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Tuesday, August 18, 1981
Sravana 27, 1903 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

No. 2 Tuesday, August 18 1931/Sravana 27, 1903 (Saka)

	Columns
Obituary Reference	1-2
 Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 21 to 25, 30, 31 and 33	2-3
 Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 26 to 29, 32 and 34 to 40	31-56
Unstarred Questions Nos. 201 to 254, 256 to 280, 282 to 374 and 376 to 400	57-294
Papers laid on the Table	294-96
Financial Committees—1980-81—Review	297
Assent to Bill	297
 Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Famine and drought conditions in some parts of the country	297-318
Shri Mool Chand Daga	297-98, 300-304
Rao Birender Singh	298-300, 304-10, 311-13
Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	310-11
Shri B. V. Desai	313-17
 Personal Explanation by Member —	
(Shri K. K. Tewary)	318-21
 Chit Funds Bill—	
Extension of time for presentation of Report by Select Committee	321
 Business Advisory Committee —	
Seventeenth Report	322-332
 Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Bill—Introduced	
 Statement <i>re</i> Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981	
Shri Maganbhai Barot	332
 Matters under rule 377—	
(i) Need for underground survey in Chhattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh	
Shri Keyur Bhushan	333

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

(ii) Relief measures for flood-affected people of Gorakhpur district of U.P. and construction of proposed dams to control the floods <i>Shri Havillesh Bahadur</i>	333-334
(iii) Need for enhancing rates of post-matriculation scholarships to SC and ST students <i>Shri Arjun Sethi</i>	334-335
(iv) Relief measures for flood-affected people of Rajasthan <i>Shri Ashok Gehlot</i>	335-336
(v) Steps for better availability of energy in Rajasthan <i>Shri Virbhi Chander Jain</i>	337-338
(vi) Steps for better availability of foodgrains in fair price shops in Madhya Pradesh <i>Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya</i>	338
(vii) Lathi charge on a procession of Balmikis in Chandigarh on August 17, 1981. <i>Shri Mani Ram Bagri</i>	339
(viii) Need to ensure smooth flow of cargo clearance at Calcutta Airport <i>Shri Niren Ghosh</i>	339-340

Export Import Bank of India Bill

Motion to consider

Shri P. K. Kodiyan	• • • • • • • •	341-345
Shri Satish Agarwal	• • • • • • • •	345-352
Shri Y. S. Mahajan	• • • • • • • •	352-355
Shri Xavier Arakal	• • • • • • • •	355-360
Shri C. T. Dhandapani	• • • • • • • •	361-364
Shri P. Rajagopala Naidu	• • • • • • • •	364-366
Shri B. V. Desai	• • • • • • • •	366-370
Shri Noolalohithadasan Nadar	• • • • • • • •	371-373
Shri T. R. Shamanna	• • • • • • • •	373-376
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	• • • • • • • •	376-380
Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	• • • • • • • •	380-382
Shri Maganbhai Barot	• • • • • • • •	382-383, 387-391
Shri R. Venkataraman	• • • • • • • •	392-395

Clauses 2 to 41 and 1

Motion to pass, as amended

Shri R. Venkataraman	• • • • • • • •	396-417, 421-422
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Shri Sunil Maitra	• • • • • • • •	418-420
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Assam Budget, 1981-82—Presented	• • • • • • • •	383-386
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 18, 1981/Sravana 27,
1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri N. Keshavaiengar who was a Member of the First and second Lok Sabha during 1952-62 from Bangalore City Constituency of the erstwhile Mysore State.

An active social worker, he served the Bangalore Municipal Council for four terms, first as a member and later as its President. He was the first elected Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation in 1960.

A veteran freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment during the freedom struggle.

He was deeply interested in the welfare of Harijans and President, Harijan Sevak Sangh.

An active parliamentarian, he evinced keen interest in Lok Sabha proceedings.

He passed away at Bangalore on 18th July, 1981, at the age of 78.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

1317 LS-1.

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The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand for a Permanent Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad

*21. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there is a great demand from the Bar Council, Legislators, Members of Parliament and the Government of Maharashtra to establish a permanent Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Demands have been made and the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal that a permanent Bench of the Bombay High Court be established at Aurangabad.

(b) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: May I request the hon. Minister to explain the meaning of "The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India". Last time, Shri P. V. Narsimha Rao, had explained to us the meaning of 'under consideration', 'under active consideration' etc. There has been a demand for the last 10 to 12 years that there should be a per-

manent Bench of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad. Last time, while inaugurating the budget session, the Governor of Maharashtra had said that by 15th August, they would be opening a permanent bench of the High Court at Aurangabad. May I know at what stage does the matter stand now?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the question of State Government taking up the issue is concerned, the first time that they took up the issue was in 1977. Later on in 1978 as also in 1980 the State Government had taken up this issue. There was divergence of opinion so far as the State Government and the other constitutional authorities were concerned. The matter has since been resolved. The State authorities have agreed; the constitutional authorities namely the Chief Justice, Bombay High Court as also the Chief Justice of India have agreed now. We have taken up this issue and we are considering this issue in juxtaposition with the demands in the other States so that the matter could be brought to fruition once and for all. That is the position.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: How long will it take for the Government to do the needful?

MR. SPEAKER: You want to pinpoint him?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The difficulty with me is that I have never been an astrologer in my life.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It would be all right for the Government to say that the question of setting up a bench of the Bombay High Court in Aurangabad is under consideration. But there is one bench of the Bombay High Court, about which the Government has already taken a decision and a Bill has already been passed by this House; it concerns setting up a bench of the Bombay High Court in Goa. That is the only part of the country which does not have the benefit of a High Court and has a very antiquated and absolutely outdated Judicial Commissioner's Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you mean every place should have a High Court bench?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No. Every place need not and should not have a High Court bench, but every place should have the benefit of a High Court and that is what we do not have.

Now, Sir, the Bill having been passed by this House, may I know when the Government intends to get this legislation through Parliament, and what is more important than legislation when will Government have the bench in Goa installed?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, the Hon. Member may kindly recall that the Bill was passed by the House. It was slated for discussion in the Rajya Sabha in the last Session. But my colleagues who deal with the economic problems had precedence over me with reference to their Bills, as a result of which my Bill was shunted down and even now today's business will also reveal that this Bill is slated for discussion in the other House. The moment it is passed by that House, I am sure that the President will give his assent and we will go through with the matter.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir one question arises from the reply of the Hon. Minister. He said that there are demands from other States also, and the Government has to think in the context of the demands of other States also.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you request him for my place also?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I am pleading for your place also. In my question, therefore, I would like to know (1) whether the Government of India or the Law Ministry has decided on certain basic principles or on certain criteria for opening new branches of High Courts in different States? If this had been decided, (2) whether this is also a fact that in UP there has been a long-standing demand to open a bench of Allahabad High Court in Meerut? I would like to know from

the Hon. Minister as to what is the position about opening a bench in Meerut?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, it is very difficult to fix criteria in matters like this, because sometimes these demands are put forth on the basis of emotions, sometimes on nationalistic basis taking into consideration realities. So, while it is difficult to lay down clear-cut criteria, Government on their part go to consider these issues on the merits of each case; and they too take into consideration the views of the Constitutional authorities apart from the State Governments viz., the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Chief Justice of India. We place before them all the facts and they express their views. All these are juxtaposed when the Government takes its own decision on the merits of the case.

Now, as regards the question of a bench at Meerut, the position is that shortly—when I say shortly, it may not take more than three to four days—we are announcing the personnel for the Commission.

Sir, the Hon. Member may recall at the end of the last Session, I had made a Statement in this House that we had decided to appoint a Commission because from many districts in the Western UP the demand was that the bench should be located there. In Allahabad, an agitation started that there should be no bench at any other place. So, as a result of this and in order to see that a harmonious approach is taken so far as the Centre is concerned, we decided to set up a Commission and I came forth with the Statement at the end of the last Session; and within three to four days I will be announcing the personnel of the Commission so that they can go into the issues in the larger context.

News-Item "Faulty dam will drown Thermal Station"

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news-item which appeared

in the weekly *Blitz*, dated the 23rd May, 1981 under the heading "Faulty dam will drown thermal station"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in the matter to save 450 crore Super-Thermal Power Station at Durgapur?

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

(b) Maharashtra State Electricity Board have issued a clarification which also appeared in the *Blitz* issue of 6th June, 1981 that the report in the earlier issue dated 23rd May, 1981, was unfounded and no danger to the dam was apprehended. All possible steps have been taken by Maharashtra State Electricity Board to ensure the soundness of the design as well as the construction of the dam.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय सरकार के उत्तर के बाद कुछ कंटाडिक्शन आए हैं। मैं पूरक प्रश्न पूछना नहीं चाहता था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इरादा कैसे बदला।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह: लेकिन इस-लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है कि तीन-चार मूढ़े ब्लिट्ज की रिपोर्ट में ऐसे उठाए गए हैं जिनकी जांच आवश्यक है और उन सारे बिन्दुओं पर सरकार की ओर से स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए था। उस रिपोर्ट में साफ कहा गया है कि घटिया किस्म का मैटिरियल इस्तेमाल हुआ है, दूसरे लेयर, 9-12 की थिकनेस जो होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है और तीसरे इसमें मोरवी जैसी दुर्घटना होने की सम्भावना है। तो हम इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहते हैं कि इन सारे बिन्दुओं की जांच आपने अपनी ओर से कराई है या नहीं?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Normally, this is the responsibility of the State electricity boards. Normally, we do not send our experts, unless they ask for them, because in that case, there may be conflict. We want to avoid that. But this case is quite clear. I understand from the Maharashtra Board, and they have given the impression, that there is nothing wrong with it. And I can assure the Hon. Member that if the situation demands it, we will send our experts.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : महाराष्ट्र सरकार के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें इन बिन्दुओं की चर्चा की गई है या नहीं कि घटिया किस्म का मैटिरियल नहीं लगा है, वाजिव लेयर भी है—इसकी जांच करा ली गई है ?
स बात का कोई स्पष्टीकरण उस में है या नहीं ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have a detailed report on this I don't want to take the time of the House. I am satisfied.

Agreement with USSR for Extraction of Oil and Gas in India

***23. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union had entered into any agreement for a long-range plan for the extraction of oil and gas in India;

(b) whether geo-physical prospecting has already started under the terms of the agreement;

(c) the salient features of the agreement along with information as to whether any new methods for oil extraction have been envisaged; and

(d) whether India will receive necessary and sophisticated equip-

ment like rigs, etc. for this purpose, under the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the long-term programme of economic, trade and scientific and technical collaboration between USSR and India dated March 14, 1979 and in conformity with the Agreement on economic and technical cooperation of December 10, 1980 between the two countries, negotiations were held in India during January 12 to 19, 1981 between the Soviet and Indian delegations headed by Deputy Minister of Oil Industry, USSR and Chairman, ONGC. In the course of the negotiations, decisions were taken to further develop collaboration in the field of exploration and production of oil and gas.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The salient features of the agreement dated 17-1-1981 arrived at during the negotiations between Soviet and Indian delegations are as follows:—

1. The organisations of the two sides (India and USSR) would study the possibility of expansion of co-operation in the field of oil industry after finalising the results of the Techno-economic perspective plan for the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas resources in India for 1981—90.

2. The Soviet side would render cooperation to the Indian side in execution, in one of the promising on-shore areas in India, to be chosen by mutual agreement between the Indian and Soviet sides, of integrated work for oil and gas including geo-physical exploration and drilling works, elaboration of basic technical concepts of development of the deposit and the installation of production facilities.

3. The Soviet side would render cooperation to the Indian side in execution of works connected with increase of oil production from shut down and low productivity wells.

4. During the discussions the Soviet side, expressed its readiness to render assistance in examining matters in the application of new methods of oil recovery in one or two oil fields in India.

(d) Details in this regard will be worked out at the time of finalising the relevant contracts.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The written answer which the Minister has given, actually replies to all my question. But I would like to put a supplementary question. In our country, the deposits of oil and gas are about 12.7 billion tonnes on land, and 8.3 million tonnes on sea shore. Most of the agreements which you have with the Soviet Union cover only areas in West Bengal and Tripura. I am sure that the expert committee which has given a report, that we have oil deposits of 12.7 billion tonnes, must be covering other parts of the country. Which are the other parts of the country where oil exploration is going on?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Oil exploration at present is going on in Rokhia in Tripura, where about 25 Russian experts are working. Then in the Mahanadi basin, we are likely to start the work from December 1981. We are going to take up the work in the Godavari where the possibility of finding hydro-carbons is very great. Apart from that, as described in this agreement with the Soviet Union, the Soviet and Indian specialists are drawing up a plan of action for 1981-90. During this period of ten years, we will draw up a plan with the Soviet experts for taking up seismic surveys, geological surveys and also exploration work in various parts of the country.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: There are over 400 wells which, in the last so many years, have been dug; but because of proper maintenance not being there, and their not being properly looked after, we are not using those wells. Are they looking after the wells and repair of the wells covered by this agreement with the Soviet Union?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: There are not about 400 wells; there are about 265 wells lying idle in the Gujarat oil fields. Out of them, some are sick units which have got to be repaired; and for the repair of those sick units, we have entered into an agreement with the Techno-Expert of USSR. With regard to other wells, they have to be new stimulation equipment etc.; and for that purpose, we have entered into a collaboration agreement with a Canadian Company. After this is done, I hope that all the 262 wells which are fairly old wells, which have been producing since quite some time, will be giving better results.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It has been reported in the Press that the Government have signed an agreement with a French Company for the exploration and development of off-shore drilling facilities. Was the possibility examined while signing an agreement with the Soviet Union of making this agreement all embracing to include such off-shore activities as well? What was the reason why such off-shore activities were not included in the agreement with the Soviet Union?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as this is concerned, it does not form part of this question. With C.F.P. we had an agreement for the last four years; and what has been arrived at now is only an extension of that agreement with further addition that new technological know-how etc. to fully exploit Bombay High and Satellite fields will also be transferred to the Indian teams of ONGC. Now the CFP has promised that they would

be exploring the possibility of increasing the crude production of Bombay High and Satellite fields from 13.2 million tonnes which was the target of ONGC for these fields to about 20 million tonnes in 1984-85. Here the special feature of this agreement is that we are not going to share any oil with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whatever may be the points, he must reply to his question. He has not answered his question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has satisfied him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The question was: why this off shore arrangement has not been included in the agreement.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have answered it. As far as this particular area of Bombay High is concerned, there was already an agreement continuing with CFP. As far as exploration in the off-shore area is concerned, I am sorry to say that expertise is available which is much better in other places. (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has not yet mentioned whether exploration work will be taken up in Bokultala, Sunderbans and Galsi which is within my constituency in the District of Burdwan; whether new technology will be applied in this area; whether off shore drilling in the Bay of Bengal will be taken up.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: According to this collaboration agreement, now we will take up along with the techno-expert, parts of 24 Parganas and Nadia District covering about 2,300 sq. km. As far as the Diamond Harbour Bodra Port Canning area is concerned, the ONGC will take up the work themselves. Therefore, this area would also be about 2,500 sq. km. In all, in Bengal, therefore, these two contracts will be covering up about 5000 sq. km.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about Bay of Bengal?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It does not cover the Bay of Bengal.

रंगीन टेलीविजन

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* 24. धर्मदास शास्त्री :

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

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

(क) रंगीन टेलीविजन के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 1 लक्ष के क्या उपाय किए हैं कि एशियाई 1982 खेल रंगीन टेलीविजन पर प्रसारित शुरू किए जायें; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्यय क्या है तथा उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The question is under active consideration. A beginning is being made by providing coverage of Asian Games in colour for foreign broadcast organisations.

(b) Four Nos. of coloured O.B. Vans and other allied equipments are being procured for coverage of Asian Games in colour for foreign organisations only. There is no proposal at present to telecast the Asian Games in colour within the country.

(c) The additional cost of covering Asian Games in colour will be Rs. 590 lakhs.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से तो सारा सदन सहमत है कि एशियाई खेल दिखा कर सारे देश की गरिमा को ऊंचा किया जा रहा है । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि सरकार की तरफ से रंगीन कवरेज के लिए 590 लाख रुपये अतिरिक्त खर्च किया जा रहा है लेकिन विदेशों में तो रंगीन कवरेज होगा परन्तु हमारे यहां देश में यों के लोगों को इस से वंचित किया जाएगा । क्या यह न्यायसंगत है, मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करें ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी गरीबी की बात करते हो और इतना खर्च इस पर खर्च कर रहे हो, सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिए इस सवाल पर । . . (व्यवधान) . .

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : अध्यक्ष जी, देश में गरीबी है, यह हकीकत है और बावजूद विरोधियों के, वह हटेगी । इस देश के लोग हटाएंगे, यह बात भी सही है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वे लोग तो आप को भी हटायेंगे ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : अब उन्होंने किस को हटाया, यह तो आप ने देख ही लिया है । . . (व्यवधान) . . इस देश में गरीबी भले ही हो लेकिन देश के लोग खेलकूद भी करते हैं और करते रहेंगे और इस देश के लोग अपनी सेहत भी बनाएंगे और दुनिया में नाम कमाएंगे । आज भी कमा रहे हैं और आगे भी कमाएंगे । इस देश के लोग गायेंगे भी और ये सब बातें एशियाई गेम्स में होंगी । उन में हम इस का चित्रण करेंगे और जो लोग दिल्ली

नहीं आ सकते हैं, उन को टेलीविजन पर इस को दिखायेंगे ।

अब सवाल रहा बाहर के लोगों को रंगीन टेलीविजन दिखाने का । एशिया के बाहर के लोगों ने यह मांग की एक मत से कि क्योंकि हमारे देश में रंगीन चित्राकरण है दूरदर्शन पर, इसलिए उन्हें केवल रंगीन फिल्म ही चाहिए । इसलिए हम अपने एशियाई मित्र देशों की इस मांग को उन की इस इच्छा को पूरा करेंगे । अब सवाल यह रहा कि देश के अन्दर रंगीन चित्राकरण होगा या नहीं . .

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप भाषण दे रहे हैं या प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहे है ?

श्री बसंत साठे : मैं प्रश्न का उत्तर ही दे रहा हूं । हमारे मित्र न तो उत्तर समझते हैं और न भाषण समझते हैं । वे केवल अपनी आवाज को ही समझते हैं, यह मेरा दुर्भाग्य है, मैं क्या करूं । देश के अन्दर रंगीन टी० वी० के बारे में जैसा मैंने कहा है अभी निर्णय लेने की है और उस के लिए एक वकिंग ग्रुप बैठाया है । यदि यह निर्णय ले लिया जाता है कि देश के अन्दर भी लोगों को रंगीन चित्राकरण दिखाया जाए, तो बैसा होगा और हमारी बैसी क्षमता है ।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं लेकिन दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या रंगीन टी० वी० से इस देश के लोगों का ज्यादा एन्जॉयमेंट मिलेगा या नहीं ? उससे कितना काम उन को मिलेगा ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : अगर रंगीन टेलीविजन आता है तो उसकी तकनीक से किसानों

को भी लाभ होगा, दिशार्थियों को भी लाभ होगा। इसका लाभ विरोधियों को भी होगा। अभी परसों कुछ विरोधी दलों के साथ हमने टेलीविज़न पर एक चर्चा की थी। यदि टेलीविज़न रंगीन होता तो उनके चेहरे कितने सुन्दर नज़र आते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं, आपको मना आता या नहीं आता, परन्तु हम देखने वालों को ज़रूर आता।

श्री बलन्त साठे : यह तकनीकी मामला है और यह यह बात सही है कि अगर देश में रंगीन टेलीविज़न उद्योग आता है तो एम्पलायमेंट तीन गुना उदादा बढ़ती है।

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: What is the proposal of the Government to fully utilise the OB vans after the Asian Games? Has the Government any proposal to extend the TV centre at Cuttack and Sambalpur to cover remote areas of Orissa?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The OB vans would definitely be utilised after the Asian Games. The proposal is to utilise them first in the border areas where today there is a virtual TV invasion as it were on our side from outside countries which have colour TV. So, we will first utilise them in the border areas. As far as Cuttack and Sambalpur are concerned, the matter of having a full-fledged studio and link-up is under active consideration. We shall definitely have it in mind.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : First of all, I must express my surprise that in this country when we have shifted from propeller planes to jet planes and from mechanical calculators to electronic calculators, we should fight shy of switching over from black and white to colour TV. I am fully in support of the move to bring in colour TV. But this Gov-

ernment makes tall promises but does not fulfil them. They started by saying that this will happen but it has not happened. May I know whether it is a fact that the Government has set up a sub-committee to examine this question in the Ministry, who are its members, what is its scope and whether they have invited global tenders for import of vans from abroad for the purpose of Asian Games and if so, which are the companies and which are the countries from which tenders have been received?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am thankful to the hon. member for his progressive views.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All my views are progressive you accept only some of them!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are exceptions. So far as this matter is concerned, there is an inter-ministerial working group which is going into the whole question. It will take a few days. As far as getting OB vans are concerned, they have to be got through DGS&D. The matter is already being processed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Have you invited tenders?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is for them to invite global tenders, which is the normal practice. They will invite global tenders. When they are invited, I do not know which company will make an offer. That stage has not yet arisen.

श्री मनराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि....।

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग शोर मचाते हैं, उनको आप समय दे देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब तो आपको भी कल मिला था।

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैंने भी हाथ उठाया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाथ तो बहुत लोग उठा रहे हैं ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : श्री शीर मन्त्रालय हैं, उनको आप समय दे देते हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी वजह से आप पर आरोप आ रहा है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, मेरा समय शास्त्री जी को दे दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to make it clear that at present there are 527 Members in this House. It is impossible to call everyone who raises his hand. I try to distribute the time equitably. The hon. Members must cooperate with me in this respect. I do not have special attraction for anybody. All the Members are equally respectable to me. So, that should be borne in mind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are we supposed to raise our hands in order to catch your eyes? Or are we to rise in our seats?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not changed anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How do we catch your eyes?

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Gupta is expert in that.

Report of Site Selection Committee regarding setting up of refineries

*25. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9053 on 28 April, 1981 regarding Refinery in Haryana State and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of Site

Selection Committee regarding location of refinery in North-West region; and

(b) if so, the decision taken for selecting the site for the location of the refinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A final decision is expected shortly.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell when the report of the Site Selection Committee was received, how many places and which places have been recommended by the Site Selection Committee in order of priority?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Expert Committee actually recommended six sites. They were Karnal, Kurukshetra, Saharanpur in the North and Salaya, Goa and Mangalore in the South-west. Out of these, the Ministry, after considering the report, announced in this House that Mangalore and Karnal would be suitable. But since then the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have raised the question that before a final decision is taken in this matter the cost of transportation, time factor, time limitation of alternative locations should be taken into consideration. Therefore, various other sites were also taken into consideration. At present, they are being studied. We will be in a position to take a final decision in this matter very shortly.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the hon. Minister kindly specifically state by what time this decision is likely to be taken? What is the estimated cost likely to be incurred on the project? How much period the project will take for completion? Will Karnal be selected for this project as was told by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in reply to my supplementary question on an earlier occasion?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the cost of laying the pipeline is concerned, Karnal would require about Rs. 24.47 crores, Kurukshetra—Rs. 27.35 crores, and Saharanpur about Rs. 34.61 crores. As far as the cost of the refinery is concerned, whether we put it up in this area or that area it will be the same. Mangalore would require about Rs. 233 crores, Goa Rs. 234.5 crores and Salaya Rs. 227.5 crores. Salaya was abandoned, as it was considered too near the border. Therefore, at present Goa and Mangalore are under consideration.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मयुरा रिफाइनरी की जब बात चल रही थी तब भी राजस्थान में सर्वोई माधोपुर को कंसिडर किया गया था। राजस्थान के अन्दर जहाँ पर पब्लिक सेक्टर का कोई इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं है, इस तेल शोधक कारखाने को लगाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्लान जांच कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: After the questions were raised by the Planning and Finance Ministries three or four sites, including Sawai Madhopur, were considered. Ultimately, it was decided that the final selection would lie between the sites I have mentioned

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Government of Karnataka has been urging for a long time the location of the refinery at Mangalore. All the data and the reports which have been required by the Government of India have been furnished by them. In fact, discussions were held at the highest level on this question. If there are any bottlenecks on the implementation of the project at Mangalore, raised by the Planning or Finance Ministry, will the hon. Minister assure us that he will have an early discussion with these Ministries to see that the early implementation of this project at Mangalore is made feasible?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Working Group is considering these things. As soon as we get the report from the Working Group we would be expediting the establishment of these grass root refineries, because they are very much needed, in view of the fact that our production programme in the Sixth Plan has been raised. Therefore, we are going to have these grass root refineries established as early as possible. As I said, Mangalore is being considered along with Goa.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question, Shri K. T. Kosalam—absent. Next Question, Shri R. P. Gaekwad—absent. Shri R. N. Rakesh—absent. Next question Shri K. A. Rajan, Shri P. K. Kodiyan—absent. Remarkable. Next question, Shri A. C. Das.

Survey by Oil India Ltd. in Orissa

*30. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey conducted by the Oil India Ltd. in the Coastal belt of Orissa has remained incomplete;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the drilling of oil which had started earlier has also stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to complete the programme of Geophysical and Seismic surveys to assess the oil drilling prospects in its 6800 sq. km. of petroleum exploration licence area in coastal Orissa;

(e) the progress made so far in the matter; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Aeromagnetic survey was

completed in 1978 in the onshore part of the Mahanadi Basin, Orissa. The Seismic Survey is expected to commence by September, 1981.

(b) No, Sir. Since no drilling has been done in the onshore area so far and it can be undertaken only after seismic survey and other information reveal drillable prospects.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir, as given under parts (a) and (b).

(e) The seismic survey is expected to start by September, 1981.

(f) Oil India Ltd. has signed a contract with Geophysical Service Inc. of USA to conduct seismic surveys in the onshore Mahanadi area for 2400 line kilometres over a period of 18 months.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : जबाब से पता चलता है कि सर्वे कार्य में कंठिन्युइटी नहीं रहती है। इसको शुरू किया जाता है फिर बन्द कर दिया जाता है, फिर शुरू किया जाता है और फिर बन्द कर दिया जाता है। कभी किसी को इस काम को देते हैं और कभी किसी दूसरे को दे देते हैं। जब तक सारा काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता है तब तक क्या आप सर्वे के काम को जारी रखने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, as far as the work in this area is concerned, Oil India took up the Mahanadi Well No. 1 which was spudded in on 30-1-1980 and was drilled to a depth of 2,740 metres. This well did not produce any results and so it had to be abandoned. Then the second well was taken up, which was spudded in on 6-7-1980 and was drilled to a depth of 3,650 metres. But this well also did not produce hydrocarbons on testing. Therefore, this well was also abandoned. The Government, after that, approved OIL's proposal to invite foreign specialist consultants to evaluate relevant data and consequently two experts from Mc-

Cord, USA, were called in India and they submitted a preliminary report of their findings. Based on this report Oil India is examining the possibility of entering into an agreement with McCord, USA, for carrying on the subsidiary work in this area with their collaboration.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा में हमको पता है ब्रिटिश जनाने में सारे उड़ीसा का सर्वे हुआ था। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे उड़ीसा का सर्वे कराने के लिये सरकार कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे उड़ीसा का सर्वे करवा दें ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: After the aeromagnetic survey is carried out, then the seismic survey is carried out only in those areas where there is a possibility of finding hydrocarbons, and if the data collected from the seismic survey is encouraging, then only drilling operations are started in those areas which are indicative in this respect.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The Soviet ships have been engaged for purely exploration work, and they have found ancient formation and hydrocarbons in the Bay of Bengal and Mahanadi basin. They have pointed out 5000 square kilometres of oil potential by on-shore seismic survey. But this particular area is the victim of several teams engaged either by Oil India or by the Department of Petroleum and Chemicals. First they have engaged Carlsberg Ltd. and Carnivelselva ships of USA origin in that particular area for exploratory drilling. But unfortunately, as I mentioned several times of the floor of this House, USA had sabotaged the programme. The premier organisation of the ONGC who have found hydrocarbons by their aeromagnetic and seismic survey should be entrusted with production-oriented exploratory work because Oil India has less expertise for on-shore exploration. So, why should not the USA people who have been

entrusted with the job be dispensed with and the work entrusted to ONGC?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, may I assure the hon. Member that wherever there is a possibility of finding hydrocarbons whether it is by Oil India or by ONGC, we shall not leave any stone unturned in finding out the oil wherever it is possible, and therefore, Oil India has been doing their best in this part of the country and when after spudding two wells they have not been able to establish the possibility of hydrocarbons, they, as I have stated, invited the foreign expert parties for this purpose and the overall expenditure in this connection is going to be about Rs. 12.05 crores and I am sure that Mahanadi basin which is said to be full of oil would be utilised.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में उन्होंने जो सर्वे कराया था, उसके बाद उसमें कौन से कदम उठाये गये? वहाँ पर आयल मिलने की कोई संभावना है या नहीं, इसके विषय में वह बतायें।

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to Orissa and not Bihar.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The question relates to Orissa only. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall deal with it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Is the Minister aware that in the Chilka Lake area also there is possibility to locate oil? Will exploration be extended to Chilka Lake area?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Exploration and actual drilling will be take up only after the seismic survey report is available. If the data indicates the possibility of hydrocarbon in any area, whether it is Chilka Lake area, or any other area we will take up exploration.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The Minister assured the House that

he will not leave any stone unturned. I want to know how many stones he has turned, so far and how much is left.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to know how many have been left unturned?

सोडाऐश का उत्पादन एवं आयात

* 31. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोडाऐश का उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकता से अधिक है और यह कंपनी द्वारा निर्धारित कीमत से कम पर बाजार में मिल जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सोडाऐश का आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा पिछले एक वर्ष में इसके आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सोडा ऐश का और अधिक आयात न करने एवं विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The demand for soda ash in 1980-81 was estimated to be 6.30 lakh tonnes and in 1981-82 at 6.80 lakh tonnes. As against this demand, the production in 1980-81 was 5.03 lakh tonnes and in the first four months of 1981-82 (April-July) 2.09 lakh tonnes. The production in the first four months of 1981-82 was higher than that in the corresponding four months of 1980-81 by 24.7 per cent. If the trend continues, it is likely that the production would meet the requirements of the country. Soda Ash is now easily available in the market at prices more or less on a par with the manufacturers' price.

(b) Soda Ash was in short supply during the years 1978, 1979 and early 1980. In order to augment the availability, import of soda ash was placed under Open General Licence (OGL) with effect from 14-1-1979. The value of soda ash imported in 1979-80 was Rs. 20.85 crores. Import statistics for the period subsequent to March, 1980 are yet to be published. Once the data are compiled, they would be published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Volume 11), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The imports contributed in a great measure to the lowering of the open market price from the very high levels it had reached.

(c) Though soda ash is not subject to statutory control, Government are informally monitoring the production and distribution of soda ash. Import would be regulated taking into account the availability and demand.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : आप जानते हैं कि भारत सरकार की घोषित नीति के अनुसार जिन चीजों का उत्पादन अपने देश में होता है, उसका आयात कम-से-कम किया जाना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि 1980-81 के 4 महीने में सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन 24.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। बाजार में अब सोडा ऐश स्ते मूल्य पर बिक रहा है फिर भी इसका आयात हो रहा है, भागे इसका आयात न इस पर मंत्री जी का क्या विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : सोडा ऐश की जितनी आवश्यकता 1978-79 में थी, उसका उत्पादन उससे कम था इसलिये ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस के अर्धीन इसका आयात करने की इजाजत दी गई। अब चूंकि इसका उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और देश में इसकी जो कीमतें थीं, वह भी गड़ी हैं। सोडा ऐश 3600 रुपये प्रति टन 1978 में था और 1979 में वर्ष भर 3000 रुपये प्रति टन रहा और अब करीब-करीब घटकर 2200 रुपये

प्रति टन पर आ गया है, जो कंपनी का लगभग उत्पादन मूल्य है, उन्ही मात्र पर बाजार में बिक रहा है। अब यह विचाराधीन है कि ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस पर और सोडा ऐश मंगाने दिया जाये या नहीं। यह अभी निश्चय नहीं हुआ है।

इस सम्बन्ध में दो राय हैं। उत्पादन करने वाली कंपनी कहती है कि अगर मंगाने दिया जायेगा तो देश में उत्पादन में कमी होगी। जो इसकी कंप्यूटर कंपनी है, मेसर्स भाल इंडिया ग्लास मेन्यूफैक्चरर्स एसोसियेशन और भाल इंडिया सिलिकेट मेन्यूफैक्चरर्स एसोसियेशन, इन दोनों का कहना यह है कि अगर बाहर से मंगाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई तो सोडा ऐश की कीमतें फिर से बढ़ जायेंगी। इन दोनों राय का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है और आवश्यकतानुसार तब किबा जायेगा कि कितना सोडा ऐश मंगाया जाये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, 1979-80 में 20.85 करोड़ रुपये का सोडा ऐश आयात किया गया। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आयातकर्ता हैं, वे वास्तविक यूजर हैं अथवा बिचौलिए हैं; यदि वे बिचौलिए हैं, तो क्या वे आयात किए गए सोडा ऐश को बाजार में उचित मूल्य पर बेचते हैं या मनमाने ढंग से बेचते हैं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में आयातकों को निर्देश देगी और जो सोडा ऐश आयात किया जा रहा है, और किया जायेगा, उसके मूल्य फ़िक्स करेगी ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : आयात किए हुए सोडा ऐश पर पहले कस्टमर्यूटी थी, जो डेसे सोडा ऐश के केस में 5 से 25 परसेंट और लाइट सोडा ऐश के केस में 35 से 45 परसेंट कर दी गई है, अर्थात् पहले र्यूटी कम थी और अब वह बढ़ा दी गई है। फ़िलहाल जो सोडा ऐश बाहर से आ रहा है, इस र्यूटी के बढ़ जाने के बावजूद वह बाजार में उन्ही

मूल्य पर बिक रहा है, जिस पर देश में उत्पादित सोडा ऐश बिक रहा है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the production of soda ash in the country is virtually a monopoly of four big business firms and, if that is so, whether he will kindly name those four firms which are producing the entire production of soda ash in this country and whether it is not a fact that they are interested in seeing that the imports are not allowed at all so that they can make the maximum profits out of the protected market. Is this not a fact and is he keeping them very much in mind to see that, for example, as happened in the case of automobile industry, these few manufacturers will not be allowed to exploit the domestic market entirely and keep on jacking the prices?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the manufacturers are concerned, M/s Tata Chemicals had a production capacity of 3,60,000 tonnes. It has been further expanded to 5 lakh tonnes. The expansion has been granted and they are progressing with the expansion scheme. The second party is M/s Saurashtra Chemicals. Their original capacity was 60,000 tonnes. They have been given an expansion of 1 lakh tonnes, making a total of 2,60,000 tonnes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is a Birla concern, I think.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Yes, Tata and Birla both are there. This firm is now producing 2,30,000 tonnes and the capacity will go upto 2,65,000 tonnes. The third party is M/s Dharangadhara Chemicals. Their capacity is 65,000 tonnes. They have not come up for any expansion. The fourth party is M/s Orissa Cements Ltd. Their capacity is 39,600 tonnes.

Apart from the expansion which has been granted to Tata Chemicals and

Saurashtra Chemicals, in order to diversify the production of soda ash also in the public sector, we have given licences to Andhra Pradesh for 1,20,000 tonnes; Punjab—66,000 tonnes; Tamil Nadu—66,000 tonnes; Gujarat—3 lakh tonnes and Hindustan Fertilisers, Haldia—60,000 tonnes. Therefore looking to the fact that the present installed capacity is 6,94,000 tonnes in the private sector, the public sector production of 6,12,000 tonnes is being had.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it a fact that M/s Tata Chemicals because of their mal-practices against small silicon manufacturers, deliberately curtailed production in order to squeeze those manufacturers out of the market and, precisely in this period, though they deliberately lowered production, their assets have mounted to astronomical figures? If that is so, I want to know whether the Government would conduct an inquiry into the matter and see that they do not indulge in such mal-practices.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I will have first of all to verify whether the facts related by the Hon. Member are correct or the facts which I have got are correct.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have given the facts.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am given my facts which I have got. According to my facts, the Tatas were producing about 83 per cent in 1979. They produced about 88 per cent of the installed capacity in 1980 and in the first seven months of 1981 their production is 109 per cent and, therefore, it cannot be said that they are deliberately curtailing the production. However, as far as the expansion is concerned, their expansion is tied up with the doubling of the railway line in that part of the country. About half the work has been done and as soon as the other half the work will also be done, I think the expansion will be completed.

श्री मोती बाई शारदा चौधरी : अध्यक्ष

महोदय टाटा केमिकल्स ने 1974 में एक्सपेंशन की मांग की थी और उस समय रेलवे गेज परिवर्तन का सवाल भी नहीं था। उस के बाद भी कम उत्पादन करके भाव बढ़ाने के लिए ये दोनों इजारा ग्रुप काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि सोडा ऐश जिस में से बनता है वह लिमिकेट और साल्ट है जिस की कीमत नगण्य जैसी है फिर भी एकाधिकार ग्रुप वाले कम उत्पादन करके इस के उत्पादन की लागत कीमत बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसलिए बाहर से सोडा ऐश मंगवाना चाहिए और इस पर ड्यूटी को कम करना चाहिए जिस से देश में कम कीमत पर यह सोडा ऐश जो अत्यंत जरूरी चीज है वह लोगों को मिल सके और एकाधिकार वाले लोग जो इस की कीमत बढ़ा रहे हैं वह भी कम हो जाय। इसलिए क्या इस के ऊपर जो आयातित ड्यूटी लगायी गई है वह कम की जायगी ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्ध सेठी : मैंने अभी बताया कि जहाँ तक इस की कीमत का सवाल है पिछले दो सालों में 3600 रुपये से इस की कीमत घट कर अब 2200 रुपये हो गई है। जहाँ तक इस के उत्पादन का सवाल है बेसिक प्राइस एक्स वर्क्स 1580 रुपये पड़ती है। फ्यूल चार्ज 100 रुपये, हार्डलिंग 8 रुपये, एक्साइज ड्यूटी 264 रुपये, कास्ट ग्राफ बेस 92.30 रुपये, ग्राइंडिंग, पैकिंग एंड स्टिचिंग 10 रुपये और विशेष एक्साइज ड्यूटी 16.11 रुपये, इस प्रकार से इस की उत्पादन कीमत 2071 रुपये पड़ती है और यह बाजार में इस समय 2200 रुपये में बिक रहा है। फिर भी जहाँ तक इस के आयात का प्रश्न है जैसा मैंने अभी बताया आयात का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में कान्फ्लिक्टिंग मांगें हैं उत्पादनकर्ताओं की और कन्स्यूमर्स की। दोनों का उचित मूल्यांकन करने के बाद ही आयात के बारे में निर्णय किया जायगा।

Power Projects

*33. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received reports from certain States regarding the unsatisfactory financial conditions, bad management, distribution losses and inability to complete power projects and expansion schemes in stipulated time and budget provisions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Central Government is aware of the problems of the State Electricity Boards. While the prime responsibility for improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have issued guidelines from time to time to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. These guidelines cover, *inter alia*, improvement in the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards, through betterment of plant and equipment and increased capacity utilisation, rationalisation of tariff structure, control over manpower and inventory and better project management. Emphasis has also been laid on reduction of transmission and distribution losses through balanced investment on generation, transmission and distribution and implementation of system improvement schemes.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that apart from this mismanagement and unsatisfactory working, in some cases scarce materials like cement and steel are the main hurdles for the timely completion of the Project.

If so, what measures Government is taking to solve the problems so that the power problem in the country is overcome?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as cement and steel is concerned, we from the side of the Central Government, help them in procuring special quota and by this system, we have been successful in doing away with constraints. Therefore, there is no special obstacle which is the main cause of delay.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Insistence on MRTP Companies to have prior approval for Modernisation

*26. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insistence on MRTP companies to have prior approval for modernisation and for getting the balance equipments to achieve the production level upto the licensed capacity has hindered the production increase;

(b) whether in view of the fact that under the world-wide inflationary spiral the value of assets will naturally go beyond 25 per cent limit by such modernisation, Government propose to allow modernisation if the production is not to go beyond licensed capacity; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Under the extant provisions of (Section 21) the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, if a modernisation proposal results in accretion to value of assets of the undertaking by 25 per cent or more, the undertaking concerned is required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government. In case, however, accretion to value of assets is less than 25 per cent, no prior approval under the MRTP Act is required. Since every effort is made to dispose of such modernisation proposals requiring prior approval under the MRTP Act within the quickest possible time, it cannot be said that the

requirements of obtaining prior approval, in cases where the accretion to the value of assets of the undertaking is 25 per cent or more, has hindered growth of production.

(b) and (c). The High Powered Expert Committee on Companies and MRTP Acts (Sachar Committee) which submitted its report in August, 1978, has, *inter-alia* recommended that such modernisation proposals resulting in accretion to the value of assets of the undertakings by 25 per cent or more, but unaccompanied by increase in licensed/approved capacity by not more than 25 per cent or more should be exempt from the provisions of the MRTP Act. This and other recommendations of the Committee for amendments to the MRTP Act are under active consideration of the Government.

Energy Development Programme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that energy development programme has not been able to keep pace with the demand and there has been no substantial increase in the generating capacity;

(b) the details of the short-term and long-term measures to achieve faster growth in power out-put;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the commissioning of on-going projects; and

(d) other steps being taken to meet the growing demand for power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The installed generating capacity in the country has grown at a rapid pace, having almost doubled during the decade 1971-81. Yet, on account of steeply increasing demand for power, there have been varying degrees of shortages in different areas.

This shortage has been due mainly to delays in commissioning of new projects and sub-optimal performance of existing thermal power stations.

In the short-term measures, focus is on improvement of performance of thermal power stations through:—

(i) Constitution of teams of technical experts to prepare and implement time-bound renovation and betterment programmes for major power stations; and

(ii) improvement in the quantity and quality of coal supplied to power stations.

The long-term measures including:—

(i) Planned addition of new generating capacity of 19,666 MW during the Sixth Plan period and of new generating capacity to meet the requirements beyond 1985;

(ii) improvement in systems of project management and construction monitoring at both Central and State levels;

(iii) strengthening the arrangements for training of technical personnel at all levels; and

(iv) development of regional/national grids in order to facilitate flow of power from surplus to deficit areas.

Trends revealed by Elections

*28. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the most striking trend about elections is that while the total electorate has gone up in most of the constituencies (Lok Sabha and Assemblies) compared to the last elections (in 1977, 1978 and 1980) the total votes polled is less than in the previous elections;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the votes polled in the recent by-election to Lok Sabha as well as in Assemblies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). A comparative statement showing the number of electors, votes polled and percentage of voting in the bye-elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies with election held in 1977, 1978 and 1980 is placed on the Table of the House. No study in this regard has been conducted by Government.

Statement

Comparative Statement showing the number of electors, votes polled and percentage of voting in the bye-election to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies with election held in 1977, 1978 & 1980.

Sl.No.	Name of Constituency/State	1977			1978		
		No. of Electors	Votes polled	Percentage	No. of Electors	Votes polled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LOK SABHA							
1.	6-Cuttack (Orissa)	623,921	330,152	52.92	..	..	..
2.	12-Barcilly (U. P.)	563,569	299,752	53.19	..	..	..
3.	25-Amethi (U. P.)	623,256	302,826	48.59	..	..	..
4.	54-Mirzapur (U. P.)	627,411	321,471	51.24	..	..	..
5.	56-Allahabad (U. P.)	625,143	338,537	54.15	..	..	..
6.	26-Serampore (W. B.)	628,219	392,237	62.44	..	..	..
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES							
1.	1-Dhanaba (Bihar)	86,882	34,426	39.62	..	..	..
2.	43-Parsa (Bihar)	114,123	66,472	58.25	..	..	..
3.	203-Bhaktiarpur (Bihar)	112,936	76,559	67.79	..	..	..
4.	174-Dharwad Rural (Karnataka)	..	..	..	72,498	49,921	68.86
5.	38-Bilaspur (U. P.)	143,961	66,541	46.22	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	40-Bisauli (U. P.)	.	116,840	57,780	49.45	..	..
7.	66-Shaljahampur (U. P.)	.	125,351	52,097	41.56	..	..
8.	318-Tindwari (U. P.)	.	112,995	62,922	55.69	..	..
9.	23-Darjeeling (West Bengal)	.	91,260	40,951	44.87	..	..
10.	37-Kumarganj (West Bengal)	.	87,224	60,709	69.60	..	..
11.	41-Kharba (West Bengal)	.	81,841	55,848	68.24	..	..
12.	48-Sulzapur (West Bengal)	.	82,839	58,679	70.83	..	..
13.	108-Jadavpur (West Bengal)	.	100,947	85,952	55.43	..	..
14.	138-Dum Dum (West Bengal)	.	121,527	66,292	54.55	..	..
15.	159-Manicktola (West Bengal)	.	106,411	55,869	52.50	..	..
16.	223-Midnapore (West Bengal)	.	95,944	53,321	55.58	..	..

Statement to Starred Question No. 28 for 18-8-81 columns 9 to 14 continued from this page

1980		1981 (By-election)			
No. of Electors	Votes polled	Percentage	No. of Electors	Votes polled	Percentage
9	10	11	12	13	14
LOK SABHA					
1. 704,352	368,514	52.28	723,531	287,058	39.67
2. 614,536	274,181	44.62	631,825	251,581	39.82
3. 675,683	338,531	50.10	679,469	314,031	46.22
4. 723,350	375,741	51.94	732,498	206,769	28.23
5. 711,146	341,765	48.06	721,822	185,606	25.71
6. 774,081	501,575	64.80	780,608	447,728	57.36
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES					
1. 94,219	41,408	43.95	94,768	44,380	46.83
2. 128,132	81,223	63.39	128,132	52,823	41.23
3. 133,878	114,687	85.66	133,883	89,441	66.81
4. ..	..	..	77,827	44,479	57.15
5. 158,373	84,058	53.08	158,750	66,351	41.80

9	10	11	12	13	14
6. 128,836	70,571	54.78	128,807	54,279	42.14
7. 135,851	60,639	44.64	136,037	59,845	43.99
8. 129,818	55,262	42.57	130,409	70,879	54.35
9. ..	..	..	107,323	44,548	41.51
10. ..	..	..	115,309	83,010	71.99
11. ..	..	..	96,520	78,317	81.14
12. ..	..	..	91,159	70,011	76.80
13. ..	..	..	123,914	69,172	55.62
14. ..	..	..	135,899	77,534	57.05
15. ..	..	..	115,615	55,826	48.29
16. ..	..	..	110,525	69,626	63.00

Kerala State Hydro Power Projects Awaiting Centres Clearance

*29. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government has submitted proposals for ten hydro-power projects in the State in the current Plan for the Union Government's clearance;

(b) if so, the names and other details of the projects;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have given clearance for 34 projects in various

states but none in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). The Project Reports of 8 multi-purpose/hydroelectric schemes have been received from the Government of Kerala. Out of these schemes, Kallada hydroelectric scheme (2×7.5 MW) has since been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and recommended to the Planning Commission for an investment decision.

The present position regarding the remaining 7 multipurpose/hydroelectric schemes is given in the Statement, laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Date of receipt of project report	Present status of project report
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lower Periyar	3×60	59.76	1976	Project report has been examined in Central Electricity Authority/ Central Water Commission and Deptt. of Power and comments sent to the project authorities. With a view to expedite the processing of the scheme, project authorities were requested to depute their engineers to CEA and CWC for discussion. The project engineers have now come for discussions. The project will be cleared after the project features and cost estimates are finalised.
2. Karapara-Kuriarkutty Multi-purpose Project	95	48.55	1979	The project report examined in CEA/CWC and comments were forwarded to Project authorities. In spite of the repeated requests replies to these Comments are awaited. Being a multi-purpose project, the project would have to be first approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, the power portion would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.

1	2	3	4	5
3. Mananthawady Multi-purpose Project.	4×60	73.68	1980	The Project has been examined in the CEA/CWC and Deptt. of Power and comments has been forwarded to the Project authorities in Nov., 1980. While replies to some of the comments have been received in March, 1981, replies for other are still awaited. As the project involves the westward diversion of waters of Mananthawady river, a tributary of Kabini (Cauvery Basin) for Irrigation and Power generation, the inter-State aspects of this project would need to be resolved. Being a multi-purpose project, the project would have to be cleared first by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter, power portion would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.
4. Kuttiyadi Augmentation Scheme	—	13.05	1976	The Project report has been examined in CEA/CWC and comments has been sent to the Project authorities. Replies to certain comments received recently are under examination. The project involves westward divers on of waters of Karamanthodi river, a tributary of Kabini in Cauvery Basin, into Kuttiyadi basin to augment the power generation at the existing Kuttiyadi Power House. The inter-state aspects of the scheme need to be resolved. The scheme would be considered, for techno-economic clearance after the inter-state issues are resolved and project features are finalised.
5. Pandiyr Punnappuzha Tailrace	2×35	21.95	1972	The project report has been examined. However, the scheme, as proposed, would utilise the regulated discharges of Pandiyr Punnappuzha HE Scheme of Tamil Nadu, which has not been sanctioned so far. The Tamil Nadu Scheme involves inter-state issues which are to be resolved before the scheme could be considered for clearance. The Pandiyr Punnappuzha Tailrace (Kerala) could be considered for clearance only after a decision on the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Scheme is taken.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Silent Valley	2×60	58.00	1977	The project has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority in Feb., 1979. However, in view of the serious reservations expressed by Environmentalists and Ecologists all over the World, the matter is under re-examination.
7. Puyankutty Hydel Project	750	565.15	April, 1981	The project report is currently under examination in the CEA/CWC and Deptt. of Power. The scheme would be considered for techno-economic clearance, after its technical and economic feasibility is established.

हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं को सुविधाएं

* 32. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के समान हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं को सुविधाएँ तथा सम्पादकीय दर्जा दिए जाने के बारे में नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय ले लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस नीति निर्णय के बावजूद "आविष्कार" और "भगीरथ" जैसी हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं में सम्पादक की सहायक सम्पादक कार्य कर रहे हैं और अंग्रेजी पत्रिका "योजना" तथा "कुक्षेत्र" के सम्पादकों को "प्रधान सम्पादक" दर्जा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) सरकार की नीति के प्रति उदासीनता को समाप्त करने तथा दोषी अधिकारियों को दण्डित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कामों और अंग्रेजी की पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकीय स्टाफ को उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सुविधाओं के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं है ।

(ख) "आविष्कार" नामक पत्रिका सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं की जाती । "भगीरथ" नामक पत्रिका को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की ओर से प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा केवल मुद्रित किया जाता है । तथापि, "भगीरथ" पत्रिका के हिन्दी सम्पादकीय स्टाफ को वही दर्जा और सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं जो तत्कालीन अंग्रेजी सम्पादकीय स्टाफ पर लागू होती हैं । पहले, हिन्दी पत्रिका की देख रेख सहायक सम्पादक द्वारा की जाती थी, किन्तु अब 1100—1600 रुपये के बतनमान में सम्पादक का एक पद सृजित कर दिया गया है । जैसे ही सम्पादक लग जायेगा, सहायक सम्पादक के पद को समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा । केवल "योजना" में प्रधान सम्पादक का एक पद है, क्योंकि "योजना" दस भाषायी संस्करणों में प्रकाशित होती है । "कुक्षेत्र" में प्रधान सम्पादक का कोई पद नहीं है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बल्लभ साठे) (क) जी, नहीं । हिन्दी की पत्रिका-

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गुजरात में अनुत्पादक कुएँ

* 34. श्री चरसिंह मकवानना : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अनुत्पादक कुओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इन कुओं से तेल और गैस उत्पादित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन कब तक आरंभ किया जायेगा; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन विदेशी कम्पनियों से सम्पर्क किया गया है, और अब तक उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) गुजरात में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अनुत्पादक कुओं की कुल संख्या 1 जुलाई 1981 को 262 थी ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की इन कुओं से, 1986-87 तक इनकी मरम्मत कर लेने के बाद, तेल उत्पादन करने की योजना है ।

(घ) रुग्ण कुओं की मरम्मत के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग सोवियत रूस की वी/ओ टैक्नोएक्सपोर्ट के साथ एक समझौते को अंतिम रूप दे रहा है। वृत्त हुए उत्पादन वाले कुओं में उत्पादन की गति तोड़ करने के लिए बरनाडा के मैसर्स नोबस्को के साथ भी एक ठके पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं ।

Setting up Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep, Orissa

* 35. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Investment Board has cleared the proposal for setting up of a three lakh tonnes phosphatic fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details regarding its estimated cost and production and the time when it is likely to start functioning; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). After approval by the Public Investment Board, Government have decided to establish a phosphatic fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa. The plant will have a capacity to produce 652,000 tonnes of diammonium phosphate (300,000 tonnes of P_2O_5) per annum and will cost about Rs. 184 crores. The work on the project is expected to start in November 1981. The plant will go into commercial production by 1985.

