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Agrahayana 24, 1903 (Saka).

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 15, 1981/Agrahayana 24, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[**Mr. Speaker** in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। आज बिहार का काम-काज बिल्कुल ठप्प हो गया है। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री डी० पी० यादव : वहां 6 लाख एम्प्लाईज हड़ताल पर हैं। (**व्यवधान**) सारे स्कूल और अस्पताल बन्द हो गए हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया मैंने। अब आप लोग बैठिए। आप आकर मुझे समझाइयेगा कि इसको कैसे लें।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइयेगा आकर के कि कैसे यह हो सकता है, फिर करेंगे। (*Interruptions*) You discuss with me. Come to my chamber and discuss it.

Regularisation of Excess Capacity of Foreign Drug Firms

*329. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant their approval to such

installed capacity of the foreign drugs companies as is in excess of their licensed capacity;

(b) if so, the names of the companies to which approval has been granted alongwith the names of drugs for the production of which it has been granted;

(c) whether such approval has been accorded in respect of those drugs also for which the public sector and private sector factories have necessary production capacity;

(d) if so, the names of such drugs; and

(e) what was the necessity for giving approval therefor?

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

Statement

The Ministry of Industry in their Press Note dated 29th August, 1980 announced Government's decision to recognise installed capacities of manufacturers, both Indian and foreign, in selected areas of idustries of importance of national economy and those engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption. According to this Press Note the installed capacity as on 4-9-1980 would be recognised. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry is one of the industries covered under this scheme.

2. The Drug Policy announced in March, 1978 provided, *inter-alia*, for regularisation of excess production beyond licensed capacities subject to conditions relating to supply of bulk

drugs to non-associated formulators, ratio between the value of production of bulk drugs and formulations etc. The question of Implementing the 1980 Policy decision in the context of the Drug Policy of 1978 has been examined and it has been decided, as announced in the Press Note issued by this Ministry on 17-10-1981, to consider recognition of installed capacities by drug companies including Indian and foreign companies, where applications have been received within the time limit stipulated by the Government in the Ministry of Industry subject to (i) the guidelines notified in the Industry Ministry's Press Note dated 29-8-80 and (ii) further stipulations announced in this Ministry's Press Note dated 17-10-1981.

Applications for recognition of installed capacities of bulk drugs and formulations were received from sixty-two companies within the stipulated period. Scrutiny of these cases has started and only two cases of Indian companies have so far been decided. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the additional capacity that might be recognised in each case.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I would like to know whether the Government are aware that certain foreign drug companies are already utilizing their installed capacity, over and above the licensed capacity? If so, what are the names of those companies? Has any action been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as over-installed capacities are concerned, they were to be recognized in terms of the 1978 Drug Policy Resolution. But, later on, when they were in the process of being finalised, a new guideline came from the Ministry of Industries, which was notified on 29-8-80 and a further note from my Ministry was issued on 17-10-81. In view of these, the excess capacity of these 113 companies, out of which 62 have applied, will be regularised or rejected. In terms of the supply of bulk drugs, the non-associated formulators will get 50/140/30 per cent of their production and the production of the bulk drugs as compared to the formulations would be in the ratio of 1:5/1:10.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: May I know whether the Government are aware that certain foreign drug companies are already in utilizing their installed capacity, over and above their licensed capacity? If so, what are the names of those companies? What action has been taken against them?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, there are 29 Indian non-MRTP companies, 10 Indian MRTP companies, 15 FERA non-MRTP companies and 4 FERA and MRTP companies. If the hon. Member wants to know the names of the companies, I will place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I want to know whether action has been taken against any one.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The question of taking any action does not arise at present because in view of the Notification of the Industry Ministry and subsequent Notification of this Ministry, the question of regularisation is pending decision in the Ministry.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: There is apprehension among the Indian private and public drug companies that Government is going to allow the foreign companies to manufacture such drugs which are already being satisfactorily manufactured by the Indian sector. I want to know whether this apprehension is true and what action the Government are going to take in this matter.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as expansion of these companies to be regularised is concerned, it will be strictly done in terms of the Notification of the Industry Ministry and I can assure the hon. Member that they would not be allowed to enter into an

area, reserved for the small-scale sector within the parametres which have been given in in para 38 of the Hathi Committee Report.

बिहार में टेलीफोन लाइनों की क्षमता में वृद्धि

*330. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे बिहार राज्य में कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें हैं और महाराष्ट्र, तमिल नाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल तथा कर्नाटक राज्यों में कितनी-कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए 35,000 आवेदन-पत्र लंबित हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में टेलीफोन लाइनों की क्षमता बढ़ाने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Number of telephone lines in the State of Bihar and other States is as below:—

State	No. of lines as on 1-10-81
1. Bihar;	57,023
2. Maharashtra	4,45,402
3. Tamil Nadu	2,09,789
4. Uttar Pradesh	1,45,201
5. Kerala	1,03,091
6. Karnataka	1,27,312

(b) and (c). No, Sir, as on 1-10-81, there were only 4619 applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bihar. It is proposed to increase the capacity of exchanges in Bihar progressively to meet the demand.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: She has not asked anything about Andhra Pradesh. Can the Minister give the figure in respect of Andhra Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: You give a separate question, then he will reply.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: About Andhra Pradesh I have not got the figure.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो फीगर्स दी हैं, यदि उनको देखा जाए तो मालूम होगा कि बिहार में सबसे कम टेलीफोन की लाइन है और सबसे कम आवेदन-पत्र हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जाननाचाहती हूं कि बिहार सैकेंड लार्जेस्ट स्टेट इन- दि कण्ट्री है, तो क्या यह बात सही है कि telephone services in Bihar are getting worst day by day because of—

(1) defects in overhead lines and distribution points.

(2) Old exchange equipment is still in use though it should be scrapped.

(3) Scarcity of spare parts, instruments and staff, long waiting list and wrong billing?

क्या इसके कारण वहां के लोगों ने आवेदन पत्र बहुत कम दिया है- मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूं, बिहार में इण्डस्ट्रीज है

माइन्स है, कोल है और रेलवे का हैड-क्वार्टर भी है, 32 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, 587 ब्लाक हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं और फर्टिलाइजर है--इतने उद्योग होने के बावजूद भी वहां क्यों आवेदन पत्र कम हैं और क्यों कैंक्शन कम हैं ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : बिहार में टेलीफोन्स का फंक्शन वर्स्ट है, यह बात हम डिनाई करते हैं। दूसरी बात हम चाहते हैं कि बिहार से ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवेदनपत्र आयें, मगर बिहार इतना बड़ा स्टेट होते हुए भी 1977 की वेटिंग लिस्ट 455 थी और आज 4619 हो गई है। दूसरी स्टेट्स में टेलीफोन के जो छोटे-छोटे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं या किसी शहर की वेटिंग लिस्ट है, उन के मुकाबले में बिहार राज्य की वेटिंग-लिस्ट बहुत छोटी है। फिर भी 1980--85 के प्लान में 92 हजार टेलीफोन लाइन्ज बिहार को देने का तय हुआ है। इस लिए हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवेदन-पत्र आयें और हम वहां अच्छी सर्विस दे सकें।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : 6ठे प्लान के ड्राफ्ट में बतलाया गया है कि 1982 में इण्डियन नेशनल सैटेलाइट जब आर्बिट में आ जायगा, उस के बाद 4 मेन-एरियाज के एलोकेशन होंगे, जिन में कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई भी हैं। उस के बाद 8 प्राइमरी एरियाज के एलोकेशन होंगे जिन में पटना को भी कवर किया जायगा। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 6ठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में बिहार के लिए कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : मैं यह तो यहां नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन सैटेलाइट के बारे में जो कहा गया है उस में रिमोट एरियाज को कवर करने का प्रयास किया जायगा जिन में पटना भी शामिल है और प्लान के टारगेट के मुताबिक उस को कवर करेंगे।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रही हूं, केवल एक बात आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूं--मेरे गांव में डेढ़ साल से टेलीफोन लगा हुआ है लेकिन एक दिन भी उस में लाइन नहीं रही है। मैं जब भी जाती हूं मुझे कभी भी उस में लाइन नहीं मिलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय, ने सोचा होगा कि इनके कानों को गड़बड़ न हो जाय।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे यहां टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की जो हालत है उस की चर्चा अभी सदन में हुई है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय ; छोटा सा सवाल पूछिए।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : क्या टेलीफोन सेवा को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए एअर-कण्डीशनिंग इक्विपमेण्ट्स का प्रावधान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में होगा ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : अब आगे जो कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है उस में बिल्डिंग का कंस्ट्रक्शन पहले करते हैं, उस के बाद एअर-कण्डीशनिंग करते हैं और बाद में एक्सचेन्ज का काम शुरू होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पहले भी हो सकता है ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : बिल्डिंग के बाद करते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी आंकड़े बताये हैं--जो सब से छोटा राज्य है, उस के मुकाबले 50 परसेण्ट टेलीफोन बिहार में हैं और जो टेलीफोन वहां लगे हुए हैं उन में से 75 परसेण्ट खराब हैं। अध्यक्ष जी, आप का टेलीफोन भी आज खराब है, मैंने लगाया था। मेरा भी खराब है और आप लोगों का भी खराब होगा--यह हालत यहां टेलीफोन्ज की है। .....

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : जो अच्छे आदमी हैं उनका टेलीफोन खराब रहता है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह कहना कि टेलीफोन खराब है--यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। कोई यह कहे कि मेरा टेलीफोन सही है तब नई बात मानूंगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Intelligence Bureau has complained to the Government that they are not able to listen to the conversation.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मेरा टेलीफोन कभी खराब नहीं होता है और कभी खराब होता भी है तो कम्प्लेंट करते हैं और पांच मिनट में ठीक हो जाता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं--क्या आवेदन-पत्रों के कम होने का यही कारण है कि लोगों को टेलीफोन में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि टेलीफोन की लाइन लेना या न लेना बराबर है, पैसा भरते रहना होगा लेकिन टेलीफोन मिलेगा नहीं। आप ने बिहार में 57023 टेलीफोन लाइनें दी हुई हैं, क्या आप ने पता लगाया है कि इन 57023 लाइनों में से कितने टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हैं और कितने बेकार हैं? पिछले दिनों बिहार में एक जिले में, रोहतास-भोजपुर में कम से कम 500 टेलीफोन प्रदर्शन कर के वापस किये गये और सरकार को लौटा दिये गये कि ऐसे खराब टेलीफोनों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्या आप के नालिज में यह बात आई है और अगर आई है, तो आप उस के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : आवेदन-पत्रों के बारे में जो बात माननीय सदस्य ने कही है, उस को हम नहीं मानते क्योंकि आज भी देश भर में 5 लाख 30 हजार की वेटिंग लिस्ट है। बिहार में जो वेटिंग लिस्ट है, वह बहुत कम है, सब से कम है। इस के लिए मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि बिहार में टेलीफोनों के लिए ज्यादा एप्लीकेशन्स आएंगी रूरल एरिया में और अर्बन एरियाज में, तो हम जरूर वहां पर टेलीफोन देंगे। बिहार राज्य के लिए हम ने 1 लाख टेलीफोन लाइनों का प्रावधान किया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : टेलीफोन खराब हो जाते हैं।

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : : खराब हो जाते हैं, तो हम उन को इमीजिएटली रिपेयर करवा देते हैं और यह तो मशीनरी है, खराब हो ही जाती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने कहा था कि बिहार में टेलीफोनों की बहुत सी लाइनें खराब पड़ी हैं और वहां एक जिले में 500 टेलीफोन वापस किये गये, यह अखबार में आया है और मंत्री महोदय को इस के बारे में लिखा भी गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप के पास कोई जानकारी है और जानकारी है, तो कितने टेलीफोनों को ठीक किया गया है।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The statement that telephones are out of order has been in the air so repeatedly that it is losing its thrust. We have got our own method of assessment as to how the telephones are working. As I mentioned earlier, it is an inherent part of the telephone system that no telephone can be in order always. We have got our own statistics as to how many telephones are being complained about.

