली के उत्पादन की स्थिति बेहतर है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार 1948 के बिजली अधिनियम में संशोधन करके राजाध्यक्ष समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन संयंत्र की स्थापना के बारे में नीति औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 के द्वारा विनियमित होता है। इस संकल्प के अन्तर्गत, बिजली का उत्पादन और वितरण अनुसूची "क" के अन्तर्गत आता है जिसमें उस श्रेणी के उद्योग शामिल किये गये हैं अविद्युत में जिनका विकास केवल राज्य का दायित्व होगा। तथापि, निजी स्वामित्व वाली वर्तमान यूनिटों के विस्तार

अथवा जब ऐसा करना राष्ट्रीय हित में अपेक्षित हो तब कोई नई यूनिटों की स्थापना में निजी उद्यम से सहयोग प्राप्त करने में राज्य की संभाव्यता पर कोई बाधा नहीं डालता। हर मामले के गुण दोषों के आधार पर निजी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त ठोस प्रस्तावों पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लिये जाते हैं।

(ख) निजी क्षेत्र की यूटिलिटीज का कार्य निष्पादन राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की यूनिटों से हर मामले में बेहतर होना आवश्यक नहीं है। वास्तव में, राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के स्वामित्व वाले कुछ ताप विद्युत केन्द्र निजी क्षेत्र की तापीय यूनिटों से लगातार बेहतर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) सरकार ने राजाध्यक्ष समिति की उन सिफारिशों पर अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है जिनके क्रियान्वयन में विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 में संशोधन करना अपेक्षित है।

सितम्बर, 1982 में आयोजित आम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

255. श्री राम स्वरूप राम : क्या आम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने दिल्ली में 16-9-1982 को विभिन्न राज्यों के आम मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई थी जिसमें वृषि श्रमिकों को उचित न्यूनतम मजदूरी देने संबंधी राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति के सिद्धांतों तथा बंधुभा मजदूर प्रथा पर रोक लगाने संबंधी प्रश्नों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी होगी ?

अथ और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किबर्दी) (क) और (ख) जो, हां। बेचैन राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी निति से संबंधित विषयों पर दिल्ली में 16 सितम्बर, 1982 को हुये अथ मंत्री सम्मेलन में विचार विमर्श नहीं हुआ था। तथापि, कृषि अधिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजदूरी और बंधुआ अधिकों के पुनर्वास से संबंधित विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया। इस सम्मेलन द्वारा को गई सिफारिशों को सरकार ने जोर कार्रवाई के लिये नोट कर लिया है।

Construction of T.V. Studio at Gauhati

256. DR. A. U. Azmi: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Doordarshan authorities have not yet constructed a television studio at Gauhati, nor have the transmission facilities that were supposed to bring the North-East on the country's T. V. map been provided;

(b) was there a proposal to give the region an INSAT-linked network so as to enable the North-Eastern part of the country to watch the ASIAD on T. V.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to link the North-East with Delhi and provide transmission facilities at Gauhati in the absence of a television studio?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The T. V. studio and related transmitting facilities at Gauhati are planned to come up towards the end of the Sixth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Low-power TV receive-cum relay systems are being set up at Gauhati, Shillong, Agartala, Imphal, Aizawl, Kohima and Itanagar before the Asian Games. The INSAT-1A having become non-operational, these systems will telecast programmes including Asian Games through the INTELSAT.

Power Generation Efficiency in Magneto Hydro Dynamics System

257. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that power generation efficiency goes upto 52 per cent in Magneto Hydro Dynamics System as against 32 per cent of the conventional steam turbines of thermal power plants;

(b) India's plans for adopting MHD system and progress made in this direction; and

(c) by when a decision is expected to be taken to instal MHD Thermal power stations on commercial basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Magneto Hydro Dynamics (MHD) generators coupled to steam generators have potential of giving overall cycle efficiencies of more than 50 per cent compared to much lower figures for conventional steam power plants.

(b) Under a programme sponsored by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE), a pilot plant is being set up at Tiruchirappalli in cooperation with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. This pilot plant has a rating of 5MW of thermal input and will be operated with coal as basic fuel. Most of the civil work and fabrication of equipment has been completed. Winding of the coils for the electromagnet has been started. The plant is expected to be commissioned by 1983 end.

(c) The installation of commercial MHD steam combined power generators will be considered after operating experience is obtained with the pilot plant now being set up.

Miserable Condition of Migrant Labour in Salal Hydro Electric Project

258. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 26th August, 1982 highlighting the miserable condition of the migrant labourers from different States who work on the Salal Hydro Electric Project; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) A detailed report in the matter has since been called for from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and the same is awaited. On a petition filed by the President of the People's Union for Democratic Rights, New Delhi in the Supreme Court on the alleged prevalence of bonded labour in the Salal Hydro-Electric Project, the Court has directed the Labour Commissioner, Jammu, to visit the site of the Project and ascertain:—

(i) Whether there are any bonded labourers employed on this Project and if so, their numbers?

(ii) Whether there are any other migrant workers who have come from other States?

(iii) What are the conditions in which the workers are living?

(iv) Whether the Labour Laws enacted for their benefit are being observed and implemented.

As the Supreme Court is seized of the matter, further action will be taken on the findings of the Court.

पलाना लिम्बाइट परियोजना के लिये किया गया आश्रय

259. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ने राजस्थान में पलाना लिम्बाइट परियोजना के लिये कुल कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त परियोजना की प्रगति का व्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि स्क्रीम पर छठी योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा के दौरान विचार किया जाय तथा निधियों की व्यवस्था तदनुसार की जाए।

Estimated Coal Deposits

260. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state as to what is the estimated coal deposit in the country and its yearly utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): Coal reserves in India as per the assessment (September 1978) made by the G.S.I. stand at 1,11,878 million tonnes. Annual Production of Coal for the last five years is given below:

	Million Tonnes
1977-78	— 100.98
1978-79	— 101.95
1979-80	— 103.95
1980-81	— 113.96
1981-82	— 124.90

Reduction in price of Cooking Gas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of cooking gas has been reduced all over the country recently;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the weight of gas cylinder has also been reduced and if so, to what extent; and

(d) what are the factors due to which Government took such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The prices of cooking gas have however, been revised under a rationalisation scheme. On account of this, the end selling prices at a number of stations have come down while at a few stations the prices have gone up also.

(c) Yes, Sir. The weight of gas cylinders has been reduced in respect of locations fed by Urban Liquefied Petroleum Gas from 15 Kg. cylinder to 14.2 kg. cylinder.

(d) The reduction in the weight of gas cylinders has been due to technical considerations governed by the change in the composition of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas which is increasingly being produced from Bombay High associated gas at Uran.

Electricity Board's failure to mobilise resources for power Generation,

262. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact—(i) the State Electricity Boards have, in general, failed so far to mobilise and generate resources expected of them during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(ii) they are indebted to other Public Undertakings; and

(iii) they are also indebted to private sector manufacturers; and

(b) if so, what action do Government propose to streamline their financial management so as to make them the true instruments to achieve the objectives expected of them originally?

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

समाचार पत्रों की हड़ताल के कारण हुई हानि

263. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्य स्वामी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों ने 3 सितम्बर 1982 को हड़ताल की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी मांगों का ब्योरा क्या है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अरवि मोहम्मद खां) (क) और (ख). प्रेस रिपोटी के अनुसार अनेक समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठानों ने "बिहार प्रेस विधेयक" को वापस लेने के लिये दबाव डालते हुये 3 सितम्बर 1982 को हड़ताल की। तथापि उक्त हड़ताल के कारण हुई हानि के बारे में कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये गये हैं ?

Commercial Utilisation of Telecommunication circuits of INSAT-1A.

264. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was to be commercial utilisation of the telecommunication circuits of INSAT-1A by the end of this year;

(b) if so, how many circuits were to be utilised;

(c) how many Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta were to get;

(d) whether the three metropolitan cities were to be put on par in this respect; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,400.

(c) 1,275.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The number of various circuits from Delhi to various States' Capitals are more than those from Bombay and Calcutta.

Loss in Production due to Strikes and Lockouts

265. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the production loss suffered in the first six months of 1982, due to strikes and lockouts in the industrial establishments; and

(b) the details regarding the loss due to strikes and lockouts, Statewise, industry-wise, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). On the basis of reports received in the Labour Bureau, statement I and II showing the value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts during the period from January to June, 1982, State-wise and Industry-wise are attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing the value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts during

January-June 1982 (P)—Statewise.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Value of production lost (Rs. in Crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.89 (129)
2	Assam	* (1)
3	Bihar	1.55 (36)
4	Gujarat	17.69 (90)
5	Haryana	2.39 (12)
6	Himachar Pradesh . . . .	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	..
8.	Karnataka	3.68 (8)
9	Kerala	0.41 (16)
10	Madhya Pradesh	2.32 (44)
11	Maharashtra	38.01 (34)
12.	Manipur . . . . .	..
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	..
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..
15	Orissa	0.36 (8)
16	Punjab . . . . .	..
17	Rajasthan	0.23 (8)
18	Sikkim;	—
19	Tamil Nadu	10.79 (44)
20	Tripura . . . . .	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	1.73 (32)
22	West Bengal	0.26 (40)
23	Andaman & Nicobar	* (1)
24	Arunchal Pradesh . . . . .	..
25	Chandigarh	0.07 (2)
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . .	..
27	Delhi	0.26 (13)
28	Goa Daman & Diu	0.01 (2)
29	Lakshdweep . . . . .	..
30	Mizoram . . . . .	..
31	Pondichery	0.06 (4)
Total		84.52 (52.4)

(P)—Provisional.

(*)—Below Rs. 50,000

(.)—Not available.

N.B. (1) Totals may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

(2) Figures in brackets indicate the No. of cases to which the data relate.

Statement-II

Statement showing the value of production lost due to strikes and lockouts during January—June, 1982 (P)

Industries	Value of production lost (Rs. in crores)
Q Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing. . . *	(4)
1 Mining & Quarrying . . .	5.13 (224)
2&3 Manufacturing . . .	77.13 (260)
4 Electricity, Gas & Water . .	..
5 Construction . . .	0.14 (2)
6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels. . .	*(1)
7 Transport, Storage and Communications. . .	0.10 (4)
8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. . .	*(1)
9 Community, Social and Personal Services. . .	*(3)
X. Activities not adequately defined. . .	1.99 (25)
Y. Repair Services. . .	—
Total	84.52 (524)

(P)—Provisional.

(*)—Below 50,000.

(—)—Nil.

N.B. (1) Totals may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

(2) Figures in brackets indicate the No. of cases to which the data relate.

Implementation of Payment of Bonus Act

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to undertake a review of the implementation of the Payment of Bonus Act by the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal. However, the working of the Act, among others, was discussed at the Labour Ministers' Conference held on the 16th September, 1982. It was emphasised that the bonus be paid strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दूर संचार का विकास

267. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अल्मोड़ा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दूर संचार का विकास के लिये 384 लाइनों वाले एक आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चैनल 'मेटाकोन्ट' का स्थापना करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और वह कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) नार्बो की शाही सरकार ने अपने वस्तु सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कंटेनराइज्ड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज (पूर्णतया संस्थापित स्थिति में) उपहार स्वरूप दिया है ।

बैज के बाबू वर्ब के हीरान संस्थापित किये जाने की उम्मीद है ।

Foreign Assistance for setting up Six Gas Based Fertiliser Plants

268. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up six gas-based fertiliser plants in the country with facility of plant credit from the three leading foreign companies collaborating in setting up these plants;

(b) if so, the major details about these proposals;

(c) the quantum of foreign aid to be received from the interested foreign companies and our contribution therein;

(d) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(e) the places where these plants will be put up; and

(f) the criteria fixed for selection of these places?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERSS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). Locations of five of the six additional gas-based fertilizer plants have been decided. The one gas-based fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh will be located at Bijayapur (District Guna). The four gas-based fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh will be located at Babrala (Badaun District) Aonla (Bareilly District), Shahjahanpur (Shahjahanpur District) and Jagdishpur (Sultanpur District). The location of the one gas-based fertilizer plant to be set up in Rajasthan has not yet been decided.

Details such as the ownership, the project cost, the schedule of implementation of these projects etc. have not yet been firmed up. Financing arrangements for these projects can be considered only after a decision on these aspects is taken.

(f) The location of fertilizer plants is decided upon taking into account such factors as the demand pattern, availability

of infrastructure facilities, the various other techno-economic considerations and the Government policy on location of industries.

Allotment of Newsprint to Lucknow based Newspaper Organisations

269. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Lucknow based newspaper organisations have opened their editions in other State Capitals; and

(b) if so, whether they will be entitled to allotment of newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Short supply of power in Rajasthan

270. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct to state that due to frequent shut-downs in Atomic Power Plant, Kota (Rajasthan) and abnormal lower rate of generation of power at Gandhi Sagar and Rana Pratap Sagar Projects at Chambal, the State of Rajasthan has been suffering regularly short supply of power for more than two years;

(b) whether Rajasthan State has not been getting its due share from the Satpura (Madhya Pradesh) and Singrauli (Uttar Pradesh) Thermal and Super-thermal Plants respectively; and

(c) what measures Government of India have taken or intend to take to supply to the State of Rajasthan to meet the basis requirements of farmers during the ensuing rabi crop sowing season?

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

RAM MAHAAN): (a) The Rajasthan State has been experiencing power shortage due to frequent outage of the nuclear units of Atomic Power Station at Kota and lesser availability of power from Chambal Hydro Complex due to sub-normal monsoons during 1980-81.

(b) Rajasthan has not been getting its full share in Satpura Thermal Power Station. The short supply was of the order of 1.14 MU per day during the year 1980-81, 0.98 MU per day during the year 1981-82 and 0.90 MU per day in 1982-83 (upto August, 1982). However, in September, 1982 Rajasthan has been receiving excess supply from Madhya Pradesh against its share in Satpura. The State is getting its full share from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station.

(c) All possible efforts are being made to extend maximum assistance to Rajasthan from the Central Sector thermal station at Badarpur and Singrauli. Assistance to Rajasthan is also arranged from U.P. system.

ग्रामीण महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण की जरूरतों का मूल्यांकन

271. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सत्रह राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ नौ शोध संगठन ग्रामीण महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण की जरूरतों और तत्संबंधी अन्य तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिये अध्ययन का आयोजन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ और इसकी क्या सिफारिशें हैं ; और

(ग) सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीहसिना किशोर्) : राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में उल्लेख किया गया है, 9 अनुसंधान या संगठनों (बाह्य सहयोगियों) के माध्यम से अध्ययन किये गये हैं ।

(ख) रिपोर्टें राज्य वार प्रस्तुत की गई हैं और उस हैसियत से 17 रिपोर्टें हैं । उपरि-निर्दिष्ट विवरण यह भी प्रकट करता है कि ये रिपोर्टें कब प्राप्त हुई थीं । कार्यपद्धतियाँ तथा सिफारिशें विभिन्न होने पर, एक व्यापक संपादित दस्तावेज प्रकाशित करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है । अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इन अध्ययनों ने ऐसे विभिन्न व्यवसायों/क्षेत्रों, जिनमें लाभप्रद रोजगार/स्वः रोजगार के लिये प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया जा सकता है, प्रशिक्षण के स्वरूप, कोशलों के स्तर की शिनाख्त की है और इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को आयोजित करने के लिये संगठनात्मक ढांचे का भी सुझाव दिया है ।

(ग) चुने हुये स्थानों में अर्ध-शिक्षित/अशिक्षित ग्रामीण महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिये उपयुक्त सामग्री तथा सहायों को विकसित करने के लिये प्रयोगात्मक अभ्यास करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

बिबरण

कक्षा १ राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र (अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत लाए गए जिलों सहित) प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख

1. महाराष्ट्र (कोलाबा)	.	.	.	.	दिसम्बर, 1980
2. बिहार (संघाल परगनास)	.	.	.	.	जनवरी, 1981
3. उड़ीसा (सुन्दरगढ़)	.	.	.	.	जनवरी, 1981
4. केरल (कुईलोन)	.	.	.	.	जनवरी, 1981
5. मध्य प्रदेश (बेतुल)	.	.	.	.	फरवरी, 1981
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश (सिरमौर)	.	.	.	.	फरवरी, 1981
7. पंजाब (जलंधर)	.	.	.	.	मार्च, 1981
8. पश्चिम बंगाल (बंकुरा)	.	.	.	.	मार्च, 1981
9. तमिल नाडु (कन्या कुमारी)	.	.	.	.	अप्रैल, 1981
10. अन्ध्र प्रदेश (अनन्तपुर)	.	.	.	.	अप्रैल, 1981
11. राजस्थान (जोधपुर)	.	.	.	.	अप्रैल, 1981
12. गोवा, दमन और दीव (गोवा)	.	.	.	.	अप्रैल, 1981
13. जम्मू और कश्मीर (अनंतनाग)	.	.	.	.	अप्रैल, 1981
14. कर्नाटक (गुलबर्ग)	.	.	.	.	अप्रैल, 1981
15. हरियाणा (अम्बाला)	.	.	.	.	मई, 1981
16. गुजरात (भरुच)	.	.	.	.	जुलाई, 1981
17. उत्तर प्रदेश (इलाहाबाद)	.	.	.	.	अक्तूबर, 1981

Nagarjuna Fertiliser Plant

272. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to start Nagarjuna Fertilizers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, its position?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE):

(a) and (b). An industrial licence has already been issued to M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh who are the promoters of the company have yet to finalise financing arrangements for the project. The work on the project can commence only after the financing arrangements are finalised.

Approval of applications for expansion of MRTP companies

273. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of MRTP Companies whose applications for expansion of installed capacity have been recommended by the MRTP Commission during the past three years;

(b) the names of MRTP Companies whose applications for expansion have been approved on the basis of such recommendations of MRTP Commission during the said period; and

(c) the names of such companies whose cases are still pending with the Department of Company Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite details is annexed.

Statement

Statement showing the details of the proposals of M.R.T.P. Companies for substantial expansion or establishment of new undertakings under Section 21 or Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act respectively which were recommended for approval by the M.R.T.P. Commission during 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the action taken by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Commission.

Sl. No.	Name of the M.R.T.P. Company	Proposal in brief	Recommendations of the M.R. T.P. Commission	Year of receipt of Commission's Report.	Action taken by the Central Government on the Commission's recommendations.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited.	Substantial expansion in the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre.	Recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1979	Proposal was later on found to be exempt under Section 21 (4) of the M.R.T.P. Act.
2.	M/s. Hindustan Ferodo Limited.	Establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Asbestos Textiles, etc.	Partly recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1979	Application was withdrawn by the company.
3.	M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited.	Establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Instant Coffee.	Recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1980	Approved subject to certain conditions.
4.	M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited.	Substantial expansion in the manufacture of Styrene Butadiene Rubber.	Recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1980	Report still under consideration of the Central Government.
5.	M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited.	Substantial expansion by the manufacture of Styrenated Phenol.	Do.	1980	Do.
6.	M/s. Schrader Scovill Duncan Limited.	Establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Pneumatic Products and Systems.	Partly recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1981	Application was withdrawn by the company.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Limited.	Substantial expansion by the manufacture of Synthetic Pyrethroids.	Recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1981	Report still under consideration of the Central Government.
8.	M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Limited.	Establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Cypermethrin and Synthetic Pyrethroid and Formulated Products.	Do.	1981	Do.
9.	M/s. Rallis India Limited.	For the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Synthetic Pyrethroid.	Do.	1981	Do.
10.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited.	For the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Decamethrin and Isoproturon and their Formulations.	Partly recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1981	Report still under consideration of the Central Government.
11.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited.	For the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Fuel Injection Equipments.	Recommended for approval subject to certain conditions.	1981	Do.
12.	M/s. Lucas-TVS Limited..	For the establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of Fuel Injection Equipments.	Do.	1981	Do.

Strides in power production during last five months

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last five months the country has made rapid strides in power production in the country;

(b) if so, the break-up of additional power generated under the Head, Thermal, Hydro and other sources;

(c) which are the States where the progress in achieving the power target has been very slow and much behind schedule; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to have a close monitoring system and to render timely assistance to the State Governments so that generation of power in the country which is the yard-stick for any progress in any country is stepped up substantially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the period April to August, 1982 the energy generation was of the order 53895 million units which was 7.1 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

(b) The category-wise details about the energy generation during April to August, 1982 are as given below:—

1. Thermal	32103 MU
2. Nuclear	730 MU
3. Hydro	21062 MU
Total:	53895 MU

(c) Only a few States are behind schedule in achieving the power targets during April to August, 1982. These are Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar and Orissa.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply in the country. These measures include:—

(i) Maximising generation from the existing thermal generating units;

(ii) expediting addition to the generating capacity during the Sixth Plan period; and

(iii) Arranging transfer of power from surplus to deficit States.

Co-operation between India and Sri Lanka in oil exploration

275. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move for mutual co-operation in Palk Strait;

(b) whether an agreement has already been signed;

(c) if yes, the details of the agreement; and

(d) if not, at what stage the matter stands at present?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Negotiations have been held between Hydrocarbons India Limited (HIL), a fully owned subsidiary of ONGC and Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) and the details are likely to be finalised shortly.

Tapping of natural gas from Tripura

276. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for tapping natural gas resources of Tripura; and

(b) whether he is aware that the bases were common to Tripura and Bangladesh and the latter had already started using the gas across the international border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH): (a) So far the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has drilled 8 exploratory wells in Tripura as a result of which presence of natural gas has been established. Further exploration of the different structures in Tripura is continuing and depending upon the overall results, a detailed programme of gas utilisation will be drawn up. In the meantime the ONGC, as a short term measure, has agreed to supply some gas by mid 1983 to the Tripura State Electricity Board for power generation.

(b) Yes, Sir. We are aware that Bangladesh is producing gas from their gas fields across the border.

Organisation Cooperatives of Beedi and Cigar workers

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

(a) whether a model scheme for organising cooperatives of beedi and cigar workers engaged in various States has been prepared; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The question of organising the beedi and cigar workers has been engaging the attention of the Government of some time. The Compact Standin Committee in its meeting held on the 2nd February, 1982 had recommended that steps should be taken to help the workers to organise themselves appropriately in the form of co-operatives. The matter was discussed in a meeting on 2nd July 1982 and accordingly further follow up action for drawing up Model scheme is being taken.

हड़ताल करने वाले समाचार पत्रों-की मांगें

278. श्री रतन सिंह राजवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों ने 3 सितम्बर 1982 को हड़ताल की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं तथा उन प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों-के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लिया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) और (ख). प्रेस रिपोर्टों के अनुसार अनेक समाचार-पत्र प्रष्ठानों ने "बिहार प्रेस विधेयक" वापस लेने पर दबाव डालते हुए 3 सितम्बर 1982 को हड़ताल की थी। तथापि जो समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित हुए थे उनके नाम संकलित नहीं किए गए हैं।

Directive issued by Supreme Court for filling up vacancies of Judges of High Courts

280. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directive to the Union Government with regard to existing number of vacancies of Judges in the various High Courts and how these are going to be filled up; and

(b) if so, what is the directive and the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). On a Writ Petition filled by Shri

Charan Lal Sahu seeking *inter alia* a writ/direction to the Union of India to appoint 89 judges in the various High Courts, the Supreme Court has, in its order dated 1st October 1982, desired to know from the Union of India the reasons for which certain vacancies have remained unfilled from one to three years. The Supreme Court has, in this order, directed the Union of India to file its affidavit in reply within three weeks and has further directed that "in any event, the Union of India will before the next hearing of the Writ Petition, file a statement setting on with reference to each High Court the reasons for which the vacancies have remained unfilled so long. The Writ Petition is adjourned to 3rd November, 1982". Necessary action is being taken by the Government.

NOTES The information regarding the order of the Supreme Court dated 1st October 1982 is based on an uncertified copy thereof as a certified copy has not yet been made available.

फर्रुखाबाद कानपुर तथा फर्रुखाबाद दिल्ली के बीच की टेलीफोन लाइन का खराब रहना

281. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(2) क्या फर्रुखाबाद-कानपुर तथा दिल्ली के बीच टेलीफोन लाइनें प्रायः खराब रहती हैं और अनेक बार काल बुक करने के 24 घंटे बाद भी लाइन नहीं मिलती;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सुधार लाने के लिये उचित कदम उठाए जायेंगे और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1982 के आरंभ से आज तक दिल्ली से फर्रुखाबाद के लिए और फर्रुखाबाद से दिल्ली के लिये बुक की गई कितनी कालों को रद्द करना पड़ा था और उस संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि अगस्त, 1982 में कार्य निष्पादन संतोषजनक नहीं था।

(ख) इसका मुख्य कारण कर्नाज-फर्रुखाबाद खुली तार प्रणाली का असंतोषजनक कार्य निष्पादन था। (1) यह तारों की चोरी और (2) अगस्त, 1982 के दौरान वर्षा तथा तूफान से कई खंभों का उखड़ जाने के कारण हुई। कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए फर्रुखाबाद नई दिल्ली डायलिंग सर्किट मंजूर किया गया है और इसके शीघ्र ही चालू होने की संभावना है। सर्किट पर निगरानी रखने के लिए भी कदम उठाए गए हैं।

इसमें आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए फर्रुखाबाद-मैनपुरी के बीच छठी योजना में एक यू एच एफ रेडियो लिंक स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई गई है। मैनपुरी दिल्ली और कानपुर से पहले ही स्थायी और विश्वसनीय संचार माध्यम से जुड़ा हुआ है।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Amendment to Employees Provident Fund Act

282. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to amend the Employees' Provident Fund Act;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the time by which it will be brought before Parliament, with salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Committee set up by the Government of India in 1980 reviewed the working of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and made a number of recommendations for amendment of the Act. The recommendations of the Committee have been examined in consultation with have been examined in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees and certain proposals for amendment of the Act are under consideration. A suitable Amending Bill will be brought forward, as soon as the proposals for amendment are finalised.

Setting up Mines in West Bengal

283. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to start new mines in West Bengal if so, how many and in what areas; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for longterm improvement of coal production and despatch from the existing collieries in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. 9 new and 15 reorganisation mines are already working in the areas under Eastern

Coalfields Limited in West Bengal and 5 more proposals for new mines have been submitted by Coal Company for future needs.

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of existing mines are being reorganised to improve the production and despatch of coal from these mines.

Scheduled tribe employees in A.I.R., Ranchi

284. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribe employees of different categories in the A.I.R., Ranchi;

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees to the total number of employees, category-wise in A.I.R., Ranchi; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall of Scheduled Tribe employees, if any, and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The information regarding category-wise number of Scheduled Tribe employees at A.I.R., Ranchi and their respective percentage is given below:—

S.No.	Category	Total number of employees	No. of S.T.	Percentage
1	Group A Posts	4	..	..
2	Group B Posts	15	3	20%
3	Group C Posts	66	17	25.7
4	Group D Posts	28	11	39.3%
5	Staff Artists	35	3	8.5%

(c) There is no shortfall in the number of Scheduled Tribe employees. However, one Group 'C' post reserved for Scheduled Tribes is vacant and action to fill up the post has been initiated by the Station Director, All India Radio, Ranchi.

Offer to expand electricity generation from European countries and Japan

285. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a host of European countries and Japan have offered to erect power plants in India in view of the Ministry's efforts to expand electricity generation; and

(b) if so, what are their terms and suitability for the country, taking into consideration all factors relevant to our present economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Various offers from countries/overseas companies have been received for supply of equipment for power projects with possibilities of financing, through Government Credit, Suppliers' Credit and commercial loans. The details of these offers are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5436/82]. No decision has been taken by Government on these proposals.

Impact of certain State Press Bills on the free flow of information

286. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the impact of the Bihar Press Bill and two other Bills of similar nature of Orissa and Tamil Nadu on the free flow of information and the freedom of the Press; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the assessment made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Acts amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure which correspond to the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982, have been in existence since 1960 and 1962, respectively. There is nothing to indicate that these Acts have come in the way of free flow of information and the freedom of the Press. As the Bihar Amendment Bill has created a controversy, the leading Press associations in the country were addressed recently to offer their views on those provisions of the Bihar Bill which, in their opinion, violate the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of the Press or are likely to cause harassment to the Press in its administration and on the grounds, if any, on which they apprehend denial of fair trial. They have also been requested to give their specific suggestions to ensure that in the course of administration of the Act, the executive does not misuse the powers under the Act and the trial is fair.

Telephone Exchange in Assam

287. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone Exchanges in Assam;

(b) how many of them are automatic and how many of them are manual;

(c) number of exchanges in Assam with STD Service; and

(d) what specific plan the Ministry have drawn up for the next five years to improve the telephone services in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). As on 31st March 1982. Total Exchanges in Assam—152, Automatic Exchanges—124, Manual Exchanges—28, Exchanges with STD—1.

(d) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

ANNEXURE

Tentative Plans for Development of Telephones services in N.E. Region (comprising Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram).

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) New Exchanges: | 42 exchanges proposed for opening during remaining period of the Sixth Plan. |
| (2) Expansion of existing Exchanges: | Plans have been drawn for expansion of the following exchanges progressively during the next five years: GAUHATI, SHILLONG, DISPUR, DIMAPUR, KOHIMA, AIZWAL are at present MAX II Type exchanges, these will be converted to Main Auto Exchanges of Type MAX I. Generally other exchanges will also be expanded subject to build up of demand and availability of equipment. |
| (3) Automatisation: | Existing manual exchanges at following places will be progressively converted to automatic:

<i>Main Auto Exchanges (MAX I) planned</i>
Dibrugarh, Tinsukhia, Jorhat, Nowgong, Tezpur, Silchar, Agartala, Imphal.

<i>Auto Exchange of MAX II type planned</i>
(at district headquarter towns)

Halfong, North Lakhimpur Khonsa, Jowai, Tura, Villiam Nagar, Mokokchung, Zumebhote, Kailashahar, Radhakishore Pur, Tuensang. |
| (4) Trunk Auto Exchange (TAX) | The existing TAX at Shilling is likely to be expanded. New TAXs are proposed at Gauhati and Jorhat. STD facilities will be provided to more number of district headquarters. |
| (5) Integrated Development of Secondary Area Network | Integrated digital network has been planned for Kohima, Mokokehung and Tuensang districts. |
| (6) Transmission Plan in North-Eastern Circle: | All the district headquarters in this Region are being connected to respectively to establish reliable communication. A wide band microwave system connecting Shillong, Gauhati to Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Tinsukhia is under execution. Augmentation of Jorhat-Dimapur-Imphal Microwave system and Jorhat-North Lakhimpur-Itanagar UHF system is also planned. A wide band microwave system between Shillong-Silchar-Agartala is also planned. |
| (7) Multi-access rural radio concentrator systems: | Long Distance Public Telephones to be installed using these modern systems in Imphal and Agartala. |

Agreement with Soviet Union for imparting training in Mining to Indian workers

288. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Soviet Union and India has been reached to impart training in mining to Indian workers;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held, duration of the training and other details; and

(c) whether the training will be imparted in India or in the Soviet Union the number of workers to be sent for the purpose in first batch, expected expenditure thereon and how it shall be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, discussions were held in the first meeting of Indo-Soviet working group on coal about arranging such training. Details of training including duration are being formulated.

The training will be imparted in Soviet Union. Expected expenditure would depend on the number of trainees to be eventually sent and shall be met by the Coal India Ltd.

Research projects for Coal Production

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

(a) how many and which research projects for coal production have been introduced in the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, which of these projects have been completed and when they were started and completed;

(b) which new projects for research have been introduced through CFRI, CMRS, CMPDI and other research academic institutions and when; and

(c) what has been the result of these new projects for research and investment on them and the nature of the new projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Marketing of Spurious gas cylinders

290. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 21st September, 1982 regarding marketing of spurious gas cylinders in the Capital by some fake dealers posing as gas companies' recognised distributors;

(b) if so, whether Government have any machinery to know that only genuine and authorised gas dealers market gas cylinders; if not, whether Government propose having such a machinery; and

(c) reaction of Government to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The newspaper report appearing in the Indian Express dated 21st September 1982 refers to the incidence of accidents involving cooking gas cylinders in the Capital and has attributed this mainly as arising from a circulation of spurious and stolen cylinders which are handled by untrained persons. The oil companies take all precautions to see that only the cylinders which are duly certified by the ISI are procured from the approved manufacturers. A concerted drive aimed at minimising the incidence of accidents has been launched by the oil companies by way of massive customer education imparting better training of the delivery boys in connecting and disconnecting the cylinders to the cooking system, weeding out of defective cylinders and cylinder equipment and improvement in the handling of cylinders at the time of loading and unloading into and from

the trucks. The oil companies have fairly well established field organisations who are constantly surveying the market and keeping an eye on any un-authorised distributors of LPG. Police also are vigilant in these matters. With greater availability of LPG (cooking gas) and larger customer satisfaction, the incidences of such malpractices will be reduced, if not altogether eliminated.

Setting up a Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad

291. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

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

(a) is it a fact that there has been a demand from the people of Marathwada region in Maharashtra for a Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad;

(b) is it also a fact that the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and Chief Justice of High Court have cleared this case and it is pending with the Central Government for the last several days;

(c) is it also a fact that the Law Minister had stated that the matter is under consideration; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter and where the matter stands at present?

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

(b) and (d). The former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court had recommended the establishment of a permanent

Bench of the Bombay High Court at Aurangabad on condition that certain facilities should be created before establishing the Bench. The Chief Justice of India has also recommended the establishment of such a Bench. The Union Government have agreed to the creation of a Permanent Bench at Aurangabad and have addressed the State Government regarding various administrative arrangements that are required to be made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Power generation schemes forwarded by Maharashtra

292. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have forwarded to the Central Government a few schemes for increasing the power generation capacity of the State; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the present status of examination of the proposals in the Central Electricity Authority is attached. Various issues involved in the proposals, as indicated in the statement, are required to be reconciled before processing them for technoeconomic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

Statement

Statement showing the present status of Hydro-electric and thermal project reports received from the Government of Maharashtra.

S.No.	Name of Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost(Rs. lacs)	Present status of scheme
1	2	3	4	5

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

1	Bhatsa HE Project	1x15=15	1205	Replies to comments of CEA/CWC on hydrological, planning and civil design aspects are awaited from the project authorities. The project report would need revision after basic studies are completed on the basis of the comments of CWC.
2	Khadakwasla HE Project	2x8=16	1361	Do.
3	Dudhganga HE Project	2x12=24	2086	The report is under appraisal in the CEA and CWC. The clearance of the project from the environmental angle is also awaited from the Deptt. of Environment.

II. THERMAL SCHEMES

4	Chandrapur T.P.S Extension(St.-IV) (Unit 6)	1x500=500	21409	The scheme has been accorded technoeconomic clearance by CEA in June, 82 and recommended to the Planning Commission for investment approval.
5	Dabhol(Stage-I)	2x210=420	19007	The scheme has been examined in the CEA. Maharashtra State Elec. Board(MSEB) has yet to furnish Environmental Impact statement to the Deptt. of Environment and also to confirm whether examination of the feasibility report for coastal movement of coal has been completed.
6	Khaper-kheda Extension	3x210=630	35904	The proposal has been examined in the CEA. MSEB has yet to furnish confirmation regarding provision of certain measures required by State Water Pollution Board.

The Coal linkage for this scheme has not yet been established clearance from Deptt. of Environment is awaited.

Completion of Ujani Thermal Power Station

293. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) do Government intend to complete the work of Ujani Thermal Power Station in Sholapur district in Maharashtra State during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a thermal power station at Ujani in Sholapur district of Maharashtra is not being considered for implementation during the 6th Plan. The above scheme can, however, be considered thereafter along with other options available for benefits beyond the time-frame 1990-91.

Amendment of Electricity Act

294. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to amend the Electricity Supply Act;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has already circulated the proposed amendments to the 34 years old Electricity Supply Act;

(c) if so, what are the details of the changes likely to be made; and

(d) by what time the final decision of introducing the legislation in this regard is expected to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). At the annual Power Ministers' Conference held on August 26-27, 1982, discussions were held, *inter-alia* with the States regarding the need to provide greater powers to the Centre for ensuring integrated operation of the regional power systems, need to strengthen the organisational set

up of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory powers and the need to strengthen the overall management including the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards. The implementation of these proposals will involve statutory changes. Many States have expressed their reservations in this regard. It is considered necessary to consult and evolve a consensus among the States, before any action can be taken on this proposal.

Certain statutory changes have been considered by the Govt. in consultation with the States, regarding minimum rate of return to be earned by the State Electricity Boards and introduction of a uniform commercial accounting system for them. These are being processed for further action.

Welfare legislation for bidi workers

296. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) the approximate number of bidi workers in the country and their number, State-wise;

(b) whether the Centre has urged the State Governments to expedite information condition of bidi workers to enable the Centre to review the implementation of the welfare legislation for them;

(c) if so, the names of those States which have responded and the names of such States as are yet to respond; and

(d) the details of the said welfare legislation and planning of welfare measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A statement I is attached.

(b) to (d). A statement II is attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of beedi workers (Including Gharkhata) in different States

(in lakhs)

1. Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2. Bihar	3.50
3. Gujarat	0.12
4. Karnataka	3.00
5. Kerala	1.50
6. Madhya Pradesh	5.00
7. Maharashtra	2.50
8. Orissa	1.60
9. Rajasthan	0.22
10. Tamil Nadu	2.00
11. Uttar Pradesh	4.50
12. West Bengal	4.50

Statement II

There are two Central Laws which provide for welfare of workers in Beedi and Cigar establishments. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 provides for the welfare of workers in bidi and cigar establishments and regulates the conditions of their work. The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1936 provides for financing of measures to promote the welfare of persons engaged in bidi establishments. According to the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 the primary responsibility for the welfare of the workers engaged in the industry rests with the employers and its implementation has to be secured by the State Governments concerned. The Act requires *inter-alia*:

(i) Every industrial premises shall be kept clean and free from offluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance and shall also maintain such standards of cleanliness etc. as may be prescribed.

(ii) The employer shall make in every industrial premises effective arrangements to provide and maintain at suitable points conveniently situated, a sufficient supply of cleanliness etc. as may be prescribed.

(iii) In every industrial premises sufficient latrines and urinals shall be provided.

(iv) In every industrial premises wherein more than fifty female employees are ordinarily employed, there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six of such female employees, as creches.

(v) Every industrial premises shall provide such first aid facilities as may be prescribed.

The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund is intended to supplement the efforts of the employers and the State Governments to ameliorate the living conditions of workers engaged in the bidi establishment. Under this Act a Fund has been created which is intended to be used for various purposes specified therein.

The following welfare measures have been undertaken under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act.

(i) Provision of medical facilities;

(ii) Grant of assistance for construction of houses;

(iii) Grant of scholarships for children of bidi workers.

Organisation of infrastructure for rendering medical care has been given the first priority and so far 78 dispensaries have been sanctioned at places where the concentration of bidi workers is of the order of 5,000 or more. Besides, one 10 (ten) bedded hospital at Mysore and a Chest Clinic at Nimitita in West Bengal are also functioning. For providing specialised treatment to workers suffering from T.B., beds are reserved for them in T.B. hospitals. The scheme also provides for payment to the T.B. patients of subsistence allowance of Rs. 50/- per month as diet charges and also for payment of rail fare by second class for going to hospital and return.

There are two housing schemes, namely 'Build Your Own House Scheme' and 'Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections' of bidi workers. Under the 'Build Your Own House Scheme' a sum of Rs. 600/- is paid as subsidy and Rs. 900/- as interest free loan to each worker for construction of Houses. Under the 'Housing scheme for Economically Weaker Sections,

a subsidy of Rs. 1500/- is paid to the state Governments per tenement constructed by them for the bidi workers.

Pending Applications for new telephone connections in each exchange in Delhi

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

(a) the number of applications for new telephone connections in each exchange in Delhi pending as on 31st March, 1982;

(b) the target fixed as to by when these cases will be completed;

(c) whether Government propose to stop further registration till the outstanding cases are disposed of; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more telephone exchanges in Delhi to solve the problem; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The information is given in Statement I attached.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(d) The plans for new exchanges and extensions to existing exchanges upto 1985-86 in Delhi Telecommunications are given in the Statement III attached, subject to availability of equipment.

Statement I

*Statement of waiting list exchange-wise as on 31-3-1982
And
probable year by which the waiting list is likely to be clear*

Sl. No.	Name of exchange	Waiting list as on 31-3-82	Waiting list expected to be cleared by
1.	Shahdara East	3106	1100 by 1983-84 and balance after 6th Plan.
2.	Shahdara	5198	700 by 1983-84 and balance after 6th Plan.
3.	Tis Hazari	5972	1983-84
4.	Delhi Gate	4620	1984-85
5.	Ghaziabad	1613	1982-83
6.	Janpath	1582	1983-84
7.	Secretariat	913	1983-84
8.	Rajpath	1386	1983-84
9.	Connaught Place	250	1983-84
10.	Idgah	7875	1983-84
11.	Jorbagh	5626	1983-84
12.	Okhla	3472	1983-84
13.	Hauz Khas	7429	1984-85
14.	Chanakyapuri	2194	1983-84

1	2	3	4
15.	Nehru Place	2483	1983-84
16.	Faridabad	2473	1000 lines by 1983-84 and balance after 6th Plan.
17.	Badarpur	17	1982-83
18.	Ballabhgarh	664	1983-84
19.	Shaktinagar	11973	1984-85
20.	Cantonment	674	1982-83
21.	Karol Bagh	7349	1982-83
22.	Rejouri Garden	10671	1984-85
23.	Alipur . . . .	..	Current
24.	Badli	225	1983-84
25.	Janakpuri	1334	100 lines by 1984-85 and balance after 6th Plan.
26.	Bahadurgarh	200	1983-84
27.	Najafgarh	109	1983-84
28.	Nangloi	234	1983-84
29.	Narela	121	1983-84

Statement-II

Installations scheduled for commissioning during 1982-83

Sl. No.	Exchange	No. of lines	From To	Remarks
<i>A. Local Exchanges.</i>				
1.	Shahdara East-II. . . .	10,00	—	Main
2.	Ghaziabad-II	20,00	2000—4000	Extension
3.	Faridabad	1,200	3900—5100	Extension
4.	Shahdara South	1,200	Do.	Main
5.	Shaktinagar-I	10,000	10000—20000	Extension
6.	Tis Hazari-III	10,000	10000—20000	Extensions
7.	Hauz Khas-I	16,00	5000—6600	Extension

Installation scheduled for commissioning during 1983-84

A. Local Exchanges.

1.	Chanakyapuri-II	10,000	—	Main
2.	Janakpuri	900	2400—3300	Extension

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Cantonment	600	3000—3600	Extension
4.	Chanakyapuri-I	1,000	7400—8400	Extension
5.	Hauz Khas-I	1,000	6600—7600	Extension
6.	Tis Hazari-IV	10,000	—	Main
7.	Idgah-III	10,000	—	Main
8.	Ballabhgarh	1,500	—	Main
9.	Shahdara East-II	1,000	1000—2000	Extension
10.	Janpath-II	2,000	4000—6000	Extension
11.	Karolbagh-IV	10,000	—	Main
12.	Nehru Place-III	10,000	—	Main
13.	Idgah-IV	10,000	—	Main

Tentative Commissioning Programme for 1984-84

A. Local Exchanges.

1.	Badli	200	400—600	Extension
2.	Najafgarh	200	300—500	Extension
3.	Nangloi	100	300—400	Extension
4.	Narcla	100	600—700	Extension
5.	Bahadurgarh	900		Main
6.	Sena Bhawan	10,000		Main
7.	Kidwai Bhawan	10,000		Main
8.	Rajouri Garden-III	10,000		Main
9.	Rajouri Garden-V	10,000		Main
10.	Faridabad-II	1,800		Main

Tentative Commissioning Programme 1984-85

A. Local Exchanges.

1.	Tis Hazari-IV	10,000	10000—20000	Extension
2.	Nehru Place -III	10,000	10000—20000	Extension
3.	Badarpur	1,200		Main
4.	Badli	900	—	Main
5.	Faridabad-II	300	1800—2100	Extension
6.	Ballabhagarh	300	1500—1800	Extension
7.	Bahadurgarh Mandi	300	900—12000	Extension
8.	Shahdara South	15,000		Main
9.	Okhla	10,000		Main
10.	Shaktinagar	10,000		Main

Power Position at the end of Sixth Plan

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

(a) whether Energy Ministry have assured the Planning Commission that in spite of downward revision in the power generation targets, power shortages will come down from 10 per cent at present to about 5 per cent at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Ministry had fixed a plant-load factor target of 51 per cent by the Sixth Plan;

(c) if so, whether in the current year it was expected to go upto 49 per cent;

(d) whether up till now, not much progress has been made; and

(e) if so, the main reasons for this and what steps have been taken by Government to achieve the target as fixed by the Ministry for the current year as well as at the end of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The energy generation during 1981-82 registered an increase of 10.2 per cent as compared to previous year. This has brought down the power shortage in the country from 16.11 per cent in 1979-80 to 10.9 per cent during 1981-82. It is anticipated that shortage in the country will come down to 8.9 per cent during 1982-83. Every effort is being made to reduce the shortage in the country at the end of VIth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is likely to go up.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. There is marked improvement in the performance of thermal plants. The Plant Load Factor of thermal power plants achieved during 1981-82 was 46.8 per cent as against 44.6 per cent during 1980-81. The Plant Load Factor realised during April-September, 1982 was around 49 per cent as against 44.7 per cent during the corresponding period last year.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Measures for Better Telephone Service

299. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department has taken several measures for better performance of the telephones in the Capital and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the main changes introduced by the Department to reduce the complaints regarding defective instruments and faulty connections;

(c) to what extent these measures have helped and reduce the complaints from the subscribers; and

(d) what other measures are considered to make the telephone system 100 per cent foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The following measures are being taken to reduce the complaints regarding defective instruments and faulty connections:—

(i) An improved telephone instruments coded '677' is being inducted in the network;

(ii) The telephone installation at the subscribers' premises is being inspected periodically and defective instruments replaced;

(iii) Aluminium wires in the fittings at subscribers premises are being replaced by copper wires;

(iv) Overhead wires are being replaced by insulated drop wires to reduce their fault liability.

(c) The number of complaints per 100 telephones per month has come down to 51.4 in the year 1981-82 from 57.3 in the preceding year.

(d) To improve the subscriber satisfaction and to reduce complaints, the Department has started a scheme of daily checking up of telephones working for public utility agencies, hospitals, newspaper agencies etc.

Discussions about Power Crisis in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Energy had discussions with the officials of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in the first week of September about the power crisis in Delhi.