Rise in Prices of Petroleum Products

* 36. SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA::

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of petrol, cooking gas, kerosene and other petroleum products have been considerably increased with effect from 11 July, 1981; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b).

The prices of petroleum products were increased to the extent as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. These prices have been revised keeping in view the steeply rising costs of a greatly expanded oil

exploration and development programme, the continuing strain on the balance of payments and the need to moderate the growth of demand for petroleum products and to promote their economic and efficient use. As a consequence it will also assist in alleviating the budgetary deficit to some extent.

Statement

S.No.	Product	Selling Unit (S.U.)	Increase per S. U. w.e.f. 11-7-1981	Current ceiling selling prices ex-storage Bombay
			(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)
1.	Motor Spirit (MS-83)	KL	530	5438.07
2.	Kerosene	KL	150	1544.93
3.	H.S.D.	KL	320	2649.55
4.	A.T.F.	KL	335	3871.85
5.	Naphtha (For Ferts.)	MT	352	1723.31
6.	Naphtha (For Non-Ferts.)	MT	Nil	2792.00*
7.	Furnace Oil (Per Ferts.)	KL	235	1274.06
8.	Furnace Oil (For Non-Ferts.)	KL	235	2424.06
9.	L.P.G. (Domestic)	MT	333	2633.98

(Rs. 5/- per Cylinder of 15 Kg.)

*Exclusive of excise/customs duties which will be charged extra at applicable rate.

Daily Production in Bombay High

***37. SHRI CHRISHTOPHER EKKA:**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be
pleased to state:

(a) the current average daily production rate of oil in the Bombay High;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ONGC has recently commissioned a central process platform in the northern part of Bombay High field;

(c) whether ONGC has proposed to instal some oil production and process platforms in the next few years;

(d) their total number; and

(e) what will be the average daily production of oil after installation of the new platforms in the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The
average daily production in July was
137,566 barrels per day.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to instal thirteen platform by the end of May 1982.

A plan is being drawn up to instal another sixteen platforms by May 1983. The requirement of platforms for subsequent years is under finalisation. After the installation of all the necessary platforms in the Bombay High area the field is expected to produce at a rate of 340,000 BOPD in 1982-83.

Crisis in Alcohol Based Industries in West Bengal

***38. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the alcohol based industries in West Bengal are in dire crisis because of shortage of alcohol;

(b) if so, whether it is because of the Maharashtra, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh State Governments refusal to supply alcohol allotted to the State by the Central Molasses Board;

(c) if so, the details and what action has been taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) whether the West Bengal State Government has requested the Centre to import some industrial alcohol in view of the situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is placed on the table of the house.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In order to improve the availability of alcohol, it has been decided to permit actual industrial users to import alcohol either directly or indirectly through their associations, on the basis of licences to be issued on a case to case basis.

Statement

The current alcohol year 1980-81 (December-November) is a difficult year with supply of alcohol and molasses falling considerably short of the demand. The Central Molasses Board had estimated that in the current alcohol year 1980-81 the availability of alcohol is likely to be 4200

lakh litres only as against a likely demand of 5716.19 lakh litres. In the context of the overall shortage, the availability position in a deficit State like West Bengal with a large industrial demand for alcohol and very little alcohol production, is more acute than in other States. So far 219.5 lakh litres were allocated from the surplus States to West Bengal. Of this allocation, 165.5 lakh litres are from Uttar Pradesh, 28 lakh litres from Bihar and 26 lakh litres from Maharashtra. The Government of West Bengal had reported that upto the end of July, 165.44 lakh litres were received from surplus States, of this 4.20 lakh litres were received from Bihar and 161.24 lakh litres from Uttar Pradesh. In addition, 30,000 tonnes of Molasses were allocated to West Bengal of which 30,000 tonnes were from Maharashtra, 25,000 tonnes from Uttar Pradesh and 25,000 tonnes from Bihar. Maharashtra has agreed to release the entire quantity of molasses. The Government are persuading the traditionally surplus States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra to spare additional quantities of alcohol and molasses to deficit States like West Bengal.

Demand and Availability of Fertilizers

*39. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

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

(a) what is the estimated production of fertilizers during the current year;

(b) what is the estimated import of fertilizers during the current year;

(c) what is the estimated demand of fertilizers during the current year; and

(d) how Government propose to meet the scarcity of fertilizer during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The estimated production of fertilizers during 1981-82 is 32 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 9.25 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5

(b) and (c). It would not be in the public interest to disclose the precise estimates of demand and import of fertilizers.

(d) Domestic production and imports between them are expected to meet the demand in full and no general scarcity is anticipated.

Purchase of Jack-Up Rigs

*40. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has placed orders for the purchase of two Jack-up Rigs; and

(b) if so, when was the order placed with what company and at what price?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The ONGC are purchasing 3 more jack-up rigs for their offshore drilling operations.

(b) For 2 jack-up rigs the ONGC has placed an order on M/s. Robin Shipyard, Singapore on May 25, 1981 at a price of \$ 44.53 million per rig. Besides a letter of intent has also been issued recently by ONGC on M/s. Hitachi Zosen, Japan for the purchase of another jackup rig at a price of Jap. Yens 9.973 billion (equivalent to \$ 45.33 million at the exchange rate of \$ 1=Yens 220).

Execution of Thein Dam as Central Project

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

(a) whether the Centre is considering the desirability of taking up execution of the Thein Dam Project as the Central Project;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present and the steps being taken to take up its early execution in view of the pressure put up by the beneficiary States; and

(c) how far there has been an escalation in the estimated cost of the project on account of its being lingered on for the last so many years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Does not arise at present, as the project is being executed by the Punjab Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to the inter-state issues involved, the Project could not be taken up for execution earlier. Consequently, the cost of the project has escalated. The latest updated tentative estimated cost, as intimated by Punjab Government, is Rs. 469 crores.

Microwave system at Asansol

202. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress made so far about the Microwave system at Asansol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): Asansol is already connected with the

national communication network through the following microwave system:

1. Calcutta-Asansol 4 GHz wide-band microwave system.

2. Asansol-Patna 4 GHz wide-band microwave system.

3. Asansol-Kharagpur 6 GHz narrowband microwave system.

4. Asansol-Katihar 4 GHz narrow-band microwave system.

5. Asansol-Dhanbad 7 GHz narrowband microwave system.

6. Asansol-Singharsi 7 GHz narrow band microwave system.

In addition, Asansol-Dhanbad 6 GHz wideband microwave scheme and Asansol-Raniganj-Durgapur narrowband microwave scheme are under execution and are likely to be completed in 1983.

Films certified for commercial screening

203. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of films certified for commercial screening in India, Language-wise during the last three calendar years;

(b) out of them, the number of (1) Adults only films, (2) Children's films, and (3) Others; and

(c) the period for which the right for such commercial exploitation of films is valid in their cases:

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Language-wise break-up of Indian feature films:

certified during the calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as follows: —

Language	1978	1979	1980
Hindi/Urdu	122	114	145
Assamese	6	10	7
Badaga	..	..	1
Bengali	37	37	37
Bhojpuri	1	2	3
English	2	1	..
Gujarathi	32	38	34
Kannada	54	59	68
Konkani	1	..	2
Malayalam	123	131	99
Manipuri	..	3	..
Marathi	15	19	28
Oriya	15	11	15
Punjabi	8	15	6
Tamil	105	140	145
Telugu	94	133	152
Tulu	3	..	..
Nepalese	1	1	..
Total :	619	714	742

(b) Films which are considered suitable for public exhibition restricted to Adults only are granted 'A' certificates. Films which are considered suitable for unrestricted public

exhibition are granted 'U' certificates. Break-up of Indian feature films granted 'A' and 'U' certificates during the calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as follows:—

	1978	1979	1980
'A' certificates	65	126	168
'U' certificates	554	588	574
TOTAL	619	714	742

(c) Censor certificates issued by the Board of Film Censors are valid for a period of 10 years.

Proposal to send Employees of Coal Mines abroad

204. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to send abroad the employees and labourers working in various coal mines of our country to learn modern technique;

(b) if so, the total number of labourers and employees from Talcher Coal Mines of Orissa proposed to be sent abroad;

(c) whether some of them will be sent abroad every year for getting modern-training;

(d) the names of the coal mines of the foreign countries where such training will be provided; and

(e) the details of the scheme?

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

(b) Two miners, one mechanic and one electrician from Talcher coal-field are likely to be sent abroad during the next six months.

(c) Depending on the assessment of the requirement of exposure to mining conditions abroad, employees will be sent out for training from time to time.

(d) and (e). Determination of specific mines is dependent on particular training needs and facilities available as adjudged by the coal mining authorities in foreign countries. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the names of the mines. A decision has been taken to send forty six mine workers in 4 groups to UK, France, West Germany, Australia and USSR led by a few officers. The purpose is to expose the mine workers to modern mining methods and conditions, the quality of working life of miners and the

role of miners in management. The training component includes visits to different types of mines, mining training centres and mining villages.

Forwarding of applications for jobs

205. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the applications from Engineering deputationists are entertained and forwarded for higher jobs/promotions etc. whereas the applicants of C.S.C.S. who are on deputation are deprived of this facility;

(b) who is responsible for this discrimination among various categories of employees; and what action has been taken to ensure equal opportunities for all deputationists belonging to different services;

(c) details of employees/officers of the C.S.C.S. cadre who are on deputation to his Ministry and their applications for further deputations/promotions/higher posts were not forwarded by the concerned administration sections during the last two years; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken against such defaulting officers who are taking whimsical decisions in contravention of the rule of equality before law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Decision regarding the forwarding of applications of persons belonging to Central Secretariat Clerical Service is taken after taking into consideration the conditions of eligibility and all other considerations relevant in the matter. This is in line with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time.

Non-utilisation of Industrial Licences by Drug Companies

206. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug Companies' failure to utilise industrial licences has created a serious imbalance between the demand and supply of basic life-saving and other drugs;

(b) if so, which are these Companies—both in the private (including FERA Companies) and Public Sector;

(c) steps Government propose to tackle the situation and stimulate investments in the crucial field of drugs;

(d) whether there are serious gaps in the availability of drugs as happened recently during the outbreak of Conjunctivitis in various parts of the country particularly in the Capital when the various brands of anti-viral or anti-bacterial eye drops were not available; and

(e) whether Government propose investigating into these gaps and take steps for their availability in sufficient quantity and to check the tardy growth of the industry and reduce dependence on the import of basic drugs/formulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 9028 answered on 28-4-1981 it was indicated that 45 industrial licences issued during 1-1-1972 to 30-6-1977 were unimplemented as on August, 1979.

The position of these industrial licences has been reviewed and it is found that as on 31-7-1981, 20 out of 45 licences are yet to be implemented. Details of these licences are given in the attached statement.

(c) The progress in the implementation of non-implemented industrial licences and letters of intent, is constantly monitored. In cases where it is established that the companies concerned are not interested in implementing the scheme, action is taken to cancel/revoke the industrial approvals. The capacity thus released would be approved in favour of new entrepreneurs.

At the same time steps are being taken to grant additional capacities for manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations in the public sector and in the Indian sector. For this purpose a large number of industrial licences, letters of intent and registration with DGTD have been approved during the last three years.

(d) and (e). The availability of essential and life-saving drug formulations is monitored on a weekly basis. There are no widespread or continuing shortages. As per latest reports, shortages of certain brands of products were reported but equivalents of these formulations are reportedly available. As regards non-availability of Ophthalmic preparations in the flood hit areas, instructions were issued to concerned companies manufacturing such preparations to airlift their goods to such areas.

Statement.

List of Industrial licences issued between 1-1-1972 to 30-6-77 (for bulk drugs) which have not been implemented up to 31-7-1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. and date of Industrial Licences	Item of manufacture	
			Name	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Themis Chemicals	L/22/475/73-Ch.III dt. 30-7-1973	Indomethacin	8 tonnes
2.	M/s. Themis Orgasyn	CIL : 194(74) dt. 15-5-1974	Clofibrate Amitriptyline	2 tonnes 200 Kg
3.	M/s. Dey-Se-Chem	CIL : 384(74) dt. 10-12-74	Nitrofurantoin and its derivatives	24 tonnes
			Diphenyl Hydan- toin and its deriva- tives	10 tonnes
4.	M/s. Themis Chemicals	CIL : 205(75) dt. 23-6-75	Prothionamide	2 tonnes
5.	M/s. Unichm	CIL : 231(75) dt. 3-7-75	Ethionamide Dimethylsiloxane	8 tonnes 30 tonnes
6.	M/s. Mehta Pharmaceuticals	CIL : 369(75) dt. 1-10-75	Paracetamol	100 tonnes
7.	M/s. Euophoric	CIL : 407(75) dt. 31-10-75	Analgin	100 tonnes
			Chloroquin Phosphate	20 tonnes
8.	M/s. IDPL	CIL : 425(75) dt. 20-11-75	Sulphamethoxy Pyridazine	20 tonnes
9.	M/s. CIPLA	CIL : 23(76) dt. 27-1-76	Clomiphene Citrate	500 Kgs.
10.	M/s. Uni-sankyo	CIL : 69(76) dt. 29-5-76	Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin	6000 Mill. Units
11.	M/s. Fairdeal	CIL : 166(76) dt. 21-4-76	Salbutamol	60 Kg.
12.	M/s. Searle	CIL : 321(76) dt. 25-8-76	Diosgenin	5 tonnes
13.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy	CIL : 355(76) dt. 23-9-76	Clofazimine	2 tonnes
14.	M/s. Premier Drugs	CIL : 410(76) dt. 12-11-76	Pyrazinamide Xanthinol Nicotinate Propranolol	5 tonnes 10 tonnes] 3 tonnes
15.	M/s. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Limited	CIL : 450 (76) dt. 21-12-76	Dapsone	15 tonnes

1	2	3	4	5
16. M/s. Ranbaxy	CIL : 79(77) dt. 26-2-77	Phenobarbitone	20 tonnes	
17. M/s Premier Drugs	CIL : 84(77) dt. 1-3-77	Ethambutol Hcl	5 tonnes	
18. M/s. IDPL	CIL : 109(77) dt. 30-3-77	Phenylbutazone Empty Hard Gela- tine Capsules	25 tonnes 400 Million	
19. M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha	CIL : 171(77) dt. 12-5-77	Transfusion Solutions	6 lakh bottles	
20 M/s Dey-Se-Chem	ILS No. 106 (76) dt. 25-3-76	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	53 tonnes	

**“हिन्दुस्तान समाचार” में कर्मचारियों
द्वारा दिया गया शापन**

207. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “हिन्दुस्तान समाचार”
के कर्मचारियों की ओर से कोई प्रतिनिधि-
मंडल 12 मई को उनमें मिला था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उनको कोई
शापन दिया गया था,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार की उस पर क्या
प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त
साठे) : (क) और (ख). जी, हा ।

(ग) शापन में निम्नलिखित बात
उठाई गई है:—

1. निम्नलिखित बातों के बारे में श्रम
कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान
समाचार के प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध आरोप.—

- (1) अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस की
अदायगी न करना,
- (2) कर्मचारियों के अंशदान और नियोजता
के भविष्य निधि के हिस्से को जमा
करने में चूक,
- (3) कर्मचारियों के ई०एस०आई० अंशदान
को जमा न करना;
- (4) प्रतिपूरक छुट्टी के रूप में समयोपरित
भत्ते की अदायगी; और
- (5) वेज बोर्ड अर्वाइ, इत्यादि को कार्यान्वित
न करना ।

2. “समाचार” को बहाल करने जिसके
न हो सकने पर कुलदीप नायर समिति द्वारा
अनुशंसित ढाँचे के आधार पर हिन्दी की
समाचार एजेंसियों का एकीकरण करने
की मांग ।

(घ) बोनस की गैर अदायगी और
भविष्य निधि के अंशदान को जमा न कराने
के मामले को देखना मुख्य रूप से श्रम विभाग

का काम है। तथापि, अविध्य निधि आयुक्त से अनेुरोध किया गया है कि वह अविध्य निधि और ई०एस्०आई० के ग्रंथालयों के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान समाचार द्वारा किए गए भ्रुगतान के बारे में चर्कों, यदि कोई हों, सहित अतन स्थिति से सूचित करे।

जहां तक "समाचार" को बहाल करने या हिन्दी की समाचार एजेंसियों के एकीकरण की मांग का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के लिए वचनबद्ध है और वह समाचार एजेंसियों, जो निजी क्षेत्र में हैं, के प्रबन्ध में हस्तक्षेप करना नहीं चाहेगी। तथापि, समाचार एजेंसियाँ आपस में मिलने या एक होने, जैसा भी वे सर्वोत्तम समझें, के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

उर्वरक कारखानों की संख्या

208. श्री बागुन सुम्बरूई : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने उर्वरक कारखाने कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इस समय कितनी नई परियोजनाएँ शुरू की जा रही हैं और उनमें कितना उत्पादन किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :
(क) और (ख) 33 उर्वरक प्लांट विभिन्न क्षेत्र के विभिन्न उर्वरक समेत बहुत से स्टेट नाइट्रोजनयुक्त फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 35 लघु यूनिटें मिश्रल सुपर फास्फेट का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। किर्लॉस्कार उर्वरक परियोजनाएँ कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। सभी कार्यान्वयना-

धीने परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन से 68.55 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 15.30 लाख टन पी२ ओ तक क्षमता बढ़ जाएगी।

Provision of B.P.O. alongwith P.C.O. in every Panchayat (Village)

209. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to provide B.P.O. alongwith P.C.O. in every Panchayat (Village) of the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose ensuring the availability of stores and staff for this purpose as it would also require the installation and expansion of a number of S.A.X.s in the country;

(c) if so, the outline of the Plan, giving the number of such B.P.O.s, P.C.O.s. to be provided circle-wise for each of the 16 circles of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to provide these two facilities of postal and telecommunications during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Postal—During the Sixth Five Year Plan 8000 post offices are proposed to be opened in the rural areas of the country under the norms prescribed in August 1978. A post office is opened in a Gram Panchayat village provided there is no post office within a radius of 3 Kms of that village and the proposed post office will earn an income to the extent of 25 per cent of the estimated cost of the post office

in the normal rural area and 10 per cent of the estimated cost in the tribal/backward areas. In the case of other villages of the country, a population condition of 2000 in the normal areas and 1000 in tribal/backward areas has been prescribed. The population condition of 1000 for tribal/backward areas can be made up of a single village or a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. It would thus be seen that Gram Panchayat villages have been given a concession in regard to population condition and it is likely that a sizeable number of Gram Panchayat villages may have a post office each during the Sixth Five Year Plan if the two conditions mentioned above are fulfilled.

Tele-Com.—It is proposed to extend telecommunications facilities to about 20,000 places in the rural areas of the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan. While some of the Panchayats (Villages) may qualify under the present policy of the P&T Department for provision of telecommunication facility others may not.

Vacant posts at Ratnagiri Radio Station

210. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many C.G.I. posts at Ratnagiri Station of All India Radio are still vacant, for how many months and the reasons;

(b) are Government aware that there is no Accountant or Head Clerk appointed at Ratnagiri Station of AIR and if so, the reasons and since when the posts are vacant; and

(c) why the appointments were not made and how the office work is functioning without an accountant?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) None.

(b) and (c). One post of Accountant/Head Clerk has been vacant since 24-1-1981. Orders transferring the Head Clerk/Accountant from All India Radio, Nagpur, against this vacancy were issued and the person was relieved on 13-3-1981. He has not yet joined duties at Ratnagiri. A senior most Clerk Grade I has been looking after the work of Head Clerk/Accountant.

Film on Exodus of Indians

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

(a) whether Mauritius had approached India for making a film on the exodus of Indians to the Indian Ocean Island during the 19th Century;

(b) if so, what facilities and assistance Government of India propose to give to Mauritius in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Minister for Information and Broadcasting Mauritius, had during his recent visit to India, discussed with the Chairman and the Managing Director of the N.F.D.C., the question of co-production of a film on the history of Indians, who migrated to Mauritius in the beginning of the 19th Century. The discussions were of a preliminary nature. A detailed proposal together with synopsis/script is yet to be received.

Commissioning of Mathura Refinery

212. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mathura Refinery, which was to be commissioned in April, 1980, has not been commissioned as yet;

(b) the reasons for this abnormal delay and what efforts were made to overcome the factors responsible for delayed execution of the project;

(c) total amount spent on this refinery so far and how much is the cost escalation due to delay in commissioning of the Refinery; and

(d) by what time the refinery is expected to be commissioned now and whether the work is going according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for delay in the commissioning of the project since April, 1980 are acute power shortage, undue delay in supply of equipment and materials by indigenous vendors, continuous labour unrest experienced by the contractors at site, etc. Various steps were taken by the Government to overcome the factors responsible for the delay. Inter-ministerial meetings were held to expedite the supply from public sector undertakings, private contractors and vendors were urged to speed up the deliveries, diesel generating sets were installed to overcome the problem of acute power shortage, etc.

(c) A sum of Rs. 229.71 crores has been spent on Mathura Refinery project upto 30th June, 1981. The revised cost estimates approved by the Government in May 1979 came to Rs. 192.32 crores. The extent of escalation in the cost of the project on account of the delay in its commissioning has not been precisely quantified yet.

(d) As per present indications a part of the Refinery is likely to be commissioned by October 1981 and it would be fully commissioned by the end of 1981-82.

Production from Wells in Bombay High

213. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells in Bombay High began production in 1980;

(b) how many more wells in Bombay High are expected to begin production in 1981;

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHY): (a) 11 wells were put on production during calendar year 1980.

(b) 15 wells have already been put on production and an additional 13 are likely to put on production by the end of calendar year 1981.

(c) Drilling for additional wells (13) is in final stage of progress and action has been taken to commission the Platforms on which these wells have been drilled.

(d) The eleven wells put on production during the calendar year are, two wells of platform NI, one well of platform NK, three wells of platform SA and five wells of platform SB.

The wells already on production during 1981 are three wells of platform NL, one well of platform SA, one well of platform NK, four wells of platform NP, four wells of platform NJ and two wells of platform NM.

The wells under drilling which are likely to be put on production before the end of the calendar year 1981 are five wells of platform SI, five wells of platform SE and three wells of platform NM.

खाना पकाने की गैस वितरण
करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम

214. श्री मिहाल सिंह : क्या
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाना पकाने वाली गैस के
कनेक्शनों का वितरण करने वाली कम्प-
नियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके द्वारा
31 जुलाई, 1981 तक कितने गैस कनेक्-
शन रजिस्टर किये गये थे ;

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक प्रत्येक
कम्पनी द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को गैस
कनेक्शन आवंटित किये गये थे, कौन से
रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर तक कनेक्शन दिये
गये और वे किस अवधि के थे ;
और

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 की शेष अवधि
में कितने नये गैस कनेक्शन दिये जाने की
संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री
(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख)-
खाना पकाने की गैस (एल० पी० जी०)
का विपणन तीन तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा
इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन (आई० ओ०
सी०), दि हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपो-
रेशन (एच० पी० सी०) और भारत
पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन (बी० पी० सी०)
द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इस वर्ष उनके
पास पंजीकृत किये गये खाना पकाने की
गैस कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या और
उनके द्वारा रिलीज किये गये गैस कनेक्शनों की
कुल संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

	पंजीकृत किये गये कनेक्शनों की संख्या	रिलीज किये गये खाना पकाने की गैस कने- क्शनों की संख्या (1-2-81 से 31-7-81)
इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन	19,60,000 (31-7-81 को यथा स्थिति)	1,43,792 (31 मई 81 तक)
हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन	10,10,005 (31-7-81 को यथा स्थाति)	94,590
भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन	6,75,249 (1-7-81 को यथा (स्थिति)	1,38,500

एल० पी० जी० डीलरों द्वारा किसने गैस कनेक्शन पंजीकृत किये गये हैं और किस अवधि के लिए वे कनेक्शन है के ब्यारे देना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि गैस कनेक्शनों का पंजीकरण डीलरों द्वारा ही किया जाता है, तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा नहीं और किस अवधि के लिए वे कनेक्शन है, भिन्न भिन्न डीलरों के पास भिन्न भिन्न अवधि के लिए होते हैं ।

(ग) वर्ष की शेष अवधि के दौरान तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा कुल 8.4 लाख गैस कनेक्शन रीलाइज किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Telephone Service in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that every year at the start of Monsoon the telephones particularly in the capital go out of order or found dead;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to provide concrete ducts for the telephone cables of Delhi to protect them from monsoon damage; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A cable duct scheme of 34.39 route kilometres, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.36 crores has been sanctioned for Delhi.

Funds for Development of Postal and Telecommunication Services in Tribal Areas

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

(a) whether his Ministry has evolved separate policy and programmes in Sixth Plan period for tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, what are the policies and programmes with regard to postal and telecommunications for tribal areas;

(c) whether the circles have sent the programmes of tribal areas according to the guidelines and asked the funds for the same; and

(d) if so, the funds released by his Ministry to the circles in the year 1980-81 for tribal areas postal and telecommunications development, State-wise or circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) POSTAL: Post Offices are opened in the tribal and backward areas of the country under the liberalised norms. A post office in a village in the tribal areas is opened provided there is no other post office within a distance of 3 Kms. of that village and if that village has a population of 1,000 singly, or in a cluster of villages within a radius 1½ Kms. The population condition is much more liberal than the normal rural areas of the country where a population of 2,000 is prescribed for the village where a post office is proposed to be opened. A post office in the tribal areas is opened even when it is expected to earn an income to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated cost of the post office. In the normal rural areas an expectation of at least 25 per cent has been prescribed.

During the Sixth Plan special emphasis has been laid on the opening of

post offices in the tribal and backward areas of the country. It is proposed to open a good proportion of post offices in the tribal and backward areas out of the total target of 8,000 for the whole country.

TELECOMMUNICATION: Apart from the special emphasis in expansion of telecommunication in the rural and backward areas, the Central village in a tribal area will qualify for provision of telecommunication facility if a cluster of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. has a total population of 2,500 only provided that no two long distance public telephones shall be opened on this basis within a radial distance of 10 Kms. Public telephone facilities are expected to have considerable expansion in the tribal areas during the current Five Year Plan.

(c) The Circles have been empowered to sanction proposals according to the guidelines and norms. Necessary funds are made available to them annually.

(d) **POSTAL:** Funds are allotted to the Circles annually for the various postal schemes including the scheme for opening new post offices in rural areas. Funds for opening post offices in tribal areas are also included therein.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: The Funds are made available in the form of lump-sum grants to the Circle for all the works including those in the tribal areas.

Linking of Canning with Calcutta by STD

217. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department have ever considered the desirability of linking Canning—Headquarters of

the Sunderbans in West Bengal—by STD with Calcutta;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to improve the telecommunication in the backward area of Sunderbans during the current Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) The desirability of linking Canning by STD with Calcutta has been considered in the long term plan of the Department.

(b) The present exchange at Canning is likely to be replaced by an auto exchange of appropriate type in the next Five Year Plan and STD is expected to be provided thereafter.

(c) The P&T Department has plans to improve the telecommunication facilities in Sunderban areas by provision of additional long distance Public Telephones, Combined Offices and Telephone Exchanges progressively.

Opening of New Post Offices in the Country

218. **SHRI SUBODH SEN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of post offices opened during the last one year in the country, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): During the year 1980-81, 2,222 post offices were opened in the country. State-wise details thereof are given in the attached statement.

Statement*State-wise details of post offices opened during 1980-81*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of post offices opened during 1980-81
1	Andhra	34 1
2	Bihar	189
3	Delhi	24
4	Gujarat	91
5	Daman . . . . .	..
6	Diu . . . . .	..
7	Dadra Haveli	2
8	Jammu & Kashmir	51
9	Kerala	78
10	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
11	Mahe . . . . .	..
12	Karnataka	148
13	Madhya Pradesh	219
14	Maharashtra	218
15	Goa	2
16	Assam	59
17	Aunachal Pradesh	5
18	Manipur	10
19	Meghalaya	19
20	Mizoram	13
21	Nagaland	6
22	Tripura	5
23	Punjab	27
24	Himachal Pradesh	81
25	Haryana	9
26	Chandigarh	1
27	Orissa	158
28	Rajasthan	176
29	Tamil Nadu	90
30	Pondicherry	2
31	Uttar Pradesh	112
32	West Bengal	85
33	Sikkim . . . . .	..
34	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1
TOTAL		2,222

Use of Alcohol as Fuel

219. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26th June, 1980 to Unstarred Question No. 1754 regarding substitution of alcohol for petrol and state;

(a) what are the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee set up by his Ministry to examine the use of alcohol as fuel in admixture with motor spirit (Petrol); and

(b) what assessment has so far been made by Government about the feasibility of such admixture?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Inter Departmental Committee set up by this Ministry to examine the use of alcohol as fuel in admixture with motor spirit (Petrol) had recommended that a mixture of 20 per cent alcohol and petrol could be successfully used as fuel in Indian passenger vehicles. Though the technical feasibility of blending of alcohol with petrol has been established, it is not possible to pursue the programme at present, due to the inadequate availability of alcohol.

Introduction of Colour TV on Experimental Basis

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

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal for the introduction of colour T.V. on experimental basis;

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

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The question is under active consideration. A beginning is being made by providing coverage of Asian Games in colour for foreign broadcast organisations.

देश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत

221. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व की बिजली की औसत खपत की तुलना में देश में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान भारत में ऊर्जा की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत 131 यूनिट थी।

Assets of Somani Group of Companies

222. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14th April, 1981 to the Unstarred Question No. 7340 regarding assets of Somani Group of Companies and state:

(a) whether the information promised about the Somani Group of Industries has since been collected;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a)

The information promised has been collected and Implementation Report sent to Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 13-7-1981.

(b) and (c). No complaints of violation of Company Law by Somany Group of Companies have been received. However, minor violations of section 211 of the Companies Act were reported in the Inspection Report of 2 companies of this Group and the companies were warned to be more careful in future. No allegations of any illegal and fraudulent action by this Group have been received in the Department of Company Affairs.

Purchase of Chloramphenicol by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,

223. SHRI SHIBHU SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Undertaking IDPL has not lifted its entitlement of Chloramphenicol from the canalising agency;

(b) whether it is also a fact that IDPL Rishikesh has recently floated a tender for purchase of 16 metric tonnes of Chloramphenicol directly from the market; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., (CPC) have intimated that the IDPL units at Rishikesh and Madras have not lifted the full quantity of Chloramphenicol Powder, allocated to them for 1980-81 and 1981-82 (Up-to-date).

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The action of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., in purchasing Chloramphenicol Powder

direct from the market is being examined.

Settlement of cases for issue of recovery schedules of property claims

224. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what special efforts are made to settle the remaining 195 cases for issue of recovery schedules of property claims of persons from Ulhasnagar (District Thana) Maharashtra;

(b) what is exact position at present; and

(c) when all the remaining cases are expected to be finally settled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). To expedite disposal of cases in which recovery schedules are to be issued by the Settlement Wing, it had been decided in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra, that instead of following the normal channel of correspondence which is time consuming, such cases be finalised by deputing local Teams alongwith the relevant records to the Settlement Organisation, and recovery schedules collected on the spot.

In so far as 195 cases of Ulhasnagar are concerned, scrutiny of these cases has revealed that in most cases the particulars furnished are incomplete or incorrect. The programme for the visit of the Team was fixed in early August, 1981. The Team has, however, not yet arrived. The Additional Collector, Ulhasnagar, has been reminded in the matter. Meanwhile, the relevant files etc. have been kept ready in the Settlement Organisation to ensure expeditious finalisation of these cases.

Gas Cylinders Accidents

225. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents that have been reported during transportation, storage, handling and use of liquid petroleum gas cylinders;

(b) whether every gas cylinder is not being checked as stipulated under the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1940;

(c) whether handling and testing of gas cylinders is not according to the stipulations of Indian Explosives Act, 1884; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken to remove the deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A total number of 76 accidents involving cooking gas (LPG) cylinders has been reported during the year 1979-80 by the Department of Explosives.

(b) to (d). All L.P.G. cylinders are checked as stipulated under the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1940, framed under the Indian Explosives Act 1884. A few of the accidents mentioned above have been reportedly due to the malfunctioning of the valves used in LPG cylinders while the others have been due to negligence/ignorance of the untrained deliverymen/mechanics engaged by the LPG distributors, while handling the cylinders. The oil companies have already taken steps to switch over to the new type of valves prescribed by the Indian Standards Institution. They are also ensuring that the distributors employ only well-trained mechanics and deliverymen.

Strike in Singareni Coalfields

226. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the months old strike at Singareni Coal fields; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for implementation of the agreements reached with management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) At present there is no strike in S.C.C.L.

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

Restructuring of D.V.C.

227. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to restructure Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The question of restructuring Damodar Valley Corporation with a view to making it more effective is under examination. A final decision has not been taken yet.

Bombay High Gas-Based Fertilizers Plant for private Sector

228. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at least two of the proposed six Bombay High gas based fertiliser plants will go to large industrial houses in the private sector; and

(b) the reasons for not permitting the existing public sector undertaking to take the proposed gas-based plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan provides for setting up of 8 new nitrogenous fertiliser plant including 6 gas based plants. In order to reduce the burden on Budgetary resources, it is proposed that 4 plants will be set up in the public sector, 2 in the co-operative sector and 2 in the private sector. No decision has, however, yet been taken about the ownership of the proposed gas based fertilizer projects.

Production and Import of Life Saving Drugs

229. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drugs and medicines produced in India are sufficient to meet the demand inside our country;

(b) whether India imports Life Saving drugs and medicines; and

(c) if so, from which countries and the total amount of foreign exchange involved in 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There are some life-saving drugs like Chloroquin Phosphate, Dapsone, Ethambutol, Tetracycline etc., where the indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the demand of the country, and hence drugs have been imported to meet the demand.

In respect of medicines, there are 75 finished drug preparations, life saving drugs and anti-cancer drugs, specified in List 3 of Appendix 10 in the Import Policy for 1981-82, which are allowed to be imported under Open General Licence, to meet the demand.

(c) The countries from which imports of life saving drugs and formulations (medicines) were made include USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania,

China, U. K., France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, USA, Japan to etc.

The c.i.f. value of imports of drugs and medicines made during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 112.80 Crores.

Oil Exploration by Foreign Companies

230. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the areas for oil exploration reserved for the ONGC are proposed to be made open to foreign companies; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Bombay High by Foreign Companies

231 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company has been authorised to take part in the oil exploration in the Bombay High; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down to be followed by such companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Election expenses by Political Parties

232. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission positively favours inclusion of the expenditure incurred by Political Parties, friends and sympathisers to help the candidates in the limit of election expenses;

(b) whether the Election Commission also realises that only that expenditure which the political parties spend on political training and which has no relevance with any particular constituency should be kept out of the election expenses; and

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions Election Commission has made to amend the rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has recommended that the expenditure of political parties, atleast that part of it which is spent in the furtherance of the prospects of a particular candidate, should be deemed to have been incurred or authorised by that candidate.

(c) The other major recommendations in this behalf made by the Election Commission are as under:—

(1) The period of disqualification for failure to lodge the account of election expenses should also be extended from three years as at present to five years as in the case of some other disqualifications which would keep such disqualified persons out of the electoral battle at least for one general election.

(2) The procedure laid down under the law (for the examination of cases of candidates who make default in complying with the statutory requirements regarding filling accounts of election expenses) should be changed as follows:—

(i) The candidate who has not filed his account of election expenses should automatically incur the disqualification for contesting elections for five years from the date on which the account of election expenses is to be filed;

(ii) In the case of elected candidate, such disqualification should not take effect till after the expiry of three months from the date of his election and if, for reasons to be recorded by the Commission, the Commission removes the disqualification of such person on his application and later filing of the return of his election expenses, the disqualification should be deemed to have been not incurred by such candidate;

(iii) The Commission should have the power as at present to remove or reduce the period of disqualification incurred for non filing of election return;

(iv) The Commission should have power to scrutinise the returns of election expenses to see that they have been correctly rendered and if not the persons concerned should incur disqualification

‘ओवरहालिग फिल्म सेंसरशिप’

233. श्री मूलचन्द डाना : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का [डाना 21 जून 1981 के “संडे स्टेण्डर्ड (इंडियन एक्सप्रेस)” में “ओवरहालिग फिल्म सेंसरशिप” शीर्षक में प्रकाशित संवादकीय की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उच्चतम न्यायालय को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि एक स्वतंत्र न्यायाधिकरण की स्थापना की जाएगी, यदि हाँ, तो क्या उपरोक्त आश्वासन को पूरा किया गया है अथवा नहीं ; और

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित नहीं किया गया है ?

मुख्य और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री बल्लभ साठे : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इन सम्पादनीय लेख को देखा है। "मिडनाइट एक्सप्रेस" (अंग्रेजी) नामक फिल्म का प्रदर्शन चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 6 के अन्तर्गत जांच होने तक 16-5-81 से दो महीने की अवधि के लिए निलम्बित किया गया था। आवश्यक जांच के बाद फिल्म को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6(2) (क) के अन्तर्गत 16-7-81 से अप्रमाणीकृत कर दिया गया था क्योंकि फिल्म उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5(ख) (1) के अन्तर्गत विदेशी राज्यों के साथ मंत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों अन्तर्गत "शिष्टा या नैतिकता" और किसी अपराध के किए जाने का उद्दीपन से संबंधित प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करती थी।

(ख) और (ग) : के० एस० अब्बास बनाम भारत सरकार के मुकदमे में, भारत के नन्कालीन सोलीसीटर जनरल ने भारत सरकार की ओर से पेश होते हुए उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा था कि सरकार फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के निर्णयों के विरुद्ध अपील की न्यायालय या स्वतंत्र अधिकरण द्वारा मुनवाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कानून बनाएगी। चलचित्र (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1981 में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ एक अपील अधिकरण का गठन करने की व्यवस्था है जिसका अध्यक्ष उच्च न्यायालय का सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश या ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा जो उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश बनने के लिए अर्हक हो तथा जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से अन्य चार व्यक्ति उसके सदस्य होंगे। इस विधेयक को राज्य सभा द्वारा पास किया जा चुका है और अब यह लोक सभा के समक्ष है।

Requirement of Alcohol in West Bengal

234. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) requirement of alcohol for West Bengal every month;

(b) how much was supplied to West Bengal during the last one year month-wise; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the supply?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that the State's monthly requirement of alcohol is 50 lakh litres

(b) In the current alcohol year 1980-81. (December—November) 219.5 lakh litres of alcohol have so far been allotted to West Bengal. In addition 80,000 tonnes of molasses have also been allotted to West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal have reported that upto the end of July, 165.44 lakh litres of alcohol were received from surplus States. The month-wise receipts are as follows:

	Lakh litres
January, 1981	15.99
February, 1981	14.87
March, 1981	60.50
April, 1981	31.70
May, 1981	21.40
June, 1981	10.98
July, 1981	10.00
Total	165.44

(c) Government are making efforts to see if the traditionally surplus States

like Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh could spare additional quantities of alcohol and molasses to deficit States such as West Bengal. In order to improve the availability of alcohol in the current alcohol year, it has been decided to permit actual industrial users to import alcohol, either directly or indirectly through Associations, on the basis of licences to be issued on a case to case basis.

Government Wavers on site for Refineries

235. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item published in the 'Indian Express' of 15th June, 1981 under the caption 'Government wavers on site for refineries'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government fully conscious of the need to augment refining capacity in the country to match the future

requirements. A decision on the location of the proposed new grass root refineries is expected to be taken shortly. Action has already been initiated for increasing the capacity of BPCL at Bombay, HPCL at Visakhapatnam, Madras Refinery Limited and Cochin Refinery. The Mathura Refinery is expected to be commissioned during 1981-82.

TV Sets Purchased by Delhi Administration

236. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPYEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) it is a fact that 116 T.V. sets were purchased in 1979-80 for Rs. 3 crores by the Delhi Administration to be installed in Jhuggi Jhonpari areas;

(b) is it also a fact that out of them only 45 were installed by the D.D.A. N.D.M.C. and Labour Commissioner and the rest are being utilised by unauthorised persons;

(c) names of the bustees where T.V. sets were installed and also the details of action taken about the rest of 71 sets; and

(d) average cost of a T.V. set and details of the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) During the year 1979-80 only Rs. 2,90,050.45 lakhs was spent by the Delhi Administration on the purchase of 116 T.V. sets.

(b) and (c). The details of utilisation/installation of 116 TV sets are given in the list attached.

(d) The average cost of TV set of 'Urvashi' Model of U.P. Electronics Corporation is Rs. 2,570 inclusive of accessories and taxes.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the locality	No. of TV sets installed	Remarks
<i>Delhi Development Authority</i>			
1	Jahangirpuri	10 Nos.	
2	Wazirpur	3 Nos.	
3	Nai Basti	1 No.	
4	Khyala (Ph. I, II, III)	5 Nos.	
5	Chaukhandi	3 Nos.	
6	Hashtal	2 Nos.	
7	Pankha Road	1 No.	
8	Pandu Nagar	1 No.	
9	Naraina	2 Nos.	
10	N. G. Road	4 Nos.	
11	Alipur Block	2 Nos.	Handed over to Education Deptt., Delhi Admn.
12	Kabir Basti	1 No.	
13	Mata Sundri Road	1 No.	Handed over to the Director (Slum & JJ/DDA)
14	Panchayat Ghar (Hiran Kucha)	2 Nos.	
15	Gokal Puri	1 No.	
16	Nand Nagari	1 No.	
17	New Seemapuri	1 No.	
18	Seemapuri JJ Colony	1 No.	
19	Seclampur (Ph I—IV)	3 No.	
20	Kalyanpuri	3 Nos.	
21	Kichripur	3 Nos.	
22	Trilokpuri	4 Nos.	
23	Dakshinpuri	3 Nos.	
24	'D' Puri Extn.	1 No.	
25	Khanpur	2 Nos.	
26	Tigri	2 Nos.	
27	Madangir JJ.	3 Nos.	
28	Kalkaji JJ	2 Nos.	
29	Ga'hi	1 No.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30	Sriniwaspuri	1 No.	
31	Sunlight Colony	2 Nos.	
32	Chirag Delhi Village	2 Nos.	
33	Sultanpuri	3 Nos.	
34	Nangloi Ph. II	3 Nos.	
35	Nangloi Ph. III	1 No.	
36	Jawalapuri	1 No.	
37	Madipur	2 Nos.	
38	Shakurpur	1 No.	
TOTAL		85 Nos.	

(13 TV Sets have been kept as spare).

S. No.	Name of the Locality	No. of TV sets installed	Remarks
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New Delhi Municipal Committee

1	Kidwai Nagar (E & D) Blocks	3 Nos.	
2	Aliganj Community Hall	1 No.	
3	Panchquin Road Community Hall	1 No.	
4	N.D.M.C. Moti Bagh Hospital	2 Nos.	
5	Working Girls Hostel (Netaji Nagar)	1 No.	
6	Sukrit (Children Home) Golf Links	1 No.	

TOTAL . . 9 Nos.

(Site for location of 6 TV Sets have not yet been finalised)

Labour Department, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

1	Labour Welfare Centre, Basai Darapur	1 No.	
2	Labour Welfare Centre Karol Bagh	1 No.	
3	Labour Welfare Centre, Azadpur	1 No.	

TOTAL 3 Nos.

Vacancies of Judges in Calcutta High Court

237. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Calcutta High Court was being handicapped because of several posts of Judges remaining vacant;

(b) if so, what steps have since been taken to fill the vacancies; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in filling the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The sanctioned strength of the Calcutta High Court is 40 Judges. The number of vacancies was 10 on 1-4-1981. 3 Judges have thereafter been appointed with effect from 1-6-1981. Delay occurred in their appointment as there were differences between certain constitutional authorities who had to be consulted under Article 217. After protracted efforts to resolve differences, these 3 appointments could be made. A few more proposals have been received from State authorities in the meantime.

Proposal to Professionalise AIR and TV.

238. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to professionalise the AIR and TV Departments by inducting a professional as Secretary in the Ministry;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) AIR and Doordarshan are already headed by professionals. There is no proposal at pre-

sent to induct a professional as Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture by Aromatics Project, Cochin

239. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAWAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decision has been taken by Government that only Benzene will be produced in the Aromatics Project proposed to be set up in Cochin;

(b) whether it goes contrary to the recommendations of the Technical Committee;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the original decision to manufacture Paraxylene and Orthoxylene also in this unit will be adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It has been decided to set up an aromatics unit at Cochin. The Feasibility Report for the production of Benzene is under preparation.

(b) to (d). There was no earlier decision to manufacture Para-xylene and Ortho-xylene at this site.

Power Failure in Rajasthan and its Impact on Production

240. **SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that during last one year there was constant power failure in Rajasthan and that the industrial and agricultural production in the State was consequently paralysed;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve the power supply in the State; and

(c) whether Government propose to compensate the loss or damages caused by power failure in industrial and agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the period August—November 1980, the power supply position in Rajasthan was by and large satisfactory. However, during December 1980 to July 1981, Rajasthan has been facing some power shortage when the RAPP units went out on forced outages. As a result of these outages, the State had imposed some power cuts on various categories of consumers due to which industrial production was affected adversely to some extent although other factors like labour, raw materials etc. also affect the industrial production. However, utmost priority was given to agricultural pump sets in the matter of power supply.

(b) Effort were made to render maximum assistance to Rajasthan from the Central Sector/Badarpur Thermal Power Station as well as from neighbouring States to the extent possible.

As a long term measure, an additional generating capacity of about 496 MW is expected to be added to Rajasthan System during the period 1980—85. In addition, Rajasthan will also get benefit from the Central Power Projects to be commissioned during the year 1980—85 in the Northern Region.

(c) All efforts are made by Government to keep damage due to non-availability of power, to a minimum.

Creation of Election Fund

241 **SHRI GHUFFRAN AZAM:**
SHRI R. L. BHATIA.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission of India had recommended creation of an election

fund for financing elections and issuance of identity cards to Voters;

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

(c) the estimated capital outlay involved in the implementation of these two reforms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHRI SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Election Commission has proposed the setting up of an election fund of rupees one hundred crores over a period of five years for the following purposes:

(1) Revision of electoral rolls.

(2) Conduct of Elections.

(3) Storage of election material and records.

(4) Issue of photographed Identity Cards.

(5) Payment of subvention to political parties.

The recommendation forms part of comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms which are under consideration.

Total Production of Chemical Fertilizers at the end of 6th Plan

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

(a) the target of production of chemical fertilizers at the end of 6th Plan;

(b) whether there is any hope to fulfil the target;

(c) what will be the consumption of the same during the said period; and

(d) the amount of imports expected and their valuation in rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The esti-

mated consumption and production of fertilizers by 1984-85 is as follows:—

	(lakh tonnes)	
	Nitrogenous	P ₂ O ₅
Consumption	60.0	23.38
Production	44.2	14.50

(d) The gap between production and expected consumption is met through imports. No firm figures of valuation in rupees of imports can be given as these would depend upon the prices prevailing at the time of imports.

Findings of (1) National Productivity Council and (2) Petroleum Conservation Research Association

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

(a) whether Government have examined the findings in the study of (i) National Productivity Council; and (ii) Petroleum Conservation Research Association recently concluded in connection with the utilisation and waste of energy in India; if so, what are the principal findings; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take (i) to remove defects in and/or to improve planning, Industrial equipments quantity control on pumpsets, engines and cooking stoves and (ii) to find alternating resources of energy therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) and (b). The main findings of the study conducted by the National Productivity Council are as follows:—

1. The performance of thermal power stations can be improved by using beneficiated coal. This would also lead to reduction in transportation cost.

2. There is significant potential for reducing the energy consump-

tion per unit of output in various industries by resorting to more modern technologies and improving existing plant and machinery.

3. There is scope for reduction in use of furnace oil in industries by implementing better house keeping measures, improving storage and handling practices, improving steam utilisation, etc.
4. Savings of high-speed diesel in transport sector can be achieved through better fuelling system, proper driving practices and undertaking regular maintenance.
5. There is scope for energy conservation in the agricultural sector through careful selection of pump sets.
6. Energy conservation in domestic sector can be achieved through designing and commercialising more efficient kerosene and cooking gas stoves.
7. Imbalances in regional demand and supply of power can be corrected by proper planning of transmission losses.
8. More efforts are needed to propagate the idea of energy conservation among the people.

The main findings of the studies conducted by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association are as follows:—

1. There is a considerable scope for saving of fuel in the energy sector by proper storage and handling, monitoring of combustion control and introduction of waste heat recovery devices.
2. Savings in the transport sector are possible by adopting of proper driving habits and improved maintenance practices.
3. Savings of diesel use in agricultural pump-sets can be achieved through selection of appropriate

pumps, proper foot-valves and pipeline configuration.

4. In the domestic sector, efficiency of stoves and lanterns can be improved.

Various measures have been undertaken by Government in implementing the above suggestions. Some of the principal measures are as follows.—

1. Action has been taken to instal washeries and beneficiation plants in various coal mines in order to improve the quality of coal.
2. Action has been taken for proper integration of the various State Grids, strengthening of regional load despatch centres and execution of extensive network of high-voltage transmission lines to promote optimal distribution of power and utilisation of generating capacity. System improvement schemes are also being implemented in order to reduce transmission and distribution losses.
3. Changing of existing machinery requires a lot of capital investment and is difficult to implement in a short period of time. However, in the establishment of new plants efforts are being made to employ latest technologies to the extent feasible.
4. State Electricity Boards have been advised that agricultural consumers should be persuaded to buy pumps with proper power factor and efficiency.
5. The Central Electricity Authority has taken up with the State Electricity Boards the issue of implementing various conservation measures. Many of the Electricity Boards have initiated action in this direction and special conservation cells have been set up by them.
6. Discussions have been initiated by the Government with the Association of Indian Engineering Industries regarding identification of areas of energy

conservation in industry and measures needed for promoting energy conservation.

7. A scheme for financing industries for replacement of old and inefficient oil fired boilers with modern efficient boilers has been launched. All inefficient boilers will be replaced in a phased manner.
 8. Indian Oil Corporation (R&D Centre) have developed Kerosene Stoves and LPG stoves of higher efficiency. These are now being marketed in a big way.
 9. Industries are being encouraged to incorporate waste heat recovery devices and to provide for co-generation of power, wherever feasible.
 10. The Petroleum Conservation Research Association have taken up a massive educational programme to create awareness among the people of the various factors which can contribute to more efficient use of petroleum products.
 11. Workshops and Seminars are also being conducted by them for propagating various conservation measures. Printed literatures on aspects of conservation have been brought out which are being distributed.
- Government are also taking measures for intensifying research and development in the area of new sources of energy and commercialising such of these new sources which are in a mature stage of development.
- (a) In the field of solar energy, R&D work in solar thermal applications and solar thermal technologies are being intensified. Simultaneously field level are being taken up in the lar technologies at a national level are being taken up in the Sixth Plan.
 - (b) About 80,000 bio-gas plants have already been installed. During the current Plan pe-

riod, it is expected that 4 lakhs additional bio-gas plants would be established.