About Bihar, if I had a notice earlier, I would have given the reply. The question that was asked is that the waiting list is low because the telephone system is bad. The simple answer to that is this. There are certain States which are mentioned here. With respect to those States, you will find, for example, in Bihar, the waiting list is 4000 and odd; U.P.—21,000, Tamil Nadu—31,000; Karnataka—23,000, Kerala—28,000 and Maharashtra—1,82,000. If the telephone system is bad everywhere, you cannot see this difference. If it is bad only in Bihar, there must be something else and it will have to be found out what has happened there.

With reference to additional connections, this is the only place where no application for a new exchange is pending. We have just allotted six exchanges taking into account a few applications that are made whereas in other States, the applications are pending demanding new exchanges to be opened. With respect to existing exchanges, an expansion has been planned to the extent of 19,648 connections. For about 21 exchanges, 19,000 and odd connections have been sanctioned. An expansion is taking place. The requirement of Bihar is hundred per cent met.

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे जिले में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश की चर्चा आई है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जिले में हजारों प्रार्थना-पत्र पेण्डिंग हैं और सामग्री भी वहां उपस्थित है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed; this relates to only Bihar.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी पटना बिहार की राजधानी है यह आप जानते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इस से इन्कार करवाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिहार के जी०एम० टी० ने अभी हाल में एक प्रेस बयान में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पटना का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खराब है और इस वजह से शहर के बहुत सारे टेलीफोन काम नहीं करते । अगर यह बात सच है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां के टेलीफोन एक्स्चेन्ज को रिप्लेस करने के लिए आप ने कोई कार्यवाही की है या नहीं ? अगर की है, तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I must frankly concede that the telephone functioning in Bihar is not up to the mark, comparatively speaking. This is being closely looked into. One of our best General Managers is put in charge of it. Certain officers have been put in charge of it. The situation in Patna is daily monitored. I do concede that it can be better. It is not the best as it should be.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about the telephone exchange? Is it going to be replaced or not? This is the question and you said something else.

Discussions with USSR regarding Equipments for Oil Exploration..

*331. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-power oil industry delegation from the USSR visited recently India for wide ranging discussions with Indian Officials;

(b) whether the question of supply of equipment for oil exploration and production to India in the next ten years by the Soviet Union was also discussed at that meeting; and

(c) if so, outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Soviet delegation led by Mr. N. A. Maltsev, Minister for the Oil Industry, USSR had visited India from November 23 to November 30, 1981.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: The USSR visiting team includes the world-famous Soviet oil expert Prof. N. A. Kaliniu. According to his belief the entire West Bengal is floating on oil. He is hopeful of finding hydro-carbon in the Sunderban area. In view of this fact, I would like to know very clearly from the Hon. Minister why the help of Techno-Expert of USSR will not be taken for the exploratory work of oil in entire West Bengal and in the Bay of Bengal.

May I also know from the Hon. Minister the reasons for not discussing the question of supply to India of equipment for oil exploration and production, at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as West Bengal is concerned, we have entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union and with the Techno-Experts of USSR. They will undertake exploratory work for hydro-carbons in West Bengal in an area of about 2,000 Sq. Km. This has been decided and the team is now coming to discuss the details of this work and I hope that they would also work in Ranaghat-Jaguli-Krishna Nagar area of West Bengal. Therefore, there is no question of not taking into consideration the deposits of hydro-carbons in West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: It was the target of India to achieve 30 million tonnes of oil by 1984-85. It is reported in the press that Mr. N. A. Maltsev, the leader of the Delegation said in a joint discussion that the scope of exploration and drilling work has to be increased five times if India is to reach the target of 30 million tonnes of oil.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what are the positive steps taken to meet the target of 30 million tonnes.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the question of reaching the target of 30 million tonnes is concerned, it is to be obtained from the existing wells on-shore as well as from Bombay High and we hope that by 1984-85 we would be in a position to achieve this target.

But this is apart from the other exploration work and the drilling work which we take up.

We are taking positive steps in regard to exploratory work in different parts of the country through ONGC and Oil India.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Minister has said in his reply that the ONGC and Oil India have taken up exploratory work in different parts of the country. Immediately after the attainment of independence, many ex-

perts expressed the view that there was no possibility of getting oil in India. But later on when Soviet and Romanian experts made a survey, they said that there was good possibility for obtaining oil in India and we are getting encouraging results by way of finding good oil deposits in our country. But because of the oil imports, we have now the biggest pressure on our economy.

In view of this fact, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has drawn up a 10-Year or 15-Year Plan for the purpose of making a proper perspective for the exploration for oil and if a survey has been made, what are the chances of India becoming self-sufficient in oil in the next 10 years.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have got the Sixth Five-Year Plan according to which we will be taking up 59 exploratory wells in various areas off-shore other than the Bay of Bengal such as Ratnagiri structures, Cambay Gulf structures, Daham area structures, Deep Continental Shelf, Shelf Margin, Kutch, etc. and out of this seven wells have already been drilled. In the off-shore areas including the Bay of Bengal, we have drawn up a programme of taking up 95 wells during the Sixth Plan period. Apart from that, recently a meeting has been held with the ONGC technicians and officers where we have asked them to prepare a 10-year programme for oil production in India and from that point of view, surveys and drilling of the wells would be taken up.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि वेस्ट-बंगाल में आपने कितने कुओं पर कितनी रकम खर्च की है और वहां पर अभी तक कितना तेल प्राप्त हुआ है और राजस्थान में कुओं की खुदाई 7–8 साल पूर्व रोक दी गई थी जो अभी तक शुरू नहीं की गई है जब कि पाकिस्तान में सुई में गैस और आयल निकला है, जिसको देखते हुए राजस्थान में भी तेल और गैस निकलने की पूरी संभावना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कार्य कब तक शुरू किया जाएगा। और कितने इनवेस्टमेंट से कितने कुएं खोदे जाएंगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Rajasthan is concerned, we have drawn up a programme of starting spudding of wells in the area where oil is possible, Jaisalmer area, and the area has been divided between Oil India and the ONGC and th equipment is being sent there; we hope to start drilling from the month of February. As far as expenditure in West Bengal is concerned, I do not have the figures immediately, but I shall give the information to the hon. Member.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहां पर इतना पैसा खर्च किया गया वहां पर फिर भी तेल नहीं निकला और जहां संभावना है वहां पर आप खर्च नहीं कर रहे हैं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that the scientists and experts associated with the ONGC have said that the future prospects of drilling oil lies in the off-shore area and that in this area the USSR has hardly any expertise. And will the Minister give an assurance that the present priority of drilling in off-shore areas would not be given up under Soviet pressure and a switch made to on-shore drilling?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I can assure the hon. Member that there is no Soviet pressure and we are not going to yield to any pressure either. As far as off-shore is concerned, the programme of off-shore drilling, seismic survey and other things will continue as per our programme and it wil not be slowed down.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I thought, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was a knowledgeable person, but now he has exhibited his ignorance by this question. It was late Shri K. D. Malaviya who had discussions with the Russians. When the Western countries said that there was no oil in India, it was the Russians who said that 'India is sitting on the pot of oil'. We can depend on Russians. I want to know from the Minister what type of discussions he is having, what is the progress of the discussion by what time he is going to conclude and by what time he is going to implement the decisions.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have said previously that we have had a number of discussions and then the drilling was started in Rokhia in Tripura. During the visit of President Brezhnev also, on the 10th December, 1980, a Protocol was signed. Recently during the visit of the Soviet Minister, a Protocol ws signed on 30-11-1981 with the Techno-export of the USSR; and now a technical team is coming; 40 technicians will come here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If the plans that we have made upto 1984-85 are fulfilled, according to the Minister we will be having available supplies of 30 million tonnes both on-shore and off-shore. This crude has got to be refined after having found. I would like to know from him whether the plan has got any specific provision for increasing the refining capacity along with the exploration of crude because otherwise, if the refining capacity cannot cope with the extent of increase in crude supplies, we will have to start importing petroleum products at a much higher price from abroad. So what is the plan for that part of it?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We have got a plan of expansion of the existing refineries in which the refining capacity will go up from the present capacity by more than 12 million tonnes....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the present capacity?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The present capacity is about 30....I would not be able to give you the exact figure. We have got a plan of expansion of the existing refineries plus the Mathura refinery which is coming up and which is likely to be started sometime next month. Its capacity is 6 million tonnes.

Then we have also practically finalised the position of two grassroot refineries. The position of the location of the two grass root refineries—one in the north and one in the south—is likely to be finalised soon.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This Minister is doing good work.

महिला डाकिया

*332. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महिला डाकियों की नियुक्ति के बाद डाक वितरण में सुधार हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार देश में सभी स्थानों पर इस व्यवस्था को आरम्भ करने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Improvement in delivery of mails has no direct relationship with employment of women or men as Postmen.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री निहाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि महिलाओं की भरती से सुधार का कोई सीधा ताल्लुक नहीं है । फिर उनकी भरती क्यों करते हैं ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उपडाकघरों और शाखा डाकघरों में कितनी महिलाएं नियुक्त हैं और कितनी काम कर रही हैं ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : महिलाओं की भरती से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । ईक्वल अपरचुनिटीज बोथ सैक्सिस के लिए हैं । फिगर्ज चाहियें तो मैं दे सकता हूं । करीब 50476 पोस्टमैन हैं । उन में से पांच सौ के करीब इनकी संख्या है यानी .5 प्रतिशत । जो रिक्रूटमेंट होता है वह डिपार्टमेंट से पचास प्रतिशत और आउटसाइडर्ज में से पचास प्रतिशत होता है । डिपार्टमेंट में ज्यादा महिलाएं नहीं हैं । बाहर से महिलाएं आ सकती हैं अगर वे क्वालीफाइड होती हैं । हमें उनको भरती करने में कोई एतराज नहीं हैं ।

श्री निहाल सिंह : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उप डाकघरों और शाखा डाक घरों में उसी क्षेत्र की शिक्षित बेरोजगार महिलाओं की भरती करने पर क्या आप विचार कर रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): As was explained by my colleague, in the matter of recruitment we do not look at the face of the candidate to see whether it is a man or a woman. Everybody is entitled to apply. There is a regular recruitment there.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक आंख से देखते हैं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We do not make discrimination. The point is: our recruitment system is 50 per cent of the persons to be recruited as postman have got to be from the departmental employees by promotion and the other 50 per cent from outside. Thus, it is from departmental employees and over and above that from outside. Proference will be given to extra-departmental staff. So only a small portion remains for others. According to the merits they are taken—whether man or woman and we do not assess the competence seeing whether a woman postman is better serving or a man postman is doing better service.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी उत्तर दिया है कि महिला डाकिया केवल .5 प्रतिशत हैं । जब कि हमारे देश में महिलाओं की संख्या 50 प्रतिशत है, और उस लिहाज से महिलायें ज्यादा सक्षम हैं और अच्छा काम करती हैं । अगर वह योग्य हैं तो क्यों नहीं उस क्वालिफिकेशन की महिलायें काम कर सकती हैं ? इसलिए उन्हें प्राथमिकता क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है ? मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि कोई भेदभाव नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने बताया कि .5 प्रतिशत ही महिलायें काम कर रही हैं इसी से स्पष्ट है कि उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है । तो क्या आप और अधिक से अधिक महिलाओं को डाकिए का काम करने के लिए नियुक्त करेंगे ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will not be either unhappy nor will it be unwelcome to me if more and more ladies come forward to take up jobs. I just mention here the pattern.

State	Total No. of Postman in percentage
Tamil Nadu	100
Karala	98
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	5
North Western Region	11
Rajasthan	1
Delhi	14

It all depends upon the social conditions and the willingness of the women to come forward. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Is it not the policy in the Administration to give jobs to women?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not have with me the figures as to how many people applied or how many applications were rejected. But, I am absolutely sure that those ladies who come forward and who fair well would be taken in. I cannot drag anyone to come here. The doors would be open to them to come.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि ई० डी० ए० में जो महिलायें काम करती हैं और पुरुष काम करते हैं क्या इस बात की उनको जानकारी है कि जो महिलायें काम करती हैं उन्हें कम तनख्वाह दी जाती है, जिसके लिए मैंने कई बार आपको लिखा भी है ? और यदि ऐसा है तो क्या संविधान के प्रिन्सिपल के यह खिलाफ नहीं है—ईक्वल पे फोर ईक्वल वर्क। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir. It is not a fact. All are paid equally.