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether the power crisis and shortage still continue in Delhi; and

(d) what are the main reasons for this power shortage and what steps the Union Minister has asked the DESU to take to meet the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A meeting was held on 1-9-82 to review the power supply position in Delhi. Such meetings are held every month and during these meetings the decisions taken during the previous meetings are reviewed. Meeting which was held on 1-9-1982 reviewed the following items:—

(i) Steps taken by DESU to speed up the repairs of faulty cables;

(ii) Review of progress of replacement of under ground cables which were identified to be having frequent faults;

(iii) Review of maintenance work to improve the reliability of supply;

(iv) Action taken by DESU to organise refresher courses to subordinate staff;

(v) Setting up Monitoring Cells in each circle for breakdown upto 11 KV level;

(vi) Up-grading of Central Control Room to ensure prompt restoration of supply in case of break down of 220 KV, 66/33 KV system etc.

(vii) Progress of installation of capacitors in DESU system to improve voltage conditions;

(viii) Review progress of inspection of joints by Infra-Red Camera;

(ix) Regularisation of unauthorised Electricity connections;

(x) Release of domestic connection on production of sanctioned Plans;

(xi) Provide better service in walled city by augmenting transformation capacity;

(xii) Augmentation of generating capacity in Delhi to make it self-sufficient;

(xiii) DESU should increase break down gangs for giving speedier attention to consumer service;

(xiv) Daily inspection of cable and boxes; and

(xv) Prompt attention to complaints about wrong billing. Such review meeting have already shown results.

(c) No power shortage or crisis exists in Delhi. In fact the position is much better this year as compared to earlier years.

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

Slippages in Implementation of Coal Projects

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

(a) whether Government have taken a serious view of the slippages in the implementation of coal projects;

(b) whether the Public Investment Board (PIB) has asked the Coal Depart-

ment to go slow in posing new projects for financial approval;

(c) whether it is a fact that both the Planning Commission and PIB have asked the Department to explain the reasons for the mass-scale delays in the commissioning of projects and cost over-runs;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Department of Coal has convened a meeting of senior officials from the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission, PIB and the coal company chiefs to examine each of the delayed projects individually and find out the causes for delay;

(e) if so, whether such meeting had taken place and what were the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(f) what are the main reasons for delay in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GAR-GI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir, the Govt. is seized of the problem of slippage in the implementation of coal projects.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). PIB has asked for an exercise to be carried out for working out the contribution to the production and Investment required during Sixth Plan period for different categories of mines. This exercise has been carried out and is presently under Inter-ministerial discussions.

(f) Major reasons of delay in implementation of some of the projects, are as follows:—

(i) Delay due to land not being available in time and law and order problem.

(ii) Difficult geo-mining conditions met during development of mines and/or technology not available for working these deposits.

(iii) Non-availability of plant and machinery in time.

Rural Electrification schemes and projects to be taken up during 6th Plan

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

(a) the progress of Rural Electrification schemes in the country during the last five years;

(b) the details of the projects to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan and details of the projects already taken up during the current year; State-wise; and

(c) what role the Rural Electrification Corporation plays in this scheme and how its activities are co-ordinated with the State Governments; State Electricity Boards and Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-RAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the last five years, 92,146 villages were electrified and 16,20,225 pumpsets were energised in the country upto the end of March, 1982. The year-wise details of the progress are given as under:—

Year	Villages electrified	Pumpsets energised
1977-78	14,513	2,66,911
1978-79	15,907	2,98,874
1979-80	17,029	3,67,053
1980-81	22,488	3,64,623
1981-82	22,209	3,22,762

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages electrification of about 1 lakh villages and energisation of about 25 lakhs pumpsets involving an outlay of Rs. 1821.83 crores. Rural Electrification Corporation which provides financial assistance to the States for implementation of Rural Electrification Programme, envisages an outlay of Rs. 1173.40 crores for electrification of 98,000 villages and energisation of 16 lakhs pumpsets under their programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the first-two years (1980-82) of the Plan period, Rural Electrification Corporation have sanctioned 1871 Rural Electrification Schemes with financial assistance of Rs. 466.25 crores for the electrification of 52,538 villages and energisation of 5.50 lakhs pumpsets. The Statewise details are furnished in the attached statement.

(c) Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial assistance to State Electricity Boards, Rural Electric Cooperative Societies and in the States where there are no Electricity Boards, to the State Governments. The Corpn. provides finances against specific projects covering a compact area. It helps the SEBs, etc., in formulating specific schemes, appraises them and closely monitors the progress. The Corporation has drawn up different categories of schemes to suit the specific needs of an area based on the level of development and the scope/potential available for further development. For the purpose of ensuring effective follow-up and coordination the Corporation has opened field units in the States. As far as possible, the Corporation's attempt is to dovetail the projects sanctioned by it into other sectoral area development programmes being implemented by various agencies.

Statement

Statement indicating the State-wise details of schemes sanctioned during the period 1980-82 under R.E.C. Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total No. of Schemes sanctioned	Loan Amt. sanctioned	No. of Villages to be electrified	No. of pumpsets to be energised
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1	A.P.	169	3679	2343	69810
2	Assam	32	2500	2425	1194
3	Bihar	170	4717	8909	29620
4	Gujarat	91	2136	1926	31634
5	Haryana	70	817	@	10970
6	H.P.	23	830	1190	..
7	J&K	25	443	240	69
8	Karnataka	98	1990	1560	30900
9	Kerala	19	420	@	7280
10	M.P.	218	6626	9695	64512
11	Maharashtra	150	2547	2088	72140
12	Manipur	7	335	255	198
13	Meghalaya	5	199	180	..
14	Nagaland	6	298	90	..

@All Villages have been electrified.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Orissa	75	2034	2748	12554
16	Punjab	66	2094	@	53796
17	Rajasthan	182	3458	3631	30457
18	Sikkim	9	356	126	—
19	Tamilnadu	129	2330	@	47414
20	Tripura	14	300	182	24
21	U.P.	245	6195	12142	84021
22	West Bengal	68	2321	2808	3559
TOTAL		1871	46625	52538	55015

@All villages have been electrified.

Introduction of Teleprinter Service in Urdu.

303. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) language-wise details of the Teleprinter service available in India;

(b) is there any teleprinter service in Persian Script (Urdu) in India;

(c) if not, whether there is any programme before Government to introduce teleprinter service in Urdu (Persian Script);

(d) are Government aware of the fact that teleprinter service in Persian Script is working satisfactorily in Iran; and

(e) do Government propose to send technical Experts to Iran to study the Persian Script teleprinter service there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Teleprinter Service in Telegraph Offices is available in English and Devanagari Scripts only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Profits/Losses of Fertilizer Plants set up in Public, Private and Cooperative Sectors.

304. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the profit and loss of the public sector Fertilizer plants in India for the last ten years, unit-wise and year-wise;

(b) main reasons of loss in most of these plants during the last two years;

(c) steps Government propose to take to convert these losses into profit; and

(d) the position of co-operative and private sector fertilizer plants during these years plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The losses in most of the public sector fertilizer plants are almost entirely due to low capacity utilization. The low capacity utilization in 1980-81 was due to inadequate availability of coal and feed-stock, equipment and power problems. In 1981-82, equipment and power problems were the major causes of low capacity utilization.

(c) Various remedial steps like modification/replacements of equipments, installation of captive power generation facilities etc. are being taken on a continuous basis to improve the production performance and financial results of the public sector fertilizer plants.

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

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Company	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.	(+) 579	(+) 493	(+) 252	(-) 2186	(-) 3148	(-) 5042	(-) 2183	(-) 4863	(-) 10081	(-) 12679
2. National Fertilizers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(+) 94	(-) 1432	(-) 4213	(+) 5975
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	....	(-) 2252	(-) 3623	(-) 5406	(-) 4813
4. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(+) 814	(+) 1104	(+) 1853	(+) 2126
5. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(-) 232	(-) 197	(-) 306	(-) 1284	(-) 1396	(-) 886	(-) 554	(+) 65	(+) 160	(-) 1099
6. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	(-) 221	(+) 308	(+) 505	(+) 220	(+) 336	(+) 1158	(+) 1815	(-) 881	(+) 693	(+) 465

NOTE : With effect from 1-4-1978, Fertilizer Corporation of India was reorganised into five companies namely, (1) Fertilizer Corporation of India, (2) National Fertilizers Ltd., (3) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd., (4) Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. and (5) Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd. which has been renamed from 1-4-82 as Projects & Development India Ltd.

Renovation of Gorakhpur Fertilizer

305. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27-7-82 to Unstarred Question No. 2702 regarding loss suffered by Gorakhpur Fertilizers factory and renovation of its machinery and state:

(a) what is the programme of renovation/replacement of Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant in view of the fact that it was clearly stated that the aged equipment would be renovated/replaced for improving its efficiency and capacity utilization;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken or already taken to improve power position and meet the inadequate availability of inputs like Naptha and coal; and

(c) whether these steps will be able to convert the loss of 641 lakhs for the year 1981-82 into profit?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A global tender for replacement of Air Separation Unit has already been issued by Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited and action for procurement of additional Oxygen Compressor and additional Nitrogen Compressor is on hand.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board has been requested for improving power supply to Gorakhpur Plant. The Board has strengthened/improved the Transmission Net Work. An additional storage capacity for Naptha is being added. Constant coordination is being maintained by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited with Railways for the supply of coal.

(c) These steps are expected to yield favourable results.

Bengali culture in National Programme on T. V.

306. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the new 'National Programme' launched upon by the Television

Centres, adequate provision has been made to project Bengali dances and music, Bengali culture and other aspects of the rich Bengali heritage; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of such programmes which are being telecast under this programme and which of them are being processed produced by the Calcutta T. V. Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The National Programme carries selected items from all the Doordarshan Kendras including Calcutta on current affairs, music, dance, youth programme, variety shows, etc. which are selected on the basis of quality of their production as well as their all India appeal and thematic content. Due representation is given to programmes in various regional languages though the emphasis is on visuals.

During the period 15.8.1982 to 14.9.82 13 programmes/items produced by Calcutta Kendra, with a duration of 5.10 hours were telecast under the National Programme.

Operation Mechanism of National Grid

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

(a) whether the State have been asked by his Ministry to give their formulae regarding the operation mechanism of the National Grid if the Centre's proposal for the creation of regional electricity authorities is not acceptable to them;

(b) if so, their reaction;

(c) why did the State Power Minister oppose the Centre's proposal for creating the National Grid at the recent Power Ministers' Conference convened by his predecessor; and

(d) how the Central Government propose to move in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). At the annual Power Ministers' Conference

held on August 26-27, 1982, discussions were held, *inter alia*, with the States regarding the need to provide greater powers to the Centre for ensuring integrated operation of the regional power systems and the need to strengthen the organisational set up of the power supply industry at the regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory powers. The States generally welcomed the concept of establishing the National Grid that would facilitate inter-State and inter-regional power flows but some of them expressed their reservations in regard to creation of the proposed Regional Electricity Authorities. It is considered necessary to consult and evolve a consensus among the States before any action can be taken on the creation of the proposed Regional Electricity Authorities which will facilitate integrated operation of the regional power systems. The Centre is however, taking steps to establish major inter-State and inter-regional EHV transmission lines which will, in the long run, form part of the National Grid.

Indefinite Strike by Textile Workers

309. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the indefinite strike by textile workers was started;

(b) the number of workers involved;

(c) the number of textile mills affected; and

(d) what are the main grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). The strike by textile workers of Bombay called from January 18, 1982 has affected 60 Cotton Textile Mills and 2.25 lakh workers.

(d) An un-recognised union has called the strike over demands mainly relating to a wage increase ranging from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 400/- for every worker and regularisation of all temporary workers in the industry.

Impact of Insat-1a's Failure on National Coverage of T.V.

310. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that INSAT-1A's failure has affected adversely the programmes for National coverage of T.V. programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the programmes that will have to be shelved and the areas that will be affected adversely;

(c) whether Government would try to arrange for the continuance of this programme in a phased manner by other measures; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Due to INSAT-1A becoming inoperative, 8 TV stations, viz. Pij, Jaipur, Raipur, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Sambalpur, Muzaffarpur and Nagpur which were put on the National circuit with the use of this Satellite have now reverted to their earlier telecast schedule based on the local and taped programmes. A TV Transponder of the Inter-national Telecommunication Satellite (INTELSAT) is, however, being hired for National net working of all the T.V. centres, existing as well as proposed, which are not connected by the microwave links. This will enable simultaneous

telecast of the National Programme as well as the Asian Games from all the 41 TV transmitters in the country including the 21 coming up before the Asian Games.

2. Telecast of the Asian Games and National Programme was also expected to be provided in selected villages of Orissa Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra through Direct Reception Sets with the use of INSAT-1A. The service to these areas on Direct Reception Sets will be possible only after the launch of INSAT-1B.

Meeting of Representatives of Press at Delhi to Discuss Bihar Press Bill

311. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Government proposed to convene a meeting of the representatives of the Press at Delhi to discuss the Bihar Press Bill;

(b) whether the meeting was called; and

(c) the grievances/apprehensions expressed by the Press and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present. However, the leading Press Associations in the country have recently been requested to offer their views on certain aspects of the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982. No replies have been received from the Associations so far.

Effect on Failure of Insat-1A on Communications.

312. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the INSAT-1A's failure has affected the present activities of his Ministry;

(b) whether some programme started for future have also been affected;

(c) whether any alternative arrangements have been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The INSAT failure has affected (i) the scheme of providing reliable telecommunication facilities to far flung places which cannot be connected easily through terrestrial links, and (ii) augmentation of circuits between Main Trunk Traffic Centres in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Alternative arrangements are made to meet some requirements.

(d) Communication from five earth stations Aizwal, Port Blair, Car Nicobar, Kavarathy and Leh with Delhi and Madras through INTELSAT satellite has already stations Aizwal, Port Blair, Car Nicobar capacity lease from INTELSAT to work remaining earth stations set up under INSAT scheme has also been obtained. Stations are required to be tested by INTELSAT before we are permitted to use their spacecraft. Testing of the stations is commencing soon, we are ready for these tests and are awaiting the test programme from INTELSAT.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सेवा

313. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाएंगे ; और

(ख) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए कितने भवनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा ये भवन कहाँ-कहाँ बनाए जा रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी खर्च का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) छठी योजना के दौरान सात जिला मुख्यालयों के एक्सचेंजों को स्वचालित बनाने तथा शिमला के लिए एस० टी० डी० सुविधा प्रदान करने, केतांग और कात्या में टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने, वर्तमान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार करके जहाँ तक संभव हो प्रतीक्षा सूचों के आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने, लगभग सत्तर नए एक्सचेंज खोलने तथा सभी श्रेणी के स्थानों पर पी० सो० ओ० सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है। कैंथल जैसे स्थानों पर प्रयुक्त मल्टी-एसेस-रेडियो कनेक्शन ट्रेडर्स के प्रयोग के जरिये लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर भी खोले जा रहे हैं।

(ख) फिजहाल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए किसी इमारत का निर्माण कार्य नहीं चल रहा है। 13.27 लाख रुपये को लागत से सोलन में इमारत के लिए

प्राक्कलन की मंजूरी दी गयी है। हमीरपुर, कुलू, बिलासपुर, ऊना, नहान तथा परवानू में इमारत के लिए प्राक्कलन तैयार किया जा रहा है।

जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं

314. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन नदियों पर जल-विद्युत बांधों का निर्माण करने के प्रयास किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) छठी योजना में सम्मिलित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) 1979-80 से लेकर क्रियान्वयन के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित जल विद्युत/बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा विवरण संलग्न में दिया गया है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं से 4768 मेगावाट क्षमता जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस अवधि के दौरान लाभ देने वाली जल विद्युत स्कीमों की सूची संलग्न विवरण-बो में दी गई है।

विद्युत एक

1979-80 से लेकर योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत नदीवार जल विद्युत स्कीमों का ब्यौरा।

क्रम सं०	नदी का नाम	राज्य	जल-विद्युत/बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगा०)
1	2	3	4	5
1	बेदयी	कर्नाटक	मंगावली (बेदयी)	2 × 105
2	बोरापानी	असम	लोभ्र बोरापानी (लग्गी)	2 × 50
3	पेरियार	केरल	इदुक्की चरण-दो	3 × 130
4	यमुना नहर	हरियाणा	पश्चिमी यमुना नहर चरण-एक	6 × 8
5	भागीरथी	उत्तर प्रदेश	मानेरी चरण-दो	3 × 52
6	कावेरी	तमिलनाडु	लोभ्र मैत्तुर	8 × 15
7	पावाना/कृष्णा बेसिन	महाराष्ट्र	पवाना	1 × 10
8	कृष्णा	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	नागार्जुनसागर पम्पड स्टोरेज चरण-दो	3 × 100
9	कालीनदी	कर्नाटक	कालीनदी ज० वि० चरण-दो	2 × 25 + 4 × 32 × 4 + 25
10	कृष्णा	आंध्र प्रदेश	श्री शैलम चरण-दो	3 × 110
11	भवानी	तमिलनाडु	कुंडाह-पांच विस्तार	1 × 20
12	राजस्थान नहर का हिस्सा	राजस्थान	अनुपगढ़ नहर	6 × 1.5
13	गुमटी	त्रिपुरा	महारानी माइक्रो	2 × 0.5
14	भवानी	तमिलनाडु	लोभ्र भवानी बांध	4 × 2
15	पिकारा/मोयार/भवानी	तमिलनाडु	पिकारा बांध पी० एच०	1 × 2
16	वैगाय	तमिलनाडु	वैगाय बांध पी० एच०	2 × 3
17	बेनर खाद/ब्यास बेसिन	हिमाचल प्रदेश	बेनर	2 × 3
18	कल्लाड	कर्नाटक	कल्लाड	2 × 7.5
19	रावी	पंजाब	अपर बारी दोआब नहर चरण-दो के साथ धीन बांध बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना	4 × 120 + 3 × 15
20	महानदी	उड़ीसा	हिराकुंड चरण-तीन	1 × 37.5
21	बिरोट नल्लाह/बेनाब बेसिन	हि० प्र०	बिरोट	3 × 1
22	गज खड	हि० प्र०	गज	3 × 3.5

विवरण दो

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जल विद्युत कार्यक्रम ।

स्कीम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगा०)	1980-85 के दौरान लाभ
1	2	3
उत्तरी क्षेत्र		
बश्चिमी यमुना	48	48
भान्धा	15	15
बिनवा	6	6
रोंग टोंग	2	2
बस्ती विस्तार	15	15
भानन्दपुर साहिब	134	134
मुकेरियां	207	90
श नन विस्तार	50	50
देबर विस्तार	330	330
पोंग विस्तार	120	120
माही चरण-एक और दो	140	140
मानेरी भाली चरण-एक	90	90
गढ़वाल ऋषिकेश चोल्ला	144	72
यमुना चरण-1	120	120
बैरा स्थूल	180	60
	जोड़	1601
		1292
पश्चिमी क्षेत्र		
कडाना	240	120
उकई वाया तट नहर	5	5
कोयना डी० पी० एच०	40	20
तिल्लारी	60	60
पैथन	12	12
भीरा टेल रेस	80	80
पेंच	160	160
	जोड़	597
		467

1	2	3
दक्षिणी क्षेत्र		
नागार्जुनसागर	400	300
श्री शैलम	440	440
डोंकराई	25	25
बलिमेला डी०पी०एच०	60	60
नागार्जुन सागर दायां तट नहर	60	60
कालो नदी चरण एक	910	775
इदमलयार	75	75
कक्कड	50	50
कदमपराई	400	400
सर्वलार	20	20
जोड़	2440	2205
पूर्वी क्षेत्र		
स्वर्णरेखा	130	65
रेंगाली	100	100
अपर कोलाब	240	240
जलढाका	8	8
फुचैत हिल	40	40
रमण चरण-दो	50	50
जोड़	568	503
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र		
लोअर बोर पानी	100	50
दिक्खु	1	1
कोपिली	150	150
गुमटी विस्तार	5	5
लोकतक	105	105
जोड़	361	311
जोड़ अखिल भारत	5567	4768

हिमाचल प्रदेश में टेलीफोन विभाग में लाइनमैन की संख्या में वृद्धि

315. श्री कृष्ण बत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने तथा देहतर कार्यनिष्पादन के विचार से हिमाचल प्रदेश के टेलीफोन विभाग में एक लाइनमैन के मानदण्ड के बदले एक के स्थान पर दो लाइनमैन रखने और मैदानी इलाकों में नियुक्ति करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। हिमाचल प्रदेश टेलीफोन विभाग में लाइनमैनों के पदों में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि पदों की मंजूरी के लिए वर्तमान मानक पर्याप्त समझे गए हैं।

Tuning up of Power Units

316. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government have plans to tune up power units all over the country many of which are not functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Continuous efforts are being made to improve the performance of thermal power stations in the country. Some of the major steps taken are given below:—

- (i) For stabilisation of 200/210 MW units commissioned upto March, 1981, action plans have already been drawn for all the units between C.E.A., BHEL, ILK and respective State Electricity Boards.

- (ii) in case of 110 MW unit, the PLF level is proposed to be increased by identifying the modifications necessary in the equipment to burn inferior quality of coal and give full output. Action plans have been drawn for identifying and rectifying defects.

- (iii) efforts are also being made to ensure that the units are taken for overhaul when due and reducing the down time by identifying and eliminating the causes prolonging the overhaul.

- (iv) visits by the Loving Monitoring Teams of C.E.A. to Thermal power stations to identify problems responsible for poor performance.

- (v) a task force comprising representatives of C.E.A., Deptt. of Coal and Railways has been constituted to study the coal problem of the stations.

- (vi) various steps have been taken to train the personnel for operation and maintenance of stations. Power Engineers Training Society has started various training programmes for power station personnel at all levels.

Wastage of Account of Voltage Fluctuations

317. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that during the last 2-3 months the voltage in the capital in several areas has been fluctuating from 150 volts to 240 volts;

- (b) whether Government are aware that due to voltage fluctuations, there is a national wastage in the form of Voltage Stabilisers being put up as a routing all over the country; and

- (c) the total investment in Voltage Stabilisers for the last 3 years due to voltage fluctuations and whether Government propose to protect the interests of consumers from losses suffered due to fluctuations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the last 2-3 months voltage on 220 KV system

had been varying from 170 to 220 KV mainly on account of limited distributed capability of DESU and increased agricultural power demand in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan due to poor monsoon thereby affecting Delhi system, which is connected to the Northern Regional system having wide voltage variations.

(b) and (c). Voltage stabilisers are used by the owners of electrical appliances as an insurance for the safety of the electrical appliance against voltage fluctuations. To improve the voltage of the system, action has already been initiated to install capacitors in various states. Commissioning of additional generating capacity is also being expedited to bridge the gap between demand and requirement. These measures are expected to improve the system voltage which may to some extent reduce the need for the use of voltage stabilisers by consumers.

The estimated total investment in Voltage Stabilisers during the last 3 years was as follows:—

1979 —	Rs. 30 crores.
1980 —	Rs. 27 crores.
1981 —	Rs. 25 crores.

Violation of fair labour practices by employees

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Labour Ministry during the current financial year where allegations for violating fair labour practices laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act by the employers were levelled;

(b) the action taken by Government in each dispute; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take for the speedy solution of such labour disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, which makes provision for Unfair Labour Practices, has not come into force.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Study of advertisement-news ratio in daily newspaper

319. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 350 on 3rd August, 1982 regarding advertisement news-ratio in Newspapers and state the steps being taken to order a detailed study of the advertisement news-ratio in daily newspapers, particularly in English dailies, in the light of recommendations of the Second Press Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): The recommendations relating to news—to advertisement ratio along with other recommendations contained in the Report submitted to the Government by the Second Press Commission are proposed to be placed, along with a Memorandum of action taken thereon, before the Parliament in this session.

Meeting of labour secretaries of States

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

(a) the decisions taken at the meeting of Labour Secretaries of 10 States held on 21st August, 1982 which considered various problems arising out of the implementation of Inter State Migrant Labour Act; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) The following decisions were taken at the Labour Secretaries' meeting held on 21st August, 1982:—

(i) As migration is an economic necessity it cannot be completely arrested. Avenues of better wage employment

May be created so that they may serve as disincentive to migration.

(ii) The States who have not yet framed/notified the Rules under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 may do so without any further delay.

(ii) Two Joint Study Teams may be constituted in consultation with the concerned State Governments and their visits arranged to the respective States as early as possible, with a view to redressing the grievances of the migrant workers on the spot.

(iv) The proposal to add an explanation to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 to the effect that the migrant workers fulfilling the ingredients of the Bonded Labour System would be covered under the Act should be examined in detail and, if necessary, an explanation be added to the Act.

(v) The proposal to constitute a Migrant Labour Board at the National and State level may be examined in the Ministry of Labour and a final decision taken after consulting the State Governments in the matter.

(b) The State Governments have been addressed wherever necessary.

Report by task force regarding utilisation of natural gas

321. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the first report of the Task Force which has studied the utilisation of off-shore natural gas year by year for the next 20 years; and

(b) whether this Task Force is likely to submit further reports on this subject?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Task Force is to collect data on the projected availability of gas in each oil and gas field and to identify all possible uses of gas in the areas concerned.

The Task Force has submitted the above data in respect to offshore natural gas. The different options of utilisation identified by the Task Force are being considered.

In regard to gas in onshore area, the Task Force has submitted preliminary data and is collecting detailed data by visits to each oil and gas field.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Inviting foreign companies for oil exploration

322. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised details for inviting offers from foreign companies for taking up oil exploration and exploitation in the Indian continental shelf;

(b) if so, what are the details and the names of the foreign companies to whom letters are being issued and what are the terms and conditions; and

(c) have the financial implications been worked out, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Letter of invitations have been issued to 37 oil companies as per Statement attached for taking up exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in 50 blocks (42 offshore and 8 onshore). It has been indicated to the companies that the contract would be on production sharing basis. The companies have been asked to indicate the minimum work programme and financial expenditure to be undertaken by them on exploration in the block. The question of working out financial implications at this stage does not arise.

Statement

Names of the short listed firms for inviting offers for oil exploration

1. Mobil Oil Corporation, USA.
2. Superior Oil Companies, USA.
3. Petrobras International SA, Brazil.
4. Texco International Petroleum Company, USA.
5. Amoco International Oil Company, USA.
6. Marathon International Oil Company, USA.
7. Chevron Overseas Petroleum Inc. USA.
8. Sunmark Exploration Company, USA.
9. Amerada Hesse Corporation, USA.
10. Shell Oil Company International, USA.
11. Gulf Oil Exploration and Production Company, USA.
12. Esso Exploration Inc. USA.
13. Shell Exploration B. V. Netherlands.
14. Comoco Inc. International Exploration, USA.
15. Campagne Francaise Du Petroles. France.
16. A.G.I.P. Spl. Italy.
17. Arco International Oil and Gas Company, USA.
18. Getty Oil Company USA.
19. Union Oil Company of California, USA.
20. Occidental Exploration and Production Co., USA.
21. Societe National Elf Aquitaine. France.
22. British Petroleum, U.K.
23. Cities Service East Asia Inc., USA.
24. Phillips Petroleum Co., Far East, Singapore.
25. PMEX, Mexico.

26. Hubday Oil International Ltd., USA.

27. Sedco Energy Corporation, USA.

28. Union Texas Petroleum Corporation, USA.

29. Deminex, Federal Republic of Germany.

30. Hunt Oil Company, USA.

31. Rompetrol, Romania.

32. Hispanica De Petroles SA, Spain.

33. Canadian Superior Oil Limited, Canada.

34. Burmah Oil Company, U.K.

35. Bow-Valley Exploration, Singapore.

36. AMINOIL, USA.

37. International Energy Development Corporation, Geneva, Switzerland.

Equipment to Telecom Asia

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

(a) whether it is a fact that T. V. relaying system for Asiad is likely to be imported;

(b) if so, from which country and the amount involved;

(c) whether due to the failure of INSAT-I this new relaying system will be fully utilised; and

(d) what are the reasons for importing these sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rebroadcast equipment for 20 centres is being imported from U.S.A. through Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking at a cost of Rs. 2.84

crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 1.45 crores.

(c) With the failure of INSAT-1A, alternative arrangements have been made to relay the programmes via INTELSAT. Some additional units are being procured to modify the Receive equipment for use with INTELSAT.

(d) It was not possible to procure the equipment from indigenous sources within the time-frame of Asian Games.

Memorandum for President of Coal Mines Officers' Association

324. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 23-8-1982 from the President of the Coal Mines Officers' Association of India regarding certification of each coal mine by the Director General of Mines Safety; and

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

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

(b) In the memorandum, the Officers' Association requested that instructions may be issued to the D. G. M. S. to inspect all mines and issue certificates of safety status for each mine by 31-8-1982, as the officers were concerned that the unsafe mines may cause major disasters. They have also stated that the problem of general indiscipline in the work-force was further impeding enforcement of safety laws. They had, therefore, decided not to work in unsafe mines from 1-9-82.

It may be stated that when a mine or any part of a mine is considered unsafe, D.G.M.S. issues prohibitory order U/s. 22(3) of the Mines Act and mines so declared unsafe are not worked till the hazards are removed.

The officers did not finally cease work on this issue.

Vacant Posts of Station Directors of AIR

325. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts of Station Directors of All India Radio of various Stations in the country that are lying vacant, alongwith the dates on which the posts fell vacant, with special reference to LEH station of All India Radio;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to absence of Station Directors, the work of such Stations is suffering badly; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up the posts, and when these posts will be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). The work at these stations is not affected. Other Senior Officers like Station Engineer, Assistance Station Directors etc. look after the work. Moreover at 10 stations the vacancies arose only about a month ago. The Departmental Promotion Committee is likely to meet in the middle of October, 1982 and recommend a panel of officers for filling the vacancies.

Statement

Thirteen posts of Station Directors of A.I.R. Stations are presently vacant. The particulars are as indicated below :—

S. No.	Name of the Station	Date from which the posts has been lying vacant	Remarks
1	AIR, Leh	4-5-1982	
2	Kanpur	17-7-1982	Incumbent posted; he is yet to take charge.
3	Mangalore	16-8-1982	
4	Bhadravati	30-8-1982	
5	Bhagalpur	30-8-1982	
6	Cuddapah	30-8-1982	
7	Jabalpur	30-8-1982	
8	Gulbarga	30-8-1982	
9	Jodhpur	30-8-1982	
10	Mysore	30-8-1982	
11	Tirunelveli	30-8-1982	
12	Calcutta	1-9-1982	
13	Gangtok	1-9-1982	Incumbent posted; he is yet to take charge.

Capacity Utilization of Thermal Plants**326. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:**

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the capacity utilization of existing thermal power plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it would be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Continuous efforts are being made to improve the performance of thermal power stations in the country. Some of the major steps taken are given below:—

(i) for stabilisation of 200/210 MW units, commissioned upto March, 1981, action plans have already been drawn for all the units between C.E.A. BHEL, ILK, and respective State Electricity Boards.

(ii) in case of 110 MW unit, the PLF level is proposed to be increased by identifying the modifications necessary in the equipment to burn inferior quality of coal and give full output. Time bound action plan has been drawn up for identifying and rectifying the problems.

(iii) efforts are also being made to ensure that the units are taken for overhaul when due and reducing the down time by identifying and eliminating the causes prolonging the overhaul.

(iv) visits by the Roving Monitoring Teams of C.E.A. to Thermal power stations to identify problems responsible for poor performance.

(v) a task force comprising representatives of C.E.A., Department of Coal and Railways has been constituted to study the coal problems of the stations.

(vi) various steps have been taken to train the personnel for operation and maintenance of the stations. Power Engineers Training Society has started various training programmes for power station personnel at all levels.

Finding of Oil/Gas in Rajasthan

327. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the names of the places where oil and gas has been struck this year in the Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): No oil and gas has been struck in the Rajasthan State this year.

Legal Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

328. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest State-wise legal minimum wages fixed for agricultural labourers;

(b) whether the minimum wages fixed are being fully implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereabout;

(d) if not, the steps to enforce the same; and

(e) what is the State-wise position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Since July 1980, 23 State Governments/Administrations have revised minimum wages for agricultural labourers and six have either appointed Committees or issued notifications for this purpose. One State does not consider it necessary to fix minimum wages, in another, there are no agricultural labourers and in the third the Minimum Wages Act has not yet been extended.

(b) to (e). Most of the workers in employment in agriculture fall within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Enforcement of minimum wages is, therefore, the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Administrations which have appointed Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act. In some States, separate staff has been appointed for enforcement

of minimum wages. Every effort is being made by the State authorities to enforce the minimum wages through their own Inspectors or officials of other Departments, namely, Revenue, Panchayat, etc. depending upon the conditions in each State, periodic inspections, prosecutions, etc. In some States, Committees have been set up at various levels to oversee implementation.

D.A. Demand by P & T Employees

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

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs employees are demanding D.A. due from 1st April 1982, pay parity with public sector undertakings, repeal of FR-17A etc. and had observed protest day on 20th July, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details thereabout and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The conditions of service including those relating to scales of pay are determined centrally for all Central Government employees. These are applicable to Posts and Telegraphs employees also. Hence the demands for pay parity with public sector undertakings and repeal of FR 17A cannot be considered for Posts and Telegraphs employees alone.

As regards D.A., due from 1st April, 1982 this was released to all Central Government employees including those in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in July 1982.

Minimum Wages of Labour-engaged in Agriculture, Building and Construction Industry

330. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government have increased the minimum wages for workers

engaged in agriculture, building and construction industry in the Central sphere;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) steps suggested to popularise the new rates and to see that they are implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government increased the minimum wages for workers engaged in agriculture, Building and Construction Industry on the 21st August and 26th August, 1982 respectively.

(b) The range of minimum rates of wages in agriculture, Building and Construction Industry according to areas is as follows:

Unskilled from Rs. 6.75 to Rs. 10/- per day.

Semi-skilled from Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 12.50 per day.

Skilled from Rs. 10.75 to Rs. 16/- per day.

Highly skilled from Rs. 13.75 to Rs. 20/- per day.

Clerical from Rs. 10.75 to Rs. 16/- per day.

(c) The increase in minimum rates of wages for workers in Agriculture, Building and Construction Industry in the Central Sphere has been notified in the Official Gazette. It has also been given wide publicity through leading newspapers, announcement through All India Radio, T.V., etc., Copies of the notifications have been sent to the various Field Officers through Regional Offices for strict compliance.

Topa Colliery Officers Suspended

331. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MA-DHUKAR:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two officers of the Topa Colliery of Central Coalfields were suspended after an accident in July this year;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether all officers of Coal India had served a notice for continuing strike from September 10, protesting against this action; and

(d) if so, the details?

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

(b) 16 workers were killed on a result of an accident in Topa Colliery on 16-7-82. Consequent on this accident the Manager and the Asstt. Manager of the Colliery were suspended by the Company Management.

(c) and (d). Representations were received from Coal Mines Officers Association of India stating that from 10-9-82 officers look after safety work would abstain from work. However, they later called off the threatened strike. The suspension orders on the two officers have since been revoked.

Wrong Billing by DESU

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

(a) whether it is a fact that of late it has become a general practice on the

part of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to make claims on the basis of wrong billings; and

(b) the details/number of complaints regarding wrong billing received w.e.f. 1.1.82 and the action taken to correct the billing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) DESU claims its dues from the consumers in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Provisional bills are raised in cases of defective meters or where the readings could not be taken for one reason or the other with a view to reducing the burden on the consumers.

(b) Complaints about billings as and when received from the consumers, are attended to at the respective District Offices within a reasonable time. The percentage of complaints based on 47 working days in a period of two months (billing is done once in two months) works out to 2.2 per cent into account the number of consumers at about 10.5 lakhs.

Verification of Trade Unions in FCI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Labour Minister had passed orders scrapping verification of membership of trade unions of F.C.I. conducted as on 1-9-1977 and ordered fresh verification; if so, the fresh reckoning date for holding fresh verification; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Labour Ministry has conveyed orders for fresh verification of trade unions of F.C.I. in all the four Zones to Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and also the Management of Food Corporation of India about a month ago but both these authorities have delayed the verification; if so, the reasons thereof and, if not, the factual position with full details alongwith the date of orders to Chief Labour Commis-

sioner and Food Corporation of India for fresh verification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Yes, the date of reckoning is the first of the month in which notices for production of records are issued to the parties by the Industrial Relations Machinery.

The feasibility of undertaking fresh verification of the membership of unions in Food Corporation of India governed by the Food Corporation of India Staff regulations is being examined in the background of a split in the Food Corporation of India Employees' Union, which is an important all India Union operating in the Corporation. One of the factions of this Union has gone to a Court of Law seeking legal remedy.

The management of Food Corporation of India has been informed on 27th September, 1982 of the decision for fresh verification of membership of staff unions in all the four zones of Food Corporation of India.

Housing loan to employees of C.E.A. and Deptt. of Power

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several employees of the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power are facing problem in the procurement of House Building Advance due to small allocation; and

(b) if so, the reasons of releasing small funds to these organisations and the number of employees affected, together with the total amount allocated for the House Building Advance for the construction of houses or purchase of house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The provision for the grant of House Building Advances to the

Central Government employees has been made under Grant No. 43 pertaining to the Ministry of Finance. The allocation of the funds for the House Building Advances to the various Ministries/Departments is regulated by the Ministry of Works & Housing. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, as against the requirement of Rs. 28.68 lakhs, has been allocated to the Department of Power. This includes the sum of Rs. 12 lakhs allocated to the Central Electricity Authority which is not sufficient to cater to the demands of 66 Government servants who have applied for the House Building Advance and are working under the Central Electricity Authority. Due to financial constraints, it has not so far been possible for the Ministry of Finance to meet the requirement in full.

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी ट्रेड संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति की बैठक

335. श्री मोखा भाई : क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी ट्रेड संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति की बैठक किस तारीख को हुई थी ;

(ख) उक्त बैठक में भाग लेने के लिये किन-किन विशेषज्ञों को आमन्त्रित किया गया था ;

(ग) उन विशेषज्ञों की शैक्षिक और विषय संबंधी ग्रंथाण क्या हैं ;

(घ) उक्त बैठक में क्या निर्णय लिये गये ; और

(ङ) उन निर्णयों के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को क्या अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं ?

अब और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किशोर) : (क) 25.9.1981

(ख) बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए आमन्त्रित विशेषज्ञों की सूची नीचे दी गई है :—

1. श्री ओ० पी० कुठियाला, निदेशक अध्ययन पिटमैन शार्टहड स्कूल, 51/3, डी० बी० गुप्ता रोड, नई दिल्ली।

2. श्री तुलसी दास, उप निदेशक (उत्तर) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना, 10वीं मंजिल, मयूर भवन, नई दिल्ली।

3. श्री आर० सी० पी० सिन्हा, सहायक निदेशक, हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना, राजभाषा विभाग उपरी मंजिल, जी० पी० ओ० बिल्डिंग, पटना-1 (बिहार)।

4. श्री जे० पी० पन्त, सहायक निदेशक, हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना, 5वीं मंजिल, रेल भवन, नई दिल्ली।

5. श्री एम० एस० कठैत, सहायक निदेशक, हिन्दी आशुलिपि तथा टाइपिंग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, राजभाषा विभाग, ईस्ट ब्लॉक, आर० के० पूरम, नई दिल्ली।

6. श्रीमती सुदेश कुमारी, सहायक निदेशक, हिन्दी आशुलिपि तथा टाइप राइटिंग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, राज भाषा विभाग गृह मंत्रालय, एफ ब्लॉक, विकास भवन नई दिल्ली 110002.

7. श्री सी० आर० दत्त आशुलिपि व्याख्याता कमशियल प्रैक्टिस संस्थान, मोरी गेट, दिल्ली-6.

8. कुमारी निर्मल सेठी, भाषा प्रशिक्षक आई० टी० आई० (महिला), के० जी० मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001.

(ग) अपेक्षा यह है कि विशेषज्ञों के पास व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के संबंधित क्षेत्र में अच्छा अनुभव होना चाहिए और उपर्युक्त सभी विशेषज्ञ इस अपेक्षा को पूरा करते हैं।

(ब) बैंक में लिए गए प्रमुख निर्णय नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

(i) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक सामान्य प्रणाली अपनाना ।

(ii) शिक्षण के घंटों की संख्या में वृद्धि ।

(iii) प्रशिक्षण और कार्य कुशलता के स्तर को ऊपर उठाना ताकि प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को अधिक रोजगार योग्य बनाया जा सके ।

(iv) औजारों तथा उपकरणों की सुविधों को अद्यतन बनाना ।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त निर्णयों को शामिल करते हुए पाठ्य विवरण में संशोधन किया गया है और संशोधित पाठ्य-विवरण की प्रतियां कार्यान्वयन हेतु संबंधित राज्य निदेशकों को भेजी गयी हैं ।

Power shortage

336. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA:

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAULHARY:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of power supply in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up some new schemes to deal with this problem; and

(c) if so, whether cooperation of State Governments has also been sought in regard to those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The power position is much better this year as compared to earlier years. At present only a few States are suffering from power shortage. The power shortage has decreased

during the months of July and August, 82 as compared to the same period of last year. To reduce power shortage following action are being taken:-

(i) Expediting the commissioning of additional generating capacity.

(ii) Maximising generation from the existing thermal power stations in the country.

(iii) Transfer of power from surplus States to the deficit States. Further, the cooperation of states is also being sought.

Demand for setting up Family Courts

337. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Indian Women has recently demanded the setting of family courts for trying cases of rape, molestation and marriage disputes;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) the reaction and decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The National Federation of Indian Women has sent a letter with a memorandum urging that:

(i) Family Court should be set up for trying cases of rape, molestation and marriage disputes;

(ii) There should be speedy trial of rape cases;

(iii) In a rape case, the evidence of the victim should be considered conclusive and sufficient for awarding punishment; and

(iv) When a woman dies within ten years of her marriage post mortem by two doctors should be compulsory;

(c) The question of establishment of Family Courts for deciding family disputes is engaging the attention of the Government. It would not however, be appropriate

priate to consider the establishment of family courts for trying cases like rape.

The provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 1980 introduced in the Rajya Sabha seek to make certain changes in the law relating to rape. This Bill is at present under the consideration of the Joint Committee of Parliament.

The State Governments have also been asked to introduce the following measures:-

(i) Serious notice should be taken by police of all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women during the first 10 years of their marriage;

(ii) Such cases should be investigated by officers not below the rank of Dy. S.P.

(iii) Where postmortem is done, such postmortem should be by a team of two Doctors.

(iv) Disposal of dead body without postmortem should not be permitted ex-

cept with no objection certificate by police;

(v) Police should not give no objection certificate unless dead body has been seen by parents or guardians or other close relatives from the bride's side of the family.

It would, however, not be practicable to make post-mortem by two doctors mandatory by amending the law.

Man-days lost during 1979-82

338. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of man-days lost due to strikes etc. by workers in 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (to date) (State-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION: (SHRI DHARMA VIR): On the basis of the information received in the Labour Bureau, a statement showing the state-wise number of mandays lost due to strikes during 1979-82, is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the number of mandays lost due to strikes by workers during 1979-1982, Statewise

Sl. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories	No. of mandays lost (in 000) during			
		1979	1980	1981	1982(P) Jan-July
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	597	538	776	664
2	Assam	31	83	44	1
3	Bihar	947	401	1,299	199
4	Gujarat	416	694	405	215
5	Haryana	664	262	325	21
6	Himachal Pradesh	12	20	37	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2	58	10	..
8	Karnataka	358	797	3,213	105
9	Kerala	3,277	957	882	324
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,200	426	1,414	189
11	Maharashtra	1,747	1,685	2,706	2,350

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Manipur	2	*	56	..
13	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
14	Nagaland	5	—	—	..
15	Orissa	87	157	307	68
16	Punjab	75	190	65	108
17	Rajasthan	125	301	656	57
18	Sikkim	5	2	—	—
19	Tamil Nadu	7,803	2,704	2,995	755
20	Tripura	2	*	—	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	634	617	822	142
22	West Bengal	14,979	1,809	1,142	206
23	Andaman & Nicobar	7	19	30	46
24	Arunchal Pradesh	—	—	1	—
25	Chandigarh	16	3	7	2
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
27	Delhi	2,217	65	61	18
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	157	64	310	38
29	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—
30	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
31	Pondicherry	438	84	165	3
Total		35,804	12,018	17,728	5,509

P=Provisional. (*)=Below 500. (—)=Nil.

(..)=Not available.

N.B.—Totals may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

Strengthening of employment exchanges

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

(a) whether it is proposed to strengthen the employment exchanges in the country to enable them to guide job seekers into self-employment avenues;

(b) if so, the details of plans drawn up in the matter; and

(c) when the new scheme will be brought into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A scheme to strengthen Employment Exchanges to promote self-employment has been included in the Annual Plan 1982-83. Details are being worked out in consultation with different Ministries concerned. For the last three years of the Sixth Plan (1982-85), an allocation of Rs. 3.98 crores has been made for the scheme.

Boycott of national tripartite talk by national campaign committee of trade unions

340. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions had formally conveyed to his Ministry that the decision by its constituents to boycott the national tripartite talks remained unchanged;

(b) whether despite this boycott he held the tripartite meet on the 17th September, 1982, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what transpired at this tripartite meeting; and

(d) whether he is going ahead with the introduction of various changes in the existing laws to the detriment of the interests of the working class?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Labour Minister invited the boycotting trade unions to a meeting on 10-9-82 wherein he made an appeal to them to reconsider their decision and discuss all issues raised by them, in the Conference itself. When they persisted with their decision to boycott the Conference, Labour Minister felt their decision was a political one which should not deter Government from proceeding with the Conference.

(c) A statement indicating the agenda items discussed in the National Labour Conference and the main Conclusions/recommendations thereon is enclosed.

(d) Government have noted the recommendations of the Conference for appropriate action.

Statement

Agenda items for the National Labour Conference held on 17th and 18th September, 1982, New Delhi

Agenda

1. Industrial Relations Situation.
2. Composition of the Indian Labour Conference.
3. Verification of membership of Central Trade Union Organisation.
4. Important Industrial Relations issues—further amendments yet to be introduced in Parliament:—
(a) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
(b) Trade Unions Act, 1926.
5. Labour's role in increased production and productivity, including workers' participation.
6. National Wage Policy.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conference unanimously recommended a number of measures with a view to promoting industrial peace. The recommendations included, inter-alia, the selection of a negotiating agent for collective bargaining, settlement of disputes by voluntary arbitration where conciliation failed, setting up of an Industrial Relations Commission at the Centre and at the States. It

also recommended the procedure for verification of membership of trade unions as well as the criteria to be followed for the composition of the Indian Labour Conference. The Conference also recommended setting up of Tripartite Committee with experts on it to go into the question of National Wage Policy.

Increase in number of deaths in mines and quarries in Delhi

**341. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of deaths has gone up due to accidents in the mines and quarries after the Delhi

State Industrial Development Corporation took over the mines;

(b) if so, the number of accidents and details of compensation paid in each case;

(c) comparative figures before mines were taken over and after;

(d) whether these mines have been declared unsafe;

(e) whether the same old contractors are operating the mines; and

(f) the action being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c) The mines in Union Territory of Delhi were taken over by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation during 1975 and 1976. The following table gives the comparative information:

Year	No. of accidents	No. of persons killed
1971	2	5
1972	3	6
1973	..	..
1974	3	4
1975	2	5
1976	2	3
1977	3	4
1978	6	6
1979	3	3
1980	6	9
1981	7	10
1982 (upto 30-9-82)	6	6

According to the information furnished by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC), an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5000/- is paid to the dependants of the deceased by the D.S.I.D.C.

Compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act which is administered by the State Governments.

(d) Orders prohibiting employment of workers for extraction of minerals have been issued from time to time under Section 22 of the Mines Act, 1952 in Bajri Mines and two Stone Mines of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation by the Directorate General of Mines Safety as urgent and immediate danger to life or safety of persons employed in the mines was apprehended.

(e) According to the information furnished by D.S.I.D.C., a few contractors who were engaged in quarrying operations before take-over of the mines by D.S.I.D.C. are still continuing the mining operations.

(f) Cases have been instituted in Courts against the management of the Corporation held responsible for the accidents and for employing persons in contravention of prohibitory orders. Besides, warning letters have been issued to DSIDC by the Directorate General of Mines Safety from time to time. The matter has also been brought to the notice of Delhi Administration.

Non-payment of requisite amount by trade operators to DSIDC

342. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether private truck operators are not paying the requisite Rs. 15 per trip to the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Information has been called from the authorities concern-

ed in the matter. It will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Unsafe Coal Mines

343. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a majority of the mines of Coal India Limited are unsafe and there is every possibility of a major disaster in some of them; and

(b) if so, when the production of unsafe coal mines will be stopped and the officers will be directed to concentrate in mines safety only?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Loss incurred by Mathura and Koyali Refineries

344. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mathura and Koyali refineries have been incurring losses;

(b) if so, what is the monthly average loss incurred by these refineries since January, 1982 with the reasons thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation and to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Mathura refinery was partially commissioned in January 1982. The refinery incurred a loss of Rs. 14.14 crores during the period January to March 1982 as the crude throughput was lower during the initial operations. Further, full year's depreciation was charged as per accounting practice whereas the refinery operated for a period of three months. From April, 1982 onwards the

refinery is making profit. Koyali refinery has not incurred any loss.

News-Item "Doordarshan Banglar Samay Chantai"

346. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the Ananda Bazar Patrika of 11-8-82 under the headline "Doordarshan Banglar Samay Chantai" meaning T.V. had cut short Bengali programme scheduled for 15th August, 1982; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The article contains comments on the reduction in the programmes in Bengali from TV Centre, Calcutta after introduction of the National Programme and preference given to the National Programme for telecast during prime viewing time.

(b) Total transmission time of Doordarshan Kendras has been suitably increased to avoid reduction in the regional programmes after introduction of the National Programmes. The timings of the National Programme have also been shifted from 9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. in order that 1-1/2 hours is available to regional programmes out of two hours of prime viewing time (7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.).

Code of Conduct for Journalist

347. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Press Council is being asked to formulate a code of conduct for the maintenance of high professional standards by journalists and newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Yes, Sir. The Press Council of India has been addressed in August 1982 stating that the Government feels that the Council should now evolve, under section 13 (2) (b) of the Press Council Act, 1978, a code of conduct for the guidance of newspaper, news agencies and journalists and publish it at an early date.

Bonded Labour and their Rehabilitation

348. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) estimated number of bonded labour in each State and Union Territory;

(b) State-wise progress made in each of the last three years in reducing their number; and

(c) details of the plans to rehabilitate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A Statement indicating the number of bonded labourers identified, freed and rehabilitated in different States as on 30.6.1982 is attached.

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

Statement

State	Figures reported by the State Governments (as on 30-6-1982)	
	Number of bonded labourers	
	Identified and freed	Rehabilitated
1. Andhra Pradesh	13,422	8,610
2. Bihar	7,651	4,503
3. Gujarat	63	62
4. Karnataka	62,699	31,189
5. Kerala	829	452
6. Madhya Pradesh	1,777	263
7. Orissa	15,632	1,323
8. Rajasthan	6,047	6,027
9. Tamil Nadu	27,874	26,964
10. Uttar Pradesh	8,644	4,584
11. Maharashtra	292	292
Total	1,44,930	84,269

Suggestion for two shifts for disposal of courts cases

349. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been made to Government in regard to have two shifts system in the courts or to increase the number of Judges to clear the mounting arrears;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b) A suggestion was received that in order to clear the arrears of cases in courts a

two shifts system of working be introduced in courts. These shifts would have different sets of Judges and staff, use being made of same building, furniture, etc. It was also suggested that the Constitution should not limit the number of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts and that the Chief Justices concerned should be free to have any number of Judges.

Government consider that the suggestion to have a two shift system is unworkable.

The number of Judges in the Supreme Court has been fixed by Parliament by legislation under Article 124(1) of the Constitution of India. The number of Judges in the High Courts is fixed by the Union Government. The suggestion that the Chief Justices concerned should be free to have any number of Judges is not considered practicable by Government.

(c) Steps being taken to clear the arrears are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

Steps taken to Reduce Pendency

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts and Supreme Court:—

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.

(3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31-12-77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court have also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters.

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily.

(iii) Writ petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing.

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases;

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of Civil cases over 5 years old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(9) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of Judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of the reference to the Law Commission are:

(a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure —

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of Justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measure for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

Installation of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

350. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA;
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been made in regard to introducing electronic telephone system in the country; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges likely to be imported and from which country and where they are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (1) Fortyone—18 from Japan (including four extensions) 23 from France (including 4 tandem exchanges). These are planned to be installed at the following places:

Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Sriganaganagar, Madras, Pathankot and Delhi.

(2) A proposal to import about 60,000 lines to containerised electronic exchanges is also under consideration.

(3) Two meta conta exchanges are being imported from Norway. These will be installed at Ujhani and Almora.

(4) In addition about 100 rural Electronic Exchanges of 9 lines capacity have been ordered on I.T.I. (India) for installation in rural areas.

Viewing of Asian Games in Kerala on T.V. through Microwave Channels

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to allow the microwave channels of Kerala to be used for viewing the Asian games on TV in that State; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) and (b). A low-power TV Receive-cum-Relay system is being set up at Trivandrum which will provide TV coverage of the Asian Games through the International Communication Satellite (INTELSAT).

Rehabilitation of Pakistani and Bangladeshi Refugees

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

(a) whether the work of rehabilitation of Pakistani and Bangladesh refugees in various camps in India has been completed over the last two decades;

(b) what is the number of refugees in each of the camps in various States;

(c) what is the scheme for rehabilitation of the refugees in transit camps, on farms, small trades, shops and houses;

(d) what steps are being taken to resettle old, infirm, widows and girls in these camps;

(e) what is the total valuation of the transferred evacuee property and the amount therefrom utilised for resettlement; and

(f) what efforts are being made to finally complete the backlog of evacuee property settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHARI GOMANGO): (a) The work relating to rehabilitation of persons who came from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan) and East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in the wake of partition of the country was by and large completed by 1958-59 and 1960-61 respectively. The work of rehabilitation of the persons who came from East Pakistan between 1.1.1964 and 25.3.1971 and are called "New Migrants" has almost been completed except for about 585 families who are awaiting resettlement in Karmi Shibirs/ P. L. Homes in various States. As a result of the Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971 a total number of 10,200 families crossed over to India from Sind (Pakistan) and sought admission in 32 relief camps set up in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Of these 6,900 families have been settled and have left the relief camps. The remaining families have been allotted land in the Rajasthan Canal Project area for settlement. This Department has released funds for grant of conveyance charges for travelling to the new sites, grant for their temporary shelter as well as maintenance assistance for six months to these refugees.

(b) All the relief camp set up for the 'New Migrants' in various States have since been closed. There are, however, five P.L. Homes in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Assam and Tripura with a population of 2461 families. The Administrative control of these Homes stand transferred to the respective State Governments. All the camps set up for the refugees from Sind (Pakistan) have since been closed down in both the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(c) All the 585 families of new migrants who are awaiting rehabilitation in Karmi Shibirs and P. L. Homes in various States are likely to be settled during 1983-84 either in agriculture or non-agriculture according to the approved pattern. The pattern for rehabilitation in non-agricultural occupations like small trades shops

etc. include business loans upto Rs. 5,000/- per family both in rural and urban areas of settlement. Housing loans are also given upto Rs. 6,000/- per family in urban areas and Rs. 3,000/- (including Rs. 700/- as grant) per family in rural areas. The ceiling of loan for business premises is Rs. 1,000/- in urban areas and Rs. 200/- in rural areas. The settlers are also eligible for maintenance assistance for 3 months at the prescribed scale.

(d) A. P. L. family in a Permanent Liability Home becomes rehabilitable when an able-bodied male child attains the age of 16 years. The rehabilitable families are screened and are recategorised and settled in small trades or agriculture according to the approved pattern.

(e) No separate figures in respect of the valuation of the evacuee property and those transferred to the displaced persons from former East Pakistan are available. However, a sum of Rs. 192.00 crores has been paid as compensation to 5,07,133 claimants whose claims were verified in respect of immovable properties left by them in West Pakistan. This included Rs. 61.95 crores paid in cash.

(f) Except for a few disputed cases, all cases pertaining to evacuee properties were settled long back. The residuary work has been transferred to the respective State Governments for final settlement. Action is in hand to dispose of left over evacuee properties in Delhi.

Introduction of Small Scale Rural Electronic Telephone Exchanges

353, SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently undertaken the crucial task of spreading telecommunication network in the rural areas and to introduce small scale rural electronic telephone exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, which States are likely to be covered under this crucial task;

(c) how many telephone exchanges are likely to be opened under the proposed task; and

(d) to what extent the services of the electronic telephone exchanges will be better for the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All States.

(c) The Sixth Five Year plan envisages provision of 3500 new telephone exchanges. Most of these will be in rural and semi-urban areas. To start with conventional small auto exchanges of strowger type are provided. Plans are in hand for providing about 100 new small electronic exchanges of 10 lines capacity, also to provide about 60 exchanges to be imported in the range 200/400/600 lines to convert existing manual exchanges at Distt. headquarters. Development of integrated telecom. network is planned to be taken up in eighteen districts in the VI plan which will be extended to more districts progressively in the future Five Year Plans.

(d) Generally, electronic telephone exchanges are expected to be more reliable due to absence of moving parts.

Division of Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.

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

(a) whether Government have decided to divide the four coal producing subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. into ten division; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). It has been decided by the Government to sub-divide the four coal producing subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, namely, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Central Coalfields Ltd. and Western Coalfields Ltd. into 2, 2, 3 and 2

Divisions respectively. Coal mines in Assam will be under a separate Division under the direct control of Coal India Ltd. Each Division will be headed by a Director.

Rehabilitation of Refugees at Umerkote in Dandakaranya

355. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the reasons why even after 23 years of the settlement of the refugees at Umerkote, the Dandakaranya Development of the refugees failed to complete the rehabilitation scheme at Umerkote (Orissa) and now the Rehabilitation Department is going to be handed over to the respective States even before the completion of the resettlement schemes by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRDHARI GOMANGO): As the work relating to settlement of displaced persons in Umerkote Zone of Dandakaranya Project in Orissa is, more or less, complete, Government have decided to normalise the administration in Umerkote Zone and transfer the assets and institutions created by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in this Zone to the Government of Orissa free of cost. Government have also agreed to bear the expenditure on making up the deficiencies in these assets and institutions and for the maintenance of such assets till such period as may be agreed to.

Special Courts for Civil Rights, Dowry Cases and unauthorised Occupation of Government land

356. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of special courts to try cases under civil rights, dowry cases, unauthorised occupation of Government lands, and such other types of cases in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, when this will come into effect; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking this measure?

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

Burning of Production Material by Panipat Fertilizer Plant

357. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertiliser Plant at Panipat is compelled to burn production material worth about Rs. 12 crores annually;

(b) whether this huge waste of production material can be stopped;

(c) whether this is being done to prevent an explosion in the plant due to constant trippings of voltage; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure that the safety of the plant is maintained and that this huge wastage of production material is stemmed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Fertilizer Plant at Panipat is based on furnace oil/LSHS as feed-stock. In this type of plant, raw materials are consumed during the stoppages and start-ups till the plant is brought into production. This is a normal feature of the production process.

(b) Efforts are always made to reduce the stoppages/start-ups in order to keep the consumption of raw material during these periods to the minimum.

(c) and (d). The plant is designed with comprehensive inbuilt protective and safety measures/devices. All necessary precautions are taken to avoid any accident whenever the plant is affected by voltage

dips and power trips etc. A Captive Power Plant is being envisaged for stabilising the power supply to the plant and also various short-term measures have been taken up in consultation with State Electricity authorities for minimising the voltage dips and power strips. This will minimise the stoppages/start ups of the plant and will consequentially reduce the consumption of raw material during these periods.

New National wage policy to reduce inter-Industry and inter-Regional disparities

358. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new National Wage Policy in an effort to reduce inter-industry and inter-regional disparities in wages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Government have not yet finalised any National Wage Policy. Some issues relating to such a Policy were discussed at the National Labour Conference held on the 17th-18th September, 1982. The Conference recommended that keeping in view the importance of the subject and its complicated nature, a tripartite committee with experts on it be set up to go into the complex issues and make its recommendations early. Government have noted this recommendation for appropriate action.

Setting up New Telegraph engineering Divisions at Hamirpur (H.P.) and Aizawal (Mizoram)

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

(a) whether Government have considered the proposals for setting up new Telegraph Engineering Divisions at Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh and Aizawal in Mizoram on a sub-standard basis for better telecom-operations;

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken along with the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The proposals are under examination.

Shortage of telecommunication stores (including stalks)

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

(a) whether Government have taken any positive steps to overcome the shortage of "STORES" in general and the 'STALKS' in particular so as to maintain the speed

of expansion of telecom network in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken so far and the quantity of each item of Stores and line material issued to each one of the telecom. circles and districts in the country during the first two quarters of the financial year 1982-83 with special reference to the release of 'STALKS'; and

(c) the date by which the shortage would be wiped out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). There was substantial improvement in the supply of line stores during, 1981-82 in respect of all the items except a few like Stalks and U backs. Various measures have been taken to improve their supplies. The attached statement indicates that there is continued improvement in the supply of line store items.

Statement

Supply position of important line store items

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (upto 31-8 82)
1. Hamilton Poles	4,55,600	6,94,300	3,26,000
2. Socket	1,85,500	9,43,000	4,18,000
3. Brackets	6,61,500	9,20,000	8,42,000
4. Stalks	6,82,900	12,25,000	6,70,000
5. Iron wire in MT	19,800	43,500	21,550
6. ACSR wire in KM	24,800	92,100	36,690
7. U Back	6,10,000	6,57,500	2,45,000

New Scheme for electrification of villages in Nadaun and Sujanpur Blocks, Hamirpur District

361. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Mini Scheme for completing the electrification of left out villages in 442-village Electrification

Scheme for the development Blocks of Nadaun and Sujanpur Blocks of Hamirpur Distt. has since been sanctioned by the R.E.C. after its submission by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the date on which the scheme was submitted by the Board to the Rural Electrification Corporation and the date on which it has been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this delay and the likely date by which this would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board has submitted two area schemes which cover 88 left-out villages in Nadaun Block and 61 left out villages in Sujampur Block for loan assistance of Rs. 70.789 lakhs and Rs. 53.887 lakhs respectively. The above schemes were received in the corporation on 28th August, 1982. They are under examination.

ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

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

(क) देश में व्याप्त ऊर्जा स्थिति को सुधारने के बारे में केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में राज्यों के ऊर्जा मंत्रियों की हाल में हुई बैठक में किस प्रकार के उपायों के प्रति सहमति हुई है; और

(ख) राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों की मौजूदा स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए राज्याध्यक्ष समिति की समिति के कार्यान्वयन के संदर्भ में विभिन्न राज्यों के क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) हाल ही में विद्युत मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में स्वीकार किए गए उपाय मुख्य रूप से निम्नानुसार हैं :—

1. निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया द्वारा विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करना :—

(1) ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की अधिक कोयला सप्लाई करना ।

(2) विद्युत केन्द्रों के निर्बाध प्रचालन में आने वाली समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए भा० है० इ० लि० और इन्सट्रूमेंटेशन लि०, कोटा द्वारा विद्युत केन्द्र के प्राधिकारियों की सहायता करना ।

(3) अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की समय पर उपलब्धता ।

2. विद्युत परियोजनाओं को कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चालू करना ।

3. विभिन्न विद्युत प्रणालियों के समेकित प्रचालन के लिए राष्ट्रीय विद्युत ग्रिड स्थापित करना ।

4. राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के समस्त कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए उनके वित्तीय प्रबंध को व्यवस्थित बनाना ।

(ख) राज्याध्यक्ष विद्युत समिति द्वारा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए जो विभिन्न सिफारिशों की गई हैं उनमें से कुछेक सिफारिशों पर हाल ही में हुए विद्युत मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में कुछ राज्यों ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त नहीं की है, जिसमें राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के उच्च स्तर के प्रबंध कामियों की भर्ती, सेवाकाल तथा हटाने की अवधि भी शामिल है ।

States facing Energy shortage

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

(a) how many States are facing Energy shortage and to what extent, State-wise; and

(b) what are the causes for the energy shortage and what is the prospective remedy for ending shortage of Energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The power sup-

ply position in the country is much better as compared to the previous year. The shortages have also come down. After the monsoon, States of Punjab, Haryana, Orissa, U.P., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have become self sufficient.

(b) While States of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are having marginal shortage, States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Bihar are having shortages of more than 10 per cent.

कोयला श्रमिकों द्वारा एक दिन की हड़ताल का आवाहन

364. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला श्रमिकों के संघों के प्रतिनिधियों ने समूचे देश में 8 नवम्बर को कोयला श्रमिकों द्वारा एक दिन की हड़ताल किए जाने का आवाहन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल के लिए उक्त आवाहन के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) कोयला श्रमिकों की मांगों का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). इस संबंध में एक माननीय संसद सदस्य और इंडियन माइन वर्कर्स फेडरेशन के महा सचिव से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। इस पत्र में 8-11-1982 से प्रस्तावित हड़ताल का मुख्य कारण हाल ही में "कोयला उद्योग की संयुक्त द्विपक्षीय समिति" के पुनर्गठन को बताया गया है। कुछ अन्य विचाराधीन मुद्दों से संबंध मसले भी उठाए गए हैं, जैसे सुरक्षा, कामगारों के लिए जूतों की व्यवस्था, कामगारों के लिए आवास और

कल्याण सुविधाएँ, आदि। सरकार ने माननीय संसद सदस्य और इंडियन माइन वर्कर्स फेडरेशन के महा सचिव से अनुरोध किया है कि वह अपने निर्णय पर फिर विचार करें और "कोयला उद्योग की संयुक्त द्विपक्षीय समिति" की अगली बैठक में भाग लें ताकि यह अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से काम कर सकें और अगला कोयला मजदूरी समझौता समय से तैयार हो सके।

श्रम मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा के श्रम मंत्रियों द्वारा बहिष्कार

365. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले श्रम मंत्रियों का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल और त्रिपुरा के श्रम मंत्रियों ने इस सम्मेलन का बहिष्कार किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके बहिष्कार के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किबर्दी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सम्मेलन में जिन व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया उनकी एक सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). यद्यपि लिपुला के अमायुक्त से इस आशय का एक तार प्राप्त हुआ था कि श्रम मंत्री, श्री बिरेन दत्ता सम्मेलन में शामिल होंगे, तथापि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। सम्मेलन में शामिल न होने के कोई कारण नहीं बताए गए। पश्चिम बंगाल के श्रम मंत्री से प्राप्त हुए एक संदेश में यह स्पष्ट

किया गया कि जिन केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियनों ने सम्मेलन का बहिष्कार करने का निर्णय किया है, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार उन यूनियनों द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का समर्थन करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उन्होंने इस बात का भी दावा किया कि उन्हें कार्य-सूची की टिप्पणियाँ प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

विवरण

16-9-1982 को हुये श्रम मंत्री सम्मेलन में शामिल हुये व्यक्तियों की सूची

श्रम मंत्री

क्रमांक	नाम	राज्य
1.	श्री तारा सिंह वियोगी	मध्य प्रदेश
2.	श्री एम० जी० रोरकर	उप-मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र
3.	श्री यू० खरबुली	मेघालय
4.	श्री जे० के० पटनायक	उड़ीसा
5.	श्री बृज सुन्दर शर्मा	राजस्थान
6.	श्री राजेश कुमार	हरियाणा
7.	श्री सी० एन० पटेल	उप-श्रम मंत्री, गुजरात
8.	श्री सनत मेहता	श्रम तथा वित्त मंत्री, गुजरात
9.	श्री जाइरेमथंगा	मिजोरम
10.	श्री ए० एन० नायक	गोवा
11.	श्री के० स्वेदासन	केरल
12.	श्री ए० बी० जकानुर	कर्नाटक
13.	श्री सुनील शास्त्री	उत्तर प्रदेश
14.	श्री एन० एच० खान	बिहार

श्रम सचिव

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2.	श्री डब्ल्यू० ईबोचाओबा सिंह	मणिपुर
3.	श्री आर० ईजंग	नागालैंड
4.	श्री के० राय	उड़ीसा
5.	श्री बी० कृष्णमूर्ति	केरल

क्रमांक	नाम	राज्य
6.	श्री जे० एलेक्जेंडर	कर्नाटक
7.	श्री बी० नटराजन	असम सरकार के सलाहकार
8.	श्री एस० डो० श्रीवास्तव	मुख्य सचिव, दिल्ली
9.	श्री के० बी० भानुजन	गुजरात
10.	श्री आर० एन० पुरी	दिल्ली
11.	श्री जे० एम० श्रीवास्तव	अरुणाचल प्रदेश
12.	श्री दिवाकर देव	उत्तर प्रदेश
13.	श्री गंगाधर जस	तमिलनाडु
14.	श्री एल० के० मल्होत्रा	मध्य प्रदेश
15.	श्री एम० कुटुम्पन	आयुक्त तथा सचिव, श्रम, हरियाणा
16.	श्री हरदयाल सिंह	पंजाब

श्रमायुक्त

1.	श्री धर्मवीर	राजस्थान
2.	श्री के० सो० महापात्र	उड़ीसा
3.	श्री डब्ल्यू० प्र० ल० इतफलांग	मेघालय
4.	श्री पी० जे० ओविड	अनर श्रमायुक्त, महाराष्ट्र
5.	श्री ए० एम० निम्बलकर	महाराष्ट्र
6.	श्री यू० सो० जैन	संयुक्त श्रमायुक्त, राजस्थान
7.	श्री सो० टी० सुकुमारन	केरल
8.	श्री बी० एन० वेटेकेरर	कर्नाटक
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10.	श्री गुरवचन सिंह	गुजरात
11.	श्री यू० विस्वास	असम
12.	श्री बी० बी० रेड्डी	आंध्र प्रदेश
13.	श्री एस० एम० ए० रेगे	अनर श्रमायुक्त, आंध्र प्रदेश
14.	श्री के० ए० सेठ	अनर श्रमायुक्त, गुजरात
15.	श्री बी० डो० महेश्वरी	उत्तर प्रदेश

क्रमांक	नाम	राज्य
16.	श्री एम० वाईथलालिंगम	तमिलनाडु
17.	श्री बी० के० मजोरितरा	मध्य प्रदेश
18.	श्री बी० एस० चौधरी	उप-श्रमायुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश
19.	श्री बी० एस० चौधरी	हरियाणा
20.	श्री एस० प्रार० बंगर	पंजाब
21.	श्री ए० एस० तालबगर	उप-श्रमायुक्त, पंजाब।

Committee constituted by Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Limited to Investigate production of spurious drugs

366. SHRI NARAYAN CHQUBEY:

SHRI KAMALA MISHRA

MADHUKAR:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works Limited had constituted a four Member Committee to investigate into the cases of spurious and sub-standard drugs manufactured in this units:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details of the findings and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Some complaints regarding quality of a few items like Ampicillin Dry Syrup etc., were received in July, 1982, by the company and a Committee of Senior Officers was constituted to investigate these complaints as well as for the purpose of suggesting measures for tightening quality assurance procedures wherever necessary.

(c) and (d). The Committee has submitted its report and it is under examination by the Company.

Recommendations of National Labour Conference held in Delhi in September 1982

367. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI U. H. PATEL:

PROF. AJITKUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

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

(a) whether a National Labour Conference was held on September 17 and 18, 1982; and

(b) if so, the names of organisations (with names of individuals) represented at the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement of the workers and employers Organisations who attended the Conference is given in the attached statement.

Statement

1. Shri Gopeshwar	INTUC	Delegate
2. Shri Kanti Mehta	INTUC	Delegate
3. Shri G. Ramanujam	INTUC	Delegate
4. Shri N.K. Bhatt	INTUC	Delegate
5. Shri N.M. Adyanthaya	INTUC	Adviser
6. Shri B. Choudhury	INTUC	Adviser
7. Shri S.N. Rao	INTUC	Adviser
8. Shri Laxmi Narain	INTUC	Adviser

H.M.S.

9. Shri S.R. Kulkarani	HMS (K)	Delegate
10. Shri A. Subramaniam	HMS (K)	Adviser

NFITU

11. Shri Naren Sen	NFITU	Delegate
12. Shri P.N. Bhargava	NFITU	Adviser

Special Invitees

13. Shri A.N. Buch	NLO	Delegate
14. Shri D.K. Patel	NLO	Adviser

Employers Federation of India

1. Shri Naval H. Tata	EFI	Delegate
2. Shri D.D. Puri	EFI	Delegate
3. Shri R.M. Bhandari	EFI	Delegate
4. Shri M. Ghose	EFI	Adviser
5. Shri R. L.N. Vijayanagar	EFI	Adviser
6. Shri N.M. Vakil	EFI	Adviser

All India Organisation of Employers

7. Shri I.P. Anand	AIOE	Delegate
8. Shri Sudhir Jalan	AIOE	Delegate
9. Shri K.K. Poddar	AIOE	Delegate
10. Shri Y. K. Modi	AIOE	Adviser
11. Shri B.M. Sethi	AIOE	Adviser
12. Shri M. Sen	AIOE	Adviser

All India Manufacturers Organisation

13. Shri I.P. Poddar	AINO	Delegate
14. Shri R. Viswanathan	AIMO	Adviser

SCOPE

15. Shri B.L. Wadhera	SCOPE	Delegate
16. Shri M.K. Garg	SCOPE	Delegate
17. Shri M.R.R. Nair	SCOPE	Adviser

Exemption to medium small newspapers from increased Postal Tariff

368. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have been requested by the Government of West Bengal to make efforts for exemption of medium and small newspapers from the increased postal tariff; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As this service is already heavily subsidised, it is not possible to give any further concession to medium and small newspapers.

Textile Labour strike in Bombay

369. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

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

(a) the steps being taken to get the textile labour strike in Bombay called off; and

(b) the total number of man-days lost both in manufacturing and non-manufacturing units during the past nine months since the textile labour strike has been on and the value of production loss during this period

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have repeatedly made it known that the legitimate demands of the workers would be resolved through legally constituted machinery on restoration of normalcy in the industry and appealed to the workers to come back to work. Government of India have agreed with this view of the State Government. Keeping the larger interests of workers in view, Government have decided to set up a Tripartite Committee to look into certain specific problems of the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry. The Committee would report, among other things, on the demands of workmen for house rent allowance, conveyance allowance and grant of additional wages. In appealing to the workers to come back to duty, pending the receipt of the recommendations of the Committee on house rent allowance and conveyance allowance, Government have also granted an ad hoc amount of Rs. 30/- per month to all workmen subject to adjustment and a recoverable advance of Rs. 650/-.

(b) The continuing textile strike in Bombay was called from the 18th January, 1982. According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, the total number of mandays lost in Maharashtra during the period January-June, 1982 was 39.6 million. Based on the information received in the Labour Bureau, Simla, the value of production loss in Maharashtra during the same period was 38.01 crores.

Complaints regarding inadequate movement of coal to Thermal Stations

370. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from several States that the movement of coal to thermal stations is inadequate and that it contained high ash content;

(b) if so, the names of such States and whether inadequate movement of coal and its high ash content had affected the power production programme of these States and if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps have been taken to inquire into all aspects of coal supply to power stations and what efforts have been made to solve the problem of thermal power stations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the problems of high ash content and movement of coal to various thermal power stations. The coal supply position of thermal power stations has been satisfactory for the last one year. The thermal power stations received 44 million tonnes of coal and consumed 43.5 million tonnes of coal during the year 1981-82 registering an increase of 20.20 per cent and 18.24 per cent respectively over the year 1980-81. The coal receipts have further gone up by 13.19 per cent during the period April-August 1982 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Some power stations have received coal with high ash content during the last one year. However, it is difficult to quantify the loss in generation due to high ash content of coal supplied to therm power stations.

The coal supplies in terms of quality and quantity to various thermal power stations, are being continuously monitored. The Govt. of India has recently constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mohd. Faal, Member Planning Commission to examine, inter-alia, the

requirement of the thermal power stations in qualitative terms and recommend specific measures for improvement.

Coal India facing acute shortage of Mining Engineers

371. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited is facing an acute shortage of mining engineers;

(b) whether a high level technical team is examining ways to tackle such acute shortage; and

(c) if so, when the technical team is likely to submit its report to Government?

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

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

अखबारी कागज के आबंटन की नीति

372. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखबारी कागज के आबंटन की नीति संबंधी निर्णय करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह विलम्ब अखबारी कागज की कमी होने की आशंका के कारण है ;

(ग) क्या देश में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन आशा के अनुरूप नहीं हो रहा है ;

(घ) बाबू वर्ष के लिये अख्तियारी कागज के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन संबंधी स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ङ) मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अख्तियारी कागज की कितनी मात्रा आयात करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप बंत्री (श्री अमरिंद सोहनवाल खन्) :

(क) और (ख). बाबू वर्ष के लिए अख्तियारी कागज आबंटन की नीति की घोषणा 30-9-1982 को की जा चुकी है। नीति की घोषणा में देरी अख्तियारी कागज की कमी के बारे में किसी भी आशंका से किसी भी तरह से जुड़ी नहीं थी।

(ग) 1982-83 के दौरान 1.5 लाख मीट्रिक टन देशी अख्तियारी कागज के अनुमानित उत्पादन की तुलना में लगभग 15,000 मीट्रिक टन की कमी का अनुमान है।

(घ) वर्ष 1982-83 के प्रथम पांच मास के दौरान, 56,000 मीट्रिक टन (संशोधन अनुमान के अनुसार) के देशी उत्पादन के लक्ष्य की तुलना में वास्तविक उत्पादन 42,698 मीट्रिक टन था।

(ङ) इस लाइसेंसिंग वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में अख्तियारी कागज आयात किया जायेगा। अख्तियारी कागज की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से अख्तियारी कागज की स्थिति का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

Slippage in Plans for more power generation

373. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been serious slippages in the implementation of plans for more electricity generation capacity by the Centre and the States and that there has been serious crisis in the heavy electrical industry as a consequence thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for the serious slippages in the implementation of plans for generating more electricity capacity; and

(c) what remedial measures have been taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Compared to 1979-80, the slippages are less. However, during 1980-81 and 1981-82 as against the programme of 2687 MW and 3212 MW respectively, the achievement was 1823 MW and 2175 MW respectively. Further, no crisis has been noticed in the heavy electrical industry in the country as a consequence of slippages in the additional generating capacity.

(b) Slippages in commissioning of power projects occur because of one or more of the following reasons:

Delay in land acquisition, inadequate site investigation; delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the projects; delay in placement of orders for auxiliary equipment/award of contracts; delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers; delay in civil works and shortage of resources.

(c) Steps are being taken to ensure expeditious completion of projects. Thus, monitoring of the projects has been considerably stepped up. Construction Monitoring Directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the projects authorities, equipment suppliers, ma-

manufactures, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Department of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of Union Government. Meetings of Power Ministers of States at the level of the Minister of Energy, have also been held at National level at which the commissioning of on-going power projects was reviewed for taking remedial action. For improving the management at the project level, detailed guidelines were issued to the SEBs in July, 1980. These guidelines *inter-alia* include various networks and formats for keeping various activities of the projects under a close watch. For the effective coordination in the timely receipt of the equipment from the main suppliers namely BHEL & ILK and the availability of various other inputs from the project authorities and other suppliers, a system of harmonograms has been introduced this year. The future commissioning programmes will be coordinated by the project authority according to these harmonograms.

Death inside coal gasification plant of Talcher Fertilizer Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons, a labourer and a project engineer, were killed on 14 August, 1982 due to leaking valve inside the coal gasification plant of Talcher Fertilizer Project;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the leaking of carbon monoxide who are responsible for that and what action has been taken for non-recurrence of the same in future; and

(c) the details of the compensation paid to the members of bereaved families?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A con-

tract labourer and a Project Engineer died on account of gas exposure when the electrostatic precipitator in coal gasification section of Talcher Plant was being purged through its vent line. The accident occurred when the vent line of electrostatic precipitator was being opened. The Fertilizer Corporation of India will take necessary remedial action in the light of the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee which has been constituted to look into the causes of this account.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18,000 is payable by the contractor to the family of the contract labourer under the Workmen Compensation Act.

The family of the Project Engineer is entitled to get Rs. 1,20,000 against the Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme and is also entitled to get gratuity, provident fund dues and leave encashment.

The Corporation has taken steps to ensure that these claims are settled expeditiously.

Loss suffered at Talcher and Ramagundum Fertilizer Plants

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the two fertiliser plants at Talcher and Ramagundum are losing Rs. 73 crores a year;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to make them viable?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The two coal based fertilizer plants at Talcher and Ramagundam suffered the following losses during 1980-81 and 1981-82:

	Rs. lakhs	
	1980-81	1981-82
Talcher	(-) 1935	(-) 3741
Ramagundam	(-) 1492	(-) 2599

(b) The main reasons for the losses are frequent equipment failures, poor quality of coal, inadequate/irregular power supply.

(c) A technical study group was appointed to carry out a thorough survey of these plants to identify the deficiencies and suggest remedial measures. The recommendations of the Committee had been received and are being processed.

Causes of TOPA Mine disaster

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

(a) are Government aware that the total TOPA Mine disaster which accounted for 16 lives on July, 1982, is the consequence of gross violation of mines safety regulations as laid down by the Director General Mines Safety;

(b) is it a fact that while Coal India Ltd. has been spending cross of rupees on the purchase of timber to be used as prop to hold on the roof, not a single prop was found at the place of the accident; and

(c) if so, where did the timber go and why were the safety regulations not adhered to and who are responsible or the same, together with details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A domestic Board of Enquiry appointed by the Chairman, Central Coalfields Ltd./Coal India Ltd. has found that the accident was on account of fall of the immediate shale roof above the coal seam measuring in thickness from 2" to 10" in the goaf area.

It may also be stated that Government have decided to set up a Court of Enquiry under the Mines Act to be presided over by a retired or serving Judge of High Court. The cause of the accident and the responsibility of the officers and staff in the matter can be known after the Court of Enquiry submits its report.

Chandrapur Power Project

377. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chandrapur Power Project was sanctioned by the Centre in 1981 and that the State Government concerned has not issued any kind of tender so far for the project;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the recommendation of the State Government concerned a deal is now being finalised by the Centre with a Swiss firm who had made unsolicited quotations for the project prior to the sanctioning of the project by the Centre; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for finalising the deal without inviting global tenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The proposal of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB) for extension of the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station by one unit of 500 MW (Unit No. 5) was approved in June, 1981. The investment approval for Unit No. 6 is yet to be accorded. MSEB received three offers for supply of equipment for this project from (1) Swiss—West German consortium; (2) West German—Italian consortium; and (3) budgetary offer from BHEL. The Govt. of Maharashtra submitted a proposal to import two units of 500 MW each from the consortium comprising Swiss and West German manufacturers. No decision has been taken in regard to the import of equipment for this project.

Oil and Gas from Porto Novo structure

378. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports published

in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 10th September, 1982 wherein it has been stated that oil has been struck for the first time in Porto Novo structure, 40 KM. from Pondicherry coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity of gas and oil likely to be obtained from this well; and

(d) the time by which it will start functioning?

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

(b) In the PY-1-4 well on Porto Novo structure, presently under testing, a limestone formation in the interval 1445-48 metres indicated presence of oil and gas on initial test. However, there was no sustained flow from the formation on continued testing.

(c) and (d) The total quantity of gas and oil if any available; and the time frame, etc., can only be known after exploration, which is going on at present, is completed.

Introduction of national programmes in Doordarshan

379. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes on the national network have been introduced in Doordarshan recently;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of viewers to this changeover; and

(c) whether it is a fact that by new timings, regional programmes have been made to suffer in a very big way?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Comments on various aspects of the National Programme have been received from common viewers, press, representatives of the people, etc. The comments by and large pertain to the quality and content of the National pro-

gramme, its timing vis-a-vis the programmes from the regional centres, the linguistic composition of the National Programme, the timings of the Feature films etc.

(c) No, Sir. The timings of the National Programme have been fixed at 8.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. in order that out of the peak viewing time of two hours (7.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m.), 1-1/2 hours are made available for the regional programmes. The Doordarshan Kendras have been advised to suitably increase transmission time so that the total telecast time of regional programmes is not curtailed.

Protection of freedom of press

380. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take in view of the current spate of attacks on the freedom of the Press in certain parts of the country; and

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to widespread demand for specific measures for the protection of the freedom of the press?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Government occasionally come across reports alleging attacks on the freedom of the Press in certain parts of the country and suggesting measures for its protection. The Government is fully aware of the vital role a free Press plays in the growth and development of a country like ours. The Government feels that the existing constitutional and legal framework and institutions including the functioning of the Press Council of India, an autonomous statutory body, set up under the Press Council Act, 1978, with the object, *inter alia*, of preserving the freedom of the Press, are sufficient to ensure the freedom of the Press.

Bonded labour in brick kilns and stone quarries

381. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION be pleased to state what concrete steps Government propose to take to identify and rehabilitate bonded labour in areas like stone quarries, brick kilns, construction works, etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): The State Governments have been requested from time to time to take urgent and effective steps including undertaking of intensive surveys in susceptible areas for securing early release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Recently, the State Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Tripura have been requested to conduct pilot studies in the stone quarries and brick kilns to ascertain the extent of bondage in the employment's in these industries and to take urgent steps to release and rehabilitate the bonded labourers, wherever identified.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर तथा जोधपुर जिलों में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की सुविधाएं

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों में ऐसे, अनेक गांव हैं जहां थाना मुख्यालय तो हैं परन्तु सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र या टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में इन स्थानों पर कानून और व्यवस्था की मशीनरी में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से उनकी प्राथमिकता देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र या टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज सुविधाएं कब तक प्रदान कर दी जाएंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पुलिस स्टेशन वाले उन स्थानों के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मंजूरी पहले ही दी जा चुकी है जो विभाग की वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार इस सुविधा के पात्र हैं । किसी एक स्थान पर टेलीफोन के लिए रजिस्टर्ड मांग के आधार पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जाते हैं बशर्ते कि प्रस्ताव तकनीकी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य हों ।

(ग) सम्पूर्ण भंडार प्राप्त हो जाने पर कार्य प्रारंभ किया जाएगा ।

Five million slaves in India

383. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to a U.N. Survey, India is having 5 million slaves; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) The U.N. have not conducted any such Survey.

(b) Does not arise.

Flow of oil and gas in well at Porto Novo offshore structure

384. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what is the flow rate of oil and gas in the fourth well at Porto Novo offshore structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): In the PY-1-4 well on the Porto Novo structure presently under

testing, a limestone formation in the interval 1445-48 metres indicated presence of oil and gas on initial test. However, there was no sustained flow from the formation on continued testing.

Telephone operators working on daily wages in Delhi Telephone Department

**385. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of girls working as Telephone Operators in Delhi Telephones Department have been working on daily wages continuously for the last 2-3 years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not regularising their services; and

(c) whether Government propose to make all Telephone Operators as Regular and if so, by when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Fire at Bombay High well

**386. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR:
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOUHDRI:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SJ-5 oil well in Bombay High where fire broke out on 2nd August, 1982 following a blow-out on July, 30 was capped on 11th September, 1982; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the estimated loss and the daring efforts in the most trying weather conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The well caught fire on the 2nd August, but it was capped on the 12th September, 1982. The details regarding the estimated loss, etc., will be known only after the report of the survey, which is being conducted, has been received.

Effects of Bombay High Blow-out on ONGC Expansion Programme

387. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) effect of Bombay High blow-out on the programmes of ONGC for expansion towards growth and self-sufficiency;

(b) total financial loss, with details thereof, caused to ONGC/Government; and

(c) measures proposed to be taken to salvage the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In spite of the blow-out ONGC expects to achieve the target of production of oil for the year 1982-83. Action is also being taken to commence production from the SJ platform by the end of this year.

(b) This will be known only after the survey, which is being conducted, has been completed.

(c) Among the measures to be taken to salvage the programmes are (i) hiring of another jack up rig to replace Sagar Vikas, and (ii) Re-deployment of existing rigs for completion of wells at the SJ platform so as to be able to produce from this platform by the end of this year.

National wage Policy

388. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the progress made in the formulation of National Wage Policy and linkage of productivity to wages thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Some issues concerning the National Wage Policy were discussed at the National Labour Conference held on the 17th—18th September, 1982. The Conference recommended that keeping in view the importance of the subject and its complicated nature, a tripartite committee with experts on it be set up to go into the complex issues and make its recommendations early. Government have noted this recommendation for appropriate action.

Cause for Disaster at Bombay-High well

389. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of indiscipline which caused the disaster of Bombay-High Blow-out (whether sabotage, negligence, rashness, error of judgement or anything else);

(b) circumstances which led to this collective indiscipline; and

(c) causes of lack of possession of expertise, if any, or unpreparedness to meet such an eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Committee set up by Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission is investigating the causes of the Blow-out that took place on SJ Well Platform.

The causes, etc., of the Blow-cut can be known only when the Committee submits its report.

इंडियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा सामान खरीदने के लिये विदेशी फर्मों से समझौता

390. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री रतन सिंह राजबा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी ने कुछ माल की खरीद

के लिए 6 फरवरी, 1980 को दो विदेशी फर्मों के साथ, समझौता किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं और कौन सा सामान खरीदा जाना है तथा कितना ; और

(ग) उन फर्मों के साथ हुए समझौतों में क्या अन्तर है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने 50,000 एम० टी० एच० एस० डी० की सप्लाई करने के लिए इन्टरपिट्रोल के साथ और 150,000 एम० टी० एच० एस० डी० और 50,000 एम० टी० एल० डी० ओ० की सप्लाई करने के लिए कुवैत नेशनल पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन के साथ किये गये समझौतों को अन्तिम रूप 6 फरवरी, 1980 को दिया गया था। जबकि पहला एक स्थल समझौता था, दूसरा एक दीर्घ अवधि समझौता था जिसमें मार्च से दिसम्बर, 1980 तक डिलीवरी करनी थी।

दिल्ली की बिजली सप्लाई संबंधी समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिये ब्रिटेन से विशेषज्ञ टल

391. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री रतन सिंह राजबा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की बिजली सप्लाई संबंधी समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए ब्रिटेन से एक विशेषज्ञ टल को आमंत्रित किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विशेषज्ञ दल की रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ब्रिटिश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी इन्टरनेशनल, यू०के०के० दो इंजीनियरों की सेवाएं उत्तरी क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड में बार-बार होने वाली ग्रिड गड़बड़ियों के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए तथा ग्रिड की गड़बड़ियों से बचाव करने के लिए सुरक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार करने के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए प्राप्त की गई थीं। दिल्ली शहर की वितरण प्रणाली की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए विदेशी परामर्शदाता भी भेजे जा रहे हैं।

(ख) विशेषज्ञों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें अल्पकालिक, मध्यम कालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपायों के रूप में हैं। विशेषज्ञों द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट में सुरक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार, दिल्ली की प्रणाली में 400 के०वी० स्तर को आरम्भ करना, पारेषण लाइनों के अनुद्वेक्षण में माडल तकनीकों शुरू करना आदि कुछ उपाय सुझाए गए हैं जिनकी जांच की जा रही है और कार्यान्वित भी किए जा रहे हैं।

Panel to examine Coal Supply to Power Plants

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

(a) whether a panel has been formed to examine coal supply to power plants;

(b) have the State Power Ministers complained of repetitive supply of inferior coal hampering power production;

(c) for how long this has continued;

(d) has the Officers' Association of Coal Mines protested against the personnel of the panel; and

(e) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) A Committee has been constituted by the Department of Coal on 30th August, 1982 with Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission as Chairman to study the problems of coal supply to thermal power stations.

(b) and (c). Complaints have been made from time to time on the quality of coal supplied to the thermal power plants.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Newspapers Strike

393. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike of newspapers on the 3rd September, 1982 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the names of the newspapers which were published on that day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (b). According to the Press reports, a number of newspaper establishments observed a strike on the 3rd September, 1982, pressing for withdrawal of the "Bihar Press Bill".

(c) The names have not been compiled.

Cuts in Programmes of Calcutta Television

394. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programmes of Calcutta Television were drastically cut down to telecast 70 per cent of the Delhi programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. After the introduction of the National Programme, the transmission time of the Door-darshan Kenkra, Calcutta, has been suitably increased to avoid reduction in regional language programmes.

(b) Does not arise.

पुनर्वास कालोनियों में बिजली की कमी

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनियों में बिजली की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन निर्धन लोगों की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप इन कालोनियों को बिजली सप्लाई करने का है; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में दिल्ली की पुनर्वास कालोनियों में इस वर्ष विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति काफी अच्छी है। पुनर्वास कालोनियों में प्रत्याशी उद्भोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए विद्युत की कमी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 3.7.82 को जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार पुनर्वास कालोनियों के निवासियों को अपनी कालोनियों में बिजली का घरेलू कनेक्शन लेने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से "अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र" प्राप्त करना पड़ता था। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा

14.9.82 को जारी किए गए अद्यतन अनुदेशों के अनुसार पुनर्वास कालोनियों के उद्भोक्ताओं को बिजली का घरेलू कनेक्शन लेने के लिए, "अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र" प्रस्तुत नहीं करना पड़ता है।

आंध्र प्रदेश में काकीनाड तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना किया जाना

396. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश के ईस्ट गोदावरी जिला में काकीनाड स्थान पर एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी लागत एवं उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी तथा क्या उत्तरप्रदेश में भी एक उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग). लगभग 83.00 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर प्रतिवर्ष 3 लाख टन डाईअमोनियम फास्फेट उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश के ईस्ट गोदावरी जिले में तहसील काकीनाडा में एक नए उपक्रम की स्थापना के लिए मैसर्स गोदावरी फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि० को हाल ही में एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है।

यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार नाईट्रोजन-युक्त उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाए, जो बरबाला (बदायूं जिला)

श्रीबला (बरौली जिला), शाहजहांपुर (शाहजहांपुर जिला) और जयदीनपुर (मुल्तानपुर जिले) में एक-एक स्थापित किए जाएंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त कार्यान्वयन के लिए अभिकरण, कार्यान्वयन की समय सूची, पूंजी लाभत, आदि जैसे ब्यौरे अभी तक तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं।

शाहजहांपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

397. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ग). शाहजहांपुर जिले में दूर-

- (i) Jorajan structure in Assam
- (ii) Mohan mining lease areas in Assam
- (iii) Ognaj in Gujarat
- (iv) Portonovo Structure (Offshore)

} The commercial viability is established as these are proved structures.