(c) R&D work is also being carried out in harnessing wind energy for pumping of water for irrigation purposes. Several prototype wind mills have been set up and are presently undergoing performance monitoring and evaluation. An experimental project for power generation from wind has also been set up.

(d) In the field of Geo-thermal energy, 2 pilot investigation in the Parbati and Puga valleys are under implementation. Investigations are also going on to locate other promising geo-thermal areas.

(e) Government are also undertaking investigations and studies in the Gulf of Kutch to establish the feasibility of generation of power from ocean tides.

Price Hike for Petroleum Products

244. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether OPEC has made any price hike; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this latest price hike for petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. OPEC has not made any increase in their official/contract selling prices for crude oils since January 1981.

(b) The prices of the petroleum products have been revised w.e.f. 11-7-1981 keeping in view the steeply rising costs of a greatly expanded oil exploration and development programme, the continuing strain on the balance of payments and the need to moderate the

growth of demand for petroleum products and to promote their economic and efficient use. As a consequence, it will also assist in alleviating the budgetary deficit to some extent.

Claim for Damages from M/s. Pfizer Pharmaceutical Company for Overcharges in Sale of Antibiotics

245. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that following Indian Prime Minister's recent address to the World Health Organisation Assembly accusing Western drug manufacturers of profiteering from life and death in Third World countries, the U.S. through an Act thwarted India's claim for damages from Pfizer Pharmaceutical Company on account of over charges in the sale of antibiotics to the Central and State hospitals in India; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Prime Minister's address had no connection with the case or the amendments. Attempts to move such amendments have been going on for a long time. Amendments to Section 4 of the Clayton Act (US Anti-Trust Laws) were passed by the US Senate on 9th July, 1981. These amendments were to (a) debar foreign Governments to bring up law suits against US companies if similar Anti-Trust laws were not in vogue and enforced in their own territories and (b) to limit the damages to single damage so as to bring foreign Governments part with the US Government. When these amendments were being considered in the Senate taking into account the reports on the discussions in the Senate and the possibility of the amendment be-

ing passed, in consultation with the Indian Embassy and the concerned Depts. a decision was taken to accept an out of court settlement. The final decree of the court is awaited.

Oil Exploration in Bombay High by Foreign Firms

246. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open to foreign companies Bombay off-shore area for oil exploration when the area was reserved for ONGC;

(b) if so, the reasons for change in earlier decision taken by Government;

(c) the names of the foreign companies which have shown interest in oil exploration in the Bombay off-shore area stating their terms and conditions for oil exploration; and

(d) the decision, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

High Court Bench for Saurashtra Region

247. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Minister has received a letter dated 28th May, 1981 from some Members of Parliament from Gujarat for a High Court Bench to be provided in the Saurashtra Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on the said demand;

(d) the outcome thereof; and

(e) when the said bench will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e) A letter dated 28th May, 1981 was received by me from Shri Ramji Bhai B. Mavani in which he requested that a Bench of the Gujarat High Court may be established in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat. No proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard. Any consideration to the matter can be given only on receipt of a proposal from the State Government.

Uniform Accounting Procedure for Electricity Boards through Legislation

248. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to enforce uniform accounting procedures for the State Electricity Boards through legislation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). While there has been some discussion on the need to introduce through legislation, uniform accounting procedures for the State Electricity Boards, no final decision has yet been taken.

Proposal to Set Up Ethylene Based Petro-Chemical projects

249. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up ethylene based petro-chemical

projects at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,000 crores;

(b) whether it is a fact that the petro-chemical experts have expressed doubt whether the country will be able to absorb this huge quantity of L.D. P.E. and H.D.P.E. and there is a fear that the unsold and unused stocks would prove a liability;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the domestic price of LDPE would be Rs. 18,000 a tonne as against Rs. 8,000 per tonne in the international market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is proposed to set up two Gas Cracker Complexes, one in Maharashtra and the other in Gujarat, to produce ethylene and down-stream products. Details including cost estimates are being worked out.

(b) Demand estimates for LDPE and HDPE have been considered; the capacities to be established are expected to meet the indigenous demand. In the event of the production being more than the internal requirement, the surplus may have to be exported.

(c) and (d). The prevailing domestic price of LDPE is higher than the international price. The international price of such materials changes from time to time.

विभिन्न वर्गों को सप्लाई की गई बिजली की दरें

250. श्री मनी राम बगड़ी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या समाज के सभी वर्गों को एक समान दरों पर और समान समय के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की जाती है; और

(ख) इ.मी. और शहरी क्षेत्रों से बसुल की जाने वाली बिजली की दरों में क्या अंतर है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) (क) एक ही क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ताओं की सप्लाई के एक ही क्षेत्र में बिजली की सप्लाई समान दरों पर की जाती है। सप्लाई का समय तथा टैरिफ इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि उपभोक्ताओं की संबंधित श्रेणी क्या है तथा वे किस क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं। ऐसा इसलिए होता है कि विभिन्न श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं की विभिन्न बोल्टताओं पर बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है तथा सप्लाई की अलग-अलग होती है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न श्रेणियों के बीच लागत अलग अलग आती है।

(ख) इस समय अधिकांश राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली की सप्लाई शहरी क्षेत्रों की दरों की तुलना में सामान्यतः रियायती दरों पर की जाती है।

Power Projects in Bihar Running Behind Schedule

251. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) which of the power projects in the State of Bihar are running behind schedule stating the period for which these projects have been delayed and the reasons for the delay;

(b) the estimated escalation in the cost of the projects as a result thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure their completion according to revised schedule to avoid further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The following table indicates the thermal projects under construction in Bihar under Bihar State Electricity

Board. The table shows the original dates of commissioning, the dates of commissioning currently expected, the original sanctioned cost and the revised estimated cost.

S. No.	Name of Project	Capa- city (MW)	Commissioning Schedule		Estimated Cost		
			Original	As now expected	Original (Rs. in in lakhs)	Revised cost	
1	Barauni	Unit-6	110	12/77	5/82	2000	9820
2	Barauni	Unit-7	110	9/81	4/83	3764	
3	Patratu	Unit-9	110	9/7	4/83	4200	11500
		Unit-10	110	3/78	9/83		
5	Muzaffarpur	Unit-1	110	7/82	11/83	4835	14602
		Unit-2	110	1/83	5/84		
7	Renughat	Unit-1		6/85	6/86	17513	28133
		Unit-2		6/68	6/87		

The Koel Karo Hydro Electric Project (6x115 MW + 1x20 MW) which was sanctioned in 1976 for an estimated cost of Rs. 15704 lakhs is now to be executed in the Central Sector (by the National Hydro Electric Corporation). The revised estimated cost of the project, (including certain transmission lines and interest during construction) is Rs. 444.67 crores.

The main reasons for delay in commissioning of projects are one or more of the following:—

1. Inadequate provision of funds
2. Delay in land acquisition
3. Inadequate site investigation.
4. Delay in finalisation of engineering of project.
5. Delay in placement of order for auxiliary equipment/award of contracts
6. Delay in supply of equipment by various suppliers.
7. Shortage of key construction materials.

8 Delay in Civil Works.

9. Non-sequential supply of main plant and equipment affecting erection.

10. Unhappy industrial relations.

(c) In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects construction monitoring directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to closely monitor the various activities of the projects. Co-ordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. 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 Deptt. of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at level of the Union Government. Meetings of power Ministers of States at the level of Minister of Energy, have also been held at national and regional levels at

which the commissioning of new and ongoing power projects was closely reviewed for taking remedial action.

दिल्ली के गांवों में नये डाकघरों का खोला जाना

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

(क) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली के गांवों में, उनके विकास के लिए नये डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान दिल्ली में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली के गांवों में कार्य कर रहे वर्तमान डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने सम्बन्धी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान दिल्ली में पांच डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । बुद्ध बिहार गांव के लिए एक डाकघर पहले ही मंजूर किया जा चुका है तथा अन्य चार डाकघरों के वर्ष के दौरान मंजूर किए जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) फिलहाल दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव लम्बित नहीं पड़ा है । जब की डाकघरों का कार्य भर 5 घंटे अथवा इससे अधिक हो जाता है तो उनका दर्जा बढ़ कर उन्हें विभागीय उप डाकघर बना दिया जाता है । प्रशासनिक सुविधा तथा शाखा डाकघरों की

आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने हेतु भी डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाता है । जब भी कभी किसी-किसी उप-डाकघर के क्षेत्राधिकार के अधीन 20 से अधिक शाखा डाकघर होते हैं तब लेखा और वित्त कार्य का विकेन्द्रीकरण करने के लिए एक शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उसे विभागीय उप डाकघर बना दिया जाता है । तथापि दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना अभी मंजूर किया जाता है जब कि किसी डाकघर के प्रति वर्ष 100010 रु० तक की हानि के भीतर कार्य करने की सम्भावना हो ।

Functioning of Telephone Service in Delhi

253. SHRI A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no improvement whatsoever in the functioning of the telephone service in Delhi even after its affairs having been subjected to severe criticism in the last Session—rather it has gone down since then assuming a serious proportion; and

(b) what steps are proposed to render an efficient and flawless service to the subscribers ensuring smooth functioning of telephones, courteous behaviour of the staff and proper and accurate billing of telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve functioning of telephone in Delhi:

(i) Replacement of old exchange equipments;

(ii) Pressurisation of junction and primary cables with dry air and use of jelly-filled distribution cables;

(iii) Laying of cables in ducts to prevent damages;

(iv) modernisation of the network by introduction of electronic exchanges;

(v) Replacement of aluminium wires by copper wires in house wiring.

Telephone Operators are imparted training in behaviour and public relations. Their conversations with subscribers are monitored on sample basis and those found discourteous are suitably advised for corrective action.

Bills are issued through computer in which a suitable programme avoids billing errors.

Demand and availability of Fertilizer

254. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether 1980-81 fertilizer production target has not been achieved; and

(b) if so, the shortfall in the 1980-81 fertilizer production target stating the main constraints in achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fertilizer production during 1980-81 fell short of the targets by about 5.86 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 0.09 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 mainly due to inadequate availability of feedstock and inputs, power cuts, equipment breakdowns and labour problems.

Progress regarding shooting of Film on Gandhiji

256. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the shooting of the film on Gandhiji;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred so far;

(c) whether more financial assistance beyond the limit prescribed earlier will have to be given by the Government to expedite the completion of the work of the film; and

(d) when is the film on Gandhiji likely to be released for screening in various theatres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The shooting of the film has been largely completed. Only two scenes are required to be shot in September/October, 1981.

(b) Amount of Rs 5,132 crores has so far been spent on production of this film as on 30-5-1981.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The film is expected to be ready for release by end of March, 1981?

पंजाब, हरियाणा, और चण्डीगढ़ के लिए पृथक्-पृथक् उच्च न्यायालय

257. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, हरियाणा और चण्डीगढ़ के लिए वर्तमान संयुक्त उच्च न्यायालय के स्थान पर तीनों के लिए अलग-अलग उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव के कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की संभावना है और इन राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का अपना-अपना पृथक् उच्च न्यायालय कब तक बन जाएगा।

विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मोबिल तेल के छोड़न को उपयोग में लाने का प्रस्ताव

258. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरदार के पास पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कमी और बढ़ती कीमतों को देखते हुए उपयोग के बाद बेकार हुए मोडिफाई तेल का शोधन कर उसे उपयोग में लाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठ) : (क) और (ख)। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय में पुनर्शोधनकर्ताओं के पंजीकरण की एक योजना पहले ही से चल रही है जिसका प्रमुख उद्देश्य प्रयोग किए गए स्नेहक तेलों के तकनीकी रूप से उपयुक्त और अनुशासनात्मक ढंग से पुनर्शोधन को लक्ष्य प्रिय बनाना है। क्षमा और सुविधाओं आदि के मूल्यांकन के लिए निर्माण कर्ताओं के कारखानों का दौरा करने के लिए एक तकनीकी समिति गठित की गई है।

Installation of retail outlet by I.O.C. at Rohru, Simla

259. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8729 on the 7th April, 1981 regarding sanction of Petrol pump at Rohru, Simla and state:

(a) the latest progress made in the matter of selection of site for the retail outlet and the time by which it will be installed; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that minimum possible time is taken for observing the procedural formalities by the Indian Oil Corporation so as to avoid any more delay in the installation of retail outlet at Rohru, Simla, Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The selected dealer for the retail outlet dealership at Rohru in Himachal Pradesh has not been in a position to arrange a suitable site for the outlet. In the meantime the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has advised the Indian Oil Corporation Limited to modify the site of the outlet to Rohru-Sawara Road for catering to demand of main traffic coming to Rohru from various locations in the State.

(b) Action is now being taken by 100 to withdraw the letter of intent issued to the selected dealer and finalise the dealership afresh as per laid down procedure.

Setting up of Refineries in Karnataka and Karnal

260. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

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

(a) whether Government are having a second thought on the setting up of oil refineries in Karnataka and Karnal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH (a) and (b). The report of the Site Selection Committee, constituted for the purpose of locating the sites for the establishment of two new refineries is still under consideration. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Losses of N.F.D.C.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Film Development Corporation is running into huge losses since its commencement;

(b) if so, the details of the year-wise accumulated losses;

(c) whether there is any proposal to make up the accumulated losses; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps the Ministry propose to take to less run the corporation in profit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Non availability of life saving drugs

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

(a) whether he is aware of the non-availability of some of the life saving drugs in the market since M/s. Pfizer Limited a leading American drug multinational has closed down three of its key departments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH (a) and (b). Government is aware that M/s. Pfizer Ltd. were closed down for some time in the past due to labour unrest and thereafter their production was affected adversely due to an industrial relations problem.

Government monitors the availability of essential and life-saving drugs on the basis of the reports received every week from the State Drug Controllers, Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. Periodic shortages of the following drug formulations, manufactured by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. were reported from some parts of the country, but in these cases, the following

equivalent brands were reportedly available:—

Drug formulations Manufactured by M/s. Pfizer Ltd. in sort supply.	Equivalent brand available
(1) Diabinese Tablets	Diabigon Bengal chemicals Diabikyn (PCI)
(2) PAS Granules	PAS Granules (Biological Evans)
(3) Isonex Tablets	Isokyn Tablets (Warner) Nydrasid Sarbhahi)
(4) Combiotic	Streptopenicillin Injection (HAL) and (IDPL) Discrysticin (Sarabhahi)
(5) Fenocin	Pencillin V Tablets (HAL) Cristalen V Tablets (Glaxo)
(6) Becosules . . . . .	. Deplex (Dey's)

Wherever, shortages of specific brands are reported, the manufacturers of those brands as well as equivalents are advised to relieve such shortages by rushing supplies.

Regularisation of irregular L.P.G. Connections

263. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that last year 10,000 applications were received from the Northern region alone for regularising all irregular L. P. gas connections;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether subsequently the decision to regularise irregular connections was withdrawn;

(d) if so, the reasons;

(e) how many of the irregular connections were regularised;

(f) whether CBI was asked in May this year to find out the source of supply of irregular gas cylinders;

(g) whether any report has been received;

(h) if so, the details;

(i) whether any transporter was involved in supplying unauthorised cylinders; and

(j) if so, the details and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The details of the unauthorised cooking gas (LPG) connections regularised by the Northtrn Regional Offices of the oil companies are given below:—

Indian Oil Corporation about 30,000
Ltd; (Dec. '80 to July '81)
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd,

Hindustan Petroleum Cor- about
poration Ltd 1500 to Dec '80

The scheme was withdrawn by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. after December, 1980, though the Indian Oil Corporation is continuing to regularise unauthorised LPG connections on a very restricted and selective basis, to prevent malpractices.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) to (j) Do not arise

Power failure in the Capital

264. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire capital went in dark on 20th July, 1981;

(b) if so, whether in the same month the darkness occurred twice in the capital;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for that;

(d) whether any enquiry was conducted;

(e) if so, the findings of the same;

(f) whether power shortage still continues in the country and also in Delhi; and

(g) what action Government have been considering to improve the power supply in Delhi and the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) Due to grid disturbance on 20th July, 1981 at 7.45 P.M. the generation at IP and Badarpur Power Stations went down and affected power supply in some parts of the city which are fed from these power stations. However, power supply to the areas fed from 220 KV Grid Sub-Stations of Mehrauli, Najafgarh, Narela, Patparganj and Rohtak Road was only marginally affected. The restoration of power supply to the affected areas had started from 8.05 P.M. and completed by 9.06 P.M. Thus supply of certain areas was affected only from 7.45 P.M. to 9.06 P.M.

(b) There was no other break down of power supply affecting Delhi (excluding local breakdowns of power supply).

(c) The break down of power supply on 20th July, 1981 was reported to be caused by the grid disturbance due to overloading and tripping of some of the main transmission lines from Dehar/Ganguwal.

(d) and (e). Members (PS), Central Electricity Authority has been asked to investigate into the matter and the report is awaited.

(f) There is an overall power shortage of about 10 to 12 per cent in the country. Normally, there is no energy shortage in Delhi but there is a shortage of peaking capacity. However, due to outage of some generating units at IP and/or Badarpur power station, there is sometimes shortfall of power availability to fully meet Delhi's power requirements, which are then met by assistance from the neighbouring States/Northern Grid

(g) In addition to the measures taken to improve power generation from IP Station and Badarpur power stations, one more unit of 210 MW is expected to be commissioned by December, 1981 at Badarpur power station. Proposals for installation of a new unit of 67 MW at Rajghat Power House and two more units of 210 MW each at Badarpur are also receiving attention

A number of steps have been taken and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) Addition of about 19,666 MW of new generating capacity during the period 1980-83.

(ii) Maximizing generation from the existing power stations.

(iii) Proper management of load demand by staggering of load etc.

Vigilance Squad in Coal Mines

265. SHRI PIOUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in 'Janyug' dated 29th July that removing corruption Government are going to order for a Vigilance Squad in Coal Mines;

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

(c) the reasons why this steps has not been taken earlier in this matter; and

(d) what is the approximate estimated loss in Coal Industry during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the increasing demand for coal as an energy source, the role of the Vigilance Organisations in the coal companies has assumed greater significance. A number of new policies particularly in the field of distribution have been introduced by Government. The policy of free sale of coal has been introduced and a number of dumps in the consuming areas have been opened. The coal companies have been asked to ensure that the system works effectively without any harassment to the consumers. For this purpose, they have been instructed to streamline and strengthen their vigilance organisations so as to make them more effective instruments for fighting corruption. They have been asked to set up vigilance teams consisting of officers from the Marketing and Vigilance Departments of Coal India Ltd.

(c) Steps had been taken earlier to have separate Vigilance Organisations in the coal companies and to strengthen them. Formation of

Special squads is also aimed at stepping up the preventive vigilance work.

(d) Since the major portion of the current financial year 1981-82 is yet to be over, it is not possible to give any estimated figures of loss or profit.

Separate channels for broadcasts by AIR of local, regional and National interests

266. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce separate channels for broadcasts by All India Radio of local, regional and national interests;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof indicating their locations, cost involved and the time by which these will start functioning; and

(c) whether any of these broadcasts will be via satellite?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The existing AIR Stations even now cater to the requirements of local, regional and also national interests through a suitable programme mix. However, it has been decided to set up a national channel with a 1000 K. W. Medium Wave transmitter at Nagpur. 6 local radio stations are also proposed to be set up in Kota (Rajasthan), Dipu (Assam), (Keonjhar (Orissa), Sholapur (Maharashtra), Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu.) 5 new radio stations are also proposed to be set up in Tura (Meghalaya), Gangtok (Sikkim), Jamshedpur (Bihar), Agra (UP) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu). The provision included in the Plan for these projects which, except for the national channel pro-

posed at Nagpur, are expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period are:—

- (i) National channel in Nagpur. 890.00* lakhs
 (ii) 6 Local radio stations . 300.00 „
 (iii) 5 New radio stations. . 900.00 „

* Likely to be Commissioned at the beginning of the next Plan.

(c) The day to day programmes under the fixed point chart for the stations will not be broadcast via satellite. However, after the commissioning of INSAT-I in 1982, there will be scope for individual AIR Stations to relay via the satellite, the programmes from the AIR Stations, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, through the net-working planned by the AIR.

मैसर्स जयंत विटामिन्स, रतलाम
 द्वारा साविटोल और विटामिन
 सी का उत्पादन

267. श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या
 पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) 1980-81 के दौरान मैसर्स जयन्त विटामिन्स, रतलाम द्वारा साविटोल और विटामिन सी का अलग-अलग कुल कितना उत्पादन किया गया और इसकी पृथक-पृथक वार्षिक उत्पादन की क्षमता कितनी है ; और

(ख) देश में विटामिन सी की वार्षिक आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान में जयन्त विटामिन्स रतलाम द्वारा साविटोल और विटामिन्स का उत्पादन तथा उनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

मद	मद की इकाई	लाइसेंसीकृत क्षमता	वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान वास्तविक उत्पादन
1	2	3	4
साविटोल	टन	2000	673
विटामिन "सी"	टन	500	236.85

(ख) कार्यकारी दल के अनुसार वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान देश में विटामिन्स "सी" की अनुमानित आर्थिक आवश्यकता क्रमशः 1110मी० ट०, 1125 मी० ट० और 1470 मी० ट० है।

High Court Bench at Hubli, Karnataka

268. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many requests for additional High Court benches have been received by Government;

(b) what are the criteria followed in deciding the necessity of additional High Court benches;

(c) whether Karnataka Government have recently decided to have an additional High Court bench at Hubli-Dharwar to cater to the needs of North Karnataka; and

(d) whether the Karnataka High Court has supported the necessity?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The following proposals for establishment of benches have been received from the State Governments:—

1. Uttar Pradesh . A Bench in Western U. P.
2. Maharashtra . Aurangabad
3. Karnataka . Hubli-Dharwar
4. Kerala . Trivandrum]
5. Tamil Nadu . Madurai
6. Tripura . Agartala]

(b) No specified criteria are prescribed. The proposals made by the State Governments for the establishment of Benches are considered keeping all aspects in view.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The position is being ascertained from the State Government.

Development of the Post and Telegraph service in Lehriasarai-Darbhanga

269. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA.** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the township Lehriasarai-Darbhanga is the headquarters of a Commissioner and its population is more than a lakh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the facilities for Postal service have not

undergone any change for better during the last several decades;

(c) whether taking into consideration on the new status of the township as headquarters of a commissioner, establishment and functioning of two Universities and a large number of other educational institutions, existence of quite a number of Central Government Offices and so on, it is proposed to suitably extend and develop the Post and Telegraph services in the township;

(d) if so, what is the proposal for the proposed extension and development; and

(e) if there is no proposal, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d). It has been ascertained that adequate postal and telegraph facilities have already been provided to the township according to its needs. No extension of Posts and Telegraphs services are proposed for the present.

(c) **POSTAL:** Lehriasarai has a Head Post Office to cater to the needs of the township. The work relating to Darbhanga has been bifurcated by upgrading the Darbhanga Towns Sub Post Office into a Head Post Office during 1980-81. Several Town Sub Post Offices have also been opened in Laheriasarai in the recent past to cope up with the increased postal traffic of the township.

TELECOM: One central telegraph office is located at Laheriasarai and a Combined Office is working in Darbhanga town. The existing telegraph traffic at Darbhanga town does not justify its conversion into a Departmental Telegraph Office. Existing facilities are as per departmental norms.

New Thermal/Hydel Power Projects for Rajasthan

270. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any new schemes for thermal/Hydel power projects for the State of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the financial implications involved;

(c) the period likely to be taken in the execution of the schemes; and

(d) the total power likely to be generated by these projects?

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

(b) The following four power projects in Rajasthan have been sanctioned and are presently under construction.

Name of the scheme	Installed capacity
1. Mahi (Hydro)	140 MW
2. Annopgarh Canal (Hydro) . .	8
3. Kota (Thermal)	220
4. Kota Extension (Thermal) . .	420

The following provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan on the above generation schemes:

Project	Outlay in the Sixth plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Mahi (Hydro) Stage-I & II . .	4812
2. Annopgarh Canal (Hydro) . .	506
3. Kota Stage-I (Thermal) . .	8500
4. Kota Stage-II (Thermal) Extn. .	12000

(c) As per the present indications, Mahi Hydro-electric project is expected to be commissioned during 1983-84 and complete benefits from the project would be available from 1984-85 onwards. The Annopgarh Canal Hydro Project is expected to yield benefits from 1985-86 onwards. The two units of the Kota TPS are expected to be commissioned in 1982-83. The first unit of the Kota Extension scheme is scheduled to be commissioned in 1985-86 and the second unit in 1986-87.

(d) In addition to the four power projects mentioned above, Rajasthan would get a share from the Dehar Extension and Pong Extension projects of the Beas Project which are scheduled for commissioning in the 6th Plan. Rajasthan would also get a share in the 2000 MW Singrauli STPS, which is a Central Sector Project and whose 1000 MW (5 x 200 MW) is expected to be commissioned during the 6th Plan. In all, Rajasthan would get a total benefit of additional generating capacity of 925 MW from the on going and sanctioned power projects including its share in the Dehar and Pong Extension Projects. In addition, from the ultimate capacity of 2000 MW of the Singrauli STPS, Rajasthan would get 300 MW.

Setting up of High Court Benches

271. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demands are being made during the last five years from various States and the public to have a high court bench in various districts and regions of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received memorandum and representations in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) how many benches of various High Courts have been opened during the last five years and the names of places thereof;

(f) how many benches are under consideration to be opened in various States and the details thereof; and

(g) what are the criteria and policy of Government for opening High Court benches?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). A statement (No. 1) giving the required information is attached.

(e) A bench of the Rajasthan High Court was established at Jaipur on 31-1-1977.

(f) and (g). No specific criteria are prescribed. The proposals made by the State Governments for the establishment of Benches are considered keeping all aspects in view. The position of the proposals made by the State Governments is indicated in statement II.

Statement I

Representations/Memoranda and demands have been made by the States and various sections of the people during the last five years asking mainly for the establishment of Permanent Benches at the places indicated below:—

1. Allahabad . . . Western Uttar Pradesh/Meerut, Gorakhpur, Agra, Bareilly, Bulandshahar, etc.
2. Andhra Pradesh . . . Guntur, centrally located Southern districts of A. P.
3. Bombay . . . Aurangabad, Pune.
4. Calcutta . . . North Bengal (Siliguri), A&N Islands.
5. Gauhati . . . Agartala.
6. Gujarat . . . Rajkot.
7. Himachal Pradesh . . . Mandi, Hamirpur.
8. Karnataka . . . Hubli or Dharwar, Belgaum.

9. Kerala . . . Trivandrum, Calicut.
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . Bhopal, Raipur, Rewa
11. Madras . . . Madurai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore.
12. Punjab & Haryana . . . Amritsar.
13. Orissa . . . Sambalpur.

Statement II

The position of the proposals received from the State Governments for the establishment of permanent Benches is indicated below:—

(i) Establishment of a Bench of Kerala High Court:

The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

(ii) Establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court:

The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai in September, 1977. After carrying out certain consultations which were required to be effected, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu again proposed in July, 1980 that a Bench of the Madras High Court may be set up at Madurai. In this connection, some additional information was called from the State Government which is awaited.

(iii) Establishment of Benches of Bombay High Court:

In January, 1977 the then Chief Minister, Maharashtra, proposed the establishment of a permanent Bench at Aurangabad. The State Government were requested to carry out certain consultations. The State Government suggested in April, 1978 that two Benches of Bombay High Court

might be established, one at Aurangabad and another at Pune. However, in its communication dated 28th February, 1981, the State Government have intimated that a Bench may be set up at Aurangabad. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

(iv) *Establishment of a Bench of Allahabad High Court for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh:*

The State Government have made recommendation to the Government of India that legislation be undertaken to establish a Bench for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh comprised in the Commissioner's Divisions of Garhwal, Meerut, Agra, Moradabad, Bareilly and Kumaon. They have left the decision about the seat of the proposed Bench to the Government of India. They have further requested the Government of India to look into the matter from all aspects and take necessary action. The Government of India have decided to set up a three member Commission to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for constitution of a Bench for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh and the various aspects of the recommendation made by the State Government.

(v) *Establishment of a Bench of the Gauhati High Court at Agartala:*

The Chief Minister of Tripura has requested that a permanent Bench of the Gauhati High Court may be established at Agartala. The Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court has made arrangements under section 31(3) of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971 by which a Judge of the Gauhati High Court is available all the time at Agartala. A Division Bench is constituted when considered necessary. The Chief Minister, however, desired that a permanent Bench under section 31(2) of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971, may be established. The load of work at Agartala does not justify

a permanent Bench under section 31(2) of the said Act.

Sanctioned Posts of Different Categories for Postal Organisation in Orissa

272. **SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal organisation in Orissa is functioning with adequate strength as per yardstick laid down in this behalf;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV as on 31st July, 1981 and the number of them against whom persons were actually working in Orissa; and

(c) the number of persons on leave, class-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). Information in respect of (a) to (c) is being collected from P.M.G., Bhubaneswar and the same will be placed on the table of the House as soon as received.

गुजरात के धुवारन बिजली घर को नुकसान

278. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में मही नदी द्वारा अपना रास्ता बदल लेने के कारण धुवारन बिजलीघर को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) धुवारन ताप बिजलीघर को बचाने के लिए किए गए/किए जाने वाले ठोस उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बिजलीघर को बनाने के उपायों पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है और इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी और धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभी पटल पर रख दी जाएंगी।

टेलीफोन सब डिवीजन, कटिहार,
बिहार के रखरखाव
पर व्यय

274. श्री तारिक अमनवर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1981 तथा इसके बाद टेलीफोन सब डिवीजन कटिहार बिहार में टेलीफोन के रखरखाव पर महीनावार किन्ना व्यय हुआ तथा मार्च 1981 से पूर्व महीनावार व्यय का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या व्यय में वृद्धि से टेलीफोनों के रखरखाव में कोई सुधार हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो व्यय में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसका क्या औचित्य है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) बिहार स्थित

कटिहार टेलीफोन उपमंडल का माहवार व्यय इस प्रकार है:-

माह का नाम	कुल व्यय
अक्तूबर 1980	9332.00
नवम्बर 1980	8592.00
दिसम्बर 1980	9229.00
जनवरी 1981	8041.00
फरवरी 1981	9235.00
मार्च 1981	9829.00
अप्रैल 1981	4572.00
मई 1981	6572.00
जून 1981	5587.00
जुलाई 1981	10188.00

(ख) मार्च, 1981 के पहले तथा बाद के 5 महीनों के उर्ध्व आगत व्यय से स्पष्ट है कि व्यय में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। चूंकि जुलाई मानसून का महीना है अतः जुलाई 1981 के महीने में खर्च में मामूला वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Consumption of Petrol and Diesel

275 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of petrol and diesel consumed by railway, industry and transport sector separately during the last three years;

(b) what is the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent by

Government for import of crude oil during the current financial year; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to control consumption of petrol and diesel by the transport sector so as to save valuable foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The total consumption of motor-spirit (petrol) and High Speed Diesel (HSD) during 1980-81 was about 1.52 and 10.33 million tonnes respectively. According to a recent estimate the broad percentages of consumption of HSD by railways, industry and transport sector during the preceding three years are:

	1978-79	Percentage of Total	
		1979-80	1980-81
Railways	9.2	8.4	8.4
Industry including agriculture	21.1	26.1	25.6
Road Transport	69.7	65.5	66.0

Figures in respect of consumption of petrol are not available.

(b) During this year approximately Rs. 3,677 crores are likely to be spent on the import of about 15.9 million tonnes of crude at the prevailing level of prices.

(c) The steps taken to control consumption of petrol and diesel by the transport sector include advising State Governments on imposing speed limits on vehicles and controlling vehicles having smoky exhausts, initiating studies for attaining greater efficiency in diesel run vehicles, developing training programmes for drivers with a view to effect oil economy, organising private fleet operators' workshops in fuel economy and advising Central Ministries in effecting savings in consumption of petrol in staff cars.

presented to them by those who for some reasons could not get them replaced in time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The latest issue of telephone directory is normally issued on presentation of the old directory along with the renewal coupon fixed in the old directory, except in case of Divisional Directories where only the renewal Coupon is required. These instructions are printed on the Directory Renewal Coupon

Replacement of old Telephone Directory

276. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone directories older than 1977 issue are not being replaced by P.&T. when

M/s. Jaipur Sugar Company

277. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Managing Director of M/s. Jaipur Sugar Company has applied for the approval of her continuance as Managing Director;

(b) if so, when the application was made by her;

(c) whether the approval was granted to her;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) Yes Sir. It is however, presumed that the name of the company in question is The Jey-pore Sugar Company Limited.

(b) The application made by the company on 31st May 1978, was received in this Department on 12-6-1978.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A number of complaints have been received against the proposed reappointment. Certain matters connected with them are also pending in the Courts. Consequently, a final decision has yet to be taken on the proposal of the company.

Setting up of Diesel Reception Sets to Televisе Programmes in remote areas

278. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the setting up of Diesel Reception Sets to televisе programmes to targeted audience in remote areas;

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) when these Diesel Reception Sets are likely to be set up and where (State-wise) and in what number; and

(d) the makes and particulars of these sets (manufactured by Government Undertakings or private manufacturers) and the price of a Diesel Reception set involved?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Direct Reception Sets (and not Diesel Reception Sets) are proposed to be provided in the designated districts under the INSAT Scheme. These sets are proposed to be installed in the electrified villages in the districts of the following States:

State	Districts	No. of sets.
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Hyderabad Mahboobnagar	15000
Orissa	Bolangir Sambalpur Dhenkanal	1500
Bihar	Ranhi Palamau Singhbhum	1000
Maharashtra	Nagpur Bhandara Chandrapur	1400
Gujarat	Rajkot Jamnagar Junaga	1100
Uttar Pradesh	Gorkhpur Azamgarh Basti	1500
TOTAL :		8000

The implementation programme will be taken up in two phases and the first phase will cover the Sixth Plan period in which 2,000 sets are proposed to be provided.

(d) Initially, two prototypes are being purchased from the Electronics Corporation of India, a Government of India Undertaking, at a cost of about Rs. 14,000/- each (excluding installation charges). Further purchases will be made depending upon the evaluation of the prototypes.

Proposal for Amendments to MRTP Act

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

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act with a view to enabling big houses then modernisation; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) Under the extent provisions of (Section 21) the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, if a modernisation proposal results in accretion to value of assets of the undertaking by 25 per cent or more, the undertaking concerned is required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government.

The High Powered Expert Committee on Companies and MRTP Acts (Sachar Committee), which submitted its report in August, 1973, has *inter alia*, recommended that such modernisation proposals resulting in accretion to value of assets of the undertaking by 25 per cent or more, but unaccompanied by increase in licensed/approved capacity by not more than 25 per cent or more should be exempt from the provisions of the MRTP Act. This and other recommendations of the Committee for

amendments to the MRTP Act are under active consideration of the Government.

Reorganisation of Song and Drama Division ...

280. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of the Government to reorganise the field units like Songs and Drama Division and publicity units; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal and a final decision is likely in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present. However, an Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on various matters relating to policies and programmes relating to the Media Units under its administrative control. One of the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee is to advise the Government on structural changes in the various media organisations under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to bring about greater professional efficiency and improvement in the quality of performance of the media in response to wide ranging national requirements and aspirations.

Uptil now no recommendations have been made by the Advisory Committee in this regard.

Loss for Import of Oil

282. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the "Business Standard" of July 29, 1981 about the massive loss

sustained by the Exchequer in the contract signed by his Ministry for the import of oil during last year;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to recover the loss by negotiating with the concerned parties; and

(c) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contract entered into was for the supply of High Speed Diesel only. Payments have been made according to the contract.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to change some of the Telephone Exchange of Delhi

283. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change some of the telephone exchanges of Delhi which are not giving proper service to customers;

(b) whether Government also propose to import some telephone exchanges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) It is proposed to replace life-expired exchanges in Delhi not on account of bad service but due to higher maintenance effort required on them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details are as follows:—

A total of 10 exchanges with capacity of 1,00,000 lines are proposed to be imported. Out of these one exchange of 10,000 lines is for replacement of existing life-expired exchange.

नागपुर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए विचाराधीन पड़े आवेदन पत्र

284. श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या

संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागपुर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं और उन आवेदन-पत्रों की तारीखें क्या हैं जिन पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मंजूर कर दिये गये हैं या किस तारीख तक कनेक्शन दे दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) विचाराधीन पड़े सभी आवेदनों पर टेलीफोन प्रदान करने हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) नागपुर को देवा प्रदान कर रहे दो एक्सचेंजों से संबंधित अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है:—

एक्सचेंज	1-8-81 को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हेतु अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या			जिस तारीख तक कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जा चुके हैं		
	ओ०वाई०टी०	विशेष	सामान्य	ओ०वाई०टी०	विशेष	सामान्य
मुख्य	284	200	1080	3-2-80	31-1-79	1-3-78
दृक्कारी	93	85	907	3-6-80	22-6-79	3-11-78

मंजूर किए गए सभी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इटवारी एक्सचेंज की 900 लाइनों द्वारा क्षमता बढ़ाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। ये कनेक्शन इटवारी तथा मुख्य एक्सचेंज दोनों के द्वारा इलाका अन्तरण के जरिए प्रदान किए जाएंगे।

देश के महानगरों को एस० टी० डी० द्वारा सीधे उज्जैन से जोड़ना

285. श्री सत्यनारायण जादिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जो एस० टी० डी० सेवा द्वारा उज्जैन से जुड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर एस० टी० डी० सेवा द्वारा उज्जैन से नहीं जुड़ा हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या देश के महानगरों को एस० टी० डी० सेवा द्वारा उज्जैन को जोड़ने की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी जायगी; और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उराव) : (क) दोनों ओर से पूर्णकालिक उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग द्वारा

उज्जैन से जुड़े हुए शहरों के नाम हैं : प्रौर हैं:—

(1) इन्दौर (2) भोपाल (3) रायपुर (4) ग्रहभदावाद (5) गांधीनगर (6) बड़ौदा (7) राजकोट।

(ख) उज्जैन से दिल्ली के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा उपलब्ध है। विपरीत दिशा में उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा अभी चालू की जानी है।

(ग) जी हाँ, बम्बई और दिल्ली से उज्जैन के लिए पूर्णकालिक उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा तथा कलकत्ता और मद्रास से उज्जैन के लिए रात्रिकालीन उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा इस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान चालू किए जाने की संभावना है।

100 per cent Electrification of Vidisha and Raisen districts of M. P.

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

(a) whether Government are considering to cover Vidisha and Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh for 100 per cent electrification;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time this work shall be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for covering cent percent electrification of villages in Vidisha & Raisen Districts. There are in all 70883 villages in Madhya Pradesh and on the basis of report received from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, 25,400 villages constituting 36 per cent have been electrified till the end of March, 1981. The

position of village electrification in Vidisha & Raisen districts is as follows:

	Raisen district	Vidisha district
(1) Total No. of Villages	1429	1510
(2) Villages reported electrified upto 31-3-1981	286	301
(3) Villages covered for electrification under REC sanctioned Schemes (not yet electrified)	245	338

Both the above districts are covered under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. The level of village electrification in those district is expected to reach upto 50 per cent by the end of March, 1985.

Proposal to Expand capacity of Hindustan antibiotics Limited

287 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to expand the capacity of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, to produce more bulk drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) are already manufacturing a number of bulk drugs and they propose to expand the activity during the 6th Plan. Some expansions are already under implementation, and other proposals by HAL will be decided on the basis of techno-economic feasibilities, estimated demand, already approved capacities etc.

Manufacture by Drug Companies under doubtful validity of licences

288. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many instances of drugs being manufactured under authorisation of doubtful validity by M/s. Pfizer, Glaxo, Warner Hindustan and May and Baker have come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the release of canalised raw materials has not been stopped to these companies pending final decision;

(c) what were the basis for taking action against M/s. SKF, Indian Schering, Hoechst etc., and the reasons for not taking action against the above companies; and

(d) how many Intent letters/industrial licences have been issued to firms mentioned in (a) during the last three years, company-wise, date-wise with the names of items and value of the licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information in respect of these parts has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9803 on the 5th May, 1981.

(d) No Industrial Licence has been issued to any of the firms referred to in Part (a) during the last three years. However, during this period, one Letter of Intent each has been issued to M/s. Pfizer Limited and M/s.

Glaxo Laboratories India Limited as per details given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	L.I No. & Date	Item	Capacity PA
1.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	LI:383(80) 21-8-80	(i) Morrental Tartrate (ii) Pyrental Pamoate (iii) Formulations of (i) & (ii)	15 tonnes (SE) 30 tonnes Upto 50% of each of capacities mentioned above
2.	M/s. Glaxo labs. Ltd.	LI:768(80) 18-12-1980	Betamethasone	425 Kgs. (SE)

L.I.=Letter of Intent

P.A.=Per Annum

S.E.=Substantial Expansion

स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करना

289. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या संवार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि बिहार के प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों, जैसे कि: विरसा भगवान, बाबूकुंवर सिंह, डा० श्री दृष्ण सिंह, डा० अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह की स्मृति में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संवार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्माकर उरांव) (क) और (ख). बाबू-कुंवर सिंह की स्मृति में पहले ही एक स्मारक डाक टिकट 23-4-66 को जारी किया जा चुका है। विरसा भगवान के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने से संबंधित प्रस्ताव पर फिलिडेली सलाहकार समिति द्वारा अपनी अगली बैठक में विचार किया जाएगा।

डा० श्री दृष्ण सिंह एवं डा० अनुग्रह नारायण सिंह के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Manufacture of Soda Ash by Monopoly Houses

290. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soda-Ash, which is an essential commodity of mass consumption by millions of Dhobies and poor housewives, is manufactured by "Monopoly Houses";

(b) whether it is also a fact that there had been cyclic shortage, under production, price hikes, hoarding and black-marketing in Soda Ash;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry to end black-marketing and monopoly production of Soda Ash; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Soda Ash is manufactured by M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., and M/s. Orissa Cements Ltd. (Hari Fertilizers) who are all registered under this MRTP Act.

(b) Soda Ash was in short supply during the years 1978, 1979 and early 1980. As a result of the steps taken by the Government, the availability has improved and soda ash is now easily available in the market at prices more or less on a par with the manufacturers' price. The open market price of soda ash which was as high as Rs. 3600 per tonne and was ruling at Rs. 3000 per tonne for more than a year has declined to Rs. 2100 to Rs. 2400 per tonne. The High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Gopal Tripathi which was appointed by the Government to look into the problems of soda ash could not gather any positive evidence of cyclical trend in soda ash shortages.

The capacity utilisation in the soda ash industry during the calendar years 1979 and 1980 were 87.5 per cent and 81.4 per cent respectively. The capacity utilisation during the first six months of 1981 is about 95 per cent. In comparison to the capacity utilisation in other industries and keeping in view the constraints faced by the manufacturers it cannot be said that there is deliberate under utilisation of capacity.

There has been increase in the price of soda ash which, according to the manufacturers is due to increase in the cost of raw materials, inputs and transport.

The Government gets the lists of allotments made by the manufacturers of soda ash to industrial consumers and passes them on to State Governments for verification and necessary action. No report has been received from any State Government

regarding hoarding and blackmarketing.

(c) and (d). A High Powered Committee on Soda Ash headed by Prof. Gopal Tripathi submitted its report in July, 1979. Government have already taken action on the recommendations of this Committee. Hence, Government do not propose to conduct another enquiry at this stage.

श्री गंगानगर के प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा टेलीफोनों का वापस लेना

291. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री गंगानगर के टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा टेलीफोन विभाग को टेलीफोन लौटाने के बारे में रिपोर्टों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उरांव): (क) श्रीगंगानगर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा कोई भी टेलीफोन नहीं लौटाया गया ।

(ख) और (ग). उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बीकानेर में प्लाना तापीय बिजली घर

292. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर में प्लाना तापीय बिजलीघर का वित्तीय और तकनीकी दृष्टि से अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या वहां कार्य आरंभ हो गया है तथा कितना कार्य हुआ है;

(ख) यदि कार्य आरंभ नहीं हुआ है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या वहां उपलब्ध लिग्नाइट कोयले को जर्मनी तथा भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्थान के विशेषज्ञों ने लाभप्रद पाया है;

(घ) क्या लिग्नाइट कोयले के वहां भारी निक्षेप हैं;

(ङ) क्या राजस्थान में विशेषकर बीकानेर डिवीजन में बिजली की भारी कमी है; और

(च) क्या इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्लाना तापीय बिजलीघर का कार्य युद्ध स्तर पर आरंभ किया जा सकता है और यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक पूरे होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ख). राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में प्लाना में उपलब्ध लिग्नाइट का उपयोग करते हुए, वहां 2×60 मेगावाट के यूनिटों वाले एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना किये जाने की एक स्कीम का तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन किया गया है और निवेश संबंधी स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है। परियोजना की

अनुमानित लागत 6738 लाख रुपये है। इस परियोजना की तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान करते समय केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने प्लाना विद्युत परियोजना तथा प्लाना खान परियोजना को साथ ही साथ स्वीकृति दिए जाने की सिफारिस की है ताकि अपेक्षित समय-सीमा में लिग्नाइट की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो जाएगा लिग्नाइट खान परियोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस समय किसी वित्तीय व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया है। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस स्कीम पर निदेश संबंधी निर्णय की फिलहाल आस्थगित रखा गया है।

Separate companies for commercial wings of AIR and T.V.

293. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up separate companies for the commercial wing of AIR and T.V.;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the progress made so far and the time by which the proposal is expected to be made?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) After consideration, Government have decided that the Commercial Services being looked after by a separate Divisions of the All India Radio and Doordarshan would make way for the expansion and efficient functioning of the Commercial Services and that there is no specific advantage to go in for a company like set up.

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

Staff Artistes of A.I.R.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that staff artistes of All India Radio have become permanent Government servants;

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

(c) the number of Scheduled Tribe staff artistes who have become Government servants, State-wise figures?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

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

T.V. Centre for Kerala

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

(a) steps taken so far to bring Kerala under Television net work;

(b) the expected time by which the construction of Trivandrum television is expected to be completed and the transmission started;

(c) the districts in Kerala proposed to be covered by the Trivandrum television transmitter;

(d) whether Government of Kerala and "Keltron" have submitted a proposal for establishing four transmitting stations in Kerala with a single common studio at Trivandrum so that the entire State would be covered; and

(e) whether Government will examine this proposal so that the entire Kerala can be brought under television?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A TV Centre at Trivandrum is being set up in Kerala during the VI Plan period.

(b) and (c). TV Centre Trivandrum is expected to be completed by

1964-65. This will cover whole of the Trivandrum District and about 60 per cent of Quilon district.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Due to constraint on resources, it has been possible to include a proposal for establishment of a TV Centre at Trivandrum only in the current Plan.

Expenditure on generation by N.T.P.C:

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

(a) what is the total expenditure of National Thermal Power Corporation on generation of power during the last three years in its various projects, what is the cost per unit of National Thermal Power Corporation, what is the percentage of cost per unit on coal, transport, service and interest during this period; and

(b) what is the Plant load factor (PLF) of National Thermal Power Corporation during the last three years and what are the causes of this PLF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). As none of the thermal projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation are as yet in operation the question does not arise.

States' views on recommendation of Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power

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

(a) whether most of the States have not yet communicated their views on some of the major recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power which had direct bearing on the functioning of the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, whether several reminders of the Centre had not evoked

any response from the State Government so far;

(c) whether the Prime Minister was asked to intervene in the matter in July, 1981;

(d) if so, whether any directive was issued by the Prime Minister to the concerned States; and

(e) if so, to what extent response from the States has been drawn after intervention by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Replies have been received from some of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report. Some of the recommendations have also been discussed in the Regional Power Ministers' Conference and the Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of Energy. The State Governments have desired to be given more time to enable them to send their views and suggestions.

(c) to (e). Question does not arise.

Growth rate of power supply and Demand

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was conducted recently and it was found that the growth rate of power supply outstripped the growth rate of estimated power demand in India in 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether this had led to a power deficit to 12.6 per cent from 16.1 per cent in 1979-80;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the power deficit was smaller in seven States and higher in four;

(d) if so, what are the States where the shortage has been and what are the States where the increase is there; and

(e) the main reasons for the same and steps being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The growth rate of power supply was higher than the growth rate of estimated energy requirement in the country during the year 1980-81. But the power shortage in the country during 1980-81 was 12.6 per cent as against 16.1 per cent during 1979-80.

(c) and (d). The energy shortage during the year 1980-81 was more as compared to the energy shortage during the year 1979-80 in 5 States/Systems, namely, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and DVC while in the remaining States and Systems, the energy shortage during 1980-81 was less than the energy shortage during the year 1979-80.

(e) The main reasons for the energy shortage in the country are inadequacy of installed generating capacity and the comparatively unsatisfactory performance of the Thermal Power Stations. In order to improve the power availability in the country, the following steps have been and are being taken:—

(i) An additional generating capacity of 1966 M W is programmed to be added during the period of 1980—83.

(ii) Number of steps have been taken to improve the operation and maintenance of existing thermal power plants with a view to maximising generation from the existing installed capacity; these steps include:

(a) assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake Plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and tak-

ing up programme of their rectification and replacement;

(c) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(d) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand picking of stones, shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes;

(e) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations; and

(f) accelerated addition of new generating capacity in the system. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on going projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects.

Provision of Telecommunication in Rural areas

299. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a change in the present policy of providing telecommunications facility in the rural areas strictly on the basis of the population has been recommended by a task force of the P&T Department;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the task force;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a majority of the villages in several States will miss the facility if the population of the villages is the sole criterion;

(d) if so, to what extent this is true; and

(e) whether in view of this, Government have rejected the proposal or it is still under consideration?

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

(b) It has been suggested by the Task Force that the present policy, based on population, for opening Long Distance Public Telephones without regard to remunerativeness should be amended also to meet the objective of providing access to a Public Telephone within 5 Kms of most habitations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State-wise position is given in the attached statement.

(e) No, Sir. The proposal is still under consideration.

Statement

Percentage of villages which will not be covered by the present liberalised policy, based on village population for opening Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) without considerations of remunerativeness.

1. Himachal Pradesh	9.7%
2. Madhya Pradesh	98.0%
3. Orissa	98.2%
4. J&K	96.3%
5. Assam	96.3%
6. Rajasthan	94.9%
7. U. P.	94.7%
8. Bihar	92.4%
9. Punjab	91.5%
10. Karnataka	91.5%
11. West Bengal	90.0%
12. Maharashtra	89.7%
13. Gujarat	87.7%
14. Haryana	73.2%
15. Andhra	79.3%

16. Tamilnadu	69.6%
17. Kerala	1.8%
18. Rest of India	97.6%
19. ALL INDIA	92.6%

Supply of power from Bhakra Beas Power Complex

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

(a) whether the Punjab has been lately denied its full quota of power supply from the Bhakra-Beas Power Complex resulting in great cut in electricity supply throughout the Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The releases of water to meet the requirements of the partner States, including Punjab, are determined periodically by the Technical Committee, which comprises members from the partner States. Power generated through these releases of water are made available to Punjab and other partner States in their respective shares.

Quality of Programmes telecast by Amritsar Television Centre

301. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that at present viewers of Amritsar Television Station are critical of the poor quality of various programmes telecast by it; and

(b) if so, what steps he proposes to take to make this T.V. Station more effective and powerful and its programme more attractive and popular?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There has been criticism as well as appreciation of the programmes telecast by Jullundur/Amritsar T.V. Station.

(b) Improvement of programmes is a continuous effort and due note is taken of the viewers' criticism in effecting improvements.