Reported "Theft of Insured Letters"

*334. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Mumbai Sakal dated 17 September, 1981 regarding theft of thousands of insured letters worth a few lakhs which were dispatched from Saki Vihar Naka Post Office to the Sion sorting office;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the said matter;

(c) which are the other Post Offices in Bombay from where insured letters are lost; and

(d) what security arrangements have been made to prevent such recurrence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The news item relates to the reported theft of 242 Insured letter (Insured value of Rs. 100457/-) on the night of 10-8-81 from Sion Sorting Office Set No. 2 from the registered bags closed by Kurla North P.O., Sion RS P.O. and Saki Naka P.O. Enquiries were immediately taken up by the departmental officers and the case was reported to the Police. Two officials of the Sion Sorting Office were also arrested and placed under suspension. Now the State C.I.D. is enquiring into the case. To prevent recurrence supervision has been tightened and arrangements have been made to ensure that no bags remain unopened.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा पूछना चाहती हूं कि आपने एक पोस्ट आफिस के बारे में कहा है। लेकिन बम्बई में मेरे पास भी शिकायतें आई हैं और कई पोस्ट आफिसेज हैं जहां इंश्योर्ड लैटर्स की चोरी हुई हैं। अगर आप नाम चाहेंगे तो मैं आपको उन पोस्ट आफिसेज का नाम भी दे सकती हूं।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि इस प्रकार की चोरियां बम्बई और बम्बई के बाहर जगह जगह पर इस प्रकार की कितनी ही चोरियां हुई हैं क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आपके पास आई हैं ? और उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है, मुझे पता है। लेकिन उसमें भी कई लोगों को पैसा वापस दे दिया गया है और कई को नहीं दिया गया है। तो इस बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? मुझे पता है कई लोगों को आपने पैसा दिया है। तो आप बतायें कि ऐसी शिकायतें कितनी जगह पर हो रही हैं ?

श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : जहां जहां इंश्योर्ड लैटर्स होते हैं वहां ऐसी घटनायें होती हैं। मगर सुपरवीजन टाइट होता है, और अगर डिटेक्ट हो जाये तो कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

जहां तक क्लेम्स की बात आपने कही है जैसे इन क्लेम असर्टेन करके पूरा का पूरा पैसा दिया जाता है। इस पर्टिकुलर केस में कुछ लोगों को दिया गया है। कुछ लोगों का क्लेम असर्टेन हो रहा है कि इनका कितने का इंश्योर्ड आर्टिकिल था। यह असर्टेन हो जाने के बाद उनको पूरा पैसा दिया जायेगा।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बात का जवाब नहीं दिया है कि क्या उन के पास ऐसी शिकायतें आई हैं कि मौलाना आज़ाद रोड पोस्ट आफिस, नेहरूपुरा पोस्ट आफिस और फ़ाकलैण्ड रोड पोस्ट आफिस में ऐसी चोरियां होती हैं और उन्होंने वहां पर क्या कार्यवाही की है। क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है या नहीं कि वहां पर चोरियां हुई हैं और क्या वह इस बारे में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करेंगे? जिन लोगों को अब तक क्लेम्ज़ नहीं दिए गए हैं, वे कब तक दिए जाएंगे?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, this question relates to Sion and my colleague has already explained about it. A case was detected in March 1981 in respect of Maulana Azad post office. The persons have been arrested. The money has been recovered and also returned. The point to be emphasised here is that this was detected by the post office staff themselves. The bag was put in the cage and when the cage was opened it was found tampered. This was detected by the post office staff themselves and they called in the police. Investigation is on. We have got some clues about it. Sir, out of the total transactions of Rs. 403 crores of insured articles during the last year there was theft involving Rs. 6 lakhs.

Reactivising abandoned Oil Wells in West Bengal

*337. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether abandoned oil wells in 24 Parganas, West Bengal, will be surveyed by oil technologists from a foreign country to assess oil potentiality;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The ONGC entered into a contract with a US Consultancy firm M/s. Geoconsultants International (GCI) in August, 1980 to cary out Delta Model Study in West Bengal. The data from seismic surveys already carried out from the wells drilled in Bengal Basin, including the district of 24 Parganas, is being reprocessed and reanalysed by this firm in association with ONGC geoscientists. The report of the study will be available in February, 1982.

In addition, a contract has been entered into with V/O Technoexport, USSR, on April 16, 1980 for carrying out seismic surveys in 24 Parganas. These surveys are scheduled to start by mid-December, 1981, and the first report is expected to be available in November, 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Sir, all the surveys carried out in Sunderbans area of 24 Parganas—particularly Canning and Bakultala area—have been abandoned. Most of the wells were abandoned before drilling

to the specified depth. Recently we have been hearing that in Diamond Harbour also well will be abandoned before drilling upto the specified depth. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will enquire into this matter and ask the authorities to drill the wells to the specified depth and thereafter only report should be given to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, as far as 24 Parganas is concerned we had not struck oil but it is a fact we did not go upto the depth which was desirable However, now we have entered into an Agreement for survey with the USSR and also with this company and we have asked them to drill to reasonable depth which will be required for ascertaining oil and hydrocarbon. And I can assure the hon. Members that we are taking all possible steps to see that this area is properly developed and properly surveyed and explored.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What about Diamond Harbour?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Regarding Diamond Harbour also, we are getting the rigs again and we would start drilling.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: My second supplementary is this: In a Report on 'Exploration of Sea-bed Resources' submitted by Mr. David A. Ross to the UNIDO, that is, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, the Bay of Bengal has been singled out as having a great potential in oil and gas resources in the Indian Ocean area.

Also, it is reported that the United States has been keen to conduct joint scientific surveys in the Bay of Bengal using a ship of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. In view of this Press Report, may I know whether he is going to make any contact with the USA Government to drill this Bay of Bengal area and the Indian Ocean area? May I also know whether the Government had given any permission to Mr. David A. Ross to undertake the study in this regard, before giving his report to the United Nations?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: During the visit of Soviet Oil Minister, Mr. Maltsev, over and above the 2300 K.Ms. about which they have given proposals, also gave proposals for assistance in drilling in Calcutta Gravity High and also in Port Canning, Diamond Harbour and Bodra area in the West Bengal Basin. Therefore, in view of this, we are already considering a proposal from the Soviet Union. We do not think that we should entertain any other proposal at present.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What about Mr. David A. Ross? Who has given him permission to undertake this study?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any agreement regarding the survey of the abandoned oil wells of Nadia and Burdwan districts was reached? May I know whether the abandoned wells of the districts of Nadia and Burdwan, Galsi and Gushakara areas have been explored upto more than 5,500 metres depth? I want to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have no information with regard to the districts which the hon. Member mentioned. I have information about 24 Parganas only at present.

Functioning and selling of Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. in Mandya

*338. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked the Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. in Mandya to

submit a feasibility report in respect of Colour Photo Film Unit;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Company turned sick due to failure on the part of Hindustan Photo Films to make use of acetate plant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above Rs. 30 crore Company is being sold at throw away price; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. Ltd. is a Karnataka State Government undertaking. The State Government have reported that it has been decided to retain the undertaking in its present form.

(d) Does not arise.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister inform the House when this prestigious Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. was established? What reasons prompted the Union Government to demand a feasibility report from the company? Was the report given? If so, what are the salient features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): This is a public sector undertaking of the Karnataka Government. It was set up in 1963. Right from its inception, the Company has been facing financial difficulties. The total accumulated loss by this company is over Rs. 10.19 crores. They are not at present producing according to the licensed capacity any of the items licensed. Therefore the Department of Industry has asked them to submit a feasibility report. They have not yet been able to do that.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, it is said that Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. Ltd., produce raw materials which were only to be used by the monopoly company like the Hindustan Photo Films unit and they have not been utilising the production due to which this unit has gone sick and had to be more or less negotiated by Photo Films to purchase for a song. I would like to know whether the production of Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Co. Ltd., was to be taken by the Hindustan Photo Films as per the contract or agreement and if so, why they did not pick up the raw material which led to the sickness of this unit.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The total requirement of the Hindustan Photo Films was one thousand tonnes and this Company has been able to supply about 700 tonnes as yet and therefore they have not yet been able to produce in terms of what the Hindustan Photo Films required. However, efforts of the State Government to increase the production are being made in every sector.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I do not know under what background Mr. Pandit put this question. I know that this Undertaking has been there for a long time. The Company has not been able to produce its full capacity and they are requiring financial assistance. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government would take steps to make it viable by giving all financial assistance. Will the Government of India give liberal financial assistance so that this company can be revived? Otherwise are there any alternative suggestions made by the State Government?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: This is a State Government undertaking and they have to meet the loss from their own exchequer. However, in order to improve the situation of this company, we had suggested to them to give us the Colour Film Unit. If they have submitted the feasibility report to the Department of Industries, Government of India, they would have done the best to make the company viable.

"SAX" at Jukhala in Bilaspur Distt. of H.P.

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned "SAX" at Jukhala in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date of sanction and the likely date of installation;

(c) if not, the likely date of sanction and installation and the reasons for delay in sanction; and

(d) when the deposits for telephone connections were made by the subscribers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). No, Sir. For opening the Telephone Exchange at Jukhala, the trunk line to parent exchange of Bilaspur is required. This is to pass in vicinity of high voltage power line which requires prior clearance from Power Telecom. Co-ordination Committee. The clearance is still awaited to the reference made to P.T.C.C. in August, 1981. The project will be sanctioned after receipt of clearance. The normal lead time between sanction of the project and installation of the exchange is about 24 months.

(d) The deposits were made as follows:

3	on 4-12-1976
7	on 26-4-1980
1	on 21-1-1981

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, in view of the fact that the initial deposits were made as early as in 1976 by the subscribers and that the State Government paid Rs. 15,000 on 14th of March 1977 there is a long delay in the clearance of this project and a reference was made earlier also in Q. No. 1209 dated the 28th August 1981 and in Q. No. 253 dated 24th November 1981. Now, this P.T.C.C. is taking a long time. May I know from the hon. Minister when the Committee would clear it early and the project would be taken up for installation because the whole system of communication has been paralysed in that area by the erection of the live wires by the Punjab State Electricity Board and that has deprived the whole district including the district headquarters of the benefit of communication? How long would it take to get this SAX cleared, sanctioned and installed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have just received the clearance from the P.T.C.C. and I can give an assurance that this would be completed within a maximum period of six months.

Ceiling on Number of Cylinders allotted to L.P.G. distributors in Bombay

*341. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed any ceiling on the number of cylinders to be given to an L.P.G. distributor in Bombay per month;

(b) if so, what is the ceiling and when was it imposed;

(c) whether in view of increasing demand for LPG connections, any new dealers have been appointed since the imposition of the ceiling in such areas of Bombay where the distributors have reached their limits, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that applications were invited for appointment of new dealers in the areas mentioned in (c) above, interviews held, but no appointments made; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether in view of the hardships caused by the aforesaid ceiling

to consumers, especially in densely populated areas, Government propose to consider the withdrawal of the ceiling or expedite new appointments?

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

(b) For Bombay the ceiling is 6,000 refills per month per distributor. This was decided in April, 1978.

(c) While some new dealers have been appointed and some more are in the process of being appointed, it cannot be directly linked to their ceiling limits having been reached. This is because of the restructuring of various agencies presently being undertaken in Bombay area.

(d) Distributorships to be awarded under the reserved categories against the 1980-81 plan were delayed pending revision in the guidelines for the selection of dealers and distributors. Revised guidelines have since been circulated and the oil companies are making all efforts to finalise the pending distributorships as quickly as possible. Details of applications received are not maintained by the Government.

(e) A Working Group is looking into the issue relating to the revision of ceilings. As for expediting new appointments, this is already being done.

SHR G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I put my supplementaries, I seek your kind protection. My questions are very specific and I have asked for specific information, but the way the replies are given, no specific question has been met. I would, therefore, request you to kindly reprimand the Minister or direct him, as you like, to first answer these questions, and then we can proceed with the supplementaries.

I may draw your kind attention to part (c) of my question. There I have said that there is an increasing demand for the LPG connections. In certain areas, specially in the densely populated area, the distributors have reached their limit, causing inconvenience to others, who are registered there and whose numbers do not come up. I have asked whether new distributors have been appointed or not in those particular areas and if so, how many. This is because by contention is that not a single distributor was appointed since the imposition of ceiling till this question came up. The answer given is that some are appointed, some are in the process of being appointed. This is not the way to answer the questions.