} Further detailed testing is required before commercial viability is known.

(c) During the current year 1982-83 (upto August, 1982) a total of 825.946 MMm³ gas was produced from Bombay High. Out of this 391.656 MMm³ was utilized. The balance of 434.290 MMm³ was flared.

Implementation of Palekar Award by Lucknow-Based Newspapers Organisation

399. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

दर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना छठी योजना की अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं में शामिल नहीं है। शाहजहांपुर जिले सहित अभी तक कवर न हुए क्षेत्रों के लिये दूरदर्शन सेवा का उपलब्ध करना भविष्य में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और सापेक्ष प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

Oil/Gas finds

398. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country where oil and gas has been struck in the last six months;

(b) what is the commercial viability of newly struck wells etc; and

(c) what is the worth of gas that could not be used/harnessed and was just lost in Bombay High one or the other reasons during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). During the last 6 months (April to September 1982) oil was found at the following 4 places. The commercial viability is also indicated against each of the places:

(a) whether certain Lucknow-based newspaper organisations have opened their editions in other State capitals;

(b) whether Government have ensured that these newspapers have implemented Palekar Award; and

(c) if not, which are the newspaper-establishments involved in this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) This information is not available.

(b) and (c) The responsibility for the implementation of the Central Government orders on Palekar Tribunal's recommendations by news paper establishments in Uttar Pradesh rests with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. According to information supplied by the State Government, out of 10 newspaper establishments in Lucknow, 8 (namely, National Herald, Navjeevan, Kaumi Awaj, Northern India Patrika, Dainik Lucknow Mail, Dainik Swatantra Bharat, Pioneer and Amrit Prabhat) have implemented the orders, one (Dainik Jagran) has gone to the Court and is paying 50 per cent of the increased amount according to the Court's orders, and one (Workers' Herald) is not covered.

Implementation of Palekar Award by Newspapers in Delhi

400. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the newspaper establishments with their headquarters of Branch Offices or institutions in Delhi.

(a) which have not yet implemented the Palekar Award; and

(b) which have not cleared their provident fund/ESI dues and what are the arrears due from each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Committee to Enquire into Issues Relating to Supply of Coal to Thermal Plants

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

(a) whether Government have recently set up a high power Committee to inquire into issues relating to the supply of coal to Thermal Plants;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the finding thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up Commission to Suggest Reforms in Muslim Personal Law

402. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up a commission to go into questions relating to the reform of Muslim personal law, demands for which are growing particularly from Muslim women; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Government has been not to effect changes in the personal law of any minority community unless the initiative for such change comes from the minority community itself and so far such initiatives has not come from the minority community.

Amending MRTP Act to provide for Statutory Modernisation Fund

403. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to amend the MRTP Act, to change the existing definition of 'inter-connection' of companies;

(b) whether Government contemplate to provide for statutory modernisation fund; and

(c) if so, the steps already taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Hon'ble Member

is perhaps referring to the definition of 'inter-connected undertaking' referred to in section 2(g) of the MRTTP Act, 1969. The Sachar Committee's recommendations in relation to the MRTTP Act, 1969 which also include suggestion on the subject of inter-connected undertakings have been considered by Government and a comprehensive Bill to amend MRTTP Act is likely to be introduced in the Parliament shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rejection of Applications for Expansion of MRTTP Companies

404. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of MRTTP companies whose applications for expansion have been rejected by the Department of Company Affairs, though the MRTTP Commission has recommended the approval of such expansion during the past three years; and

(b) the reasons for rejecting the applications of such MRTTP companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government has not rejected any proposal of the MRTTP companies for expansion of its activities or establishment of new undertaking under Section 21 or Section 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act respectively, which had been recommended for approval by the M.R.T.P. Commission during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981. However some recommendations of the Commission are still under consideration of the Government.

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

Upgrading of cutack Radio Station

405. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cuttack Radio Station is proposed to be upgraded;

(b) if so, what are the additional facilities proposed to be provided in that Station; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Cuttack Station is already equipped with a high power 180 KW MW Transmitter.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up T. V. centre at Bhubaneswar

406. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether site has been selected for the proposed T.V. station at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the location of the proposed T.V. station there;

(c) What are the facilities available in the complex for setting up T. V. Centre; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). For Cuttack/Bhubaneswar a 10 KW transmitter is being set up during the sixth Plan for which the site is being acquired. This transmitter is expected to come up by 1984-85. For studio facilities at Bhubaneswar the State Government have offered a few sites which are being surveyed. In the meantime, a low power TV receive-cum-relay system is being set up at Bhubaneswar to provide coverage at the Asian Games.

Setting up T.V. Centre at Cuttack

407. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have a proposal to set up a television centre at Cuttack; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) It is proposed to set up a 10 KW TV Relay Centre at Cuttack during the 6th Plan period.

(b) Site for the above transmitter is under acquisition by the State Government. Order for the equipment for the transmitter has been placed with M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited. The transmitter is expected to come up by the end of 6th Plan period

Energy Ministers Conference

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

(a) whether a Conference of the States' Energy Ministers was held in New Delhi towards the end of August, 1982;

(b) whether the Conference noted that by the end of the Sixth Plan there will be a shortfall of 5,000 MW in the country; and

(c) whether the Centre had mooted a proposal to expand its role in generation and distribution of power and if so, the precise suggestions that were made at the Conference and the broad decisions taken to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards in particular and to augment power production in the country in genera?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir,

(c) Yes, Sir. Discussion were held at the Power Ministers Conference regarding the need to provide greater powers to the Centre for ensuring integrated operation of Regional Power Systems and the need to strengthen the organisational set-up of the power supply industry at the Regional level through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory powers.

Broad decisions taken at the Conference for improvement in the working of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and for augmentation of power generation in the

country are given below;

(i) State Government and the SEBs will bestow special attention to streamlining the financial management of the SEBs and ensure that overall liquidity as well as level of generation of internal resources is improved.

(ii) Improvement in performance of thermal power stations with the aim of achieving an All India Plant Load Factor of 49 per cent for the current year.

(iii) Commissioning of on-going Projects on schedule.

(iv) Identification and assessment of the potential of all possible Micro-hydel Schemes and submission of their feasibility reports to CEA before 31st December, 1982 for incorporation in the Next Annual Plan, in view emphasis laid on these in the 20 Point Programme.

Drilling by "Chevron"

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

(a) whether it is a fact that "Chevron", an American firm, has completed survey of the off-shore areas of India and it has also pinpointed the spots where drilling can be made;

(b) if so, the names of the places which have been declared as 'pregnant areas' by this foreign firms;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give to some foreign companies the task of drilling these prospective areas and if so, the number of foreign firms to be given this assignment; and

(d) whether ONGC will have a fair share out of these areas to drill and what would be the terms of the agreement with the foreign firms for exploiting the mineral oil in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Chevron has completed seismic survey of the Saurashtra offshore Block. II awarded to them and the data is being processed. No loca-

tions for drilling have yet been identified.

(c) and (d). Main terms of the agreement were placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 6019 answered on March 30, 1982. According to the terms of the contract, it is for the contractor to arrange for all activities including drilling.

ग्रूप स्पोर्ट्स क्लबों में कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करना

410. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी ने खेलकूद में रुचि पैदा करने तथा उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिये आकाशवाणी ग्रूप स्पोर्ट्स क्लब आरम्भ किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी स्थापना कब की गई थी और उनके लिये सदस्यों का चयन किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खा) : (क) जी हां। इस स्कीम की घोषणा फरवरी, 1982 में की गई थी।

(ख) ग्रूप स्पोर्ट्स क्लब स्वैच्छिक और लोगों की क्लबें हैं। कम से कम 10 व्यक्तियों की इस प्रकार की क्लबें संबंधित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों से पंजीकरण के लिये इकट्ठा है और संबंधित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों द्वारा क्लबों का एक सदस्यता कार्ड जारी किया जायेगा। सदस्यों का चयन क्लबों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है।

कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को स्वास्थ्य कार्डों का वितरण

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

(क) कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को स्वास्थ्य कार्डों का वितरण करने के बारे में निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको यह कार्ड कब तक जारी किये जा की संभावना है ; और कुल कितने कार्ड जारी किये जायेंगे ?

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

Petro-Chemicals Complex at Hajira, Gujarat

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

(a) how much provision has been made for initiating preliminary steps for the setting up Petro-chemicals Complex at Hajira in Gujarat in the Central Sector of the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no provision for this complex in the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, a provision of Rs. 25 crores is expected to be made for Aromatics Recovery Unit and DMT/PTA project in Salempur (U.P.) and for the proposed Petrochemicals Complexes in Haldia and Gujarat, for taking some preliminary steps such as selection of technology and some basic and detailed engineering for the projects.

Reception of Asian Games Telecast on conventional Television sets

413. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Asian Games telecast would be received on conventional television sets, including the community viewing sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The Asian Games telecast would be received on conventional television sets including the VHF community viewing sets located within the service area of the respective transmitters.

Setting up new Telephone equipment projects

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

(a) what are the various proposals for setting up new telephone equipment projects;

(b) what are the proposals under consideration for foreign collaboration for new projects and expansion of the existing factories and capacity to be generated therefrom; and

(c) whether some of the telecommunication projects would be funded by the World Bank and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The various important proposals for setting up manufacturing capacity for telecommunication equipment in the country, both by way of expansion of existing units as well as setting up new production units are as under:

(i) Setting up capacity for manufacture of one million telephone instruments and 1.5 million important components thereof of contemporary design at Naini and Bangalore Units of M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI). This project is to be set up with foreign collaboration.

(ii) Setting up manufacturing capacity for new generation channeling/Multiplexing equipment in Transmission Divisions at Bangalore and Naini Units of ITI with foreign collaboration.

(iii) Setting up manufacturing capacity for very High Frequency (VHF)/Ultra High Frequency (UHF) Systems at Naini and Bangalore Units of ITI with foreign collaboration.

(iv) It has been decided by the Government to set up the large electronic switching factories with an annual production capacity of 5 lakh lines each, under the Ministry of Communications. One of the proposed electronic switching factories will be set up under ITI at Gonda in Uttar Pradesh with foreign collaboration.

(v) Augmenting the present manufacturing capacity of 10,000 lines per annum of small electronic exchange at the Palghat Unit of ITI to 1.5 lakh lines per annum by including manufacture of electronic trunk automatic exchange, rural auto exchanges and private automatic branch exchanges with foreign collaboration; and

(vi) Setting up manufacturing capacity for 8,000 electronic teleprinters per annum in replacement of existing electro-mechanical version of teleprinters by M/s Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. (HTL), Madras, at Hosur in Tamil Nadu with foreign collaboration.

(c) Of the projects mentioned above, the following are proposed to be funded by the World Bank:

(i) the augmentation of the manufacturing capacity of the Palghat Unit of ITI from 10,000 lines to 1.5 lakh lines per annum, and

(ii) Setting up manufacturing capacity for 8,000 electronic teleprinters under HAL, Madras.

Cost of Jack-up Rigs

415. SHRI BAJUBAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of a jack-up rig for offshore drilling;

(b) the number of jack-up rigs so far purchased by the ONGC;

(c) the names of the supplier countries; and

(d) the total cost incurred for the rigs?

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

BIR SINGH): (a) As per available information the present cost of a jack-up rig varies between Rs. 39 crores to Rs. 45 crores depending upon specifications and source of supply.

(b) The ONGC has so far purchased six jack-up rigs, out of which two are under consideration and one is on its way.

(c) The supplier countries are: —

1. Japan
2. France
3. Singapore

(d) The total cost incurred at different times, on the purchase of six jack-up rigs by the ONGC amounts to Rs. 188.22 crores.

Recommendation of Conference of Labour Ministers held in Delhi

416. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of Labour Ministers of States held recently recommended that ultimately the unresolved labour disputes should be referred to arbitration; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). At this Conference many suggestions were received for speedier disposal of individual disputes including resort to compulsory arbitration.

Powers Generation and Requirment in various States

417. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of generation and requirement of power in various States; and

(b) how far the current monsoon will help in easing the acute energy situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A statement showing the State-wise power supply position in the country during April, 1982 to August, 1982 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5437/82].

(b) The power position in the country is better as compared to previous year. Further, the power supply position in the country has improved after the monsoons of 1982 and power cuts imposed in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have been completely withdrawn after the monsoons. The power supply position in U.P., Punjab and Haryana has also improved considerably. The power cuts in Orissa also have been removed.

This year the monsoons in the catchment areas of some of the major reservoirs in the country namely, Ukai and Tata Group in the Western Region, Kuncal, Idukki, Pamba-Kakki and Machkund in the southern Region and Balimela in the Eastern Region were not satisfactory. However, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan will continue to face energy crisis.

Availability of Life Saving Drugs

418. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of life-saving drugs, Isoptin for example, are not available in the market in Calcutta and Delhi for quite some time;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to see that the life saving drugs do not disappear from market?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Shortage of specific brands of some essential medicines have been reported periodically from the concerned State Drug Controllers. This includes shortage of Isoptin tablets from Calcutta. Government have taken up the ques-

tion of shortages with the concerned manufacturers. The manufacturers have reported, *inter alia*, that the shortages were due to (a) increased demand, (b) sudden spurt in the incidence of certain diseases, (c) restricted power supply and (d) industrial unrest.

In all these cases, the concerned manufacturers as well as the manufacturers of equivalent brands had been advised telegraphically to rush their products to the affected places and most of the manufacturers reported compliance of the advice.

Better Treatment to A.I.R. Artists

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

(a) whether there has been a demand for a uniform cadre for all sections of A.I.R. employees to check discrimination of AIR artists;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure a better treatment for them and to ensure them equal benefit available to other employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. There has been no demand for a uniform cadre for all sections of AIR employees, viz., those belonging to engineering, administrative, programme and Staff Artists cadres.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presently, the Staff Artists of AIR are entitled to almost all the major benefits available to the regular Government servants except pension. Government have recently decided to group the Staff Artists into two categories viz., (i) Artists; and (ii) other employees who perform functions similar to those which regular Government servants normally discharge in Government offices.

The employees falling in category (ii) above will be treated as Government servants subject to their exercising option and

screening. The terms and conditions for the engagement of those in category (i) are to be revised and made attractive though they would continue to be on contractual terms. After these new terms are finalised, they will also be given an option to come over to the new terms or to retain the existing terms. Those coming over to the new terms would also be entitled to pension subject to formalities like screening etc.

Agreement for supply of digital electronic exchange system by French company

420. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have signed a Memorandum of Understanding covering agreements for the supply of digital electronic exchange system by a French company recently;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof with terms and conditions of the agreements signed; and

(c) how far these agreements will go to meet our requirements in the field and the places selected for their installation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the agreements are as under:

(i) Agreement between M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and M/s. CIT Alcatel, France for transfer of know-how and for setting up an ESS factory with a production capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum of digital electronic exchange equipment.

(ii) Agreement for import of a 2 lakh equivalent lines of digital electronic exchange equipment along with support services to P & T from M/s. CIT Alcatel;

(iii) Agreement for R & D assistance between P & T and M/s. CIT Alcatel;

(iv) Agreement for provision of consultancy services and for supply of miscel-

cellaneous equipment between P and T and the French Company SOFRECOM.

Two Memoranda of Understanding were also signed. One Memorandum will cover R & D collaboration between Telecom Research Centre of P & T Department and its counterpart, Organisation CNET of the French Telecom Administration; the second memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Ministers of Communications of India and France to cover all the above agreements assuring the support of the French Government in the execution of these agreements. The total financial commitment at current prices is estimated at 870 million F.F.

(c) The imported equipment will partly meet the shortfall in telephone exchange equipment during the current Plan. The setting up of the indigenous production will help in substantial increase in the indigenous availability of telephone switching equipment to meet the requirements during the next plan.

The places selected for installation of the directly imported exchanges are Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pathankot and Sriganganagar.

Coal Production

421. SHRI AMAL DUTTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the State-wise break-up of coal production during the last five years and how much of it has been used for thermal power stations (State-wise break-up)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Safety measures in coal mines

422. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unsafe coal mines—the number being as large 99—are being operated without taking proper safety measures;

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry have so far taken to avert disaster in such mines; and

(c) if not, what measures Government propose to take in making the erring companies conform to the prescribed safety devices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) No unsafe mine under Coal India Ltd. is being worked in the country. However, when a mine or any part of the mine is considered unsafe, a prohibitory order under Sec. 22(3) of Mines Act 1952 is imposed immediately by DGMS and the work is stopped. The mine so declared unsafe is not worked until the hazards are removed.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Unemployment Allowance

423. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of States which give unemployment allowance together with the amount and period for which it is given in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): The available information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of Unemployment Allowance/Benefit Schemes being implemented by different State Governments

Quantum of unemployment allowance

Eligibility conditions

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Rs. 50 per month for a period of three years in each individual case. Additional remuneration of Rs. 200 per annum for participation in work sponsored by the Government and some other agencies for 100 days. Assistance will continue only for three years provided that he/she does not obtain gainful employment within this period.

(a) Matriculates Rs. 80 per month.

(b) Graduates and Post Graduates Rs. 100 p.m.

PART-A

Honorarium of Rs. 100 p.m. to unemployed SSC Diploma holders. Graduates and Post-Graduates Persons enrolled under this part are provided part-time work for 3 to 4 hours per day for about 15 days during a month. The assistance will cease as soon as the beneficiary secures full time employment or at the end of 3 years whichever is earlier.

PART-B

Rs. 100/- p.m. will be paid for not more than 3 years.

Unemployed aged 23-40 years validly registered with Employment Exchanges for 5 years or more. Family income not to exceed Rs. 500 per month.

Job-seekers aged 17-40. Registered. with Employment Exchanges for more than 5 years (reduced to 3 years w.e.f. 1-4-1980). This condition has been waived in respect of blind, deaf and dumb job-seekers who are educated. Family income not to exceed Rs. 500 per month (since reduced to Rs. 300 p.m.)

Job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges or District Social Welfare Offices for 5 years or more (4 years in case of SC/ST/Vimukta Jati/Nomadic Tribe).

Unemployed SSC passed candidates aged 21-30 years, registered with Employment Exchanges or District Social Welfare Offices for 3 years (two years in case of SC/ST/Vimukta Jati/Nomadic Tribe).

1	2	3	4	5
			Any person in the rural areas demanding work, if not provided within 15 days of receiving such a demand.	Rs. 1/- per day.
4	Gujarat	(ii) Employment Guarantee. Retention Allowance for the Educated Unemployed—in force from 1st November, 1979.	Job-seekers aged 20—30 years registered with Employment Exchanges for 5 years or more as on 30-11-1979 (3 years in case of C/STs). In case of Physically Handicapped six months or more as on 31-12-1979). Family income not to exceed Rs. 4800/- per annum.	1. S.S.C. passed Rs. 50/- per month for two hours work three per week. 2. Holders of Technical Diploma or Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law—Rs. 75/- p.m. for 3 hours work three per week. 3. All post graduates and professional graduates Rs. 100/- p.m. for four hours work three per week.
5	Karnataka	Stipendary Employment—in force from 1978	Unemployed graduates, Post-graduates and diploma holders. Family income not to exceed Rs. 3600/- p.a. No earning member in the family.	Stipend Rs. 150/- per month. The stipend was raised to Rs. 200/- per month w.e.f. 1-2-1981.
6	Kerala	(i) Unemployment Relief 1978-79 discontinued w.e.f. 1979-80 (ii) Employment General Scheme 1979-80 discontinued.	Job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges for 5 years or more. Family income not to exceed Rs. 4000/- per annum. Persons registered with the Employment Exchanges for 3 years or more. Some schemes are open to all unemployed willing to do manual work and who registered with the Panchayats.	Rs. 400/- per annum. Amount of allowance varies from Department to Department implementing the Scheme.
		Unemployment assistance—in force w.e.f. 1980-81.	Job-seekers aged 18—40 registered with the Employment Exchanges for over 3 years. Family income not exceeding Rs. 4000/- per annum.	Rs. 50/- per month.
7	Rajasthan	Stipend to Unemployed Graduates and Post-Graduates of SC/ST.	All SC/ST Graduates and Post-graduates.	Rs. 150/- per month to Graduates SC/ST Rs. 250 per month to Post-Graduates SC/ST. Admissible till they get a job (w.e.f. 21-5-1980—the stipend is admissible only for a minimum period of 2 years).

* This concession is available for other Backward Classes also.

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- 8 Tamil Nadu (i) Employment Assistance in force w.e.f. 1st July, 1980. Unemployed graduates/post-graduates in all faculties, qualified secondary and higher grade teachers, physical education teachers, qualified Tamil and other language pundits, qualified craft instructors and Diploma holders in Engineering aged upto 35 years. (40 years in case of SC/ST) registered with Employment Exchanges for not less than 5 years. Parental income not to exceed Rs. 24,000/- per annum. Rs. 50/- per month. The Assistance will continue for a total period of 3 years in individual cases. It shall, however, be discontinued as soon as he/she secures gainful employment.
- (ii) Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Any person in the rural areas demanding work and if work not provided within 30 days from the date of registration/Demand. Rice to the value of Re. 1 per day.
- 9 Bihar Unemployment Allowance in force from 1981-82 Unemployed aged 21-40 years registered with Employment Exchanges for more than 5 years. (4 years in case of SC/ST and one year for disabled candidates). Guardians income not to exceed Rs. 5000/- per annum and family owned land not more than 5 acres of irrigated land or ten acres of non-irrigated land. Rs. 50/- per month.
- 10 Andhra Pradesh Employment Guarantee Scheme-in force from 1st May, 1981. Registered persons are not provided with work within 15 days of his submitting application seeking work. 1 Kg. of Rice per day or 1/2 Kg. Rice and 50 paise in cash.

Press releases issued by information officers

424. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Information Officers attached to the various Ministries frequently issue press releases and distribute them to select few correspondents;

(b) whether Government are aware that these activities of the Information Officers are "discriminatory"; and

(c) if so, what arrangements are being made to provide all official news and press releases to all concerned correspondents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The press release put out by the Press Information Bureau are supplied without any discrimination to all the correspondents/pressmen who are on the mailing list of the Bureau.

(c) Does not arise.

Circular to Information Officers for holding Press Conference

425. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, his Ministry has issued circulars to the respective Information Officers to hold the Press Conferences of their Ministries in the Press Room in the Shastri Hall;

(b) if so, whether the Information Officers have been following these instructions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING) SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Electrification of villages in Assam

426. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in Assam which have been electrified during the last 32 years;

(b) the total number of villages which are without electricity in Assam;

(c) year-wise plan made by the Centre and State to electrify the villages of the State in the next ten years; and

(d) total demand for funds made by the State in the last three years and the allocation made by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Out of the total number of 21,995 villages in the State of Assam, 6765 villages have been electrified upto the end of August, 1982.

(b) In Assam 15,230 villages remained to be electrified as on 31st August, 1982.

(c) At the commencement of the Sixth Plan viz 1-4-1980, 4,226 villages were electrified in the State. The Sixth Plan proposals contemplate electrification of 6,000 additional villages in the State involving an outlay of Rs. 57.86 crores. However, the precise activities of programme are being drawn on Annual basis after discussions of the Working Group on Power held in the Planning Commission taking into account the resource position and the progress of implementation of various schemes etc.

(d) The outlays proposed by the State of Assam for Rural Electrification and approved by Planning Commission during the

three year period 1980 to 1983 are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Proposed by State	Approved by Planning Commis- sion	Proposed by State	Approved by Planning Commis- sion	Proposed by State	Approved by Planning Commis- sion
State Plan	101	100	101	100	100	100
MNP	423.0	362	1392	700	1794	700
REC	273.0	293	254	322	81	354
TOTAL	797	755	1747	1122	1975	1154

Allotment of Newsprint in Assam

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

(a) the total quantity of newsprint allotted in Assam to each category of following types of newspapers—(a) large newspapers, (b) Medium-size newspapers, (c) small newspapers in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by the Ministry about the misuse of newsprint by some allottees; and

(c) if so, the steps taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING): (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) The requisite information is as under:

(in MT)

Category of News paper	1980-81	1981-82
Big	536	618
Medium	761	847
Small	437	398
TOTAL	1734	1863

(b) No such complaint has been received in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrangement to cover Asian Games through T.V. for N.E. Region

428. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**
Will the Minister of **INFORMATION**

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the failure of **INSAT-1A**, the wide publicise T.V. coverage of N.E. Region will be discontinued during the coming Asiad;

(b) if so, what alternative arrangement, has been made to cover the games through T.V. for N.E. region; and

(c) whether Bangladesh Government and Pakistan Government have applied for any right to telecast the Asian Games?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. With INSAT-1A becoming non-operational, alternative arrangements have been made to relay the programmes via INTELSAT. Action is being taken to instal, before 15th November, 1982, receive-cum-relay centres in North East Region at Agartala, Kohima, Itanagar, Aizawal, Imphal, Shillong and Gauhati for telecasting the Asian Games.

(c) Special Organising Committee of Asian Games are the sole right owners for providing TV coverage facilities to the members of Asian Broadcasting Union of which Bangladesh and Pakistan are also members. As such, they will within the framework of the ABU contract with S.O.C. provide coverage of Asian Games over their network.

Power Generation in West Bengal

429. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the short-fall of electricity production in West Bengal State in the last one year;

(b) what is the generation of power by various State Government Power Plants as against their unstalled capacity;

(c) if below the installed capacity what are the reasons therefore; and

(d) what remedial steps are being taken by the State and Centre to improve the Power Generation in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There was energy shortfall of the order of 22.2 per cent during 1981-82 in West Bengal.

(b) A statement showing the station-wise installed capacity and generation of power during 1981-82 in respect of West Bengal State Government Power Plants is given below:—

Name of the Station	Installed capacity (MW)	Generation (MU)
1. Bandel	320	1215
2. Santaldih	480	1347
3. D.P. L.	280	745

(c) The performance of the Santaldih and D.P.L. is much below the desired level. Santaldih utisare of indigenous make and the automatic control and instrumentation system of the station has not been fully installed. However, in recent months some marginal improvement in the performance of D.P.L. has occured.

(c) Roving teams of CEA have visited the power stations in West Bengal and action plans have been drawn up to improve the performance of these stations.

Manufacture and Import of Saccharin

430. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Saccharin manufactured in India during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of Saccharin imported into India during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that raw material for production of Saccharin is being manufactured in India, and that these manufacturing units are facing crisis due to stock-piling;

(d) if so, what is the decision taken by Government; and

(e) whether the manufacturers of raw materials for Saccharin have made representation to Government in August 1982 if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Production figures of Saccharin in the organized sector for the last three years are as follows:

Year	Production in tonnes
1979	82.25
1980	92.31
1981	78.17

(b) Import figures for Saccharin during last three years are not available. However Saccharin had been included in Appendix-4 (Absolute Banned Items) in the Import Policy for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. It continues to remain included in Appendix-4 under the current import policy.

(c) to (e). Raw materials required for the manufacture of Saccharin are being produced in the country. These raw materials are also required for items other than Saccharin. A representation received from one such unit has been sent to Ministry of Industry for necessary action.

Introduction of new technique of drilling coal

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

(a) whether methods of drilling of coal have been supplemented by new techniques;

if so, what are new techniques adopted and at what places and with what results during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the new techniques of drilling have resulted in economy in cost; if so, to what extent and results; and

(c) what has been the expenditure on introduction of newer techniques of drilling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Bio-gas plants in Sixth Plan

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

(a) what was the provision for establishment of bio-gas plants in the Sixth Five Year Plan? What was its break-up year-wise and what has been the year-wise achievement; and

(b) what was the total amount provided for the establishment of Bio-gas in the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise and what was the yearly provision made, with achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. S. SINGH):

(a) and (b). Rs. 50 crores have been provided in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for implementation of the National Project for Bio-gas Development which was started in the year 1981-82. The bud-

get provision for the first two years and actual expenditure incurred are as under:

Year	Budget provision	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	500	337.65
1982-83	500	422.74 (upto Sept- ember, 1982)

Year-wise physical targets and achievements in terms of bio-gas units set up are as under :

Year	Targets	Achievements
1981-82	35,000	25,369
1982-83	75,000	9,774 (upto July- August, 1982)
1983-84	1,25,000	
1984-85	1,65,000	
Total	4,00,000	

State-wise number of bio-gas units set-up is given in Statement attached. This programme of small family type bio-gas plants was being handled by the Ministry of Agriculture until September ...

1982 when it was transferred to the newly established department of Non-conventional Energy Source under the Ministry of Energy.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of bio-gas units set up	
		1981-82	1982-83 (upto July & August, 1982)
1		2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh		515	730
2. Assam		23	..
3. Bihar		2064	1264
4. Gujarat		1807	1001
5. Haryana		47	25
6. Himachal Pradesh		10	53
7. Jammu & Kashmir		3	..
8. Karnataka		1282	857
9. Kerala		262	436
10. Madhya Pradesh		468	238

1	2	3
11. Maharashtra	3061	1898
12. Meghalaya	1	—
13. Nagaland	8	2
14. Orissa	280	237
15. Punjab	505	650
16. Rajasthan	1220	486
17. Tamil Nadu	1215	1103
18. Tripura	4	1
19. Uttar Pradesh	12188	1052
20. West Bengal	274	112
21. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	—
22. Delhi	5	1
23. Goa	46	77
24. Mizoram	2	—
25. Pondicherry	10	2
26. Chandigarh	—	7
TOTAL :	25369	9774

Programme to improve quality of coal by B.C.C.L.

433. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal has worked out a programme to improve the quality of coal and to end our dependence on foreign coal;

(b) what are the salient features of the programme; and

(c) whether Government have approved the same and its implementation has commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI-SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Loss due to fire in Sagar Vikas in Bombay

434. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the financial loss suffered due to the recent fire in Sagar Vikas in Bombay by way of loss of production and loss of equipment; and

(b) how soon it is expected to resume its normal operation after replacement of the burnt up equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH): (a) The exact amount of the financial loss suffered due to the recent fire in the Sagar Vikas in Bombay High can only be known after the completion of the survey which is being conducted at present by the Marine Surveyors.

(b) Normal operations are expected to be resumed by the end of this year.

Decision to invite foreign oil companies for exploration

435. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR;
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to invite foreign oil companies having sound technical and financial capabilities to take up oil exploration and production in 42 offshore and 8 onshore blocks;

(b) whether the invitation to foreign companies have been given due to the lack of requisite technology to the ONGC and OIL;

(d) if yes, then name the International Oil Companies and what will be the criteria and point of agreement regarding this?

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

(b) The foreign oil companies have been invited in order to supplement the maximum efforts of ONGC and OIL in the search for oil.

(c) The last date for submitting bids is January 15, 1983 and so far no bids have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Distribution of newsprint

436. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to distribute newsprint to newspapers through the State Governments instead of State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether State agencies like civil supplies and public undertakings will take the delivery of the newsprint, arrange for its stocking and distribution of the newspaper;

(d) when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHR N. K. P. SALVE): (a) to (d). Imported newsprint will continue to be distributed through the State Trading Corporation. The indigenous newsprint will also continue to be distributed under the distribution system of the concerned mills. As the number of depots, through which newsprint is distributed is limited, it was proposed to augment the facilities for distribution of newsprint to the newspapers through co-operatives, State Governments' distribution agencies. It is envisaged that the newspapers will be free to take deliveries either direct from the State Trading Corporation and the concerned indigenous mills, or through the co-operatives or the State Government distribution agencies. The proposal is being pursued with the State Governments.

Stepping up Centre's Share in Power Generation

437. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to gradually step up the Centre's share in power generation;

(b) if so, whether the proposed scheme for creation of additional capacity includes the setting up of five Regional Electricity Authorities under the Central Electricity Authority;

(c) if so, what will be the main purpose of this; and

(d) whether all the States have accepted this decision of Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) are setting up a number of large regional thermal and hydro-electric power projects in the different regions of the country, for meeting the

growing demand for power. With the additional capacity to be set up by these two Central Government Corporations, the Central share of power generation is expected to increase gradually over the coming years.

(b) to (d). The need to strengthen the organisational set up of the power supply industry at the regional level, through creation of Regional Electricity Authorities (REAs) with statutory authority was discussed at the annual Power Minister's Conference held during August 26-27, 1982. Creation of REAs as statutory bodies under the administrative control of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) will facilitate integrated operation of the regional power systems. Many States have expressed their reservation on this proposal. It is considered essential to consult and evolve a consensus among the States before any further action can be taken on this.

12.00 hrs.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार प्रेस विधेयक के संबंध में —

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उस पर तो डिसकशन हो गई है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रेस का मामला कन्स्टीट्यूशन की कान्टेंट लिस्ट में है । वह विधेयक तब तक एकट नहीं बन सकता जब तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्रेजिडेंट उस पर मोहर नहीं लगाते । आज सारे देश में बिहार प्रेस विधेयक के खिलाफ आन्दोलन चल रहा है । इस लिये हमने जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है आप उस पर कइस करवाइए ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा जो काम था वह मैंने कर दिया है । मैंने उस पर डिसकशन करवा दी थी ।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय एक बार फिर करवा लीजिये ।

श्री हस्तिना बहादुर (कोयंबटूर) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय पत्रकारों की पिटाई हो रही है ।

(अवकाश)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) The Cost Audit (Report) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681 in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1982.

(2) The Companies (Central Government) General Rules and Forms, (Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 555 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1982.

(3) The Companies Unpaid Dividend (Transfer to General Revenue Account of the Central Government (Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 556 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1982. [Placed in Library....Sec. No. LT-5422/82].

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, Dr. Ambedkar is one of the framers of our Constitution. The people want a University to be named after him, but the Maharashtra Government is doing nothing. Is there no way for us in Parliament to do something about it? Dr. Ambedkar is a revered name in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any way out, let me know.

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
प्रध्यक्ष जी कल यहाँ दिल्ली में साठ साठ लोगों का पीस मार्च हुआ लेकिन पास इंडिया के रेडियो के न्यूज बुलेटिन जो पीने लो बजे हिन्दी में प्रसारित होती है उसमें उसका कोई जिक्र तक नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन मैंने तो चित्त भी देखे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इतनी बड़ी रैली हुई लेकिन उसका जिक्र तक नहीं था ।

(अवधान) . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR): Complete control of this Parliament House is with you. I have already written a letter to you pointing out

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken action.

मैंने आपके सामने ही आर्डर कर दिया था

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We had requested you that you should enquire into the matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर रहा हूँ without any delay.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all. We only wanted you to enquire into the matter. It is so serious that tomorrow while entering the Chamber, they may like to use it in our case.

श्री रघोदत्त मसूद (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर साहब मैंने आपको लिखा है । इस्पायरी से मेरा बमबलब नहीं है लेकिन फयचर में इस तुरोके को बात नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपने आदमी लगा रहा हूँ ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : हम यहाँ पार्लमेंट में आते हैं, क्या हमें मेटल डटेक्टर से चेक किया जाएगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्राबलम नहीं है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : प्राबलम तो है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह दिया कोई प्राबलम नहीं होगी :

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, we want a discussion on the Delhi University, where the control has been taken by the police. The Vice-Chancellor is behaving like an Inspec-

tor General of Police. The students, teachers and the karamcharis—all three of them are agitated about the situation. Will you permit a discussion on this . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मोशन दिया है वह ग्रन्डर कंसिडरेशन है । मैंने रेजेक्ट तो नहीं किया है । लेकिन यह इसका कोई टाइम नहीं है । आप क्यों ऐसा करते हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Delhi University has been converted into a police station. Kindly accept our request for a discussion. Where can we discuss it? There is no other forum (Interruptions).

[Drugs (Prices Control) (fourth Amendment) order, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 610 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1982, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5423|82].

12.03 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 16th August, 1982:—

1. The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1982.

[Secretary]

2. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Chit Funds Bill, 1982.
5. The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha of the following thirteen Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 16th August, 1982:-

1. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bills, 1982.
2. The Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for Use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1982.
3. The Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1982.
4. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
5. The Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1982.
6. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
7. The Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Line and the Katakhal-Lalabazer Railway Line (Nationalisation) Bill, 1982.
8. The Metro Railways (Construction of works) Amendment Bill, 1982.
9. The East-Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1982.
10. The Governors (Emoluments Allowances and Privileges) Bill, 1982.
11. The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

12. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

13. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Twenty-sixth Report.

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)—Credit facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मनीपुर के बारे (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आ करके बात करिये ।

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER: No.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorkhpur): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion that reporters are not only beaten up, but even their offices are being raided. It is a continuous coercion and intimidation of press. It indicates that the freedom of press is in danger. It is an important issue....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सदन का समय क्यों जाया करते हैं ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर दिल्ली में जो रिग रेल्वे सिस्टम बना है उसके क्लोज होने की संभावना हो गई है । किराये की बात को लेकर...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मोशन बीजिये ।
यहां पर कहने से क्या फायदा है ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यहां नहीं तो और कहाँ कहें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां किस लिये कहेंगे ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : चलें । करोड़ का रेलवे सिस्टम बना है और वह बंद होने जा रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know the logic of saying it here. You have given the notice and it is under my consideration. I will see when it can be done. What is the fur. of it?

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: Sir, can you direct the Government?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यदि बठकर थोड़ा सा सदन के रूल्स को पढ़ने और समझने का कष्ट कर लें, तो उनको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी । मैं आपकी बात कह दूँ । आपने रिग रेलवेज के बारे में दे दिया है तो मेरे पास कार्लिंग एटेंशन मौजूद हैं । समयानुसार एक एक करके सबजेक्ट आते हैं, आपका सबजेक्ट भी उसी अनुसार आ सकता है, अगर आपको कुछ कहना हो तो आकर बात कर सकते हैं यदि इतना जरूरी काम हो । सदन का समय खराब करने से कुछ नहीं होता है ।

I am available to you all the time.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever this gentleman is saying is not going on record because he is speaking without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of Privilege. Sit Down.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed him.

आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते हैं । मेरे पास आकर बात कर लीजिए ।

He is unnecessarily trying to take the time of the House. It is too much. Everything is being taken out of context and out of limits. It has crossed the decency.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported discontentment among police personnel in various States and action taken by Government

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported discontentment among Police Personnel in various States and action taken by Government."

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: But where is the Home Minister?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: होम मिनिस्टर भी य हैं ।

The Home Minister is replying in the Upper House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Gorakhpur): How did the Minister choose to be in the Upper House and not in the Lower House?

MR. SPEAKER: वहां पहले शुरू हो गया ।

[Mr. Speaker]

They are equally important. Why are you trying to create differentiation?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) जानबूझकर लोक सभा की प्रतिष्ठा को गिराने की कोशिश की गई है। अफसर-हूडस में सीनियर मिनिस्टर रहेगा और लोअर-आउस में नहीं।

... (अवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't try to divide.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is too serious a matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want to put it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You made the statement, Sir, that the Minister is in the Upper House. Between the Upper House and the Lower House, he chose the Upper House, when here it is a matter of such great public importance.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों डिफेंसिवेशन पैदा करना चाहते हैं, अननेसेसरीली कल तो आप कह रहे थे कि हम बराबर हैं।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are not discussing the Constitution. We are discussing certain conventions, certain traditions...

MR. SPEAKER: No conventions...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When a matter of grave public importance, in your view, is being discussed, the Minister must be here. After all, he is the one who is in the Cabinet. This Minister does not sit in the Cabinet.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पाबिंदी का मेटर होगा, तो ये क्या कहेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: He is in the Upper House.

... (अवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों सदन का समय नष्ट करते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, Government is fully conscious of the need to maintain discipline in the police forces of the country and is constantly paying close attention to the affairs of the police in the different States. In 1979, there was widespread police unrest and indiscipline in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan. Since then the position has considerably improved and despite the recent developments in Maharashtra and Haryana police and some stray incidents in one or two other States, the overall police discipline could be considered satisfactory.

The situation in Maharashtra and Haryana during August, 1982 resulted from the action taken against the recalcitrant elements in the force in the interest of improving discipline.

A few instances of discontent among policemen have also been reported from the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa. These mainly relate to individual grievances of policemen. The local authorities have been able to deal with the situation satisfactory and there is no evidence of any unrest or widespread discontent among the police force in these or other States.

The Central Government is closely monitoring the situation within the police forces in different States and is conscious of the need to meet their real grievances. At the same time, it is determined to maintain the high standards of discipline in the forces in the interests of the country's requirements.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir: I must say that the hon. Minister's statement in answer to this Notice is an exemplary and deplorable essay in evasion. It seems that my hon. friend has not cared to look at the words

employed in the Call Attention Motion. The Motion does not refer to discipline or indiscipline, but it refers to discontent; and my hon. friend's answer to the House is singularly silent about the causes of discontent, and about the widespread nature of the discontent. All that he has done is again to wave a baton before this House and to say: "I have a big baton with me; and, therefore, I shall ensure discipline in the Police forces of the country".

In all humility, I would like to submit that he has put the cart miles before the horse and treated the House to an essay in irrelevance. He has emulated the example of the ostrich and he believes that by hiding his head in the sand, he can deny the howling storms to which this country has been a witness in the last few months.

It is most unfortunate that he has gone into history, and talked about 1979. I can go back to history and talk about 1953 and 1960s and 1970s, when the Ministry headed by my distinguished friend....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Verma, please excuse me for a minute. I think I will postpone this till 5 O'clock. I would like the Minister to be here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I think you could have done this, when I raised the point.

हाय बिस्वास पासबाब : अध्यक्ष जो, आप का बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पोलीमीत) । आप ने जो इस सदन की डिगनिटी रखी है, उसने लिए आप को धन्यवाद ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): You have maintained the dignity of the House.

12.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND

HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th October, 1982."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th October, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now matters under Rule 377.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Before, you start it, I want to make a suggestion. Since the Calling Attention has been postponed to 5 O'clock, I would suggest that this should be adjusted accordingly, because all the members who have given notice under Rule 377 may not be available at this time; they might be thinking that this will be taken up after the calling attention is over.

12.16 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) DROWNING OF CHILDREN IN NANGAL RESERVOIR

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं सबसे पहले यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा नाम मनीराम बागड़ी (लोकदल) है। इसमें (च) या (क) नहीं लगा हुआ है (व्यवधान)

आप बैठ जाइये शास्त्री जी, आपका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । कभी रूस जाते हैं, कभी चीन जाते हैं । मैं न पोलैंड जा रहा हूँ और न अफगानिस्तान जा रहा हूँ ! (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय 29 सितम्बर, 82 को गोविन्द सागर, नांगल में एक नाव में 114

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

बच्चे पटियाला जिले के स्कूल के बूमने और सैर करने निकले। नदी में नाव डूब गई जिसके कारण 30 बच्चे डूबे। जिनमें से कुछ बच्चों की लाश भी अभी तक नहीं मिली। इतना भयानक और दर्दनाक कांड शायद कुतुब मीनार में ही हुआ होगा। इस तरह से मासूम बच्चों को नौका में बैठाकर ले जाना और नौका का उलट जाना, बच्चों का मारा जाना राष्ट्र की सबसे बड़ी संपत्ति की हानि है। इन बच्चों में आने वाली पीढ़ी, जिसमें शायद कोई गांधी भी बन सकता हो, तबाह हुई। वो बच्चे सिर्फ एक दो या 20-30 मामलों के लाल नहीं थे। बल्कि भारत मां की आंतड़ी पर चोट लगी है।

इसके लिये न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दिये हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ हिदायत बच्चों को इस तरह से जब सैर करने ले जायें तो राज्य सरकारें या केन्द्र सरकार जरूर जारी करें। जिससे बच्चों के जीवन की रक्षा हो सके। बच्चों के जीवन का सवाल सिर्फ राज्य या राष्ट्र का नहीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल दिवस भी मनाये जाते हैं।

1. जिस नौका या बस में सफर ऐसे बच्चों को करना हो उसकी पहले जांच होना जरूरी है।

2. मौसम और इलाके में समान व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

3. समय के अनुकूल सफर किया जाए। बस या नौका से रात का सफर न किया जाय। ऐसी तरकीबें निकालने के लिये एक कमीशन मुकरर किया जाए।

मैं उन परिवारों को जिनके बच्चों की मौत हुई है, उनके शोक में न सिर्फ अपने आप को शामिल करता हूँ बल्कि समूचे सदन को भी मैं सहस्रस करता हूँ कि मुझे ज्यादा शोक में पीड़ित है।

न्यायिक जांच में जो दोषी पाये जायें उनको सख्त सजा दी जाय और दुष्ठी परिवारों को पूरी सहानुभूति और सहायता दी जाए।

(ii) NEED FOR RE-ROUTING OF CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE THROUGH CALCUTTA BY GIVING THEM TRAFFIC LANDING RIGHTS.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Calcutta Airport is the best airport amongst the 4 Metropolitan Cities both technically and from the point of view of the maintenance certified as such by the International Air Transport Authority. At one time it was the busiest airport, now it wears a deserted look because we firmly believe foreign airlines have been asked to quit Calcutta and come to Delhi. But if you say that they went to Delhi voluntarily for traffic landing rights, the question arises why did you give them berth at Delhi; you should not have refused them, thus encouraging desertion from Calcutta. Now certain foreign lines are asking for traffic landing rights—for example KLM, Air Canada and Cathay Pacific. This is not being settled.

CCPU recommended that Delhi and Bombay are bursting at the seams and cannot handle the traffic and recommended diversion of flights to Calcutta and Madras. No heed has so far been paid to this recommendation. Delhi and Bombay are common-rated as regards passenger fare but Calcutta is not. As a result, passengers from eastern region have to incur additional expenditure to go to Delhi or Bombay to catch west bound flights. If you make your own rules? Further, all east bound flights should originate from IATA, does not permit this why do not Calcutta has to the far east and Australia and terminate at Calcutta. Calcutta has not a proper aircraft base though it has the most skilled technical personnel.