Installation of retail outlets by Oil Companies in Haryana

302. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9782 on 5th May, 1981, regarding setting up of petroleum pumps in Haryana and state:

(a) whether Oil Companies have finalised plan of 1981-82 for putting up petrol outlets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil Companies have planned to open fifteen petrol pumps/diesel pumps at various places in the State of Haryana as under:—

Ambala city	Punhana
Faridabad (NH) . . .	Mohindergarh
Rori	Bhardra
Godhwala	Namga Teju
Pilukhera	Sinoli
Gangwa	Jethlana
Uklana	Chausa
Bahargarh . . . . .	..

Dependence of State Electricity Board on Government subsidies

303. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have warned the State Electricity Boards that they cannot depend on Government subsidies to tide over financial crisis created by bad management, distribution losses and inability to complete projects and expansion schemes in stipulated time and budget provisions;

(b) whether States have also been told to mobilise their own resources for the expansion of their schemes; and

(c) if so, what are the details regarding the suggestions made to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The financial performance and the problems of the SEBs have been a matter of concern to the Central Government as well as to the respective State Governments.

Delays in the timely execution and commissioning of projects, under-utilisation of the existing generation capacity, high transmission and distribution losses and unremunerative tariffs in respect of some categories of consumers have, *inter-alia* affected the overall performance of the SEBs. The financial performance and problems of SEBs are being reviewed periodically and remedial action being taken to improve the efficiency of the SEBs.

While some SEBs have been earning profits, of late many SEBs have reported current financial liquidity problems leading to difficulty on their part in making timely payments for essential inputs. These problems were reviewed at a conference of the SEBs and other senior officials on July 17, 1981 and specific guidelines were issued to the SEBs to minimise delays in pro-

ject construction and improve the financial and operational efficiency.

It was also *inter-alia*, suggested that the SEBs should adopt a rational tariff structure that would fully take into account the direct and indirect costs of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and also provide for a reasonable rate of return that would be necessary to meet the growing needs of power development programme that is being undertaken. The SEBs were also requested to step up the realization of revenue arrears to adopt uniform accounting practices, expedite finalisation of their annual accounts and initiate measures to bring in greater professionalization among the various cadres of their personnel.

Upgrading of Branch Offices to the Status of E.D.S.Os.

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

(a) whether Government have decided to upgrade such Branch Post Offices to the status of Extra Departmental Sub-Offices as are provided Public Call Offices in them in order to accelerate the provision of postal facilities and also to ensure a longer duration of postal and telecom. services to the people of the rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of such Branch Post Offices upgraded to the status of Extra Departmental Sub-Offices on this score during 1980-81 in each State; and

(c) whether it is proposed to continue this procedure so as to ensure the facilities in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. A decision to this effect was taken during 1978.

(b) The details of Branch Post Offices upgraded to the status of Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices on account of provision of Public Call Offices during 1980-81 in each State is given in the attached statement.

(c) The scheme of upgrading Branch Post Offices to the status of Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices both on the basis of workload and on the basis of provision of Public Call Offices has been kept in abeyance since March, 1981 as the whole question of upgradation of branch post Offices into Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices is undergoing a review by a Committee of Senior Officers of the Department. The question of continuing this scheme during the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan will be decided after the Committee's report is received and a decision thereon is taken by the Department.

Statement

No. of Branch Post Offices upgraded to Extra Departmental Sub Post Office during 1980-81.

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. Upgraded
1	2	3
1.	Andhra	411
2.	Bihar	6
3.	Delhi . . . . .	..
4.	Gujarat	92
5.	Daman	1
6.	Diu	1
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..
8.	J & K	26
9.	Kerala	92
10.	Mahe	1
11.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
12.	Karnataka	307
13.	Madhya Pradesh	214

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	138
15.	Goa . . . . .	..
16.	Assam . . . . .	..
17.	Arunachal . . . . .	..
18.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..
19.	Manipur . . . . .	..
20.	Mizoram . . . . .	..
21.	Nagaland . . . . .	..
22.	Tripura . . . . .	..
23.	Punjab	21
24.	Haryana	140
25.	Himachal Pradesh	15
26.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..
27.	Orissa	13
28.	Rajasthan	85
29.	Tamilnadu	410
30.	Pondicherry	3
31.	U. P.	129
32.	West Bengal	77
33.	Sikkim . . . . .	..
34.	Andaman & Nicobar Island . . . . .	..

Setting up of Agencies for Petroleum Products in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

305. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, where the opening of petroleum pumps and cooking gas agencies have been sanctioned;

(b) the names of such among them where the allotments have been made

alongwith the names of the parties/ concerns to whom they have been allotted;

(c) whether in some cases complaints for wrong/unjustified rejection of applications have also been received; and

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints received and the number of cancellation of the application in case of each such place?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a). The names of places in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana where oil companies have

initiated action for putting up petrol/ diesel pumps and cooking gas agencies against their 1980-81 plan are given in the attached statement.

(b) Since selection of dealers/ distributors is yet to be completed, details in this regard are not readily available.

(c) and (d). Some complaints alleging irregularities in the selection procedure including wrongful rejection of applications have been received. The matter has been referred to the concerned oil company for enquiry and report and pending such enquiries further action has also been stayed in a few cases.

Statement

	Himachal Pradesh	Punjab	Haryana
Petro'/Diesel Pumps	Jwalamukhi Simla Narkanda Bilaspur	Daburji Karamsar Chaksheranwala Jalal Adda-Rawalpindi Maujgarh Jalalabad Karheri Chausiwar Mallan Rajnagar Thapa Mandi Landran	Aharwan Kanana Dhangarh Hathin Hasanpur Kcorak
Cooking Gas	Nil	Ludhiana Jullundur Amritsar Ferozepur Rheinda Patiala	Ambala Karnal Yamunanagar Gurgaon Faridabad Bhiwani Rohtak Panipat Sonapat

Opening of New Post Offices during the Sixth Plan period

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

(a) the total number of post offices proposed to be opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the country circle wise;

(b) whether the criteria of population and/or distance are proposed to be relaxed so as to speed up the expansion of postal network in the rural areas during this period; and

(c) the likely date by which every Panchayat village will have at least one BPO within its jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) 8,000 post offices are proposed to be opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the country. Targets for the Circles are fixed annually according to their requirements.

(b) No Sir. There is no such thinking at present.

(c) It cannot be forecast at this stage.

Progress of Film 'Jawaharlal Nehru'

307 SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the script of 'Jawaharlal Nehru' to be produced jointly by Soviet and Indian film makers has been approved by the film consultants;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the production of the film; and

(c) by which year it is expected to be released?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The script of the documentary film 'Jawaharlal Nehru' and other details are to

be finalised in consultation with the Soviet side. The production of the film will be undertaken only after finalisation of these details.

Schemes to Provide Loans for Construction of Cinema Halls in Rural/Urban and City Areas

308. SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Film Development Corporation has formulated certain schemes to provide loans for constructing cinema halls in rural/urban and city areas;

(b) if so, the maximum amount of loan to be given to each cinema house constructed in the rural/urban and city areas;

(c) whether necessary guidelines have been sent to the State Film Development Corporations and the State Governments to expedite the implementation of this scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to the following monetary limits, loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the actual cost of the project (excluding the cost of land) are given by the Corporation for construction of cinema theatres in rural, semi-urban and urban areas.

(i) Rural areas Rs. 1.00 lakh

(ii) Semi urban areas Rs. 3.00 lakhs

(iii) Urban areas Rs. 7.50 lakhs

(c) No guidelines have been sent to State Film Development Corporations or State Governments to expedite implementation of NFDC's Scheme for loans for cinema construction. How-

even, the NFDC has been able to enlist the co-operation of some State Film Development Corporations and State Governments for its scheme.

(d) Arrangements between NFDC and some of the State Film Development Corporations/State Government are as under:—

- (i) Film Development Corporation of Orissa (FDCO)

Loans are given to entrepreneurs by NFDC with repayment guaranteed by the FDCO.

- (ii) Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation (TTC)

The loan amount will be shared equally by NFDC and TTC. However, the share of NFDC will be guaranteed by TTC. This arrangement is awaiting the approval of Tamil Nadu Government.

- (iii) U.P. Chalchitra Nigam (UPCN)

Here the NFDC will give loans to UPCN against default guarantee of UP Government.

- (iv) Andhra Pradesh Film Development Corporation

Same as for (i) above.

- (v) West Bengal Government

The loan amount will be shared equally by NFDC and the State Government.

The NFDC is pursuing the matter with other State Governments/State Film Development Corporations

Villages in Keonjhar district (Orissa) electrified during 1980-81

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

(a) the total number of villages in the Keonjhar district of Orissa which have been electrified during 1980-81 under the Rural Electrification Programme;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to give top priority to electrifying the tribal villages when such schemes are implemented; and

(c) if so, the total number of tribal villages of Keonjhar district proposed to be electrified during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Out of the total of 2009 inhabited villages in Keonjhar district, 771 villages constituting 38.4 per cent work electrified as on 31-3-1981. During 1980-81, 76 villages were electrified in the district.

(b) The State Governments/State Electricity Boards are primarily responsible for formulation and execution of rural electrification schemes. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been providing financial assistance at concessional rates of interest and softer norms of viability for rural electrification scheme in the tribal areas to enable the State Government/State Electricity Boards to electrify these areas expeditiously. As a matter of policy, atleast 15 per cent of the total funds allocated by the Planning Commission to the Corporation under its normal and Revised Minimum Needs Programmes are earmarked for tribal areas. The regional offices of the Corporation also render necessary assistance in formulation and implementation of the schemes particularly in the backward areas including tribal areas.

(c) 85 villages are proposed to be electrified in Keonjhar district in Orissa during 1981-82.

सोडा ऐस का उत्पादन कर रही और
आयात कर रही कर्मों/एजेंसियों के नाम

310. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या
वेदोत्सव रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-
किन कर्मों और एजेंसियों के जरिए सोडा

ऐश आयात किया गया था और इनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा इसकी कितनी मात्रा आयात की गई थी और इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय हुई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1980-81 में सोडा ऐश के आयात में कमी के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में 40 हजार मीट्रिक टन की गिरावट आई है; और

(ग) देश में इस समय कौन सी फर्म सोडा ऐश बना रही हैं?

पेट्रोनिमस, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्ध सेठी) : (क) सोडा ऐश की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से सोडा ऐश के आयात जो दिनांक 14-1-1979 से खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस (प्रो.जी.एल.) के अन्तर्गत रख दिया गया था। विवरणपत्र-1 वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 में आयातित सोडा ऐश की

मात्रा और मूल्य दर्शाता है। वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी कलकत्ता द्वारा आयात सांख्यिकी का संकल्प किया जाता है और प्रकाशन किया जाता है। सांख्यिकी के संकलन और प्रकाशन में आमतौर पर काफी समय लग जाता है। मार्च, 1980 के बाद की सांख्यिकी अभी प्रकाशित की जानी है। सांख्यिकी का संकलन हो जाने पर उसको भारत का विदेश व्यापार (खण्ड 11) के मासिक सांख्यिकी में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा जिसकी प्रतियाँ संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध होंगी। चूंकि सोडा ऐश प्रो.जी.एल. के अन्तर्गत है, अतः गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सोडा ऐश का आयात करने वाली फर्मों और प्रेंसियों के नाम एकत्रित करना मुश्किल होगा और उससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम आंकड़ों के संकलन करने में लगने वाले समय की तुलना में लाभप्रद नहीं होंगे। तथापि, वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 में सरकार ने सोडा ऐश के आयात का प्रबन्ध स्टेटकैमिकल् एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन (जो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की सहायक है) के माध्यम से किया था। आयातों पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा निम्न प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मी० ट०)	विदेशी मुद्रा की धन-राशि (सी० आई० ए०)
1979-80	19,100,000	3.17 करोड़ रुपये
1980-81	9,716,200	1.13 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 में 5.63 लाख टन सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन हुआ था जबकि वर्ष 1979-80 में 5.56 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ था। अतः उत्पादन में कोई गिरावट नहीं हुई उत्पादन अधिक हुआ होता किन्तु जुलाई 1980 में सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में

(जिसमें अधिकतम क्षमता स्थित है) में बन्द दिनांक 14-10-1980 से 24-11-1980 तक मै० सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स में तालाबन्धि और निर्माताओं द्वारा सामना की गई विभिन्न बाधाओं जैसे तथ्यों के कारण उत्पादन अधिक न हो सका।

(ग) इस समय देश में चार फर्मों सोडा ऐश का निर्माण कर रही हैं। वे फर्म हैं:

(1) मै० टाटा कैमिकल्स, मिथापुर, गुजरात।

(2) मै० सीराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स, पोरबन्दर, गुजरात।

(3) मै० घागन्धारा कैमिकल्स वर्क्स लि०, घागन्धारा, गुजरात।

(4) मै० उड़ीसा सीमेन्ट लि० (हरी फर्टिलाइजर्स), वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान सोडा ऐश (न्यूट्रल सोडियम कार्बोनेट) का आयात दर्शाने वाला विवरण-यत्र

		मूल्य : करोड़ रुपये मात्रा : हजार टन			
क्रम सं०	विवरण आई० सी टी० आई बी 2 कोड न०	1978-79 मात्रा	मूल्य	1979-80 मात्रा	मूल्य
1. न्यूट्रल सोडियम कार्बोनेट :—					
(क) डेन्स	523.2301	4.9	0.72	59.5	9.62
(ख) लाईट	523.2302	14.4	0.99	71.8	10.50
(ग) अन्य	523.2309	4.1	0.30	3.4	0.73

टिप्पणी : आंकड़े अप्रत्याई हैं और संशोधित होने वाले हैं।

स्रोत : महानिदेशक वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत का विदेश व्यापार खण्ड-11 (आयात) की मासिक सांख्यिकी।

घटिया किस्म की कीटनाशी
दवाइयों की खरीद

311. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँट मंत्री, घटिया किस्म की कीटनाशी दवाइयों की खरीद के बारे में 25 नवम्बर, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1118 के ऊपर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घटिया किस्म की कीटनाशी दवाइयों की खरीद के बारे में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही जांच का काम पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक फर्म से कितने-कितने मूल्य की कीटनाशी दवाइयाँ खरीदी गई थीं ?

प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री
(श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय औषधि
ब्यूरो से केवल एक ही रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई
है, जो कि पाइरेथ्रम आयल की खरीद के
बारे में है, और जिसका उल्लेख प्रश्न सं०

1118 के ऊपर में पहले ही किया था जाता
है। इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई भी रिपोर्ट
प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रत्येक फर्म से की गई खरीदों का
मूल्य निम्नलिखित है:—

बी एच सी 50 प्रतिशत डबल डी पी

फर्म का नाम (मैसर्स)	मूल्य (रुपयों में)
1 कृषिवेमीन राइवेट लिमिटेड, बंगलूर	35,00,000 रु० + बिक्री कर
2 देवीदयाल मेल्स (राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई	73,48,000 रु० + बिक्री कर
3 एन एम पी (राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई	37,97,600 रु० + बिक्री कर
4 रैलीस इंडिया, बम्बई	62,76,375 रु० + बिक्री कर + उत्पाद शुल्क
5 यूनाइटेड फर्टिलाइजर्स, बम्बई	7,48,000 रु० + बिक्री कर
6 किलपेस्ट (राइवेट) लिमिटेड, भोपाल	37,20,000 रु० + बिक्री कर
7 खानदेश पेस्टीसाइड्स (डी एस भाई डी सी)	36,49,000 रु० + बिक्री कर

मैसाबियन 25 प्रतिशत: डबल डी पी

1 एन एम पी (राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई	2,21,00,000 + उत्पाद शुल्क + बिक्री कर
2 किलपेस्ट (राइवेट) लिमिटेड, भोपाल	57,50,000 + बिक्री कर

पाइरेथ्रम सेल

1. सेल्ट ब्रादर्स, मद्रास	15,37,000 रु० + बिक्री कर
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Films on the life of tribals

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

(a) whether the proposed production
units for production of the 16 MM films
depicting the cultural, social and
economical life of the tribals of dif-
ferent regions and States are already
established;

(b), if so, the States, Regions and the
areas and the tribal communities select-
ed for production of documentary
films on them so far; and

(c) the themes selected and the
languages to be used in films apart
from the commentary therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VA-
SANT SATHE): (a) The two 16 mm
Film Production Units proposed to
be set up at Calcutta (covering Eastern

Region) and Bangalore (covering Southern Region) are expected to start functioning by about November, 1981.

(b) The production centre in Eastern Region will produce films in Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Manipuri and other Regional and Tribal Dialects of the Eastern Region. The Production Centre in Southern Region will produce films in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and other Regional and tribal dialects of the Southern Region. Some of the 16 mm films will be produced in tribal dialects depicting their life and culture.

(c) The themes to be used for production of the 16 mm films are still to be finalised.

Action for disposal of pending cases in various courts

313. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

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

(a) is it a fact that very large number of cases are pending for disposal in different courts of the States and Union Territories including Supreme Court;

(b) if so, since when the cases are pending and the total number thereof (latest figure) State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Centre and the States for quick disposal of cases;

(d) the reasons and difficulties faced by the courts for disposal of the pending cases;

(e) whether his Ministry have asked the States to solve the difficulties by providing the required facilities of the law courts in their States and inform the Centre in this regard; and

(f) keeping in view the above state of affairs, whether his Ministry propose a revolutionary change in administration of justice in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts as on 31-12-80 and the period for which these cases are pending is given in the statements at Annexures I & II respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2632/81]. The number of cases pending in the subordinate courts is given in Annexure III. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2632/81]. The period wise pendency of cases in respect of subordinate courts is not available with the Government.

(c) Steps taken to reduce the pendency in courts are indicated in Annexure IV. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2632/81].

(d) and (e). The Law Commission examined the problem of delay and arrears in trial courts in their 77th report and delay and arrears in High Courts and other appellate courts in their 79th report. Both these reports were laid on the Table of the House. There are many complex reasons leading to delay in the disposal of cases and in the accumulation of arrears. Among them are procedures and inadequate number of courts and court buildings.

As most of the recommendations of the Law Commission are required to be implemented by the State Governments and the High Courts, these reports were sent to them for taking necessary action.

As recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission, certain States and Union Territories are being provided with grants by the Central Government under Article 275 aggregating to Rs. 24 crores specifically for the establishment of 538 additional civil and criminal courts.

(f) Reforms are a continuous and not a one time process.

Microwave Link between Capitals of India and Bangladesh via Calcutta

314. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKÁ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make a microwave link between the two capitals of India and Bangladesh via Calcutta;

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

(c) the details about the agreement made in this connection between India and Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. However, a transborder microwave system between Krishnanagar (India) and Chuadanga (Bangladesh) was planned for linking the existing networks in the two countries.

(b) The trans-border microwave link has been completed and formally commissioned on 19-5-81.

(c) As per the understanding between India and Bangladesh, cost of equipment on the Indian side would be borne by the Indian Administration and the cost of equipment in Bangladesh would be borne by the Bangladesh Administration. It was also mutually agreed to augment initially the existing manual circuits and provide in future semi-automatic/automatic working facility between the two countries.

Opening of New Branch Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Orissa

315. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide adequate postal

and telephone facilities to various States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether more new Branch Post Offices and Public Call Offices are proposed to be opened in Orissa during the above plan period;

(c) the total number of Branch Post Offices and Public Call Offices are going to be opened in Sundargarh District of Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Total number of branch post offices proposed to be opened in Sundergarh Distt. during the Sixth Plan period is not finalised in advance. Proposals are examined from year to year and approved if found justified as per departmental norms.

Branch Post Offices in 7 villages have been opened during 1980-81. 4 more branch post offices have been approved for opening during the year 1981-82.

31 public call offices are proposed to be opened in Sundargarh Distt. of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period.

(d)* Details of post offices opened in 1980-81 and those approved for 1981-82 are given in attached Statement-I. The details of public call offices proposed are given in attached Statement-II.

Statement—I

Name of the villages whose Branch Post Offices were opened during 1980-81.	Names of villages where branch post offices are approved for opening during the year 1981-82.
1. Gopinathpur	1. Kasada
2. Hamarimunda	2. Bhutuda
3. Gangapurgada	3. Kuanmunda
4. Gilli	4. Bandhabhuin
5. Barghat	
6. Sindega	
7. Kanakjhore	

Statement—II*Details of Public Call Offices*

1. Mahulpada	17. Kenkuda
2. Sarsara	18. Sahaj
3. Ruguda	19. Birbira
4. Khunfagaon	20. Manjhapada
5. Jarada	21. Rajpur
6. Bimalgarh	22. Karamdihi
7. Tikayatapalli	23. Gopalpur
8. Jansdihi	24. Garjangjor
9. Sole	25. Gundianihi
10. Raghunathpalli	26. Baudaga
11. Buda	27. Kinjirkella
12. Banki	28. Biringatoli
13. Jhirpani	29. Mangalpur
14. Kutunia	30. Sargipalli
15. Laing	31. Laikera
16. Panchara	

Free Sale of Kerosene :

316. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce free sale of kerosene and for the abolition of Control system;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be introduced;

(c) whether free sale of kerosene will also be introduced in various States; and

(d) the progress made so far in the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Proposals of this nature have been received in the Ministry.

(b) to (d). Various related issues such as the overall indigenous availability of kerosene from the refineries, quantity to be imported; likely increase in demand as a result of liberal release, possibility of diversion of kerosene for adulterating diesel because of the appreciable price differential between these two products and the difficulties likely to be faced in reverting, if necessary, the system of controlled distribution at a future date, have to be gone into before any final decision is taken.

Supply of Electricity by D.V.C. to Orissa

317. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation has been supplying electricity to Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the total of electricity supplied so far (from May, 1981);

(c) what is the daily average supply and for how many hours does the Damodar Valley Corporation supply electricity daily; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Sir. Damodar Valley Corporation has been supplying electricity to Orissa since March, 1981.

(b) Total quantum of electricity supplied from May to July, 1981 was 3172 MWH.

(c) and (d).

	Daily average Supply. (MWH)	Daily average duration of supply (Hours)
May '81	215	10
June '81	10	0.5
July '81	136	6.5

Formation of National Grid Corporation

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Grid Corporation;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and when it is likely to come into being; and

(c) whether it would cover the eastern region, particularly West Bengal also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The proposal to set up a National Grid Corporation has not yet been finalised.

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

Capital Plunged into Darkness

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

(a) whether the Capital was plunged in complete darkness on the 20th July, 1981 evening as all but one power unit tripped due to some trouble at the Panipat line of the Northern grid.

(b) whether power generation of DESU has also considerably fallen down; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what long-term measures are being taken to stabilize power production not only by the DESU but by the Badarpur Unit as also the uninterrupted supply from the Bhakra system and prevent frequent breakdowns in the power supply in the capital; and

(d) whether the Bhakra—Beas Management Board has recently decided to restrict power supply to Delhi, as it had been drawing much in excess; if so, how the matter is proposed to be sorted out once for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Due to grid disturbance on 20th July, '81 at 7.45 PM., the generation at IP and Badarpur Power Stations went down and affected power supply in some parts of the city which are fed from these power stations. However, power supply to the areas fed from 220 KV Grid Sub-stations of Mehrauli, Najafgarh, Narela, Patparganj and Rohtak Road was only marginally affected. The restoration of power supply to the affected areas had started from 8.05 PM and completed by 9.06 PM. Thus supply to certain areas was affected only from 7.45 PM to 9.06 PM:

(b) The Power generation of DESU has gone down on account of ageing of the machines requiring more maintenance of the equipment and the inability of the station authorities to take out the machines for maintenance when due, due to pressure of meeting the demand of the systems.

(c) Both long term and short term measures have been and are being taken to improve the power generation from IP Station and Badarpur Thermal Power Station. These measures include preventive maintenance availability of spare parts etc. Moreover, one more unit of 210 MW at Badarpur is expected to be commissioned by December, 1981. As a long term measure, a proposal of installation of new unit of 67 MW at Rajghat Power House and two more units of 210 MW each at Badarpur are receiving attention. As regards power supply from Bhakra System, Delhi is not a partner in the Bhakra Project but assistance is taken from Bhakra system during periods of need for more power to the extent feasible/possible. Similarly, any surplus power available in the IP/Badarpur Complex is pumped into the Bhakra Power System.

(d) BBMB has recently indicated that drawal of power by DESU may be limited to one million units per day over a period of time, except during periods of the emergency or multiple outages etc when—ever higher assistance to the extent feasible could also be considered. With the improvement of generation at IP and Badarpur, there may be no need for drawal of power from Bhakra system.

Request for Raise in Price of Alcohol

320. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7383 on the 14th April, 1981 regarding revising of alcohol price and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about raising the prices of alcohol as demanded by the alcohol manufacturing industry due to all round rise in prices;

(b) if the what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above is in the negative when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The price of Alcohol was last revised in August, 1980 by an Amendment to the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order 1971. Subsequently there were representations from distillers for a further increase in the price. These representations are under examination by the Government. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) was requested to conduct the cost-price study and based on the findings of the study a decision will be taken.

Survey by American Firm for Drilling Oil in Jammu and Kashmir

321. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

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

(a) whether Government have asked a U.S. firm to provide consultancy in deep drilling and tele-metric Seismic Survey for exploring oil and gas in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, what is the name of the firm and the details in this regard (including the terms and conditions on which the American firm has agreed to work);

(c) the names of place where the survey is to be conducted; and

(d) whether the O.N.G.C. could not undertake this type of job and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (Shri P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Telemetric seismic surveys are planned to be conducted by ONGC near Samwal in Jammu and near Jawalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh on contract basis.

(d) Telemetric seismic survey is a recent technology which has not been used in India so far. ONGC is neither equipped for such types of surveys nor has the requisite expertise at present.

Number of Cities and Towns in Orissa Provided STD Facility

322. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns in Orissa where STD facilities have been provided;

(b) whether there is any scheme to connect all the major cities in Orissa with the STD system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The number of cities and towns in Orissa where STD facilities are provided is four.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Plan to connect all district headquarters with state capitals by STD

323. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan to connect all District headquarters with the State Capital by STD service;

(b) if so, districts in Orissa which are yet to be linked with STD; and

(c) the scheme drawn up for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. The linking of the all District Headquarters with the respective State Capital by STD has been included in the long term plan.

(b) The district headquarters in Orissa which are yet to be linked with the State capital by STD are—

1. Balasore . . . 2. Bolangir
3. Dhenkanal . . . 4. Chatrapur
5. Bhawanipatna . . . 6. Kconjhar
7. Korapur . . . 8. Paripada
9. Phulbani . . . 10. Puri
11. Sambalpur . . . 12. Sundergarh

(c) The installation of a trunk automatic exchange at Cuttack is included in the current Plan proposals. The above district headquarters will be progressively provided with STD facilities by linking them with the Cuttack Trunk Automatic exchange after the local telephone exchanges at these places are replaced by automatic exchanges of appropriate type and these places are linked by reliable transmission medium with Cuttack

स्मारक डाक टिकटों का जारी किया जाना

324. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न राजनैतिक तथा सामाजिक संगठनों ने मांग की है कि श्री पुरुषोत्तमदास टण्डन की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी किया जाये और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

संचार संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ।

इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ मांग पेश की गई हैं। परन्तु इस समय इस महान विभूति के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Coal supply to steel plants and thermal plants

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

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the shortage in the supply of coal in 1980-81 to the various steel plants and thermal power stations of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. has enhanced its coal supply this year;

(c) if so, the total tonnes of coal supplied to various steel plants and thermal power stations in the first quarter of the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The availability of non-coking coal in the country during 1980-81 was adequate to meet the requirement of all consumers including the thermal power stations. However, some shortage was felt by consumers due to inadequate availability of transport capacity to reach coal to the consumers. There was some shortfall in the availability of coking coal in the country due to uncertain law and order situation, shortfalls in wagon supplies to washeries and frequent power interruptions in the coal fields of Bengal-Bihar which are the primary producers of coking coal in the country.

(b) the supply of coal India Ltd. has increased in the current year. In Quarter Ending June 81 the despatches of coal from Coal India Ltd. were 24.79 million tonnes as against 22.23 million tonnes in the same period last year i.e. an increase of over 11 per cent.

(c) and (d). Coal India supplied to the thermal power stations in Quarter Ending June '81 9.79 million tonnes of coal as against 8.43 million tonnes in the same period last year i. e. an increase of 16.2 per cent. Similarly Coal India supplied in Quarter Ending June '81 2.76 m.t of coal, as charged to the Ovens, to Steel Plants as against 2.52 m. t. in the same period last year i. e. an increase of 9 per cent.

Introduction of improvements in tele-communications system

326. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited Japan to study the telephone system in that country;

(b) if so, his impressions gathered during the visit; and

(c) what improvements he proposes to introduce in the existing tele-communications system in the country to make it more efficient and effective?

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

(b) The main impression was that technology had played an important role in the rapid expansion and quality of the telecommunication services in Japan. It was also seen that improvement in the quality of service was an important factor in investment decision.

(c) These impressions are used as inputs in the implementations of actions already initiated and for planning further actions for both improvement and expansion of the telecommunication services in India.

Live coverage of Asian Games

327. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:**
SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) what arrangements are being made by Government to give live coverage of the Asian Games for local and Indian viewers; and

(b) the details of the special facilities that will be given to the Indian home viewers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). By deploying OB Vans at different stadia arrangements are being made by Doordarshan to provide direct telecast of major field and track events during Asiad 1982. Besides this; the opening and closing ceremonies will also be telecast live. It would be possible for Doordarshan Kendras Bombay Madras and Calcutta also to relay the live telecast from Delhi via P&T Microwave Circuits if they are in operation by that time. Apart from live telecasts specially prepared capsules containing the day's highlight will also be put out daily.

In addition to these, the Films Division will make regular films on the Asian Games, which will be shown on the cinema circuit regularly during the Asian Games and thereafter.

Micro-wave linking of T.V. Stations

328. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether micro-wave linking of T.V. Stations in India is in the operational process;

(b) whether this would help in T.V. Stations having multi-channel programmes on extended telecasting time; and

(c) details when this project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Micro-wave circuits are intended for exchange of programmes between TV stations and for feeding relay transmitters. Questions of multi-

channel would arise when more than one channel is introduced.

(c) The Major trunk circuits are expected to be completed as per details below:—

Delhi—Bombay	September, 1981.
Delhi—Calcutta	March, 1982.
Delhi—Srinagar	September, 1982.
Bombay—Poona	May, 1982.
Jullundur—Amritsar	June, 1982.
Delhi—Mussorie	} Already in operation.
Bombay—Madras	

Hydel projects held up due to inter-state disputes

329. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre proposes to take over the hydel projects held up due to inter-State disputes;

(b) the number of such hydel projects and the period for which they have been held up due to inter-State disputes; and

(c) the time and expense it would take for the Central Government to turn these projects into viable units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As hydro projects are either held up or retarded due to inter state disputes, the Central Government has offered to take up such projects in the Central Sector.

(b) Details are furnished in the statement appended.

(c) This would vary from project to project. But it is Central Govts. objective that all such projects should be rendered viable in the shortest possible time.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	State	I.C. (MW)	Estimated cost (year of estimation) Rs. crores	States involved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Thein	Punjab	525	235.54 (1972)	Punjab/Haryana/Rajasthan
2.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	134	96.16 (1981)	Do.
3.	Mukerain	Punjab	207	115.58 ()	Do.
4.	Kishau (MPP)	U.P.	600	459.85 (1978)*	U.P./H.P.
5.	Khara	U.P.	81	60.74 (1978)	U.P./Haryana
6.	Western Yamuna Canal	Haryana	16	12.47 (1977)	Haryana/U.P.
7.	Orcha (MPP)	M.P.	90	66.83 (1978)**	M.P./U.P.
8.	Pandiyar—Punna-puzha	Tamil Nadu	100	73.90 (1977)	Tamil Nadu/Kerala
9.	Cholatipuzha	Tamil Nadu	60	21.68 (1977)	Tamil Nadu/Kerala

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Nelliathurai	. . .	Tamil Nadu	50	10.4 (1974)	Tamil Nadu/ Kerala/Karana- taka
11. Upper Amaravathy	. . .	Do.	30	15.78 (1979)	Do.
12. Shammukha Nadi	. . .	Do.	30	20.51 (1979)	Do.
13. Pandiyar Punna-puzha Tail race	. . .	Kerala	70	21.95 (1978)	Kerala/Tamil Nadu
14. Mananthwady (MPP)	. . .	Kerala	240	69.12 (1980)	Kerala/Tamil Nadu/Karnataka
15. Kuttiyadi Aug.	. . .	Kerala	..	13.05 (1980)	Do.

Note : (1) Projects at S.No. 1 and 3 have been cleared by Central Electricity Authority.

(2) Construction work on Anandpur Sahib and Mukerain Projects is in progress, and construction work on Thein Dam has also been taken up.

(3) *Rs. 278.74 charged to power.
**Rs. 48.30 charged to power.

Power projects Consultancy Corpora- tion

330. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of setting up a Power Project Consultancy Corporation for the better handling of power projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the work and limitations of the corporation and division of work between it and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA)?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (a) and (b).
Though the Rajadhyakasha Com-
mittee on Power has recommended the
setting up of a Power Design & Con-
sultancy Corporation, no decision in
this regard has so far been taken by
the Government.

Enquiry against Singhal Land and Finance Pvt. Ltd., Delhi

331. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHAR-
MA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Unstarred Question No. 9815 on 5th
May, 1981 regarding Enquiry against
the Singhal Land and Finance Pvt. Ltd.,
Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Com-
panies, Delhi has since completed the
inquiry into the matter of Singhal Land
and Finance Pvt. Ltd. for embezzle-
ment and misappropriation of the
Company's fund;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry
held; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c).
The Registrar of Companies, Delhi,
had asked the company to produce its
books/records for verification of the
allegations made in the complaint re-
ferred to in the Unstarred Question

No. 9815 on 5-5-1981 Since the company did not produce the said book/records the Registrar has issued a notice under Section 234(7) of the Companies Act, 1956 to the company and its directors. The Registrar of Companies Delhi also attempted an inspection of the books of accounts, records, etc., of the company under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 but the inspection could not be carried out for non-production of records by the Company. A show-cause notice under section 209A(8) of the said Act has also been issued by the Registrar of Companies to the company and its directors.

Construction of Additional Departmental Accommodation for Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)

332. SHRI CHIRANJEE LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8913 on 27th April, 1981 regarding accommodation shortage in Telephone Exchange, Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) and state the steps taken so far for construction of additional departmental accommodation for the staff working in Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri (Haryana)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The drawings for the construction of additional accommodation have been prepared and estimate is under sanction. Construction is expected to be completed in 1981-82.

Boosting Rural Electrification Schemes to cover Backward Areas

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

(a) what steps the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) propose to take to boost rural electrification schemes and formulate viable electri-

fication projects to cover backward areas in various States; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b): The Rural Electrification Corporation have taken a number of measures to boost rural electrification schemes to cover backward areas in various States. Its loan policies are designed to promote electrification in the backward and specially Under-developed areas. These provide longer period of repayment of loans and relaxed norms of viability for rural electrification projects. Further relaxations are allowed in the areas covered under Revised Minimum Needs Programme and the Tribal Areas. Considering the difficulties experienced by SEBs/State Governments in formulating viable rural electrification projects for the Backward and Under-developed Areas on the basis of the criteria of financial return hitherto being followed, the Corporation has recently decided to examine the viability of rural electrification projects coming up for its financial assistance on the basis of Economic Rate of Return. Under the new method the rural electrification projects in Backward Areas will have to achieve economic rate of return of 15 per cent and in specially Underdeveloped areas covered under the RMNP, 10 per cent as compared with 20 per cent to be achieved in the case of advanced areas. The Corporation has at the end of March, 1981 sanctioned 4533 projects for loan assistance aggregating Rs. 1497.17 crores for extension of electricity in 201580 villages of which 2182 projects for loan assistance aggregating Rs. 928.27 crores are for extension of electricity in 1,50,305 villages in Backward and specially Under-Developed areas. These Projects also provide for extension of electricity to 20389 harijan bastis adjoining the villages already electrified. The loan assistance sanctioned in respect of the projects in Backward Areas works out to 62 per cent

of the total loan assistance sanctioned and the number of villages covered under the projects constitute 75 per cent of the total villages covered under the projects sanctioned by the Corporation. Further, the Corporation has set up its regional offices in the States and a Zonal Office at Calcutta to provide formulation and implementation of rural electrification projects.

Proposal to Import Kerosene from Foreign Countries

334. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import Kerosene from foreign countries to meet its demand in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the quantity Government are importing and how much foreign exchange is going to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) During 1981-82, as per present assessment, it is proposed to import about 1.8 MMT of Kerosene valued at about Rs. 579 crores approximately. This assessment will be reviewed from time to time.

मास्को फिल्म समारोह में भारतीय फिल्मों की उपलब्धि

335. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

श्री के० नाल्वा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में मास्को में आयोजित विश्व फिल्म समारोह में भारत को कोई पुरस्कार नहीं मिला;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई भारत की कलियुग नामक फिल्म ने उसी दिन भारी प्रसन्नता उत्पन्न कर दिया जिस दिन वह मास्को में दिखाई गई और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार इस मामले पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेगी तथा फिल्मों के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कदम उठायेगी जिससे देश की प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि "कलियुग" नामक फिल्म, जो मास्को में आयोजित 12 वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में सरकारी प्रतिष्ठित थी, बड़ी निराशाजनक रही । फिल्म के निर्माता श्याम बनेगल सोवियत संघ में सुपरिचित हैं और प्रतिष्ठित हस्ती हैं और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उनकी नई फिल्म "कलियुग" ने पर्याप्त उत्साह पैदा किया । इसको खूबसूरत भरे सिनेमाघर में प्रदर्शित किया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ban on Launching of Governmental Schemes during Elections

336. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to ban on launching of Governmental Schemes during the Election time and to provide that political

parties funds also should be audited annually; and

(b) if so, whether Government have also considered the recommendations put forward by the Opposition Political Parties in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b): The proposals form part of the comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms which are under consideration.

Collaboration for Providing Technology for Production of Telephone Instruments

337. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken for collaboration for providing technology for the telephone instruments and for its production in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) reasons for such collaboration when India has been producing telephone instrument for the last twenty five years?

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

(b) M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore in consultation with P&T Department, had invited offers of collaboration for manufacture of 1 million telephone instruments and 1.5 million critical sub-assemblies of contemporary design, in its two factories at Naini and Bangalore. After detailed field trials of the proven models and the technical evaluation of tenders received, the offers of two foreign companies were recommended by a Technical Evaluation Committee consisting of experts from P&T and ITI. Action for the final selection of the Collaborator, for

sanction of the Project, etc., is in progress.

(c) The increasing demand for telephones can be met only through automated precision processes of manufacture, to ensure quality and economy. As Indian Telephone Industries has limited experience/expertise in the area of automated manufacture, it has been proposed to acquire the same through a technical collaboration for the manufacture of a proven Telephone Instrument of contemporary design, suitable for use in the Indian Network.

Oil Production in Bombay High

338. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of oil production in the Bombay High set for 1980-81;

(b) whether that target of production has been achieved during that period;

(c) if so, what is the exact production of oil in Bombay High in 1980-81;

(d) whether it is a fact that the target of oil productions set for 1981-82 in Bombay High is 8.4 million tonnes; and

(e) if so, the steps taken so far in achieving the production according to the target?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The target of oil production set for 1980-81 was 5.2 mmt.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Production was 5.0 mmt for Bombay High in 1980-81.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) To increase the production from Bombay High additional plat-

forms have been installed which would enable ONGC to produce 8.4 mmt.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant at Paradip in 6th Plan

339. SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) the names and the number of Fertilizer units of the country which will be commissioned during the 6th plan period; and

(b) the total number of nitrogenous fertilizer plants and the total number of phosphatic fertiliser plants proposed to be commissioned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Three nitrogenous fertilizer projects, namely Ramagundam, Talcher and Phulpur, have been commissioned in 1980-81. During the remaining period of the 6th Plan (upto 1984-85), the following 11 nitrogenous/phosphatic fertilizer projects are expected to be commissioned; Haldia, Trombay V, Kanpur Expansion, Kandla Expansion, Bharuch, Talaja, Thal, Hazira, Paradip, Tuticorin Expansion and Goa Expansion.

राजौरी गार्डन (दिल्ली) में टेलीफोन शिकायतें

340. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजौरी गार्डन क्षेत्र में दिल्ली टेलीफोन के अधिकारी उनको बार-बार अनुरोध किये जाने

के बावजूब प्रयोक्ताओं की शिकायतों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों को इस कारण बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है और क्षेत्र के टेलीफोन विशेष रूप से सुदर्शन पार्क (मोती नगर) के टेलीफोन प्रायः खराब रहते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सुदर्शन पार्क का टेलीफोन 503066 एक मास से अधिक समय तक खराब रहा और अधिकारियों ने बार-बार की गई शिकायत पर ध्यान नहीं दिया; और

(घ) उक्त टेलीफोन जुलाई तथा अगस्त 1981 में कितने दिनों के लिये खराब रहा और उसके क्या कारण हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कालिका उरांव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सुदर्शन पार्क के कुछ उप-भोक्ताओं को केबुलदांच के कारण परेशानी उठानी पड़ी जिसका चालू करने में कुछ समय लगा ।

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान टेलीफोन नं० 503066 ने अन्तराधिक सेवा प्राप्त की । इसके अलावा वेय राशि का भुगतान न करने के कारण उक्त टेलीफोन 21-7-81 से 27-7-81 तक बन्द रहा ।

(घ) यह टेलीफोन निर्दिष्ट दिनों के समय दिए गए निम्न कारणों से खराब रहा :—

(1) 1-7-81 से 5-7-81 तक— केबुल दांच के कारण ।

(2) 6-7-81 से 9-7-81 तक केबुलों पर अल्प विद्युत्तरोधन के कारण आंशिक सेवा ।

(3) 10-7-81 से 27-7-81 तक अल्प विद्युत्तरोधन के कारण आन्तरायिक सेवा प्रदान की गई ।

(4) 21-7-81 से 27-7-81 तक भुगतान न करने के कारण बन्द रहा ।

(5) 28-7-81 से 29-7-81 तक अल्प विद्युत्तरोधन के कारण आंशिक रूप से सेवा दान की गई ?

सेवा को 29-7-81 अवराहून से पुनः चालू किया गया तथा उसके पश्चात् से टेलीफोन काम कर रहा है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में विद्यमान डाक घरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना और नये डाक घर खोला जाना

341. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में विद्यमान डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने की क्या योजना है ;

(ख) क्या जिले में डाक के शीघ्र वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1981-82 में वहाँ नये डाकघर खोलने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) संख्या विभागेतर उपडाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उसको विभागीय उप डाकघर बनाने की मंजूरी पहले ही दे दी गई है । बयारा, तालपुरवा, बाघनेगर, विश्वेश्वरगंज विभागेतर शाखा डाक घर तथा पाइकोलिया उप डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाने के मामले विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) 1981-82 के दौरान बिमरिया कोडहियावन, उमरिया, पिराहना, गरीब एवं जमदा शाही ग्रामों में शाखा डाकघर खोलने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है ।

बस्ती (उत्तर प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

342. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बस्ती (उत्तर प्रदेश) : स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की वर्तमान क्षमता कितनी है और दूसरी प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा एक्सचेंज की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) 400 लाइनें ?

31-3-1981 को 25 लोगों की प्रतीक्षा सूची है ।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान इस एक्सचेंज में 100 लाइनें बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है, वगैरह कि सब प्रकार के साज-सामान उपलब्ध हों ।

Shortage of Hindi Staff

343. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Hindi staff in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Hindi staff of the Ministry is detained several times late in the night and also the persons from the attached and other offices are called to cope with the work;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing Hindi posts in the different formations are not as per the norms laid down by the Government in April, 1981;

(d) if so, what action has been taken to create Hindi posts as per the latest norms in all the offices; and

(e) the action taken to save the Hindi personnel of the Ministry from physical and mental over-exertion?

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

Transformer at I.P. Grid Sub-Station

344. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power transformer at the I.P. Grid sub-station in Delhi has been out of order for more than a month; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). One 10 MVA/11KV transformer installed at I.P. Grid sub-station had got damaged on 16-6-1981. The

damaged transformer is being replaced. In the meantime, the load of this sub-station is being met from alternate 11 KV sources.

Phase Alternation line system for colour T.V.

345. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to adopt the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system for colour T.V. in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its choice and the arrangements for the purchase of colour television equipment?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the technical advice given by the Technical Advisory Committee, which had appointed a Sub-Committee of eminent Scientists and Engineers to study this matter, as also the recommendation made by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, CEERI, Pilani, Government have decided to adopt PAL system for colour TV in the country. The colour TV equipment to be purchased for the coverage of Asian Games will be acquired through DGS&D who would be inviting global tenders.

Rise in prices of domestic crude oil

346. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of domestic crude oil have been raised by about 300 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The onshore and offshore indigenous crude oil prices of Rs. 324.41/tonne and Rs. 458.50/tonne respectively, exclusive of octroi, etc prevailing from 1-4-1981, were increased to Rs 1182/tonne with effect from 11-7-1981. This was done keeping in view the steeply rising costs of a greatly expanded oil exploration and development programme, the continuing strain on the balance of payments and the need to moderate the growth of demand for petroleum products and to promote their economic and efficient use. As a consequence it will also assist in alleviating the budgetary deficit to some extent.

Issue of unauthorised L.P. Gas connections

347. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any racket relating to unauthorised issue of L.P. gas connections has been unearthed in Delhi since April this year;

(b) if so, the details of the persons apprehended and the *modus operandi* of the racket; and

(c) the steps taken to liquidate the racket?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). During a raid by the customs officials, the rubber stamps of 46 LPG distributors of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and a subscription voucher book were located in a house in Patel Nagar in Delhi. In this connection the police had arrested

the owner of the house along with the manager of the Indane agency, M/s. Vikas Gas Agencies, New Delhi. These persons were allegedly involved in a fake termination voucher racket. They were reportedly issuing fake termination vouchers from forged termination voucher books printed in the names of various distributors of IOC. The IOC has issued instructions to all its distributors to have a thorough scrutiny of the termination vouchers brought to them and also to verify the identity of the persons presenting such termination vouchers. They have also been instructed to take action for the transfer of connection only on receipt of a written confirmation from the issuing distributor. The field staff of the oil companies have been directed to intensify their supervision in this regard. e

Exploration for petroleum in Ganga Delta

348. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Geological Survey of India, the Ganga Delta holds rich promise of yielding big reserves of petroleum;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken and are contemplated to explore and exploit this reserve; and

(c) what is the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not aware of any such assessment made by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Decision to reduce oil production by organisation of Arab petroleum exporting countries

349. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision reported to have been taken by the nine-Nation Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce crude oil production;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken by OAPEC; and

(c) to what extent the supply of crude to India is likely to be affected thereby during the ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Reports have appeared in the Press about the decision taken by some of the petroleum exporting countries to reduce crude oil production by 10 per cent. This will have no effect on crude oil supply to India since agreements have already been finalised to take care of the import requirements of crude oil this year.

Performance of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

350. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports appeared in the *Times of India* dated 29th July, 1981 regarding the dismal performance of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (DPL) to a public sector undertaking;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there is a massive inventory of finished products and the capacity utilisation is very low at present;

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(d) whether any steps are being contemplated to improve performance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The capacity utilisation during 1980-81 at Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) units has been as under:—

Unit	Installed Capacity	Production	% cap. utilisation
IDPL-Virbhadra (Rishikesh)	Mlrds 340,000	248,000	73
IDPL-Hyderabad	MT2435	1584	65
IDPL-Gurgaon (Million Nos.)	1141	187	16

The inventory of bulk drugs and formulations as on 1-7-1981 were of the order of Rs. 12.3 crores inclusive of about Rs. 2 crores meant for captive consumption and Rs. 17.25 crores respectively. The main reasons for the above capacity utilisation of IDPL Plants are:—

(i) Power cuts and power failures on many occasions affecting the production particularly of Antibiotics.

(ii) interruption and restriction in water supply at IDPL, Hyderabad.

(iii) shortage of vital raw materials like rectified spirit; and

(iv) simultaneously implementation/modification of the improved technology at IDPL, Rishikesh.

The high inventories are due to various factors like market constraints and import arrivals of bulk drugs in IDPL's production programme as well as larger dependence of the company on institutional sales where the demand is greater during the second half of the year.

(d) and (e). In order to remove the bottle-necks of production, Government have taken up the matter of regular supply of power and water with the State Governments. The Company has already taken various steps to bring the excess inventory within limits by removing constraints and boosting marketing. The production and other problems connected with IDPL are constantly reviewed

by Government, and appropriate steps are taken from time to time.

Splitting Coal India

351. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to split Coal India Ltd., into two units; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The question of reorganisation of Coal India Ltd., is still under the consideration of the Government.

Utilisation of Licences by Drugs Firms for Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

352 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of industrial licences and letters of intent for bulk drugs are not being utilised by the concerned drug companies resulting in the shortage of these medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such licences and letters of intent issued to various companies in (i) private sector (ii) public sector and (iii) foreign sector during the last ten years but remained unutilised; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Review of implementation of Industrial Licences issued between 1-1-72 and 30-6-77 and Letters of Intent issued between 1-1-73 to 30-6-78 has been completed. The details as on August, 1979 were given in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9028 answered on 28-4-1981. The position about implementation of these industrial approvals has been reviewed further and it is

found that as on 31-7-81 the number of Industrial Licences and of Letters of Intent which are yet to be implemented are as follows:

(i) Number of un-implemented industrial licences.	20
(ii) Number of Letters of Intent yet to be implemented.	23

Details of un-implemented Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are given in the attached Statement I and II.

(c) The progress of implementation of un-implemented industrial approvals is monitored. Where it is established that the companies concerned are not interested in implementing the industrial approvals, action is taken to cancel or revoke the same and to utilise the capacity thus released for being licensed to new entrepreneurs.