Similarly, in part (d) of the question, I say categorically that for the appointment of dealers, even interviews were held and despite the interviews, not a single dealer was appointed. I have asked whether this is a fact or not. There is neither 'yes' nor 'no' in answer to that, whether this is a fact or not I would, therefore, first request you to direct the Minister to give specific answers to my questions at (c) and (d).

MR. SPEAKER: Please satisfy Mr. Banatwalla.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): As far as those areas where saturation point has been reached are concerned, I would like to point out to the hon. Member that for example in Kolaba at Diana Gas Service and Kakar Gas Service although the limit is 6000, the connections have already crossed over 7423 and 7077 respectively. However, I have said that the agencies are being restructured and I have positively given an answer that six agencies have since then been given, 13 are in the process and they are likely to be finalised during the month or so.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: When were these revised guidelines circulated? What steps have the Government taken to see that the appointments are being made according to

those guidelines and the persons qualified according to those guidelines are not being ignored because of various other factors like influences and such other undesirable things. What steps has the Government taken to see that these guidelines are properly adhered to?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I would place a copy of the guidelines on the Table of the House.

As far as the other matter is concerned, I would like to point out that a Board has been formed now and therefore, a question of any influence does not arise. The Board is free to decide on the basis of merits of the candidates.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Oil Exploration in Bay of Bengal

*333. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the comprehensive oil exploration plans of both ONGC and Oil India Ltd. include off-shore exploration in Bay of Bengal also;

(b) if so, the details of the plan including possible sites; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SATHI): (a) to (c). During the sixth plan, exploration including drilling in various parts of the Bay of Bengal such as Mahanadi, Palk Bay, Krishna-Godavari and Andaman and Nicobar basins is envisaged.

Appointment of Teachers as Postal Agents

*335. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities for the delivery of postal dak particularly in remote backward areas are not easily available to all the villages in the country;

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating for augmenting these services; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to appoint teachers of village primary schools as postal agents on honorarium-*cum*-commission basis where the post office facility is not available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Facilities for delivery of postal dak even in remote and backward areas are being provided to all the villages in the country to the extent possible and in the manner feasible.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

Oil Drilling in Godavari Basin

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

(a) the technological problems that have been encountered in the Godavari basin after oil was struck in September, 1980; and

(b) the steps being taken to overcome them so that off-shore drilling can be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The major technological problems encountered are unfavourable sub-sea conditions, high velocity ocean currents, presence of soft clay and mud with very little bearing capacity.

(b) These have been technically assessed and studied and tentative solutions have been identified. These will be implemented when the operations

now planned for the Godavari offshore commence.

Ban on Import of Soda Ash

*339. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soda ash is abundantly available in the country;

(b) if so, what are the salient reasons for resorting to its import;

(c) whether the import of soda ash is proposed to be banned in the larger interests of small scale industries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P C. SETHI): (a) Soda Ash was in short supply in 1978, 1979 and early 1980. As a result of the various measures taken by the Government the availability position of soda ash has become very comfortable.

(b) In order to augment the availability, import of Soda Ash was placed under Open General Licence (OGL) with effect from 14-1-1979.

(c) and (d). The manufacturers of soda ash have represented that, as on 31-10-1981 the stocks of unsold soda ash were about 81,690 tonnes as compared to 17,053 tonnes at the end of January, 1981. The manufacturers have been representing that because of large scale imports and poor offtake, stocks are accumulating and that, unless imports are banned, the industry would be badly affected. However, consumers' associations like the All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation and the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association are pleading for the continuance of the present import policy. They contend that indigenous production of soda ash may fall short of the demand in the country. No decision has been taken by the Government on the representations. The import policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

Limit on Capital of Companies for Reference to MRTP Commission

*342. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the limit of Rs. 20 crores on capital of companies for cases to be referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) if so, the amount of such increase proposed; and

(c) the reasons for doing this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee), which was appointed by Government to consider and report as to what changes were necessary in the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, and Companies Act, 1956, has in its report submitted to Government, not recommended for any increase in the existing monetary ceilings of assets for the purpose. The Committee's recommendations in this regard and also in respect of other amendments to the M.R.T.P. Act are at present under active consideration of the Government at the highest level. Necessary legislation will be initiated as soon as the decisions are arrived at.

क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाले छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को प्रोत्साहन

*343. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होने वाले छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को, जिन्हें गांवों में

विचारित किया जाता है प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए तथा इन्हें आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाया जाए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जाने विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित करने वाले पत्रकारों को सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का है ताकि वे प्रभावशाली ढंग से अपना कार्य कर सकें और "यलो जरनलिज्म" से अपने आपको दूर रख सकें ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बंसत साठे) : (क) से (ग), छोटे और मझौले समाचार-पत्रों के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने की सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप, कई सुविधाओं/रियायतों को सरकार की अखबारी कागज आवंटन नीति और विज्ञापन नीति में व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके अलावा, इनको अनेक अन्य सुविधाएं भी दी गई हैं। छोटे और मझौले समाचार-पत्रों के लिए काम करने वाले पत्रकारों को भी कतिपय सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं। एक विवरण, जिसमें इनमें से कुछ सुविधाओं/रियायतों का उल्लेख किया गया है, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । क्योंकि लगभग सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषायी समाचारपत्र छोटी और मझौले श्रेणी से सम्बन्धित हैं, अतः ये इन रियायतों/सुविधाओं से लाभान्वित होते हैं।

विवरण

सरकारी विज्ञापन देने, प्रचार, सामग्री लेख और फोटो सप्लाई करने और अखबारी कागज का कोटा रिलीज करने, आदि के मामले में सरकार कतिपय सुविधाएं/रियायतें देती रही हैं।

2. वर्तमान विज्ञापन नीति, जो 1 अक्तूबर, 1980 से लागू है, में छोटे और मझौले समाचार-पत्रों के लिए निम्नलिखित रियायतें हैं:—

(1) पहले निर्धारित 2,000 प्रतियों की न्यूनतम विक्रीत प्रसार संख्या की तुलना में 1,000 प्रतियों की न्यूनतम प्रसार संख्या वाला समाचारपत्र अब सरकारी विज्ञापन पाने का पात्र बन गया है ।

(2) पिछड़े सीमावर्ती या दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में या जन जातीय भाषाओं में या मुख्यतया जनजातीय लोगों के लिए प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्रों/पत्रिकाओं को सरकारी विज्ञापन पाने का पात्र बना दिया गया है, यदि उनकी न्यूनतम बिक्रीत प्रसार संख्या प्रति अंक 500 प्रतियां हो।

(3) पहले निर्धारित 6 महीने की अवधि की तुलना में 4 महीने तक अनवरत प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारपत्र/पत्रिकाएं अब सरकारी विज्ञापन पाने के पात्र हो गए हैं ।

(4) पात्रता के लिए अपेक्षित मानक मुद्रित स्थान दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों के लिए 1260 मानक कालम से० मी० से कम करके 760 मानक कालम से० मी०, साप्ताहिकों/पाक्षिकों के लिए 720 मानक कालम से० मी० से कम करके 480 मानक कालम से० मी० तथा मासिक और अन्य पत्रिकाओं के लिए 1200 मानक कालम से० मी० से कम करके 960 मानक कालम से० मी० कर दिया गया है।

(5) 2,000 प्रतियों की प्रसार संख्या वाले समाचारपत्र अब अपनी प्रसार संख्या का प्रमाण-पत्र सम्बन्धित जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों से भी ले कर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं ।

(6) नई विज्ञापन नीति की सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता भाषायी समाचार-पत्रों और अंग्रेजी के समाचार-पत्रों के बीच दरों की समानता है ।

3. इसी प्रकार, अखबारी कागज के आवंटन के मामले में, वृद्धि की उच्चतम दर अखबारी कागज के आरम्भिक आवंटन के समय पर उपलब्ध की गई है । नई आवंटन नीति में बड़े समाचार-पत्रों के लिए 5 प्रतिशत की तुलना में छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के लिए 7 प्रतिशत की आरम्भिक वृद्धि दर की अनुमति है । वे यदि चाहें तो अखबारी कागज का अपना कोटा एक ही बार में उठा सकते हैं, जब कि बड़े समाचार-पत्रों को अखबारी कागज का आवंटन मासिक आधार पर किया जाता है । 2,000 से कम की प्रसार संख्या वाले छोटे समाचार पत्रों को अब चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट का प्रमाणपत्र देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इसके अलावा, छोटेसमाचारपत्रों की सहायता करने के लिए अखबारी कागज की कुछ मात्रा शीटों में आयात की जा रही है । देश में अधिक डिपो खोले जा रहे हैं ।

4. उपर्युक्त के अलावा, छोटे और मझोले समाचार-पत्रों को प्रचार सामग्री लेख, फोटो और चर्बा (लिथोग्राफ उर्दू पत्र के लिए) नियमित रूप से सप्लाई किए जाते हैं । छोटे और मझोले समाचार-पत्रों को निम्नलिखित सामग्री भी सप्लाई की जाती है :—

(1) सरल और कैप्सूल फार्म में लिखी विकास कहानियां ।

(2) कृषि न्यूज लैटर ।

(3) विज्ञान न्यूज लैटर ।

(4) रक्षा स्निपेट्स ।

(5) यूनेस्को फीचर्स-हिन्दी और उर्दु ।

(6) ग्रामीण पत्र-सेवा—हिन्दी में ।

(7) साप्ताहिक समाचार समीक्षा—हिन्दी में ।

(8) एबोनाइड ब्लाक ।

5. छोटे और मझोले समाचार-पत्रों को देश की विभिन्न विकास परियोजनाओं में ले जाए जाने वाली प्रेस पार्टियों में अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को विदेशों की यात्रा पर जाने वाले भारतीय पत्रकारों के दलों में सम्मिलित किया जाता है ।

6. प्रत्यायन के मामले में, नियमों को उदार बनाया गया है ताकि छोटे और मझोले समाचार-पत्र भारत सरकार के मुख्यालय में अपने संवाददाताओं के लिए प्रत्यायन प्राप्त कर सकें । अब दो या इससे अधिक छोटे समाचारपत्र अपनी संयुक्त प्रसार संख्या के आधार पर एक संयुक्त संवाददाता के लिए प्रत्यायन की मांग कर सकते हैं । इन प्रत्यायित संवाददाताओं को रेलवे द्वारा रियायती किराए पर माइलेज कूपन जारी किए जाते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, कुछ राज्य सरकारें भी अपनी-अपनी प्रत्यायन नीतियों के माध्यम से राज्य की परिवहन बसों इत्यादि में यात्रा करने के लिए रियायती परिवहन पासों सहित अनेक सुविधाएं प्रदान करती है ।

7. समाचारपत्र उद्योग के लिए अब वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थानों से सम्पर्क करना संभव है । इसके अलावा, समाचार-पत्र लघु

उद्योग यूनिट जो लघु उद्योग की परिभाषा में आते हैं, के लिए ऋण लघु व्यापार (लघु उद्योग) गारण्टी योजना, 1981 के अन्तर्गत डिपोजिट इन्स्योरेंस क्रेडिट गारण्टी कारपोरेशन की गारण्टी द्वारा कवर होते हैं ।

Increase in Rates of DAVP Advertisements given to Newspaper

*344. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the rates of Government advertisements to be given by DAVP to various newspapers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far the new rates will benefit the small newspapers and journals?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to increase the rates of advertisements by 20 per cent with effect from 1-10-1981.

(c) The increase in rates will be uniformly applicable to all categories of newspapers.

Proposal to give Power to U.P. from Narora Atomic Power Plant

*345. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give power to U.P. from the Narora Atomic Power plant;

(b) if so, how much quantity in M.W. will be supplied; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Government have not yet taken a decision regarding the formula to be adopted for allocation of power to the various States from the Narora Atomic Power Plant.

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

Agreement between India and France regarding Coal and Energy

*346. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and France have signed a protocol agreement in regard to coal and energy;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) whether the protocol on coal envisages collaboration in the exploration of coal mining in Orissa and sharing of coal technology;

(d) by what time the agreement is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the total investment likely to be made by France?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Memorandum of Understanding provides for cooperation in the area of technical assistance for coal development as also financial assistance and training of personnel. This includes the establishment of an Indo-French Working Group on coal and French assistance in the development of the Ananta mine in Orissa.

(d) The implementation of the agreement is a continuous process and provides for an annual review of the progress of cooperation.