It is a base for Dakota and Fokker Friendships which are being rapidly phased out. Avros are based at Hyderabad, Boeings at Delhi and Airbus at Bombay. Short of complete overhauling capacity

why should you not make all other arrangement of repair for Airbus, Boeings etc. at Calcutta? Heavy Government moneys are being wasted because if they are stranded at Calcutta, they have to go to Delhi or Bombay to get spare parts and engineers. It must not be forgotten that Calcutta is the Gateway for the far east. So, it is clear that so many issues are involved which would require a full dress debate but these examples are sufficient to prove that Calcutta airport has been systematically downgraded. I want the Minister to rectify this position immediately and make a statement before the House.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

(iii) NEED TO IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेय जल का संकट दिल्ली के बहुत सारे मोहल्लों में है। आबादी विस्तार के अनुसार पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है। अस्तु यह समस्या बिना दिन गंभीर बनती जा रही है।

पानी के अभाव से सद-सदस्य भी कम प्रभावित नहीं हैं। नार्थ एवं साउथ एवेन्यू स्थित संसद-सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के ऊपरी तल पर पानी का अभाव विशेष रूप से है। गर्मी हो या जाड़ा, उन्हें 10 से 4 बजे दिन तक एक बूंद पानी भी नहीं मिलता। कभी-कभी तो साढ़े आठ नौ बजे ही नलों में पानी आना बंद हो जाता है जैसा कि 3 अक्टूबर को हुआ और आज भी हुआ। स्थिति इतनी हास्यास्पद हो जाती है कि नहाने और मुंह धोने को भी पानी नहीं मिलता। कभी-कभी नहाते समय शरीर में साबुन लगा रह जाता है और नल का पानी जाता रहता है। यदाकदा मजबूर होकर शौचालय के पानी का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है।

पानी के अभाव की इस समस्या की ओर संबंधित अधिकारियों का ध्यान बारबार खींचा गया। इतना ही नहीं इस वर्ष संसद के बजट और पावस संतों में तो लोक-सभा के माध्यम से अध्यक्ष और अधिकारियों का ध्यान भी कई बार खींचा गया। स्थिति में सुधार लाने के आश्वासन भी दिये गये, परन्तु खेद की बात है कि स्थिति में अब तक कोई सुधार नहीं देखा जा रहा है। पानी का संकट ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है।

अस्तु आवास और निर्माण मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह दिल्ली के विभिन्न मोहल्लों की स्थिति में सुधार तो लावें ही संसद-सदस्यों के फ्लैटों में भी नियमित रूप से पानी सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि उनका असंतोष दूर हो सके।

(iv) NEED TO RELEASE ADEQUATE CREDIT TO FARMERS FOR PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL PUMP SETS.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The electric motor industry is facing demand recession. The slump in the motor industry was mainly due to credit restrictions for agricultural pumps. Manufacturers of electric motors have been cutting down their production since January, 1982. The production of the industry has been reduced at 50 per cent subsequently.

The situation is unlikely to improve unless the Government initiate definite action plans to reverse this downward trend in production. In view of this, I demand that the Government of India should release adequate credit for purchase of agricultural pump sets to pull the electric motor industry out of recession.

(v) NEED TO INCREASE GUARANTEED PRICE OF COTTON UNDER THE COTTON MONOPOLY PURCHASE SCHEME.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): The guaranteed prices of different varieties of cotton monopoly purchase scheme

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

in Maharashtra is being reduced by Rs. 50 per quintal. This statement has upset the cotton growers throughout the State of Maharashtra.

During the last one and a half years the prices of fertilisers and insecticides have gone up by 20 per cent, but the guaranteed prices of cotton have been kept at the same level. Even the APC did not bother to increase the prices of cotton though they knew that the prices of fertiliser and insecticides had been increased substantially. The Government of India is urged to see that the guaranteed prices prevailing last year under the Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme in Maharashtra should be increased by at least 20 per cent than that of the last year.

(vi) NEED TO RESTORE THE WORKING OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS OFFICES ON SUNDAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

*SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): In the P & T Department there are 20 public holidays. Till recently, only on a few Sundays in a year the Post offices used to be closed completely. On public holidays the Post Offices used to work for two hours. On such days, there used to be one delivery and one despatch.

Some months ago, an order was passed to close the post offices on all Sundays and on all holidays completely. On Sundays there is no working of post offices at all. The employees of P & T Department working on holidays used to get overtime. Now there is no overtime for them, since they do not work on holidays. It is felt that to avoid overtime payment to the employees, the post offices are now not working on holidays and Sundays.

Like the Railways, and the Electricity Department, the P & T Department is also an essential utility service for the people. On Sundays the trains run. On Sundays there is no stoppage of power supply. Whether it is for avoiding overtime payment or for some other reason, the post offices are not working on holi-

days and, naturally, the people's interests suffer.

Now there is no Express Delivery system. The amenities to the public are getting depleted. There is a gradual decline in the P & T Service to the people.

In the interest of service to the common people, I demand that the system of making Post Offices work on Sundays and other public holidays for limited hours should be restored.

(vii) RESTORATION OF PIGMY DEPOSIT SCHEME.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, for a long time the banks are having a scheme to collect money for savings from the poor and middle class people, who will not normally open a deposit account in a bank. Unlike F.D.A., Current Account and S. B. Account, where depositors have to go to the bank to pay money into their account, in the case of Pigmy account for small depositors, the banker (through authorised agents) will go to the depositors and collect Re. 1/-, Rs. 2/-, Rs. 5/- and Rs. 10- daily or weekly and credit it to their Account. A small interest will be paid on the deposit. The agent (Pigmy Collector), will get a commission on the basis of the deposits collected.

The merits of the Pigmy Deposit are:

1. The money collected to Pigmy, if not collected, it would have been spent for non-productive purposes.

2. The Agent gets a commission, which will go a long way to make a living in these hard days.

3. The Banks will have deposit. It may not be a big amount, but a large number of small accounts will give a big amount.

4. The Pigmy depositor will get a big sum after one year or so. He can use this for his business or it may help him to pay back money borrowed by him etc.

This kind of deposits, even though they may not be heavy, the bank will have done some service. The Pigmy Deposits do not give high profits and involve work to bankers. Now the banks have the permission of the Reserve Bank to stop the opening of new Deposits, which means virtually closing the Pigmy deposits.

The worst sufferer is the Pigmy collector and, to some extent, the depositor. The Pigmy Collectors, who are more than 6,000 to 8,000 in Karnataka alone, will be rendered jobless and will have to starve. The bankers will lose an opportunity to serve the weaker sections.

On behalf of a large number of unfortunate Pigmy Collectors, I am making this demand, because they have requested me to get them relief at an early date. This Pigmy Deposit will help the success of the 20-Point Programme of the hon. Prime Minister.

(viii) NEED TO AUTHORISE THE RELEASE AND SUPPLY OF LEVY/NON-LEVY CEMENT TO THE COMPANY AND FACTORY AT KYMORE.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna) : Asbestos Cement Limited has a factory at Kymore, Tehsil Murwara, Distt. Jabalpur, M.P., a notified backward area of Madhya Pradesh, where it has been manufacturing asbestos cement building products, since 1934. It employs more than 1000 workers.

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) is one of the major raw material required for the production of asbestos cement products, and that is why Asbestos Cement Limited established its factory at Kymore, adjacent to ACC Ltd. which was started in the year 1920. The Company has been obtaining its supplies of OPC from the adjacent factory of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. (ACC Ltd.) right from the inception of its manufacturing activities.

The ACC Ltd. discontinued the supply of cement to the Company from 26th August, 1982, and the Company was, therefore, forced to effect lay-off of the factory from the 2nd September, 1982. The ACC Ltd. have advised that it is unable to supply cement to Asbestos Cement Ltd. for a few months because it has to meet

its obligations of supplies in the levy quota and does not have OPC available for supply to non-levy consumers or the market.

The Company has been increasing its activities in Kymore to help in the development of this backward area. Initially in 1934 the Company started operations with one machine. In 1957 it doubled its capacity by commissioning a second machine. It also progressively introduced the manufacture of pipes.

To overcome the problem the Hon. Minister is requested to authorise the release and supply of levy or non-levy cement to the Company's factory at Kymore.

This measure will enable the Company to lift the lay off and to recommence production.

(ix) COMPLETION OF MAHATMA GANDHI BRIDGE IN BIHAR.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना हाजीपुर के बीच नवनिर्मित महात्मा गांधी सेतु बालू तो हो गया लेकिन उसका एक भाग ही बन पाया है। फलस्वरूप दुर्घटनाओं की बाढ़ सी आ गई है। एक तो किसी तरह से बनाए गए इस पुल की फिनिशिंग नहीं हुई है, दूसरे यह पुल सबसे अधिक व्यस्त पुल हो गया है। यदि अविलम्ब दूसरे हिस्सों को नहीं बनाया गया तो बरदान के बजाए यह अभिशाप हो जायेगा।

प्रश्न: केन्द्र सरकार स्वयं विलक्की लेकर इस पुल के अधूरे कार्य को पूरा कराने और आवश्यकता हो तो बिहार सरकार की आर्थिक सहायता भी दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Legislative Business for consideration and passing.

12.38 hrs.

AMRITSAR OIL WORKS (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company in relation to the Amritsar Oil Works with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill provides for acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest in Amritsar Oil Works, a vanaspati manufacturing unit of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company Limited, on payment of an amount of Rs. 65.59 lakhs in lieu of compensation.

The Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar, is an undertaking of Amritsar Sugar Mills Company Limited. The management of this undertaking was taken over by the Central Government under Section 18A (A) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, with effect from 13th September, 1974. On account of financial irregularities and mismanagement, the undertaking suffered huge losses from 1971 onwards leading to its closure for about 18 months. On the request of the Punjab Government and the State Bank of India the management of Amritsar Oil Works was taken over by the Central Government initially for a period of five years. The period of take-over was extended from time to time and the last extension was up to 12th September, 1982. On 3rd September 1982, the Delhi High Court in

Civil Writ Petition No. 1410 of 1979 filed by one of the Directors of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company held that the orders issued by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, for extending the period of take-over of the management of this undertaking from time to time were void and that the management of the undertaking should be handed-over to the original owners by 15th October, 1982.

The Central Government is of the opinion that handing over of the management of the undertaking to the original owners will not be in public interest. It is, therefore, proposed that the Central Government may acquire Right, Title and Interest in the undertaking by enacting a legislation before 15th October, 1982.

At the time of take-over of the management of the undertaking in September, 1974, the net worth of this unit was negative to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs. During the period of the Government management, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India provided a loan of Rs. 65 lakhs and the State Bank of India gave cash credit limit for working capital requirement to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs. Immediately after take-over of the unit by the Central Government a moratorium was imposed on the past liabilities. With the financial assistance and induction of professional management by the Central Government, the unit made progress from year to year. From the third year onwards of the take-over, the undertaking has been making profits consistently. The profits earned were ploughed back for expanding the capacity and the turn-over of the unit. All the accumulated losses have been wiped out and secured loans to the extent of Rs. 1.12 crores have been repaid.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: To whom?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: To those who had given the loan.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Andbody other than the bank?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The loan that we had taken from the bank, that we have repaid.

The unit has built up huge reserves.

This unit and the units of Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, the management of which has also been taken-over by the Central Government, are being utilised by the Central Government as an important instrument for implementing its oil policy. The refining of imported crude oil for supply to consumers through the network of fair price shops under the public distribution system is being almost entirely done by these two undertakings. In addition, they together account for nearly one-sixth of the total vanaspati production in the country.

In the context of the Government's edible oil policy aimed at giving an effective role to the public sector units in the regulation of the oil and vanaspati market and ensuring supply of vanaspati and edible oils to consumers at reasonable prices, it is felt that sufficient production capacity under the management of Government ought to be built up and that the Amritsar Oil Works and the Ganesh Flour Mills together provide a strong nucleus for this purpose.

The present healthy state of Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar, is the cumulative result of the various steps taken by the Central Government since its take-over in 1974. If the unit is not nationalised and handed over back to the original owners, there is considerable risk of its again becoming sick. Thus, the results achieved during the period of Government management would be washed away. It will also impede the management of supply of imported edible oils through the public distribution system. Therefore, the nationalisation of the Amritsar Oil Works is necessary in public interest.

The Bill provides for payment of Rs. 65.29 lakhs as an amount in lieu of compensation. This includes the management compensation @ Rs. 10,000 per annum for the period the unit has been under Government management. The Bill provides for appointment of a Commissioner of Payments to whom this amount in lieu of compensation will be entrusted.

It is proposed that unsecured loans and current liabilities which were covered by the moratorium after the take-over and have not so far been paid should be liquidated out of this amount in lieu of compensation. The balance amount is proposed to be paid to the original owners.

It is proposed to incorporate a new company for running this undertaking. The Company will be a wholly owned Government Company.

The Bill also provides for continuance of employment of all employees of the undertaking in the proposed new company.

I am sure, the proposed Bill will have the support of the entire House. With these introductory remarks, I beg to move that the Bill to acquire the undertaking of Amritsar Oil Works be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company in relation to the Amritsar Oil Works with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution, be taken into consideration."

Shri T. R. Shamanna.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1982." (4)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the main thrust of the Bill, that is, the act of nationalisation. But, at the same time, I should make myself very clear unambiguously that I do not support the bountiful dispensation that has been meted out to the erstwhile proprietors of

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

this particular concern. If not directly but by implications and through the statement of the Minister made just now, the Minister has stated that the concern was inefficient and incompetent.

Sir, we support the measure of nationalisation not because of any illusory concept that it is going to lead us to socialism but because when the means of production is nationalised and comes to the control of the State, it also acquires an element of public accountability. Therefore, from that point of view, we support the measure of nationalisation. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, the Minister has said:

"It has also been producing wholesome vanaspathi for sale at reasonable prices in the open market."

May I ask the question when the concern has been taken over by the Government and has been run by the Government and is being run by the Government for the last 7 or 8 years and in the process of running efficiently and competently this particular firm, are you selling its product cheaper? The firm has not only wiped out the losses but year after year, it is making profit. But are you selling your products at a rate cheaper than that of the other private sector's concerns which are selling these products in the market? So, what exactly you mean by "sale at reasonable prices in the open market"? Is it cheaper than the prices that are being charged by the private sector companies?

Secondly, you said, by nationalising this concern, you want to have a commanding role in the public sector as far as edible oil is concerned. That is what you have stated in your statement. In the public sector, at the moment, as far as edible oil is concerned, it has accounted for 16 per cent. What are you going to do about the foreign monopoly concerns who are already in the edible section of the private sector? The Hindustan Lever is operating and the other private monopoly concerns are also operating in this industry. Therefore, are you going to take any concrete step so that this vital commodity, edible oil, could gain a commanding height in the public sector

and thereby the price can be regulated, production increased and people can take the benefit? Will you also see to it that the production that comes out of the public sector units is distributed through the public distribution system?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You must make that commitment. (Interruptions).

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I am sorry to state that while nationalising this company, a reference has been made to article 39 (b) and (c) of the Constitution. Now, article 39 (s) says:

"(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;"

Article—39 (c) says, prevent concentration of wealth and means of production.

Now, while taking over this concern for which you are giving a compensation of Rs. 65 lakhs, which by itself does not account for more than 16 per cent of the total production, are you really serving the cause of article 39(b) and (c), that is, Directive Principles of the Constitution? What about Tatas, Birlas, Singhanias and others—that is the real crux of the problem—who today occupy only the commanding heights of the industrial sector but also today they have their clutches on the throats of the entire economy of this country? So far as these big people are concerned, the Directive Principles of the Constitution are not being applied. When this small undertaking is being taken over—it is not bad; we support the measure of nationalising it—at the same time, while taking over these small undertakings or medium undertakings, such cynical exploitation of the Directive Principles of the Constitution should not be resorted to. This is nothing but cynical exploitation. When the Opposition tells you about the Directive Principles of the Constitution, you say, "We are conforming."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is mentioned to get the benefit of Article 31C.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You know better why it has been given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, you restrict it to that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: That is only cynical exploitation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: To avoid a challenge in the court.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is not a question of exploitation; it is only to defend myself that I have done that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that the company was not being managed in a manner befitting its size and position. Just now, the hon. Minister said that the company had accumulated a loss of Rs. 85 lakhs. If I heard him correctly, when the company was taken over, he said that it was "minus" Rs. 85 lakhs. That means, I take it, that the loss was to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs when the company was taken over. The company is now being nationalised. In between the date of taking over of the company and the date of nationalising the company, when the Bill has been presented to the Lok Sabha today, the management has been vested in the Government; the losses have been wiped out and today this company is making profits. What for are you then giving the compensation of Rs. 65 lakhs? Is it for mismanagement or for inefficiency or for incompetent running of the company? Instead of prosecuting these thieves and cheats who have defrauded not only the consumers but also the country and the public at large, you are doing out a handsome compensation of Rs. 65 lakhs:

Not only that. In Clause 7(1), you are proposing a compensation of Rs. 65 lakhs and in Clause 7(2), you are proposing that Rs. 10,000 per annum should be paid to the erstwhile management of this concern for the deprivation of management. I do not remember to have gone through such provisions in other Bills.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A similar charity of public money has been made.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Why are you paying Rs. 10,000 per annum? Is it because these people have been deprived of management? They should have been prosecuted. But instead of prosecuting them, instead of putting them in the lock, you are paying them as reward Rs. 10,000

per annum from the date of taking over till the payment of money. Again, apart from paying Rs. 10,000 per annum and Rs. 65 lakhs as compensation, till the money is not paid you are paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

So, this nationalising of the company, I think, does not conform to the Directive Principles of the Constitution, to article 39 (b) and (c), as enunciated in the Constitution of India.

In Section 16(2)(b), it is stated:

"All amounts due in respect of any compensation or liability for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 in respect of the death or disablement of any employee of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company in relation to the Amritsar Oil Works, unless the said Company has, under such a contract with insurers as is mentioned in Section 14 of the said Act, rights capable of being transferred to, and vested in, the workman."

It is good that you have made provision for this, but I would like to know why a provision in respect of the outstanding wages or dues of the workers apart from what you mentioned in the above Section, has not been made. I think it would be better if this provision is also incorporated here.

In Section 16 (2) (c), it is stated:—

"All sums deducted by the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company from the salary or wages of any employee of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company in relation to the Amritsar Oil Works for credit to any provident fund or any other fund established for the welfare of the employees but not deposited to the credit of such funds."

In other words, it means that if the management has deducted from the wages of the workers and has not credited to the provident Fund Account of the workers, it will come as a first charge on the liabilities. It is good that you are paying. Why this thing has happened? Why should it not be recovered from the persons who have been managing this Company? I assume that this is a case where there must have been some money which is payable to the workers by the management.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can suggest that when compensation is paid by the Government, these can be deducted.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Yes. That is all right. You credit to the workers' account in the Provident Fund. I agree. It is all right. I support it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When they have already recovered this Account from the employees and they have not paid it, compensation is paid by the Government.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: My question is, at the same time, why these persons should not be prosecuted. When you say that there is no such law for prosecution may I beg to draw your attention to the fact that when there is no law to deprive the workers of their legitimate wages, a new law is being enacted by this Parliament, that is the very 7th Lok Sabha, in order to deprive the Life Insurance Corporation employees of their due wages? It is because there is no law and the law that was in existence was struck down by the Supreme Court, says that existing laws do not give any protection to the Life Insurance Corporation management of the Government of India. On the contrary, existing laws do help the employees. In that case, it was possible for you to promulgate, formulate and enact a legislation to protect the interests of the employees.

Now, in this case, if you argue that there is no such law to prosecute the erstwhile owners who mismanaged or embezzled the workers' money, if really the Government is in favour of protecting the interests of the workers, which they have proclaimed loudly time and again, then let the Government come out with a piece of legislation that in such cases they would be prosecuting erstwhile proprietors of such concerns.

It is good that the Government today is bringing this Bill for nationalisation.

But, I would bring to the notice of the Government that there are umpteen number of cases pending, that is, companies and factories and mills whose management has been taken over by the Government. For example in the city of Calcutta from where I hail, INCHECK, National Rubber, steel and Alloy Products, Bengal Potteries and so many companies are there whose managements have been taken over

by the Government and the Government of India has been assuring us, again and again, that all these Companies would be nationalised. Already, the Government has poured in amount, to the tune of Rs. 30-50 crores in these concerns. But as yet the Government has not nationalised these concerns.

I would request the Hon. Minister—of course, the Minister is not responsible for nationalisation of these concerns—but through the Minister, the Government of India that in the cases of the concerns where you have taken over the management, please do come out with the Bills to nationalise these concerns so that the workers as well as the public and the people at large feel assured that the Government is really seized with the good interests of the public.

13.00. hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Amritsar Oil works (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Bill—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri G. L. Dogra,

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं वनस्पति घी की इंडस्ट्री की कुछ बातों की तरफ जनाब मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जु दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

आज वनस्पति घी हमारी सोसायटी के लिए बहुत जरूरी चीज है हर गरीब और अमीर इन्सान इसका इस्तेमाल करता है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वनस्पति घी को रोज़नेबल प्राइस पर बेचने का इन्तज़ाम किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा क्वालिटी को अच्छा रखते हुए मुनासिब क्वैन्टिटी को रिलीज़ करते रहना चाहिए। सिर्फ़ कानून का सहारा ले कर नहीं, बल्कि काम्पीटीशन के जरिये

प्राइस और क्वालिटी को कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है।

यह एक काबिले-तहसीन और काबिले-तारीफ़ बात है कि जब से गवर्नमेंट ने एक बिल्कुल शिकस्त-खुर्दा यूनिट को टेक-ओवर किया है, तब से वह एक हैल्दी यूनिट बन गया है। इस से पता लग जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के यूनिट को अच्छे तरीके से चलाया जा सकता है और खराब यूनिट को भी अच्छे रास्ते पर लाया जा सकता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ़ जो बुहतान तराशे जाते हैं, उसपर जो इल्जाम लगाए जाते हैं, इससे वे गलत साबित हो जाते हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ यह काबिले तारीफ़ बात है।

इस इण्डस्ट्री के भुतालिक और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं। मैं खास तौर पर आजाद साहब से कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। उनके साथी को तो ज्यादा वाकफ़ियत है क्योंकि वे इसके महकमों के साथ वाबस्ता रहे हैं। होता यह है कि कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीज जो इम्पोर्टेड तेल लेते हैं उसको तो मार्केट में फरोख्त कर देती हैं और खुद जैतून का तेल, जोकि साबुन बनाने में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, इस्तेमाल करती हैं जोकि हाई टेम्प्रेचर पर भी मेल्ट नहीं होता है। उसी को वे कनस्तरों में भर भर कर बेचते हैं। मैं इस सिलसिले में किसी यूनिट का नाम नहीं लेता क्योंकि यह नामुनासिब होगा लेकिन आप टेस्ट करवायेंगे तो आपको पता लग जायेगा। अफसोस की बात यह है कि आपके यहां सुपरबिजन की जो एजेन्सी है वह भी बहुत नाकाफी है। जो स्टेट गवर्न-मेन्ट्स हैं वह भी इसको अच्छी तरह से नहीं देखती हैं। और जो बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं, जोकि इस किस्म की बातें

करते हैं वे रियास्ती गवर्नमेन्ट्स को अपनी जेब में डाले हुए हैं। वे लोग जैतून का तेल देकर जनता को मार रहे हैं। इन्सान के अन्दर जो गर्मी है उससे यह तेल पिघल नहीं सकता है। इसलिए इसको रोकना बहुत ही जरूरी है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में सभी लोग ऐसा करते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कुछ लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं, बाकी लोग अच्छा माल भी बना रहे हैं। लेकिन जो जैतून का तेल बेचने वाले हैं, साबुन बनाने के लिए, उन्होंने आपके दफ़्तर में अछूत असर और रसूख बनाया हुआ है। वे लोग सेक्स्टेरियट में, नेहरू प्लेस में या दूसरी जगह आपके दफ़्तर में जाते हैं तो उनके साथ आबभगत का व्यवहार किया जाता है क्योंकि उनके पास फालतू पैसा है। उन लोगों के असर का आप अन्दाजा नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो शरीफ़ हैं उनको आपके दफ़्तर में धक्के पड़ते हैं। आपकी सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी जिसने यह लिखा था कि 50 टन पर डे प्रोडक्शन वाली यूनिट एकोनामिकली वायेबल होगी लेकिन जो छोटी यूनिटें पहले से ही सैकशन हो चुकी हैं उनकी बात आपके दफ़्तर में सुनी नहीं जाती है। ठीक माल बनाने के लिये उन की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाकर उन्हें वायेबल बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन यह जो कंज्यूमर गुड्स है वह आमतौर पर प्राइवेट या कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर में होना चाहिये लेकिन यह कार-खाना पब्लिक सेक्टर में इसीलिये लेना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर ठीक तरह से चला नहीं। एक बात तो आपकी नोटिस में आ गई लेकिन दूसरी बातें जो और भी ज्यादा खतरनाक हैं उनकी तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो अच्छी तरह से चलने वाली यूनिट्स हैं, जोकि 50 टन से कम हैं, उनकी भी मेहरबानी करके एकोनामिकली वायेबल लेवल पर लाइये ताकि वह भी अच्छी तरह से चल सकें वरना उनकी भी आप को टेक-ओवर करना पड़ सकता है।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा:]

मुझे इस सिलसिले में कुछ सड्डी करने का मौका मिला है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं वह बातें आपकी नोटिस में ले आऊँ ताकि जो आप मनुसिब समझें उस पर आप अमल करें। प्राइसेज कंट्रोल करने के लिये इस बात को समझना जरूरी है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन डिफरेंट यूनिट्स को तेल की सप्लाई करता है लेकिन आप अगर हर स्टेट में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर नहीं बनायेंगे तो ऐसी स्टेट में जिसमें तेल का डिपो नहीं है सेल्स टैक्स चार परसेंट बढ़ जाता है और कांसिक्वेंशली उसकी वजह से प्राइसेज बढ़ जाती है 8-10 परसेंट तक, जो कि एक गरीब आदमी के लिये बहुत बड़ा इजाफा होता है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को कहें कि वनस्पति बनाने के लिये तेल आता है, उस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर हर स्टेट में हो, ताकि इन्टरस्टेट सेल्स टैक्स में सुविधा हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि तेल काण्डला में टैंकरों के जरिये आता है। टैंकर वाले, इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी और प्रोड्यूसर ये तीनों मिलकर कहते हैं कि एक्सीडेंट हो गया और टैंकर को टैंकर गायब हो जाते हैं। लीकेज का रेट भी बहुत ज्यादा है, जबकि इतना लीकेज नहीं होता है। इस की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। अमृतसर में भी तेल काण्डला रोड से आता है। पंजाब के अन्दर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सेंटर होने की वजह से आपको तेल बिन टैक्स मिल जाता होगा। प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले बहुत आसानी से अच्छा तेल दे सकते हैं। लेकिन क्वालिटी तभी अच्छी हो सकती है यदि एडिबल आयल अच्छा इस्तेमाल किया जाय। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी आपकी तवज्जह जानी चाहिये। काण्डला

से पहले कोशिश यह करनी चाहिये जितना तेल आये वह रेलवे टैंकरज के जरिये आना चाहिये। मैं आपके नोटिस में यह बात इसलिये ला रहा हूँ कि आप इस रैकेट को दूर कर सकेंगे।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी कैपेसिटी आपको पूरी करनी है, उनको पूरा करिये, लेकिन आईन्दा के लिये जितने भी आपको यूनिट खोलने हैं, वे सब को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर में खंलिये या पब्लिक सैक्टर में—यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जैतुन का तेल बिल्कुल वनस्पति की तरह होता है। देश की जनता को पहचानने में कठिनाई होती है। इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत आपके सामने आती है, तो आप उस कारखाने को टेक-ओवर करलें। Unedible Oil की ट्रेड वनस्पति की शकल में बन्द करें।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुये, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आप के पास जो कोई भी शिकायत आयेगी तो उसका आप समाधान करेंगे और इस इंडस्ट्री को आप राहत देंगे, इंसान की जिन्दगी के लिये यह बहुत ही जरूरी इंडस्ट्री है। खास करके यह गरीब आदमियों के लिये बहुत ही जरूरी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने नये-नये नारे देकर इस देश की जनता को गुमराह करने की बार-बार कोशिश की है। वायदा चाहे राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर हो या किसी भी ऐसे कारखाने के अर्जन के नाम पर, जो

पूँजीपतियों की गलत नीतियों की वजह से खराब चल रहा हो, उन को करोड़ों करोड़ रुपये मुद्रावज के रूप में देकर इस देश के खजाने को खाली करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जनता से यह वायदा किया जाता है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर, कारखानों के अर्जन के नाम पर हम तुम्हारी गरीबी दूर करेंगे, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि स्व० पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के समय से इस देश के लोगों की गरीब बढ़ी है, कम नहीं हुई है और न उसको कम करने का इरादा इस देश की सरकारों का रहा है। मानग्य मंत्री जी संविधान के 39 वें अनुच्छेद का सहारा लेकर इस बिल को सदन में लेकर आये हैं। क्योंकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर कारखानों का अर्जन करके और गरीबी मिटाने के नाम पर एक माहौल इस देश में बनाया गया है, जिस का फंडामेंटली हम विरोध नहीं कर सकते लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जितने कारखाने आपने अभी तक अर्जित किये हैं और प्राइवेट सैक्टर को बदल कर के पब्लिक सैक्टर को मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है, उन से गरीबी मिटाने के कोई नतीजे सामने आए हैं। अभी आप के आंकड़ों के अनुसार ही इस देश में 36 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे हैं, जिन को हम आधा पेट भर खाना भी नहीं दे सकते। इन्टर-नेशनल मेडिकल एसोशियेशन की यह रिपोर्ट आई है कि दुनिया के अन्दर जितने अन्धे हैं उन में से एक तिहाई हिन्दुस्तान में है और उस का कारण सिर्फ यह है कि इस देश के लोगों को यह सरकार जूतियां तक पहनने के लिए नहीं दे पा रही है। मैं इस बात को इसलिए यहां पर लाना चाह रहा हूँ क्योंकि आपकी फंडामेंटल नीति ही गलत है। आप इस देश के चाहे जितने भी कारखाने अर्जित कर लीजिए, जब तक आप की बनियादी नीति इस देश की गरीबी

मिटाने के लिए नहीं बनेगी, आप ऐसे कारखानों को अर्जित करके देश की गरीबी को नहीं मिटा सकते। आप के सामने यह तथ्य है हीं और यह आपके ही आंकड़े बताते हैं कि आज भी 36 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। यह स्थिति तब है जबकि दुनिया में हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर सब से बड़ा मैदान है तिलहन, दलहन और अनाज पैदा करने के लिए और हम दुनिया के कारखानों को ये सब चीजें एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं लेकिन इतने बड़े प्राकृतिक साधन होने के बावजूद भी आज हिन्दुस्तान को एडिबिल आयाल्स इम्पोर्ट करने पड़ते हैं। मैं आप को बुनियादी पालिसी की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। जब तक इस देश के किसानों को उन के खेतों को आप मजबूती प्रदान नहीं करेंगे इस देश के खेतों और किसानों को बिजली मुहैया नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप इस समस्या को हाल नहीं कर सकते। आज विदेशों में जो एडिबिल आयाल्स आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उस में जो थोड़ी-बहुत विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे देश के साइटिस्ट्स और व्यापारी लोग कमाते हैं, तेल के इम्पोर्ट पर करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च कर देते हैं। तो कौनसा सोस हमारे मुल्क के सामने बचता है, जिससे हम विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकें। आज हमारे यहां खेतों में खिलना उत्पादन हो सकता है, उतना नहीं हो पाता है जिससे इस देश के गरीब लोगों को आप सस्ते दामों पर इन चीजों को मुहैया नहीं करा सकते। आज हमारे यहां ऐसी बुरी स्थिति इन गरीब लोगों की है। आप इस देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ों लोगों को एडिबिल आयाल्स सस्ते दामों पर देने की बात करते हैं जबकि नमक के साथ रोटी खाने की कैपेसिटी भी उन में नहीं है। वे बाजार से सब्जी खरीद कर के सादी रोटी सब्जी के साथ खा सकें, ऐसी स्थिति भी उन की नहीं है

[श्री जगपल सिंह]

श्रीर आप एडिबिल आयल सस्ता देने की बात करते हैं। मैं जनता पार्टी की सरकार की प्रशंसा के हिसाब से यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के जमाने में आप के सामने 5 और 8 रुपये किलो एडिबिल आयल इस देश के अन्दर बिका था और उस पर कोई प्रतिबंध बेचने का नहीं था और हमारी माताएं और बहने जा कर जब चाहा उस को खरीद लेती थीं लेकिन आपके इस डरई सालों के अन्दर 15 रुपये किलो एडिबिल आयल बिक रहा है। आप इस कारखाने को अजित करके 86 लाख रुपये उन कारखानेदारों को देने जा रहे हैं, जिन के कुप्रशासन से यह कारखाना ठीक से नहीं चल सका। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कर्ज लिया और हमारे देश के लोगों की पूंजी लेने के बावजूद भी वे इस कारखाने को ठीक से नहीं चला सके। उन की गलत नीति से ऐसा कुप्रबन्ध रहा और उन का व्यवहार सज्जदों के साथ भी गलत था। अगर सज्जदों के साथ उन का व्यवहार अच्छा होता, तो यह कारखाना कभी भी बीमार नहीं हो सकता था।

अस्य रेहानमकल की शूगर फैक्टरी भी लेने जा रहे हैं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से जाता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि वहां पर फैक्ट्रियों के मिल-मालिकों ने किसानों का क्रोश किया है, किसानों को उन के खेते का ठीक दाख नहीं दिया। जो खेत के परफेक्ट सेन्टर देहातों के अन्दर हैं, उन्हें में क्रांटों पर बहुत बड़े स्केल पर खेतीमानी हुई है और इस देश के किसानों का करोड़ों रुपये उधेते लूटा है और सज्जदों के साथ भी अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं

किया। यह सब स्थिति सरकार के सामने है और मैं इस पर नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कभी उन मिल-मालिकों के खिलाफ कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं की। देश के कर-डों लोगों का जो पैसा बक में था, उस पैसे को उन्होंने लिया है लेकिन फिर भी वे कारखाने को ठीक से नहीं चला पाए और सिर्फ अपनी तिजोरियों को ही उन्होंने भरा है। इस से मजदूर बेकार हुए हैं और देश के किसानों का भी नुकसान हुआ है। और आप इन लोगों को लाखों रुपये ईनाम के और पर देकर इन फैक्ट्रियों को लेने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरी धृष्टि है कि आप इस देश का बुनियादी नीतियों को बदलिये। जब तक आप अपना ध्यान खेती और देहात की तरफ नहीं लगाएंगे, तब तक आप कल-कारखानों को कच्चा माल कहां से दे पायेंगे? कब तक विदेशों से रुई और तेल मंगाकर आप इन कारखानों को चलाएंगे? जबकि हम कच्चा माल दे सकते हैं, लेकिन आपका ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं गया है।

आज इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि जो पानी इस देश के लिए वरदान बन सकता है, वही आज इस देश के लिए सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप बना हुआ है। पानी न मिलने की वजह से खेत में पैदावार नहीं होती और जानवर प्यासे मर जाते हैं। सरकार की जवाइंट रिसर्चबिलिटी है, इसलिए मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि आप सरकार की बुनियादी नीतियों को बदलिये। प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में आप ये नीतियां बदलिये और इस पानी पर कंट्रोल कीजिये। जिस पानी की वजह से बाढ़ आती है और उसी पानी की वजह से लोक प्यासे

मर जाते हैं। आप अपनी नीतियों को बदलिए।

वह पैसा आप क्यों देने जा रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने करोड़ों रुपया कमाया है। आप कंस्ट्रिक्टयूशन का सहारा ले सकते हैं, जिसमें श्रीमती और श्रीमती का फर्क कम करने की बात कही गई है। आज इस देश में 50 प्रतिशत गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं। देश को आजाद हुए 35 साल हो गये हैं। कब तक आप देश की जनता को धोखा देते रहेंगे। यदि आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं और इस मुल्क को टूटने से बचना चाहते हैं तो आपको अपनी नीतियों को बदलना होगा। आपको खेती की पैदावार को कारखानों से जोड़ना होगा। इंपोर्ट के सहारे कारखाने चलाए जाएंगे तो देश गरीब होगा और कर्जा और बढ़ेगा।

कर्ज के बारे में गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का प्रत्येक नागरिक 700 रुपए के विदेशी धन का कर्जदार है। पहले इस कर्ज को उतारने की योजना बनाइए, उसके बाद गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। इस देश के किसान को जब तक कारखाने से नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा, तब तक राष्ट्रीकरण के नाम पर इस देश के लोगों को धोखा ही दिया जाता रहेगा। इस प्रकार बिजली के बारे में योजना बनाइए। आप लोगों को धोखा देने वाली नीति अपना रहे हैं और इस देश की जनता भी बार-बार धोखा खा रही है। यदि किसान को कारखाने से जोड़ा जाएगा तो किसान की आमदनी बढ़ेगी। इससे उसकी परचेजिंग पॉवर सिटी बढ़ेगी और हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक होगी।

इस लिए इस बिल का विरोध तो नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप अपनी बुनियादी नीतियों

को बदलिए, क्योंकि मुल्क की हालत बहुत खराब होती जा रही है। 36 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे हैं। पूरी आबादी के लिए पानी तक पीने के लिए नहीं है। लोग बरसात का पानी इकट्ठा करके सारा साल पीते हैं। जब तक बुनियादी नीतियों को नहीं बदला जाएगा, तब तक देश की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती। नीतियों बदलने से ही इस देश को गरीबी को मिटाया जा सकता है।

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, perhaps Shri Jagpal Singh thought that he was speaking on the Finance Bill and he could express his views on all types of matters. In fact, the Bill before the House is very simple. The Amritsar Oil Works are being nationalised and the only relevant point was about the compensation being paid to the people concerned. This point was also raised by the earlier speaker, Shri Maitra and he said that no compensation should be paid to the people whose property we acquire. Now, it is the cardinal principle and policy of our Government that on the basis of equity and justice we must pay compensation for any property that we take and we are following that policy.

With regard to the Amritsar Sugar Mill, this company was incorporated in 1924 as a public limited company. But after some time this unit became sick not because it was not profit bearing, not because there was something wrong with the machinery, but because there was a rift among the directors, there was misappropriation of money and the result was that the factory was closed.

I represent Amritsar and at that time I represented to the Government that the management of this concern should be taken over because a very large number of workers were unemployed and then efforts with the owners to settle the affairs, my intervention as well as the intervention of the district authorities with an idea that this company may run properly were not successful. I approached the Government of India in the year 1974 while Shri B. P.

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

Maurya was the Minister incharge. I am grateful to him that he took an immediate decision and took over the management of this company.

When this company was taken over, the owners took away some important machinery and for 18 months, this factory was closed. Therefore, a good deal of labour and hard work was to be done to enable this factory to run. The credit goes to those workers who were idle and who were keen that this company should be nationalised. And the moment this company was nationalised, without bothering about their past remuneration, without bothering about their gratuity, about non-payment of bonus etc., they worked day and night to get this company going, and this company started working in the shortest possible time. Therefore, I must say that the credit again goes to the workers and the management appointed by the Government of India, that they produced quality goods. We were short of edible oil and vanaspati ghee and the other private factories were making huge profits, since this factory was closed. When this factory was opened and it started functioning, the prices of these commodities began to stabilise. The Government of India also thought of increasing its capacity. At that time it was only producing 50 tonnes a day, then the capacity was raised to 80 tonnes, 100 tonnes and now they are producing 150 tonnes per day and catering to the needs of the local people.

As I said after the management of this company was taken over, the prices of vanaspati in Punjab were stabilised. This is because this company became a pacesetter. This company was not nationalised for want of profitability, it had only two objectives in view: one to provide work to the labour, which had been idle, and two, to provide this essential commodity at a reasonable price.

At a time when there was no control of vanaspati, this company of their own had imposed self-discipline. With the minimum margin, they fixed the price, and

the result was that all the private companies in Punjab had to follow suit and Punjab has thus been a beneficiary to a great deal because of the nationalisation of this company. I congratulate Shri Jha. Now, they are acquiring and nationalising this Company. Formally, the management was taken over. Shri Jha is a progressive man and he has a great love for the labour and he is motivated by this reason. I congratulate him that he is taking over this concern.

Another objective for the taking over of this concern is that we want to ensure the essential supplies to the Public at reasonable prices. And the third objective for which we are nationalising this concern is that we are committed for the public undertaking. We want that the public undertaking should have a commanding position in our economy, because the private sector is an unbridled one. With the control of its factories, the Government will be able to increase its capacity, sell its products at reasonable prices and ensure this essential commodity to the public.

While I congratulate the Hon. Minister for this, I have some points to raise.

According to this Bill he has appointed a Commissioner who will pay compensation. I would like to know whether those workers who started this factory in the year 1974 and had lying idle for eighteen months, will be paid their wages, their gratuity, their bonus that have got accumulated? And if so, who will pay? Then who will be held responsible for this? I would like to know whether the Government is going to fix this responsibility on somebody and ensure that they are paid their dues? Sir, the Government is going to pay about Rs. 84 lakhs as compensation to the Company. I would like to know whether the Government will undertake to deduct that amount to be paid as workers dues from the amount that it is going to pay as compensation to the Company. I would request the Hon. Minister kindly to look into the matter because it is a very vital issue facing us.

The second point that I want to raise is that a fire had taken place in this concern

some months back and there has been a loss of Rs. 2/- crores. I would like to know whether the Government will fix this liability on somebody? I would also like to know whether those people who were the owners of Amritsar Sugar Mills, from whom the Government has taken over, are responsible in setting fire to this mill?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Was it not insured?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: It was insured, but who is responsible? The Government must fix responsibility on somebody. And I would like that some outside agency should inquiry into the matter as to why this has happened.

The other point is that there is no control on the prices of Vanaspati at present and this Company is fixing a reasonable price on its own and is selling it. I would not like that the Government should lose or make unnecessary profits. But Government has also taken over some other Vanaspati Mills like the Ganesh Flour Mills in Delhi, there should be some rational pricing policy since the prices of Vanaspati are fluctuating because of fluctuation of oil prices. Therefore, some kind of stability should be provided in this concern also.

I would also not like that the distribution of this product is left to a single man the Manager of this Company. It is the Manager of this Company who is issuing 100 tins a day to somebody and much less to others. It is more or less a favour. I think the State Government has not taken over its distribution to itself. I would like the distribution process to be systemised in a manner that you have a special advisory committee which should form a policy on the basis of which this distribution should take place. The Punjab Government is not undertaking the distribution of this essential commodity, so that the Government does not get a bad name but it is necessary a fair and equitable distribution is done.