Statement-1

List of Industrial Licences (Issued between 1.1-1972 to 30-6-1977 (for bulk drugs) which have not been implemented

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. and date of Industrial Licence	Item of manufacture		Capacity
			Name		
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	M/s. Themis Chemicals	L/22/475/73-Ch. III dt. 30-7-1973	Indomethacin Clobibrate	8 tonnes 2 tonnes	
2.	M/s. Themis Orgasyn	CIL: 194 (74) dt. 15-5-1974	Amitriptyline	200 kgs.	
3.	M/s. Dey-Se-Chem	CIL: 384 (74) dt. 10-12-1974	Nitrofurantoin & its derivatives Diphenyl Hydantoin and its derivatives	24 tonnes 10 tonnes	
4.	M/s. Themis Chemicals	CIL: 205 (75) dt. 23-6-1975	Prothionamide Ethionamide	2 tonnes 8 tonnes	
5.	M/s. Unichem	CIL: 231 (75) dt. 3-7-1975	Dimethylsiloxane	30 tonnes	
6.	M/s. Mehta Pharmaceuticals	CIL: 369 (75) dt. 1-10-1975	Paracetamol	100 tonnes	
7.	M/s. Euophoric	CIL: 407 (75) dt. 31-10-75	Analgin Chloroquin Phosphate	100 tonnes 20 tonnes	
8.	M/s. IDPL	CIL: 425 (75) dt. 20-11-75	Sulphamethoxy Pyridazine	20 tonnes	
9.	M/s. India	CIL: 23 (76) dt. 27-1-1976	Clomiphene Citrate	500 kgs.	
10.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo	CIL: 69 (76) dt. 29-5-1976	Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin	6000 Mill. Units	

1	2	3	4	5
11.	M/s. Fairdeal	CIL: 166 (76) dt. 21-4-1976	Salbutamol	60 Kgs.
12.	M/s. Searle	CIL: 321 (76) dt. 25-8-1976	Diosgenin	5 tonnes
13.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy.	CIL: 355 (76) dt. 23-9-1976	Clofazimine	2 tonnes
14.	M/s. Premier Drugs	CIL: 410 (76) dt. 12-11-1976	Pyrazinamide Xanthinol Nicotinate Propranolol	5 tonnes 10 tonnes 3 tonnes
15.	M/s. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Limited	CIL: 450 (76) dt. 21-12-1976	Dapsone	15 tonnes
16.	M/s. Ranbaxy	CIL: 79 (77) dt. 26-2-1977	Phenobarbitone	20 tonnes
17.	M/s. Premier Drugs	CIL: 84 (77) dt. 1-3-1977	Ethambutol Hcl. Phenylbutazone	5 tonnes 25 tonnes
18.	M/s. I. D. P. L.	CIL: 109 (77) dt. 30-3-1977	Empty Hard Gelatine Capsules	400 million
19.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha	CIL: 171 (77) dt. 12-5-1977	Transfusion Solutions	6 lakh bottles
20.	M/s. Dey-Se-Chem	ILS No. 106 (76) dt. 25-3-1976	Chloramphenicol Palmitate	53 tonnes

Statement II

List of Letters of Intent (Issued between January, 1973 and 31-12-1978 for bulk drug only) which have not been converted into Industrial Licences

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. and Date of Letter of Intent	Item of manufacture	
			Name	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Burroughs Wellcome . . .	1 (13)/72-Ch. III dt. 24-1-1973	Tripolidine Hcl.	250 kg.
2.	Chemo Pharma . . .	1(14)/73-Ch. III dt. 7-9-1973	Niacin Niacinamide INH	40 Tonnes 100 Tonnes 100 Tonnes
3.	G.M. Swamy . . .	LI:777(74) dt. 22-8-1974	Salicylic Acid Acetyl Salicylic Acid Methyl Salicylate Sodium Salicylate Acetic Acid	350 Tonnes 90 Tonnes 50 Tonnes 50 Tonnes 30 Tonnes
4.	Sandoz . . .	1184(74) dt. 31-12-1974	Intestopan substance	40 Tonnes
5.	CIPLA . . .	185(75) dt. 26-3-1975	Cyclandelate	2 Tonnes
6.	Kothari Plantation . . .	643(75) dt. 29-8-1975	Calcium Sennoside Scopolamine Hydrogen Bromide Atropine Sulphate & other alkaloids	190 Tonnes 1.1 Tonnes 10 Tonnes
7.	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works.	664(75) dt. 8-9-1975	Salicylic Acid Acetyl Salicylic Acid Methyl Salicylate Salicylal dehyde	1200 Tonnes 600 Tonnes 300 Tonnes 100 Tonnes
8.	Smith Kline & French . . .	889(75) dt. 30-12-1975	Nitrofurans (Furazolidone, Nitrofurantoin, Nitrofurazone, Furaldadone) Membrophenhya- mine Trifluoperazine Isopropamide Iodide	31 Tonnes 500 kg. 600 kg. 425 kg.
9.	G.K. Somani . . .	523(76) dt. 31-12-76	Empty Hard Gelatine Caps.	200 mill.
10.	Cibatal . . .	13(77) dt. 29-1-77	Aminopyrimidine	120 Tonnes
11.	IDPL . . .	54(77) dt. 28-2-77	Procaine Hcl.	30 Tonnes

1	2	3	4	5
12. Maize Products	. . . 87(77) dt. 6-5-77	Ascorbid Acid Sod. Ascorbic Calcium Ascorbate	250 tonnes	
13. Mehta Pharmaceuticals	. . . 109(77) dt. 10-5-77	Diosgenin 16-DPA Progesterone	6.6 tonnes 2.5 tonnes 500 kg.	
14. HAL	. . . 137(77) dt. 30-5-77	Rifampicin	1 ton	
15. KSDP	. . . 273(77) dt. 25-8-77	Salicylic Acid I.P. Acetyl Salicylic Acid Sodium Salicylate	1000 tonnes 1000 tonnes 250 tonnes	
16. EID Parry	. . . 284(77) dt. 31-8-77	Chloramphenicol	100 tonnes	
17. Khemka & Co.	. . . 197(78) dt. 24-7-78	8-Hydroxyquinoline	150 tonnes	
18. Ciba-Geigy	. . . 218(78) dt. 31-7-1978	Sodium Sulpha Chloropyridazine	50 tonnes	
19. Cibatul Ltd.	. . . 220(78) dt. 31-7-78	Acetyl Sulpha Chloropyridazine	Corr. to 5 tonnes of Sod- ium Sulpha Ch- loropyridazin c	
20. Kanjur Bleaching Co. Pvt. Ltd.	263(78) dt. 1-9-78	8-Hydroxyquinoline	50 tonnes	
21. Dey's Medical Stores (Mfg.)	270(78) dt. 11-9-78	Sodium Diatrizoate	2500 kgs.	
22. Alta Laboratories	. . . 318(78) dt. 4-11-1978	(i) Acetyl Salicylic Acid (ii) Salicylic Acid (iii) Methyl Salicylate	2000 TPA 700 TPA 360 TPA	
23. Punjab Maize	. . . 395(78) dt. 30-12-78	Vitamin C	500 tonnes	

Power generation and distribution in 1981-82

353. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated power generation in 1981-82;

(b) the total estimated power distribution in States in 1981-82;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are some States where power cuts would continue; and

(d) if so, the names of the States and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The total energy generation in the country during the year 1981-82 is anticipated to be 1,22,000 MU against the estimated total requirements of States of about 1,37,000 MU.

(c) and (d). Though availability of power has increased yet States like U.P. in the Northern Region, M.P. and Maharashtra in the Western Region, Karnataka in Southern Region for some months and, Bihar and West Bengal in the Eastern Region are likely to face power shortage during the year 1981-82 and will have to continue power cuts of varying degrees. Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu may face shortage during some months. Though Gujarat will be having comfortable position yet it is likely to face peaking shortages and would be able to meet its requirements by imposing peaking restrictions as at present. The shortage of power is mainly inadequacy of the generating capacity and due to less power output from thermal power stations due to higher forced outages, delay in the stabilization of new units and delayed commissioning of new units, and continuously increasing demand for power in the economy.

Transfer of Judges from one State to another

354. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) the total number of Judges in each State who have responded to the Law Minister's circular seeking their consent for being transferred to other States;

(b) the total number of Additional Judges who are serving in different High Courts; and

(c) how many judges by now have been transferred and how many are still waiting for transfer?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Consent has been sought from the Additional Judges to their appointment (under Article 217 of the Constitution) as permanent Judges to outside High Court and not to their transfer in which case Article 222 of the Constitution applies. So far of the 49 Judges who are in position 32 have given their consent for appointment as permanent Judges to outside High Court. None of these Judges has been transferred.

Untrue and offensive scenes in Film 'Gandhi'

355. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Pyare Lal, ex-Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi had communicated

to Sir Richard Attenborough his dissent about certain portions of the script of the film on Mahatma Gandhi which were offensive, besides being untrue and whether despite this the film does carry those and similar other offensive scenes in it; and

(b) what provisions are there to restrain Sir Attenborough from including such scenes in the film-prints for countries other than India, which were untrue to the facts and offensive to this country.

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Shri Pyare Lal had not communicated his observations on the script of the film 'Gandhi' to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. According to newspaper reports, his observations were conveyed privately to Sir Richard Attenborough. Sir Attenborough has assured this Ministry that majority of the sequences objected to by Shri Pyare Lal, have been modified while making the film.

Bungling at the Kanpur (UP) Telephone Exchange

356. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) has Government's attention been drawn to a news-item published in the Indian Express dated June 4, 1981 (New Delhi edition page 5) about the bungling of lakhs of Rupees at the Kanpur (U.P.) telephone exchange and alleging incomplete enquiry by the C.B.I. in the matter;

(b) what are the C.B.I. enquiry findings; and

(c) whether issues raised in the news-item have been enquired into by the C.B.I. during its enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir. The C.B.I. investigation is still in progress.

(b) and (c). The CBI inquiry is still in progress and their report is awaited.

Rate Structure of Radio/TV Commercials

357. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the changes in the rate structure of radio and T.V. commercials, introduced this year and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): In the case of Doordarshan, there has been no change, so far, in the rate structure for commercials during the current year, 1981. However, as regards All India Radio, changes in the rate structure fixed in 1975 were made with effect from 16-4-1981. The details of the revised rates are in the Annexure.

The rates had been fixed in 1975 for All India Radio. These had become unrealistic against the background of the over-all increase in prices including the increased cost of running the commercial service. The rates also required to be rationalised on the basis of the reach of the programmes, population served, urban market index, the number of transmitters used and their strength on which the carriage value of the advertisements depend.

Statement*Rates for Spot Advertisement and Time Checks**

Time Category	Duration in seconds	I Bombay/ Calcutta/ Delhi	II Ahmedabad Bangalore Hyderabad Kanpur Madras Pune	III Allahabad Dharwar Indore Jaipur Jullundur Lucknow Nagpur Trivandrum Vijaywada	IV Bhopal Chandighr Patna Rajkot Tiruchira- palli	V Calicut Cuttack Jodhpur Ranchi Srinagar
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Super A	7	150	110	80	70	60
Special	10	200	160	120	100	80
	15	300	250	170	150	120
	20	400	320	250	230	170
	30	600	450	340	300	250
Super A	7	120	90	70	60	50
	10	180	130	100	80	60
	15	240	180	140	120	100
	20	320	260	200	170	130
	30	480	360	280	240	200
'A'	7	80	60	50	40	30
	10	110	80	70	60	50
	15	160	120	100	80	70
	20	210	140	120	110	90
	30	320	240	200	160	140
'B'	7	60	40	40	30	30
	10	80	60	50	40	40
	15	120	90	80	60	50
	20	160	130	100	80	70
	30	240	180	140	100	100

*With effect from 16th April, 1981.

*Rates for Sponsored Programmes**

Duration in minutes	I		II		III		IV		V	
	Week days	Sun-day	Week days	Sun-day	Week days	Sun-day	Week days	Sun-day	Week days	Sun-day
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	800	1200	600	900	580	870	560	840	530	800
15	1200	1800	900	1350	870	1300	840	1260	800	1200
30	2400	3600	1800	2700	1740	2600	1680	2520	1600	2400

NOTES:— (1) Sponsored programme of films or based on film songs will be charged 30% extra.

(2) Twenty per cent discount for sponsorship of concerts of Indian or Western Music from Concert Halls.

(3) Sponsors would be entitled to the normal discount available to advertisers.

*With effect from 16th April, 1981.

NOTE : Rates are per Spot/Time check, and shall be applied separately for each station.

(i) Fixed spot/Time check.....25% Extra.

(ii) Special Position25% Extra.

Contract with Hindustan Construction Corporation for Salal Project

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

(a) the terms of the contract given to the Hindustan Construction Corporation with regard to the SALAL Project; and

(b) whether the terms have been modified or the total amount of contract raised now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). In 1977 M/s. Hindustan Construction Company were awarded the contract of Spiuwig and Power Dam of the Salal Project for Rs. 1857.83 lakhs.

Due to unforeseen and serious geo-technical problems, changes were necessitated in the designs involving substantial increase in the quantity of work involved. M/s. HCC represented that the original contract was not workable. In the light of their representation a High Power Committee was constituted to negotiate with them and recommend revised rates. As a result of this exercise a revised contract at a value of Rs. 3537.76 lakhs was signed, with the approval of Government. The completion date under the revised contract has been fixed as September, 1988. In a further Supplemental Agreement, where the value has not been changed, the date of completion has been fixed as June, 1986.

**Railway Line from Raniganj to
Bankura via Mejia**

359. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have pur-
sued the matter of new railway line
from Raniganj to Bankura via Mejia
with Railway Ministry;

(b) whether the West Bengal Go-
vernment have requested that the
matter be pursued with the Railway
Ministry; and

(c) if so, what is the result?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Railways have been informed
that coal traffic alone from Mejhia
may not be able to sustain a rail link
connecting Raniganj to Bankura/
Kharagpur. But such a line, if con-
structed, would permit movement of
coal by a shorter route to Kolaghat
thermal power station, Haldia port
etc. and at the same time develop a
backward area of West Bengal.

Theft of Ballot Papers of Lok Sabha

360. SHRI BAPUSAHEB
PARULEKAR:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several
thousands of ballot papers were stolen
from the Press/Election office printed
for the recent election of a Lok Sabha
Seat (Orissa);

(b) whether a facsimile of the same
ballot paper was published in a news-
paper "the Samaj" on Tuesday, the
2nd June, 1981; and

(c) if so, what are the full details
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the news-item ap-
peared in 'Times of India,' New Delhi
dated 5th June, 1981, the facsimile of
the ballot paper was published in a
newspaper 'The Samaj'.

(c) Only one ballot paper bearing
No. 372795 which was rejected on ac-
count of it being defective was some-
how removed from the Government
Branch Press, Bhubaneswar, and was
claimed to be genuine by the Lok
Dal Party alleging that thousands of
ballot papers in this manner were in
the hands of Congress (I) for false
voting at the election. On receipt of
the complaint from President, Lok
Dal, Orissa, the matter was referred
to the Chief Electoral Officer, Orissa
for enquiry. According to his report,
the allegation was found to be false.
An enquiry through the Crime Branch
of the State Police has, however, been
ordered by the State Government as
to how this rejected ballot paper had
gone out of the Press in spite of tight
security arrangements. The report of
the said enquiry is awaited.

**Supply of Industrial Alcohol to
Industries**

361. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether several representations
have been made for lack of supply of
industrial alcohol;

(b) how many alcohol-based indus-
tries have closed down and how many
have severely curtailed production;
and

(c) what steps Government have
taken to make industrial alcohol avail-
able?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from State Governments, the plant of Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India at Rishra (West Bengal) was closed down from 26th June 1981 mainly because of non-availability of alcohol. There have also been reports that the capacity utilisation of alcohol based industries in deficit States like West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh is low mainly due to inadequate availability of alcohol.

(c) The current alcohol year 1980-81 (December—November) is a difficult year with the supply of alcohol and molasses considerably falling short of the demand. The Central Molasses Board had estimated that in the current alcohol year 1980-81, the availability of alcohol was likely to be 4200 lakh litres only as against a likely demand of 5716 lakh litres. The State Governments were requested to increase the production of Alcohol by:

(i) ensuring that all available molasses is utilised;

(ii) promoting the use of khand-sari molasses for alcohol production; and

(iii) ensuring creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses. The Government are making efforts to see that the traditionally surplus States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra spare the maximum possible quantities of alcohol and molasses to deficit States like West Bengal. In order to improve the availability of alcohol, it has been decided to permit actual industrial users to import alcohol either directly or indirectly through their associations, on the basis of licences to be issued on a case to case basis.

Pilot Plant to Produce Synthetic Oil from Coal

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

(a) whether any pilot plant has been set up for producing synthetic oil from coal;

(b) if so, whether it is functioning satisfactorily;

(c) if so, whether a commercial plant would be put up at Raniganj; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has set up a half tonne per day capacity laboratory pilot plant, for generating design data for the proposed 25-tonne capacity coal Hydrogenation Plant, which has been included in the 6th Five Year Plan Proposals of the Institute. A small quantity of diesel oil has been produced from the pilot plant.

(c) and (d). Government of West Bengal had earlier proposed setting up of plants for production of diesel oil and methanol from coal at Raniganj. However, Government of West Bengal have now modified their proposal and proposed to set up a $\frac{1}{2}$ million tonne per year capacity coal to methanol plant in Raniganj Coalfields. This matter is now in the preliminary stage of feasibility study.

Construction of Super Thermal Power Plant at Farakka

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

(a) has the construction of Super Thermal Plant at Farakka begun;

(b) if not, when will it begin; and

(c) what is the reason for delay?

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

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Taking over of AMOCO shares in Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

364. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are considering to take over AMOCO shares in Madras Fertilizers Limited;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The issue has not arisen.

Increase in Power Generation

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

(a) whether his Ministry have claimed that the rate of increase in power generation has gone upto the month of May 1981;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have also claimed that not only there has been an increase of 90 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year, but also exceeded the target for the month by 3 per cent;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the thermal power stations in the country also raised their generation capacity during the month of May 1981;

(d) if so, to what extent the increase was there; and how long it continued;

(e) what was the position in the month of June;

(f) Is it also a fact that power shortage was felt in many States even during the month of May and June and in July the position became worse; and

(g) if so, what were the States and the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been consistent increase in the generation of power from October, 1980 onwards. There was an increase in generation of about 19 per cent in May, 1981 as compared to the generation in the corresponding period last year. The generation in the month of May has exceeded the target generation by about 3 per cent.

(c) and (d). The Thermal Power generation in the month of May had increased by 21.7 per cent as compared to the thermal generation in the corresponding month in the previous year. There has been consistent increase in the thermal generation from October, 1979 1980 onwards.

(e) The thermal generation had increased by 25.3 per cent in the month of June, 1981 as compared to generation in the corresponding month during the previous year.

(f) and (g). Power supply position in many States was, by and large satisfactory. There was however, shortage of power during May and June, 1981 in some States like U.P., Punjab, Haryana in the Northern Region, M.P. and Maharashtra in the Western Region, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the Southern Region and Bihar and West Bengal in the Eastern Region. With the onset of monsoon, the power supply position improved in Southern Region. In July, 80-81 Tamil Nadu lifted all power cuts

Primarily, the shortage in these States has been due to inadequacy of the generating capacity to meet the rapidly increasing demand in the States, comparatively unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations, early withdrawal of monsoon, during the previous year resulting in reduced availability of Power from the hydel power stations etc.

Payment of Royalties to Oil Producing States

366. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of royalty being paid to oil producing states on oil;

(b) whether these States have requested for increasing the royalty; and

(c) if so, by how much and the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The royalty on crude oil and casing head condensate has been fixed at Rs. 61 per tonne w.e.f. 1st April, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While no specific amount has been indicated by the Gujarat Government, the Assam Government have asked for a royalty of Rs. 400 per tonne. The oilfields (Regulation & Development) Act, 1948 under which royalty is fixed provides for revision once in four years. However, the matter is under examination.

Production at Haldia Fertilizer Plant

367. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the completion of the mechanical erection work at the Haldia Fertilizer Complex, more than a year ago, some major units are yet to be commissioned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the project is likely to produce annually only 15 to 20 per cent of its anticipated turn-over; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, together with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI

DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The project could not be commissioned due to non-availability of the required power from the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Top Positions in Central Electricity Authority

368. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain top position in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have been going abegging;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The posts of Member (Thermal) and Member (Planning) have been vacant from 1st February, 1980 and 7th April, 1979, respectively. A candidate was earlier selected for the post of Member (Thermal) and order of his appointment was also issued. The candidate, however, declined to join the post. Since then, further efforts have been made to select a suitable candidate for this post. The proposal is under advanced stage of finalisation.

Similar efforts have been made for finding a suitable candidate for the post of Member (Planning) also. Certain names have since been received and the selection process is in progress.

Hydro-Power Project delayed due to Inter-State Disputes on Sharing of Power

369. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH;

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA;

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of a number of Hydro-power projects has been delayed because of the Inter-State disputes on sharing of power; and

(b) the estimated rise in the cost of the projects anticipated and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the Inter-State disputes on sharing of power to ensure expeditious implementation of these projects to avoid further escalation in cost?

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

(b) This varies from project to project. The Central Government has taken the initiative in holding discussions with the concerned states with a view to resolving the disputes. It has also offered to take up such projects in the Central Sector, as a possible solution to the disputes.

Televising Asian Games in colour

370. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that for televising the Asian Games to be held in 1982 in colour T.V. four out-door broadcasting and television vans will be purchased; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 4 colour O.B. Vans and some additional colour equipment is being procured for providing limited colour

coverage of Asian Games to foreign broadcasting organisations. This will enable Doordarshan to provide both live telecast via satellite and programme capsules in colour common for all organisations.

Performance of Telephones in Delhi

371. SHRI N. E. RORO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of Telephones in the Capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department are proposing to spend Rs. 30 crores to provide concrete ducts for the telephone cables of Delhi to protect them from monsoon damage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) The network efficiency of Delhi Telephones is not upto the desired level. Steps are being taken to improve the performance.

(b) Cable duct scheme covering 34.39 route kilometers with estimated cost of Rs. 4.36 crores has been sanctioned. This will protect the new cables which will be drawn through ducts.

(c) The policy of the Department is to provide ducts on all major junction routes in multi-exchange systems. The 'primary' cables falling en-route will also be laid in ducts.

State Electricity Boards

372. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are satisfied with the functioning of the Electricity Boards in the States; and

(b) if not, what are the suggestions or guidelines issued to the State Electricity Boards in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The working of the State Electricity boards is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government through its various agencies, plays an advisory role in improving the functioning of the Boards. Guidelines on the following subjects have been issued to the State Electricity Boards from time to time:—

(i) Methodology of maximising generation from the existing installed capacity;

(ii) expediting commissioning of new generating capacity through better project management;

(iii) reduction of losses in transmission and distribution systems.

Financial crisis in State Electricity Boards

373. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the Indian Express of July 19, 1981 that the majority of the State Electricity Boards are on the verge of financial collapse;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the financial position of these boards;

(c) if so, what are the details of the cumulative loss and profits shown by each State Electricity Board as on 1st April, 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(d) what are the reasons for the heavy recurring losses incurred by the State Electricity Boards; and

(e) what other factors have been identified for the poor financial state of these Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The financial performance and the problems of the SEBs have been a matter of concern to the Central Government as well as the respective State Governments.

Even though some SEBs have been earning profits, of late many SEBs have reported current financial liquidity problems.

From time to time, the Department of Power has been issuing suitable guidelines to the SEBs for bringing about improvements in the financial and the other aspects of their management. The progress of construction of new projects by SEBs and their financial and operational performance are reviewed periodically and remedial measures adopted at the annual conferences of the State Power Ministers and on other occasions.

These aspects were also reviewed at a Conference of the SEBs and other senior officials at a meeting held on July 17, 1981, and specific guidelines were issued to the SEBs to minimise delays in project construction and improve financial and operational performance so as to be able to meet the growing needs of the power development programme that has been undertaken.

(c) A statement showing the profits/losses of the different SEBs as on April 1, 1979 is enclosed. The audited accounts of the SEBs for the years 1980 and 1981 have not been received.

(d) Delays in the execution and commissioning of new projects, under utilisation of the existing generation capacity, high transmission and distribution losses and unremunera-

tive tariffs in respect of some categories of consumers have, *inter alia*, affected the overall performance of the SEBs.

Statement

Annexure referred to in reply to Part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 373 to be Answered in the Lok Sabha on 18-8-1981.

LOSSES OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

(After taking into accounts subventions from Government)

SEB	A	B
	Rs. lakhs	
1. Uttar Pradesh	42271	9144
2. Punjab	8655	x
3. Haryana	5401	361
4. Bihar	5294	..
5. Orissa	4391	1668
6. Gujarat	3730	392
7. Himachal Pradesh	2494	435
8. Andhra Pradesh	1801	x
9. Kerala	1240	x
10. West Bengal	591	129
Total	75868	12129
11. Meghalaya (Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1977 respectively)	1505	92

A= Cumulative to 31-3-1979.

B= For the year ended 31-3-1979.

X= Earned profits during the year ended 31-3-1979.

Punjab=512, Andhra Pradesh= 668 ; Kerala=2215.

PROFITS OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

(After taking into account subventions from Government)

SEB	A	B
	Rs. lakhs	
1. Maharashtra	7992	1139
2. Tamil Nadu	6914	598
3. Karnataka	3964	1463
4. Rajasthan	1161	1221
5. Madhya Pradesh	1458	74
Total	21939	4495
6. Assam (Cumulative to and for the year ended 31-3-1978 respectively)	1124	x

A= Cumulative to 31-3-1979.

B= For the year ended 31-3-1979.

X= Sustained losses during the year ended 31-3-1979—331.

Subventions from Government to State Electricity Boards

	For year ended 31-3					Total five years
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
1. Tamil Nadu	921	532	3140	2169	2641	9403
2. Bihar . . . . .	..	1330	1220	1280	1720	5550
3. Madhy Pradesh	501	550	810	1070	1906	4837
4. Rajasthan . . . . .	..	..	720	1044	1676	3440
5. Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	1712	1429	2141
6. Orissa	320	500	670	500	190	2180
7. Kerala	290	440	326	500	537	2093
8. West Bengal . . . . .	..	..	323	655	821	1799
9. Maharashtra	418	565	70	33	(-)26	1060
10. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	424	433	857
11. Gujarat	33	46	(-)63	4	4	24
TOTAL	2483	3963	7216	9391	11331	34384

The financial investment made by the State Government in each of the State Electricity Boards as on March, 1979 had been:—

- (i) Equity Capital : NIL
(ii) Loans outstanding :

State Electricity Board	Rs. Crores
Uttar Pradesh	1600
Maharashtra	783
Punjab	567
Madhya Pradesh	499
Andhra Pradesh	459
Tamil Nadu	398
Gujarat	358
Haryana	330
Bihar	303
Rajasthan	284
West Bengal	234
Kerala	176
Orissa	146
Karnataka	116
Himachal Pradesh	70

Total for 15 Boards	6323

Accounts of 1978-79 for the remaining three Electricity Boards, viz. those of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir have not been received.

Communication facilities provided by Apple Satellite

374. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to utilise the communication facilities provided by the APPLE satellite to introduce more A.I.R. and T.V. Channels and inter-link the programmes between different A.I.R. and T.V. stations; and

1317 L.S.—9.

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). APPLE is an Experimental Geo-stationary Communications Technology Satellite. Its objectives are primarily technological, i.e., to achieve and demonstrate competence in designing, fabricating, qualifying and raising to Geo-stationary orbit and managing inorbit a contemporary three axis stabilised spacecraft platform. A number of demonstration-cum-technological experiments are proposed to be con-

ducted with APPLE and this will include some limited experiments in the demonstration of the satellite capability for radio networking and TV networking.

Participation by foreign firms in Oil Exploration

376. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the foreign firms who had offered to take part in the exploration for oil in India have claimed a share of oil as a pre-condition for their participation;

(b) whether Government have agreed to their condition; and

(c) if not, in what way Government propose to go ahead with the task in a shortest possible time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Every possible effort is being made to conclude the negotiations at an early date.

400 KV Line between Talcher and Kolaghat

377. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that laying of 400 KV lines between Talcher and Kolaghat is not progressing well;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government propose to take over the task of laying inter State and inter-regional power lines in the country; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard and when

the Centre would take up the Talcher-Kolaghat line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The 400 KV Transmission Line between Talcher and Kolaghat was originally scheduled for completion by March, 1985. The Talcher-Jeypore portion of the line is now expected to be completed by 1985-86 and the Jeypore-Kolaghat portion by 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has been extending loans to the State Governments for construction of inter-State and inter-regional transmission lines in the country. The National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation, the two Central Government Undertakings, have also been constructing such lines on behalf of the State Governments. The Central Government is playing and proposes to play an increasing role in this field.

The present proposal is to construct the Talcher-Kolaghat Transmission line in the Central Sector.

Difficulties experienced by Indian language news agencies

378. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) nature and extent of financial and other difficulties being experienced by Indian language news agencies in India; and

(b) facilities and concessions and other help extended by the Government to each of them during the last one and a half years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The basic problem of the language news

agencies is ensuring financial viability. As the news agencies are in the private sector, it is essentially for them to manage their affairs in such a way that they become self-reliant and financially viable. However, consequent to the restoration of status-

quo-ante w.e.f. 14th April 1978, the language news agencies namely, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati, have been given the following grants-in-aid on account of Differential of Salary and allowances etc., etc., and Development at Loan:—

(i) Grants-in-aid

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of the agencies	Differential of Salary & allowances etc.	Rehabilitation grant	Grant for development of news service	Total
Hindustan Samachar	26.89	4.50	3.50	34.89
Samachar Bharati	15.41	5.25	3.46	22.12
	42.30	7.75	6.96	57.01

II. Developmental Loan (for the purpose of acquiring teleprinters)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Hindustan Samachar	8.50
Samachar Bharati	8.50
	17.00

Malpractices in Dhanbad Coal Mines

379. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Statesman of June 6, 1981 regarding the malpractices in marketing system of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary Bharat Coking Coal;

(b) details of the malpractices mentioned and their modus operandi as reported; and

(c) steps taken in this regard and their result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The alleged main malpractices in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and the modus operandi of the persons doing such malpractices as reported in the Statesman dated 6th June 1981 are briefly as follows:

(i) cornering of all the coal released for free sale by 3 coal kings in Dhanbad through their agents;

(ii) selling of delivery orders in the black market although the Bihar Government laws prohibit transfer of delivery orders;

(iii) lifting of coal from mines with forged document;

(iv) stealing of coal from the mines. M'ners and Contractors eng-

aged by Bharat Coking Coal Limited to transport coal from pitheads to railway sidings are reported to be indulging in this activity.

(c) Following measures have been taken to prevent malpractices:—

(i) Vigilance organisation in the company is being streamlined and strengthened with a view to making them more effective instruments for fighting corruption.

(ii) Vigilance teams of Officers from the Marketing and Vigilance Department of Coal India Limited have been set up, who would be constantly on the move and would make surprise checks at collieries where sales of coal is taking place.

(iii) Government have formulated a policy for the rotational transfer of officers and staff posted in the sensitive positions at fixed intervals.

(iv) To prevent loss of coal by theft, security arrangements have been tightened. Fences are being put around the areas where coal is stocked.

(v) Cases of lifting of coal/coke against forged documents, which have been detected are being investigated further by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Legal Help to the Poor

380. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for "Legal Help to the Poor" during 1980-81 and details as to how, where and at what levels the money was spent; and

(b) amount stipulated for 1981-82, how much of it has already been disbursed and details of guidelines for its spending"

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The budgetary provision for legal aid to

the poor during 1980-81 was Rs. 25 lakhs. The details of expenditure are as under:

(i) Salaries	Rs. 7,767.30
(ii) Travelling expenses	Rs. 7,986.00
(iii) Expenses relating to the setting up of the office of Committee for Implementing Legal aid Schemes	Rs. 1,10,977.31
(iv) Grants-in-aid	Rs. 50,000.00

(b) The budgetary provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1,02,518.87 has been spent as on 31st July, 1981.

The guidelines for expending the money allocated for legal aid to the poor and allied schemes are, in short that of promoting legal awareness amongst the people; carrying legal services to their doorsteps; promoting community mobilisation and rights enforcement and public interest litigation; enabling the poor to organise themselves in order to suggest their rights by the legal process; mobilising the legal profession in the service of the weaker sections of the community; carrying out research in areas of law affecting the poor; providing the necessary legal aid orientation to the administrative services and the judiciary carrying out socio-legal surveys for evaluating the implementation of socio-economic legislation; keeping watch over and acting as protector of the interests of the poor and contributing to the development of poverty jurisprudence; grants-in-aid to institutions or organisations involved in the field of legal services to the poor on the merits of the case of the institution till the detailed norms and procedure for such grants in aid are finalised.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

381. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

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

(a) number of vacancies of Judges in each High Court and the Supreme

Court as on April 1, 1980, April 1, 1981 and July 1, 1981;

(b) reasons of delay in filling the vacancies;

(c) number of Additional High Court Judges who were not given extension in this regard; and

(d) number of such judges who were informed of their extension when only 3 days or even less time remained for their present term to expire and reasons of the delay in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

(b) Some proposals for filling up vacancies in the High Courts have been received. A majority of these has been received recently and after persistent reminders to the States. All efforts have been made to complete consultations required under

Article 217 expeditiously. The State authorities are being pressed to send proposals in respect of the remaining vacancies.

Regarding the two vacancies in the Supreme Court, the question of filling them up is engaging the attention of the Government.

(c) Four Additional Judges were not given appointments for further terms during the period 1st April, 1980 to July 1, 1981. The decision in each case was taken after due consideration. The reasons for which these decisions were taken are in their nature secret and cannot be divulged.

(d) During the above period notifications for the appointment of 28 Additional Judges for further terms were issued when three days or less time remained for their terms of appointment to expire. The delay occurred primarily in the process of completing the consultations envisaged in the constitution.

Statement

Statement showing the number of vacancies of Judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court as on 1-4-1980, 1-4-1981 and 1-7-1981.

S No.	Name of the High Court	Number of vacancies as on		
		1-4-1980	1-4-1981	1-7-1981
1.	Allahabad	4	9	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	4
3.	Bombay		4	4
4.	Calcutta	8	10	7
5.	Delhi	1	4	6
6.	Gauhati	3	4	2
7.	Gujarat	2	4	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	3
10.	Karnataka	1	2	2

S. No.	Name of the High Court	Number of vacancies as on		
		1-4-1980	1-4-1981	1-7-1981
11.	Kerala	2	2	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	7	7
13.	Madras	4	5	3
14.	Orissa	1	3	3
15.	Patna	2	11	12
16.	Punjab and Haryana	2	4	4
17.	Rajasthan	1	3	4
18.	Sikkim	..	..	..
Total		36	80	79
Supreme Court		2	2	2

Fazal Committee Report

382. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ministerial Committee set up to examine the Fazal Committee report for restructuring of the coal sector has submitted its findings;

(b) if so, the details and to what extent it has modified the Fazal Committee report, and

(c) the details of decision, if any, taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The report of the Fazal Committee is still under the consideration of the Government.

दवाओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 14 और दवाओं के मूल्य सरकार द्वारा बढ़ा दिए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उन के मूल्य बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन दवाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन के मूल्य 1980 से आज तक बढ़ाए गए हैं और वृद्धि का प्रतिशत क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इलमीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) : अब तक 153 बल्क औषधों में मूल्य नियत/संशोधित किए गए हैं जिनमें से कुछ मामलों में वृद्धि और अन्य में कमी की गई है। बल्क औषधों के नाम और स्वीकृत वृद्धि और कमी की प्रतिशतता दशनि धाला विवरण पत्र संलग्न है। [संस्थालय में रखा गया। देखिय संख्या एल टी-633/31] अधिकतर औषधों के मूल्य अनेक बड़ों

से परिवर्तित रहे हैं जो मूल्य नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत थे और मार्च, 1978 में नई औषध नीति के अन्तर्गत एक वर्ष के लिए विशिष्ट फिज लगाया गया था। औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश 1979 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उसके बाद ही मूल्य संशोधन अर्पणित था। इसी बीच कच्चे मालों के मूल्य में काफी वृद्धि हुई विशेष रूप से पेट्रोकिम उत्पादों के मूल्य में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप कच्चे मालों की लागत में वृद्धि के लिए निर्माताओं को प्रतिपूर्ति देने के लिए औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979 के अन्तर्गत लागत अध्ययन के आधार पर मूल्यों को भी युक्तिसंगत बनाना था। इसलिए वर्तमान मूल्य संशोधन किया गया जिसमें इन सभी मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखा गया।

[प्रवाल में रखा गया देखिए संख्या

[LT-2633/81]

Production Target for the Current Year

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal production target for the current year has since been scaled down from 126 mt. tonnes to 121 mt. tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The coal production target for 1981-82 has been fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission at 121 m. tonnes and not at 126 m. tonnes. There is no proposal to scale down the target to a lower level. In fact the target is likely to be revised upwards.

"Underhand sale of LPG Cylinder"

385. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "underhand sale of L.P.G. cylinders" and published in the Times of India dated, 18th July 1981;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) what steps Government propose to prevent such frauds occurring in future at various places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item refers to the reported misappropriation of over 10,000 cooking gas (LPG) cylinders from the Shakurbasti filling plant of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) during the last two years and the alleged induction of these cylinders into the LPG markets as unauthorised connections. The news item also inter-alia refers to the alleged involvement of a local transport company and some of the IOC officials in the incident.

(c) The matter has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation by the IOC.

(d) The Oil Companies have been given strict instructions for taking all possible steps for the safe custody of LPC cylinders and to be vigilant against such losses. They have also been directed to take stringent action, if any of their officials are found to be involved in such cases.

Delimitation of Constituencies

386. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to restart delimitation process, following the recent census; and

(b) if so, steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Election Commission has recommended that articles 82 and 170 (3) of the Constitution may be amended so that while the total number of seats to various States in the House of the People and to the various State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State and Union territory after every decennial Census is restored.

(b) Opinion of the Attorney General of India in the matter has been obtained and further action would be considered later.

Loan Amount Sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that upto December, 1980 the total loan amount sanctioned by the Rural Electric Corporation (REC) was Rs 1315 crores;

(b) if so, the amount utilised till date and the shortfall;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall; and

(d) what specific efforts are being made for taking electricity to every village in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rural Electrification Corporation has upto the end of December, 1980 sanctioned loan assistance amounting to Rs. 1315.28 crores for Rural Electrification Projects in the various States.

(b) The individual schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are phased for completion over a period upto five years and the loan in respect of each scheme is disbursed in instalments according to the phasing of the construction schedule. Against of the loan assistance of Rs. 1315.28 crores sanctioned upto the end of December, 1980, the actual disbursement amounted to Rs. 894.09 crores.

(c) The reasons for shortfall in drawal of loan instalments include non-completion of the requirements including furnishing of ground water certificates, organisational inadequacies of the State Electricity Boards and Sub-Optimal progress in execution of projects in some States.

(d) Of the total 5,75,936 villages in the country, 2,71,808 villages were electrified upto the end of March, 1981. The remaining 3,04,628 villages are expected to be electrified by 1994-95 as per the perspective plan prepared by the States. During the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), an outlay of Rs 1861 crores has been provided for rural electrification which includes Rs 1173 crores under REC programme for electrification of about one lakh villages.

Proposed Sites for New Fertilizer Plants

388. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any final decision has been taken about the sites where the proposed new fertilizer plants will be set up;

(b) whether there has been any delay in taking a final decision; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question refers to the proposed additional six gas-based fertilizer plants. A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to recommend optimum locations of the additional six gas-based fertilizer plants. The locations of these fertilizer plants will be decided after the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee become available.

Setting up of Drug Units

389. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up drug manufacturing units to manufacture drug formulations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government through the Public Sector Drug Companies are already manufacturing and propose to manufacture a number of drug formulations either in their own plants or through their Joint Venture Formulation units already set up or being set up in UP, Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra Karnataka and Goa.

Agreement with French Firm for Additional Production in Bombay High

390. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a French firm has collaboration agreement with ONGC for additional production from Bombay High;

(b) if so, the particulars of the said French firm;

(c) details of the terms and conditions of collaboration agreement; and

(d) why this collaboration agreement, particularly when the ONGC has the requisite technical know how and resources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. ONGC have entered into an agreement for availing of the technical assistance and industrial experience of CFP, a French firm, for quick development and exploitation of the hydrocarbon reserves of Bombay High and Satellite fields.

(b) CFP is a part of the "TOTAL" group, 8th world oil producer, the first French Petroleum Company, with wide experience in the field.

(c) The agreement, effective from April 6, 1981 is for a period of 4 years and provides for payment to the French Company, actual costs and fees for the transfer of technology and for the technical services to be rendered by it.

(d) ONGC has to supplement/acquire certain specialised technical services/technology of an intricate nature particularly in fields like reservoir engineering, development geology, conceptual engineering, geophysics, drilling secondary/tertiary recoveries training etc. for the development and exploitation of the hydrocarbon reserves of Bombay High and Satellite fields.

Financial help to Language news Agencies

391. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the majority of the population read language newspapers in the country, the language news agencies are being given very little money;

(b) if so, on what basis, in view of the fact stated above, such money is being given; and

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE). (a) to (c). The news agencies are in private sector and it is essentially for them to manage their affairs in a manner conducive to their growth towards self-reliance and financial viability. The Government have nevertheless been extending financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid/loans to the news agencies, including the language ones. The quantum of such assistance is dependent upon the size of the establishment of the agency concerned and the difference of emoluments drawn by its employees prior to and after the formation of Samachar.

Further, at the time of restoration of *status-quo-ante* after the break-up of Samachar, grant for development of news service was extended only to the language news agencies, namely, Hindusthan Samachar and Samachar Bharati.

Money to Samachar Bharati

392. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Samachar Bharati is receiving Government money for many years;

(b) if so, details thereof and on what account;

(c) is it a fact that this news agency has not rendered any account for several years although they are very much required to do so;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) if so, action taken thereon; and

(f) if so, who are the officials responsible for allowing this serious lapse year after and what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Consequent to the restoration of *status-quo-ante* after the break-up of Samachar on 14-4-78, Samachar Bharati has been given the following grants by the Government:

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the Agency	Differential of Salary and allowance etc. of the employees	Rehabilitation grant	Grant for development of news service	Total
Samachar Bharati	15.41	3.25	3.46	22.12

In addition a sum of Rs 8.50 lakhs was sanctioned to the agency in March, 1979 as developmental loan for acquiring teleprinters.

(c) and (d). Necessary up-to-date accounts in respect of the grants given to this agency have been received by the Government.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

M. I. C. Report

393. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recent study (since publication of MIC Report) on the concentration and centralisation of production in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No such study has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While Government's current industrial licensing policy (which specially encourages new entrepreneurs to enter industry thereby promoting competition and contributing in reduction of concentration of economic power) is, on the whole, working satisfactorily, Government is not averse to institute special studies to study this subject in greater depth at appropriate time.

Shortage of Drugs in the Capital

394. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of drugs in the capital particularly P.A.S. medicines, Mexaform, Adelphane and medicines for skin diseases for the past few months and rise in the prices of drugs from 10 per cent to 15 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to remove the drug scarcity and to check rise in their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government monitors the availability of essential and life saving drugs on the basis of the reports received every week from the State Drug Controllers and Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation.

Periodic shortages of PAS Granules manufactured by M/s. Pfizer Ltd., were reported from Delhi in the recent

past. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers who reported that as they had closed down for some time due to labour unrest and later were affected by go-slow, their production and supplies of the above formulation were affected. Similarly shortages of Mexaform and Adelphane were reported from Delhi. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers i.e., M/s. Ciba-Geigy who reported that they were closed down from October, 1980 which affected their production and supplies. No shortage of medicines used for skin diseases is reported from Delhi.

For meeting the shortage of PAS Granules, M/s. Bio-Evans the manufacturers of the equivalent formulations were advised to rush their product. For Mexaform, there are other anti-diarrhoeal drugs which are reportedly available in the capital. The equivalent brands viz Genophan tablets and Serpalzino tablets, (Geno Products) are available to meet the scarcity of Adelphane tablets.

Prices of most price-controlled drugs had remained substantially unchanged for a number of years. Due to the increases in the costs of raw materials etc., it became necessary to revise these prices. The prices of PAS formulations have been accordingly revised. The prices of Mexaform and Adelphane tablets are yet to be revised.

Telephone service in the Capital

395. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 24,000 telephones in the capital remained out of order for a number of days because of the very first monsoon shower of the season; and

(b) if so, in view of the past experience what steps had been taken by the Government so far to ensure minimum damage to the underground cables due to rains to provide uninterrupted telephone service in the capital in such eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. A maximum of 17,300 telephones were out-of-order on any single day in the month of July, 1981 when the rains started. In case of some telephones it took a few days to restore service.

(b) The steps taken to avoid interruptions to telephone service are the following:—

(i) pressurisation of main underground cables.

(ii) laying of cables through ducts to avoid damages.

(iii) flooding of cable trenches before they are closed.

(iv) use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network

Establishment of Fertilizer Plant in Budaun (U.P.)

396. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASHAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection of sites for the 4,000 crores project fertilizer plant has been finally made in the State of Uttar Pradesh by the Site Selection Committee;

(b) whether the survey team appointed by Government of India visited several sites in the most backward district of Budaun and recommended for the establishment of a fertilizer plant in the District of Budaun;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to locate such plants in backward areas and also where the consumption of fertilizer is maximum; and

(d) when the final approval is likely to be accorded for the establishment of this fertilizer plant in Budaun?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (d) A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to recommend optimum locations of the additional six gas-based fertilizer plants which are to be set up one each in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh. The Site Selection Committee has not yet made its final recommendations

(c) The location of a fertilizer plant is decided upon taking into account factors such as the availability of feed stock, proximity to the market, demand pattern, logistics and cost of transportation of raw materials and finished fertilizers and other techno-economic considerations

Proposal for fixed Permanent Polling Booths in the Country

397. SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission is of the view that fixed permanent polling booths should be set up throughout the country to facilitate polling at future elections; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In its recent report on the General Elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies the Election Commission has stated that after

the General Elections it directed the Chief Electoral Officers to revise the electoral rolls polling booth-wise and for that purpose examine closely the location of the existing polling booths so as to place them on a permanent footing after such examination.

(b) Under the election law, the District Election Officers in the States and Returning Officers in the Union Territories are responsible for the provision of sufficient number of polling stations and the publication of list of polling stations with the prior approval of the Election Commission. The instructions of the Election Commission in this behalf are contained in the Election Commission's publication on 'Hand Book for Returning Officers'. The main points for the guidelines which the District Election Officers/Returning Officers are required to bear in mind are:—

(i) The average number of voters to be allotted to each polling station should be 750 and the maximum number is 1,000 voters save in exceptional cases.

(ii) No voter should ordinarily be required to travel more than 2 Kms. for reaching his polling station. In sparsely populated hilly, or forest areas, a relaxation of the condition up to 3—6 Kms. is allowed.

(iii) The polling stations should as far as practicable have at least an area of 20 sq. m. so that it may not be too cramped for congested making it difficult to take the poll.

(iv) To the extent practicable polling stations in rural areas should be at the same place as for panchayat elections, so that voters could go and cast their votes always at the same place and not at

different places for different elections.

(v) As far as possible polling stations should be located in schools (Government or aided) or other Government or Semi-Government institutions. The location of polling stations in private buildings or premises should be avoided. But where this becomes unavoidable the buildings should be properly requisitioned and/or consent of the owner be obtained in writing.

(vi) No polling stations should be located in police stations, hospitals, temples or places having religious significance.

भूटान में रह रहे शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

398. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भूटान में रह रहे 1500 शरणार्थियों को देश में बसाने का कोई निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शरणार्थी किस देश से आकर भूटान में बसे हैं और उन्हें कहां पर बसाया जायेगा ?

प्रति और पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० खुंगन) : (क) जी, हां ?

(ख) ये शरणार्थी तिब्बत से भूटान आए थे, किन्तु अब इनका पुनर्वास भारत में मुख्यतः कर्नाटक और उत्तर प्रदेश में किया जा रहा है ।

Reforms in Election Procedures

399. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the election law with a view to reform the election system

so that misuse of Government machinery in elections could be checked, expenditure on elections could be reduced and elections could be held free from corrupt practices; and

(b) if so, by what time, and if not, the reasons therefor?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Comprehensive proposals connected with electoral reforms, including proposals for preventing misuse of official machinery, reducing election expenditure and providing effective measures to deal with corrupt practices are under consideration. Decisions on the proposals would not only require careful consideration of the full import of the implication but also discussions with political parties, and in some cases with the State Governments as well. Hence the taking of final decisions would necessarily involve quite some time.

Telephone went out of order in Delhi from May to July, 1981

400. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephones were out of order in May to July, 1981 in New Delhi, month-wise; what are the reasons; and

(b) how many have been restored to order and what preventive steps are taken by department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) and (b) The number of faults per day during the months of May and

June, 1981 were 4011 and 4121 respectively. These were cleared within an average duration of six hours.

During July, 1981, however, the faults were more due to cable breakdowns during the monsoon. A maximum of 17,300 telephones were out of order on any single day in the month of July, 1981 and some of these faults took a few days to be cleared.

The following steps have been taken by the Department to prevent breakdowns:

- (i) Pressurisation of main cables;
- (ii) laying of new cables duly pressurised,
- (iii) protection to existing cables by half ducts
- (iv) laying of cables in ducts;
- (v) use of jelly filled cables in distribution network

12 hrs

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Rigging of elections in Garhwal (Interruptions) This is a serious matter (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, you should reply to this question yourself. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ऐसा कर रहे

हैं आप लोग बंठिए।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, what do you want to say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Adjournment Motions have been given.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ...about the failure of the Chief Electoral Officer with regard to the Lok Sabha election at Garhwal....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: How can you disallow it?

MR. SPEAKER: According to rules. Nothing is going on record. Without my permission.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please listen to me. There is the question of consensus in democracy. Democracy means discussion, functioning by discussion. Please listen to me. I am just saying certain things. This is just a substitution of fisticuff by discussion; that is what democracy is. We have decided in the Committee. We are going to discuss each subject at a given time. (Interruption) Please do not interrupt me. A representative of each Group is there. We have discussed it there. I am not barring any discussion whatsoever. I have assured this also.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिगरिख) :
कामरोको प्रस्ताव के रूप में चर्चा की जायेगी, यह आश्वासन दे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting me? Do you observe any rule? When I am on my legs, I have my say. Mr. Nadar, who made you the leader? This is not the proper way. Why should you do it? When I am speaking, you must listen to me. I try to make the working of this House very smooth. I want that we should be functional in a very productive manner. That is what I mean. That is why I solicit your co-operation in that respect. I appeal to you. I am open to correction or any suggestion. We have accepted and we have decided in yesterday's meeting that we are going to discuss each

subject. Then why should you try to do this now?

AN HON. MEMBER: Garhwal?

MR. SPEAKER: Everything under the Sun, but within the rules. That is what I have said. We have decided it. There is no question of a discussion here. We have discussed and we are going to do it. We shall decide everything according to rules.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कीस भादमी खड़े हैं, फायदा क्या है इससे ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is permissible under the rules, we will discuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have discussed it already.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): We have not discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: Not that; we discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and we reached a decision. You must ask your representative...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of a sudden I do not know

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. No, because I have not permitted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I do not allow you to make this submission.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I can produce the evidence....**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I am constrained to say... No, no, nothing is going on record...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, no, no. I do not allow. You please sit down. These things will come when the discussion comes up, not now.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 25 आदमी एक साथ बोल रहे हैं, इसलिये इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है। कल को कोई नहीं सुनता है।..... (उपबध्दान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते नहीं हैं 25 आदमी एक साथ खड़े हो कर बोल रहे हैं इससे क्या फायदा है ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसिरहाट) : हम बैठ जाते हैं, आप एक-एक कर के सुन लीजिये। (उपबध्दान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I do not shut out anything. If they start discussing, how can I allow? I am not going to allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the light of your observation...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I will call one by one and allow. I will not allow any irrelevant thing to go on record...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you decide amongst yourselves...

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Representation of People's Act whose implementation we are concerned with has been breached.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you first listen to me and then you say. I have told you Mr. George that we will discuss the subject when it comes. And it is going to come. That is what I have told you.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : यह नहीं माने वाला है।

MR. SPEAKER: Let me talk to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly read Rules 56, 57 and 58.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it so many times.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : यह दूसरी चीज है।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The statement made by the Chief Minister of Haryana...

MR. SPEAKER: That will come when we discuss it but not now. I am not asking for any argument. I simply said that the subject will come up for discussion and then you can raise your argument.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have moved a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How will you accept a discussion on it?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There are so many ways. We all discussed it... You cannot bind me down.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You were feeling that we are not competent to discuss this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I told you that we will find a way.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If we are not so competent to discuss...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to divulge anything.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You tell us how we are going to have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: No question.

श्री० मधु दण्डवते : प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब, इस के दो ही तरीके हैं, सब का पता है। रूल 184 में या कालिंग-एटेंशन में आ सकता है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the light of your observations, I want to make a submission with your permission.

With your permission, I would like to make a submission. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You kindly get hold of this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got by heart the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your heart is very large, I know. But, it cannot certainly contain the book.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Sir. It contains you also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. This is a very big book. You kindly come to Rules 56, 57 and 58. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY rose...

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. He is raising a point of order (*Interruptions*). Why all these young men are standing?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You try to understand one thing. The adjournment motion means that the matter is so very urgent that we can raise it here.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. I know my job.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, it is very urgent to enable the House to take up this issue. By convention,
1317 LS-10.

the adjournment carries the censure... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What was of supreme importance in that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You go on making observations. Try to understand this. In the House of Commons, it can be discussed. You are here forcibly shutting this out.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. You say the rule is like this. I say the rule is like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY rose.
(*Interruptions*)

On a point of order.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम लोगों का प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर सुनिये

MR. SPEAKER: I shall come to you. I have allowed him a point of order.