(e) At present it is not possible to estimate the investment likely to be made by France.

Weightage to regional language Newspapers regarding Advertisement

*347. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government have announced to give due weightage to the newspapers published in regional languages in case of advertisements;

(b) is it also a fact that English dailies though lesser in circulation get priority in advertisements as compared to the regional language papers;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what action Government contemplate to eliminate the difference between English and regional newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Advertising Policy of the Government currently in operation already provides for an inbuilt weightage in favour of small and medium newspapers most of whom belong to the Regional Language category. Besides, Government have brought in parity of rates between English and Indian language newspapers with similar circulation range.

(b) to (d). Release of Government advertisements is regulated as per the guidelines incorporated in the Advertising Policy, which has already been laid on the Table of the House. Newspapers for release of advertisements are selected keeping in view the target audience and the necessity of getting the widest possible coverage in this context alongwith the objective of securing balanced and equitable placing of advertisements.

S.T.D. Facilities for Kalpakkam and Mahabalipuram

*348. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facilities from Delhi to Kalpakkam (Chingleput district) in Tamil Nadu Atomic Power Project and Reactor Research Centre or from Madras to Kalpakkam and Mahabalipuram; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose considering to provide STD facilities to Kalpakkam and to Mahabalipuram?

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

(b) The provision of STD facilities to Kalpakkam and Mahabalipuram is likely to be considered during the the next Five Year Plan period.

Post Office in Atari (U.P.)

*349. SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one Post Office in Atari town in Banda district in Uttar Pradesh, which has a population of more than forty thousand; and

(b) the reasons for not opening another post office in Atari on the demand of the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. There was only one post office in Atarra Town (Banda Distt.) till very recently.

(b) One more non delivery P.O. at Post Graduate College Atarra has been sanctioned and opened on 5th December, 1981.

Power Transmission Schemes for Assam

*350. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that additional power transmission work schemes for Assam have been approved by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the details of these schemes and the estimated cost and time for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY: (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). In addition to the Transmission and Transformation Works sanctioned in January, 1981, the following transmission and transformation works for Assam estimated to cost Rs. 23.72 crores have also been approved by the Planning Commission in November, 1981. The works are to be taken up for implementation during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

The additional scheme envisages the following transmission and transformation works:—

(a) *Transmission Lines*

(i) 220 KV transmission lines—200 ckt. Km.

(ii) 132 KV transmission lines—393 ckt. Km.

(b) *Sub-stations*

(i) Establishment of new 132 KV sub-stations at Diphu. Dhamaji Agia, Nazira, Amingaon, Gauripur, Jagiroad, Halflong, Jorhat.

(ii) Extension of 132 KV substation at Gosaigaon, Lakwa, Lanka, Mariani, Tinsukia, Margretta, Chandrapura, North Lakhimpur.

(iii) Extension of 220 KV substation at Gauhati. Power Line Carrier Communication Equipment Civil Works.

Selling up of a Unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited in West Bengal

*226. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has requested the Central Government regarding locating of one unit of M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in West Bengal;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government on the West Bengal Government's request so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Government of West Bengal were informed that it was not possible at present for Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited to consider a unit in West Bengal and that the request of the Government of West Bengal would be kept in mind when setting up of further units is decided upon.

Stoppage of construction of Electrical Transmission Towers by Bhakra Construction Board

3722. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the construction of nine electric transmission towers by the Bhakra Construction Board in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh has been stopped, resulting in loss of job to more than 1,500 workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The work of construction of the 400KV

Dehra-Patiala-Dadri line by the Beas Construction Board in the Himachal Pradeh Territory has been stopped pending clearance of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. About 800 workers had to be retrenched and 240 workers diverted to other places.

The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, with a view to finding a solution.

Article Captioned "Refinery explosions—Man-made Disaster and Worse Worse

3723. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article published under the caption "Refinery Explosions man-made disaster and worse" appearing in Bombay's newsmagazine "On Looker" dated October 16 November 1, 1981 highlighting—(i) keeping the disaster a guarded secret as the explosion and resultant inferno took place at Haldia on 7th July, 1980 causing death of 2 employees at the plant and damages to the tune of nearly Rs. 1 crores besides production losses amounting to Rs. 10 crores and the fire at LPG unit of Madras on 4th April, 1981 causing damages worth several lakhs; (ii) nonmentioning of leaks in the log-book and improper maintenance of these log-books;

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

(c) action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government have seen the news report. Both the incidents have been thoroughly investigated by expert committees and the reports of the committees together with their recommendations indicating the action to be taken for prevention of recurrence of such incidents in future have been circulated to all the refineries in the country.

Radio Stations in Karnataka

3724. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up more radio stations in Karnataka during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the places selected for the location of the radio stations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में विद्युतीकृत किए गए गांव

3725. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितने गांव विद्युतीकृत किए गए ; और

(ख) अगले वर्ष कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) अगस्त, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान में चालू वर्ष (1981–82) के दौरान 126 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है ।

(ख) अगले वर्ष (1982–83) के लक्ष्यों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Power Situation in Rajasthan

3726. SHRI MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA:
SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the serious power situation in Rajasthan, Government have any plans for setting up super thermal power projects in the Central sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programme of their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Rajasthan has an allocation of 53 MW from the first stage of the 600 MW installed capacity and an allocation of 300 MW from the final installed capacity of 2000 MW of the Super Thermal Power Station being set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation at Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh. Work is progressing on the project on schedule and the first unit of 200 MW capacity is expected to be commissioned by February, 1982.

Survey of new areas for coal

3727. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new area has been surveyed to find new coalfields in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the area surveyed; and

(c) the result achieved?

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

Assets of Large Industrial Houses

3728. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a phenomenal rise in the assets of Large Industrial House in the country in the last three years;

(b) if so, the latest available figures of assets of the first 10 large industrial houses and their growth rate during the last three years; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the spectacular growth in their holdings in the context of their policy of 'socialism'?

THE MINISTER OF. LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The monetary value of assets of the large Industrial Houses in the country had increased by 45 per cent over the three year period 1977 to 1980. The value of assets of the first 10 large Industrial Houses as well as the growth in assets over the last 3 years in these cases are as given below:—

Industrial House	Assets in 1980 (Rs. crores)	% age increase over 1977
1	2	3
Tata	1538·97	44
Birla	1431·99	34
Mafatlal	427·54	50
J.K. Singhania	412·72	54

1	2	3
Thapar	348·06	61
I.C.I.	343·01	63
Sarabhai	317·94	132
A.C.C.	274·51	63
Bangur	264·33	40
Larsen & Tourbo	246·48	33

(c) One of the objectives of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of the economic power to the common detriment. This objective is sought to be achieved by the Central Government through the examination and regulation of proposals for substantial expansion, establishment of new undertakings, mergers, amalgamations, take-overs, etc. of undertakings registered or registrable under the Act. The Act does not provide for prevention of the growth of the undertakings as such.

रायपुर दूरदर्शन तथा आकाशवाणी के लिए परामर्शदाता समिति

3729. **श्री कैयूर भूषण** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रायपुर दूरदर्शन तथा आकाशवाणी के लिए एक परामर्श-दाता समिति का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त समिति कब गठित कर दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दोनों सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों के नाम क्रमश: विवरण–1 और विवरण–2 में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

विवरण–1

(उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, रायपुर)

कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समितियों की संरचना

1. श्री महा सिंह चन्द्राकर, दुर्ग	एक सांस्कृतिक सोसाइटी सोन्हा विहन निदेशक
2. डा० स्नेहलता पाठक, छत्तीसगढ़ महाविद्यालय, बीरोन बाजार, रायपुर।	शिक्षा शास्त्री महिलाओं की गतिविधियां
3. श्री विनोद कुमार शुक्ल, रायपुर।	प्रख्यात कवि और लेखक

4.	डा० ए० के० सेन कुलपति, संगीत विश्वविद्यालय, खैरागढ़, रायपुर।	प्रख्यात संगीत शास्त्री, लोक कलाओं के ज्ञाता
5.	श्री मधुकर खान, रायपुर।	प्रख्यात पत्रकार
6.	डा० प्रेमचन्द शानलारे, डूंगर गढ़, जिला-दुर्ग।	चिकित्सक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता
7.	श्री रमेश मुक्तिबोध, भिलाई स्टील संयंत्र, भिलाई।	प्रख्यात लेखक
8.	श्रीमती ज्योति वर्मा, डा० एम० सी० वर्मा के सामने, सदर बाजार, जूनी लेन, बिलासपुर।	संगीतज्ञ

विवरण—2

आकाशवाणी, रायपुर

कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समिति की संरचना

क्र० सं०	नाम और पता
1	प्रो० इन्द्र देव सिंह, समाज शास्त्री, रायपुर।
2	डा० रमेश चन्द्र मल्होत्रा, भाषाविद् रायपुर।
3	श्री विमलेन्दु मुखर्जी, संगीतकार तथा इंजीनियर, भिलाई।
4	श्री ललित सुरजन, सम्पादक, देशबन्धु प्रेस, रायपुर।
5	श्री धनेश्वर शर्मा, छत्तीसगढ़ी कवि, भिलाई।
6	डा० रामचन्द्र देशमुख, (लोक कलाकार, संगीत और संस्कृति) ग्राम बाघेरा, पो० ओ० दुरा।
7	स्वामी आत्मा नन्द जी, आर० के० मिशन, रायपुर।
8	श्री एम० पी० गौतम, कुलपति, इंदिरा कला संगीत विश्वविद्यालय, खैरागढ़।
9	श्री जी० एल० बोरा
10	श्री चित्रकान्त जायसवाल
11	श्रीमती शशि प्रभा देवी
12	श्री एस० डी० शोक जलंधरी, प्रशासनिक निदेशक, गास मैमोरियल सेंटर, जयस्तम्भ चौक, रायपुर।
13	श्री लतीफ घोंघी, एडवोकेट, महासमुन्द, जिला रायपुर।

Decentralisation of Office of Director, Telecommunication (North) Muzaffarpur

3730. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of decentralisation, the Office of Director, Telecommunication, (North) Muzaffarpur is still functioning with skeleton staff from Patna although more than two years have passed; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for delay in shifting the office to Muzaffarpur and when it is likely to be shifted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No post of Director, Telecommunication (North) has been sanctioned for Muzaffarpur under the decentralisation scheme in 1979.

(b) Question does not arise.

Illegal Coal Mines

3781. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total number of illegal coal mines working in our country giving State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Acts were amended in 1976 prohibiting any person, other than the persons authorised by the Acts to carry on coal mining operations in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private parties except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. After this amendment there can be no private coal mining in the country illegally. Certain persons filed Writ Petitions in the High Courts and Supreme Court challenging the provisions of the Act and obtained interim orders restricting the authorities and the coal companies from interfering with their operations. The Supreme Court in their judgements in April and May, 1980 upheld the vires of the Act and dismissed all the Writ Petitions. After these judgements the menace of illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent.

The coal belt in the country is vast and certain persons, at times violate the provisions of Law and indulge in illegal extraction of coal in certain areas surreptitiously and these are stray cases. The Coal Companies and the State Governments have been instructed to take both punitive and preventive actions to book the offenders as and when detected. Periodic raids are also conducted by the State Governments law enforcing agencies in collaboration with the security staff of the Coal Companies.

Linking of Darjeeling Karshiang and Kalimong with Delhi through S.T.D.

3732. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to connect Darjeeling, Karshiang, Kalimpong with Delhi and other cities of India through STD;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Darjeeling, Karshiang and Kalimpong are likely to be connection with Delhi and other cities of India towards the end of current Plan Period through Siliguri Trunk Automatic Exchange which is under installation.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Exchange for Dombivali District Thana (Maharshtra)

3733. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter dated 26th February, 1981 from the Secretary (Public Relations), Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce requesting him to provide adequate and well equipped telephone exchange for Dombivali (District Thana-Maharashtra) at the earliest; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking or propose to take to fulfil this demand?

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

(b) There is no scope for expansion of the existing 1200 lines exchange housed in rented building. A new 3500 lines Cross-bar exchange has been proposed for installation in the 6th plan in a new building to be constructed. Meanwhile the telephone exchange in Dombivali MIDC area will be expanded from 400 to 500 lines.