With these words I congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing this progressive measure and I hope that the points which

I have raised will receive his due consideration.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक अमृतसर आयल वर्क्स के उपक्रम को सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहित करने के लिए लाया गया है, उसकी प्रक्रिया के प्रति किसी का विरोध नहीं होगा लेकिन सरकार की इस नीति के जो परिणाम होते हैं, उनका ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार ने सभी बीमार उपक्रमों को लेने का ठेका ले लिया है। बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति एक योजना बद्ध तरीके से इन मिलों में घाटे की स्थिति पैदा करते हैं, जिसके कारण सरकार उन्हें लेने के लिए बाध्य हो जाती है। चूंकि सरकार के सामने मसला मिल में काम करने वाले हजारों मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी का होता है, इस लिए वह बीमार यूनिटों को ले लेती है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी उनका प्रबन्ध ठीक तरह से नहीं हो पाता है, जिससे फिर घाटा होता है और वह बढ़ता जाता है।

उज्जैन की विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिलों में बहुत समय से संकट चला आ रहा था। हमने बहुत आग्रह किया कि सरकार उन्हें ले ले, लेकिन सरकार ने उन्हें नहीं लिया। न जाने क्यों उसने उन्हें एक प्राइवेट कनसर्न लीला एंड संज, को दे दिया है। पुराना मिल-मालिक कर्मचारियों का प्राविडेंट फंड का जमा खा गया था। मिल-मालिक जो चाहे, करते रहे, सरकार का उन पर कोई प्रभुत्व नहीं रहता है। अगर समय रहते उनकी गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाई जाए, तो ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो। मिल-मालिक न सिर्फ मजदूरों का पैसा खाते हैं, बल्कि बिजली, वाटर चार्जस आदि का सरकार का पैसा भी खाते हैं। एक ग्राम आदमी से बकाया की वसूली के लिए सरकार कुर्की तक का सहारा लेती है, लेकिन

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

जब बड़े लॉग ऐसा काम करते हैं, तो उन्हें सजा नहीं मिलती है, बल्कि उन्हें इनाम दिया जाता है।

इस उपक्रम के मालिकों ने मिल का कुप्रबन्ध किया, मगर सरकार उन्हें 64 लाख रुपए देने जा रही है। मिल 18 महीनों तक नहीं चली। उस अवधि में मजदूरों ने कितनी यातना में अपना जीवन बिताया होगा, इसकी कल्पना सहज हो की जा सकती है। कानून के अन्तर्गत मिल-मालिकों को जेल के सीखचों के भीतर भेजना चाहिए, लेकिन उन्हें इनाम के तौर पर बहुत बड़ी धनराशि दी जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी पैसा जनता का पैसा है। सरकार को यह पैसा ठीक ढंग से इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए और अच्छे कामों में लगाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक विदेशों से मंगाए जाने वाले पाम आयल और रेपसीड आयल आदि एडिबल आयल का संबंध है, सरकार की तरफ से घोषणा की जाती है कि वह गरीबों को 8-15 रुपये के हिसाब से मुहैया किया जाता है, लेकिन वह ग्राम लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है और रिफाइनरीज के माध्यम से ब्लैक में बेचा जाता है। इन्दौर में तेल का कोटा उठाया नहीं जाता था और वह कैलाश सहारा एंड कंपनी की रिफाइनरी को दे दिया जाता था। वह सारा तेल ब्लैक में 16, 17 रुपये के हिसाब से बिका। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इन मिलों की करतूतों की जांच करके उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

सरकार को यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि बीमार उद्योगों को ले कर वह कोई बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रही है और देश की इकानामी में सुधार ला रही है।

सरकार को अच्छे उपक्रम भी अपने हाथ में लेने चाहिए, ताकि उनसे होने वाले फायदे से बीमार उपक्रमों को सहायता मिले और व हमेशा के लिए बीमार न रहें।

शकर कारखानों का संबंध किसानों से है। मध्य प्रदेश की दो शूगर मिलों जाबरा और महिदपुर रोड़ की शूगर मिलों के पुराने मैनेजमेंट ने कर्मचारियों का बहुत पैसा खाया है और किसानों को गन्ने का पैसा नहीं दिया है। इस तरह लाखों रुपए मिल-मालिकों के पास पड़े हुए हैं।

वह किसानों को मिलने वाला नहीं है। किसानों का पैसा वहाँ पर आज भी चुकाया नहीं जा रहा है। इस प्रकार की जो सारी बातें हैं उनपर भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से कर्मचारियों का जो प्राविडेंट फंड और दूसरी बातें हैं उनकी कैसे हल किया जायेगा यह भी सरकार को देखना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक खाद्य तेल का सवाल है, अभी जो स्थिति चल रही है उसमें हम निश्चित रूप से आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं। विदेशों से उसमें तेल आयात करना पड़ता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि तेल आयात करके हम अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर भेज रहे हैं। खाद्यान्न की स्थिति भी कुछ इसी प्रकार की है। कल यहाँ पर कृषि मंत्री ने बताया था कि बाहर से आयातित गहूँ इस देश में आकर 203 रुपए 61 पैसे प्रति क्वींटल पड़ेगा जबकि इस देश के किसान को आप केवल 42 रुपये क्वींटल का भाव ही देना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं सोच पाता कि इस देश के किसानों ने क्या गुनाह किया है? उसको फर्टिलाइजर भी महंगा मिलता है और उसकी वकिंग कंडीशन्स भी बड़ी कठिन हैं। खेतिहार मजदूरों की भी अधिक मजदूरी मिलने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

यदि आप किसान को उसकी उपज का ठीक दाम देंगे और सरसों या मूंगफली अथवा धाईल सीड्स है उसके लिए भी आप उचित समय पर मुनासिब दामों की घोषणा करेंगे तभी किसानों को यह निश्चित करने का अवसर मिल सकेगा कि किस चीज की खेती में उनको लाभ मिलने वाला है।

इस देश की भूमि भी उपजाऊ है और यहां पर पानी के स्रोत भी उपलब्ध हैं लेकिन किसान को समय पर डीजल और बिजली नहीं मिलती है। अतः उपजाऊ भूमि का लाभ किसान को तथा इस देश को नहीं मिल पाता है। आप इस देश में माडर्नाइजेशन और आटोमेशन करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जब तक किसान को उन्नत करने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक यह देश आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता है। इस अवसर पर मुझे इतना ही कहना था। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार सारे कुप्रबन्ध को सुप्रबन्ध में बदलकर सारी मितों को अच्छी तरह से चलाने का प्रबन्ध करेगी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्री साहू ने जो बिल इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसमें एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन किया है। पहले सरकार उद्योग किसी को टेक ओवर करती थी तो उसकी सिकनेस का इलाज करके और पैसा इन्वेस्ट करके पुनः उसको वापिस लौटा देती थी। लौटाने का तात्पर्य यह होता था कि भारत सरकार का पैसा उसमें इन्वेस्ट करके उस इंडस्ट्री को वापिस कर दिया जाय। लेकिन अब मंत्री जी ने जो व्यवस्था की है उसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इंडस्ट्रीज में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी

चाहिये कि वे सिक न होने पायें, पहले से ही उनको प्रकुब में रखा जाय लेकिन अगर वह बोमार हो जाती हैं तो उनको भारत सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले ले और उन को ऐसी हालत में पहुंचाये कि मजदूर भी बेकार न रहें और देश का उत्पादन भी बढ़े। इसलिये मंत्री जी ने अब जो व्यवस्था की है उसके लिये वे बधायी के पात्र हैं।

दूसरी बात यहां पर भाटिया साहब ने कहा कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत कम्पेन्सेशन देना जरूरी है लेकिन मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ। पूँजीपति इतने वर्षों तक शोषण करें, इंडस्ट्री को सिक कर दें और सारा पैसा खा जायें, उसके बावजूद 65 लाख मुद्रावजा उनको दिया जाय। तो यह अनुचित बात है। मैं इसके विपरीत हूँ। इंडस्ट्री को सिक करने की जिम्मेदारी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट की है, मैनेजमेंट की है। मैनेजमेंट ने उसको सिक किया है, ऐसी हालत में उसको मुद्रावज से बंचित किया जाना चाहिये। यह व्यवस्था निःसन्देह आवश्यक है। मुझे उम्मीद है माननीय मंत्रीजी इस पर ध्यान देंगे। उसको जो कम्पेन्सेशन दे रहे हैं, वह हमारे खून पसोने की कमाई है, यदि यह पैसा शोषण करने वालों को देंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा। इसलिये इस बात को रोकने की व्यवस्था कीजिये।

तीसरी बात, जैसा एि आपने कहा है, जब यह इंडस्ट्री आपके हाथ में आई है, यह प्रोफिट कमा रही है। मैं निवेदन आपसे यह करना चाहता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट जो भी लोग बैठते हैं, आपके अधिकारी लोग बैठते हैं, आई० ए० एस० आफिसर बैठते हैं, दूसरे आफिसर बैठते हैं, वे किस प्रकार ट्रेड को व्यवस्थित तरीके से रख सकेंगे, इसके संबंध में भी ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है। हमको यह कटु अनुभव है कि सैकड़ों करोड़ों रुपया भारत सरकार का पब्लिक सेक्टर में फंसा हुआ है। इसलिये

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

आप इस इंडस्ट्री में मिस-मैनेजमेंट करने वाला कोई अधिकारी फंड गया, तो सारी व्यवस्था खराब हो जायगी। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप मैनेजमेंट की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दोजिये।]

चौथी बात, माननीय सस्दय ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहीं कि मजदूर अठारह महीने तक बैठा रहा, उसका पैसा कोन देगा। निश्चित तरीके से यह जिम्मेदारी इंडस्ट्री की है। मैनेजमेंट फेल हो गया, सिक हो गया, टेक ओवर किया गया है, जो भी मजदूर का बकाया है, चाहे प्रोविडेंट फंड हो या ई० एस० आई० हो, वह सब मजदूर को दिया जाना चाहिये। जो पैसा उनकी तरफ से काट लिया गया है, वह पैसा भी सरकार को अपनी तरफ से कंट्रीब्यूट करके, दोनों को मिलाकर जमा करवा चाहिये, ताकि मजदूर को किसी प्रकार का नुकसान न हो। यह व्यवस्था नितान्त आवश्यक है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोविडेंट फंड और ई० एस० आई० का पैसा खा गए अब आप उनको 65 लाख रु० का इनाम मत दोजिये। ऐसे लोगों को आपको बन्द करना चाहिये, ताकि इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो सके। इस संबंध में आपसे मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे पूंजी-पतियों को सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिये। जब आप लेबर मिनिस्टर थे, तब मैंने आप को बताया था कि हमारे यहाँ एक इंडस्ट्री ने 30 लाख रूपया प्रोविडेंट फंड का खा लिया और 3.5 लाख रु०, ई० एस० आई० का खा लिया, मगर भारत सरकार ने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया ताकि उनको सजा दी जा सके। इससे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति और क्या हो सकती है। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, बार-बार कहती हैं कि मजदूरों को उनका हक मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन भारत

सरकार के पास कोई कानून नहीं है। इन लोगों को जब तक जेल के अन्दर बन्द नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं हो सकता है।

एडिचल आयल इंडस्ट्री को कब्जे में लिया गया। पहले उसका प्रोडक्शन 50 टन था, बाद में 80 टन हुआ और अब 100 टन चल रहा है। इसको आप विकसित करें। लेकिन जिस एजेंसी से तेल मिलता है, वह किस प्रकार चल रही है। उस एजेंसी की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। जिस एजेंसी को मिलता है, वह किस प्रकार डिस्ट्रिब्यूट होता है। यह सारे व्यवस्था जब तक आप नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक गरीब लोगों को, 8 रु० 15 पैसे में जो तेल मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलेगा।]

आज सारा तेल ब्लैक में जाता है। काआपरेटिव संस्थाओं की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। आप की डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग एजेंसीज भी ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रही हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन एजेंसियों को आप मजबूत बनाइए जिससे आप की कण्ट्रोल की आर्बीकिट्स लोगों तक पहुँच सकें।

कपड़ की भी यही बात है। जो सिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनको नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन अपने कब्जे में लेती है। मैंने आप के सामने बार-बार इस बात को कहा है और जब आप लेबर मिनिस्टर थे, तब भी कहा था कि पूंजीपति गरीब मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं मगर उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। पूंजीपतियों की बात सुनी जाती है और मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की बात को न सुना जाए, तो इस से बढ़ कर दुःख की बात क्या होगी। पूंजीपतियों पर कोई कार्यवाही न

की जाए, इस से ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति क्या हो सकती है। हजारों लोग बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं और उन की रोजी-रोटी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है। मैं इस बारे में यहां गले फाड़-फाड़ कर बोलता हूं लेकिन आप की कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता, दूसरे लोगों की कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलती। इस प्रकार का जो अन्याय होता है, इस को निश्चित तरीके से रोकना चाहिए और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को खास तौर से इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को आदेश देना चाहिए और पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ निश्चित तरीके से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा, तभी सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सकती है। कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े का जो सवाल है, नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के तहत 105 मिलें हैं, जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाती हैं। क्या यह कपड़ा ठीक प्रकार से गांवों में पहुंच रहा है? क्या वह शरीकों के पास पहुंच रहा है? जिन के लिए कपड़ा बनाती हैं? क्या डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग एजेंसीज ठीक प्रकार से काम कर रही हैं? अगर डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग एजेंसीज को ठीक करना है, तो कांफ़िडेंसिबिलिटी की व्यवस्था ठीक की जाए, जिन के तहत सारी व्यवस्था चलती है मगर उस तरफ तबज्जह नहीं है। आप क्रायदे-कानून बनाते हैं और लोगों के क्रायदे के लिए करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया खर्च करते हैं लेकिन उन को वह क्रायदा नहीं पहुंचता है। धोती और साड़ी गरीब लोगों के लिए बनती हैं, गांवों के गरीब लोगों, किसानों और मजदूरों के लिए वे बनती हैं लेकिन उन को बाजार में ब्लैक में बेच दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आज डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग एजेंसियों के जरिये हो रही है। जब तक आप कोई माकूल व्यवस्था नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग एजेंसियां ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करेंगी।

वेजीटेबिल आयल के जितने कारखाने हैं उन की कौसी व्यवस्था है व्यापारी लोग बाजार में स्केयरसिटी कंडिशनस पैदा कर देते हैं और फिर कीमतें बढ़ा देते हैं मगर सरकार का अंकुश इन पर नहीं है इस तरह से ऐसी व्यवस्था को निश्चित रूप से ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। गरीबों को तेल ठीक प्रकार से मिले, वेजीटेबिल आयल ठीक प्रकार से मिले, कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा ठीक प्रकार से मिले, शुगर ठीक प्रकार से मिले और अन्य जो चीजें आप डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं, वे छह तक ठीक प्रकार से पहुंच सकें, ऐसे अन्तर्जाम इस विभाग को करना चाहिए जोकि इस आयल कम्पनी को नेशनलाइज कर रहा है। जब तक आप व्यवस्था को माकूल नहीं बनाएंगे यह ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल पाएगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप कांफ़िडेंसिबिलिटी को मजबूत बनाइए। आज उन की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। उन के पास कपड़ा खरीदने को पैसा नहीं है, शुगर खरीदने को पैसा नहीं है, अनाज खरीदने को पैसा नहीं है, और अन्य चीजें जो आप सप्लाई करते हैं, उनको खरीदने को पैसा नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में जो आप ने ढाई लाख दुकानें सारे देश में खोली हैं, आप को यह देखना होगा कि यह सारी व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चले। इस के लिए आप बैंक को, कांफ़िडेंसिबिलिटी सोसाइटीज को माजिन मनी दिलवाइए, जिस से सारा काम ठीक प्रकार से ये कर सकें और चीजों का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें और जो हमारी सरकार की मंशा है, जो हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की मंशा है कि इस देश के गरीब से गरीब आदमी को ये तमाम चीजें सरतः ६.५% में उपलब्ध हों, वह पूरी है। मंत्री महोदय, हम आपसे अपेक्षा करते हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि जिस प्रकार से आपने लेबर डिपा-

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

टैमेंट में मजबूती से काम किया, उसी प्रकार से इस डिपार्टमेंट को ठोक ढंग से चलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिससे गरीब लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

15.00 hrs.

(Shri Somnath Chatterjee in the Chair)
SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore)

South): Mr. Chairman, in the first instance, I want to congratulate the Government that at least this concern, which is on the verge of liquidation, has been taken over. The result is that a company, which is about to be liquidated, has become prosperous and is able to earn profits. It is a very good instance to show that the entrepreneurs take over concerns like this, just to transfer money from one concern to another. Particularly, in this case, a sugar company has taken over an oil company. It is a very strange case because there is nothing in common between a sugar company and oil company. Just because a sugar company wanted to have control over another company to make some financial adjustments, this was done.

In the case of Government-managed undertakings one of the main problems has been that they do not have enough of requisite staff to manage the affairs of the company. One of the causes for liquidation is the want of new modern machinery. Nowadays machinery becomes obsolete very fast because of the advance of science, and they will have to be replaced immediately. In many cases, the concerns are not able to replace them because of financial difficulties. Another reason is dispute between management and labour. Because of these two reasons, many concerns are in a very bad position and on the verge of liquidation. So, I suggest to Government that they should have some proper machinery to have control over the management. It would be better to have a cadre of officials, who

have experience in industrial and business management. If one IAS officer is put in charge of a big concern, especially when he is not going to be there permanently, he will not take personal interest in the successful working of that undertaking. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is to have a band of trained officers, who have enough experience in industrial and business management.

This is a very simple Bill. Most of the clause of this Bill relate to management, payment to the workers, payment of other liabilities etc. There is not much to comment, so far as these clauses are concerned.

It is difficult for Government to take over a concern, which is on the verge of liquidation. Every joint stock company is required to file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a copy of the profit and loss account and balance sheet every year. If only a watch is kept over such returns, especially in the case of those concerns which are engaged in the production or distribution of essential commodities, Government will be able to know well in advance which company is doing well or not doing well. Those concerns which are not doing well should be given a warning. If they do not pay heed to that warning, then those concerns should be taken over. Because, if the concern is already in a very bad position, it would be very difficult for the Government to see that it is set right. So, a technical cell should be appointed in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to peruse the balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts of all the concerns. Now what happens is that these returns are simply filed without any use being made of them. If only a proper study is made by competent people of these returns and preventive action is taken, it is possible to bring back to working condition many of the undertakings which are now on the brink of liquidation. And therefore, the Government should take some steps; it should have a strong watch over the concerns with particular attention paid to the production of essential commodities. In the case of Amritsar Oil Works of course it is appreciable to find that the Government has done a very good job in managing the concern and it has

liquidated most of the liabilities. It has arranged to pay Rs. 65 lakhs being the cost of the assets taken over and it has also paid interest. Also the Government has given a profit at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per year from the time of take-over. Therefore, it is clearly a matter of giving credit to the Government for having done such a good job. Similarly, there will be many such concerns which will be on the verge of liquidation and the Government should see that those concerns are set right in time. The biggest problem that we have is finance because when a concern is already in a bad condition, money will be required for replacement of obsolete machinery and also for payment of immediate liabilities and for the purchase of raw materials. Therefore, the Government must make some arrangements whereby those concerns are brought into a good shape in time, and finance should not stand in the way particularly when a concern requires money for reconstruction.

Sir, now-days in some cases the Government is making an outright purchase. I wish to know what is the policy of the Government in this regard. In some cases they take it as outright purchase and in some other cases they take it only for management. So, I would like to ask the Minister what is the policy involved here, that is, when are they going to purchase and when are they going to take it for management only. Of course, it is good if a technical cell is appointed to make a study of the working of such concerns.

I once again request the Government to see that proper persons are put in charge of the management. If persons who have no knowledge of industrial management and business management are put in charge of the management, they will not be able to do a good job. Therefore, if such concerns are to be managed well, the Government have to see that proper men at the helm of affairs are put in charge of them.

When I moved my amendment, I had no idea as to what is the part played by the Government. Now, I am very happy to find that the Government has done a good job and therefore, I am satisfied and

I will withdraw my amendment. I am happy that Amritsar Oil Works have been put on a sound basis and so I am satisfied that the Government has done a good job. Therefore, I withdraw my amendment.

श्री मूल चन्व डागा (पाली) :
सभ-पति जी, आर्टिकल 39 (1) और (2) के अन्तर्गत मैं इसका हामी हूँ। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनुभव पिछले सालों के हैं वह सरकारीकरण बन जाता है। नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होता है, ज्यादातर यह सरकारी करण बन जाता है और कुछ लोगों के हाथ में आ कर जैसे सिक इंडस्ट्रीज जतनी ली गयीं 103 ऐन० टी० सी० में तो मैंने देखा न तो जनता को कपड़ा मिला, और एक अरब से ज्यादा घाटा हुआ है। आज नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन की हालत क्या है? दिनों-दिन वहाँ घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है। 103 सिक मिल लेने के बाद आज हमको कम-से-कम 1 अरब 8 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। यह सारी मशीनरी किस भावना से काम करती है, यह सवाल पैदा होता है। आपने मिलें ली हैं, ठीक समझा, लेकिन इन छोटी-छोटी यूनिट्स को स्टेट्स क्यों नहीं लेती हैं? पंजाब जैसी स्टेट को अगर आज सेंटर में बैठे हुए लोग एडमिनिस्टर करना चाहें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं। छोटी यूनिट्स को तो स्टेट्स को खुद ले लेना चाहिए, लेकिन हम लोगों की नीति बन गई है।

आपने इस आयल इण्डस्ट्री को लेने के लिए अच्छा काम किया, लेकिन थोड़े दिन पहले कहा था कि भाग लग गई, 2 करोड़ का घाटा हो गया। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार था, एकाउण्टेबिलिटी किस की थी? 2 करोड़ का जो तेल जल गया, खत्म हो गया, इसके लिए किस की जिम्मेदारी थी? जो सारा काम आप मैनेजमेंट को सौंपा है सौंप उसमें लोकल

[श्री मूल कथन अंग.]

या पब्लिक रिजिस्ट्रेशन है या नहीं? जो पब्लिक प्रॉडक्टिंग में लोग लगते हैं, जिसका हमारा मकसद है, अब 18 महीने तक 600 मजदूरों ने काम किया, उसका पेमेंट कौन करेगा? अभी मालूम नहीं, मारुति को प्रॉडक्टिंग किया, लेकिन अभी तक कमिशनर ग्राफ पेमेंट मुकदर नहीं किया, 2 साल हो गये मारुति को टेक-ओवर किये हुए। इसका क्या कारण है? मैंने देखा कि :

"The Central Government shall, for the purpose of disbursing the amounts payable under Section 7 to the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company, by notification, appoint a Commissioner of Payments".

Appoint a Commissioner within what period?

कब तक आप इसे एक्वाइंट कर देंगे, यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल होता है। इसके एक्वाइंटमेंट का कितना पीरियड होगा? क्या कमिशनर को आप जल्दी एक्वाइंट कर देंगे? 18 महीने तक जिन 600 मजदूरों ने काम किया है, उसका पेमेंट कौन करेगा, इससे तो कुछ मालूम नहीं होता।

प्रॉडक्टिंग लेने के बाद जो बताया कि अच्छी क्वालिटी का माल निकले, अच्छा विकास हो, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इसमें कितनी कास्ट की मशीनरी थी, कैसी थी, ग्राउट-बेडेट या नई? लेने के बाद प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा या नहीं, यह सारी बातें मालूम होनी चाहिए।

वह भी पता लगना चाहिए कि इतनी नई मशीनरी खरीदनी होगी, इतना इन्वैस्टमेंट होगा। काम करने वालों को तनख्वाह पहले इतनी थी, अब इतनी चुकानी पड़ेगी, हमारे सामने कम्पैरेटिव क्लिंस धानी चाहियें।

पब्लिक प्रॉडक्टिंग को लेने के लिए हमारा अट्रिकल 39 है, उसमें है कि कुछ लोगों के हाथ में जो सम्पत्ति है, वह ले ली

जाये जो कि जरूरी है, लेकिन उसका 35 साल के बाद क्या परिणाम निकल रहा है?

मुझे नुस्खे कुछ के साथ सहमत पड़ता है कि गरीब ग्राज और गरीब होता जा रहा है और कुछ लोग मालदार होते जा रहे हैं। ग्राज उल्टा हो रहा है। हम ठीक करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि 21 क्लॉक बसेक सक्का पब्लिक प्रॉडक्टिंग में लगा हुआ है, उस पर 3 परसेंट ब्याज भी नहीं मिलता जब कि बैंक भी 9 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट ब्याज देता है, 15 परसेंट ब्याज भी ग्राज हमें मिल सकता है। यह जो सरकारीकरण हो जाता है, सरकार के बाबू वहां बैठे जाते हैं जो जानते नहीं कैसे काम होता है, घाई० ए० एस० अफसर आ जाते हैं, जिनको बिजनेस की बैकग्राउण्ड का पता नहीं होता, जिनको कुछ नालेज ही नहीं है कि किस प्रकार से हैंडल करना है, उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं, हमारे मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि पहले जो मैनेजमेंट था वह क्या तनख्वाहें लेता था, जब आपने मैनेजमेंट ले लिया, काम शुरू कर दिया, तो उसकी अब कितनी तनख्वाहें हुई? मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि सरकार ने जो मशीनरी ली है, वह कैसी है, और उसकी ड्यूरेबिलिटी कितनी है। क्या वह कुछ वर्षों के बाद जंक तो नहीं बन जाएगी? सरकार 64 लाख रुपये इस समय दे रही है और उसके बाद भी कुछ रकम दी जाएगी। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इन बातों की जांच कौन करता है। जनता के प्रतिनिधि तो नहीं करते हैं। मुझे बाद है कि 1973-74 में जब श्री मौर्य मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने इस सदन में कहा था कि इसको ले लिया जाएगा। ग्राज कितने समय के बाद इसको लिया गया है।

क्या सरकार ने कोई प्लान बनाया है कि इतनी जल्दी में हमारी प्रोडक्टि

किसी बड़ जापानी बौद हमें इसका हिस्सा मिलेगा ? यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जब सरकार कोई यूनिट ले, तो उसको उसकी प्रापर्टी, मशीनरी और फ़ैक्टिक स्थिति की पूरी छान-बीन करनी चाहिए। आज बी० एच० ई० एल० घाटे में चल रहा है, जब उस तरह के दूसरे संस्थान मुनाफ़ा कमा रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि अगले साल कितने परसेंट मुनाफ़ा होगा।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, actually our Government is following a peculiar policy and trying to pose the State capitalism as socialism. And, of course, we find the something here also. The Government themselves have stated that the management of this company had failed to run this company properly and they incurred losses. They did not pay salary to the workers for three months. They even took away the money which the workers paid for the Provident Fund. They did not pay the amount in the ESI Fund. Such is our condition, such is our State, such is our policy and such is the condition of India—I mean, capitalism. Still, the Government, instead of punishing this management, are going to pay rupees sixty four lakhs and some thousands. It has been already mentioned. Not only that an amount of Rs. 10,000 is paid annually and the maximum amount is Rs. 81,000 and the interest will also have to be paid.

My hon. friend Shri Vyasji expressed very honest sentiments to the common toiling people of our country, India, and he expects that the Government will be and should be doing something. But even after 35 years of independence, there are no rules and no provision to arrest such persons. The Government do have the provision to break the strike. The Government do have the provision to snatch away the right of the struggling Kisans. The Government do have the right to break any democratic movement. The Government do have the right to beat the peace marchers who had come year-

day to attend the march, at the railway platforms of Lucknow, Allahabad and Kanpur. Mr. Vyas expects that this Government should do something for the workers. But even if the Minister wants to do something, he cannot do so long as this system of capitalism remains in this country. So, we may bewail or weep or whatever it may be, that will happen.

Anyhow, we oppose it. We do not want that this heavy amount of compensation should be given to these gentlemen. If there is any special power lying with the hon. Minister, he should make use of it so that this heavy amount of compensation can be checked. We are against making payment of any compensation. If he has any power to minimise it, he should use it. At least why should not the 18 months' payment which is to be made to the workers or the provident fund amount which has to be paid by the Government after taking over be taken from these gentlemen, from this management? Why should this not be deducted from the amount of compensation to be paid to them? I do not know whether there is any special rule or any provision which he can make use of so that some punishment can be given to this management which has eaten up and bungled everything.

Secondly, regarding oil, you know that our country is facing a severe edible oil crisis and the Government has been compelled to import it. I am not blaming it. So long as there will be crisis it will be compelled to do it. Naturally, this company itself depends upon the imported oil. How long will this import continue? Although it is not your Department but still you are in a Ministry, in a Cabinet, and I want to know whether efforts will be made to produce oil seeds in sufficient quantity so that we can save our money, our foreign exchange and our country can become self-reliant in the matter of edible oil.

Another thing is, as was very correctly said by Mr. Vyas on the other side and also echoed here, on this side, whatever we import is also not properly distributed. That is the complaint from all sides, from the Congress (I) side, from this side and from all sides of the House. And still the Government is taking no action. So, there should be a proper distribution of

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

whatever oil is being imported. The Government should intervene and see that distribution is done properly.

You know very well that we are for public distribution system. Now, only opening fair price shops does not bring public distribution system into being. This is a khichri that we are continuing to have. Some very small units and oil producing mills are under Government control. Almost the entire kingdom of oil producing mills is in the private sector. Naturally, it is impossible for the Government to control anything. Similarly, in textiles sector, some textile mills are under the control of Government and that too there is total mismanagement. A vast number of textile mills are in the private sector. So, whatever sector you are entering, we urge upon you and we request you to nationalise the entire sector, not one mill, if you are to supply edible oil to our countrymen at a proper rate. If you want to intervene in this sector of oil, you are to nationalise the entire sector and you are to enter into the wholesale trade in oilseeds also. Otherwise, with all your good wishes you cannot help the poor people from getting oil at a proper rate.

Lastly, as stated by the Congress (i) M.P., it is the manager who produces and it is he who distributes. So, knowingly or unknowingly, overtly or covertly, you are allowing corruption to creep in and allowing corruption to continue. I would suggest that this thing should be looked into and proper arrangements should be made for proper distribution of whatever production is made there.

Regarding the management also, I would like to say one thing. Today, we had met our hon. Minister, Shri N.D. Tiwari.

You know in Bengal, there are National Rubber and other factories. You are giving lumps and lumps of money to them but that is being misused. This is the result of your taking over.

Kindly see that in an oil factory producing edible oil, you do not put a man who brings out kerosene. In a factory which produces shoes, do not put a man who

knows only how to weight wheat. Proper management is essential. Kindly look to this point also.

No doubt, since it is a question of nationalisation, we are not against it. We do support it.

But we hope that you will kindly see that these things are looked into.

श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार (पीली-भीत) : सभापति महोदय, हम समाजवादी समाज की रचना के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं। परन्तु जब से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह सरकार बनी है, इसने समाजवादी समाज की रचना का काम तो लिया है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह पूंजी-पतियों की सरकार है।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बीमार कारखाने को ले लेते हैं, किसी अच्छे भले कारखाने को आप क्यों नहीं लेते हैं। बीमार कारखाना कैसे पड़ता है, क्या कमियाँ उसमें आ जाती हैं या लाई जाती हैं योजनाबद्ध तरीके से—यह सरकार बहुत अच्छे तरीके से जानती है। स्वदेशी कांटन मिल का मामला हो, वहाँ 50 लाख रु० से भी अधिक मालिकान खा गए। जब श्रमिकों का सवाल आया तो सरकार को नेशनलाइज करना ही पड़ेगा जो कारखाना दस लाख रु० भी नहीं होगा, सरकार से 15 लाख वसूल करेंगे। सरकार के स्वदेशी कांटन मिल वाले दोस्त नहीं हुए—तो क्या हुए। मारुति लिमिटेड का हमने राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया। हो सकता है कि यह बात कहते हुए तकलीफ हो, लेकिन मैं पूरी क्षमा याचना के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्व० श्री संजय गांधी जैसे ही इमरजेंसी समाप्त हुई, उसमें ताला मार कर चले आए। जब तक इसका नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ है, उस वक्त तक और अपने मृत्यु

तक वे कभी भी उस कारखाने में झांकने के लिए नहीं गए। कार कभी बन नहीं पाई। जो कुछ भी बना है, उसके ऊपर गुप्ता कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है। एक्वीजिशन का पैसा नहीं दिया गया किश्तें करके के बाद कारखाना लगाया जा रहा हो और कारखाने के मामले में सरकार कम्पेंसेशन का पूरा पैसा जमा कर लेती हो और किसानों को बांटती हो। इस मामले में किश्तें कर दी गई कि बाद में दे देंगे। मेरा इस प्रकार की बातों को कहने का तात्पर्य नहीं है। मेरा मतलब कहने का यह है कि अगर मशीनें चार करोड़ रुपये की थी तो साढ़े तीन साल के बाद वह तीन करोड़ रुपये की रह गई। सब सेंट्रल बैंक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, दुनिया भर का जितना भी कर्जा था, उसको भदा करने का ठेका सरकार ने ले लिया। आप विधिवत नीलामी करते, जो पैसा मिलता देखा जाता। इसी तरीके से अमृतसर पत्थोर मिल और अमृतसर आयल वर्क का मामला है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को 18 महीने तक वेतन नहीं मिला, घर बैठ गए, तो क्या सरकार ने मालिकान के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की या नहीं? वे लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, ठीक है। अगर स्ट्रीट में दो आदमी लड़ते हैं तो पुलिस 151 में एक्शन लेती है और 107 का मुकदमा बना कर दोनों को जेल में बन्द कर देती है। मेनेजमेंट की भूल के कारण या उन के यहाँ झगड़ के कारण या कोई नैगलीजेंस बरती गई, जिस से हमारे श्रमिक बकार हो रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 1974 की बात थी। 25 जून, 1975 को आप ने इमर्जेंसी लागू कर दी मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस मिल के मालिक को भीसा में बन्द क्यों नहीं किया गया। मासुति लि० का मेनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर भीसा में बन्द क्यों नहीं किया

गया। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने पूंजीपति भीसा के अन्दर अब तक बन्द हुए हैं? इसलिए मैं जब यह कहता हूँ कि यह पूंजीपतियों की सरकार इन डिसगाइज है, तो कौन सा जुल्म कर रहा हूँ। आप ने उस समय कितने ही एम० एल० एज० और एम० पीज बन्द कर दिये, भूतपूर्व मंत्री और पार्टी के सब से बड़े नेता और अध्यक्ष, जिन्होंने सरकारें चलाई आप ने बन्द कर दिये। उन से आप को डर था लेकिन जिन्होंने मजदूरों के प्रोबी-डेंट फंड का पैसा 10 साल तक जमा नहीं किया, जिन्होंने मजदूरों की तन्खवाह नहीं दी और उन को घर पर बिठाल दिया और मुनाफ़ा कमाते रहे, उन को आप ने बन्द नहीं किया। सेंट्रल बैंक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक और स्टेट बैंक से कर्जा ले कर उन्होंने उस पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया और पैसा वापस नहीं किया और मिलों को ऐसी स्थिति में ला दिया कि आप को नेशनलाइज करना पड़ा, ऐसे पूंजीपतियों को कितनी बार आप ने भीसा में बन्द किया। इस का जवाब दीजिए। इसलिए यह जो सब कहा जाता है, वह ठीक कहा जाता है लेकिन इस से आप को तकलीफ नहीं है। समाजवादी समाज की रचना का संकल्प आप ने सविधान में तरमोम कर के लिया है लेकिन उस में तरमोम करने के बाद भी समाजवादी समाज की रचना का ढोंग रचते हुए आप पूंजीपतियों का साथ दे रहे हैं और इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह पूंजीपतियों की सरकार है। आप ने बहुत से कानून बना रखे हैं, प्रोबीडेंट फंड के बारे में भी कानून बना रखे हैं कि जो व्यक्ति इसे भदा नहीं करेगा, सही टाइम पर पेमेन्ट नहीं करेगा उस का चालान किया जाएगा, उस को सजा करवाई जाएगी। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितने ऐसे लोगों को सजा दिलाई। आप बता

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार:]
 दीजिए प्रोवीडेंट फंड के मुताबिक कौन से पूँजीपतियों को सजा दिलवाई। मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि पीलीभीत में शूगर मिल पर लाखों रुपया प्रोवीडेंट फंड का आज भी बाकी है। आप आंकड़े मंगा लें। उन्होंने प्रोवीडेंट फंड का रुपया जमा नहीं किया है। ऐसी स्थिति और भी जगहों पर है और सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी ही स्थिति है। आप ने उन के कितने चालान किये और कितनी बार उन को मीसा में बन्द किया, कितनी बार जेल भिजवाया और इसीलिए हमारा कहना है कि यह सरकार पूँजीपतियों के सहारे चल रही है और पूँजीपतियों के खिलाफ इसलिए कार्यवाही नहीं करवा पाती क्योंकि चुनाव में बड़ी बड़ी रकमें वे इन को देते हैं। आप ने ऐसे कारखाने का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, जिस की मशीन खराब ही चुकी है और उस में कार बनाने का निर्णय लिया। 100 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष आप लगाएँ और 500 करोड़ रुपये 5 साल में खर्च करेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ने श्रीमीयर आटोमोबाइल का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं किया, जो फियट कार बनाती है, क्यों नहीं विरला की हिन्दुस्तान आटोमोबाइल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और क्यों नहीं महेन्द्रा एण्ड महेन्द्रा के उस कारखाने का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, जो जीप बनाते हैं। अगर इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया और इन को लेने की आप ने जरूरत महसूस नहीं की तो 10-20 करोड़ रुपये आप इन लोगों को दे देते और ये कार बना लेते क्योंकि इन के पास टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ मौजूद है। वे कार को मनुष्यबल कर सकते थे लेकिन आप की नीति मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। कौन ही नीति आप चला रहे हैं, ऐसी नीति जो नेशनलाइजेशन की नीति है और जो बीमार मलों को लेने की नीति है। बीमार कारखानों को ले कर आप पूँजीपतियों को

फायदा पहुँचा रहे हैं। यह नीति कब तक चलेगी। इस तरह की नीति आप नेशनलाइजेशन की ले कर सामने आते हैं, जोकि मेरी समझ में ठीक नीति नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह चार्ज है इन कारखाने वालों पर। पूँजीपतियों को यह एक तरीका है कि जब कर्जा बढ़ जाता है या ज्यादा पैसा खा जाते हैं तो मिल को बंद कर देते हैं। श्रमिक चिन्ताता है तो सरकार मजबूर होकर श्रमिकों के हितों के लिए नेशनलाइजेशन कर लेती है। इस तरह से जिस मिल को पूँजीपति चाहेंगा उसका नेशनलाइजेशन करवा देगा और जिसको चाहेंगा नहीं करवाएगा। सरकार पर निर्भर नहीं है। आठ साल से आप अपने हाथ में लिए थे, अदालत से फैसला भी हो गया। जब फैसला हो गया तब आपने कहा कि नेशनलाइजेशन कर लो। इसमें कौन सा आपने बड़ा भारी तीर मारा है। आपकी पालिसी क्लीयर नहीं है। जब डंडा लगा, टेक ओवर का ऑर्डर गलत निकल गया तब नेशनलाइजेशन की बात कहीं गई। इसलिए आप अपनी पालिसी को क्लीयर कीजिए।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके एसेट्स और लायबिलिटीज क्या हैं। कितना कर्जा बैंकों का देना बकया है, कितना सूद अदा किया है, मजदूरों का कितना पैसा बकयाया है। ये सब बातें सामने आनी चाहिए और पता लगना चाहिए कि 56 लाख रुपया देकर आप दुधारू भैंस ले रहे हैं या सड़ी हुई भैंस ले रहे हैं इन सब बातों को स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए।

कंपेंसेशन आप किस बात का दे रहे हैं? जिसने मजदूरों को माल डालने की कोशिश की, 18 महीने तक मजदूरों को खाना नहीं मिलने दिया और मुनाफा

कमाता रहा, उसको आप कंपेंसेशन दे रहे हैं। यह 65 लाख रुपया मशीनरी का दे रहे हैं? इसको भी स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए और अगर बैंकों का कर्जा समय पर नहीं दिया गया तो 8 साल से आपने उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की?

इसलिए मेरा कहना बिल्कुल सही है कि सरकार पूंजीपतियों का पक्ष ले रही है। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ जो घी बनेगा और खाने वाला लेन तैयार किया जाएगा, विदेश से आएगा यह भ्रमलग बात है, लेकिन आप जो कीमतों के बारे में रोज कहते हैं कि कीमतें स्थिर हो गई हैं, इनकी कीमतों को स्थिर करने के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? आज घी की कीमतें 40 गुनी बढ़ गई हैं। जो घी एक रुपए का एक किलो बिकता था अब 40 रुपए किलो है और वनस्पति भी एक रुपए का सार किलो आता था, उसकी कीमतें भी 40 गुनी बढ़ गई हैं।

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भादिया : पापूलेशन कितनी बढ़ गई है?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप पापूलेशन की बात करते हैं तो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं किस लिए बनाई जाती हैं, क्या उसमें पापूलेशन का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता। पापूलेशन के हिसाब से भी देखा जाए तो सन् 80 से अब तक ढाई गुना कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, क्या इस अवधि में ढाई गुना पापूलेशन बढ़ी है? इसी तरह से और वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी बढ़ती जा रही है। कम से कम कीमत पर घी मिल सके और उचित दाम पर पूंजीपति बेचें, इस बात को देखें। नेशनलाइजेशन करके कारखाने को लगाने का मतलब

यह नहीं है कि जैसे कपड़ों का कारखाना है तो बाजार में जिस भाव पर और कपड़े वाले बेच रहे हैं उन्हीं के हिसाब से आप भी बेचें, या घी का कारखाना भी बाजार भाव पर ही घी बेचे। नेशनलाइजेशन करने के बाद आप कम कीमत पर लोगों को ठीक चीज मुहैया करावें, क्योंकि जो मुताफा कारखाने का मालिक ले जाता था वह खत्म हो गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि नेशनलाइजेशन के विषय में कोई साफ पोलिसी बना कर सदन में आप लायें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, I am really grateful to the hon. Members all of whom have supported this Bill.

Of course, some of them have their reservations and those reservations flows out of the policies that they follow in their parties. The complaints of some of them who have criticised this Bill are that we are not going in very fast and that they are not opposed to what should be nationalised but some of them feel that the entire oil industry should be nationalised.

The main points that have come out of these is about the oil price, its production and its distribution. That is one aspect. Another aspect of it is about the compensation. The third is about the payment to workers. The fault is about the proper management. If I can divide their criticisms, they are four. There is a fifth category also. A couple of them have spoken about everything on earth—about the farmer, irrigation, electricity as well as nationalisation and about so many things. But they did not take the name of Amritsar Oil Works. That is the fifth category. Naturally, all of them have given their good comments, the longest ones, possible. These I have not to answer. As regards the criticisms of others, they have

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]
 been very constructive and they have also supported this Bill. So, I am grateful to them.

About the production of Oil and its distribution in the country, to-day, we have a gap. That gap is between 12 to 14 lakhs tonnes. From time to time, we have to import that. But the facts should be appreciated. In this country, a farmer has got quite a few choice. In spite of Government's giving incentives for the production of oil seeds, they have not been able to bring them from production of other crops to the production of oil crops since they have got much more profits in them. So, by way of incentives, we are trying to make the farmers to produce this. To-day, with the increase in population in the country, the consumption of oil has also increased. It had almost gone up—a record production was in 1975-76. We have not been able to go up after this. That is because, the farmers have got many alternatives. They have the alternative to produce the other crops from which they get more than what they get from oil seeds. Our difficulty I want to share frankly with this House. We are trying to give incentives to the farmers. For example, we give incentives to produce groundnuts so that we can get oil. The other thing that we are doing is this. We are trying to have oil from non-conventional things also. What we are now doing is to get rice bran. We should have it from the cotton seeds as also from sal seeds. That is one way of how Government are trying to do this. In due course I hope as and when we go forward, we may be able to have increased production for this gap that we have to-day in the country.

The other and most important thing which the hon. Members said was about the price and distribution of it. Shri Dogra, Shri Moitra and other friends have said that whatever we bring, that must be properly distributed. That is true. At present, there is a gap between the demand and supply. So, we have to import it from the foreign countries. According to the demands from different States, on a certain principle, we give that to the States. State Governments and Union Territories are responsible for the distribution of oil.

We always try to meet them and also give our advice and opinion. In the light of the discussion and criticism that we get in the House I certainly write and address them that this is the feeling of the House and that we should try to amend our distribution in such a way that it may give maximum satisfaction. We will do that again.

Sir, the most important criticism has been about the compensation. You are an expert on this and also other friends and you know that this compensation of Rs. 65 lakhs is the book value of assets on the day when it was taken over. This we have to pay under the law of compensation as it stands today which has been amended quite a few times starting from the first amendment, second amendment, third amendment and fourth amendment. Hon. Members should know that we also would not like in cases where they have so much mis-managed but their book value was Rs. 65 lakhs. Possibly we might not have given the compensation but as on today under the law national compensation has to be given. Now, Sir, in this case they may again challenge and say it should be on the basis of today's assets value. But we have got the opinion of the Solicitor General who has said that it should be on the basis of book value of assets on the day of take over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But it should not be an arbitrary amount.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is the book value. It is not an arbitrary value. It is book value plus this amount which has been provided.

Sir, the hon. Members will appreciate that in this case the mill became sick. We took it over. We took loan from the State Bank and managed it. Year after year we made profits. We paid off the secured loans. One of the Directors of the Company went to the court and the Delhi High Court said, give over this undertaking before 15th October. This was the decision of the court. We are managing and we are managing well.

Sir, it is very important for us as the hon. Members have also shown anxiety.

In the light of the Oil Policy of this country one-sixth of Vanaspati today in the country and also refined rapeseed oil we are getting from these two units, namely, Amritsar Oil Works and Ganesh Flour Oil Mills which is distributed through 2.85 lakh fair price shops in the country. If this is given over then it will be a great set-back to the public distribution policy and that is why we have taken this course. My friend, Shri Sunil Maitra, said why have we taken recourse to clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I want enactment of legislation to prosecute these swindlers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am in full agreement with my friend that swindlers must be prosecuted under some law. In this particular case we have taken re-course to clauses (b) (c) of Article 39 because we apprehend this gentleman who has mis-managed may again go to the court. Therefore, for the implementation of our national policy, we are taking over because our oil policy is an important policy. It is an essential commodity which we will have to take over and we have done that. Regarding their wages, the workers have suffered for 18 months. We have the Compensation Commissioner. The amount that we fix as compensation will not be paid to the owner but the amount will be placed at the disposal of the Compensation Commissioner. These unsecured loans are not much. Regarding workers' dues, they will have to apply to the Compensation Commissioner, and they will get these from him. We do hope that they will be able to get their dues from him without difficulty.

About proper management, it is true, it is not enough that we take over sick mills, it is not enough that we nationalise, it is not enough that we form Government-owned company as in this case, — but the most important thing is, we must have proper personnel, we must have proper managers to run it. In this case we have shown an example. Hon. Members have spoken about public sector policy,

about nationalisation policy and all that; about various aspects they have spoken. Here is an example of a Government-owned management which has given a clean and clear profit. From a turn over of Rs. 8 crores in 1975-76 we have now come to a turn of Rs. 42.51 crores. It is a good example. We hope that after we take over the management this will be able to do much better. We started almost with a scratch. It was minus Rs. 85 lakhs. Now today we have Rs. 795 lakhs worth of assets. Per day we are having 125 M. T. of Vanaspati production and refining of 25 MT of rapeseed oil of the Amritsar Unit. From Rs. 626 lakhs in 1974-75 the turn over has gone up to Rs. 3743 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 42.51 lakhs upto July, 82. Here is an example. It may be a small example, but it is an example where the management has been doing well under the Government. When we take over and form a public owned company we hope that it will be able to do much better and it will be a good example to others to know how management can be run in the public sector. Because, it is not only the private sector, but the public sector can also run them well.

Many other points were also raised by hon. Members. I am grateful to Maitra Ji and other friends who have given us their valuable support.

Of course, about nationalisation policy and all that, I cannot reply to all the points raised at this moment. I am grateful to Mr. R. L. Bhatia and Vyas Ji who have seen this legislation in its proper perspective and given us their support. There were one or two criticisms about fire, about the management there, about future planning etc. I assure them that we will look into all these things. We will see how it happened. About fire, Mr. Bhatia and Mr. Daga raised some points. We will look into these. But here is an example where an undertaking has done very well in the past few years. We hope that after nationalisation when Government takes over, they will be able to do much better and it will mark another milestone in the oil policy of this country because both Amritsar Oil works and Ganesh Flour Mill will go a long way in support-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

ting our oil production and distribution in this country.

With these words I once again express my profound thanks to hon. Members who have given their unanimous support to this piece of legislation. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your amendment for Circulation of the Bill, Mr. Sharanna?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes. I seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the undertakings of the Amritsar Sugar Mills Company in relation to the Amritsar Oil Works with a view to sustaining and strengthening the nucleus of public owned or controlled units required for ensuring supply of wholesome vanaspati and refined edible oils to the public at reasonable prices and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.
Clause 10—Duty of persons to account for assets. etc.

Amendment made

"Page 6, line 26,—

for "belong" substitute "belongs" (F)
(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses—11 and 12 were added to the Bill.
Clause 13 Provident Fund and other funds.

Amendment made

"Page 7, line 34,—

for "funds" substitute "fund" (2)
(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 Payment by the Central Government to the Commissioner.

Amendment made

"Page 8, line 16,—
for "the amount" substitute "the amounts" (3)

(Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That Clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 28 were added to the Bill.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

15.58 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF (SECOND AMANDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now go to the next item, that is, Item No. 9 in the List of Business. Shri Pattabhai Rama Rao would move the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 be taken into consideration".

The Bill seeks to amend Section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 in order both to bring the provisions of this section in line with the international obligations assumed by India under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and to provide legitimate protection to domestic industries in India facing unfair competition from subsidisation or dumping causing material injury to established domestic industries in India.

India is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and is a contracting party to the two multilateral agreements on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and Anti-dumping which have been negotiated during the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations held at Geneva during 1973-79.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

These agreement require that each Government accepting it shall take all necessary steps to ensure the conformity of its domestic laws, rules, regulations and ad-

ministrative procedures with the provisions of these Agreements.

At present, the Customs Tariff Act provide for the levy of additional duty on bounty-fed or subsidised imports. There is no provision for the levy of additional duty on dumped imports. The basic distinction between the two is that a product is considered to be bounty-fed when the Government of an exporting country grants subsidies on its exports in such a manner as to confer an unfair trade advantage on the exports of that country. A product is deemed to be dumped in an importing country when an individual firm in an exporting country, whether or not it is receiving subsidies from its government, exports its products at a price below the price at which it sells the same product in its own domestic market. Since a situation of dumping may arise for a variety of reasons, including the provision of subsidies by foreign governments, it is proposed to amend the Customs Tariff Act to provide for the levy of additional duties in situation of both subsidisation and dumping.

Our existing legislation in this area also provides for the levy of additional duty on those items which are otherwise dutiable on entry into India. However, since the GATT as well as the Codes on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and Anti-dumping do not make any distinction between dutiable and duty-free articles for the purposes of levying additional duties on dumped or subsidised imports, it is proposed to amend our domestic legislation so as to provide for the possible levy of such duties on duty free articles also.