आप सुनने क्यों नहीं देते।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I know that they had unleashed a reign of terror there. One of the Members of this House was beaten by goondas and hooligans. They are not prepared to discuss that. But, they are raising this question of rigging. If at all there was rigging, it was done by Shri Bahuguna and his Goondas....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, रूल 58(3) के तहत आप ने अभी कहा कि कल बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस पर बहस हुई है। बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में तो इलेक्टोरल रिफार्म्स के बारे में कहा गया था एण्ड नाट गइवाल। इ गवाल का मामला तो 58(3) में आता है, जिस में यह है

कि प्रस्ताव हाल में बटित किसी विशिष्ट विषय तक सीमित रहेगा। मेरा यह आरोप है कि वहाँ पर सरकार ने सरकारी मशीनरी का दुरुपयोग किया, कुछ मन्त्रों को बुलाया और वहाँ पर पुलिस को बुलाया। इसलिए एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन इस विषय पर आना चाहिए क्योंकि यह एक निश्चित विषय पर आधारित है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : 184 में तो दूसरा मामला है रिगार्डिंग इन्स्ट्रोरल रिफार्म्स नाट डिस इस। इसलिए आप इस पर एजोर्नमेंट मोशन स्वीकार कीजिए। हम लोगों ने लिख कर दिया है, आप पढ़ कर सुनाइए।

MR. SPEAKER. No question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing of what Mr. George said is going on record. Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shall I formulate my point of order?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर नाहब, कोई नहीं सुनता मैं क्या कहूँ।

(Interruptions) They do not obey the rules. They do not see the rules. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I was formulating my point of order.

You had made certain observations about the Business Advisory Committee. You referred to the Business Advisory Committee and said that you would find some methods by

which this Garhwal and other problems could be discussed. Sir, there will be procedural difficulty and that is my point of order. By the time you try to take up this matter for discussion in the meantime certain events are taking place by which the discussion will be circumvented. How I will tell you. Some responsible Members have come out with a statement after re-ordering of the poll in Garhwal about the review of powers of jurisdiction of the Election Commission. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. It is irrelevant. It is contradictory.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your observation on the point of order raised by me?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों जबरदस्ती कर रहे हैं ? जब कोई बात नहीं है तो उसको क्यों बना रहे हैं ?

It is irrelevant. No. No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Chief Election Commissioner is an independent authority under the Constitution. I agree with you and, I think, that is what is in your mind also that the exercise of his powers by the Chief Election Commissioner cannot be a matter of discussion in this House. No Minister is in a position to express any opinion either in favour of or against something that the Chief Election Commissioner does. Sir, you will recall on a previous occasion there was a Starred Question and every reply that was given by the Home Ministry on that occasion was that he could not say anything because it was within the competence

of the Chief Election Commissioner and I had said on that occasion that in that case why such a Question should have been admitted at all.

Sir, we have not brought this adjournment motion to censure the Chief Election Commissioner. We have brought it here to censure the act of the Government and the Administration. The point is, Sir, that you just now said that democracy should not be substituted by fisti-cuffs. I am thousand times in agreement with you but the democratic process has produced this House. This House is the result of democratic process of elections you will agree, and whether that democratic process is to be carried on or not is your concern as well as the concern of every Member in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not curbing any discussion. I am not preventing any discussion but it has to be done in a proper manner. I am not to be subjected to any imposition.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, there is red-handed proof and evidence. We want to censure the Government of Haryana, the Home Ministry and the Police for what they have done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, Mr. Gupta has rightly stated that Election Commission cannot be questioned and there should be some other forum... *(Interruptions)* It is the decision of the Election Commission and they are questioning the very foundations of the Constitution and it is protected under the Constitution. In the Business Advisory Committee we have also raised that if this can be discussed in a different forum. Where is the question of adjournment motion? Yesterday you allowed one adjournment motion and this cannot be a daily affair. How can there be an adjournment motion on every matter? Sir, you have rightly said that you can give another opportunity to discuss but not by way of an adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES Sir, the Chief Election Commissioner's statement...

MR. SPEAKER: That will come later. Not like this. I have seen that statement

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the Chief Election Commissioner's statement.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come when the time comes. I have told you that every motion cannot be allowed. I have given you my assurance that it will be discussed.

12.17 hrs

PAPERS LAIN ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS ETC. OF TELE-COMMUNICATION BRANCH OF P&T DEPT., FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(i) G.S.R. 59(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1981 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 98(E) dated the 27th February, 1976.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 391(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 11th June, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2597/81.]

(2) A copy of the Profit and Loss Accounts and Balancesheet (on accrual basis) of the Tele-Communication Branch of Posts and

Telegraphs Department for the year 1978-79 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2598/81.]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER OIL INDUSTRY
DEVELOPMENT ACT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil Industry Development Board (Employees' Contributory Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368 in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry Development Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2599/81.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER HIGH COURT
JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT
AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDI-
TIONS OF SERVICE) ACT**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the High Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360 in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

(2) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1981, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 394 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2600/81.]

**NOTIFICATION UNDER BENGAL CHEMICAL
AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF**

UNDERTAKINGS) ACT

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings, Maintenance of Accounts and Administration of Funds) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No. S.O. 478(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2601/81.]

**REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR
GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1980 AND 1981
AND FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF UNION
GOVERNMENT FOR 1978-79.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) Under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-Union Government (Commercial) Part V—Miscellaneous topics of interest.

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-Union Government (Commercial) Part I—Introduction. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2602/81.]

(2) A copy of the Finance Accounts of Union Government for the year 1978-79 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2603/81.]

12.19 hrs

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES, 1980-81

SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the Financial Committees, 1980-81 A review.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Finance Bill, 1981, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to. Since a report was last made to the House on the 8th May, 1981.

12.21 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

FAMINE AND DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN SOME PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. SPEAKER. Now, Calling
Attention. Shri Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pah): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister. (Interruptions).

[At this stage some Hon. Members
left the House]

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
(Interruptions) ••

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record. Shri Daga, Calling Attention

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported serious famine and drought conditions in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and

other parts of the country and the steps taken by Government to meet the Situation."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now,
the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Although the monsoon in the year 1980 was more or less satisfactory, drought conditions prevailed during the post monsoon season in the year 1980 was more or less satisfactory. Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. During the post monsoon period, the total area affected was 213.12 lakh hectares involving a human population of 793.60 lakhs and cattle population of 665.91 lakhs. Central Teams visited all these States and as a result of decisions taken on their reports, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 70.45 crores was approved for purposes of central assistance during the year 1980-81. In addition, foodgrains were allotted under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and short-term loans were also sanctioned for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.

The drought conditions continued during the pre-monsoon period this year also in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In these five States, 75 districts involving a cropped area of 160.96 lakh hectares, a human population of 746.87 lakhs and cattle population of 673.99 lakhs continued to be affected. At the request of the State Governments, Central Teams visited these States during April—May, 1961 and on the basis of their reports, a total ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 121.13 crores was sanctioned. In addition, Central Teams visited these States for the purpose of disbursing Central assistance. The Central assistance included provision for employment generation schemes, drinking water supply, subsidy for agricultural inputs, fodder supply arrangements etc. In addition, short-

[Rao Birendra Singh]

term loans for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during the current Kharif season have also been sanctioned. These five States have also been allotted foodgrains under the National Rural Employment Programme, besides cash assistance.

Drinking water posed a serious problem in the affected areas of these States. At the request of the State Governments, the D.G.S.&D. placed indents for 97 fast rigs for boring drinking water wells in hard rock areas. Thirty six rigs were supplied before the onset of the monsoon. On the intervention of the Prime Minister, 42 fast rigs were supplied, mostly along with crew, by other States. The total number of rigs deployed in the affected States was 688. Special allocation of cement was also arranged for these States.

In order to mitigate the distress to the cattle population, the State Governments set up cattle camps and fodder banks in the affected areas. A sum of Rs. 46 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 530 lakhs under Non-Plan has been sanctioned for this purpose. Special trains were arranged in Andhra Pradesh for transporting fodder to the critical areas.

The twelve-point Programme for drought management suggested by the Prime Minister during the severe drought of 1979-80 continued to provide the basic strategy and guidance at all levels for meeting the drought situation. A crop-weather watch group at the Centre has been continuously monitoring the situation and suggesting remedial measures to the States Governments. The States have also been advised to set up similar groups at State and districts levels. Steps have been taken to maintain supplies of cereals and other essential commodities through Fair Price Shops in the drought affected States. It is gratifying to note that no starvation death or cattle mortality or epidemic on account of drought has been reported, by the State Governments.

I am happy to state that the distress which the people in the drought affected States were passing through ended with the onset of monsoon this year. The rainfall in practically all parts of the country has been very satisfactory. However, the Government is alive to the recurrent drought conditions and is taking all possible steps to mitigate the effects of such aberrant weather conditions on plant, human and cattle population.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : इतने वर्षों के बाद भी अभी तक प्रकृति की जो विनाश लीला होती है, जो प्रकोप होते हैं बाढ़ के रूप में या अकाल के रूप में और अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी, उन पर हम काबू नहीं पा सके हैं। ये आपदाएँ, नेशनल क्लेमिटीज बार बार आती रहती हैं और इन को हम रोक नहीं सके हैं। सरकार ने इन पर काबू पाने के लिए विशाल धनराशि खर्च की है फिर भी देश के कोने कोने में राजस्थान, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा दूसरे हिस्सों में भयंकर दुष्काल की स्थिति है। मेरा समझ में नहीं आया कि मंत्री महोदय अभी की हालत के बारे में उत्तर दे रहे थे या 1980-81 में जो स्थिति थी उस का उत्तर दे रहे थे। इन को चाहिए था कि ये 1981-82 को स्थिति का उत्तर देते। मेरा सवाल था मंत्री जी हरियाणा और पंजाब का छाड़ कर राजस्थान में चले जायें और बतायें कि वहाँ जोधपुर, पाली, सिराही, जालौर, भालवाड़ा में क्या हाल है, और इसी तरह आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कडप्पा, अनन्तपुर, चित्तूर और करनूल में क्या हालत है। जो खबर आप के पास आज है मैं ए. वात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के अन्दर आदमी भूखा है अकाल के कारण। राजस्थान में लगानार 3 साल से अकाल है और आज भी भयंकर दुष्काल है। गांवों के अन्दर लोगों का देखें तो उन की आँखों में आंसू हैं और बच्चे भूख में तड़प रहे हैं। कितने जानवर मर चुके हैं उस की कोई शुमार नहीं है, आज उन के लिये चारा नहीं है, पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। और आप खबर दे रहे हैं

और आप के चेहरे से मालूम नहीं हो रहा है कि आप को लोगों की तकलीफ का कोई एहसास है। आज राजस्थान के उन जिलों में जिन का मैंने नाम लिया 90 लाख लोग और लाखों की संख्या में पशु सूखे की चपेट में हैं, और तीन साल से बराबर उन की हालत यही चल रही है। और मंत्री जी यहां पढ़ रहे हैं : —

"I am happy to state that the distress which the people in the drought-affected States were passing through ended with the onset of monsoon this year."

यह क्या उत्तर है ? आप प्रसन्न है कि अब बहुत अच्छी हालत है। प्रशासन में एक बात जरूर है कि आदमी आज भी भूखा रहता है लेकिन फाइलें भूखी नहीं रहती और फाइलों का पेट भरा जाता है। फाइलें मोटी होती जाती है और आदमी दुबला होता जाता है। यह कौन सी फाइल आप के मंत्रालय ने बनायी है ? कहां से आप को यह रिपोर्ट मिली है। आप कृपया यह बतायें कि पाली, जोधपुर, जालौर, सरोहा और भीलवाड़ा में कितने सेंटीमीटर वर्षा हुई है अभी तक ? आंध्र के उन चार, पांच जिलों में कितनी वर्षा हुई ? क्या आप के पास इस के आंकड़े हैं ? क्या गांवों में पशुओं के लिए चारा उपलब्ध है ? कितने पशु आज अकाल की बंदी पर चढ़ चुके हैं यह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं। मेरे गांव के पास एक बड़ा किसान जो अपने मवेशी लेकर जा रहा था वह अपनी गायों की दशा नहीं देख सका उन की आंखों में आंसू थे, उस ने कुएं में कूद कर आत्म-हत्या कर ली। एक रु० की एक किलो घास है, यह सही घटना आप को बता रहा हूं। आपने कह दिया कि बड़ी अच्छी मानसून है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कृषि विभाग के पास कौन से आंकड़े हैं जिस से वह बताना चाहते हैं कि पाली, जालौर और राजस्थान के जिन हिस्सों

को मैंने गिनाया है, उस में कितनी मानसून हो चुकी है, कितनी बरसात हो चुकी है ?

सरकार एक बात कहती है कि 2 लाख 25 हजार सस्ते धान की दुकानें खुल चुकी हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन गांवों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, ग्रामीण आंचलों में कहां कहां सस्ता धान उपलब्ध है ? मैं चेलेन्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को और कहता हूं कि हमारे किसी गांव में सस्ता धान उपलब्ध नहीं है। हमारे यहां ढाई और पीने तीन रुपए किलो पर भी गहूं नहीं मिलती।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग बले कहते हैं कि जो आदमी मेहनत करता है, उस को 3,000 कैलोरी फूड मिलना चाहिए और उस में 110 कैलोरी प्रोटीन होना चाहिये। 3, 3 साल से अकाल के पीड़ित लोग भूख से दुःखी हो रहे हैं और वह विकलांग हो रहे हैं। कड़ियों की आंखें चली गई हैं, कई कुबड़े हो गए हैं क्योंकि उन्हें खाने को नहीं मिलता है। लोगों के पीने के लिये पानी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। आप बताइये कि राजस्थान सरकार ने इस योजना के बाद कितने गांव में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराया है और कितने गांव अभी भी इस के शिकार हैं ? मेरा ख्याल है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद पाली और बाड़मेर के कई गांव और जोधपुर शहर बिना पानी के रह जायेगा। आज लाखों लोगों के लिये पीने का पानी नहीं है। जो बांध हैं, वह खाली पड़े हैं। सूखे बांध और सूखी जमीन, हरियाली वहां की जल चुकी है और लोगों की आंखों में आंसू हैं, बच्चे सिसकते हैं, पशु बेचारे चल नहीं सकते हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप एक स्टडी टीम भेजिये और जांच कराइये। हम लोगों ने आज जो काल अटेंशन मोशन भूव किया है, इस पर आप बताइये कि हिन्दुस्तान के

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

किन-किन जिलों में अकाल है और वहाँ पर अब तक कितनी मानसून हुई है, और कितनी फसलें लोगों ने बोई है? मेरा कहना है कि जिन लोगों ने फसल पहले बोई थी, वह सब जल चुकी है ?

आप को क्या दर्द है, आप और हसिये, क्योंकि "जिस के पैर न फटो बिवाई वह क्या जाने पीर पराई"। आप को क्या पता है कि वहाँ क्या हालत है। आप तो यहाँ पर खूब पानी से स्नान करते हैं और वहाँ लोगों को पीने के लिये पानी का एक गिलास भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। दर्द उन लोगों का पूछिये जहाँ पर यह हालत है पीने का पानी नहीं है।

मैं आज अपने कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हरियाण की हरियाली छोड़ कर राजस्थान के प्रचलो में चले और देखें कि वहाँ पर गावों की क्या हालत हो रही है ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता था कि राजस्थान में पशुओं के लिये कहाँ-कहाँ पर आप ने शिविर लगाये हैं और कितने कैम्प्स ऐसे हैं जहाँ आप घास उपलब्ध कराने हैं पशुओं के खाने के लिये ? यह भी बताइये कि कितने काम इन तरह के अब तक किये हैं ?

आप ने एक योजना बनाई थी और उस में डा० स्वामीनाथन भी थे। उन्होंने कहा कि तबड़ाही से बचने के उपाय किये गये हैं। उस योजना के अन्तर्गत अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद कितने हिस्सों पर आप ने काबू पाया कि जहाँ पर अकाल पहले होता था, अब नहीं होता है या पीने के पानी की समस्या आप ने हल कर दी हो ?

जो बाढ़ से इम्पैक्ट हो रहे हैं, यह बाढ़ का विषय नहीं है लेकिन आप इस बात का भी उत्तर देने का कष्ट करें। मझे मालूम है कि

राजस्थान में 90 लाख लोग इस अकाल और सूखे की चपेट में हैं। वहाँ पर लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है। कहा जाता है कि मजदूरों को 7 रुपये रोजाना दिया जाता है, लेकिन उन्हें साठे तीन, चार रुपये रोजाना भी नहीं मिलते हैं। वहाँ पर मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट को लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। उन लोगों के पास पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है, वे भूख है। लेकिन हम उस की फिक्र नहीं है, हमें फिक्र है टी बी की, रेडियो की और बातों की। हमारी दुनिया अलग है। जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, उन की दुनिया अलग है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, क्या वहाँ पर स्टडी टीम भेजी जायेगी। अगर इस बारे में कदम नहीं उठाए जायेंगे, तो आने वाले समय में चारे, पानी और अनाज, इन तीनों को अकाल का हमें सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मनुष्यों और पशुओं को जिन्दा रखने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

राज बोरेंद्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, श्री डागा ने जो कुछ पूछा, उस के मुताबिक मैंने सारी स्टेट्स के बारे में पूरा बयान दे दिया है। ड्राउट दो वक्त का मैंने बयान किया। एक पिछले साल—1980—का, पोस्ट मानसून, अक्टूबर के बाद और दूसरा इस साल प्री मानसून पीरियड में क्या हालत थी, किन-किन इलाकों में कहता था। हम आज इन दो वर्कों की बात कर रहे हैं। श्री डागा ने राजस्थान के बारे में और जानकारी हासिल करनी चाही। मैं उन्हें बता दूंगा।

राजस्थान में बाकई तीन साल से कड़त पड़ रहा है। लेकिन मैं ने बारिश की मौजूदा हालत बयान की, जब मैं ने कहा कि भगवान की दया से इस वक्त सारे हिन्दुस्तान में करीब करीब बारिश इतनी अच्छी हुई चुकी है कि इस से पहले बाबर के किसी साल में

भी बारिश के मौसम में ऐसे हालात नहीं थे। इस में भी शक नहीं जहाँ कहते ज्यादा देर तक चला, वहाँ इस बारिश से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि फसल बोने का वक्त गुजर चुका है। हमारे देश में 387 के करीब कुल जिले हैं और 35 रेन फेड डिवीजन हैं। आज हालात यह है कि साउथ कर्नाटका का कुछ इलाका छोड़ कर तीन चार जिलों में डेफिशेंसी है। बारिश की डेफिशेंसी हम उस वक्त मानते हैं, बजब वह नार्मल से 20 परसेंट कम हो। नार्थ-ईस्ट के कुछ इलाकों में कुछ डेफिशेंसी है, वह भी माजिनल है। कर्नाटक में 22 परसेंट डेफिशेंसी है। नार्थ-ईस्ट में हम बारिश को इस लिए डेफिशेंसी नहीं बता सकते हैं। क्योंकि वहाँ बारिश बहुत ज्यादा पड़ती है, और कितनी बारिश वहाँ पड़ चुकी है, वह भी फसल के लिए कम नहीं है। ज्यादा बारिश होने से नुकसान होता है। बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में, जिस में राजस्थान का सारा इलाका शामिल है, बारिश लगभग सैटिसफैक्टरी रही है। वेस्टर्न राजस्थान में नार्मल से ज्यादा बारिश हुई है। वहाँ बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ है। ईस्टर्न राजस्थान में बारिश नार्मल हुई है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Please excuse me, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for interrupting. But the hon. Minister must give specific answers to the questions which I have put. If he says that there is rain in my district or that it is there in Jodhpur, Barmer or Bhilwara, he should give details. He should not say things in general terms. I don't want to hear such answers from the hon. Minister. He should give a definite reply to the questions. There has been absolutely no rain. I said, absolutely there is no rain; there is no drinking water; there is no grass; there is no fodder. (Interruptions).

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: When I say that there has been normal rain, it means that an area which has been getting rain, there the average

rain fall has already been received. I cannot go into village-wise figures. If there is any particular place which has been left out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have got figures, furnished him.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I can furnish him figures.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What has he done about it? Is his Department having an upto-date knowledge about it or not?

गिरधारी लाल ब्यास (भिलवाड़ा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम दस बारह जिलों के आदर एवरेज से कम बारिश हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody knows that you have also intervened because you are from Rajasthan. You give that prominence to Mr. Daga, not yourself.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य मझ से इन्फार्मेशन लेना चाहें तो मैं दे रहा हूँ जितना मझे मालूम है। अगर मुझसे ज्यादा इन को इल्म है तो मझ से पूछने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ब्यास : आप को जानकारी दे रहा हूँ।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मुझे जानकारी बाहर दे दीजिएगा। यहाँ तो मैं जानकारी देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ आप मुझ से सवाल कीजिए। जितना मुझे मालूम है, मैं बताऊंगा। लेकिन अगर आप हर एक गांव की पूछना चाहें तो मैं कैसे बता सकता हूँ ?

श्री सुद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : आप टाउन की बता दीजिए।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If that helps the hon. members they can continue to criticise us. But this discussion cannot be based on village-

[Rao Birender Singh]

wise, block-wise, tehsil-wise figures of rain fall. They should put certain questions and I will give them complete information, even with regard to fields if they like. It may take several years to collect them. That is a different thing.

Mr. Daga wanted to know how much relief had been provided for Rajasthan. Rajasthan has already been given an assistance to the tune of Rs. 40.30 crores during the year 1980-81. During the year 1981-82, the central assistance given to Rajasthan is Rs. 33.93 crores. Sufficient amount of money has also been provided for drinking water. They wanted to know what has been done in the matter of provision for drinking water. 2028 villages have been covered for supply of drinking water on a permanent basis in Rajasthan during this drought period. Ninety-six rigs are available in the State. Nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six bores have been successful and are being used for drinking water. Two hundred and twenty eight cattle feeding centres and 132 migration depots for cattle have been opened and are being operated. He wants to know these details. I can give him as much detail as I have got readily available with me. But if he wants any further information, he can always ask me and I will write to him. He had asked about the money provided for drinking water. Under the non-plan provision during the post-monsoon period, last year, for drinking water schemes, Rs. 40 lakhs have been provided and under the plan head, Rs. 4.35 crores have been provided. During the pre-monsoon period this year, another Rs. 1.83 crores under non-plan and Rs 5.82 crores have been provided under the plan head for Rajasthan State alone. If they want to know figures about all the States I can read the statements from my supplementary information papers. But it will be better if other hon. Members ask about their States and I give them the reply.

Drought is no doubt a recurring calamity in India. But steps are being taken to find a permanent solution. The first solution is irrigation to stabilise agriculture. Even in the most advanced countries in the world today agriculture mostly depends upon weather, monsoon conditions and other weather conditions.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):

But we have to insure against these calamities

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is a different question, Mr Ranga. For a long time the Government of India started looking into the problems of drought prone areas. There are large areas in the country, but you know, as long ago as 1970-71 the drought prone areas were identified and a programme was framed for those areas. It was called the DPAP, Drought Prone Areas Programme. Up to 1978-79 it was one hundred per cent subsidy for this programme. Similarly Desert Development Programme also was started for desert areas. During the Sixth Plan period we have allocated a sum of Rs. 175 crores for Drought Prone Areas Programme only. Another sum of Rs. 50 crores in the Sixth Plan outlay has been provided for Desert Development Programme. All these programmes aim at ridding drought prone areas from this recurring misery. Under Drought Prone Areas Programme alone, which extends to a large number of blocks and districts, 557 blocks in 13 States are covered and the Desert Development Programme similarly looks after 132 blocks in a large number of districts. About 15 lakhs is provided to each block annually under the Desert Development Programme. Similarly works for irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, setting up of milk co-operatives, provision of milch animals for weaker sections of society and establishing sheep co-operatives and generating

employment—all these programmes are taken up under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and it has also been of immense use in these areas. About 2.5 lakh hectares have been provided irrigation facilities under the DPAP Programme alone. This is apart from our other irrigation programmes. We want to extend irrigation to larger areas. As you know, so many times, I have stated in the House that India perhaps stands first in the whole world in the fast rate that it has adopted for extension of irrigation. During the Sixth Plan period alone, we want to cover another 14 million hectares and this programme will look after the drought affected programme in the future. Similarly, we have taken about 12.5 lakh hectares in the drought prone areas under soil conservation measures, afforestation in 3.12 lakh hectares, 3,325 milk co-operatives have been started, 62,000 milch animals have been distributed up to the year 1978-79 and this programme is continuing.

So, it cannot be said, and the hon. Member has a wrong impression, if he thinks that the Government is not aware of the difficulties that the people are experiencing in the drought prone areas. But another fact I would like to mention is that perhaps the hon. Member is more worried than the Rajasthan Government itself. Because so far we have not received any memorandum or request from the Rajasthan Government for relief for drought in certain areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When they are in Rajasthan, they will be very active.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: They are more active here in Parliament than in their constituency in Rajasthan.

These are some of the points that the hon. Member made and I think he would be satisfied.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: He has not replied to my questions.

parts of the country (CA)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: More than what you required has been furnished by the Minister. I am satisfied.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Kindly tell me how many villages have been covered at least in my district, whether drinking water has been provided....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You go and meet him.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: People are dying of hunger.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The difficulty is you do not appreciate the efforts that we are making.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chandrashekhara Murthy.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction to the severe drought conditions prevailing in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and other parts of the country. As rightly pointed out by my learned friend, Shri Daga, our country and our people are continuously subjected to natural calamities like floods, famine and drought. But these are acts of God, which no Government can prevent. But timely and speedy relief should be given. Otherwise, it would be meaningless. Suppose a drought affected area is to be identified, the Deputy Commissioner of that area gets a report from his subordinate officers and submits his report to the State Government. Ultimately, the State Government makes out a case for central assistance, which is a time consuming process. The Government should evolve some method to minimise or curtail these bureaucratic hurdles. I do not want to comment much upon this aspect. I want to know the Government's decision on the following points, viz., whether the Government is prepared to set up a famine and drought relief board at the State level, so that they can tackle the problem imme-

[Shri Chandrashekhara Murthy] diately and timely relief may be given to the people; if so, the details thereof. Secondly, what are the broad strategies the Government propose to adopt other than the 12 point programme proposed by our Prime Minister, to reduce the severity of the drought and famine in our country and how much money has been spent in the last three years for the State of Karnataka?

I want to say something about my State. Due to failure of rains and delayed monsoon, some parts of Karnataka are reeling under severe famine and drought and I urge upon the Minister and the Government to provide adequate funds to the State Government, so that they can tackle the situation in time. Further, I request the Minister and the Government to give standing instructions to all the State Governments to postpone the recovery of cooperative loans from those people who are hit by famine and drought.

13 hrs.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already given some information in general about the method by which the Government is trying to tackle this problem. I have also given information about certain parts of Karnataka which are still deficient in rainfall. The question was about the existing drought conditions in some States. I am not in a position immediately to provide to the hon. Member figures or relief provided during the last three years. If he wants to know that I will give him the figures later on.

In fact, as the hon. Member knows, there is a famine code in each State and all relief operations are undertaken by the State Governments under the provisions of the famine code. I do not know whether this famine code has been amended by the Karnataka Government after Independence or it is the same as existed during the British days. If it has not been amended. It is open to the

State Government to amend it. I admit that the relief provided to the poor farmers and the weaker sections particularly in the rural areas, under the famine code as it exists in all the States in India, is not enough. Under the revenue laws, to my mind, it is only about 10 per cent of the damage that can be compensated. That is not adequate. But it is not possible for the Government of India to fully insure against damages and losses in all natural calamities. Somehow I do not know how it has happened. But for drought we do not give enough compensation because this is covered under the famine code. For floods upto 75 per cent of the approved expenditure incurred by a State Government over and above the margin money is met by the Government of India. I do not understand why we should be more sympathetic to people who are washed away than those who die a lingering death by starvation and thirst. But these matters can always be looked into.

For providing immediate relief every State Government has at its disposal a margin money which is a substantial amount of money.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: It is not a substantial amount.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That was decided by the Seventh Finance Commission after taking into consideration the financial position of the Government of India the finances of the States and the intensity and magnitude of drought and flood in various States. It cannot be changed now. But this has been laid down by the Finance Commission. This amount is for immediate use. They need not ask the Government of India when and how to use it. It is only when the expenditure goes beyond that margin money that they come to the Government of India. We try to assist them as far as possible.

PROF. N. G RANGA: What about postponement of collection of dues?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Remission of recovery of interest, loan, etc, all these are covered under the famine code. The Government of India has nothing to do with that. Action has to be taken by the respective State Governments. We shall certainly convey to the State Government the feelings of hon. Members.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I do not want to take much time of the House because most of the points have already been made by Mr. Daga and by my friend, Mr. Chandrashekhara Murthy.

In some of the districts of some particular States there is acute shortage of water and drought conditions prevail over there. In Karnataka some of the districts like Bijapur, Gulbarga, Kolar, etc., are very much affected. Just now the hon. Minister was pleased to state that the percentage of rains are already there and if it is 0.2 less than the normal rains, it is taken as deficient. I would like to point out to him that this is not the right way of dealing with this. The total rainfall may not be deficient, but if it is not timely, it will very severely affect the crops. Therefore, the Government of India should very definitely come to the aid of the States when they require it badly.

In the case of Karnataka, some of the demands which the State Government have made have not been sanctioned. According to the figures mentioned by the hon. Minister, the figures are as follows: 1978-79 Rs. 40.63 lakhs; 1979-80 Rs. 63.90 lakhs; 1980-81 Rs. 954.05 lakhs and in 1981-82 they have demanded Rs. 1,182.55 lakhs. To use his own words, the Government of India have fixed a ceiling of Rs. 806 lakhs. Although their Committee has visited the area, they have fixed a ceiling of Rs. 806 lakhs. Till 14-8-81 it has not been released. Once you fix a ceiling, the amount should

be released. I would request the hon. Minister that when the discussion is over and he goes to his office, he should immediately release the money and send them a telex message. There is no point in fixing a ceiling and then sitting tight on it.

Yesterday I asked a question, Unstarred question, regarding the drought conditions in Karnataka. The same reply was given that they have fixed a ceiling of Rs. 806 lakhs on expenditure for drought relief. If that amount has been sanctioned, it should be released so that it could actually be spent.

While Shri Daga was speaking, the hon. Minister was kind enough to say rather loudly that Rajasthan has not sent any memorandum till today. The Karnataka Government has sent a report long back. It is still with the hon. Minister and no action has been taken on it. In that memorandum, apart from temporary relief to the drought affected areas, the Karnataka Government have suggested some permanent solutions. I would quote a small para in this connection from the Memorandum:

"However, the truth stares us in the face that there are certain districts like Bijapur, Gulbarga and Kolar, where year after year, the whole district has to face conditions of scarcity—only its intensity being mercifully less in one or two years in a five year cycle. Logic would indicate that it may be wiser to undertake as part of the relief measures the creation of durable assets which would provide a lasting solution to the problem. We would commend to the Government of India the acceptance of this approach."

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will accept this perception of the Government of Karnataka for a permanent solution. Instead of giving doles year after year to the drought-prone areas, why not have a lasting solution, as suggested by the

[Shri B. V. Desai]

Government of Karnataka, for which they have asked for a total sum of Rs. 255 crores for Bijapur, Gulbarga and Kolar? It is still pending with the hon. Minister. Will he kindly look into it and see something is done in this regard?

Since both floods and drought are destructive in nature, they have to be equated. Certain areas of our country face a lot of difficulties due to floods. The same condition applies to drought also. Therefore, in order to minimise both, schemes were promulgated or schemes were actually brought forward by one Mr. K. L. Rao. Of course, every one knows him, he is an engineer and he was here. He had proposed Ganga-Cauvery link. Probably it was too ambitious a scheme and it was far-fetched, Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores were the expenses. Probably it was not thought fit to be considered by the Government of India. But again, one eminent company, Dastur & Co., have suggested Garland Scheme so that from the northern part of our country where the floods are always there, the excess water can be taken into South and other drought-stricken areas and thus a permanent solution can be found. I think now this is the time when we should take this up on a permanent basis and at least make a start in this regard. I do not say that the problem is very easy, it is very colossal, but nonetheless somewhere some beginning has to be made whether the Government has considered this problem as a flood-cum-drought measure by which we have to mitigate this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By which the Cauvery water dispute also between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu can be solved.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Yes, that also is possible. We will get more water, there is no doubt about it. There won't be any problem for that.

Therefore, as a permanent measure, I would like to ask the hon. Minister

whether any consideration has been given to this permanent solution about flood and drought.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN (Kolar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only one point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point. There is no rule. You can get that information. You meet the Minister separately and get the information.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you can meet the Minister separately.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rules do not permit. You meet him separately and get this information. No, this will not be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot make an exception in this. Please sit down. Please take your seat. We are guided by rules.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. We are strictly guided by rules. Mr. Minister, you please reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It would not be proper for me to go into the merits and demerits of the ambitious programme which the hon. Member mentioned, like the Garland Canal and linking of rivers in the North and then linking them with the Southern rivers. But as you rightly pointed out, Sir, the difficulty is that the States are not even prepared to settle their inter-State disputes even when it is only between two States. The Karnataka State has not even been able to fully utilise the Cauvery waters for its own State and you know there is a dispute pending between Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. But we have already decided to establish a Water Resources Development Agency for that purpose and this national agency

will first survey all the rivers in the peninsula and see how best their waters could be utilised to irrigate the drought prone areas in all the States in the South.

Sir, the Central assistance to Karnataka during the last year was Rs. 6.65 crores. This year, as the hon. Member knows, it is Rs. 8.06 crores. We only recommend the assistance on the basis of a memorandum that we receive from the State. A Central team visits the State, goes into the details and then its recommendations are considered by the high level committee. I am not aware of the fact that the amount that was sanctioned for relief has not been released.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, there is a Telex addressed to him only. It was dated 14-8-81. It is only a ceiling which has been fixed and the amount has not been released. There is a Telex about this.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Immediately as the ceiling is fixed, this ceiling is also fixed by the Ministry of Finance and the amounts are also released by the Ministry of Finance. I shall talk to my colleague, the Finance Minister and certainly there would not be....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His able deputy is here.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am sure there is no difficulty in the release of money that has already been sanctioned. Sanction might have been issued and the money might be on its way.

The Central assistance for minimum needs programme for Karnataka during the year 1981-82 is of the order of Rs. 9 crores. That for accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme which is a 100 per cent grant by the Government of India, the State does not have to give a penny, the amount is of the order of Rs. 2.53 crores.

Drinking water needs are also being fully looked into.

I do not think there is any other point that needs to be mentioned here. But I only assure the hon. Members through you that....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He mentioned something about Memorandum.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: So far as my information goes, there is no Memorandum pending with us from the Government of Karnataka.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: It is just here Sir.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Every time when we receive a memorandum from the Government, we deputise a Central team.

Action has been taken on all memoranda that were received. At present there is no memorandum pending with us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch. We shall meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Personal Explanation under Rule 357. Prof. K. K. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): With your permission, Sir, under Rule 357, I rise on a point of personal explanation....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार)
 श्रीमान्, क्या है यह प्रश्न इतका ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything. (*Interruptions*)†† This has been circulated. Except the personal explanation, don't record anything. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Personal Explanation under Rule 357. Prof. K. K. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Under Rule 357, I rise on a point of personal explanation. Shri Jagjivan Ram, an Hon. Member of the House, while speaking on a point of personal explanation yesterday alleged that I was responsible for the printing and circulation of a poster against him. I strongly repudiate his charge which is without any basis. The fact is that the poster carries certain names and also the name of the Printers. Only a high level probe can reveal their connections and the motive which prompted them to bring out this poster.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Motion regarding Report of Select Committee. I am not permitting anybody to speak. I am not permitting extension of time. There is no discussion. It is a personal explanation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. There is actually a vacuum in the House. There is no subject under discussion. You have asked my permission to raise a point of order. I have permitted you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am on a point of order. I think every Member has a right for personal explanation. That is a fundamental right of every Member. But, the tradition and the Rules of the House demand that any personal explanation which is given in this House should be shown to you before it is given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is correct. Yes. It has been circulated to you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have no objection to that part of Mr. Tewary's explanation where he said that the charge is baseless and that he was not responsible for that poster. But the second part in his personal explanation where he demands a high-power probe, has nothing to do with the personal explanation. That should be expunged. It cannot be a personal explanation. That part should be expunged. Otherwise, it will be a very bad precedent.

भाचार्य जगवान देव : (अजमेर) जांच होनी चाहिये । इन लोगों ने भ्रष्टाचार लगाया है । और इन का हाथ है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM (Sasaram): I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I agree that the member has every right to make a personal explanation. But he has gone beyond that and he has demanded a high-power enquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised a point of order. I will give my decision on the point of order.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have not finished. Now he has said that the names of the Members have been printed on the poster. I say that bogus names have been given on the poster. There is a fictitious name of the Press and it has been printed by somebody else.

भाचार्य जगवान देव : बाबूजी, कल आप भी दायरे से बाहर गये थे, इस की जांच होनी चाहिये । जांच में आपसि क्यों है ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Therefore, I am suggesting that as the Member has demanded high-power Committee, I

*Not recorded.

demand that a Committee of the House be set up to investigate it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Give me one minute's time to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not complicate things.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Please allow me to speak just for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no debate on this point. I must make it very clear that a member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation. There is no question before the House. But, in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward. No debate is allowed I allowed only a point of order. Therefore, there is no question of debate.

Now, Mr. Anbarasu.

14.26 hrs.

....

CHIT FUNDS BILL

Extension of time for presentation of Report by Select Committee

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1981, the time for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of chit funds and for matters connected therewith."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1981, the time for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of chit funds and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, presented to the House on the 17th August, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, presented to the House on the 7th August, 1981."

There are three substitute motions given notice of by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Chandrajit Yadav. Are they moving?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Yes.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Yes

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, substitute

"That this House do agree to refer back to the BAC the Seventeenth Report presented to the House on the 17th August because of the failure to allot time for the following item:

The phenomenon of Meenakshipuram and inadequate time for the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill." (1)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, substitute

[Shri George Fernandes]

"The 17th Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee with the following recommendation:

"The Committee do consider immediate allocation of time to discuss the circumstances in which the Government of India has sought a loan of Rs. 5,000 crores from the International Monetary Fund and the conditions which the I.M.F. have sought to impose on India." (2)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, substitute:

"This House do agree that 17th Report of Business Advisory Committee may be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration and allotment of more time to (1) Income-tax (Amendment) Bill and (2) Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, and to include discussion on the question of unemployment." (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you want these items to be included...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Let me say what these items are.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be short.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am always very short. You are very strict with me. I do not know why.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be because we both belong to the same place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This House must have before it a sense of priority. A number of issues are before the country which the House should discuss. One of them is the question of conversions that have taken place in the country. Some people utilise conversion as a method of generating ill-will between communities. Then all kinds of statements come out. The Home Minister

was quoted in Madras as saying that there was an international conspiracy of conversion. Then the Home Ministry comes out with a contradiction in Delhi that the Minister did not say that. He himself does not say, but the Home Ministry says that—on the timely intervention of Mr. Jagjiwan Ram. Similarly the Minister of State, Mr. Makwana, says one thing and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah says something slightly different, not very different...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come to the subject proper.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Business Advisory Committee did not see the urgency for discussing...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mean, the entire Committee including your Party Member?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no question of Party. It does not go by Party; it goes by members. I am standing here on behalf of the people of India. Are you a member of your party there? You are not. Inside the House I represent the people of India. Therefore, Sir, this is a very serious matter and this must be discussed. I will press this substitute motion unless the Minister says that he has now understood the importance of the phenomenon of Meenakshipuram and, therefore, he will immediately find time from Government account for discussion.

There is another item also. The Delhi University history text-books are developing a marxist bias. This House must devote more time for the discussion of this. (Interruption) What you are doing in West Bengal, you cannot do here...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): What are we doing in West Bengal?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In West Bengal they are saying that the freedom movement was led by Mr. Lenin and not by Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No; that is wrong; we have not said that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is a Marxist bias in the history textbooks of Delhi University, and this must be discussed in full length.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have moved an amendment that the Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee with the recommendation that "the Committee do consider immediate allocation of time to discuss the circumstances in which the Government of India has sought a loan of Rs. 5,000 crores from the International Monetary Fund and the conditions which the I.M.F. have sought to impose on India".

I am aware of the fact that the Finance Minister did make some kind of a wishy-washy statement here yesterday and said that nothing that would hurt the dignity, self respect and so on and so forth of this country would be allowed to be done. He has also said that he would come before the House again before any final decision is...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): After the Agreement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That makes it worse if he is going to come after the Agreement. I thank him for correcting me; I stand corrected. If he is going to come before the House after the Agreement is arrived at, it is all the more serious. I would, therefore, request time to discuss this matter. I have been told, and on very reliable authority, that the Government of India is accepting certain conditions from the IMF which, incidentally, has the reputation of being the lender of the last resort; in other words, when you are totally bankrupt, you go to the lender of the last resort. And the company which the Government of India, under the distinguished leadership of the Prime Minister, is now going to keep it with such nations as Haiti, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, Philippines and some other banana Republics...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: And the United Kingdom.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I did not know that you were very proud of keeping links with the United Kingdom.

The conditions which the IMF have imposed and on which the Government is apparently wanting to capitulate are: (1) devaluation of the currency; (2) cut in Government spending, particularly in health, education, food-for-work programmes and other programmes designed for the welfare of the poor; (3) wage control, which has already come through the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance. About this Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, while some of our friends outside were saying that this had come through the world Bank, a lot of people were trying to pour ridicule on that: It is now obvious that the IMF had had a say in making the Government accept this wage control; (4) interest rates should be raised; raising the interest rate would invariably mean that the farmers and small businessmen in the country would be at a tremendous disadvantage; (5) remove the barriers to foreign investment and foreign companies; (6) further multi-lateral and private bank credit should invariably be given after the IMF clearance. If these are the terms on which the Government is currently negotiating, they are obviously out to mortgage the interests of this country.

Therefore, I insist that the Business Advisory Committee's Report should go back to the Committee, and the Committee should fix top priority to discuss the IMF loan negotiations that the Government is currently carrying on behind the back of this nation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: MY amendment is also that the Report should be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee. The reasons are the following:—

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

The Business Advisory Committee has not taken into account the importance of the subjects which need to be urgently discussed. The first subject which should be discussed immediately and about which the whole country feels concerned is the rising prices. In Delhi where we all live, even tomato is being sold at Rs. 8 per kilo; you cannot purchase any vegetable for less than Rs. 5 per kilo. even cucumber is costing Rs. 6 per kilo. The common man, the middle class, people belonging to the fixed income group, are really suffering because of the continuous rise in prices. Therefore, that should have been given top priority. The Business Advisory Committee has totally ignored this subject which is not proper. We should discuss it within this week. Therefore, I am requesting a reference back to the Committee.

The second is the question of unemployment. Today, two crores of educated boys and girls, young people, in this country are unemployed, and the framers of the Sixth Plan have admitted that, by the end of the Sixth Plan, ten million more educated young people would be added to the army of the unemployed in this country. This is creating demoralisation; this is bringing down the morale of the youth of this country. Top priority should be given for discussing this. In the last two or three Sessions we have been making efforts, but the Government has not agreed to discuss this. So, this is another subject that the House must discuss.

The third is what my friend, Mr. George Fernandes, has rightly raised. The Finance Minister decided to make a *suo motu* statement, but that statement does not give the correct picture. I would demand that the Finance Minister must place on the Table of the House the Agreement with the IMF and the main conditions. It is not enough that only the main features are given. All sorts of stories are going around. Our past experience also shows that any de-

veloping country which had gone in for such a big loan has been humiliated and put to certain severe conditions. Therefore, the total Agreement should be placed before the House and the House should have ample opportunity to discuss it. We are told that we are subjected to so many conditions. The last one I would say.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken three items and now you are going to the fourth.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: These subjects have been mentioned here. For example Delhi University..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Previously you were a member of the Business Advisory Committee. Now-a-days you are not?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The entire teachers of the Delhi University went on a strike because a teacher who has been serving for the last 4 years has not been reappointed. So there was a serious resentment amongst the teachers that the Delhi University to-day is being run not on principles or rules but on the whims of certain people and certain authorities in the University. Therefore, one hour for the Delhi University Amendment Bill is not enough.

So is the case with regard to Income-tax Amendment Bill. The Finance Minister will agree that the present Income-tax law needs a thorough overhaul. Government always bring amendments in tit-bits—one clause or one section and some amendments. It needs total restructuring. Therefore, the time allotted for Income-tax Amendment Bill is not enough.

With these words I will request—let the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs agree that it should go back to the Business Advisory Committee which may fix the priority for the discussion.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
Very humbly I want to place before you that this is a motion which I have placed for approval of the report of the Business Advisory Committee. These matters can be raised in the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. But at the moment it is not possible for me to agree with the amendments moved by the three hon. Members.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
But will you agree to find time for the items I have mentioned?..... You make a commitment. You say you will plead for it.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
Just now I cannot make any commitment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall I put all the amendments to vote? Or are you going to withdraw in view of the request he has made because in the next Business Advisory Committee meeting you can raise it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
The Finance Minister is here.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
I do not think it proper for me to say anything on behalf of the Business Advisory Committee. I cannot take the authority of the Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wanted to express your views on these important items. Then you need not stand on prestige....

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :
Will the Minister at least say that he will discuss these proposals in the Committee?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
I have said these points can be raised in the Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Will he support us?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
Will he take note of these points and discuss it in the Committee? What is the harm in that?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
At the end of the week, the business for the next week is announced and every time hon. Members make suggestions. These suggestions I take down and whatever suggestions I consider proper, I place them before the Business Advisory Committee. But this is a report of the Committee which has been unanimously adopted and I have no power to make any amendment in it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
We are not asking you to change it. We are only asking you that in the next Business Advisory Committee meeting you should please place these points before the Committee.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Fernandes does not know. I do not possess the authority to mortgage this country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
But under the dynamic leadership.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not withdrawing.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
I again request the hon. Members. You see as a ruling party....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let the ruling Party say that these will not be discussed.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
No, that is not the point. This is a unanimous decision of the Business Advisory Committee and we should all abide by that. If you create this precedent—as the ruling party we can carry it through as we have the majority, but this should not be done on majority and minority basis, when unanimous things come before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, I will put it to the House. Dr. Swamy, are you withdrawing?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Under what condition?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Un-conditional withdrawal. . . . No, no, you are not withdrawing?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : All I am saying is that he should be a little bit reasonable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already said that these can be raised in the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not this can be raised. Will he raise it?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Why not you ask your Party representative to raise it?.. You know the Rules. Sir, Dr. Swamy knows everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has Dr. Subramaniam Swamy the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment, by leave of the House, is withdrawn

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George, are you not withdrawing?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not withdrawing unless he gives me an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the amendment given notice of by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Charanjit Yadave to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

14.44 hrs.

COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) AMEND- MENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On behalf of my colleague, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers (Act, 1974)".

The motion was adopted

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I introduced** the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) AMENDMENT ORDI- NANCE, 1981

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On behalf of my colleague, I lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Amendment Ordinance, 1981.

*Published in Gazette of India
18-8-1981.

Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

14.46 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) NEED FOR UNDERGROUND SURVEY IN CHHATTISGARH AREA OF MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री कँवर भूषण (रामपुर) : मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति से इस्पात तथा खान, ऊर्जा एवं योजना मंत्रीगण का ध्यान देश के मध्य भाग तथा मध्य प्रदेश के दक्षिण एवं पूर्वी भू-भाग जिले छत्तीसगढ़ के नाम से जाना जाता है, के अवशेषी भू-वेक्षण तथा भू-सर्वेक्षण की और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ध्यान रहे कि यह क्षेत्र अकूत खनिज सम्पदा अपने गर्भ में समेटे हुए है। कहीं-कहीं रेडियो सक्रियता भी पाई गई है, जिस से यूरेनियम खनिज बड़ी मात्रा में पाये जाने की संभावना है। इस के अतिरिक्त अन्य बहुमूल्य खनिज मिलने की संभावनाओं से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। बस्तर में लौह अयस्क बाक्सालाइट और अन्य खनिजों के अतिरिक्त केसोट्राइट, कोलबाइट टेंटलाइट से बने बहुखनजीय सांद्र का पता चला है। इस में विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ मैदान के पूर्वी तथा दक्षिणी दुर्गम पहाड़ी भू-भाग जो सामान्यतः अन्तर्जातीय सीमा का निर्धारण करते हैं, विशेष महत्त्व के हैं। यदि इस भू-भाग की खरीदता के आधार पर भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है, तो यह हमारे औद्योगिक विकास की गति देने में सहायक होने के साथ-साथ इस आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र का द्रुत गति से विकास करने में भी सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

(ii) RELIEF MEASURES FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED PEOPLE OF GORAKHPUR DISTRICT OF U.P. AND CONSTRUCTION OF PROPOSED DAMS TO CONTROL FLOODS.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : वर्यपि देश के विभिन्न भागों में भयंकर बाढ़ की स्थिति व्याप्त है तथा जन-धन की भीषण क्षति हुई है किन्तु पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में राप्ती, रोहिन, वाचरा और आभी नदियों की बाढ़ के कारण वहां की जनता को

घोर संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। फसलें लगभग नष्ट हो चुकी हैं तथा अनेक मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये हैं। कई गांव जैसे रोहुआ और बंजरहा राप्ती नदी के कटाव के कारण कट कर नदी में गिर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में उन गांवों के लोगों को किसी नये स्थान पर बसाने के लिये सरकार को तत्काल कदम उठाना चाहिये और बाढ़ पीड़ितों के सहायताार्थ खाद्यान्न एवं अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। साथ ही बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के छात्रों की फीस माफ कर देनी चाहिये तथा उक्त क्षेत्रों में हर प्रकार की वसूली बंद होनी चाहिये और किसानों का लगान माफ कर दिया जाना चाहिये। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह उक्त नदियों की बाढ़ की विभीषिका को नियंत्रित करने के लिये एक नियोजित प्रभावी कार्यक्रम बनाये ताकि लोगों को इस महान संकट से बचाया जा सके। प्रस्तावित बांधों का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र पूरा दिया जाना अति आवश्यक है :

(iii) NEED FOR ENHANCING RATES OF POST-MATRICULATION SCHOLARSHIPS TO S.C. AND S.T. STUDENTS.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

Post-matric scholarships are awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at rates approved by Government of India. Different rates are prescribed for students of different groups as indicated in the scheme of Post-matric scholarship prepared by Government of India.

In the scheme it has been provided that Rs. 70/- p.m. for boys and Rs. 80/- p.m. for girls will be given for general courses upto graduate level. Over and above, the rate prescribed by Government of India, the State Government of Orissa are

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

giving Rs. 10/- p.m. for per student at a flat rate since 1972-73. The rates prescribed by the Government of India are in existence since 1974-75. The rates have not yet been changed, although the price of essential commodities has gone up considerably with the result the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are experiencing immense financial difficulty for prosecuting their post-matric studies.

The State Government have moved Government of India to increase the rates of post-matric scholarships by Rs. 50/- at a flat rate per month.

Hence in the best interest of the students of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of the State, I urge upon the Minister of Home Affairs through you, Sir, to accept the proposals of the State Government at the earliest.