Proposal for bringing important Chemicals under Statutory Control

3734. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for bringing important chemicals like soda ash, caustic soda, boric acid, trisodium phosphate and other essential chemicals under 'statutory control' to stop blackmarketing and to bring down their prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Important chemicals like Soda Ash, caustic soda, boric acid, trisodium phosphate, etc. are not under statutory control. The availability position of these chemicals is comfortable. The price of soda ash which was as high as Rs. 3600 per tonne in 1978 and which was ruling at about Rs. 3000 per tonne for over a year has now come down to Rs. 2100—2400 per tonne. The open market price of Caustic Soda (solid and flakes) which ruled as high as Rs. 7000 per tonne in 1979 and which was ruling at about Rs. 6500 per tonne for more than a year has now declined to about Rs. 5500 per tonne.

There is no proposal for bringing important chemicals under statutory control.

Less coal production in Talcher

3735. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of coal has come down in the Talcher coal mines in the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the efforts made by his Ministry to increase coal production in all the coal mines of Talcher; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Coal production in Talcher coal mines in April-September '81 was 6.93 lakh tonnes as against 8.30 lakh tonnes in the same period last year. The main reasons for the shortfall in production in the current year compared to the last year are mainly unforeseen geological disturbances met in the underground mines, major breakdown of an old dragline. The dragline has since been repaired. Further, the company has taken steps to streamline the management in the area and as a result is confident that the area would achieve its target of coal production in the remaining months of the year. Long-term plans for the

development of Talcher coalfield have also been drawn up which include reconstruction/reorganisation of the existing mines and commissioning of new mines.

Production of Bulk drugs by Public Sector Units

3736. SHR HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of bulk drugs which are under production by the public sector units;

(b) whether any such bulk drug, which involved high technology, is under the production of public sector units;

(c) if so, the names of the public sector units together with the names of these bulk drugs; and

(d) the details about their production in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The names of bulk drugs under production by the public sector units *viz.*, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited are indicated in the statement at Statement-I.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The High Technology Committee assessed the processes of manufacture of bulk drugs produced or proposed to be produced by the foreign companies only. The details of these drugs classified by the committee as involving High Technology and in production by the public sector units are indicated in the statement at Statement-II.

Statement

Name of Public Sector Undertaking/ Name of Bulk Drug

INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS

1. Penicillin
2. Streptomycin
3. Tetracycline
4. Oxytetracycline
5. Ampicillin Trihydrate
6. Erythromycin
7. Amoxicillin
8. Dicloxycillin
9. Acetazolamide
10. Analgin
11. Chloropropamide
12. Folic Acid
13. Metronidazole
14. Furazolidone
15. Nitrofurantoin
16. Paracetamol
17. (i) P. Phenatidine (T)
    (ii) P. Phenetidine (D)
18. Phenecetin
19. Phenobarbitone/Sod.
20. Piprazine Hydrate
21. Piprazine Adepate
22. Piprazine Phosphate
23. Piprazine Citrate
24. Sodium PAS
25. Phthalyl Sulphatiazole
26. Sulphacetamide/Sod.
27. Sulphadimidine
28. Sulphaguanidine
29. Sulphanilamide
30. Sulphamethizole
31. Sulphaphenazole
32. Sulphamethoxazole
33. Trimethoprim
34. Vitamin B1
35. Phenytoin Sodium
36. Vitamin B2

37. Thiamine Proplyl-Disulphide
38. Sodium Ascorbate
39. Riboflovin-5-Phosphate
40. Doxycycline
41. Glybenclamide
42. Frusemide
43. Niacin
44. Nicotinamide

HINDUSTAN ANTIOBIOTICS LTD.

1. Penicillin
2. Streptomycin
3. Ampicillin
4. Vitamin C
5. Gentamycin

BENGAL CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

1. Caffeine Anhydrous
2. Dapsone I.P.
3. Niketham ide
4. Tolbutamide
5. Chlorpropamide
6. Anti Venum Serum

Statement-II

Name of Public Sector Undertaking	Unit	Production during 1979-80	1980-81
Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.			
1. Tetracycline	T	72·85	91·30
2. Oxytetracycline	T	52·42	68·30
3. Trimethoprim	T	0·20	5·26
4. Sulphamethoz zole	T	9·36	12·07
5. Metronidazole	T	2·10	3·87
6. Glybenclamide	T	0·04	0·06
7. Sodium PAS	T	151.20	124.35
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.			
1. Benzathine Pencillin	MMU	2·72	6·82
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.			
1. Dapsone	T	4·19	4·53

Criteria for Granting Cooking Gas Agencies

3737. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what criteria are adopted for granting a cooking gas agency in a particular city;

(b) what criteria are being adopted for granting cooking gas agency to an individual;

(c) whether Government have received certain complaints regarding the granting of cooking gas agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Industry has drawn out a plan to appoint LPG distributorships in all district headquarters and towns having a population of over 50,000 in a phased manner taking into account customer demand in the area, nearness of the market from the source of supply and

economic viability of operations. Towns with lesser population would be taken up thereafter.

(b) As per the existing guidelines, no person shall be awarded a new agency if he or his close relative like spouse, father/mother or brother/unmarried sister, son/unmarried daughter, daughter/unmarried son (in the case of candidates from matriarchal system of Society) already hold an agency with any oil company. All appointments are to be made after inviting applications by giving advertisements in newspapers in circulation in the area concerned. Based on the candidate's business ability, capability to arrange finance, capability to provide facilities etc. selection of candidates has to be made on the recommendation of a duly constituted Selection Committee set up for the purpose by the respective oil companies.

(c) and (d). Complaints are received and enquired into immediately for remedial action, wherever necessary.

Pending cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

3738. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding free legal aid to the poor in the Supreme Court; and

(b) has any scheme been drawn up, if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV. SHANKAR): (a) In Criminal matter under Order XXI of the Supreme Court Rules if a petitioner in a jail appeal has been sentenced to death, the Registrar of the Court shall assign a counsel from a panel of *amicus-curiae* and thereafter place the petition for heering before the Court. The fee of the counsel so assigned is fixed by the Court and is payable by the State or the Union Territory concerned.

Under Order XXVII of the Supreme Court Rules, the Judge may assign an advocate on record to assist a pauper in an appeal or an application. No fees are payable to the Advocate of the pauper, but in case costs are awarded against the adverse party or out of the property decreed to a pauper, the Court may direct the payment of such costs to the Advocate for the pauper.

In other appropriate cases the Supreme Court may assign as *amicus curiae* to assist an indigent party before it.

(b) The Government has constituted a Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice D. A. Desai, Judge of the Supreme Court by Resolution No. F. 6(34)/81-IC dated 9th July, 1981. A copy of the Resolution is being placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3097/81]. The precursor of this Committee has sanctioned legal aid in 263 cases which have been taken over by this Committee. The Committee is also rendering advice by correspondence and directing the litigants as to the course of action which they have to adopt with respect to their problems.

Some voluntary organisations are also doing useful work in conection with legal aid in the Supreme Court. Telephone Faults reported in Bankura District

Telephone Faults reported in Bankura District

3739. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone faults were reported in Bankura District during the period between August and October, 1981;

(b) how many of these faults could be corrected within one day, one week, one month or so on; and

(c) steps taken by Government to prevent faults and to rectify the faults speedily after they are reported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Total number of faults reported—1944.

(b) (i) Faults cleared in one day—85 per cent.

(ii) Faults cleared in one week—15 per cent.

(iii) Faults cleared in one month —Nil.

(c) Action has been taken to eliminate internal faults by preventive maintenance of telephone exchanges. External faults are also being eliminated progressively by rehabilitating of subscribers lines, through replacement of aluminium wire by copper wire and by using drop wires in subscriber loops. Instructions for prompt rectification of faults already exist.

Rates for Commercial Advertisements on T.V.

3740. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advertisement rates for commercials on TV are proposed to be raised; if so, whether these rates will be uniform for all Stations or vary from Station to Station;

(b) whether these rates are the same everyday or vary on days when most popular programmes are exhibited like Sunday Film or Weekly Chitrahar/ Regional Chitrahar;

(c) whether any time limit for such advertisement programmes has been fixed every day so that the viewers are not tired of listening to these advertisements, if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the position regarding introduction of a separate channel for TV advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The existing rate structure for commercial advertisements on TV are fixed on the basis of classification of programmes in various categories like, 'Super—A', 'A' and 'B' depending upon the popularity of the programmes. The revision of this rate structure is under consideration.

(c) There is an overall limit on the time allotted for commercials. At present this limit is fixed as 10 per cent of the total transmission time.

(d) The introduction of additional channel will depend upon the availability of resources, both financial and physical.

Telephone Faults Reported in Burdwan District

3741. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone faults were reported in Burdwan district during the period between August and October, 1981;

(b) how many of these faults could be corrected within one ray, one week, one month or more; and

(c) steps taken by Government to prevent faults and to rectify the faults speedily after they are reported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Total number of telephone faults reported were 15939.

(b) (i) No. of faults cleared within one day—80 per cent.

(ii) No. of faults cleared within on week—20 per cent

(iii) No. of faults cleared within one month—Nil.

(c) Action has been taken to eliminate internal faults by Preventive Maintenance of exchanges. External faults are also being eliminated progressively by rehabilitating of subscribers' lines, through replacement of Aluminium wire by coppe wire and by using drop wires in subscribers loops. Instructions for prompt rectification of faults already exist.

Simple Language of A.I.R. and T.V. News Bulletins

3742. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to broadcast A.I.R. and T.V. News bulletin in simple language;

(b) if so, whether guidelines have been given to various State Units of A.I.R./T.V. in this regard; and

(c) when the proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Akashvani and Doordarshan have always placed emphasis on the use of simple and elegant expressions in News Bulletins. This is, in fact,, a continuous process. The performances in this field are also under constant review to bring about improvements, as may be necessary.

Misuse of brand name by MRTP/ Multinational Companies

3743. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases have come to the notice of Government that many MRTP/Multinational companies are marketing the products manufactured by smal-scale units and other Indian manufacturers under their own trade mark without the permission of the Companies Law Board and the MRTP Commission in the guise of diversification; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against such manufecturers to protect the interest of Indian manufacturers and help the growth of indigenous industries?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Government are aware that a few M.R.T.P./Multinational companies are marketing the products manufactured by other units under their own trade names. However, there is no provision under the Companies Act and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act requiring the permission of the Company Law Board/MRTP Commission for such purposes.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Radio Telephone System for Civil purposes

3744. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme for the development of the radio telephone system for civil purposes in the country; and

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

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

(b) Briefly, the multi-access rural radio system (MARRS) works on the principle of concentration over radio of a large number of dispersed radio telephones. A Unit of the MARRS system, called the exchange-end-unit concentrates the dispersed radio telephone to a few radio channels. A call to the rural subscribers is made

by dialling the directory number in exactly the same way as calling other land-line subscriber. Calls between any two subscribers in the same radio group would require two RF channels, since call has to be routed through the exchange. Privacy of conversation is ensured in the system.

This system will be most cost effective with 10 subscribers and above to be parented to a base station, provided distance are more than 15-20 Kms. from the station.

Installation of P.C.Os. at Bhayander

3745. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhayander Gram Panchayat (Distt. Thane—Maharashtra) had, *vide* their resolution No. 10, passed on 26-9-78, requested to provide Public Telephone (P.C.Os) in Bhayander;

(b) is it also a fact that *vide* their letter No. 848/80-81 dated 27 January, 1981 sent to General Manager, Bombay Telephones, the Gram Panchayat point out that nothing has been done to provide the requested P.C.Os. in Bhayander;

(c) what are the reasons for non-provision of the P.C.Os. at Bhayander as requested by the Gram Panchayat;

(d) what action is being taken to see that this demand for P.C.Os. is met at the earliest;

(e) when the demand P.C.Os would be installed; and

(f) what are the reasons of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and on receipt will be placed on the table of the House.

Postal and Telecommunication facilities in Identified Backward and Tribal District in Orissa

3746. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and criteria adopted by his Ministry for the selection and identification of backward districts and areas for Postal and Telecommunications in Orissa Circle and the identified districts and areas;

(b) the guidelines and instructions issued by his Ministry to Orissa Circle for the development of Postal and Telecomumnication facilities in identified backward and tribal districts and the provision, proposals and priority given by the Orissa Circle on the lines of the guidelines; and

(c) the Postal and Telecommunication programmes and proposals approved for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in these districts and the work completed, District-wise?