The underlying philosophy of both the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and the Anti-dumping Code to both of which India is a signatory, is that, while subsidisation or dumping of exports can take place in a variety of situations, such trade practices, are to be condemned and action taken against them only after it is established that the subsidised or dumped imports cause injury to an established industry in the importing country, or materially retard the establish-

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

ment of such an industry. The Customs Tariff Act has so far not provided for this criterion of injury to be applied before the levy of additional duties on subsidised or dumped imports. Accordingly, the amending Bill contains provision with regard to an injury test on such imports. Naturally, we would extend the injury test only to such countries who in turn extend the injury test to our products before levying such duties. The Bill, therefore, provides that the injury test would be extended only on a reciprocal basis by India.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to amend Section 9 of the Customs Tariff Act in order to bring the provisions of this Section in line with the international obligations, because India is a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade and we are duty bound to meet the obligations cast on us as per the Agreement. As indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, this Bill has been brought forward to make our law at par with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade.

Before I comment on the various provisions of the Bill, I would like to have a look at the present position. This Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is in sick bed.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is almost dead.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I don't say it is almost dead, but it can also be said. Nobody cares for that GAAT Agreement and its group. Now, we are bringing in the Amending Bill as per our commitments. Four years back we had certain commitments. What happened in four years has to be looked into closely.

Everybody now knows that the capitalist system the world over is in crisis. Just before a month or two, there was an 'economic summit of European countries'

attended by no less a person than President Reagan. In that meeting many things were discussed and everyone of them sermonised that 'bigger they neighbour' policy should not be adopted. If that kind of policy is adopted, the crisis like the greatest crisis of the 30s may come. In the so-called 'economic summit of EEC countries' Mr. Reagan told the European countries: 'friends, you don't supply oil pipes to the Soviet Union, even though you are contractually bound to do it.' And some of them asked: 'In that case why do you carry on your wheat trade with the Soviet Union?' This way they were quarrelling with each other and the result today is that every country who are Members of GATT is continuing the 'bigger they neighbour' policy. Therefore, today there is no guarantee for this Agreement. There is no force in the GATT Agreement now of policing that this should be done this way and that way. And every country is trying to dump its goods on another country. They also may say that they will examine. What is the American position? To America, Japan and European countries are dumping steel and USA is now imposing big tariff hikes. And to meet that the European countries are thinking of limiting the American wheat exports to their country as a counter move.

Now what is happening in America? The biggest automobile industry in America is in a crisis. One lakh of its workers are laid off and the industry has been forced to cut back its production. They have also banned imports of small and best cars from Japan. They have imposed ceiling on its import. We were talking of America as one of the biggest and strongest countries from the point of view of its economic position. But there, the Manhattan Bank, the 40th biggest bank in America has crashed. In another economically strong country, West Germany, A.E.G. Telefunken, has now crashed. Ninety-six thousand workers of the Company have been thrown out. About Japan we always are talking that it is a country a model which has to be adopted. But now there the production is slowing down and they also propose to cut back their production. That way, Sir,

all these countries are doing things like that. And our Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee went to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, where he had to declare two things. His first point was that to-day all the industrialized countries are facing a big recession. Secondly, he said that all the developing countries were having huge trade deficits. I only want to say that if that is the situation, what is our country doing to-day—in India?

Mr Pranab Mukherjee could say, in that meeting, that all the big, industrialized countries were facing a recession, and that they were trying to export so many goods to other countries. And that is why all these developing countries are having big deficits in their trade balances. But what are we doing in our country?

I will not quote much. But this is a Bill which is intended to put a stop to this dumping. What were you doing all along? Last year, we had a good fertilizer production. Our fertilizer consumption was not up to the mark. But we have imported 2 million tonnes of fertilizers in 1981-82. We are having a stock of 12.5 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers. Still we are going to import more this year. Our country is going on importing these.

About steel, I told you that Germany, Japan and all other countries are dumping steel at subsidized prices to other countries; and India is importing steel, while we are having 1.2 million tonnes of steel in stock, 8.12 lakh tonnes of steel were imported in 1981-82. And for the last five months of 1982-83, further imports are being contemplated. And SAIL is finding it very difficult to carry on. That is the position of steel and fertilizers.

Coming to aluminium, it is a big story. I don't want to tell you that. Aluminium is also being imported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cut short, because there is only one hour allotted for this Bill.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is not the point. This is a Bill which has got a very important bearing on the economic policy of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, you should have asked for 4 hours for this, in the BAC meeting.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: But when you are in the Chair, you should see that some points are made about this Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): The Chairman is conscious that I am waiting for the next Bill.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That will not come today.

I will come to the point. Coming to aluminium, 1.18 lakh tonnes of it have been imported by Government in 1980-81, and another 1 lakh tonnes this year. We are having a stock of 30,000 tonnes of it with MMTC. I say this because Government is now saying that they are going to take some steps to stop this dumping. From 1975-76 negotiations were there in Japan. Now in 1982, you are bringing this Bill. What were you doing for the last 4 years? As per the editorial in *The Times of India*, there are people in the Ministries who are very much enamoured of import only. Who are they? They are the financial/economic advisors to the Government, the big people like Shri L. K. Jha. I do not want to name others because you may say something else to me. But this kind of people are advising the Government. For whom are they advising?

Today, everywhere in the world, the capital system is in a crisis; and every country in the world is trying to impose its crisis on others. So, if you want to prosper and be a country which can withstand all the on slaughts from abroad, you have to do something about it. I agree with your proposals. I have nothing to say against the Bill as such; but you are only late.

Coming to the Bill and its provisions, three things are being attempted: (1) anti-dumping duty; (2) counter-vailing duty; (3) and an exemption clause. All

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the clauses are good. I have no objection against them. But how is this being done? As per the Act, it is contemplated that in case of any goods being dumped in our country, we will have a temporary assessment and we will impose a duty and the goods imported will be sold; and at the same time, the authority who has to assess this amount may come after two months saying that the duty imposed was in excess and, therefore, they are refunding it. To whom do they refund? The goods imported have already been sold on the basis of a duty imposed by our Government; and our Government is going to refund a portion of the amount imposed finding that the amount imposed was higher. Who will get this money? Our consumers will not get this money. It will go to the exporters and those people who are promoting exports in the Ministries.

Today, the theory and prescription of Lord Kaynes have gone to dogs; and the prescription now followed by Jha and others will not save you. Therefore, I request you to adopt a different policy. You cannot escape from the world's recession. Last time, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, our Finance Minister, took an objection when comrade Samar Mukherjee said that India is in the thick of recession. I do not want to prove it now. If I get a chance I will do this. But Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and others should know that they cannot live in an isolated place. The international recessionary pressure will be on you. You cannot resist it very easily. Therefore, by implementing this Act, you should not allow any official to take an undue advantage of imposing something which is unwanted and try to give back the importers the money pocketed by him. That kind of caution you should exercise. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फ़िरोज़ाबाद) :

सभापति महोदय, प्रत्येक देश की सरकार चाहती है कि उसके उद्योग का विकास हो और व्यापार बढ़े। इस विधेयक द्वारा विदेशी आयात में जो खुली छूट दी गई है वह बहुत अधिक है। जहाँ तक अमरीका और

जापान का सम्बन्ध है उनकी औद्योगिक क्षमता बहुत अधिक है और उसी के अनुसार उन्होंने अपनी नीतियाँ निर्धारित की हैं।

यह बिल बहुत देर से लाया गया है। इसे बहुत पहले लाया जाना चाहिए था। मुझे इस बिल की दो बातें बहुत अच्छी लगी हैं। इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीज़न्स में कहा गया है:-

'Further, the section also does not permit any exemption from the duty on bounty-fed articles in cases where the imports of such articles do not cause or threaten material injury to an established industry or materially retard the establishment of such industry in India. The Act does not contain any provision for the levy of anti-dumping duty on goods found to have been dumped by exporting countries.'

इसके बाद उसमें यह कहा गया है :-

'The section is also being amended to provide for the imposition thereunder of provisional duty and of the refund of excess amount where the final duty as determined under the section is found to be less than the provisional duty.'

यह प्रश्न बड़ा जटिल बना गया है। रिफ़ंड किसको होगा? आयात और निर्यात करने वाले को फायदा होगा, क्योंकि एबसेस ड्यूटी रिफ़ंड होगी, लेकिन देश और देश के लोगों को क्या फायदा होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए।

डेलिगेटिड लेजिस्लेशन सम्बन्धी मेमोरेंडम में कहा गया है :-

'Clause 2 of the Bill seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 9 of the principal Act to empower the Central Government to make rules thereunder for the purpose also of identification of bounty-fed articles

which are otherwise liable to duty and for the assessment and collection of countervailing duty upon the importation thereof in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of the section as proposed to be amended by sub-clause (a) of clause 2 of the Bill.'

इसको थोड़ा सा साफ़ करना चाहिए। सरकार कुछ नियम तो बनाती है और फिर कुछ संशोधन आता है। 1-7 अप्रैल को कस्टम्स टैरिफ़ एक्ट में संशोधन किया गया है। सरकार बार-बार संशोधन करती है। इसके बजाए सरकार को एक पूरा संशोधन लाना चाहिए और कस्टम्स टैरिफ़ के बारे में एक साफ़ नीति अपनानी चाहिए, क्योंकि वह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर बड़ा प्रभाव डालती है।

इस समय जिसको सब्सिडी मिल रही है, उसपर दूसरी ड्यूटी लगई जाएगी। जिन देशों के साथ हम यां ट्रीटीज हैं, वे हमारे बारे में क्या सब प्रस्तावों, इन मुद्दों पर विचार करना चाहिए।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, with regard to the Customs Tariff Amendment Bill, first I would like to draw the attention of the House, the Minister and of the Government to one aspect of the problem which had been troubling us very much. At no stage, since the advent of freedom, could we be in a position to say that we are able to effectively implement the customs tariff. Not only there are loopholes, but there are also malpractices at the policy level and at the implementation level. At both these levels the country had been the sufferer. Our national interests have been suffering and some persons inside the administration and Government or outside have been profiting at the cost of the nation. We know very much about customs laws on our shores. Seldom this problem is talked about in this House. On our northern borders we have got a fraternal country, Nepal. There are families of professional smugglers, who are having one concern or firm on this side and another on the other side of the bor-

der. They do not only dis-service to the country but also strain our relations with our fraternal neighbour, Nepal, by indulging in smuggling activities. We have got a treaty with Nepal that whatever is produced in Nepal can be brought to India. But these elements do not help Nepal in any way—neither in setting up any industry there nor doing any help in the industrial development of Nepal. They import goods from outside countries like Japan, U.K. and even China and then smuggle the goods into our country. Because of their activities our relations with our neighbour are getting strained. Our machinery has been totally ineffective in tackling the problem. Whenever the people take the law into their own hands, they are not penalised. When officers resort to smuggling for their personal use or family use on a big scale—I do not say that many of the officers do it for business sake—this slackness is bound to be there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill relates to dumping of goods.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am giving some background.

That is why, I say that we must go into the heart of the problem so that the law is made more effective. Otherwise, mere technicalities do not take us too far. Similar things are happening on the other side of the border, on the sea side. Very often the matter has been talked about in this House. In such a situation, the present Bill simply touches the fringe of the problem relating to GATT etc. and the basic problem or the policy issue is not touched at all. So, I am neither in a position to oppose it nor support it. After going through the Bill, I feel that no real work has been undertaken regarding its implementation. That is why, I am neither in a position to oppose it nor support it. It is neither harmful nor helpful. Through this Bill the Government cannot go into the heart of the problem. This Bill does not help serve our national interest. By passing this Bill, the smuggling of goods from abroad, from Arab countries, will not be stopped. They have to be dealt with firmly for the good of the country. I will not go into the clause, because the aims and

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

objectives of this Bill are limited, to deal with the GATT problem. But that is insufficient. So, I would request the Minister that at least on a future occasion he should go into the heart of the problem and come forward with a Bill, which is effective, which will serve the objectives the House has in view.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) मान्यवर, जैसा कि इस बिल के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में दिया है कि जनरल एग्रीमेंट आन टैरिफ्स एंड ट्रेड एक मल्टीलेट्रल ट्रीटी है, उसमें हम सिगनेट्री हैं। मल्टीलेट्रल नेगोसिएशन जनेवा में हुई, उसमें भी हम सिगनेट्री हैं। इस लिए हमारे देश में जो भी कानून सीमाशुल्क के बारे में है, उसमें समानता लाने के लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और स्वागत करता हूँ। इसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, जिस का कि विरोध किया जाए।

मैं इस अवसर का इस्तेमाल इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि सीमाशुल्क के नियमों का उल्लंघन करने से हमारे देश को बहुत बड़ी हानि हो रही है। मैं इस संबंध में केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

जैसा कि हमारे भाई ने जिक्र किया कि नेपाल के साथ लगे बार्डर पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर स्मगलिंग हो रही है। गोरखपुर से लेकर मेरे जिले पीलीभीत तक बनवसा शरदा नदी का पुल या धनारघाट, लखीमपुर खोरी और गोरखपुर से लेकर बिहार के इलाके तक स्मगलिंग होती है। उस समय से हम मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि इस पर पाबन्दी लगाई जानी चाहिए। सही तरीके से

देखभाल करनी चाहिए, जिससे विदेशी सामान हमारे देश में आकर हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चूर-चूर न कर दे।

इस बार्डर को मैं इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ क्योंकि चीन, जापान, रूस, अमेरिका, कोई ऐसा देश बचा नहीं है, जहां से माल नेपाल में आकर इकट्ठा न होता हो और वहां से फिर दूसरी जगहों को जाता हो। नेपाल की अधिकतर आमदनी इस व्यापार के कारण है या फिर दूसरे रूप में वहां जंगल है और तीसरे तरह से नेपाल को कोई आमदनी नहीं है। घड़ी, रेडियो, कपड़ा, कितनी ही चीजें मैंने देखी हैं, जो कि घड़ल्ले से हिन्दुस्तान में आ रही है। जितने भी अधिकारी इस बार्डर पर हैं, उनका ईमान अच्छा नहीं लगता है। हमेशा लोग कहते हैं कि ये लोग मिलकर नेपाल से सामान बाकायदा स्मगलिंग कराते हैं। कोई भी आमदनी गाड़ी में सामान लेकर निकल जाता है। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। जिसने नहीं पूछा है वह पकड़ा जायगा, बाकी सब कान्टेनर बेसिस पर चल रहा है- इतना परसेंटेज आफिसर का और उतना परसेंटेज उसका और दे दिया जाता है तथा स्मगलिंग चलती रहती है। हमारे पुलिस आफिसर भी इसमें शामिल हैं। गोरखपुर में बहुत से लोगों के खिलाफ मुकद्दमें भी चल रहे हैं। बहुत से लोगों को विजिलेंस लगा कर पकड़वाया है, लेकिन यह धन्धा बन्द नहीं हुआ है।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि नेपाल बार्डर पर अपने कस्टम आफिसर को सचेत करिए।

अधिक लोगों को वहां लागाएँ और अधिक फोर्स को व्यवस्था करें। अधिक चौकियों को व्यवस्था करें, जिससे नेपाल से आने वाले सामान से जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था चौपट हो रही है, उसको कुछ कम किया जा सके, क्योंकि रोकना तो आपके बस की बात नहीं होगी, इसमें बड़े-बड़े लोग रैकटियर के नाम से शामिल हैं। इसी प्रकार से जो पंजाब से लगे हुए पाकिस्तान की सीमा है, उसकी ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gangwar, this is about dumping.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Yes, but I have taken this opportunity only for saying this. I know that limitation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He is taking the liberty of your being in the Chair—a more liberal Chairman.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इसी प्रकार से हमारा समुद्र तट है। कितनी बदनामी होती है जब बार-बार अखबारों में आता है कि स्मगलिंग हो रही है। इनकी तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जितना टेरिफ आपको मिलना चाहिए वह आपकी नहीं मिलता। हाजी मस्तान, बखिया वगैरह-वगैरह क्यों इन सबका नाम अपनी लिस्ट में शामिल कराते हैं—ओपनली। प्राइवेट तरीके से रहने दीजिए तब भी अच्छा है, लेकिन आप तो ओपनली शामिल कर रहे हैं। तो इनका कुछ उपाय कीजिए। देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था चौपट हो रही है, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister may reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, the Treasury Benches are already deserted. What is happening there? Are they boycotting the Parliament?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: No, no. When you are standing there, they thought better they stand aloof.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly go ahead.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to all the four Members...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You should be thankful to those who have not spoken.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: My special thanks to you.

I am thankful to Mr. Balanandan, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh, Mr. Bhogendra Jha and Mr. Harish Kumar Gangwar, who have spoken on this subject and supported the Bill quite strongly. But they have made certain suggestions. I may tell Mr. Balanandan that GATT is the only agency implementing the international trade rules. These rules are most important for developing countries like India. It is essential for us to strengthen the GATT, we should not go and weaken it ourselves. There is a need for providing protection to our indigenous industry against unfair trade practices and GATT provides the authority for such an action. In respect of particular commodities such as you have mentioned, like fertilizers, aluminium and steel, we should say that the Bill has the very object which the hon. Member is referring to, that is, prescribing the procedure to stop foreign commodities from being dumped at low prices in India and thus injuring our domestic industry. It was pointed out by Mr. Balanandan that there was delay in bringing this legislation. We have an import policy which enables us to afford legitimate protection to our industry. However, as we are liberalising our import policy, we are now to ensure that the price undercutting does not take place. This is what the Bill seeks to achieve. The GATT rules in this area are themselves in a process of evolution and we did not want to change our domestic legislation in ways which would be unfavourable to us. We are not late. On the other hand, we are one of the few countries who have got in this legislation in fulfilling our international obligations.

[Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao]

The last speaker Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar has said about smuggling. That does not come under this Bill. I can assure him that we are taking all proper care to see that proper officers are posted there, very able officers are posted there, honest officers are posted there so that such things do not happen. Always there is good and bad in life. Probably, there may be one bad officer somewhere might bring discredit. Even that we shall try to...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Officers should not themselves become smugglers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Smugglers should not be made officers.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: One thing I can assure my hon. friend who spoke last that we are taking proper precautions to see that smuggling is brought to the lowest ebb possible. As I have said we are posting honest officers. I lived myself honest all my life. I shall see how best we could do. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: We will try to safeguard their interest.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You do not worry about the officers. They are being taken care of in the Department. They are taking care of themselves. You take care of the politicians who are indulging in smuggling activities.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Politicians are from all parties. What can I do?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Why helplessness? You have to do that even though to whatever party they may belong.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I shall set my foot very hard in that matter as I have said.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): I would invite your attention to the three articles which had been published in the Indian Express last week on Porbander. What is going on at the haloed place where Mahatma Gandhi was born? I would request through you that the Minister should go through these articles.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I can assure you that we shall take proper care of that. Now that the articles have come, it will strengthen our hands in taking action provided there is truth in the articles. That is most important. As a matter of fact, some-times, we cannot go by mere newspaper reports. We shall get them verified and certainly we would do our best.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You will have our full support.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I thank you all and I request you to support the Customs Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Minister has said that the criticism strengthens the Government.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Please do not put words in my mouth. We shall certainly take note of this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That the Bill be passed."
The motion was adopted.

16.45 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall go to next item, International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill. A Bill further to amend the IMF and Bank Act, 1945.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I rise on a point of order. So far as item No. 10 is concerned, with regard to the consideration and passing of this International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, I had written a letter as back as... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): Where is the Finance Minister?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He is not concerned with this Bill.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can go. You are not concerned with this Bill. (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Who is piloting the Bill?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You cannot pilot this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, have patience.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We are taking exception to the Finance Minister's absence.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: An international treaty is involved in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is the Finance Minister who is concerned with this Bill. It is the Finance Minister who is piloting this Bill. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an announcement.
(Interruptions).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is about the health of the President.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That has not been circulated to the Members.

AN HON. MEMBER: This should not be a controversial thing.

16.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRESIDENT'S MEDICAL CHECK-UP AT HOUSTON (U.S.A.)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I informed the House yesterday regarding the President's medical check-up in U.S.A. According to the latest information available, the Specialists at the Texas Heart Institute U.S.A. have advised on the basis of investigation, that the President should undergo surgery which is scheduled for tomorrow. I am sure the House will join me in wishing him speedy and complete recovery

16-48 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL— Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, what is your point of order?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is piloting the Bill?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This is the International Monetary Fund and Bank

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

(Amendment) Bill. 1982 (Bill No. 85 of 1982). Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee is to pilot the Bill. Mr. Mukherjee is not present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On his behalf, he can pilot.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNA: No, no. There is no question of 'on his behalf' because we are raising certain fundamental questions. He cannot be and he is not in-charge of this Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It was circulated that Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee would move the Bill for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Please, hear me. He is coming here just now. He is busy in the other House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is the Minister of State for Finance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadampur): He does not know what the Bill is about. (*Interruptions*). There are certain Constitutional issues. There are certain fundamental questions involved in this Bill. He cannot reply.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: He is coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Poojary has come.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): मान्यवर, आपने जैसे ही माननीय मंत्री को सम्बोधित किया, तो इस बिल के लिए कोई मंत्री उपस्थित नहीं था। इससे साफ जाहिर है सरकार अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जागरूक नहीं है, जब कि माननीय मंत्री जी को उपस्थित रहना चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री, जिनको आपने सम्बोधित किया है, वह कह रहे थे कि मेरा बिल नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Janardhana Poojary is there... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am on a point of order, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Has notice been given by the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee that he will not pilot the Bill and that somebody else will do it? Where is that notice? This has to be given. There should be a proper procedure followed. Under the rules, it cannot be done.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Under what rules? Any Minister can do it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: In today's List of Business, item No. 710 says Shri Pranab Mukherjee to move that the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, be taken into consideration. That is in the name of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Janardhana Poojary has come.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is not his subject. That is the Finance Minister's subject. This is being brought for the first time before the House. (*Interruptions*).

16.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Government explain.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I have to make one request. Due to unavoidable circumstances, the Finance Minister is held up in another meeting. But the Deputy Minister is here.... (*Interruptions*) I have seen that the Opposition has cooperated and I seek their cooperation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a request from the Government. I think, you must also cooperate with the Government.

SHRI K. R. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please listen to us. There are fundamental issues involved here. The constitutional points have been raised regarding its validity.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can always oppose it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I do not know how Mr. Janardhana Poojary will be able to reply to the points which I had raised in a letter written to the Finance Minister. I have addressed a letter to the Finance Minister as far back as on 21st July, 1982 in which I had raised certain very fundamental and basic questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has come. The problem is solved.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Finance Minister should express his regret for wasting the valuable time of the House because of his absence. He should at least express his regret.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I did not expect that the business will collapse.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is no regret.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I regret.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Pranab Mukherjee to move the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, this particular amending Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 20th July, 1982. I had written a letter as far back as on 21st July, 1982 to the Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee to which I received a reply 2-1/2 months later that is, on 4th October, 1982, just yesterday. I am thankful to him for providing me certain copies of articles of Agreement which are there on the IMF record. For that I pay my compliments to him. But the reply was received 2-1/2 months later, that is, just yesterday.

In that letter he has mentioned to me that regarding latest amendments carried by the IMF in its Agreement in 1976, "You can please refer to the Library where a copy has been placed." So, I went to the Library today morning and I got a copy of those articles which have been completely overhauled and changed, of course, the number practically remaining the same. There are a lot of changes in that. So, I could get it just today morning. I could not get sufficient time. Even then, whatever very little preparations are to be done, I have done. The most important thing is this that I had raised a fundamental question in that. It is a 1945 Act which is being amended today. It was a war-time measure. It was colonial rule. It was enacted through an Ordinance in 1945 into an Act and not discussed in the Central Legislative Assembly then and, after 1945, it was never discussed in the House excepting in 1959 when the word "Ordinance" was replaced by the word "Act." That is all. After 1959, certain amendments have been carried out by the IMF in its regulations and agreements in 1969 and, much wider modifications were carried out in 1976 which have come into force and now, this particular amending Bill is trying to incorporate all those modifications and amendments in the present Bill. I raised the question that under this Section 4 which was a colonial Ordinance, a provision was made with regard to furnishing of information by the citizens of this country to the IMF as required by IMF. Now the question is, in 1945 the Constitution of India was not enforced. It came into force on 26th January, 1950. So, that provision could be there in 1945. The question is whether the Government of India has examined the implications of Chapter III of our Constitution with regard to Fundamental Rights, with regard to furnishing of information to the IMF as required under the Ordinance of 1945 and, to that particular basic question, my able friend and dear friend Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has replied to me on 30th September, 1982, in the following words, in the concluding paragraph of his letter:—

"You have also made certain observations regarding Article 292 of the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Constitution and the legal implications of Section 4 of the 1945 Act which makes a provision for furnishing certain information to the IMF as required by the IMF."

And then you say:

"I am having these aspects examined."; It is a very good thing that you are getting these provisions examined. Unless the examination is complete, unless the Government comes to a conclusion, may be within 10 days or a week, under section 4 which was a part of an Ordinance in 1945 which was a war-time measure, which was enacted by the Governor-General or Viceroy in Council here in India without any debate and without any discussion, whether that Section 4 of 1945 Act which was enacted through an Ordinance, prior to coming into force of the Constitution, whether it infringes and violates the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under our Constitution to our citizens because under Section 4 they are required to furnish certain information to the IMF as required by them. I am thankful to the Hon. Finance Minister that on this point, he has agreed to get the matter examined.

But my humble submission is that we would like to hear the Attorney-General on this point. We would like to have his opinion on this particular point.

This is a peculiar measure enacted in 1945, a war-time measure which was brought about during British colonial law, through an Ordinance, without a discussion, now made a permanent part of the statute in the Indian laws.

It is very essential before we proceed with the debate on this question because the amendments that are being incorporated in this amending Bill relate to the year 1976 modifications already carried out by IMF. The Finance Minister or the Government is not going to lose anything. It is not a revenue measure. I would have agreed to that had it been a revenue measure. I would have agreed to that had it been Customs, Excise, Income-tax, Validation etc.

But this particular measure when it has been brought after such long lapse of time, I think it is right to postpone in view of what I have mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We are going to take up at 5 O'Clock the Calling Attention.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In that case, you give him time tomorrow.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have already addressed a letter to the Hon. Finance Minister today and requested that the debate may be postponed as all these aspects are being examined.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to continue the discussion tomorrow also.

These points you can reply as mentioned while participating also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Tomorrow we are all going to Meerut.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If he agrees, we can take it up on Monday.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, be taken into consideration."

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Call-Attention, Mr. Ravindra Varma.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Has the leave been granted?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Not yet. No leave has been granted. Only the motion has been moved. It has not been put to vote at all. This will be pursued on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you so very technical, Mr. Agarwal?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No question of being technical.

17.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
—CONTD.

REPORTED DISCONTENTMENT AMONG POLICE PERSONNEL INVARIOUS STATES AND ACTION LATER BY GOVERNMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ravindra Varma.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this morning when my hon. friend made his statement I described it as an exemplary deplorable essay in evasion. I had pointed out that I had called his attention to discontent, but he had answered about discipline and assured the House that he had a mighty baton and that he would maintain the highest standards of discipline in the police force. I agree with my hon. friend that the police force should be a model of discipline, that the guardians of law and order should not become an example of lawlessness. But my hon. friend should not put the cart before the horse. A force will be disciplined when it is contented. If there is discontent, it is a time-bomb for indiscipline. There will be no discipline if there is discontent. If there is disruption or destruction of the chain of command, if there is injection of the poison of political and partisan psychosis and if attempts are made to use the police force as a pawn in the game of inter-party or intra-party power politics, all these can destroy discipline in the police force.

The police has a very difficult task today. After nearly a hundred years, a National Police Commission was appointed when the Janata Party was in power. Perhaps it was unfortunate that it was appointed by the Janata Party. Its recommendations would have received the attention they deserved, and been considered with the urgency that they deserved, perhaps, if it had not been appointed by the Janata Party. The Commission said:

"The constable of the present day has moved far from the predominantly mechanic role assigned to him by the 1902 Commission and has now to interact with the public in large numbers in a variety of situations where he has to apply his mind, exercise his judgment, use his powers of persuasion and appeal and enforce law with public understanding and cooperation."

The Police Act, as my hon. friend will agree, came into force four years after the great Indian Mutiny, in 1861, when the objective was to create a police force which would be distinct from the people, which would be anti-people, which would serve the purposes of the imperialist administration. Therefore, it is essential that there should be a change. Many things have happened in the meanwhile. The population has increased. There are changes in the composition of the population. Variants of crimes have appeared. Situations of public unrest have changed. Expectations from the police in terms of efficiency, in terms of public relations, in terms of the methods they employ to deal with situations of agitations and unrest have all changed. On the one hand you find that those who are enemies of law and order, those who indulge in crimes, have access to improved instruments, improved systems of communication and mobility, and they are able to make use of the slums and the situations in towns, and the situations in far-flung rural areas which are tucked away from the lime-light of publicity, to create centres, or hot-beds or nurseries of crime. In such a situation it is essential to ensure that there is a commensurate increase in the efficiency of the police, in the qualifications of the policemen, changes in the standards for recruitment and trainings, in the method of transport, in what you equip him with, in mobility, in communication, in means of mob control; as well as means of dealing with individual crimes and crimes like bootlegging, drug-peddling, smuggling, etc. But it is very difficult for my hon. friend to claim that there has been such a commensurate increase in efficiency. I agree with him that the Police system should be efficient, disciplined and contented. But it can be efficient only if

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you identify the endemic areas and if you have anticipation, intelligence and the improvements in equipment and mobility that I referred to.

Discipline involves observance of the need for a chain of command. If those who are in charge of administration themselves disrupt the chain of command, then no discipline can be expected. If there is political intervention in promotions, creating discontent in the ranks of the officers as well as the constabulary, if there is political intervention which determines transfers, if political demands of partisan cadre, determine whether there should be transfers, especially of persons who are trying to enforce law and order and fight against crimes against society, and if there are double standards adopted towards the citizen—one to prosecute and harass those who disagree with you and the other to provide immunity even to confirmed criminals and culprits if they recite the *kalma* and say that they accept your political leadership, —then the result will be emasculation of the Police and destruction of the role of the Police as an agent for the protection of the citizen and the enforcement of the rights of the citizens enshrined in the Constitution. The Police will then be victims of brutality. There will be an inbuilt proneness for corruption, bribery, coarseness and brutality, sanctioned and sanctified by the norms of conduct that are adopted by the rulers.

We talk of contentment. The service conditions of the Police are atrocious. The hours and conditions of work, pay, housing, immunisation from the effects of increase in the cost of living, the system of orderlies, etc. are all known to everybody. Now, the National Police Commission warned the Government and the country against the possibility of an impending explosion. They said that these complaints these grievances had been simmering and they were likely to explode and, therefore, they recommended a course of action, and the report of the Commission was laid before this House. I wonder why the hon. Minis-

ter's statement makes no reference whatsoever either to the grievances that this Commission identified, or the proposals that this Commission put forward for the redressal of these grievances. The Commission identified that 80 per cent of the forces are in the constabulary. Their conditions of work are atrocious, they have to work under grave provocation, under suspicion, under hostility, and often times without the support of the people who should support them. There are no limitations on their hours of work. They are supposed to be on duty 24 hours of the day. You should thank the Government that it has not legislated for a 25 hour day for them. And the Police Commission has computed that on an average they work for 13 hours a day. When the nature of work is such that there is a tremendous strain on their nerves like the strain on your nerves during the Zero Hour, and when they have to face such a

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may say 'Chair'.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know you sit here in the sanctuary at that hour, and you personally are not exposed. I mean the Chair.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Well, Sir, the Chair on which you sit.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: 13 hours of work under such trying and provocative circumstances where sometimes you are stoned and you bleed, and no overtime allowances as in the case of other workers. The effect of the strain can be imagined on the nerves, on the emoluments, and on their health. A report has shown that most of them are prone to TB because of the strain that they undergo. I do not want to talk of their irritability and what the citizens have to face because of their irritability...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You mean the Ministers?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Then there is the question of housing. In 1861 the State said that the State would take

the responsibility for providing 100 per cent free accommodation to the Policemen.

Hundred years have passed. And what is the situation to-day? Not even fifty per cent of the police forces, the Constabulary, has got Government accommodation. After hundred years, not even fifty per cent, even for those who should have got family accommodation there is no accommodation. Only to a small per centage of them, has it been made available. In Bihar, family accommodation is available to only 4 per cent of them; in Punjab the figure is 10.3 per cent and in U.P. it is only 14.9 per cent. When they are away from their families, there is a coarsening of the fibre.

Sir, high rents prevent them from acquiring private accommodation. There is no full neutralisation of their rents. Actually, 89 per cent of those who are without accommodation belong to the constabulary to-day. The Commission had recommended financial aid from the Centre, from the HUDCO, and recommended that aid should be made available to police housing cooperative societies. They talked about the difficulties that constables are experiencing in finding essential commodities. They recommended a scheme which is in operation in West Bengal for providing essential commodities to the policemen at subsidised and steady rates. They talked about wages. Constables have been classified as Class IV Govt. servants, and they are treated as unskilled labour. The Commission recommended that they should at least be treated as skilled labour. They wanted the abolition of the orderly system. Orderlies are often used for the menial jobs like cleaning pots and cooking. They said that this system should be immediately abolished in the name of the dignity of an officer of the State. They suggested a machinery for redressal of grievances like the J.C.M., to which my hon. friend from Jadhavpur made a reference.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why not name him?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. I do not want to name him. They also said that con-

veyance and washing allowance were not realistic, and these should be raised by about Rs. 10 per month, which was a paltry increase. I ask: what has the Government done? Have they taken action on these recommendations? Have they taken any action on any one of the recommendations? Since these relate to problems which affect the whole country, the Central Government has a special responsibility. My hon. friend has made a statement this morning which says that there have been some stray incidents. I concede that the word 'stray' has a special place in the catechism of the party sitting Opposite, stray thoughts at Bangalore, stray incidents now. I want to ask this question. When you had similar incidents in Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab and other States, does it remain a matter for the States? Why is it that there is an all-India character? Why is it that the grievances are common? In the light of the recommendations of the Police Commission, what action has the Central Government taken to bring together the Chief Ministers of the States and the IGP's to discuss these recommendations and implement them even in a phased manner? Unless you do so, there is no point in saying that you are conscious of their individual grievances. What are their collective grievances? If you do not address yourself to the collective grievances, will there not be discontent? If there is discontent, will there be discipline? You talk of discipline. You yourself have created a vacuum. I shall come to Maharashtra and Haryana. My friend says that action was taken against the recalcitrant elements. What were the reasons for this discontent and recalcitrance? Why were they recalcitrant? Who encouraged indiscipline? Why undermined discipline in the police force in Maharashtra? Was it a surprise to them that such an action took place in Maharashtra? Was there no indication? Were there no warnings? I say they are emulating the example of the ostrich. I shall take a few more minutes because I have to pose some questions on this very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For your information, you have taken already fifteen minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My time may be given to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no time. This is a calling attention and this is not a general discussion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know you exercise your powers with great wisdom and with great restraint: I do not want this occasion to be an exception in this case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very nicely put. Shri Ravindra Varma only can do that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It was a culmination of neglect of warnings, of procrastination, of permissiveness, and a dangerous design to use the police for personal and intra-party aggrandisement. The Maharashtra Police Karamchari Sangh Sangathana was encouraged to take defiant stances. The militant section was encouraged to flout discipline with impunity. Officers were transferred on their demand. On 8th September the Police in Maharashtra took it to the streets. They deflated the tyres of police vans. They obstructed the magistrate. There was an assault on the Deputy Commissioner of Police. What did the Government do? The Government decided to become Christian, to forget and forgive. They ignored the warnings of the policemen, they ignored the warnings of the officers, and they entered into a psychosis of forgetting and forgiving. We decided that they should be forgiven? Was it a political decision? Then on December 27th the court ruled that the militants were not legally elected. Before the 29th there was a warning and the warning was given to the journalists by the leaders of the Sangathana and it appeared in the newspapers—saying that you will see we come out on the streets if the court decides against us. On December 29th there was an attack on the Matunga police station. The Inspector was roughed up. The officers demanded action. Government did not take action. According to Government statistics there

were seventy-seven acts of indiscipline between June and December 1981, the Govt. encourage constables to believe that officers were redundant and that they should, therefore, talk only to the Minister.

Sir, the then illustrious Mr. Antulay, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra gave Rs. 70,000/- to the Sangathana after he had resigned after the judgement of the court, and when he was a care-taker Chief Minister between 12th and 18th January. Was it an exercise in fire fighting or was it an exercise in incitement. It is for my hon. friend to answer and I hope he will be free to answer not because Mr. Antulay is no longer in power.

Sir, then on August 15th, they wore black badges. You accuse the Assam students for wearing black badges but the policemen wore black badges and boycotted the *bara khana* on the 15th of August in Haryana and Maharashtra. Then on August 16th Government decided to take action. Did they not anticipate resistance when they decided to take action? Did they not anticipate non-cooperation and defiance?

Sir, Bombay city is in the grip of a textile strike. Everybody knows that there is an air of unrest in the city of Bombay. Then, Sir, to take this action without thinking of the consequences is a very strange way of dealing with such a situation. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra was not in Bombay. He was in Delhi feathering his nest, or currying favour to protect his crown. Sir, one Chief Minister stoked the fires of discontent, and another Chief Minister fled away from the flames when the fire became apparent. There were hours of chaos and turmoil in the city of Bombay. The city was in flames. Anti-social elements ruled the roost. Citizens were held to ransom. Why? Because the policemen were off the streets. The Army was not inducted or other para-military forces were not there. Who created this vacuum? Who created this interregnum? The Government itself created the interregnum. The

Government itself created a vacuum to enable—I am very sorry to use this word—the recalcitrant policemen to create disturbances in the city and to give a free hand to hoodlums and anti-social elements to burn down property worth crores of rupees. Who is responsible for this? Who is responsible for the injection of considerations of power politics and party politics in dealing with the police? Who made use of the police to encourage the recalcitrants to add to his political sinews within the party?

I don't want to go into the happenings of Haryana at length. The same developments took place in Maharashtra, in Haryana and Punjab. Therefore, the question of what the Centre did or did not do, arises. My hon. friend has not answered this question. (*Interruptions*) I am just concluding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My difficulty is this: If another hon. Member asks for 20 minutes, I will have to give him. You will have to sit for another 1½ to 2 hours. That is what it comes to. Having given 20 minutes to Mr. Varma, I cannot refuse to Mr. Mehta. That is my difficulty. That is the difficulty of many persons in the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you prepared to give all the time to him?

AN HON MEMBER: No.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I will finish in two or three minutes. I know you are an artist; you know how to silence me. (*Interruptions*) There are many forms of art, my friend. There was almost synchronous action in the country which the Government dismisses as stray incidents. Now, I want to ask the Government a few questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now only you come.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Was not the revolt in Bombay and Haryana symptoms of the deep-rooted discontent which has been simmering for long? Are not the basic reasons for the discontent the same all over India? I referred to the reasons; I don't want to repeat them.

What action has the Government then taken to deal with these long-standing complaints?

Sir, is it not a fact that the Police Commission, in its first report, had warned the Government that discontent was reaching a flash point of explosion, and immediate action should be taken to increase emoluments to approximately Rs. 600 per month, to treat constables on par with skilled workers, to have a phased and expeditious plan to build houses and barracks to ensure the fulfilment of the commitments of the Government which date; back to 1861; to provide Central assistance to build houses; to compensate the constables for overtime work with a 30 per cent overtime allowance; to introduce a scheme to provide essential commodities at subsidised and steady prices, to increase washing allowance and conveyance allowance by 10 rupees per month, to abolish the orderly system and to set up a JCM? What has the Government done in regard to any of these things? Now, Sir, I want to ask a question, there has been a failure of intelligence.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many have they dismissed without inquiry?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a very important question, about Intelligence. I am not denying that it is there. Perhaps it is not used. Did the Central Government receive Intelligence Reports about the possibility of acts of indiscipline and defiance? When did it receive such reports? Number one. At what level were these reports assessed? What action was taken to pre-empt these acts of defiance? Is it not true that there were adequate and repeated warnings, but that those in authority themselves promoted factionalism, and encouraged militancy, and made use of their position in the administration to use the police for partisan and intra-party purposes? Is it not a fact that many policemen in Bombay have to live in slums because of lack of accommodation slums where there are also anti-social elements and bottleggers and smugglers? Is it not a fact that hutment dwellers from these slums took a prominent part in the arson?

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and loot which took place in Bombay on 18th of August? Is it not a fact that on the day of action when policemen were arrested, the C. M. was else where? Sir, I have raised many other questions. I would like the Government to answer why they paved the way for the interregnum. What action are they taking to deal with discontent which is the seed of indiscipline? There is no use of your talking of indiscipline, if you don't want to remove the time-bomb for indiscipline which is discontent. What action are you taking on this count?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri P. C. Sethi): I would request the hon. Member to recollect that in 1979 there was widespread police unrest and indiscipline in many parts of the States,—Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan....(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: In 1974, in UP. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** In 1953, in Madras.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Government appointed a Commission to go into the entire problem of the policemen. The first report of the Commission was received. It was submitted on the 7th February 1979 and the last report on 31-5-1981. The first report was considered at a Conference of Chief Ministers held on the 6th June, 1979 itself.

In the Conference of the Chief Ministers, matters covered by the Report relating to Police Association, Machinery for the redressal of grievances, misuse of orderlies pay; status and allowances of constabulary, working conditions of the constabulary, compensation for the policemen on duty on the holidays, housing, modalities for enquiring into the complaints against the Police were considered.

The main conclusions reached in the Conference of the Chief Ministers in June 1979 were passed on to the State Governments for speedy implementation. Most of these conclusions have either been im-

plemented or are at various stages of consideration and implementation by the various State Governments and the Union Territories. The steps have led to the improvement in the morale and state of discipline in the State Police Force and also to some extent the discontentment as far as the Police force was concerned. Therefore, it is wrong to say that Government was not aware of this right from 1979 whatever recommendations were made.

With regard to housing, I would like to point out that Mr. Ravindra Varma has given the figure of 3 per cent or 4 per cent. But according to my information, the overall satisfaction of housing as far as the Police Force is concerned, is comparatively much better as compared to other services.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am sorry to interrupt. I said about family accommodation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, according to my information, about 58 per cent satisfaction is there as far as Police Force is concerned and in the Sixth Five Year Plan, more money has been provided to improve conditions of the housing and the State Governments have taken action including Maharashtra and Haryana. For example, in Maharashtra more than 1300 quarters were added in 1980 to give more accommodation to Policemen. Then the pay-scales of Policemen were revised in 1976. Orderly system was abolished from 1-10-1979. One day off every week was granted. Additional 15 days leave a year to compensate for gazetted holidays were granted. This leave will be eligible for surrender for encashment. Similary, in Haryana, Welfare Committees were set up at the District, Range and Headquarters level to solve the problems and grievances quickly. Orderly system was not to be used for any private work. One month salary in lieu of gazetted holidays was granted and some schemes were decided upon to undertake construction of houses, in 1979-80 Rs. forty lakhs and in 1980-81 Rs. 80 lakhs were spent.

The pay-scales were revised for policemen and other concessions which were

granted were revision of kit maintenance allowance, conveyance allowance for head-constables and constables and payments of compensation in lieu of rent free accommodation. Therefore, it is not correct to say that these various Governments are not aware of the discontentment of the Policemen with regard to these various grievances and from time to time they have taken action. As far as the Central Government Police force is concerned, we have set up a machinery to go into their grievances and in the Joint Consultative Committee itself we are having negotiations with them for redressal and from time to time they also have been meeting my previous colleagues and they have been given a patient hearing and whatever was possible has been done. Therefore, it is not correct to say that Government is not aware of the hardship.

Sir, I would not agree with the hon. Member, Shri Ravindra Varma's accusation that the Government is taking an attitude where Police is being used for party purposes and for intra-party purposes. This has never been done and we do not want to do it because we are aware of the difficult duties which the policemen have to perform and we would not indulge in such actions which would further demoralise the police.

Similarly, as far as the promotions and other things are concerned, they have not been done on personal considerations, but on the basis of seniority and their character rolls. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the promotions are being done on some other basis or with other motives.

As a matter of fact, I would like to say that most of these problems have arisen because police associations were recognised (*interruptions*), and they started functioning in a trade union manner. We have certainly no objection, if these associations function for the welfare of the policemen and they put up their demands properly, and the demands are redressed through the grievance machinery. That is why, we have addressed the various State Governments to go into their grievances, and also proper redressal of the grievances should be done through the grievance machinery. Since then many of the State Governments

have revised their payscales to the extent possible. Payscales of policemen in some of the States like Punjab and Haryana are higher than even the Central Police Force. Therefore, we are also under great pressure as far as the revision of the payscales is concerned. This matter is also under our consideration and we have to bear with this till we get the finances to meet with the situation.

Even during the Janata regime, the Government was alive to the situation and the problems, and thereafter also the Government has been alive to the problems. We have been trying our best to solve the problems.

Discipline is very important for the police force. A question was posed as to why this agitation started in Haryana as also in Maharashtra. This started there because some action was taken against the police officials.

Now, it is in the knowledge of the hon. Members that the Maharashtra Chief Minister at that time was not there. He was here, but as soon as he heard of it, he immediately rushed to Bombay and reached there. Other officers of the Central Government also reached there in time and the situation was controlled in a very short time. There might have been some interregnum and during that period mischief did happen and properties were burnt. Even the public buses were burnt and there was a lot of damage to the private and public properties both. But, thereafter the situation came under control.

We are happy about the conduct of the C.R.P.F. and the BSF, wherever they have been sent. We do not want to use armed and para-military forces of the country to tackle this type of disturbances in the civil areas. We have been trying to refrain from this. But as far as CRPF and BSF are concerned, wherever the necessity arises, we do use them and I am happy to say that they have been conducting their affairs in a fashion which does not invite any criticism. Even in the recent times, wherever there have been disturbances, there has been a demand for CRPF and BSF, to the extent possible, we try to make it available.

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We are aware of the problems of the policemen. It is not as if we are not aware of their problems. We will try to see that the various reports are gone into hurriedly and some decision is taken on them. As far as the previous report is concerned, I can again assure the hon. Members that we will try to do our best in order to implement the decisions of the Chief Ministers which were arrived in 1979.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put questions. Mr. Ravindra Varma has been very elaborate.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I will not take more time, Sir. I have to make one or two observations only.

मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आया और हमने बड़े गौर से सुना। जवाब सन्तोषजनक मालूम नहीं पड़ा। आश्चर्य है कि इतने दिनों से सरकार पुलिस असंतोष दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही है, लेकिन अभी तक इसमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकी है।

1973 में जब उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस विद्रोह हुआ उस घटना को एक दशक हो गया। उसके बाद भी मंत्री महोदय इन घटनाओं को छुटपुट अनुशासनहीनता की घटनाएं कहते हैं, आश्चर्य होता है।

महाशय, पुलिस बल की अनेक समस्याएं हैं। 1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के बाद इन समस्याओं को थोड़े दिन तक टल जाने का मौका मिला, क्योंकि उस काल में पुलिस बल को अधिनायकवाद की आक्रमक की ऊंचाई से काम करने का मौका मिला, किन्तु जनता पार्टी का शासन आने के बाद अधिनायकवाद की

ऊंचाई से नीचे उतारने के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर काम शुरू किया गया। "धर्मवीर आयोग" का गठन भी किया गया। उस आयोग ने जांच के बाद बताया कि एक पुलिस कर्मी को रोजाना के काम में 67 प्रतिशत काम अपने विवेक से करना पड़ता है, जिसके कारण कम से कम सड़क पर तो उसे खुद ही कानून बन जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए आयोग का आग्रह था कि एक विशेषज्ञ के रूप में उन्हें जिम्मेदारियों से अवगत कराया जाए। जिन जिम्मेदारियों की अपेक्षा पुलिस बल से की जाती है, उन जिम्मेदारियों से उनको अवगत कराने के लिए कौनसा कारगर और उचित कदम उठाया गया ?

एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार पुलिस बल के कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत लोग अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हुए या तो अपनी जानें दे देते हैं या अपंग हो जाते हैं। किसी अन्य सेवा में हताहतों की संख्या इतनी नहीं है। इन सारे कामों के एवज में उनका वेतन कई राज्यों में तो चपरासी से भी कम है। दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, केरल, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि कुछ राज्यों में एक सिपाही को 300 रुपये से कुछ अधिक तन्खा मिलती है, अन्य राज्यों में ढाई और पौने तीन सौ के आसपास वेतन मिलता है।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पुलिस एसोसिएशन यूनियनबाजी की तरह से काम करने लगी है। इससे गड़बड़ी पैदा होती है। जब पुलिस वाते देखते हैं कि यूनियनबाजी से काम हो जाता है तो वे भी मजबूर हो जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1973 में सशस्त्रबल ने हड़ताल कर के अपनी तकलीफ दूर कर सके। तो इन चीजों का मौका तो आप स्वयं

देते हैं। उनमें असंतोष आप स्वयं पैदा करते हैं, वे आखिर क्या करें।

आज पुलिस की जो प्रमुख समस्याएँ हैं, उनके बारे में माननीय वर्मा जी ने काफी कुछ कह दिया है। मैं इस संदर्भ में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस के कार्यों में कभी-कभी राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप होता है। मैं मधेपुरा का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर एक रेप की घटना हुई, जिसमें डा० मिश्रा नाम के सज्जन इन्वाल्ड थे। वहाँ को डो० एम० और एस० पी० ने कड़ी कार्यवाही की। लेकिन कुछ सत्तानशीन लोग यह नहीं चाहते थे कि डा० मिश्रा के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो। और एस० पी० तथा डी० एम० का वहाँ से बदल दिया गया और उन्हे उन पर 211 का मुकदमा चलाया गया। तो इस तरह से पुलिस के साथ उनके कर्तव्य पालन करने पर पुलिस को दंडित किया जाय तो कैसे आप पुलिस का असंतोष दूर कर पायेंगे।

इस संदर्भ में मैं कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। पुलिस में असंतोष दबाने के लिये अभी तो आपने सेना और बी० एस० एफ० को बुला लिया अनुशासन कायम करने के लिये। लेकिन अगर बारबार आप बी० एस० एफ० या दूसरी अर्ध सैनिक या सैनिक टुकड़ियों को बुलायेंगे तो यह उनका एक तरह से दुरुपयोग ही होगा। और जब उनमें अनुशासनहीनता फैल जायेंगी तो आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

पुलिस को यूनिशन का अधिकार देने में क्या दिक्कत है ? आप क्यों मानते हैं कि यूनिशन का अधिकार मिलने पर उसका वह दुरुपयोग ही करेंगे ?

अपने असंतोष को किस माध्यम से वह सरकार के सामने रखें ? उसके लिये कुछ तो संगठन होना चाहिये और इसके लिये अगर आप उनको यूनिशन का अधिकार दे देते हैं तो आपको क्या कठिनाई है।

इन असंतोषों को जड़ मूल से दूर करने के लिये आप क्या क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? साथ ही धर्मवीरा आयोग की सिफारिशों को आप कब तक लागू कर देंगे पूर्णरूपेण ? यही कुछ प्रश्नों का जवाब मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मान्यवर, माननीय मेहता जी ने कोई बहुत नई बात नहीं उठायी है। काफी व्योरे से जो बात माननीय वर्मा जी ने कही थी उसी को उन्होंने दोहराया कि अभी तक असंतोष को क्यों नहीं दूर कर पाये हैं। और साथ ही सुझाव दिया है कि सेना का प्रयोग करना उचित नहीं है। मैंने खुद पहले ही कहा कि जहाँ तक सरकार की नीति है ऐसे मामलों में या स्थानीय झगड़ों में सेना का प्रयोग कम से कम किये जाने की नीति को सरकार ने हमेशा अपनाया है, और वह नीति अभी भी है।

जहाँ तक उनके असंतोष को हटाने का सवाल है उसके लिये जैसा मैंने कहा हर स्टेट से कहा गया है कि उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये ग्रीवासेज रिड्रेसल कमेटी बनायें और वहाँ बातचीत करें। बहुत सारी स्टेट्स ने बना ली हैं और बहुत सारी समस्याएँ उनकी हल हुई हैं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अधि-कारी किन से बात करेंगे ? क्या इंडि-विजुअल्स से करेंगे ? यूनिशन से बात करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह जो असोसियेशन है ग्रीवासेज रिड्रेसल मशीनरी का उपयोग करें और ट्रेड यूनियन की तरह फंक्शन न करें तो डिसिप्लिन भी ठीक रहेगा और साथ ही साथ ग्रीवासेज मशीनरी के जरिये सरकार के सामने समस्याएँ ला कर उनको दूर भी किया जा सकेगा ।

वर्मा जी के सवाल का जबाब देते हुए मैंने कहा था कि सातवें फाइनेन्स कमिशन ने पुलिस के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को, स्टैन्डर्ड को इम्प्रूव करने के लिये और अधिक रुपया देने की सिफारिश की थी और उसको पूरा किया गया है । और इसी वजह से जो कुछ स्टेप्स 58.2 परसेंट एवरिज सैटिस्फेक्शन है, हाउसिंग में पीछे हैं अब उसको आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हाउसिंग कोरपोरेशन्स भी इसके लिये कई स्टेप्स ने बनायी हैं । उदाहरण के लिये तमिल-नाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और बिहार का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा जहां हाउसिंग कोरपोरेशन्स भी बनी हैं और उनको जो लोन का स्वाल माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया है तो उन्हें हाउसिंग के लिये...

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : इस हाउसिंग कोरपोरेशन्स ने क्या क्या प्रगति की है, क्या काम किया है, इसका भी कभी लेखा जोखा आपने लिया है ? कोरपोरेशन्स तो बन गये, लेकिन उसने कुछ काम भी किया है, वर्यो से कुछ मकान भी बनाये हैं या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : व्यौरा तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन कोरपोरेशन बने हैं, इसका मतलब यह है कि उनको मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन दी गई है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : वह मकान बहुत कम बना पा रहे हैं । ज्यादातर दूसरों के लिए ठेके पर काम करते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : पुलिस हाउसिंग कोरपोरेशन भी अन्य हाउसिंग कोरपोरेशन की तरह है और वह हुडको से लोन प्राप्त कर सकती है, इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है । कोई कठिनाई आपकी नजर में आये तो बतायें, उसको हल कराने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में जिक्र किया है कि बहुत राज्यों में पुलिस असंतोष की सूचना मिली है और जनता राज्य में भी पुलिस का विद्रोह हुआ था । क्या वजह है कि जनता राज्य में और कांग्रेस (आई) के राज्य में भी पुलिस विद्रोह होता है और इस पुलिस असंतोष को दूर करने में आपकी असमर्थता है ।

दोनों के समय में जमींदारों और पूँजीपतियों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये, रूलिंग क्लास द्वारा अपने वर्ग हित के लिये वर्किंग क्लास, मजदूर वर्ग के खिलाफ पुलिस का इस्तेमाल हुआ है । पुलिस मजदूरों और किसानों के संघर्ष को डंडे के जोर से दमन करती है । कारखाने में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हों या दूसरे लोग हों सब के संघर्ष में आपने पुलिस का इस्तेमाल किया है । लगातार उनके ऐसे इस्तेमाल के चलते और काम की स्थिति के चलते वे अपने आप को यह नहीं बता पाते कि वे भी जनता का हिस्सा हैं । इसी कारण आज वे जनता की आंखों में अधिकांश रूप से गिर गये हैं ।

आपके संविधान में लिखा हुआ है धर्म निरपेक्षता, जनतंत्र और समाजवाद, यह उद्देश्य पुलिस के दिमाग से साफ कर दिये जाते हैं। संविधान की उपेक्षा कर आपने पुलिस को अपने वर्ग स्वार्थों की रक्षा के लिये यंत्र मात्र बनाकर छोड़ दिया है। इसके लिये आप जिम्मेदार हैं। आज भी होता यह है कि पुलिस के कर्मचारी के दिमाग में हिन्दू मुसलमान के नाम पर बड़े और छोटे के नाम पर चेतना भरी गई है। क्या आप इस उद्देश्य से समाजवाद बनाना चाहते हैं।

ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है आज भी पुलिस के लोग भी बोंडेंड लेबर की तरह हो गये हैं। आज पुलिस के कर्मचारी उच्च अधिकारियों, पुलिस के एस० पी०, ड० एस० पी० और दारोगा के घरों पर उनकी निजी सेवाओं में लगे रहते हैं, उनके बच्चों को खिलाते हैं, उनकी पत्नी का साया धोते हैं और अन्य अपमानजनक सेवाएँ करते हैं। अगर वे अधिकारियों की मनमानी सेवाएँ करते हैं तब तो अच्छे समझे जाते हैं और अगर विरोध करते हैं तो उनको गुनाहगार समझा जाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि क्या आप इस बात की जांच करावेंगे कि उन अधिकारियों के जरिये पुलिस का गलत इस्तेमाल जो होता है, जो उनकी चेतना और जीवन को कुंठित कर दिया जाता है, वह भूल जाते हैं कि वह जनता के सेवक हैं ? यह क्यों होता है ?

अभी हमारे कुछ लोग पीस मार्च कर रहे थे। वे नारे लगा रहे थे कि शांति जिन्दावाद, साम्राज्यवाद मुर्दावाद, उनके बैजों पर शांति था, तथा विश्व साम्राज्यवाद मुर्दावाद लिखा था। हमारे बैज पर भी शांति लिखा हुआ था। फिर भी उनके समझ में नहीं आता था कि शांति क्या है। वह हमसे पूछते थे कि

आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? आप बताइये कि जिस पुलिस को शांति शब्द की जानकारी न हो, वह क्या कर सकता है ? वह हम पर दंडे चलायेंगे या और कुछ करेंगे ? आपने उनकी चेतना को कुंठित किया है, उनकी आवश्यक सुविधाओं को मोहैया नहीं किया है।

मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार पुलिस कर्मचारियों को उच्चाधिकारियों की गुलामी, स्लेवरी से स्वतंत्र कराने जा रही है या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

पुलिस को जैनविन डिमांडज बिल्कुल सही मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ? सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि पुलिस की एसोसिएशन बनाने से उस में विद्रोह होता है। लेकिन मंहगाई कैसे बढ़ती है, बेकारी और घूसखोरी कैसे बढ़ती है ?

17.51 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

क्या सरकार ने पुलिस कर्मियों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई डेफिनेट प्रोग्राम बनाया है ? क्या उनके वेतनमान हाउसिंग, शिक्षा और दवा-दारु आदि की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कोई कालावधि रखी गई है ?

अगर पुलिसमैन कोई एसोसिएशन संगठन बनाते हैं, तो क्या सरकार उसे मान्यता देने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ? क्या वह उसे मान्यता देकर मान्यता-प्राप्त लोगों के साथ वार्ता कर के इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए यार है या नहीं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि 1979 में मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक के बाद प्रत्येक राज्य से कहा गया है कि वह प्रीवेंसिज रीड्रेसल कमेटी बनाए। उस बात को हमने समय समय पर 1980 और 1981 में दोहराया है। हम बातचीत के जरिये उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण करने में यकीन करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जनता राज में भी और कांग्रेस राज में भी पुलिस का उपयोग हुआ है। इसका केवल एक अर्थ निकलता है कि जब आपका राज आया, तभी पुलिस का उपयोग होना बन्द हो सकेगा। (व्यवधान)

जहां तक आईरली का काम है, मैंने बताया है कि इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पश्चात् और मुख्य मंत्रियों की जो चर्चा हुई है, उसके पश्चात् सब सब राज्यों को कई बार इंस्ट्रक्शन दिए गए हैं कि पुलिस अफसरों को इस बात की कड़ी हिदायत होनी चाहिए कि वे पुलिसमैन से आईरली का काम न लें। मैं समझता हूं कि अधिकांश राज्यों ने इसका पालन किया है। अगर कुछ राज्यों ने इसका पालन नहीं किया होगा, तो हमारी पूरी कोशिश होगी कि

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या आप पुलिस को भी ट्रेन करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं जिस के जरिए सेकुलरिज्म डेमोक्रेसी और सौशलज्म की भावनाओं से उनकी चेतना प्रभावित हो?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : पुलिस का जो स्टैंडर्ड है भर्ती का उसको सुधारने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जहां तक स्पेशल फोर्स का संबंध है उदाहरण के लिए एक पीस फोर्स के रूप में सी० आर०

पी० बनाया गया है, वहां सब प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। हर राज्य में शासन के द्वारा बाकी पुलिसमैन को भी हिदायत दी गई है कि उन्हें जनता के साथ सहानुभूति का व्यवहार करना चाहिए, उसके साथ कड़ा व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य ने पीस मार्च का जिक्र किया है। जहां तक मेरी रिपोर्ट है उसमें किसी प्रकार की फोर्स का उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान) सारा पीस मार्च शान्तिपूर्वक हो गया और यह पुलिस की योग्यता और कुशलता का सबूत है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुरु) : अध्यक्ष जी, पुलिस असंतोष और अनुशासन के संबंध में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है वह बड़ा निराशापूर्ण है। इस में स्थिति का सही चित्रण नहीं किया गया है और सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का भी स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है। केवल टालने की मंशा से यह वक्तव्य दिया गया लगता है।

आप जानते हैं जब किसी की आजादी, अमन और अस्तित्व पर आक्रमण होता है तभी वह खतरा उठाने के लिए तैयार होता है अन्यथा तकलीफ उठाकर भी आदमी खतरे से बचने की कोशिश करता है। एक पुलिसमैन इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि आदेश की उपेक्षा कर के आन्दोलन करने का परिणाम क्या होगा—मौत, जेल, बर्खास्तकगी—लेकिन इसके बाद भी अगर वह रिस्क लेकर आन्दोलित होता है तो उसका अर्थ यह है कि उसके पीछे कोई गम्भीर कारण विद्यमान है। सरकार को उन कारणों में तफसील के साथ जाना चाहिए। उसकी

तफसील में जाने की चेष्टा पुलिस कमीशन ने की है और इस सदन में उसकी दो रिपोर्टें भी पेश की गई हैं लेकिन 9 में से दो जो आखिरी कंज़लूजन्स हैं वह अभी तक विचारार्थ नहीं आ सकी हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आपने जो कुछ भी किया हो, जून, 1979 में मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक के पश्चात् लेकिन उस संबंध में अब असंतोष क्यों हो रहा है?

उत्तर प्रदेश में 1973 में श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी के मुख्य मंत्रित्व काल में यू० पी० पुलिस में विद्रोह लखनऊ, कानपुर, वाराणसी में हुआ जिस में सौ मरे, 56 पी० ए० सी० के, 42 आर्मी के और दो सिविलियन। 1979 में सी० आर० पी० और सेंट्रल इण्डस्ट्रियल सिन्क्रोरीटी फोर्स ने रिवोल्ट किया 6 स्थानों पर—ट्रिबेन्ड्रम, भुवनेश्वर, बोकारो, कोचीन, धुम्बा और झावड़ा कल्ला में जहां 25 मरे, 23 बोकारो में और 2 झावड़ा कल्ला में तथा 141 घायल हुए। (व्यवधान) किसी के टाइम में भी हुआ हो, आप नुक्ताचीनी न कर के सुधार की बात करो और सहो दिशा में देखो। शतुर्मुख की तरह से गर्दन जमीन में गड़ा कर देखोगे तो खुद नुकसान उठाओगे। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इसके पश्चात् भी पुलिस में असंतोष और पुलिस यूनियन को मान्यता का प्रश्न लेकर पुलिसकर्मियों के आन्दोलन होते रहे हैं। क्या सरकार मानती है कि इतना रिस्क उठाकर भी किए जाने वाले यह पुलिस आन्दोलन साधारण हैं?

दूसरी बात मैं मन्त्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई और हरियाणा के पुलिस आन्दोलन एक विशेष दिशा की ओर संकेत करते हैं। अब तक तो वे सरकार के सामने विद्रोह करते थे लेकिन इस बार उन्होंने रास्ता रोका, निरीह जनता पर हमले किए, आगजनी की,

मार-पीट तथा लूट-पाट की। मार्केट को भी उन्होंने जलाया। यह सारी बातें किसी खतरे की ओर संकेत करती हैं और यह साधारण किस्म का खतरा नहीं है बल्कि भयंकर किस्म का है। आज ऐसी स्थिति क्यों बनी है—इसके कई बुनियादी कारण हैं। आज पुलिस में चार स्टेजेज हैं, एक तो सिपाही, कांस्टेबल का स्तर है, एक हवलदार और सबइंस्पेक्टर का स्तर है, एक स्टेट सर्विसेज के डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेण्डेन्ट्स का स्तर है और उसके बाद एक केन्द्रीय आई० पी० एस० का स्तर है। इन स्तरों में बड़ा भारी अन्तर है। आज आई० पी० एस० में 86 परसेंट से अधिक लोग ऊंचे घरानों से बातें हैं जब कि सिपाहियों में ज्यादातर गरीब तबके के लोग आते हैं। इनके रहन-सहन सोचने के तरीके में और सामाजिक स्तर में बड़ा भारी अन्तर है जोकि स्पष्ट नजर आता है। अफसर सिपाहियों पर हुकुमत करना चाहते हैं। वे उसके मार्गदर्शक बन कर प्यार से काम नहीं लेना चाहते। इसके निराकरण का एक ही तरीका है कि गरीब तबके के लोगों में से स्टेट सर्विस और आई० पी० एस० में अधिक से अधिक लोग लिए जायें। आज वहां पर कुछ परिवारों तथा जातियों की ही मानोपोली बनी हुई है!

एक दूसरा बुनियादी कारण मंत्री जी को जो मैं बताना चाहता हूं वह है—उनके बेतनमान, उनकी नियुक्ति, उनके प्रमोशन और उनके स्थानान्तरण। यह कारण भी बड़े गम्भीर हैं। आज पुलिस के चयन में बड़ा पक्षपात हो रहा है, बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है और मनमाने तरीके से जहां भी चाहें उनको फेंक दिया जाता है।

18.00 hrs.

किस तरह से उनके काम में हस्तक्षेप होता है और उनका उपयोग दलीय स्वार्थों में, व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों में किया जाता

[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

है। इसके कारण भी उनमें भयंकर असंतोष है। इन कारणों में जाकर के, उनमें ड्यूटी की तरफ निष्ठा की भावना पैदा करनी चाहिए। कर्तव्य की भावना भरनी चाहिए। पुलिसमैन को लम्बे समय तक ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। कितनी कठोर, कितनी भारी, लेकिन बेतन उनको कितना थोड़ा मिलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिए। आप तो भाषण कर रहे हैं।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : भाषण का सवाल नहीं है, दर्द का सवाल है। जिनको लगती है, उनको पीड़ होती है। चार सौ लोगों को बरखास्त कर दिया जात है। जो लोग छुट्टी पर थे या नहीं थे, उनको बरखास्त कर दिया जाता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हरियाणा में जाट बिरादरी के नाम पर लोगों को सस्पेंड और टरमिनेट किया गया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आपको इसकी तफसील में जाना चाहिए। आपने कमेंटियां बनाई हैं, सुनाई के लिए। कोई उसयुक्त मशीनरी नहीं है, न दर-खास्त पर मुनते हैं, न प्रतिवेदन पर, न ज्ञापन पर और न प्रतिनिधि मंडल की बात मुनते हैं। आज केवल मुनवाई तभी होती है, जब कहीं पत्थरबाजी हो, आगजनी हो, मारपीट हो, हिंसा हो, तब जाकर सीरीयसनेस महसूस होती है, अन्यथा नहीं होती है। यह स्थिति आज सरकार की हो गई है। इसी के कारण उत्पात को प्रेरणा मिलती है, हिंसा को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। क्योंकि आप लोकतान्त्रिक तरीके से सुनने का कष्ट नहीं करते हैं। लोगों में यह धारणा पैदा होती जा रही है कि कुछ उत्पात करो, तब मुनवाई होगी। उत्पात नहीं करोगे तो सुनाई नहीं होगी। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति खास तौर से लोगों में

घर करती जा रही है। (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान समय में जो पुलिस में अशान्ति, असंतोष और अनुशासनहीनता पैदा हुई है, वह सरकार के ध्यान में पहले-पहल कब आई और उसके निराकरण के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किए हैं और उसके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं?

आपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा उड़ीसा राज्यों से भी पुलिस कर्मचारियों में असंतोष के व्यक्तिगत शिकायतों के कारण थे, लेकिन वहां तो पहले बड़ा पुलिस असंतोष हो चुका। उसके बाद आपने उसके उपचारस्वरूप बहुत सी व्यवस्थायें कर दी बताई। उसके बाद भी असंतोष है और उन्हीं राज्यों में जहां पहले व्यापक स्तर पर विद्रोह हुआ था। इसका मतलब यह कि व्यक्तिगत कारण न होकर सामूहिक हो सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : सब बात हो गई, उनके पास कोई प्वाइंट नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री दौलत राम सारण : आपको क्या तकलीफ हो रही है। आप मेरी जगह आ जाइए।

पुलिस द्वारा देश में गत दो वर्षों के अन्दर जगह-जगह थानों के अन्दर महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार की घटनायें सामने आई हैं। विचाराधीन कैदियों की बिहार और बंगाल में बड़े पैमाने पर आखें फोड़ दी गई हैं। पुलिस हिरासत में लोगों की हत्याओं के मामले, झूठे मुकाबले दिखाकर भारी संख्या में निर्दोष लोगों की हत्यायें, पुलिस बलों द्वारा अनेक जगहों पर डाके और दंगों में लूट एवं हत्याओं के मामले पुलिस के संबंध में स्थिति में सुधार करने के संकेत नहीं देते हैं। यह कोई गम्भीर स्थिति बताते हैं। शान्ति और कानून व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस एजेंसी द्वारा व्यापक स्तर पर गैर कानूनी और

दायित्वहीन कार्य करने के गम्भीर कारण हैं। इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इस तरफ आपने कभी सोचा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष मोहदय : कोई सवाल है, तो करिए।

.... (व्यवधान)

श्री दौलत राम सारण : आपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि उद्‌ड तत्वों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई। लेकिन इन उद्‌ड तत्वों के साथ बिनम्र और अनुशासनप्रिय पुलिसकर्मियों की सहानुभूति और सहयोग होने का क्या कारण है? वे उनके साथ क्यों मिल गए।

आपने अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि उनकी वास्तविक शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए निकट से निगरानी रखी जा रही है तो यह निकट से निगरानी रखने की कौन सी नई एजेंसी आपने स्थापित की है।

आपने यह भी कहा है कि अनुशासनहीनता रोकने के लिए सरकार दृढ़संकल्प है। इस संकल्प का क्या आधार है और क्या मूढ़े हैं, इनके बारे में मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करें।

इसके अलावा पुलिस कमीशन, धर्मवीर कमीशन और अन्य कई कमेटियों की स्थापना की गई। इन सब की सिफारिशों पर कब तक आप कार्यवाही कर देंगे और पुलिस कमीशन के सुझावों के अनुरूप आप क्या रूपरेखा बना रहे हैं, शार्ट टर्म और लांग टर्म, दोनों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय तफसील से बताने का कष्ट करें।

क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि समाचार पत्रों के अप्रलेखों और टिप्पणियों में बताया गया है कि हरियाणा, बम्बई तथा अन्य स्थानों में पुलिस अशांति, असंतोष, अनुशासनहीनता का प्रमुख कारण उनकी उचित

एवं अविलम्बनीय महत्व की मांगों की लगातार उपेक्षा, अनसुनी और पुलिस बल तथा पुलिस प्रशासन का राजनीतिक दलीय स्वार्थी व्यक्तिगत निहित स्वार्थों में दुरुपयोग और उचित पुलिस कार्यों में हस्तक्षेप को बताया है। क्या ये बातें आपके ध्यान में हैं? इन सब बातों का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय देने का कष्ट करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call upon the Minister to reply, Madam Prime Minister will make a statement.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Are you replying to him or are you making a statement?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am in the hands of the Hon. Speaker.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: O.K. Whatever he says, you will do.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That is right.

18.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): No event in recent years has pained and shocked humankind as the Israeli invasion Lebanon, the atrocities committed there and the brutal, heartless and merciless massacre of the civilian population.

A matter of even greater shame is the state of helplessness of the international community in dealing with a Member of the United Nations who has unabashedly invaded another Member State. The Security Council has passed unanimous resolutions calling for a ceasefire and withdrawal. These have been arrogantly ignored. World leaders have condemned these actions. This has had no impact on Israel. While withdrawing its military presence from West Beirut, the PLO was guaranteed protection of the Palestinian civilian

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

population. Nevertheless, over 1000 defenceless men, women and children were massacred in a manner reminiscent of the atrocities committed during World War II. Even those who have been sympathetic to Israel and people in Israel itself are protesting against such deeds. We have heard of PLO prisoners being tortured in Israel.

As hon. Members are well aware, there has been massive public sympathy in India for the unimaginable sufferings of the Palestinian people. Our hearts and sympathies go out to them. Their lands were forcibly occupied. They are homeless, having been driven out of their hearths and homes. For over three decades theirs has been a life of humiliation, misery and suffering.

We view this Israeli aggression and their acts of genocide with abhorrence. We have made our views known in public, at the United Nations, and in many chancelleries of the world. I have written to several world leaders. I have personally spoken to others whom I have met since the Israeli aggression. If universally accepted norms of international law and behaviour are to be observed and respected, as they must be, then due value must be placed on human life and property whether in Europe, America, Africa or Asia, and global peace, stability and security must not be further jeopardised. We have to work collectively for a just, equitable and durable solution.

A sense of urgency is essential. A very heavy price has been paid in the form of military destruction, loss of human lives, and sufferings of hundreds of thousands of helpless human beings. Even today the atmosphere in West Asia is increasingly surcharged with emotions of anger and hatred, of revenge and reprisals. All this must be ended. The use of force has never brought any lasting solution. Destruction and killing is self-defeating. The interest of all peoples is to live in an atmosphere of co-operation and friendship. We cannot cover or retain what does not belong to us. We must not deny to others their rights

and what is theirs. Lands forcibly occupied must, therefore, be vacated. People who have been uprooted and rendered homeless must be rehabilitated and provided a State of their own. Countries in the region must be assured of their security within internationally recognised frontiers.

Therefore we appeal to all, particularly those in a position to influence Israel, to spare no effort in prevailing upon Israel to withdraw from Lebanon without delay. This must be the first step in a long process of finding a solution to the larger problem. Our foremost priority must be to work collectively in initiating a new peace process towards a comprehensive and final settlement.

The tragedy of Lebanon has been grafted on the tragedy of Palestine. The UN Peace Keeping Forces and others are there. There exist several resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and lately there have also been some noteworthy plans and proposals. We welcome any efforts towards a peaceful settlement. We have initiated and encourage trends of conciliation and negotiations. The parties directly involved, which must include the PLO, need to play a major role and these efforts should also have the full involvement and support of the super powers. I should like to assure Hon'ble Members that India will not be found wanting in this regard.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The Americans guaranteed security to P.L.O. Why do you not condemn the Americans? Philip Habib guaranteed security to Palestinians there. On that condition they were there.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There is no mention of that thing that there was guarantee by the Americans.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: There should be discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Rules do not allow. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you are an educated person. You know what the rules are. What is the fun? You can give notice. Because rules do not permit I cannot allow. I go by the book.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Is there any objection for discussion?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There was guarantee by the Americans. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you are un-necessarily doing all this. What is the fun of it? You are transgressing the rules. I cannot allow.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want to draw your attention. Why is the Government of India not.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If a Professor does like this, what can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must dictated by the sense of the rules.

18.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANT—
CONTD.

REPORTED DISCONTENTMENT AMONG POLICE PERSONNEL IN VARIOUS STATES AND ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT.

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): माननीय सारण जी ने बहुत सारी बातें दोहरायी हैं जो पहले अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहीं हैं। मैंने अभी बताया कि 1979 की पुलिस रिपोर्ट आने के बाद क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। और....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is he making a statement on Israel?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am replying to Shri Saran.

उसमें से जो सिफारिशें मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में तय की गई थीं उसके बारे में

मैंने अभी जानकारी दी है और शेष रिपोर्ट का जो उन्होंने जिक्र किया वह मैंने बताया। बाकी अभी और रिपोर्टें 1981 में प्राप्त हुई हैं और सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं हैं। मैं उनकी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि पुलिस विद्रोह कोई मामूली खतरा नहीं है और इसको हमको साधारण तौर पर नहीं लेना चाहिए। इसलिए पुलिस विद्रोह न हो, इसको हमें दोनों तरह से देखना है कि उनकी जो वाजिव शिकायतें हैं, उसकी भी पूर्ति हो और उसके साथ ही साथ उन में जो डिसिप्लिन का सवाल है, वह भी रहे।

उन्होंने और भी कुछ घटनाओं का जिक्र किया है, जिसका इस सवाल से संबंध नहीं है, पुलिस के द्वारा बलात्कार व दूसरी जो घटनाएं होती हैं, और उसका दलीय उपयोग होता है, मैं पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि पुलिस का दलीय उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है और जहां कहीं पुलिस के खिलाफ इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आती हैं, उनकी जांच की जाती है। उन्हें मालूम है कि इस संबंध में कई अधिकारी सस्पेंड किए गए हैं और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री हरिकेश बहादुर

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: अध्यक्ष महोदय,

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: No. You cannot raise. The Rule does not allow. Why are you violating the rules?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फायदा क्या है उसका ?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. आप कानून को अधिकार दे रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

इसका क्या इलाज है मेरे पास ?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed

आप नहीं कह सकते, "कानून और विधि के अनुसार नहीं कह सकते, क्यों बोलते हैं आप ?

Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुरु) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों के बारे में सवाल पूछा था,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हरिकेश बहादुर।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : उनके एडिटोरियल में और प्रमुख टिप्पणियों में बात आई है, उस संबंध में आपने कोई जानकारी नहीं दी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री हरिकेश बहादुर।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया, उस में उन्होंने कहा कि 1979 में पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु, जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा राजस्थान में व्यापक

पुलिस अशांति रही और अनुशासनहीनता थी। लगता है कि यह वक्तव्य देने के पहले हमारे गृह मंत्री ने पूरे इतिहास को भुलाने की चैष्ठा की है। इसकी शुरुआत 1979 में नहीं हुई थी।

इसकी शुरुआत 6 जून, 1953 को मद्रास राज्य के कई जिलों में पुलिस आन्दोलन से हुई थी और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन तमाम राज्यों के अन्दर लगातार होता रहा। नवम्बर, 1957 में लखनऊ जिले की पुलिस ने विद्रोह किया और अफसरों के दुर्व्यवहार के कारण विद्रोह हुआ था। उसकी जानकारी भी मंत्री महोदय को रहनी चाहिए। 14 अप्रैल, 1967 को दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों ने प्रदर्शन किया और 680 पुलिस कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। माननीय मंत्री जो कि यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि 1974 में उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर यह पुलिस आन्दोलन पी० ए० सी० के विद्रोह के रूप में भड़का, जहाँ पर कि सेना का व्यापक इस्तेमाल इस विद्रोह को दबाने के लिए किया गया। यहाँ तक कि उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को बलि का बकरा बनाया गया, लेकिन कभी भी सरकार ने यह नहीं सोचा कि 1974 के पहले जो पुलिस आन्दोलन हुआ था, उस में सरकार की क्या भूमिका होनी चाहिए थी। उसके बाद सरकार को पुलिस कर्मचारियों के असंतोष को समाप्त करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए थे। वास्तविकता यह थी कि इसके आसार बहुत पहले आ चुके थे, लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और उसी की परिणति 1979 और 1982 में भी हुई है। इसलिए केवल किसी पार्टी अथवा किसी सरकार विशेष को बदनाम करने से कोई

फायदा नहीं होता। इसके पीछे जो वास्तविक कारण हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनकी वजह से जो इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन होते हैं, उनको समाप्त करने की दिशा में कदम उठाने चाहिए।

आग मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा उड़ीसा राज्य से भी पुलिस कर्मचारियों में असंतोष के कुछ मामले सूचित किए गए हैं। मंत्री महोदय की सूचना कितनी अधूरी है, वह सिर्फ इस बात से स्पष्ट होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार का असंतोष व्याप्त हो गया है। वहां पर भी पुलिस कर्मचारियों ने धरना और अनशन किया था, लेकिन उसकी कोई भी सूचना मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य में नहीं है। इसका अर्थ है कि भारत सरकार की जो इंटेलीजेंस एजेंसीज है वह बिल्कुल सही ढंग से काम नहीं करती है। इसके प्रमाण भी आ चुके हैं। इसलिए मैं व्यापकता में उसकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूं, इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार को जो सूचना देने वाली एजेंसीज हैं, आर्गन्स है वह बिल्कुल निकम्मे हो गए हैं या उनका इस्तेमाल ठीक ढंग से नहीं किया जा रहा है। नहीं तो उत्तर प्रदेश का भी नाम इस वक्तव्य में होता।

इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्यों उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आपको सूचना नहीं मिल पाई? इस पर आप कृपया प्रकाश डालें।

आज देश की जनता के सामने यह सवाल है कि जनता को पुलिस से बचाओ और पुलिस को सरकार से बचाओ। जनता के ऊपर पुलिस के अत्याचार होते हैं, इसके बहुत से उदाहरण हैं, डाकुओं

को पुलिस द्वारा संरक्षण देना, पुलिस द्वारा बलात्कार की घटनाएं। सिमुआ कांड, मध्य प्रदेश के शिवपुरी में जो बलात्कार का कांड हुआ, बागपत में जो कांड हुआ, मैं यहीं पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नारायणपुर में पुलिस ने अत्याचार किया, और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भंग कर दिया गया। उसके बारे में जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी बैठी, उसने कहा कि नारायणपुर में पुलिस ने कोई अत्याचार नहीं किया, महिलाओं पर बलात्कार नहीं हुआ। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भंग कर दिया गया। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि उन्हें अफसोस है कि उन्हें गलत सूचना दी गई, जिस पर उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को भंग कर दिया।

बागपत कांड में पुलिस ने जो महिलाओं पर अत्याचार किया, उसकी रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है लेकिन जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के बाद आज तक किसी भी पुलिस कर्मचारी के खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। पुलिस को अनुशासनहीन बनाने के लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है क्योंकि जो दोषी पुलिस कर्मचारी हैं, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती। वक्तव्य में कहते हैं कि सरकार इस बात के लिए कमिटेड है कि वह पुलिस को अनुशासित रखेगी। अगर आपको उसे अनुशासित रखना है तो आपको अपराधी पुलिस कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने से कौन रोकता है? लेकिन नहीं, एक विरोधी दल की सरकार थी, उसे भंग करने के लिए नारायणपुर कांड का सहारा लिया गया और बागपतकांड में जो पुलिस कर्मचारी अपराधी थे, आज तक उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। इससे लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य स्वयं दिया, उसके आधार पर कहा जा

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

सकता है कि सरकार को त्यागपत्र देना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस द्वारा और भी तरह-तरह के अत्याचार किए जाते हैं, उनकी अनुशासनहीनता को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ताधारी दल द्वारा अपने निहित स्वार्थों के लिए पुलिस का इस्तेमाल जगह-जगह होता है। बागपत कांड तो उसका एक उदाहरण है ही, साथ ही साथ गढ़वाल के अन्दर हरियाणा पुलिस के लोगों ने जो अत्याचार और उपद्रव किए, वह भी आपके सामने हैं। वह भी आपके ही समर्थन में वहाँ जाकर उपद्रव कर रहे थे। लेकिन क्या हरियाणा के पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध आपने उस समय कोई कार्यवाही की? क्या आपने उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की? वगैर इन्कवायरी के अभी हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र के तमाम पुलिस कर्मचारियों को आपने बर्खास्त कर दिया। एक तरफ आप यह काम करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ आप उनसे वह काम कराते हैं जो नाजायज हैं और उसके बाद उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं करते, इसीलिए उसके बाद वह अनेक प्रकार के अपराध करते हैं।

तो उनको अनुशासनहीन बनाने का काम मौजूदा सरकार कर रही है। इस बात के लिए मैं मौजूदा सरकार को दोषी ठहराता हूँ और यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपराधी पुलिस कर्मचारियों को आप संरक्षण दे रहे हैं।

पुलिस का काम आज कल क्या है। अपनी मांग के लिए सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अस्त्र का इस्तेमाल वह सरकार के खिलाफ करती है क्योंकि सरकार उनकी

तमाम कठिनाइयों पर ध्यान नहीं देती। पुलिस की यह मात्र अनुशासनहीनता है कि जो भी उसको हथियार देते हैं, उसका इस्तेमाल वह सरकार और जनता के खिलाफ करती है, उसका दुरुपयोग करती है, लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारी पुलिस का सोचने का क्या स्तर हो गया है कि जब शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से पत्रकार अपना प्रदर्शन करते हैं तो वह बेरहमी से उनको पीटती है और वह भी आपके ही इशारे पर पीटती है। पटना का कांड इस बात का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है। इस बात को मैं आपके सामने स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा है। पुलिस के कारनामों के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है, मैं उसको कोट करना चाहता हूँ —

"We felt very much distressed and deeply concerned about the increasing intensity of public complaints of oppressive behaviour and excesses by police. It was apparent to us that public were fast losing confidence in the existing arrangements for checking gross abuse of powers by police and also in the ability of the police to deal effectively with the law and order and crime situation in the country."

यह बात तो पुलिस कमीशन ने ही अपनी रिपोर्ट में कही है और यह रिपोर्ट बहुत पहले आ चुकी थी। लेकिन क्या इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम आज तक उठाये गये? अगर नहीं उठाये गए तो कौन जिम्मेदार है?

यह ठीक है कि हमारे पुलिस कर्मचारियों के सामने बहुत तरह की समस्याएँ हैं, जिनका जिक्र लोगों ने किया है, अफसरों द्वारा सिपाहियों का शोषण होता है। वेतन और सेवा शर्तों में आज

तक कोई आवश्यक सुधार नहीं हुआ है। वेतन के बारे में इसी कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ :—

"We feel that full justice has not been done in the past to policemen in regard to pay structure vis-a-vis other Services."

यह सारी बातें पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में दी हुई हैं। और भी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं जैसे पुलिस-कर्मियों की बेगार समाप्त नहीं की गई है। पुलिस कर्मियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा और उनके आवास को कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है जिस के बारे में अभी हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने यहां पर कहा है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस बिहार की पुलिस का इस्तेमाल आप पत्रकारों को पीटने के लिए करते हैं उसकी आज स्थिति यह है कि 49 हजार हेड-कांस्टेबलों में से सिर्फ 4 परसेंट को ही आज तक घर दिए गए हैं और बाकी को नहीं दिए गए हैं।

(व्यवधान)

49,00 Head Constables are there. Only 4 per cent to them have been given accommodation so far.

MR. SPEAKER: You verify that figure 49,000. Is it Head Constable or only Constables?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has promoted them.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am sorry. It is 49,000 Head Constables and Constables. 80 per cent of the Police Constables retire as Police Constables. They are never promoted.

मुझे यह बात भी कहनी है कि 80 फीसदी कांस्टेबल बिना किसी प्रमोशन के ही रिटायर हो जाते हैं। अगर उनकी सेवा शर्तों में किसी प्रकार का कोई सुधार न दिया जाए, उनको

कोई सुविधा न दी जाए, उनकी ग्रीवान्सेज को दूर न किया जाए तो उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी? मैंने जैसा भी आपके सामने कहा है, पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है :

"For example, in Bihar, which has about 49,000 Head Constables and Constables, accommodation has been given to 4 per cent of them."

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज की सप्लाई के बारे में केवल वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार ने ही सही प्रबन्ध किया है, अन्य किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने आज तक कुछ नहीं किया है। सत्ताधारी दल की भी तमाम राज्यों में सरकारें हैं लेकिन कहीं भी आज तक इसका कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं कराया गया है। पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने ही ऐसा किया है और उसने उनको ट्रेड यूनियन के राइट्स भी दिए हैं। स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री जी उनके सामने जाकर भाषण करते हैं और उनकी ग्रीवान्सेज को सुनते हैं तथा उनके सल्यूशन भी निकालते हैं। अगर यह बात एक जगह पर हो सकती है तो दूसरी जगहों पर क्यों नहीं हो सकती है? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप तुरन्त ऐसा कर दीजिए लेकिन ऐसा करने की बात आपको सोचनी चाहिए और यह भी देखना चाहिए पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार किस तरह से इस काम को कर रही है।

म प्रश्न के रूप में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन पुलिसकर्मियों को बिना किसी जांच के नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है उनके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र के राज्य मंत्री, गृह मंत्रालय ने एक समाचार दिया था जो कि तमाम

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

न्यूज एजेंसीज के द्वारा सर्कुलेट हो गया था कि उस आन्दोलन को भड़काने में एक भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री का हाथ था लेकिन बाद में यह सारा समाचार वापिस ले लिया गया, तो क्या मन्त्री जी इस बात की जांच करेंगे कि इस प्रकार की बात उन्होंने जो कही थी वह किस व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाए थे और उनका इससे कहां तक सम्बन्ध था। इसके अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री पुलिस-कर्मियों को अरेस्ट करने के बारे में आदेश जारी करने के बाद दिल्ली या किसी अन्य स्थान पर चले गये थे तो उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया? इतनी गम्भीर समस्या थी तो उन्हें स्वयं वहां पर उपस्थित रहकर अपने आर्डर्स को एग्जीक्यूट कराना चाहिए था और इस तरह की स्थिति नहीं आने देनी चाहिए थी जिसमें उनके विरुद्ध कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात कही जा सके।

क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को भी बतायेंगे कि पुलिसकर्मियों में जो अनुशासनहीनता है और अपराध करने वाले पुलिसकर्मियों को भी आप जो दण्डित नहीं कर रहे हैं उससे ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने आपका समर्थन किसी मौके पर किया था, इस प्रकार के लोगों को आप दण्ड देंगे और साथ साथ बागपत में जो काण्ड हुआ है जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया है, उन पुलिसकर्मियों के विरुद्ध भी आप कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे। इन तमाम बातों का जवाब देने की कृपा माननीय मन्त्री जी करें।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने पहला सवाल यह उठाया कि जेने केवल 1979 का सवाल उठाया। इस में मेरी नीयत 1979 की स्थापित सरकार को बदनाम

करने की थी। ये पीछे के इतिहास में गया और 1953 का इतिहास उन्होंने बाद में बताया। 1979 का इतिहास बताने में मेरी इच्छा किसी भी सरकार को बदनाम करने की नहीं थी। उस के पश्चात् मैंने वक्तव्य में दिया है कि पुलिस आयोग कायम किया है। मैंने यह भी बताया है कि पुलिस आयोग की रिपोर्ट आने के पश्चात् मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाई। मैंने यह भी बताया है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक में जो बातें तय हुई हैं, उनको अमल कराने के लिए आदेश जारी किए गए हैं, जिसका हम भी पालन करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसलिए उनका आरोप उचित मालूम नहीं देता कि किसी सरकार को बदनाम करने की नीयत से 1979 का उदाहरण दिया गया है और शेष उदाहरण नहीं दिए गए हैं।

जहां तक अन्य राज्यों में असंतोष का सवाल है। उन्होंने खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र किया है। यह बात सही है कि हमारी जानकारी में यह प्रश्न नहीं है। अब उन्होंने यह जानकारी दी है, मैं जरूर इसके बारे में पूरी जांच करवाऊंगा। बागपत की रिपोर्ट के बारे में और पुलिस अधिकारियों के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है बागपत की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, इन्क्वायरी की, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं संबंधित सरकार से इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी लेकर उनको सूचित करूंगा कि वहां क्या किया गया है। मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस का उपयोग हम कभी पार्टी के लिए नहीं करना चाहते हैं और जो आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाय का प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया है, जैसा कि बैस्ट बंगाल ने किया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और अहम मसला है, विचार

करने के योग्य है, एक अच्छा सुझाव है। पुलिस आयोग ने इसको दिया है, मगर उस समय के जितने सुझाव मैं मुख्य मंत्रियों के वे तय हुए या नहीं हुए, इस पर विचार करने के लिए भी राज्य सरकारों को लिखेंगे।

जहां पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को बरखास्त करने का प्रश्न है कि उनके लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं। यह राज्य सरकारों का मसला है; वे उनके बारे में जैसा निर्णय करना चाहें कर सकते हैं। उसमें अगर कुछ लोगों को वापिस करना चाहते हैं या किसी का दोष नहीं है, ऐसे भी लोग बरखास्त कर दिए हैं, तो राज्य सरकार पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्र है, उनको वापिस रखने के लिए।

18.33 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: VISIT OF ALL-PARTY DELEGATION TO MEERUT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Before we adjourn, I would like to say for the information of the House that an all-Party Goodwill Delegation is going to visit Meerut Tomorrow, the 6th October, 1982. I hope this visit will help in restoring peace and harmony between all communities. The composition of the Delegation, which has been done on the basis of consultations with hon. Leaders of the Opposition Parties, is as follows:—

Congress(I)	Shrimati Gurbinder Kaur Brar	
	Shri Gulsher Ahmad	
CPI(M)	Shri Sarma Mukherjee	
Lok Dal	Shri Rasheed Masood	
B.J.P.	Shri Daya Ram Shakya	
Janata	Prof. Madhu Dandavate	
D.M.K.	Shri C.T. Dhandapani	
CPI.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	
D.S.P.	Shri Asfaq Hussain	
Congress(S)	Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	
Lok Dal(K)	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	
Congress(J)	Shri Nihal Singh	
Muslim League	Shri G.M. Banatwalla	
Janwadi - Party	Shri Chandrajit Yadav	
Forward Bloc	Shri Chitta Basu	
R.S.P.	Shri Tridib Chaudhuri	

This Delegation would leave at 11.00 a.m. from Parliament House and the conveyance would be available here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, October 6, 1982/Asvina 14, 1904 (Saka).