(iv) RELIEF MEASURES FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED PEOPLE OF RAJASTHAN

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : राजस्थान के लोगों ने पिछले दिनों भूषण अकाल का सामना जित ज़ेय एवं हिममत के साथ किया था इसका अनुमान सहज ही लगाया जा सकता है। परन्तु यहां गत माह 17 से 20 जुलाई के मध्य हुई भारी वर्षा के कारण आई बाढ़ के कारण राजस्थान के लगभग 1,114 गांव के 67,275 परिवार प्रभावित हुए तथा अतिवृष्टि के कारण 122 लोगों तथा 22,362 पशुओं की मृत्यु एवं 231 व्यक्तियों के लापता होने का भी अनुमान है। कुल मिलाकर लगभग 52,850 घर या तो आंशिक तौर पर अथवा पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं। साथ ही यहां पर 15,570 कुएं क्षतिग्रस्त हुए और 300 बिजली तथा डीजल के इंजन पम्प बेकार हुए एवं 41 हजार हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य भूमि बेकार

हो गई और 2,77,800 हेक्टेयर भूमि में खड़ी कसौरी नष्ट होने का भी अनुमान लगाया गया है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने भूषण अकाल का सामना करने के लिए जो काम किया था उसकी प्रगति गत माह आई बाढ़ एवं अतिवृष्टि के कारण चौपट हो गई है। राजस्थान सरकार की अर्थव्यवस्था भी अकाल से निपटने के लिये किये गये व्यय के कारण अस्त व्यस्त हो गई है।

सर्वप्रथम राजस्थान की जनता की आर्थिक हालत अकाल के कारण अच्छी नहीं थी दूसरे प्रकृति की इस मार ने तो यहां की प्रभावित जनता का मनोबल ही मरोड़ कर रख दिया है। इस समय बाढ़ पीड़ितों को तत्काल सीमेंट, लोहा इस्पात की चादरें आदि की जरूरत है साथ ही किसानों एवं विस्थापित लोगों की आर्थिक सहायता एवं आवश्यक वस्तुओं के आवंटन की आवश्यकता है। अगर समय रहते यहां की स्थानीय जनता को उक्त सहायता नहीं पहुंचायी गई तो ये लोग पूर्णतः तबाह हो जायेंगे।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाकों में बसे लोगों को वहां के निचले हिस्से में न बसा कर ऊंचे वाले हिस्सों में बाढ़ पीड़ितों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करावें, ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के खतरों से बचने में सहायता मिल सके। साथ ही राजस्थान सरकार की इस विपदा से निपटने के लिए मांगी गई धनराशि को अनुदान के रूप में देने की भी व्यवस्था करावे ताकि वहां के पीड़ित परिवारों को पुनः बसाने में समुचित सहायता प्रदान की जा सके।

(v) STEPS FOR BETTER AVAILABILITY OF ENERGY IN RAJASTHAN

श्री बुद्धि चण्ड जैन (बाड़मेर) : देश में ऊर्जा उत्पादन में 19.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है परन्तु राजस्थान प्रांत ऊर्जा उत्पादन की दृष्टि से दिनोदिन गिरावट की ओर बढ़ रहा है। राजस्थान प्रांत में दो वर्षों से लगातार सूखे ने स्थिति को और गंभीर बना दिया है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा गांधी सागर बांध के निर्माण के बाद में मैकडों छोटे एवं बड़े बांध गांधी सागर के कैचमेंट एरिया में बनाकर गांधीसागर, राणा प्रताप सागर एवं जवाहर सागर में पानी के भराव में बड़ी सकारात्मक पैदा कर दी है, जिससे उपरोक्त वर्णित बांधों में बहुत कम पानी पहुंच पाता है, जिससे भी विद्युत उत्पादन को बड़ा धक्का पहुंचा है और दूसरी ओर सतपुड़ा में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को पर्याप्त हिस्सा न देने के कारण भी स्थिति डांबाडोल हो गई है। उसके अतिरिक्त कोटा में दो अणु बिजली घर यांत्रिक त्रुटियों एवं मरम्मत की आवश्यकता बताकर एक वर्ष में करीब छः माह यथा-कदा बंद होने के कारण विद्युत उत्पादन को धक्का लगा है और अनिश्चितता की स्थिति बनी रहती है।

उक्त विद्युत संकट ने राजस्थान प्रांत के उद्योगों को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हुई है जिससे सार्वजनिक एवं निजी उद्योगों को बड़ा धक्का लगा है जिसके कारण कोई बाहर के और यहां का उद्यमी अपना धन उद्योगों में लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। कृषि पर बड़ा आघात पहुंचा है।

केन्द्र सरकार उक्त भूयंकर एवं जटिल स्थिति को देखते हुए राजस्थान

और मध्य प्रदेश के विवाद को तुरंत हल करने में पहल करे, अणु बिजली घर के बार-बार बंद न होने के लिए ठोस स्थायी कदम उठावे और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अतिरिक्त धर्मल एवं अणु बिजली घर के निर्माण के लिए अधिक प्रावधान करे।

(vi) STEPS FOR BETTER AVAILABILITY OF FOODGRAINS IN FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : मध्य प्रदेश के नगर तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्न के बढ़ते भावों तथा राशन की दुकानों से खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध न कराने के कारण गांव में रहने वाले मेहनतकश, खेतीहर मजदूर तथा कम आय के लोगों को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

खाद्यान्न, शक्कर और सीमेंट के अत्यधिक आयात के कारण स्थिति और अधिक गंभीर बन गई है।

राशन की दुकानों पर उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का अभाव है। खाद्य तेल के भाव काफी तेजी से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण के कामों के बंद हो जाने से अधिक चिन्ताजनक है।

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार मध्यप्रदेश को खाद्यान्न, शक्कर और सीमेंट का पर्याप्त आयात कर नगर तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर खाद्यान्न सहित सभी उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करें।

(vii) LATHI CHARGE ON A PROCESSION OF BALMIKIS IN CHANDIGARH ON AUGUST 17, 1981.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल चंडीगढ़ में हुए...।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever you have given in writing only shall go on record.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : 17-8-1981 को भारी मात्रा में बाल्मीकि हरिजनों का जुलूस जो सरकार से मांग कर रहा था कि पुलिस कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ जिनकी गिरफ्तारी में दिल्ली के एक बाल्मीकि हरिजन की मौत हुई और जिसकी लाश भी दिल्ली से चंडीगढ़ ले जाने के लिए नहीं दी गई, सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए परन्तु पुलिस के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई और न ही पुलिस ने और चंडीगढ़ शासन ने कोई ऐसे कारगर कदम उठाए जिनसे कि हरिजनों का गुस्सा शान्त होता, उनको न्याय मिलता बल्कि 17-8-81 को जुलूस पर लाठी चार्ज किया जिसमें बहुत से हरिजन जखमी हुए। इसकी न्यायिक जांच होनी जरूरी है और उन तमाम सरकारी भ्रमरों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए जिन्होंने इस कुर्म को किया था इस दुर्घटना में बदलने से रोका नहीं।

(viii) NEED TO ENSURE SMOOTH FLOW OF CARGO CLEARANCE AT CALCUTTA AIRPORT.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Over the years, the Calcutta Airport, the best Airport in India according to International Airport Authority of India, has been systematically neglected by the Centre. Nobody knows the reason behind this, because though repeated complaints over this have appeared in the press, the process of denigration of the Calcutta Airport has continued according to a plan, it seems. Matters have reached a dangerous

pass about accumulation of Cargo at the Calcutta Airport.

The All India Shippers Council has publicly expressed concern. According to AISC, about 180 tons of cargo had accumulated at the Air Cargo Complex while the capacity of lifting cargo had been reduced to about 10 tons a day. AISC has alleged that despite repeated requests to different high level forums, nothing had been done so far to clear the backlog. The Airport Cargo Department said that at present 114 tons of cargo were lying at the complex and on an average 20 tons were being lifted daily. They held that flights including cargo flights from Calcutta Airport were inadequate and much less than that in Bombay, Delhi and Madras Airports. As a result, the quantum of cargo had fallen by about 25 in 1980-81. The AISC holds the Calcutta Airport where the first International Air Cargo Complex was set up had suffered from neglect. The number of westbound flights from Calcutta Airport had been curtailed. There was no reason for this. The past five years have witnessed this process. The British Airways used to run a chartered flight for lifting only cargo from the region. It used to run a passenger flight also which lifted six tons of cargo as well. These flights had been cancelled. The Air India flight had also been cancelled. Four years ago the main air cargo from Calcutta was carpets. Because of irregularities in flights, the exporters had stopped despatching their goods to Calcutta. Carpets were now sent from Delhi. For the same reason garments were now sent from Bombay and leather from Madras.

Trucks with export commodities were not allowed inside the Airport. They had to wait outside. Damage was caused to the goods because of this and exporters had to pay demurrage for the waiting period. It passes ones comprehension why chartering and sub-chartering of aircraft should not be freely allowed to ensure smooth flow of cargo.

In fine, a dangerous situation has been brought about having far-reaching consequences.

I demand that matters be rectified forthwith.

15 hrs.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. Venkataraman on the 17th August, 1981, namely:

"That the Bill to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri P. K. Kodiyan to continue his speech.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was referring to the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill which says:

"It is proposed that a sum of fifty crores of rupees may be provided in the budget for 1981-82 for setting up the Export-Import Bank of India."

It is not a small amount and the proposal for setting up an Export-Import Bank has been under the consideration of the Government for quite some time. I do not know why no provision was made in the current year's budget for this purpose.

Now, I come to the provisions of the Bill. Clause 10 describes the type of business which the Exim Bank will undertake. Clause 10(1) says:

"The Exim Bank may grant in or outside India loans and advances by itself or in participation with any bank or financial institution whether in or outside India for the purposes of export or import and shall also function as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing of the export and import in such manner as it may deem appropriate."

Then in sub-clause (2) there is a long list of items of business which the Exim Bank may undertake. These are listed from (a) to (x), that is 24 types of business. Of course, it is said in sub-clause (2):

"The Exim may also carry on and transact all or any of the following kinds of business."

It need not undertake all these items; it can pick up any of these items mentioned here. But, at the same time, it can simultaneously carry on business in relation to all the items listed in sub-clause (2). This seems to be a very impressive list of activities of the proposed Exim Bank. The coverage seems to be very wide. Particularly, I want to refer to item (s) in sub-clause (2), that is planning, promoting, developing and financing export-oriented concerns. Then item (v) says: "Collecting, compiling and disseminating market and credit information in respect of international trade." There is sub-clause (3) also. In all there are 24 items, as I pointed out earlier. The list seems to be quite impressive, but I want to ask the hon. Finance Minister, whether the proposed Exim Bank will be in a position to undertake such a wide range of activities which involves planning, promoting, developing and financing export-oriented concerns, and also collecting, com-

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

piling and disseminating, marketing and credit information in respect of international trade. There are a large number of other items, but I take only these two items. If you take only these two items, it requires very high level of expertise, because the bank has to go into the various international markets, undertake surveys, study the situation there, compile the data and give it to the exporters for their ready guidance. It is not a small thing.

When I see this formidable list of business which the Bank is supposed to undertake, I want to ask: Is there any priority fixed for undertaking this type of business? What type of export is the proposed Bank going to concentrate on? When you say export promotion, there are a large number of items in our export list. There are the traditional items like tea, jute etc. Then the engineering goods; and also lately India has developed the technological capacity to export projects, to provide consultancy services, and also to undertake very large construction projects, especially in third world countries. So, what sort of priority has the Government envisaged in actual operation of the Export-Import Bank? Unless the priority is listed out, even before the actual coming into existence of the proposed Bank, the very intelligent exporters, the very clever exporters, very powerful export concerns in collusion with some of the bureaucrats may distort the very objectives set before the Export-Import Bank.

Now, Sir, I come to the public cost of export promotion in our country which has been rapidly going up in the last several years. There is a huge cost of export promotion by way of cash subsidy and other forms of aid. Some are very visible and some aids are not publicised very much. In their dissenting minutes attached to the Tandon Committee's

Report, Dr. Rangnekar and one another Member, particularly referred to this rising cost of export promotion. They say the expenses have gone up from Rs. 110.27 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 627 crores in 1978-79. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this huge expenditure met from the public exchequer in the name of export promotion is to continue even after the Export-Import Bank comes into existence; or, is it the intention of the Government to work this Exim Bank in such a way that it gives, apart from financial assistance, the expertise for promoting our exportable items in foreign countries—by providing a better exchange rate, better service, better information system and timely financial assistance—and as a result of which our exports will be in a position to have a better return and will enable us eventually to eliminate this huge public expenditure on export promotion which we are now providing by way of cash subsidy?

I now come to the last point, viz imports. This assistance has to be given to imports also. Here, the hon. Finance Minister may say that it is not strictly relevant to the proposed Bill. But as a Member from a State whose economy has been ruined by the wrong import policy of the Central Government, I cannot help expressing the anger, protest and anguish of the peasant producers in my State, Kerala. By allowing the import of 40,000 tonnes of coconut oil this Government has ruined the cultivation of coconuts; and 90 per cent of the peasants in Kerala are producing them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) The champion of consumers is pleading for producers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Minister is saying that the champion of the consumers is now talking in support of the producers.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I agree—on behalf of the small producers.

I was pointing out that 40,000 tonnes of coconut oil were imported, presumably for industrial use; but they were not used for industrial purposes. The result was that the price of coconut oil which ruled at Rs. 1800/- per quintal in 1980 has now come down to Rs. 1200/-. Similarly, it is in respect of the import of rubber, import of cocoa etc. So, I want to impress upon the Central Government, particularly on the Finance Minister who is in charge of the economic stability of the entire country, to see that such a wrong import policy does not create great harm to the economy of any single State, and to advise his colleague to reverse this very dangerous import policy.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the motion for consideration moved by the hon. Finance Minister yesterday regarding Export-Import Bank of India Bill, 1981. So far as this Bill is concerned, I welcome the measure. But while welcoming the measure, I have certain reservations so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned. I wish to put on record my complete disapproval of the tendency on the part of any Government who introduce a completely new measure without referring that particular Bill to a Select Committee. The Government of India in this particular case took a decision on the 7th of January, 1981, to bring out such a measure and the Bill under consideration was introduced in this House on 8th of May, 1981. Motions for referring this particular Bill to a Select Committee were moved then. It would have been much better if a measure of this type, which is something new, had stood the scrutiny of a Select Committee, that is Parliament. Then across the Table, it would have been much better for us to exchange views with the hon. Finance Minister and give our suggestions so that they could have been incorporated in the Bill: and then this Bill having

the sanction of the Select Committee or the Parliament would have been passed through without much debate. This tendency is not desirable. I would expect and request the Government, at least in cases of those Bills which do not involve any firm policy commitment within that particular measure, and if that particular Bill is just a new one, to refer it to a Select Committee so that in the intervening period of two sessions, the provisions are examined in depth by a Select Committee comprising of members belonging to both sections of the House, and then there will not be that much lacuna.

I apprehend that after six months, the hon. Finance Minister will have to come before this House for making amendments in this particular Bill. This is really undesirable that instead of taking Members of Parliament into confidence, discussing across the table various provisions, the Government simply depends on the draftsman; whatever has been drafted is God's words for the Government. It is not fair enough. This has become practically *fait accompli* for us because any suggestion, even if it is acceptable to the hon. Finance Minister in his heart, he will not be in a position to accept because no formal amendments have been moved; and if they are moved, it is not customary also to accept all those suggestions on such a large scale.

Another objection is—as I said during my speech on the Finance Bill in this very House—that this Parliament is being bypassed in certain matters. This Parliament is to sanction amount, vote grants for various demands of the Ministries. The total public expenditure of the Government of India is approved by Parliament. Naturally, this Parliament has got the jurisdiction and should have the power to scrutinise expenditure for any pie. I am sorry to say that to scrutinise the public expenditure, this Parliament has constituted certain Financial Committees and the Public Accounts Committee is one of them, but the LIC which has got a business of Rs. 20,000 crores and the banking sector which has got a

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

business of nearly Rs. 35—40,000 crores, they are beyond the purview of the Financial Committees that is beyond the scrutiny of the expenditure and working of Parliament. That point I made then and I repeat it again. Here, in this connection what I find in this case also a provision has been made in Clause 24 wherein it has been provided that the audit of this particular Bank shall be carried out by the auditors whose names are on the approved list according to the Companies Act, and so on. And, if it is not carried on by the CAG, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, then the audit report is not presented to the President, naturally the PAC is not entrusted with the task of scrutinising the audit objections contained therein.

An effort has been made by the hon. Finance Minister under sub-clause (6) to appoint the C & AG to examine and report on the accounts, in respect of certain transactions or items or as a whole. I do not know their mind. They can also ask C & AG to do some audit. My objection is and my strong plea to the Government and to the Finance Minister is that, please for God's sake, do not eliminate expenditure from the purview of Parliamentary scrutiny. All public expenditure, all monies that form the Consolidated Fund of India, they should be subject to the scrutiny of Parliament, i.e. its committees and so I do not approve of the provision in Clause 24, so far as this aspect is concerned. Now, in this particular case we are going to provide them with an authorised capital of Rs 200 crores, which may be raised to 500 and this whole money has to be sanctioned by Parliament. This whole money has to be sanctioned by Parliament, that means this whole money has to be given from the Consolidated Fund of India. If such huge investment is being placed at the disposal of the statutory corporations which are wholly owned by Government. This particular Exim Bank is wholly owned by Government. It is a statutory corporation affecting the interests of the whole country, and

I ask, why this Exim Bank accounts, balance sheets and other transactions, are being kept away from the purview of the C & AG audit, and beyond the purview of the Parliamentary scrutiny through the financial committees.

So far as this corporation is concerned, now, this Corporation has been named as the Export-Import Bank of India. What impression does it actually give was if it is a bank, only a normal bank, like the Reserve Bank of India or other nationalised bank? This name, nomenclature, the title of the Bill is somewhat misleading about the functions that this corporation or the business that is to be conducted is contained in clause 10 and apart from financing and re-financing there are provisions in sub-clause (2) that the Exim Bank may also carry on and transact all or any of the following kinds of business, namely” It makes a mention from (a) to (x). Why have you left (y) and (z)? It could have covered from (a) to (z)! You have widened the scope of the provisions, in order to cover all sorts of types of activities like issuing bonds or guarantees, subscribing to, investing in, purchasing of, stocks, shares, bonds or debentures of any development bank or Export-Import Bank of any country outside India, opening of any account in any bank in or outside India or the making of any agency arrangement with, or acting as an agent or correspondent of any bank or other institution in or outside India; issuing of participation certificates—in India or abroad? What type of business is covered in providing for technical administrative and financial assistance of any kind for export or import? Why technical and financial assistance? Lastly, it is provided in (w)—“doing any other kind of business which the Central Government may authorise”. What type of any other kind of business you should have for developing an Import and Export Bank? You should have qualified it here. This is the least that could have been done. Then in sub-clause (3) in the functions of the Bank it is mentioned that they will realise commis-

sion, brokerage, interest, remuneration, or fees etc., etc. I fail to understand the provision made in clause 14 that the Exim Bank may receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions from Government or any other source in or outside India. What do you mean by gifts? Gifts in the form clothes? Gifts in what form? Is it a charitable organisation? Will it discharge some benevolent work in famine-hit or flood-hit areas? Where is the question of donations? I do not know what is in the mind of the Government. That is why I said, it would have been much better if the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee for detailed discussion.

There has been a study made in the Ministry of Commerce recently and they have projected our exports for another decade. The position of exports is very alarming. There is a trade deficit and the balance of payment is very tight now. I appreciate the difficulties of the Government on that score. But what is our projection for 1990? In 1979-80 our total exports were Rs. 6400 crores leaving a trade deficit of Rs. 2250 crores. Our projection for 1984-85 is Rs. 10,200 crores. Our projection of exports for 1989-90 is Rs. 20,600 crores. But the same study mentions—I fail to understand how having made so much claims of investment in the agricultural sector and having made so much claims of bumper crops, green revolution, etc., our exports from agricultural products will come down from 43 per cent to 27 per cent. It is for you to consider. The paper said that—

“...the main reasons for the decline in agricultural exports has been the stagnant output and the low per acre yield. The productivity levels for various commodities are considerably lower than those realised in most of the other competing countries. There are variations in productivity levels of various crops even among the different States within the country. With adequate investments, it is possible to raise productivity and output levels substantially which might enable generation of larger exportable surpluses.”

This is something alarming. I am not dwelling at length on it, but the export content of the agricultural products will come down from 43 per cent to 27 per cent. This is not what I am saying; this is the outcome of a study done by the Commerce Ministry!

In the export side, there have been so many schemes with regard to subsidies and cash assistance. I would draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the report of the Public Accounts Committee (1980-81) presented to the House where instances have been given as to how the cash assistance for deoiled rice bran amounting to more than Rs. 12 crores in one particular year has been misused. So, care has to be taken. This report also mentions another instance. There is a provision in the customs and excise law that exporters can keep their goods in running bond accounts and pay the duty later on, whenever they export the goods. But cases have come to light where the goods have not been exported, but the excise relief has been claimed; all the benefits from the export promotion councils have been availed, but the goods have been diverted for home consumption and the arrears of excise duty at the end of the year amounted to as high as Rs. 23,67,19,623.29. This is what the report of the PAC says, based on facts furnished by the Finance Ministry. If these are the manipulations done on the export side, Government has to take care of it.

With regard to the exemption on the customs duty under Section 25(1) and (2), particularly (1)—general exemptions, I am sorry to say that once Parliament has approved the rates, the Government has the authority and power under Section 25(1) of the Customs Act to grant exemption if it feels so necessary in the interest of export and import. The average exemptions granted by the Government so far—whether the Janata Government or the Cong. (I) Government—was hardly between Rs. 15 crores and 20 crores every year. Will the hon. Finance Minister institute an enquiry as to how

[Shri Satish Agarwal]
during 1979-80 these exemptions amounted to not Rs. 20 or 25 crores or Rs. 50 or 100 crores but Rs. 250 crores. Sometimes exemptions are granted in the name of import or in the name of export. I hope the Finance Minister will look into it.

I wish to bring to your notice that there are 7000 engineering units which are registered as export houses. I want to see the exhibition of the engineering industries some time back. I got an authentic information that out of these 7000 engineering units which are availing of concessions and benefits from the Government, only 2000 are actually exporting. And the rest 5000 units are availing of Government patronage, concessions and benefits without exporting anything. So such fake type of export units which get themselves registered in order to avail of the benefits given by the Government should be eliminated.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*].
There should be a thorough enquiry into all these matters.

Once again while welcoming the Bill I urge upon the Government that whatever loopholes may be found by these exporters or importers whether through under-invoicing or through manipulation of foreign exchange, those should be plugged. We have given such wide and sweeping powers to the statutory corporation without a closer scrutiny by Parliament. This is highly objectionable. But even then, I hope the Finance Minister will bear all these points in mind and he will not permit this bank to be a dumping ground for sick exporting units as is the case in our nationalised banks wherein 22366 units are reported as sick and the total amount outstanding is Rs. 1622.55 crores. Out of these only 378 are large industrial sick units and the amount standing against them is Rs. 1158.48 crores. This is to the knowledge of the Finance Minister. I am sure he is conscious of the fact that let this history be not repeated so far as the Exim Bank is concerned. I hope you

will keep a strict watch and inform Parliament annually with regard to its development, business transactions and progress so as to take Parliament in confidence. With these words, I welcome the measure.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome this long awaited measure which has been in gestation for over 10 years. The Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of a corporation which will be known as the Export-Import Bank of India to strengthen and broad-base the existing institutional arrangements to meet the credit and other requirements of our international trade.

The value of our export trade was only Rs. 668 crores in 1961-62, that is, at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. In 1980-81 it has gone upto Rs. 6578 crores—Part of this increase being due to the steep rise in prices in the intervening period. With the continuing rise in prices of oil imports from other countries and the threat of a yawning gap in our balance of payments position—the gap was Rs. 2400 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 5200 crores in 1980-81—the need to boost our export is urgent and important. This cannot be done without providing better and wider credit facilities and other services necessary for international trade.

As things are, it cannot be said that credit facilities for exports are inadequate. Since the beginning of the First Plan, Government have taken steps to ensure that credit would be available to exporters as and when they need. But there have been some difficulties in expanding the international trade.

At present export finance is provided by the commercial banks, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the RBI and other specialised agencies. About 75 per cent of the total credit is provided by the commercial banks. The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation facilitates the flow of finance from banks to exporters, and exporters to buyers, with the help of a series of guarantees and insurance policies to cover the risks of fluctuations in trade and commerce.

The IDBI is an apex institution of the country on the domestic front for providing technical, administrative and financial assistance for industrial development. But it has also come up as an important export financing institution of the country.

This whole institutional structure, along with the mechanism of financing international trade, and the arrangements for dealing in international currencies, has been examined by the Finance Ministry in great depth during the last 2-3 years and, as a result, it has come forward with this Bill to set up an Exim Bank, which will not only provide financial assistance to exporters and importers, but also act as the principal financial institution for co-ordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services, with a view to promoting the country's international trade.

This Bank will meet the crying need of the country for improving our position on the international front. The first thing that strikes the eye is that the Exim Bank will take over the export financing functions of the IDBI. They shall stand transferred to and vest in the Exim Bank. Section 26 says:

"On such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint, all business, property, assets and liabilities, rights, interest, privileges and obligations of whatever nature of the Development Bank in so far as they relate to the export financing functions of that Bank shall stand transferred to, and vest in, the Exim Bank."

Section 26 thus affects an important change in our institutional structure. The IDBI will be restored to its original purpose, as an apex bank concerned with the industrial development of this country.

The commercial banks, which have a lion's share in this business, have remained untouched. Their activities

are to be co-ordinated. I hope this will involve the elimination of unhealthy competition between them. They are all public sector banks. Still, some of them have designated a large number of branches for foreign exchange business. This involves not only duplication of work but unhealthy competition. I hope the Exim Bank will be able to establish branches on a rational basis at home and abroad, which will provide more efficient and speedy services to its customers.

Similarly, there is need to rationalise the branch network of Indian banks abroad. The small size and middle level management of these branches have come in the way of their effective functioning abroad. The Exim Bank can co-ordinate their work and improve their management.

In this context, we have to take into account the developments in international banking in recent years. Foreign banks have resorted to consortium and joint banking to reap the advantages of large size. Many of them have set up even joint banking ventures. The potential for business in the international field is vast. And though our financial resources are limited and our share in the world trade is small, the scope for improving our position is more only with the formation of a bank like the Exim Bank with its vastly greater resources and managerial skill than the public sector banks at present.

The Bill details the functions of the Bank in a very comprehensive manner. Apart from financing of Indian exports and imports, it will be entrusted with the functions of (1) financing of exports from and imports of goods and services into third countries, (2) financing of joint ventures in foreign countries, (3) financing of export and import of machinery and equipment on lease basis; and (4) providing loans to an Indian party so as to enable that party to contribute in the share capital of a joint venture abroad.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

This will enable the Bank to play a dynamic role in improving our position in international trade.

Section 10 of the Bill also enables the Bank to undertake limited merchant-banking functions such as underwriting of stocks, shares, bonds and debentures of companies engaged in export and import trade etc. The Bank will thus have a distinctive character. It will be not only a Bank for financing exports and imports, but it will also be a development Bank so far as the export-oriented industries are concerned and particularly it will also perform some of the functions of merchant-banking.

There was a lot of criticism of this Bill from the other side. Yesterday, the first speaker was Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. His speech I must say ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are a number of speakers. I think the Minister will talk on what the other Members have said.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Mr. Bosu's speech was so much sound and fury signifying nothing. He indulged in his usual fulminations against the Government and the Ruling Party. He even went to the extent of saying that this Bill is an instrument by which the Government will exploit the people for the benefit of American capitalists. I think only the gullible can believe such cock-and-bull stories. An objective study of the Bill makes it clear that the Bank, when it comes into existence, will be a great factor in improving our precarious position in the international trade.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the whole practically all Members have supported the philosophy, the ideas and the scheme of this Bill.

Sir, the Export and Import Bank of India Bill is an important financial

Bill in relation to foreign exchange, trade and commerce. It is a chronic problem when we think about our foreign exchange that this country has always been exposed to huge imports and lesser and lesser exports in value terms. If you refer to 1977-79, the value of imports was Rs. 6,814 crores, whereas the value of exports was Rs. 5,726 crores. Thereafter the imports in value terms have gone up and up. Therefore, the Economic Survey for 1980-81 in Chapter VIII very cautiously said: "The trade deficit is likely to exceed Rs. 4,000 crores." I presume it has exceeded Rs. 5000 crores now.

Sir, having the chronic import problem, after assuming the power, this Government has issued two important documents. One is the Export Policy of 2nd April, 1980, and the other is Import Policy of April 15, 1980. If we analyse these two documents, we will see that the Government is aiming, by all means, to bridge this gap between huge import and deficit in export. Summing up the problem of this export and import, the Sixth Five Year Plan in Chapter VI has said very correctly:

"However, on present reckoning, the balance of payments problems facing the country during the Sixth Plan are likely to be acute and will require innovative approaches to cope with situation."

Therefore, on February 28, 1981 the Finance Minister said:

"Hon'ble Members will recall that in my Budget Speech last year I stated that the Government has taken a decision to establish an Export-Import Bank to assist in financing of International trade. The details of this proposal have now been worked out and it is proposed to introduce a Bill in the current session for setting up the Export Import Bank as a statutory corporation. I am providing Rs. 70 crores in the Budget for this purpose."

Having this in mind we have to examine in total two aspects;

1. What are the financial agencies catering to the needs of importers and exporters?

2. What are the other agencies involved in export and import trade?

These two parts have to be analysed objectively. If we take the financial aspect, we have IBDI, IFC, NIDC, ICIC, nationalised, scheduled Banks, Industrial Development Bank, etc. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the functions of these banks? Whether in comparison to this proposed bank, how far those banks have channelised their economic resources for the purpose of export and import. That is the point which I would like to stress here. Is the finance the main cause of huge deficit in export import? If it is the financial aspect, I submit there are various agencies, as I said earlier. So, the blame has to be shared or distributed within that category. If finance is not the aspect, then what are the agencies involved in it? I am very much involved with the staff and officers of many Government export agencies—Export Promotion Council Export Inspection Council, MPDA and so on and so forth.

I have a bit bitter to talk about the Export Inspection Council. But this is not a forum. I am highlighting the point. Why can't we organise and form one agency to tab all these resources, mobilise our export, instead of various kings having different realms in this area? I had suggested this earlier. Again I am suggesting this proposal. Various Departments are putting their finger in this export pie. So many agencies are involved in the export import for exemption purpose as well. Should we examine this aspect as well in depth as the financial aspect? It is for the Department and the Government to consider.

Then, I refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Preamble and Clause 10 of this Bill. There again, I see two different categories. I fully agree with Mr. Kadiyan as well as Mr. Satish Agarwal when they referred to this aspect. If you permit me, I can take clauses, one by one. But due to the shortage of time, I am just pressing my point. One function is to give financial assistance as loans and advances and the other is, to coordinate the working of institutions. This has to be viewed separately. This may come within the banking purview and banking functions.

But you refer to some other part of the Bill. For example, there is the definition of the word "services" contained in sub-clause (j). It says:

" 'services' includes,—

(I) providing personnel (including skilled or unskilled workmen and persons for rendering technical or other services) for the purpose of any work or project...

(II) transferring of technology,"

Now, you refer to clause 10, sub-clause (q). You have provided sub-clauses upto (x). As Mr. Satish Agarwal said, two more sub-clauses (y) and (z) could have been added. Instead of doing that, they have put a general clause. In sub-clause (q), it is stated:

"undertaking and financing of research, survey..."

This is purely a financial transaction. It has nothing to do with the banking system. We need some clarification on this aspect. I am pressing a point which require some clarification here. What is the object of this Bill? It is to be a banking institution or partially banking and partially non-banking?

Then, if you refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

"...to strengthen and broaden the existing institutional

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

arrangements to meet the requirements of international trade."

It goes on to say.

"(1)....will also undertake limited development and merchant banking functions..."

I do not know where this falls, under what function it falls.

So, if you refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Preamble and Clause 10, you will see that there is something which is not a banking function but a different function. It is not a banking function; it is something else, something more. That is the point I am pressing here. This is a matter which has to be looked into and clarified.

Referring to Chapter III, Management of the Exim Bank, I may be permitted to say that the Government is the creator, the protector and the destroyer of this institution... There is not a function or authority undertaken without the Government.

Going through the clauses, one by one, very minutely, I thought this was a part-time pastime for a full-time Government Secretary. Probably, it is for the pleasure trip. I do not know I have my own subjective or objective criticism about the existing executive system and the functioning of this Department. Going through clause by clause, I apprehend that this is a monopolistic behaviourism of the bureaucrats. This is the time that the House should review the executive system of our Government.

My hon. friend, Mr. Daga, referred to the composition of Board of Directors

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: 17 Directors.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: If you go through it, can you find that we have no voice in it? How can we achieve this object? Have you got any voice or say or to criticise it? When I was reading the speech of the

Finance Minister, I thought this will be an autonomous body, probably similar to the Industrial Development Bank or something like that. But this is not the case. My personal view is that we require a review of this Act.

Now, I will come to the last point. I am taking you to Clause 34 because that is an important Clause. Page 60.

"No brief or other legal proceeding shall lie against the EXIM Bank or any Director or any Officer or other employees of the EXIM Bank or any other person authorised by the Bank" and so on and so forth.

I may be permitted to give a small illustration, about how this Export Inspecting Agency refused to inspect a consignment on a flimsy ground while the importer wanted to take it from India. Now you assume that such a situation happens here, can that exporter file a suit for damage?

MR CHAIRMAN: He can file a suit against the Government. He is an employee of the Government.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Now, an exporter or importer, if he happens to go from pillar to post here, how many Departments he has to go through? How many financial institutions he has to step in and step out and make a bribe? This institution should not be a part to the existing ineffective and inefficient institution. That is why I am posing the problem, with all my sincerity, suppose such a situation comes with regard to this Bank, where can he go as long as there is clause 34 in the Bill. As it happened in the Export Inspection Agency, he had to make 5 trips to Delhi. And when the Director gave the sanction, the Assistant Director would not comply. I am giving an example.

Therefore, my submission is that this Clause is unwarranted. In principle and in practice, I hope that this is a sound economic approach as far as export-import policy is concerned and that it will boost up the trade.

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the move of the Finance Minister for bringing a legislation under the title of Export Import Bank of India.

The object of the Bill, it has been stated very explicitly, is to boost export in the field of trade, to earn more foreign exchange and to narrow down the gap of trade balance.

It has been stated here that this Bill has to be referred to the Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should have been referred to the Select Committee.

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI: My Hon. friend, Shri Satish Agarwal, former Minister of Finance, has vast knowledge in the field of finance. I would like to say that, after the nationalisation of a certain group of banks, our Government, particularly our Banking Department has acquired adequate knowledge to run the banking industry either in the matter of export orientation or in the matter of internal development activities. Therefore, even though it has been delayed, it is good that this legislation has been brought forward before this House at least now. The original idea was mooted by the Ministry of Commerce some ten years ago; that is, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade made a survey and they recommended to the Ministry of Finance to bring forward this legislation as early as possible. I would say 'sorry' because this Bill has been delayed for about a decade. That was the reason. I was pointing out in the beginning: if this Bill is again referred to a Joint Select Committee, it will take another two years for that to complete its job. Therefore, it is good that they have brought it before the House. The Bill should be passed immediately and the Bank should start functioning immediately.

16 hrs.

The previous speaker has pointed out that our balance of trade is in a

difficult position. The doubling of oil prices has been mainly responsible for this. The value of imports in 1979-80 was Rs. 8,908 crores whereas in 1980-81 it went up to Rs. 11,783 crores. The increase is so much. But it is nobody's fault. It is because of the fluctuation in oil prices. At the same time we have made some achievement in the matter of export. As far as our performance is concerned, internally we have made a very good performance. In 1979-80 the export value was Rs. 6,459 crores whereas in 1980-81 it was Rs. 6,578 crores. There is a small margin in the matter of export, but it is Government's responsibility to augment our exports and to narrow down the gap between export and import bills.

So far as our export promotion activities are concerned, the Government has earmarked 15 per cent export, the minimum should be ten per cent and that too, it should be allotted to the small scale selected goods. As far as indirect participation of ancillary production is concerned, our target is 20 per cent. So, all the small and ancillary units need more assistance, more finance. That is the only reason why Government has brought forward this Bill; it is only to assist the small entrepreneurs in promoting exports. I do not see any lacuna in this Bill, and many Members have stated that here. The business of the Bank has been stated very clearly in the Bill: granting loans and advances to a scheduled bank, etc. All these things have been stated here.

Here another thing has been stated. Even my friend, Mr. Arakkal has stated that all the business activities are covered in the sub-clause. Mr. Satish Agarwal has also stated it. But when a bank comes into being it has to function as a bank. So it has to cover all the activities—discounting, credit, long-term and short-term and whatever it is, it has to cover all the economic activities of the society. Therefore, I do not think there is

[Shri C. T. Dandapani]

anything wrong in this one. It has covered all the areas.

But one thing I want to make it clear—as far as (a) is concerned. That is about granting loans and advances to a Scheduled Bank or any other Bank or financial institution notified in the official Gazette by the Central Government in this behalf by way of refinance of loans and advances granted by it for the purpose of exports or imports. In this provision I have my own doubt. Will it not be a duplication of work? I am referring to clause 10(2)(a). Some financial institutions are already making some advances to a particular exporter or business entrepreneur. Again we are giving financial assistance or loan, whatever it may be, to the banks which are already viable and which are already in a sound position to lend advances to the exporter or importer. Why should we take this responsibility and give assistance to the Banks when we have a separate Bank for a particular purpose and for a particular reason and why should we divert our money to other financial institutions? The Government should think over it.

Secondly granting loan and advances outside India for any Indian joint venture. I would like to say in this regard that as far as joint ventures are concerned, at present there were 302 proposals for joint ventures and out of them 195 could not be implemented. So only 107 joint ventures are in production with an investment of Rs. 35 crores. I would like to ask the Minister and the Government. Out of this investment in the joint ventures, how much profit we are making, how the joint ventures which have been established in foreign countries are working, whether they are properly staffed or not and whether those joint ventures which have been financed by the Government are being manned by an efficient managerial staff. I would like to ask all these things from the Minister.

A word about the Regulations. Mr. Agarwal raised a very good point—about our contribution to the Bank.

That is, Parliament gives money and we have no right to ask about the functions of the institutions. For example, on page 17, it is said 'Every regulation made by the Board under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament.' Only the regulation will be laid not the functions. The functions should also be laid on the Table of the House, and the Parliament should have the right to ask about the functions of the Bank. Not only that, we have seen that in the IDBI and other banking industries the Government has no control over them. The Government has no control over them. Their function is entirely different. Some of the banks go against the principles laid down by Government sometimes. In that case, what are we going to do? I would like the Minister to examine these aspects as they seem to be most important according to me. After formation of the banks, we must examine—we mean the Government—to see particularly whether they have any say about the functioning of the Banks.

Before I conclude, I want to say one more thing. That is about the managerial staff. There are nominees from the IDBI and other professional areas in the Board. This will not help. Before we nominate them to the Board of Directors, we must see whether those persons will deliver the goods. Secondly, Sir, the retired persons are being nominated to the Board of Directors. They had already served for many years in the departments. Again their services are not at all useful.

We have seen, for instance, in IDBI and other institutions, they nominate only the retired people. They go there and sleep. They only avail of some entertainments there. Therefore, I would request that for Heaven's sake please do not nominate the retired persons to the Board of Directors.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for

bringing forward here the Export-Import Bank of India Bill, 1981.

Sir, On page 162 the National Commission on Agriculture, in their report 1976, Part III, Demand and Supply, states the following. I quote :

"Provision of adequate and timely finance is indispensable for export production and export marketing. There exists a gap in the existing institutional structure of the export credit system. We would suggest that to bridge this gap the establishment of an export-import bank might be considered to provide medium and long-term export at the pre-shipment and post-shipment stages."

I am not going into the technicalities. I am leaving it to the experts. But, I can tell you that though the Export-Import Bank is going to be established, the policy enunciated in the past shows that the Government is always against the agriculturists. There are lobbies of capitalists. Also the wholesale traders are against the agriculturists. Therefore, the agriculturists are always at a disadvantage. For example, I can tell you that when the agriculturists are reaping the crops, the price for their product is very slow. The agriculturists wanted the export of groundnut. Government is not willing with the result all the groundnuts went into the hands of the wholesale merchants, the traders. The policy of the Government is relaxation in the exports. Because of that, only the traders used to benefit. Therefore, I say that when the Bank is being established, the policy must also be enunciated which should be in favour of agriculturists. The trade gap is over Rs. 5,000 crores. Unless we promote production as well as export of agricultural commodities and other agro products, it is not possible even to bridge the gap.

Now, Sir, from the statement given to me, it has been stated as follows:

Exports-April-Sept. 1980 (Agricultural Commodities)

	(In crores of rupees)
Rice.	40.73
Wheat.	6.92
Cereal preparations.	4.13
Vegetable and fruits. . . . .	..
Oilseeds kernels.	70.79
Others.	33.60
Tobacco unmanufactured tobacco refuse	102.58
Oilseeds and oilcaginous fruits.	5.36
Cotton raw.	77.29
Jute, raw.	0.21

This is very small. Therefore, Government should see that the exports of agricultural commodities are strengthened and are increased. Now, we are not concentrating upon fruits and fruit products; fish and fish products; wool and animal products; leather goods, billets and eggs. There is great possibility of exporting these things and earning foreign exchange. Therefore, our Government should see that all these things are exported. Our strategy must be export promotion and also import substitution. I am very sorry to learn that we are importing 15 lakh tonnes of wheat. On the other hand our agriculturists must be encouraged to produce by giving them better price. Then it is quite possible to increase wheat production and we will be self-sufficient and it will be possible for us to export wheat also. Now, jaggery is not exported. Jaggery prices are falling down. So, jaggery can be exported.

Lastly, Sir, instead of exporting raw-materials in agricultural sector it would be better to convert them into agro products and export them. Then we will get more money in agricultural products exportation.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the

[Shri B. V. Desai]

Bill which has been brought before this august House by the hon. Finance Minister. In fact, this Bill is long overdue. Probably in the last so many years this has been thought over and finally I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this Bill.

Now, Sir, without wasting any time of the House I would like straight-away to go into Section 10, viz., business of the Exim bank. Sir, here the entire clauses have been taken on the model of IDBI. In fact, this Exim bank also proposes to do the same type of banking and other trading business on the lines of IDBI and other financial institutions. The structure in our country is that IDBI directly finances the customers as well as it helps the customers by re-financing other institutions. They in turn finance the customers. In fact, down below every State has Development Corporations and State Financial Corporations. Their limit of lending is limited. State Financial Corporations can give upto Rs 30 lakhs and Development Corporations can give upto Rs. 50 lakhs. If any customer requires more than Rs. 80 lakhs then he can approach the IDBI who in turn either directly alone can lend or in consortium with IFC and other financial institutions can come to his aid. IDBI can go to the aid of institutions like banks and the banks can in turn give help to the customer. It is proposed that the Banks which are engaged in Export and Import trade will be helped by re-financing from this Institution. Of course, here, one point arises which has to be considered. This may not have been mentioned in the Act. But I would request the hon Minister to see that this re-financing should be at a concessional rate and the banks should not charge the customer or trader more than 1 per cent excess than the ordinary lending rate. In this way, such concessional finance could be routed through the banks and other financial institutions to the customers and traders of this country. The maximum lending rate also should be fixed in respect of these different institutions

and nationalised banks. And over and above that limit, EXIM Bank should directly lend to the customers. My friend Mr. Arakal made a point regarding item (q) which says about undertaking and financing of research, surveys, techno-economic or any other study in connection with the promotion and development of international trade. With due respect to the Hon. Member, I could say that any financial institutions have got to undertake this kind of techno-economic survey. Probably he has looked at it from purely a lawyer's point of view and not as a financier because in every such case, such technical committees have to be constituted. In fact the IDBI and other corporations in the different States have already got such techno-economic survey teams which will help the entrepreneur to come forward and to see that his project is completed in time. So, I think, this clause is quite in order.

So far as foreign trade is concerned, it is a tricky job and I would request the hon. Minister to see that more non official members with the requisite qualities and experience in foreign trade are associated, so that they will be able to guide the EXIM Bank in the initial stages so that this Bank will be able to function in an effective way.

Regarding Chairman and Managing Director a point has been made whether these posts should be combined or they should be two different persons. In my view, the Chairman should be different from the Managing Director. The Managing Director should be a whole-time incumbent. The Chairman should be a non-official person having requisite knowledge and skill in foreign trade.

Regarding the opening of offices, I am extremely happy that the Head Office is located in Bombay which is supposed to be the barometer of our country's economic activities. So, I welcome the provision that the Head Office should be there. But, Sir, along with that, EXIM Bank's branches at Calcutta, Madras and Delhi should be opened immediately as foreign trade

happens to be routed through all these four places.

Now, my friend Mr. Satish Agarwal made a point regarding Class 24 of the Bill. It is my view that this institution should be subject to the control of the Auditor General of India. It should come under the purview of the Auditor General. What I feel is that proper thought has not been given to this aspect. The hon. Minister prophesied that the Government will come forward with amendments within 6 months. I feel his prophesy should not come true, and he should bring forward an amendment to this effect just now and be done with it. This is my request to the hon. Finance Minister. It is quite correct to say that this august House must have an opportunity to look into their accounts. EXIM bank should be made accountable to this august House. It should come under the purview of the Auditor General just like other big financial institutions which have come under Auditor General's control for purposes of audit. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament must have an opportunity to look into their accounts.

Now, I come to the question of the transfer of a part of the business of the Development Bank. At present, the I.D.B.I. looks after the foreign trade also. All the functions of the foreign trade are being transferred to EXIM bank. In the same way, it has been mentioned in the Bill that all the other functions of the IDBI will be transferred to this Bank. I think that the Government intentions to transfer some more business other than the foreign trade business should be made clear. I do not know what the other functions are. So, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to explain that.

Sir, I am unable to understand under what item these gifts, grants, donations etc. come? I am not able to understand this and I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on this. I do not know what type of gifts he is referring to. As per this, we have got different funds, development funds and reserve funds and whatever profits are there, would finally go to

the EXIM bank. Therefore the gifts which are being given to the EXIM bank would go to the Government ultimately. I do not know what type of gifts are to be given to this EXIM bank. With these words, I fully support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nadar, you are given five minutes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, I may submit that informally we have an understanding with the Speaker that on new bills and new subjects, more Members may be accommodated and more time may also be given to those who want to speak. So far as the allocation of time is concerned, you should not insist on the time schedule. After all this bill cannot be passed today because clause by clause discussion is also to be completed and the hon. Minister has replied to the debate. The Bill has to be passed tomorrow and not today. Today at 5 O'clock we are going to take up Assam Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): We have to pass it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time allotted for this Bill is two hours.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is true. But it is such an important and absolutely new Bill that you may allow more time for this. We are not condemning or criticising this Bill. We are making valid suggestions.

श्री जगपाल सिंह - (हृद्द्वार) :
किसी को कम और किसी को ज्यादा
समय नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये । यहां
ऐ-१ किया जा रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम पार्टी
स्ट्रॉथ के हिसाब से दिया जाता है ।

During the meeting with the Hon. Speaker, you should have decided

[Mr. Chairman]

about the time. You should have asked him for 3 or 4 hours for this Bill.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, it is a very important Bill. Many of us did not know that on the first day itself this would be brought forward before this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can we do now? More than two hours have been taken.

SHRI A. NEELALOTHTHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I totally oppose this Bill and I would request the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw this Bill immediately. This bill is meaningless. It is made clear even in the speeches made by the ruling party Members like Mr. Arakal and Mr. Daga. Their speeches have clearly indicated that this Bill has been brought forward by the hon. Finance Minister just to confuse the situation. Yesterday, while moving the Bill, the Finance Minister said:

"It is, therefore, our intention to establish the Export-Import Bank as a flexible and a strong institution capable of responding quickly and effectively to the legitimate demands of the exporting community"

Now, whom does the exporting community represent? Here, it is clearly written that this is a Bill to establish a Corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers

I do not think that if we are having a deficit balance in the international trade, it is due to the lack of finances of the exporters or importers, but it is because of the lack of a definite comprehensive import and export policy of the Government.

Further, the import and export trade of our country is being completely controlled by the big business people and the multinationals. Therefore, any assistance by this Bank would only help the representatives of the big business people and the multinationals.

The present Finance Minister who has moved this Bill has done some wonders during his span of 18-19 months, for example he came forward with the black money bonds. He stated in this House and before the nation that he was going to do some wonders with the black money bonds. Now nobody is there not even the Prime Minister, to take the responsibility for that. She has said in public that she was not interested in these black money bonds, only some others were interested in this: she only allowed them to do that. Only an irresponsible Prime Minister can state like that. Similarly, after some time when the Bill is passed, she may state in public that she did not want this Bill, some others who wanted it, moved it and got it passed. That is the way to which the country is going.

Unless the Government is ready to free the international trade, as far as India is concerned, from the clutches of the big business people and multinationals, I do not think we can do anything in this field. I would like to remind this House, particularly the Members of the ruling party, that at one time we were having a programme for nationalisation of import and export trade. After 1969, the then Government under the leadership of the present Prime Minister and the ruling party at that time, had a programme to nationalise the export and import trade also just after the banks nationalisation and the stopping of privy purses etc. Now, nobody is talking of that. What I would like to suggest is that first you should nationalise the export and import trade. The money which you are going to utilise for this meaningless purpose should be used for setting up a public sector agency to do import-export trade.

Similarly, as I said, if there is a deficit balance in so far as our trade is concerned, it is because of the failure of our export-import policy. Last year, while we had exported sugar on the one hand, we had imported sugar also on the other. For what purpose? It was only to get some backdoor transaction, to get some

money and some opportunity for somebody connected with the ruling party through this Export-Import business. That is what has been going on in this country. Complete corruption has been going on in this area. They are not even allowing Parliament to go through the accounts. They are not even keeping the accounts of this proposed Bank with the Auditor-General of India. The Ruling Party and the Finance Minister are deliberately doing these acts to get as much of money they need from this Bank. That is what is going to happen.

Similarly, import policy of this Government is highly against the interest of the States like Kerala. Mr. Kodiyan has already stated all these things before this House. On the import of Copra and coconut oil, Government is going against the interests of the growers of these things in Kerala. While Coco rubber and the coconut growers of Kerala are in trouble because of accumulation of their produce in stores, the Government is going on importing these things only to please the big industrialists and only to please those who are interested in this sort of transactions to promote their own interests, and not the country's interest.

So, I would once again oppose this Bill and demand a complete nationalisation of Export-Import Bank and formulation of a public sector agency to carry on the export-import business completely.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I am sure this important institution that is going to come up may be a boon to our country if it is properly managed. But since many institutions have been mismanaged, some of our friends doubt that this Bank may not come up to the level of our expectation. We can only hope that Government will take steps to see that the institution is brought up on proper lines so that the economy and export and import of this country is built up at the proper level.

In this connection I have to bring for your consideration two facts viz. I have given one motion asking that the Bill may be sent for circulation so that the public opinion is obtained. Second is that I have moved a number of amendments.

I would like to speak first on the need for sending the Bill for circulation.

Sir, the British vested interests never bothered about setting up a bank like this. But it is a pity that such an institution to finance the import and export trade of the country has not been set up till now and more than 30 years have passed after Independence and a Bill of this nature has not been brought up before us. The Bill has to be circulated for the reason that apart from importers, exporters and traders, the suggestions of other agencies also will have to be taken into account, viz. of manufacturers, shipping agents, insurance companies and consumers. These people also have an interest in the institution that is going to be started. So, circulation is very necessary.

Besides, we have got a number of foreign exchange banks now working in India, most of whom are of foreign origin. They have a monopoly in foreign exchange business. They have branches in the interior parts of the country, from where they are taking large deposits. They are making huge profits and giving 40 per cent to 45 per cent dividends from out of this business. We should see that our interests are safeguarded, as against these foreign exchange banks. They would like to see that this new bank does not succeed. In the past they have done so. Any such institution will affect their interests. So, care must be taken to see that these existing foreign exchange banks are put under our control, so that they are not able to play mischief in the working of this new institution.

[Shri J. R. Shamanna]

If the foreign exchange banks of foreign origin play any mischief, we should retaliate against their branches in our country

This new bank will not only finance the import-export business, but will be connected with tourist payments, service of our people in foreign countries, our investment abroad and investment by other countries here. All these factors should be taken into account while establishing this bank. We have to see that the new bank works in the best interests of the economy of our country.

Again, we have not got enough trained manpower in this regard. This subject has to be studied properly. There are foreign exchange banks of foreign origin here. There, responsible positions are not given to Indians, even though Government of India's policy is to see that it is done. Posts on the management side are not given to Indians. And we have not got enough trained personnel in this regard. So, steps must be taken to see that the personnel who run the new bank are given proper training, so that they understand the interests of our country well.

We require huge capital. Government has offered Rs 200 crores as capital. In course of time, they will give another Rs 300 crores. The value of money is less these days. This amount of Rs 500 crores is not much, because we have to have branches of this bank all over the world. For many years it will not make any profit. We have to stand on our own legs. A new bank will not have any business outside. This bank will have to work all over the country also. Thus Rs 500 crores may not be enough.

There is this hike in oil prices. An attempt is being made to import sugar, wheat, cement, edible oil etc. As a result we will have to spend more. Foreign exchange is a very delicate matter. The bank to be star-

ted must be equipped in such a way that foreign exchange is conserved. Our foreign exchange reserves are dwindling every year. We have an unfavourable balance of trade. To make up this deficit, there is need to take credit from other institutions.

MR CHAIRMAN Now Mr Kashyap

SHRI T R SHAMANNA Sir, please give me some time to speak on my amendments

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा)
महापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं जिनको मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। क्लॉज 6 में जो डायरेक्टर्स को नामिनेट करने के बारे में प्रावधान है उसके संबंध में कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आपने कहा है कि 12 डायरेक्टर्स गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट करेगी जिसमें 5 सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आफिशियल्स होंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन पांच डायरेक्टर्स में फोरन डिपार्टमेंट के कुछ लोग होने चाहिए और कुछ लोग जो फाइनेंस में अच्छे तरीके से बेल वर्ल्ड हों उनको डायरेक्टर रखना चाहिए ताकि बैंक की व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चलाने में वे योगदान कर सकें।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है कि आपने क्लॉज 6 में लिखा है

"Not more than four directors shall be persons who have special knowledge of or professional experience in, export or import or financing thereof"

मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर मोनोपली हाउसेज में से आपने किस प्रकार के लोगों को इसमें नामिनेट कर दिया तो निश्चित तरीके से जितना श्री फोरन ट्रेड है चाहे वह इम्पोर्ट हो चाहे एक्सपोर्ट हो सब पर इनकी मोनोपली स्था-

पित हो जायगी। इसलिए इस प्रकार के लोगों को इसमें डायरेक्टर नहीं बनाना चाहिए जिससे कि इस प्रकार की मोनो-पली इसमें स्थापित हो सके।

एक मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को भी इसमें कुछ स्थान देना चाहिए ताकि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स इस बैंक को सुचारू रूप से चलाने में ठीक प्रकार से योगदान कर सकें।

सभापति महोदय : आफिस आफ प्राफिट हो जायगा।

श्री गिरवारी लाल ब्रास : डायरेक्टर रखने से आफिस आफ प्राफिट नहीं होगा क्योंकि उनको कोई तनख्वाह नहीं मिलेगी।

एक मेरा सुझाव है कि ज्वॉइंट बैंचर्स एण्ड फाइनेंसिंग आफ एक्सपोर्ट एंड इम्पोर्ट आफ मशीनरी आर इक्विपमेंट आन लोन्ज बेसिस के लिए आपने इसमें प्राविजन किया है। आज यह हो रहा है कि हम जो मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उसमें गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की स्वीकृति लेनी पड़ती है।

16.47 Hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

चाहे सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री लगानी हो या कोई भी फैक्ट्री लगानी हो जब तक गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इजाजत नहीं देती तब तक हम उस प्रकार की मशीनरी को इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते। ऐसी हालत में जबकि एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बैंक इस प्रकार की हेल्प करेगा तो गवर्नमेंट जिस मशीनरी को यहां पर नहीं लाने देना चाहती क्योंकि उससे अपने देश की इंडस्ट्री को वह पनपाना चाहती है, अगर इनको ऐसी हेल्प दी गई तो निश्चित तरीके से हमारी इंडस्ट्री को सेट बैंक सवेंगा।

एक जगह आपने कहा है क्लॉज 23 में ज्वॉइंट बैंचर्स के बारे में—

Clause 23(2) on page 11 of the Bill says as follows:

"After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of assets and for all other matters for which provision is necessary, or expedient or which is usually provided for by Bankers and for the reserve Fund referred to in sub-section (1), the Exim Bank shall transfer the net Balance of the net profits to the Central Government."

इसमें मेरा यह निवेदन है कि—

It further provides, "After making provision for bad and doubtful debts"

आप पहले से ही किसी बैंक में बैंड एंड डाउटफुल डेट्स के संबंध में कुछ प्राविजन रखेंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से जितने डाइरेक्टर्स आप रखेंगे उन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा मतदान यही होगा कि वह 'बैंड एंड डाउटफुल डेट्स क्रियेट करने की व्यवस्था करें। इसलिए इस प्रकार के प्रावधान को पहले से ही रोका जाना चाहिए।

एक जगह क्लॉज 33 में आपने लिखा है कि डाइरेक्टर कोई भी काम करेगा, लासोज या एक्सपेंसिज ईकर करेगा अगर वह उसके डिस्चार्ज आफ डायटीज के जरिए से होगा तो उसकी रेस्पॉंसिबिलिटी उस पर नहीं होगी, मेरा कहना है कि अगर कोई भी डाइरेक्टर गलत तरीके से काम करे और गलत तरीके से पैसा खर्च करे तो उस की रेस्पॉंसिबिलिटी उसी के ऊपर फिक्स की जानी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने से तो कोई भी डाइरेक्टर आप के

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

बैंक को सुचारु रूप से चलाने में योगदान नहीं कर सकेगा। इसलिए जो भी गलत काम करे, गलत तरीके पैसा खर्च करे या बैंक को लासेज पहुँचाए, ऐसा एक्सपेंडीचर इनकार करे जो उस को नहीं करना चाहिए तो उस की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी उसी के ऊपर होनी चाहिए, तब जा कर सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेगी।

इस के बाद क्लॉज 37 में आप ने इनकम टैक्स से इन को वंचित किया है। एक तरफ तो ज्वाइंट-वेन्चर स्थापित करने की बात कही जाती है, दूसरी तरफ यह बैंक ज्वाइंट वेन्चर में अगर शामिल हो गया तो निश्चित तौर से जो भी इनकम होगी उस पर टैक्स तथा अन्य प्रकार की चीजों को छोड़ा नहीं जाना चाहिये। बिजनेस में अगर कोई फायदा होता है तो उसमें गवर्नमेंट के टैक्स को एवाइड नहीं करना चाहिये।

सेक्शन 40 में इस बैंक को इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट से अलग रखा गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी एम्पलाइज होंगे उनकी सेवा की शर्तों तथा अन्य प्रकार की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्थाओं के लिये आप किसी प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था तो करेंगे ही, चाहे वह ट्रिब्यूनल की शकल में हो या कोई दूसरी शकल में हो, जिसके द्वारा एम्पलाइज की सर्विस कण्ट्रोल और अन्य प्रकार की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की व्यवस्था हो सके। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो एम्पलाइज की बातों को सुनने के लिये कौन सा व्यवस्था होगी? यदि आप इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट को लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं तो उसके स्थान पर कोई अन्य व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिसके अन्तर्गत एम्पलाइज अपनी ग्रीवेंसेज को दूर कराने

के लिये मैनेजमेंट के पास पहुँच सकें। इसलिये या तो आप इस धारा को हटा दें या उसके स्थान पर कोई अन्य व्यवस्था करें ताकि उनको अपनी बातें रखने का अवसर मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भाबला): माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, अपने डेग का यह नया बिल है। एक नया प्रयोग होने जा रहा है। देश की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह बड़ी नाजुक हालत से गुजर रही है। हमारी आयात-निर्यात की जो हालत है वह बड़ी दयनीय और शोचनीय है। इस बिल के एक्ट बनने के बाद जब यह लागू हो जायगी तब उस स्थिति पर इस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इस के लिए हम को बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचना है। बहुत हल्केपन से इस को पास कर देना इस बिल के साथ अन्याय होगा। इस लिए मैं अपनी बात यह, उससे पहले इस बात पर जोर दूंगा कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाय ताकि वहाँ पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस पर विचार हो सके। भविष्य में क्या परिणाम होंगे उस पर भी हम वहाँ गम्भीरता के साथ सोच सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक आयात-निर्यात पर प्रभाव का संबंध है देखने से यही मालूम होता है कि आयात-निर्यात में जो वित्तीय सहायता देने की हमारी नीति है वह पूरी नौकरशाही के हवाले करने जा रहे हैं। आयात-निर्यात बैंक के जो भी पदाधिकारी होंगे, आप उठाकर देख लें, मालूम यह होता है कि सारी नौकरशाही बैठ कर तय करेगी। व्यापारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व और दूसरे वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व का जहाँ तक संबंध है, जैसाकि अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, मैं उन के साथ सहमत

हूँ कि और भी जो बर्ग हैं उन का भी इस में रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये।

सैक्शन 39 में बोर्ड को कुछ नियम बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक बड़ी गलत परम्परा बन गई है कि हम एकट बना कर रख देते हैं लेकिन नियम बनाने की बात को टाल देते हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि छःछः वर्ष तक नियम नहीं बन पाते। इसके अतिरिक्त नौकरशाही जो नियम बनाती है उस का सही व्यापक रूप नहीं हो पाना जिस के बुरे नतीजे हमको बाद में सहने पड़ते हैं। इसलिए ऐसी परम्परा डालनी चाहिये कि जब भी किसी बिल को रखें तो साथ में नियम बना कर भी हाउस के सामने रखे जायें ताकि एकट और नियमों में सामंजस्य स्थापित हो सके और भविष्य में कोई परेशानी न उठनी पड़े।

सैक्शन 11 के अंतर्गत जो हमारा फंड होगा, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उसमें दान का क्या रूप होगा। इस संबंध में कोई भी साइडलाइज देन का विचार नहीं किया गया है और न कोई मार्गदर्शन किया गया है कि किस तरह से नियम या बैंक इस संबंध में काम कर सकेंगे। इस पर नियंत्रण क्या होगा। इसलिए बेहतर यही है कि हम इस का पुनः-निरीक्षण करें और इस को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें ताकि वहाँ पर पूरा विचार होने के बाद नये रूप में यह बिल आ सके और भविष्य में कोई संकट पैदा न हो। हमारी अर्थ नीति को कहीं नुकसान न पहुँचे, हमारी आयात और निर्यात नीति को कोई नुकसान न पहुँचे, और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कुछ नौकरशाहों के हाथों में हमारी आयात और निर्यात की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था आ जाए जिस से हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर एक

बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात हो सकता है, इसलिए इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहिए, जहाँ पर इस पर पूरा विचार हो।

इतना कहते हुए, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Sir, with the honourable exception of Mr. Nadar all the members who participated in the debate have welcomed the Bill in principle. This Bill has been brought to fulfil a commitment we made to this House. The House will recollect that on 18th June, 1980, while presenting the budget, the Finance Minister said:

“Hon. Members are aware of the critical role played by exports in our development efforts. Therefore, Government have over the years endeavoured to provide all facilities and full encouragement to export promotion efforts. Management of credit and investment finance for export promotion is an increasingly complex. There is, thus, a need however, becoming more and more complex. There is, thus, a need for a specialised institution which will become a focal point for all aspects of export credit and which will devote concentrated attention to the needs of the exporting community. Government have, accordingly decided to set up an Export-Import Bank to assist the financing of our international trade. We hope this specialised institution will give the desired boost to our export promotion effort.”

To fulfil this promise, we have brought this Bill. The noble purpose with which it has been brought is set out in the preamble at the beginning of the Bill. By bringing this Bill

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

and establishing the Exim Bank, we are joining some of the world's advanced countries who have established similar institutions for taking care of their export-import trade. United State has done it, Japan stands first amongst the exporting nations and Japan has also established it. So, we are joining these two countries by providing for such an institution to coordinate our efforts. As Rangaji says, this is a long over-due measure which we have brought now.

Before I deal with the various points raised by hon. members, particularly Shri Satish Agarwal and others. It would like to refer to the speech of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, who opened the debate yesterday. He is normally known for his full preparation, but he appeared to be thoroughly unprepared so far as this subject is concerned. He spoke about everything except this Bill. He spoke about the Commerce Ministry, Tandon Report and everything except this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is now 5 o'clock. You can present the Assam Budget.

17.00 hrs.

ASSAM BUDGET, 1981-82

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Finance, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Assam for the year 1981-82.

Statement

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Budget of Assam for the financial year 1981-82.

2. The Budget of the State of Assam for the current year was presented to the State Assembly on 23rd March, 1981. Though the demands 'on ac-

count' for four months were voted by the State Assembly, the connected Appropriation Bill could not be passed before its prorogation by the Governor of Assam on 31st March, 1981. The State Government had thereafter to be placed in funds by the Governor by issue of an Ordinance authorising expenditure for a period of four months (1st April to 31st July, 1981). After the State was brought under President's rule on 30th June, 1981, the President, in pursuance of provision of article 357 (1)(c) of the Constitution, authorised further expenditure beyond July, 1981 pending sanction by Parliament.

3. The revenue receipts for the current year are estimated at Rs. 367.47 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 65.20 crores over the last year's Revised Estimate. This improvement is due to larger receipts from Central taxes and duties, revision of royalty on crude oil, better collections expected under State taxes and duties, besides larger Central grants for Plan schemes. The expenditure on revenue account for the current year is estimated at Rs. 385.67 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1658 crores over last year's Revised Estimate. The increase is mainly due to higher interest charges and larger provision for Plan schemes. The overall deficit for the current year, after taking into account the effect of transactions on Capital and Public Account, will be Rs. 19.04 crores as against Rs. 29.65 crores in the last year's Revised Estimates. The State Government will be considering measures to reduce the deficit to the maximum extent possible.

PLAN OUTLAY

4. Assam continues to enjoy the status of a special category State in allocation of Central assistance for the State Plans. The Annual Plan for 1981-82 envisages a financial outlay of Rs. 210 crores, of which Central assistance will be Rs. 159.10 crores and the State's contribution Rs. 50.90 crores. The State Plan for

the current year includes Rs. 45.94 crores for agriculture and allied services, Rs. 77.47 crores for power. Rs. 22.26 crores for health and other social and community services, Rs. 19.20 crores for transport and communications, Rs. 16.10 crores for education and Rs. 14.80 crores for irrigation and flood control. The State Plan also includes Rs. 15 crores for Hill Areas development. Besides, a provision of Rs. 12.55 crores would be available for the Special Hill Plan. The Budget also provides for Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Plan schemes amounting to about Rs. 42 crores; these include Brahmaputra Flood Control (Rs. 10.10 crores), Rural Water Supply (Rs. 5.53 crores), National Rural Employment Schemes (Rs. 7.87 crores), and NEC projects (Rs. 4.22 crores).

5. Food production in the State is expected to increase by 8 per cent during the current year. The rural development programme will receive further impetus with the decision to convert all blocks in the State into integrated rural development blocks. The National Rural Employment Programme envisages providing employment to about 1000 persons in every community development block in the State for about 100 days in a year. Provision is being made for extending drinking water supply to about 700 villages of which over 200 will be in tribal areas. In addition, 100 villages in plain areas and 48 villages in Hill Areas will be covered by the Centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme.

6. In the power sector, the Bongaigaon Thermal Project and two units of 15 MW each of Lakwa Thermal Project have been commissioned. Three mobile gas turbine units have been installed to utilise the natural gas in the oil fields for generation of electricity. During the year, one more unit of the Lakwa Thermal Project, the second unit of the Bongaigaon Project and four more mobile gas turbine units are likely to be commis-

sioned. About 1600 villages are proposed to be electrified during the year bringing the total number of villages under the rural electrification programme to 7200.

7. During the year, about 900 kms of new roads would be constructed including about 150 kms in tribal areas. About 150 kms will also be surfaced. The extension of the broad gauge railway line from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati is expected to be completed by March, 1982.

8. Assam is visited by floods almost every year. Floods during the current season caused wide-spread damage to life and property. Besides, several roads and embankments have been extensively damaged. Prompt relief and rehabilitation measures have been taken to mitigate the sufferings of the affected people.

9. With the gradual restoration of normalcy in the State, it is hoped that the economy of the State would be quickly revived and the plan programmes speedily implemented.

10. As Hon'ble Members are aware, Government have been making earnest efforts to resolve the foreigners' problem in Assam. There have been several rounds of discussions to find a solution to the complicated problem. I do not wish to go into the details as the House is fully aware of the situation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 610(E) (Hindi and English versions published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1981 containing the President's Order in regard to the authorisation of expenditure out of the Consolidated fund of the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2607/81.]

17.02 hrs.

**EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA
BILL—Contd.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Some points were raised and a doubt was created as to what is this bank for. If there are other institutions such as the commercial banks, why is it at all necessary? If at all it is coming up what would be its role? How would other institutions be associated with it? Also a question was raised as to why so much money is required to be given to this Bank whereas hon. Member, Shri Shammanna has said that Rs. 200 crores is not enough and it should be financed with more funds. So, divergent view were expressed. But I will clear some of the doubts raised by Members about the functioning of this institutions.

One of the points raised by Mr Satish Agarwal was: what will be its purpose for bringing it out and what will it do? It is very well known that IDBI is an institution which is also looking after our export business. This Bank will be substituting only the international finance wing of the IDBI. In that event you will appreciate that we are giving to this Bank not only that important functioning of the IDBI but also coordinating with commercial banks as they are also engaged in the export and import work. As the Finance Minister said in his speech, here is an attempt to coordinate all of them together and to bring in the country

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*] an institution to which one can look for expert knowledge, advice, finance and for all kinds of assistance particularly to those who are dealing with export and import business which is so vital to our country in the circumstances in which our economy is passing today.

In that manner, many of the doubts were raised by the hon. Members. I am sure, if they have been pleased to look to other relevant provisions of the Bill, they would not have raised such doubts. For example, Shri Satish Agarwal has said that this has been exempted from the scrutiny of the CAG and all that. I would request him to look at Section 24, subsection (5) which provides as under:

"The Exim Bank shall furnish to the Central Government within four months from the date on which its accounts are closed and balanced, a copy of its balance-sheet and accounts together with a copy of the auditors' report and a report of the working of the Exim Bank during the relevant year, and the Central Government shall, as soon as may be after they are received by it, cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Therefore, there is a provision in this or supervision and the supremacy of this House to look into its affairs remains unchecked.

Similarly I would request him to refer to clause 29 which provides as under:

"The Exim Bank shall furnish, from time to time, to the Central Government such returns as the Central Government may require."

So, the Central Government can ask for not only its accounts but also any thing. And the Bank will be under obligation to supply the same to the Central Government. I am sure that, will be taken as subject to the scrutiny of this hon. House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is not subject to scrutiny by this Parliament.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Clause 24 will answer your question. Clause 29 is an additional one.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Clause 24(1) excludes the jurisdiction of the C&AG and the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: As the hon. Member knows, this is not the first institution of its kind. We are only following the principles we have already accepted in the case of other financial institutions.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The Financial institutions are subject to the scrutiny of the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: As in the case of other financial institutions, clause 24 gives ample power to this House to look into the accounts, because the accounts are laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): You have not replied to that point

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: My reply is that clause 24 is enough. So, I have replied to your question, though it may not satisfy you.

Then, I did not expect senior Members to raise the question about the provision on "gifts" and "benefactions". This is an enabling clause. In every such law, by which an institution is brought into being, this is provided. If in any circumstances such a thing happens, the gift or benefaction will go to this institution. This provision is borrowed from similar enactments.

Then a question was raised as to what will happen if somebody has defrauded this institution, or the institution has defrauded somebody. I would invite their attention to clause 3(2), which reads:

"The Exim Bank shall be a body corporate with the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire hold and dispose of property and to contract, and may, by that name sue or be sued."

As a corporate body, as an institution, it has the power and authority to sue someone; it is equally liable to be sued by somebody in case it acts in a wrong way.

Then a question was raised about the funds of this institution. Divergent views were expressed on this aspect. One Member asked why Rs. 20 crores should be given. This is the sum to begin with; this is not the total sum that is contemplated. We hope and trust that as its work will increase, its funds will also increase and the requirements of this institution will be met.

A question was raised as to what will be its correlation with other commercial banks. Today we have the banks, IDBI and other institutions through which the import export business is carried out. Several new things are also to be brought in. We are not stopping anyone from doing it. We are providing an institution, to which one can look not only for finance but also for expertise. Being a co-ordinating institution, it will have more marketing information from the international world. In addition to providing financial help, we need an expert institution for improving our export and import business and we hope this institution will serve that purpose.

The very purpose of this Bank has been to concentrate attention of financing exports, particularly project exports, capital and engineering goods, to provide finance for export promotion activities, development banking activities etc. in a co-ordinated manner and to provide re-finance to commercial banks for export credit.

Sir, as regards some of the Members' apprehensions about the Directors working and not working etc. etc., I would say that the very institution is coming where we have provided that experts having special knowledge of the export and import shall be drawn from non-official Directors and the official Directors, as has been provided. The Reserve Bank is there, the

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

institutions are there, those which are export institutions are also to be representative there, and therefore....

AN HON. MEMBER: Members of Parliament should be appointed there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: About Members of Parliament being appointed, I would tell the hon. Members that on an appropriate occasion the Finance Minister will deal with that point. So far as this law is concerned, as it is we are providing for the opinion of varied sections of society, particularly those who have a special knowledge of export and import and, therefore, I respectfully submit....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am not in favour of appointing Members of Parliament.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: I am glad. Sometimes adversaries come to our help more than friends.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: But this body should be accountable to Members of Parliament. That is the point.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: The difference of opinion is expressed like this and many a time adversaries come more to the help than friends themselves. So I take Mr. Satish Agarwal's advice.

I think this House will welcome this Bill. It meets the long standing requirement of the country. As I said, we are joining the great countries' efforts or following the illustrations of the countries like Japan and USA, and let us hope that our country which needs exports more and more to be encouraged will benefit from the institution which is coming up. Thank you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have not clarified one point with regard to cash assistance and subsidies etc. Once we are having a concessional finance and all sorts of assistance from this Exim Bank, will the Government do away with all subsidies, assistance etc. for export promotion, assistance for which you are giving in cash now? They should be done away with

now. It is may feeling because concessional finance is available, assistance is available, technical know-how is available, survey, marketing and everything is available from this Exim Bank. Let this Bank be a nodal point for providing all assistance whatever you want to provide to the export houses, but there should be no other scheme of cash assistance and subsidies this way or that way.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, under clause 10(2)(w) you have the power. Will you utilise it? That is the point.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The hon. Deputy Finance Minister was referring to the Export-Import Bank in America and Japan. Is he aware of the fact that in the American law there is a provision that committees of both the Houses, the Senate and the Congress, have the power to scrutinise all major advances, financial advances of Exim Bank? Is he aware of that?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I was not here, but my colleague the Deputy Minister has really given a very satisfactory reply to this debate, as I see.

Now, the point which has been raised by Mr. Satish Agarwal is whether after establishment of this Export-Import Bank all cash assistance, subsidies etc. for the promotion of exports will be done away with. My answer is....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Not done away with, but should be routed through Exim Bank. Subsidy and cash assistance should be stopped. That is the point.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: People should have a little patience. I was going to answer methodically every one of the points.

The first is, we cannot do away with cash assistance and subsidies for our export because our balance of payment position is so difficult that unless by a concerted effort at improving the exports, we reach a sort of balance in our payment position, the country's progress will be retarding. Therefore,

taking into account the overall needs of the country, it is very necessary to promote exports and that promotion will have to be done by giving a certain amount of subsidies and certain amount of assistance.

This cash assistance and subsidies are paid in two ways—

1. To compensate for the various taxes and excise duties which go into the manufacture of exported articles.
2. To make these articles competitive in the international market, otherwise it will be difficult for our goods to compete in the international market where there is sophisticated methods of production and very sophisticated instruments of production like machinery, etc. Therefore, it is not possible to do.

The second question is if it is not possible now and it has got to be continued, would you route it through the Exim Bank? We are just starting on an experiment. We are going to start this for the first time. Immediately the functions which we will undertake is to finance the exports. Even the imports will not be taken up immediately. We will do it in a slow way. All our exports will be financed. This will be the main purpose. But we have provided in Clause 10 the power to do some of these things—carrying out surveys, carrying out marketing, intelligence and all these things. As this institution grows in momentum and experience, then at that stage we will consider to what extent these other functions can be transferred to the Exim Bank.

So far as the question put by Shri Kodyan is concerned—in America it is being scrutinised—he is, I thought one person who never wants to follow America, why does he want me to follow America in this regard, I do not know:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: To ensure parliamentary control.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now I come to the real answer. After all I must also score a few debating points, otherwise things become dull.

The point really is that this institution is to function like IDBI. IDBI is financing all the internal industries. It is subject to the audit and control of the Reserve Bank. This is naturally another institutions which will come under the supervision of the Reserve Bank and if this institution is subject to a greater amount of scrutiny than any other institution, then the functioning of this institution will be hampered. Therefore, I do not think this should be subject to scrutiny of the kind which the Member wants. At the same time I can assure the House, on any matter the House will be entitled to get information by putting an interpellation and it will get answer just as they get in the case of IDBI and other nationalised banks.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): What steps will be taken to see that the Foreign Exchange Banks particularly in India and outside do not obstruct its growth?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Hon Member may know that at the present time there is a separate Section of the IDBI which is looking after export and import financing. This function is going to be taken by Exim Bank. Our present experience is that IDBI's functioning, financing and export obligation is not in any way hampered by the Foreign Exchange Banks. I do not think Foreign Exchange Banks finance the capital outlay or the long term financing of the institution. They only finance trade and commerce. Here, we would go a little further and give a person or an institution export machinery or equipment. The cost of machinery will be given to the exporter and the money will be recovered from him in instalments. This kind of 10 year or 5-year

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

financing will be done by this Bank. The commercial banks will just finance trade and commerce aspect of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are certain amendments to the consideration motion. I shall first put them to vote. I put Amendment No. 1 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment (Amendment No. 14) moved by Shri M. C. Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I do not press it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Mool Chand Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 14 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to establish a corporation to be known as the Export-Import Bank of India for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers, and for functioning as the principal financial institution for co-ordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto; be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to Clauses 2 and 3. So, I shall put them together.

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 4—(Authorised Capital)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

Page 3, or lines 13 and 14, substitute—

"(2) Seventy-five per cent of the issued capital of the Exim Bank shall be subscribed by the Central Government and twenty-five per cent shall be subscribed by the Nationalised Banks including the State Bank of India." (2)

All that I want is this. In regard to the Bank that is going to be started, the whole capital is to be subscribed by the Government. What I press here is that the Government may subscribe 75 per cent of the capital and other 25 per cent may be subscribed by the nationalised banks, including the State Bank of India. Since he has given representation to nationalised banks in the Board of Directors, I expect that these nationalised banks may be utilised for export and import trade. These are also Government banks. They may be allowed to subscribe a portion of the capital so that they may have a rich experience in export-import trade and help in running this Bank.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the amendment is not acceptable. We have said that it will be wholly controlled by the Government. There is no advantage in giving representation in the capital to the nationalised banks. The nationalised banks will be nominated in the Board of Directors. There is no need for them to subscribe to the capital. In any event, the money comes from the same kitty, whether it is nationalised banks or the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not pressing my amendment.

*Amendment No. 2 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That Clause 4 stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Management)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, Clause 5.
Mr. Shamanna, are you moving the
amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mool Chand
Daga, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA
(Pali): Yes. I am moving my
amendment.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: The Bank
has 16 Directors. We have Chairman-
cum-Managing Director. I propose
that the Bank's Managing Director and
the Chairman must be different be-
cause it is a big Bank and it requires
good organisation, particularly because
it has world-wide jurisdiction. The
Chairman also must be a full-time
officer. The Managing Director also
must be a full-time officer. Therefore,
I propose that instead of having one
Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
there should be two big officers, one
Chairman in order to have over-all
control of the working of the Bank
and the other, the Managing Director,
in order to look to the executive side.
I press for my amendment.

I beg to move:

Page 3—

for lines 23 to 29, substitute—

"(a) the chairman who shall
be a whole-time director shall
have over-all control of the
bank administration, or

(b) the managing director
shall be a whole-time director,
if the chairman is absent," (3)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I
beg to move:

Page 3, line 37,—

for "guided" substitute
"bound". (16)

In the discharge of its functions under
this Act, the EXIM Bank shall be
guided by such directions in the mat-
ter of public policy involving public
interest and the Central Government
may give it in writing the directions.
In all matters of policy involving pub-
lic interest, the Central Government
will give certain directions. It will not
be simply that they will guide it. But
I say that in the discharge of func-
tions under this Act, the EXIM Bank
shall be bound by the directions given
by the Government because it is for
the sake of public interest. Sometimes,
you simply give guidance to them.
But I say that it should be bound by
this guidance. So, I have said that this
substitute word "bound" should be
there for "guided". If you agree, it is
well and good.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN**): So
far as Mr. Shamanna's amendment is
concerned, Government proposes to
have a combined Chairman-cum-Man-
aging Director at the initial stage so
that there may be a unified control.
Later on, when the functions increase
and the work of the Export-Import
Bank becomes large, then, at that
stage, it will have the option to ap-
point two different persons, one as
Chairman and the other as Managing
Director. But, Mr. Shamanna wants
that there must be, even at the initial
stage, two people. I do not think it
is necessary.

So far as Mr. Daga's point is con-
cerned, the word "guided" shall mean
that it would be guided by the in-
structions and directions from the
Government. It is the appropriate word
and language. To say that one should
be bound is to make it appear as if
they are the subordinate authority to
whom the Government is giving a
direction and it is bound to act in
obedience.

This is the language which is used
and I do not think he envisaged any
possibility in which the Export Im-
port Bank will not abide by the direc-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

tions given by the Central Government. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamanna, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am helpless in the matter. Therefore, I withdraw

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I may be allowed to withdraw my amendment

Amendment No. 16 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Constitution of Board)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA. Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

omit lines 44 and 45. (4)

Page 4, line 10,—

add at the end—

"including a senior officer of the State Trading Corporation" (5)

Page 4, line 37,—

add at the end—

"by giving proper notice and reasons for his removal" (6)

Page 5, line 1,—

after "times" insert—

"normally once in a month," (7)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 7,—

for "twelve" substitute "eight" (17)

Page 4, line 9,—

for "five" substitute "four" (18)

Page 4, line 10,—

add at the end—

"of whom one shall be from Ministry of Finance and one shall be a person specially qualified in law" (19).

Page 4, line 11,—

for "three directors" substitute "one director" (20)

Page 4, line 13,—

for "four" substitute "three" (21)

Page 4, line 33,—

for "determined" substitute "prescribed" (22)

Page 4 line 42,—

for "two" substitute "three" (23)

Page 4, lines 45 and 46,—

for "during the pleasure of the authority nominating him" substitute "for a period of three years" (24).

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA. A large part of import and export business is carried on through the State Trading Corporation I have, therefore, suggested that, out of the five directors who will be nominated by the Central Government, one should be a senior officer of the State Trading Corporation. Whether it is necessary or not, I leave it to the Finance Minister to decide.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: According to the Bill, the Board is to consist of 17 directors. I feel that it should not be such a big Board; it should be a smaller Board so that it

can function in a better way. I have, therefore, moved these amendments. On page 4, line 7, in (e), instead of not more than twelve directors', I have suggested "not more than eight directors". Again, on page 4, line 10, it should be added at the end, "of whom one shall be from Ministry of Finance and one shall be a person specially qualified in law"; five directors will be officials from the Central Government according to the Bill, and I have suggested that the number 'five' should be reduced to 'four', and of these, one shall be from Ministry of Finance and one shall be a person specially qualified in law. Again on page 4, line 11, I have suggested that 'three directors' be substituted by 'one directors'. Again on page 4, line 13, I have suggested that three, instead of four, are sufficient. These amendments will reduce the total number of directors to twelve—from seventeen.

It is stated in the Bill that:

"The chairman and the managing director shall hold office for such term, not exceeding three years..."

whereas

"Any director nominated under sub-clause (iii) of clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for a period of two years".

I have not understood why these directors should have only a period of two years whereas the chairman is having a period of three years. Therefore, I have suggested that, for these directors also, the period should be three years.

Sub-clause (7) on page 4 reads:

"Any other director nominated under this section shall hold office during the pleasure of the authority nominating him."

Why should this be so? And 'pleasure' of which authority? It is 'during the pleasure of the authority nominating him'. So, the authority who nominates him can turn him out. That should not be so. The director nominated should

have a period of three years. You have used the term 'during the pleasure'. What is the pleasure of the Government?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will tell you. I will take Mr. Daga's amendments first. It is easy to give a series of amendments saying that 'four' should be changed into 'three' or 'two' should be changed into 'five' and something like that. After all, Government, when it brings forward a legislation about the number of Directors, goes into the question of representation of various interests. Persons who have no knowledge and who have no involvements can go on suggesting that it may be changed from 4 to 3 or from 2 to 1....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Changing the permutations....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: and combinations. That is right.

The second point which he raised was that the Bill says that some Directors will hold office during the pleasure and some people will hold office for 2 years. I am afraid Mr. Daga has not read the Bill at all....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That is the fundamental right.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Directors representing Ministries and Departments are liable to be transferred from time to time and if a man in the Commerce Ministry is transferred to Works and Housing Ministry and he is there as a Director in the Exim Bank, then the Government will have the authority to change him and appoint some other person. Therefore, he holds office during the pleasure of the authority appointing him, that is, the Government and this is the normal language used whenever an official who represents office ex-officio or when an official is appointed for a particular representation. In the case of other people, they are appointed for 2 years because they are representatives of trade interests. And we want to give

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

as much representation as possible to the trade interests by changing them once in two years. This is the principle involved. He has confused the whole thing and he did not see the distinction between the nominees of the Department and the representatives of the Trade and has argued and made fun and cut jokes at the Government and the draftsmen and I am surprised that this kind of a speech should have been made.

The next point is the one which is raised by Mr. Shamanna. Here also the Commerce Ministry will be represented in the Board and it is left to the Commerce Ministry to either appoint a person from the MMTC or STC or anyone of the organisations which they think is necessary to be represented in the Board and we cannot tie down the freedom or the discretion of the Commerce Ministry or the Government by saying that so and so alone or STC alone should be appointed. That is why I am unable to accept the amendment.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In other words, you are withdrawing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is allergic to the word 'withdraw'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna be withdrawn?

Amendments Nos. 4 to 7 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn.

Amendments Nos. 17 to 24 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 7—(Committees)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 23 —

after "purposes" insert "for such time". (25)

Clause 7 says:

"The Board may constitute such Committees whether consisting wholly of directors or wholly of other persons or partly of directors and partly of other persons for such purpose or purposes as it may think fit."

I do not understand what is the 'such purpose or purposes' and for what time and for what period. So I say there should be a limitation of time. Otherwise the Committee may be constituted for any length of time. And for what purpose? So, I have simply said that it should be mentioned 'for such time'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: For the functioning of the Board, they constitute sub-Committees. They can also constitute Standing Committees. The sub-Committees are constituted for the purpose of dealing with the ad hoc issues while the Standing Committees will be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the recurrent issues or permanent issues. Therefore, the discretion for the appointment of the Standing Committees and the Sub-Committees *ad-hoc* committees—should be left to the Board. So, that cannot be prescribed in the law. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 25 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there are no amendments to Clause 8, I shall put both Clauses 7 and 8 together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Disqualifications)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is only one amendment to this Clause by Shri T. R. Shamanna.

Are you moving?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 6,—

after line 5, insert—

"(f) has an interest in a bank which is doing foreign exchange business." (8)

I want to know why the management should normally meet once in a month. It is an important meeting. It should meet more than once.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the question posed by him was: why should they meet once a month and not more than once a month? Whether it should meet once in a month or once in two months or once in a fortnight, that should be left to the Board itself and for the Chairman to decide. It will depend on the kind of work. If there is no work, why should the Board meet? Why should they pay

travelling allowance to the Members? Therefore, it is not necessary to prescribe it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Shamanna the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 8 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Business of Exim Bank)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Shri T. R. Shamanna. Are you moving?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

Page 7,

after line 39, insert

"(y) undertaking the transfer of funds from one centre to another in the form of bank drafts or travellers cheques;

(z) issuing letters of reference to approved customers". (9)

In order to maintain the secrecy clause, I moved my amendment (f) has an interest in a bank which is doing foreign exchange business."

If one has interest in another foreign exchange business, he shall not be a Member of the Board. It is necessary in the interest of maintaining the Secrecy Clause that has been given in the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Government will appoint the Board of Directors after taking into account certainly the qualifications as well as the disqualifications of the persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Shamanna the leave of the house to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

Amendment No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Loans by Central Government)

MR CHAIRMAN: Now we come to Clause 11. There is one amendment by Shri Daga, Are you moving?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I move:

Page 8, line 7,

for "five and a quarter per cent" substitute "ten per cent" (26)

After all why this loan of Rs. 20 crores is being given at a low interest rate of five and a quarter per cent to businessmen?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, Mr. Daga's suggestion is very welcome to me as a Finance Minister because I will earn some interest. But if the object is to promote exports and make the institutions function successfully giving facilities for export of commodities from India you cannot burden that institution with a heavy rate of interest. That is why we have given concessional rate of interest.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, you have not clarified about the lending rate.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The lending rate will be fixed by the Chairman/Managing Director in consultation with the Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Mool Chand Daga leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 26 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 11-A

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move:

Page 8, after line 17, insert—

"11A. For the purposes of repayment of the loan the Exim Bank shall create a Sinking Fund and transfer such sums annually to it as may be necessary. (10).

My amendment No. 9 reads:

"Page 7,—

after line 39, insert—

"(y) understanding the transfer of funds from one centre to another in the form of bank drafts or travellers cheques;

(z) issuing letters of reference to approved customers."

Sir, several functions of the Banks are enumerated from (a) to (x). I want to add (y) and (z) These are necessary clauses and that is why I have given the amendment. Let it be accepted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Exim Bank is not thinking of indulging in commercial bank activities. In fact, it is intended to give only support and credit assistance to the exporters. There are a number of nationalised banks which issue

drafts as well as cheques and so on. There is no need to make the Exim Bank also do commercial transaction. It should not be burdened with tasks of commercial banks. It should confine itself to the special task of promoting exports and financing exports. That is why I am unable to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 10 for insertion of a new clause?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You have not moved No. 10. Have you moved No. 10 also?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: No, Sir. I have not.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has moved No. 10 for the insertion of a new clause.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: That is (y) and (z). There is another clause 11A.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But your amendment is therefor insertion of a new clause.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: As I have told I am not moving that. It is (y) and (z).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already moved it. It has already been moved.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes, Sir. If it is already moved now a decision has to be taken whether I am allowed to withdraw the amendment or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. I enquired about it. As I understand, you wanted not to press it or withdraw it.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: This is about Amendment No. 10.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 10 for insertion of a Clause.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: That is to be withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Shri Shamanna the leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment No. 10, for insertion of a New Clause 11—A?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

An hon. Member: 11—A is not moved, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Amendment is withdrawn by leave of the House. Amendment No. 10 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we go to Clause 12. Shri M. C. Daga. Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shamanna to move his amendment.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I am not moving my amendment No. 11.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. So far as Clauses 14 and 15 are concerned there are no amendments. So, I will put Clauses 13, 14 and 15 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 13, 14 and 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13, 14 and 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16.—(Credits to Export Development Fund).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamanna are you moving the amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes, Sir, I am moving the amendment, No 12. I beg to move:

Page 9,—

after line 33, Insert—

"(e) all the net profits earned by the bank for the first fifteen years after the bank is started" (12).

Now, the new Bank to be started is to be exempted from the Income-tax that is payable.

Sir, this is after all a Business organisation, and it is not a charitable organisation. What I suggest is this: The profit earned is to be taxed like any other institution. And the Government may help it in the form of subsidy or grant, so that, we may be able to know how far the Bank is successful, what is the profit, whether the profit earned is real or not. While they do not pay Income-tax, many other concerns are being asked to pay; 60 per cent or 70 per cent of their profit will go as Income-tax. And if this Bank is allowed 50 per cent concession you will not be able to know the real working of the Bank. Therefore, I have suggested here that Income-tax should be charged. Any other grant or subsidy may be given by the Government so that we will be able to know the real worth of the Bank. Therefore, I have said that Income-tax should be charged to this Bank also, though it is a book adjustment.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN): Sir, I can explain the principle.

In respect of institutions like the IDBI, the purpose is to promote the objects, namely, exports, development of industries, development of agriculture etc. And the surpluses which they earn should go to build up adequate reserve.

That is why we have not said that they should be liable to pay Income-tax. That is the reason for not charging Income-tax.

MR CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the amendment, Mr Shamanna?

SHRI T R SHAMANNA: Not pressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Mr. Shamanna the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 17 and 18. I will put them together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 17 and 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 17 and 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 19.—Accounts and audit of Export Development Fund.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 19, Amendment No. 13. Mr. T. R. Shamanna, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I beg to move.

"Page 10, line 47,—

for "balance sheet and accounts"

Substitute—"half yearly profit and loss account and balance sheet". (13)

Sir, this is regarding the preparation of half yearly profit and loss account and balance sheet. The Commercial Banks are required to prepare half-yearly profit and loss account and balance sheet. It would be very advantageous if we have the same principle here also so that we may know how the bank is working. So just as any other bank does, I want that this EXIM bank should also have a half-yearly profit and loss account and balance sheet because it will be in the interest of the bank and instead of every 12-months, we may know the working of the banking every six months. Therefore, I request that this amendment may be accepted.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN: It is not necessary to publish the half-yearly profit and loss account and the balance sheet. It will only add to the expenditure. It is enough if an annual account is published. But so far as the preparation of account is concerned, every bank prepares internally for its own use, half-yearly accounts. For the question that it should publish half-yearly accounts, I would say that it is not necessary to publish it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment No. 13, Clause 19 moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That Clause 19 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill, Clauses 20, 21, 22 and 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Audit) . .

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 34,—

For "Central Government" substitute—"Comptroller and Auditor General of India" (28).

Page 12, line 22,—

after "accounts" insert "for any period". (29)

Sir, on page 11 of the Bill, under Clause 24, the following has been stated.

"24.(1) The accounts of the Exim Bank shall be audited by auditors duly qualified to act as auditors under sub-section (1) of section 226 of the Companies Act, 1956, who shall be appointed by the Central Government for such term and on such remuneration as the Central Government may fix."

I have suggested in my amendment that instead of the Central Government, the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India should appoint the auditor for this Bank. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is an independent person and he should be appointed for auditing the accounts of this Bank.

The second amendment which I have moved is regarding the insertion of a few words in Clause 24(6). It reads as—

"24(6) without prejudice to any thing contained in the preceding sub-sections, the Central Government may, at any time, appoint the comp-

troller and Auditor-General of India the examine and report upon the accounts of the Exim Bank..."

Here after the word 'examine'. I have suggested insertion of the words "for any period". It means that if they like to examine the accounts for any period, it should be allowed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am unable to accept his amendment. Normally all the nationalised banks are audited by Auditors appointed by the Reserve Bank of India and whenever this Government appoints the auditor, it can consult the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank of India is the proper authority to advise us in this regard.

So far as the second amendment is concerned, if any special audit has got to be done, it can be specified at any time; it is not necessary to put it in the Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments No. 28 and 29. Amendments Nos. 28 and 29 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 24 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 and 26 were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I request the House to sit for a little more time to pass this Bill today. It will take another 15-20 minutes.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): Yesterday, on the first day of the session, we sat upto 7.40 p.m. and you want us to sit late again today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a question of 15-20 minutes only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We can sit late.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will continue to sit till this Bill is passed.

The question is:

"That clause 27 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28, 29, 30 and 31 were added to the Bill.

Clause 32— (Arrangement with Exim Bank on appointment of directors to prevail).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move:

Page 15, line 7,—

after "directors" insert "on the board of directors" (32).

Page 15, line 14,—

after "directors" insert "retirement by rotation". (33)

As regards amendment No. 32, it is a question of language only. This clause says:

"Where any arrangement entered into by the Exim Bank with a company provides for the appointment by the Exim Bank of one or more directors...."

I want to add 'on the board of directors'. It is a question of language, which you may consider.

As regards my amendment No. 33, I want to add 'retirement by rotation' after 'directors' on page 15, line 14. I want that it should be retirement by rotation also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As regards his amendment No. 32 again my friend Shri Daga is under a misconception. He has not understood the section and he complains about the drafting. Exim Bank advances loans to other institutions and on those institutions to which the Bank advances loans, it has a right to nominate directors. And therefore it nominates Directors on the Boards of

those assisted companies. That is exactly what the language says:

"Where any arrangement entered into by the Exim Bank with a company providing for the appointment by the Exim Bank of one or more directors of such company."

The word 'such company' means 'assisted company'. I hope you will understand it now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You say 'on the Board of such company', whereas my amendment is to add 'on the board of directors' after 'directors'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are some people, Mr. Chairman, who are vanquished, but they argue still. It is like the village school master of Goldsmith growing rich on £ 40 a year. Though vanquished, you argue a lot still. This is the position you have. So, I am unable to accept this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Daga has never been a school master.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Had he been a school master he would have appreciated it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendments Nos. 32 and 33 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill. Clauses 33 to 40 were added to the Bill.

Clause 41—(Power to remove difficulty)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up Clause 41.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I have a clarificatory amendment to this Clause. I beg to move:

Page 17, line 40,—

for "date of commencement of this Act" substitute—

date on which this Act receives the assent of the President." (15).

Sir, Clause 41 reads as follows:

"If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, do anything not inconsistent with such provisions, for the purpose of removing the difficulty;

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of three years from the date of commencement of this Act."

Now the Act provides that some provisions can be brought into force at one time or one date and some can be brought into force on another date. In order to avoid any confusion and to clarify the situation, I have moved this amendment that for the words 'date of commencement of this Act', "the date on which the Act receives the assent of the President" may be substituted, so that the date is definite. Within three years of the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President, change can be made to remove the difficulties. Thereafter it cannot be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "Page 17, line 40,—

for "date of commencement of this Act"

substitute—

"date on which this Act receives the assent of the President." (15).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 41, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill. The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Sunil Maitra, you wanted to speak at this stage.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): The Sixth Plan document says that during the last 34 years of our independence, almost every year we have had deficits in our balance of payments position, except during very few years. To-day, this Bill is coming in the context of this deficit in the balance of payments position rising to more than Rs. 5,000 crores.

You must understand that for an under-developed country like ours, to compete in a fiercely competitive international market is really very difficult. I understand from the Finance Minister that it is to obviate these difficulties that he is coming up with this Bill on the Export-Import Bank. But I was also a little taken aback when the Deputy Minister insisted that because Japan had such an export-import bank, USA, U.K. and Italy had them, and let me inform him that Italy was doing very well with the export-import bank. Because of this, we are also equating ourselves with them as if by having an export-import bank, we are in the company, we can also be compared to these countries.

Let us be realistic, and realize the realities of the situation to-day. It

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

is not because it has floated the export-import bank that Japan is Japan. To-day, they, are challenging America. They are saying that by 2000 A.D. they are going to overtake America. It is not by floating an export-import bank that you can equate yourself with Japan and America. It is your economic might and economic foundation which ultimately will determine whether you can really compete with them or not.

This bank which this Bill wants to float, will play the roles of a commercial bank and a development bank as also the role of a merchant bank. All these three roles have been combined in the functions and activities of the proposed Exim bank, and the Bill provides the bank with such wide-ranging powers that to me at least, it seems to be very dangerous, because as per the provisions of the Bill, the bank has been authorized even to acquire equities and debentures in countries outside India.

Just think it over—whether for an under-developed country like ours which is traditionally capital starved, are you not opening the door, through which you are allowing the capital to be exported to third countries; and, in the guise of joint ventures with other countries are you not allowing capital to flow to other countries—which is not conducive to the interests of India? It means you are preparing the ground to play the role of subcontractors for the multi-nationals.

Thirdly, Japan is Japan; and Japan is an imperialist country. And one of the basic features of an imperialist country is that it exports capital, whereas you have not achieved industrial revolution in this country and every year, you are raising taxes and public borrowings. You are trying to raise your capital from deficit financing. This way you are trying to form your capital. You are allowing this Bank to float this capital out of this country. Somebody should give this Parliament a cost evaluation of our export. What is the cost of our ex-

port? In order to earn Rs. 100 in hard foreign currency, we have to spend Rs. 300. That is exactly the cost of our export. Today, this way to float a bank and allow the wealth to float out of this country will be very dangerous. The constant stand of our party has been the rationalisation of foreign trade. Had there been nationalisation of foreign trade and had such a Bank been formed to regulate foreign trade, both export and import, we would certainly have supported the Government. But here the Bank is being floated with the intention of subsidising your export which already stands subsidised by how many agencies nobody knows. After all, it will be a State secret. Exemption from custom duty, concession on custom duty, cash assistance, then various forms of subsidy, all these things are there; and in addition to this today, you are floating Export-Import Bank in order to give the exporters further Assistance and further concessions. This is surely going to harm our economy. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and we shall continue to oppose it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot agree more with Shri Sunil Maitra when he said that it is the economic strength of the country and not an instrument like Export-Import Bank that will help to build the economy as well as export. That I agree with him; and in order to do that, we are trying our best to increase our export to pay for the imports which are so vital and necessary. If we do not have an instrument of this kind, then it will be difficult to promote our exports through adequate finance, concessional finance and also taking into account the various needs that the export promotion require that we have to take measures which are very necessary; and this is one of them. Now I only want to say that the Government are fully alive to the problems of improving economy, and it is for that purpose, as one of the instrument for improving the economy, we have put up the Export-Import Bank.

The next point that he made is about the joint ventures which are costing this country a lot; and he wanted that an assessment should be made of the export of capital from this country. Joint ventures, though initially involve export of certain capital, in the long run they bring back not only the capital invested but return on the investment which we made in other countries. We get dividends; we get repayment and that is how the joint venture abroad has been helping us. I am not aware of any joint venture in which the country has lost its capital and has not got anything in return. On the contrary, it is the joint ventures which have helped to some extent, not to a very great extent, in earning a little more of foreign exchange through export of our capital goods. For instance, the hon. Member Shri Maitra may not know, when we engage ourselves in a joint venture, we do not send capital from here in the shape of foreign exchange. We supply machinery and equipment produced in India as part of the capital which we export to other countries. And to that extent, we are exporting, or helping in the export of our products from the country and we are also incidentally exporting technology and know-how along with the machinery. Suppose we open a textile mill, paper mill or sugar mill in any other country as a general venture we send sugar machinery, textile machinery or paper machinery along with it and we also send the technical know-how for establishing it as well as for running it. Therefore, I do not think that my hon. friend is right when he says that joint ventures cost the economy.

The next point which he said is that we are spending three hundred rupees to earn one hundred rupees of foreign exchange. This is an exaggeration on the face of it. Certainly, we do spend certain amount of money in some cases, Income-tax deduction up to 130 per cent is given for expenditure for exports up to one hundred. Some of these things we do give. But if we take the totality, what we spend on the export promotion is far less than what we get by way of export earning. In fact, our export earnings are very much higher than what we spend by way of export promotion expenditure. I, therefore, want to assure the House that this instrument, this Bill, when it comes into being, will accelerate our foreign trade and will also help our exports. I am happy that there is no criticism of this Bill as such and some members have suggested improvements; they will be taken note of and will be passed on to the Bank for adoption as and when necessary. I think the House once again.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 19, 1981/Sravana 28, 1903 (Saka).