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

(i) Areas of tribal concentration as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs are automatically taken into account of extension of postal facilities on a liberalised basis. In addition, areas in which the average population/area served per rural post office is significantly worse off with reference to corresponding figures for the Postal Circle concerned and the country as a whole are also treated as backward for purposes of extension of postal facilities.

The districts/areas at present identified as tribal/backward are as follows:

1. Mayurbhanj District
2. Sundargarh District
3. Koraput District
4. Kuchinda tehsil in Sambalpur District.

5. Keonjhar and Teloki tehsils of Keonjhar sub-division, and Champua and Barbil tehsils of Champus Sub-Division, in Keonjhar District.

6. Khondmals tehsil of Khondmals Sub-Division, and Balli-guda and G. Udayagiri tehsils of Balliguda Sub-Division, in Baudh-Khondmals District.

7. R. Udayagiri tehsil, and Guma and Rayagada Blocks of Parlakhemundi tehsil of Parlakhemundi-Sub-Division and Surada tehsil (excluding Gazalbadi and Gocha Gram Panchayats) of Ghumsur Sub-Division, in Ganjam District.

8. Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi Tehsil, and Lanjigarh Block, falling in Lanjigarh and Kalahandi tehsils, in Bhawanipatna Sub-Division in Kalahandi district.

9. Nilgiri Community Development Block of Nilgiri tehsil in Nilgiri Sub-Division in Balasore district.

Other areas of Orissa which are treated as backward for provision of postal facilities.

Scheduled areas of Kalahandi, Phulbani and Ganjam Districts. Daspauli tehsil of Puri District Rajnilgiri Block I and II of Balasore District.

(ii) *Telecom.*

The backward districts and areas for provision of Telecommunication facilities in Orissa Circle are identified in accordance with the information available with the Planning Commission. Backward districts and areas are indicated at Statement.

(b) and (c). (i) *Postal.*

At the commencement of each Annual Plan, the number of rural post offices to be opened in each Postal Circle under the concessional norms in tribal/backward areas is intimated to the concerned Circle. In the case of tribal areas, similar demarcation is made in respect of other rural postal schemes as well such as extension of postal counter facilities through mobile post offices, appointment of additional E.D. Agents etc. Statements of Post Offices opened and other facilities given in Orissa Circle in tribal/backward areas in 1980-81 and the facilities proposed under Annual Plan III respectively. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—3098/81].

(ii) *Telecom.*

A copy of the guidelines for provision of Telecommunications facilities in backward and tribal areas is placed at Annexure IV/Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—3098/81]. The programme for provision of Telecommunication facilities in these areas district-wise is placed at Annexure—V. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—3098/81].

Statement

The List of backward areas in Orissa State :

1.	Balasore	Whole Districts.
2.	Bolangir	
3.	Dhenkanal	
4.	Kalahandi	
5.	Keonjhar	
6.	Koraput	
7.	Mayurbhanj	
8.	Phulbani	
9.	Sundergarh	
10.	Puri	Rajnagar Police Station.

जबलपुर टेलकाम फैक्टरी में समयोपरि भत्ता तथा रिक्त पद

3747. **श्री मुन्दर शर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबलपुर स्थित टेलकाम कारखाने में 1979-80 और 1981-82 के दौरान कुल कितना समयोपरि भत्ता अदा किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या कारखाने में इस समय कोई रिक्त पद हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी श्रेणी-वार संख्या क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क)

	(लाख रु०)
1979-80	11.90
1980-81	15.74

(ख) रिक्त पदों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

औद्योगिक स्टाफ	250
गैर औद्योगिक स्टाफ	56

Manufacture of Telephone Instruments with Foreign Collaboration

3748. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have so far received any offers from any foreign companies for manufacture of telephone instruments nd critical sub-assemblies of contemporary design in collaboration with the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.;

(b) if so, the names of such companies;

(c) the details of their offers;

(d) the demand and requirement of the country for such instruments and when and at what cost these are likely to be produced;

(e) whether Government have taken any final decision about the selection of any foreign company for the purpose; and

(f) if so, what are details of the terms and conditions on which the selection has been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). In response to the notice inviting proposals for seting up collaborative manufacture, the Government have received offers from M/s. FACE Standard of Italy and M/s. Siemens of Federal Republic of Germany, for manufacture of telephone instruments and critical sub-assemblies of contemporary design to be manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries Limited.

(c) The offers are for setting up collaborative manufacture of complete telephone instruments of contemporary design with rotary dials. The offers also include transfer of technology for telephone instruments with automatic push button dialling.

(d) The estimated demand for telephone instruments in the country for the period 1980—85 is 34.52 lakhs and for the period 1985—90 is 78.58 lakhs. The production of these instruments is expected to commence 12 months after the date of sanction of the Project by the Government. The cost of production of these instruments would depend upon the offer which is finally selected.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Working of Oil Installations in Assam

3750. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how far the working of different oil installations (unit-wise) in Assam has been resumed; and how

far they are still working below capacity;

(b) what is the total amount of production made by each unit in Assam during this year;

(c) what is the total amount of loss of production so far suffered as a result of suspension of work of oil installations since agitations in Assam commenced; and

(d) what steps are being taken to achieve capacity production by these units and by what time it is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) After the calling off of the Assam agitation in January, 1981 normalcy in operations was restored in all the refineries *viz.* Digboi, Gauhati and Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited. All the oil fields in Assam are also producing at their normal capacity.

(b) The production of each unit in Assam from April—October, 1981 is as follows:—

	Unit	Qty. of crude produced/processed ('000' tonnes)
I.	*Production of Crude*	
	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	982
	Oil India Limited	1759
	Production from fields of erstwhile Assam Oil Company	23
II.	*Processing of Crude*	
	Gauhati Refinery	408
	Bongaigaon Refiery	242
	Digboi Refinery	275

(c) The loss in production of crude oil is estimated at around 3.86 million tonnes. The total loss of crude throughput with reference to the refining capacity is estimated to be 4.6 million tonnes till January, 1981 The corresponding value of the loss of petroleum products is estimated at Rs. 1024 crores till January, 1981.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Price of Soda Ash

3751. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that the open market price of Soda ash which gradually declined since 1980 and has been selling around Rs. 2000/2100 per tonne from the beginning of the current year has suddenly jumped to Rs. 2500/- a tonne since about a month now;

(b) what is the reason for this sudden rise in price of soda ash;

(c) is it due to the producers' threat to cut down or stop production;

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take to arrest the re-rising tide in prices of soda ash; and

(e) do Government propose reduction of import duties?

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

prices reported in the various financial news papers and journals in January, 1981 and in December, 1981 it would appear that there is no perceptible change in the open market prices of soda ash since January, 1981.

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

(c) and (e). The manufacturers of soda ash have represented as on 31-10-1981 the stocks of unsold soda ash were about 81,690 tonnes compared to 17,053 tonnes at the end of January, 1981. The manufacturers have been representing that because of large scale imports and poor off-take, stocks are accumulating and that, unless imports are banned, the industry would be badly affected. However, the consumers' associations like the All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation and All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association are pleading for the continuance of the present import policy. They contend that indigenous production of soda ash may fall short of the demand in the country. No decision has been taken by the Government on the representations. The import policy is constantly under review. Imports are regulated taking into account demand and indigenous availability.

Production of Endosulfan by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

3752. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when Hindustan Insecticides Limited approached Government to produce Endosulfan in collaboration with Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited and what period was stipulated for commercial production in the collaboration agreement;

(b) is it a fact that this application was rejected on the advice of the Director, National Chemicals Laboratory, Pune; if so, what was the advice given by National Chemicals Laboratory; and

(c) when did Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. go into production based on NCL technology; quantity produced so far and how much of foreign exchange has been spent in the meantime for import of Endosulfan Technical?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In December, 1972, Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) submitted a feasibility report for the manufacture of 1600 tonnes per annum (TPA) of Endosulfan in collaboration with M/s. Faberworks Hoechst of West Germany. In this feasibility report it was indicated that the plant could be completed and trial production started in 30 to 36 months from the date of finalisation.

(b) While the negotiations for the finalisation of the collaboration agreement with M/s Faberworks Hoechst were in progress, National Chemicals Laboratory (NCL), Pune, informed the Government as well as HIL that they had developed a technology for the manufacture of Endosulfan, and suggested that the foreign collaboration proposals be dropped. After due consideration the Government decided that the NCL technology should be adopted and on 11th June, 1976 conveyed approval to HIL for setting up a plant for the manufacture of Endosulfan with a capacity of 1600 TPA based on NCL technology.

(c) HIL's plant has since been erected and trial runs are now under way. In July, 1980 M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Ltd. have reported commencement of commercial production of Endosulfan based on NCL technology. In April, 1980. M/s. Excel Industries Limited commenced commercial production of Endosulfan based on their own technology. Upto the end of September, 1981, 1276 tonnes of Endosulfan were produced in the country, based on indigenous technology. In view of sufficient indigenous production, imports of Endosulfan were banned with effect from 1-4-1981.

According to information compiled by the Pesticides Association of India, a total quantity of 2889 tonnes of Endosulfan valued at Rs. 14.51 crores (cif) was imported during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81. A quantity of 103 tonnes of Endosulfan valued at Rs. 53 lakh (fob) was also exported during the period October, 1980/September, 1981.

राज्यों द्वारा वक्फ संपत्तियों को किराया नियंत्रण कानूनों से छूट

3753. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने मुस्लिम वक्फ संपत्ति को किराया नियंत्रण कानूनों से छूट प्रदा और उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वक्फ संपत्ति पर किराया नियंत्रण कानून लागू हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री ने किराया नियंत्रण कानूनों से वक्फ संपत्ति को छूट देने हेतु 1976 में किन-किन राज्यों को पत्र लिखे थे और उस पर उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वक्फ सम्पत्ति को सरकारी संपत्ति के रूप में घोषित करके इससे अवैध कब्जों की खाली कराने हेतु कदम उठाने का है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) आंध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु राज्यों ने वक्फ संपत्तियों को यह छूट दे दी है कि उन्हें स्थानीय भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियम लागू नहीं होंगे। उड़ीसा गृह भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 1967 के उपबन्ध वक्फ संपत्तियों के लिए लाभकारी हैं और इसलिए उड़ीसा वक्फ बोर्ड इस बात से सहमत है कि यदि वक्फ संपत्तियों को इस अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर कर दिया जाता है तो मामलों को अन्तिम रूप से निपटाने में अधिक समय लगेगा। कर्नाटक और केरल में राज्य के भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियमों की परिधि से केवल उन्हीं वक्त संपत्तियों की छूट दी गई है जो सीधे ही वक्फ बोर्डों के प्रबन्ध के अधीन हैं। किन्तु इन राज्यों में सभी वक्फ संपत्तियों को इस प्रकार की छूट देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, दादरा नागर हवेली, लक्षद्वीप तथा नागालैण्ड में कोई भी भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियम नहीं है। मिजोरम और सिक्किम से सूचना मिली है कि उनके राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई महत्वपूर्ण वक्फ सपत्ति नहीं है। गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों ने खेद प्रकट करते हुए कहा है कि वे अपने भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियमों से वक्फ संपत्तियों को छूट देने में असमर्थ हैं। शेष राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र इस मुद्दे पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री ने जिन राज्यों को लिखा था कि वे वक्फ संपत्तियों को अपने भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियमों से छूट दे दें, वे हैं दिल्ली, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और राजस्थान। इनमें से हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान वक्फ संपत्तियों को भाटक नियंत्रण अधिनियमों से पहले ही छूट दे चुके हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश ने ऐसी छूट देने में अपनी असमर्थता के लिए खेद प्रकट किया है। दिल्ली और महाराष्ट्र इस विषय पर अभी तक विचार कर रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Direct linking of Shaharghat P.C.O. with District Headquarters, Madhubani

3754. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 292 on

24th November, 1981 regarding direct linking of Shaharghat Public Call Office with District Headquarters, Madhubani and state:

(a) whether Parsauni Public Call Office is only at a distance of two miles from and to the South of Benipatti, Shaharghat Public Call Office only at a distance of about 5 miles from and to the North-West of Benipatti, Khirhar only at a distance of about 4 miles from and to the North-East of Benipatti;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to have a small Automatic Exchange at Benipatti and through Benipatti to directly connect the above P.C.Os. to Madhubani without having to go Via Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether not a single trunk call has materialised from the above P.C.Os. because of the circuitous route, if so, reasons for not changing the route?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Parasuni Public Call Office is eight kilometer (5 miles) Shaharghat public call office and Khirhar are ten kilometers (6.25 miles) from Benipatti.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No calls have been booked from Shahrghat and Parsuni public telephones to Madhubani during last six months. Route will change after Benipatti is converted into small Automatic Exchange.

दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में जनरल तथा अपना टेलीफोन स्वयं खरीदें योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दिए गए नए टेलीफोन

3755. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :
श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात में जनरल तथा अपना टेलीफोन स्वयं खरीद योजना के अधीन नए टेलीफोन कितनी अवधि के भीतर दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या 1973 में अपना नाम पंजीकृत कराने वाले व्यक्तियों को अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार उनको टेलीफोन कनैशन देने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) कुछ अव्यवहार्य मामलों को छोड़ कर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हेतु आवेदन करने से 3 से 5 वर्ष का सामान्यतया औसत समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में लगता है। सही समय अवधि निम्न पर निर्भर करती है ;

(i) एक्सचेंज क्षमता की उपलब्धता ।

(ii) ओ० वाई० टी०, सामान्य तथा विशेष श्रेणी के आवेदकों के बीच आवंटन ।

इस समय दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश, तथा गुजरात में एक्सचेंजों की संख्या तथा प्रतीक्षा सूची निम्न प्रकार है :—

	ओ० वाई० टी० प्रतीक्षा सूची	गैर ओ०वाई०टी० प्रतीक्षा सूची	एक्सचेंजों की संख्या
दिल्ली	9262	70182	30
मध्य प्रदेश	1044	10634	454
गुजरात	3509	39650	648

(ख) 1973 में टलीफोन कनेक्शन हेतु दर्ज किए गए आवेदन केवल दिल्ली में ही लंबित पड़े हैं और गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में कोई आवेदन लंबित नहीं है। आवश्यक वित्तीय तथा सामग्री साधनों की कमी के कारण ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। इन बकाया पुरानी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्तमान एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार करने तथा नए एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

Coverage of Panaji Relay Transmitter

3756. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) will Panaji TV Relay Transmitter bring entire area of Goa under its coverage;

(b) what area in square kilometres it will cover and how many towns, villages and population the transmitter will bring under its coverage;

(c) how much TV transmission power would be wasted towards Arabian Sea; and

(d) are Government aware that the site selected for TV Relay Transmitter in Goa is only 46 metres while there are 36 major hills roundabout the site altitude of 314.7 metres to 1022.50 metres above sea level?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Almost the entire area of about 3.6 thousand Kms. of Goa will be covered by the relay transmitter at Panaji. All towns and villages in Goa having a total population of about 8.5 lakhs (1971 census) in this coverage area will get TV service.

(c) As is the practice for providing TV service to coastal towns, the antenna of the transmitter will be specially designed to ensure minimum power radiation towards the sea.

(d) The site at the Althino Hill where a 150 metre high tower will be erected to mount the antenna have been selected keeping in view factors like availability of infrastructure, target area etc.

Supply of Coal to Public Sector plants

3757. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to streamline the supply of coal to the public sector plants; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The major consumers of coal in the public sector are the steel plants,

power houses and the fertilizer plants. The following steps are taken to streamline the supply of coal to these sectors:

(i) *POWER*:—The coal demand of the power stations is discussed at meetings of the Standing Linkage Committee which are held quarterly, in which the Railways, Departments of Power and Coal, Central Electricity Authority and coal companies are represented to allot coal to the various thermal power stations depending on the requirements. Further, the movement of coal to the thermal power stations is being monitored at various levels by the coal companies, power houses and Railways and by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

(ii) *STEEL PLANTS—The* coal supply to the steel plants is discussed at monthly meeting held by the Coal Controller at which the representatives of the steel plants, coal companies and Railways are present. Besides from time to time the coal supply to the steel plants is also monitored at the inter-ministerial levels and by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

(iii) *FERTILIZERS PLANTS*—The coal requirements of the fertilizer plants are being met in full and inter-ministerial consultations are held whenever needed to ensure fulfilment of their requirement.

The coal companies in general maintain a close watch on the movement of coal to the consumers and in particular to the public sector plants.

Production of Benzene Refineries

3758. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the production of Benzene at Cochin Refineries is lying with Government for clearance; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Feasibility Report for the production of Benzene in Cochin Refineries Limited is under examination.

Supply of HP Gas Cylinders in Delhi

3759. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumers were not supplied HP gas cylinders in Delhi/Delhi Cantonment during the course of the last days of November, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the salient reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken to ensure urgent supply and non-recurrence of the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). There was some disruption in supplies of LPG (cooking gas) by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) in Delhi/Delhi Cantonment area during the last week of November this year due to the restructuring of their distribution net work. With the completion of the restructuring work, the supplies of cooking gas by the HPCL has become normal in the area.

Connecting Gangawali with Hospet (Karnataka) by a 60-Channel capacity U.H.F. Radio System

3760. SHRI H. G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that connecting Gangavati with Hospet (Karnataka), by a 60-Channel capacity UHF Radio Relay System has been found to be economically viable;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the proposal; nd

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Due to severe shortages in the country, the transmission equipment as well as the switching equipment to enable adequate utilisation of the transmission medium are not likely to be available in the near future.

Repayment of "Interim relief" refunded by employees of DESU who resigned before November, 1981

3761. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Interim Relief" is being paid provisionally to the employees of DESU, if so, since when;

(b) whether the employees who resigned from the services of DESU prior to November 1981 were required to refund the accumulated arrear of the Interim Relief if so, the details of such employees together with the amount they refunded;

(c) whether a uniform policy to this effect has since been adopted by DESU if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the employees (now ex-employees) of DESU who had refunded the arrears of Interim Relief at the time of their resignations will now be given their amounts back if so, by when and if not, the reasons for disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) DESU has reported that 'Interim Relief' payment is being made provisionally to the regular employees of DESU (except those recruited in the service of the Undertaking after 30-11-1977 as also those covered by the pay scales as per recommendations of the 3rd Central Pay Commission—to who no 'Interim Relief' payment is admissible) w.e.f. 1-4-1972.

(b) The employees who resigned from the service of DESU prior to 17-11-1981 were required to refund the total amount of 'Interim Relief' paid to them as from 1-4-1972 or from the date of their initial appointment in the Undertaking whichever was later. The total number of ex-employees who had resigned is 233 and the total amount on account of Interim Relief so recovered from them is of the order of Rs. 3.52 lakhs.

(c) As per information furnished by DESU, a decision in this regard was taken by the competent authority, which has since been notified for implementation vide office order dated 17-11-1981 *inter-alia* providing as under:—

(i) while considering cases of retiring employees, they may not be called upon to refund the interim relief and this decision may be given effect from 10-8-1973;

(ii) same as at (i) above in cases of resignations but the decision will be given effect only in cases where resignations are accepted on or after the date of this office order; and

(iii) in case of resignations accepted earlier than the date of this office order, recovery of interim relief will be made.

(d) No, Sir. The ex-employees whose resignations had already been accepted prior to 17-11-1981 were paid the amount of inter-relief provisionally pending the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi before whom the matter was still under adjudication. The competent authority also took the decision for not effecting recovery of the amount of IR in the case of employees resigning on or after 17-11-1981. As such the question of

implementation of the above decision with retrospective effect and refunding the amount of I.R. recovered already to such ex-employees by reopening of their already settled cases does not arise.

Protection of Seniority of Direct Recruits and S.C./S.T. employees under Central Information Service Rules 1959

3762. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

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

(a) what steps Government have taken to protect the seniority of a batch of direct recruits, selected by the UPSC in June, 1975 against the quota of permanent vacancies under the Central Information Service Rules of 1959 in the light of the assurances given by the Home Minister that Government will protect the service interest of their employees, especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters relating to seniority, confirmation, etc;

(b) what is the stand taken by the UPSC and the Department of Personnel in this matter;

(c) whether there is any change in their initial stand on the issue of applying the guidelines in fixing their seniority as per the Memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs issued in December, 1959, if so, what are the compulsions for such a change; and

(d) what steps have been taken to protect the service interest of this batch of officers who are likely to be adversely affected by such a change?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Direct recruitment in Junior Administrative Grade of Central Information Service was made in 1977 after a lapse of several years against 7 vacancies which had accumulated under direct recruitment quota. While fixing the inter-se-seniority of these direct recruits and the departmental promotees, it was seen that the application of normal rules, under which slots are earmarked on quota basis between the direct recruits and departmental promotees, would result in a serious anomaly inasmuch as some of these direct recruits would rank senior to a number of officers who had been promoted to the Grade years earlier. This was obviously a case where the normal rules extended unintended benefit to the said Group of direct recruits.

The matter was considered in detail in consultation with UPSC and it has been decided to amend the CIS Rules, suitably with a view to ensure that no unintended benefit in terms of seniority is extended to any group of of officers.

Consultancy and Engineering Services of E.I.L. to Nalco in Orissa

3763. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that E.I.L. will offer consultancy and engineering services for the NALCO project in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the EIL has commenced its work;

(c) whether the requirement of technical personnel for this project has been estimated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether EIL will try to tap the technical personnel available in the State both from the technical colleges and schools; and

(f) if so, the scheme drawn up in this connection?

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

(c) to (f). As per initial estimates made by Engineers India Limited, it is expected that for engineering, procurement and project management work, the peak technical manpower requirement will be 300 persons. In addition, for supervision at the construction sites, another 300 persons may be required. Recruitment of technical personnel in EIL is done on the overall requirements of personnel for the company.

Arrest of Editors of two Imphal dailies under N.S.A.

3764. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that editors of two Imphal dailies have recently been arrested under National Securtiy Act; and

(b) whether the matter was brought to the notice of Government by the Journalists' Association of Imphal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The two editors were detained by the Government of Manipur under the National Security Act, 1980, on the ground *inter alia* that they had indulged in writings prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

(b) Yes, Sir.

News-item captioned "7 Super Giant Oilfield yet to be Tapped

3765. SHR R. P. DAS: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the *Statesman* (Calcutta Edition) on the 1st November, 1981 under the caption "7 Super Giant Oilfields yet to be tapped" in which it was said that five billion barrels or more oil might be extracted from the off-shore area of the Arabian Peninsula on the Indian Ocean side; and

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

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

(b) The news item does not contain sufficient geological and geophysical information on which the assessment about the existence of the oil fields has been based in the offshore area of the Arabian Peninsula. Hence it would be difficult to offer any specific comment at this stage.

Commissioning of Panipat Thermal Power Plant

3766. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commissioning of the second stage of the Panipat Thermal Power Project has delayed by one year;

(b) if so, what are the factors responsible for that; and

(c) action proposed to overcome such delays and ensure early commissioning of the project?

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

(b) Delay in appointment of consultants by the Haryana State Electricity Board. This has consequently delayed award of contract for civil works, placement of orders and commencement of civil and other works.

(c) Close monitoring and reviews, from time to time, with the State Electricity Board as well as the main suppliers is further proposed for earliest commissioning of the project.

Setting up Parliament Polling Booths and preparation of Electoral Rolls with help of Computers

3767. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has given an indication of setting up permanent polling booths and preparation of electoral rolls with the help of computers;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in this direction;

(c) whether it is proposed to experiment the above scheme in the elections to be held in some of the States in the near future; and

(d) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). The Election Commission had already issued necessary directions to the Chief Electoral Officers for setting up of polling stations on permanent footing. However, with a view to making the polling areas more compact and to extend better facilities to the electors in general and to the weaker sections in particular, the Commission have issued further directions for review and redrawing of the lists of polling stations and publish them in draft before the intensive revision or summary revision of rolls, as the case may be, that will be taken up in the States in the year 1982.

The Election Commission is exploring the possibilities of finding out a proper agency for carrying out the computerisation of Electoral Rolls.

Decline in Production of Drugs

3768. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) whether production in drug units all over the country appears to be declining with a number of issues like the new prices, introduction of Generic names and regularisation of excess capacity still hanging fire either in the courts or with Government;

(b) if so, whether drug production which had registered a 5 per cent growth last year will be showing negative growth rate in the current year; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): (a) to (c). Production of a large number of essential and life-saving drugs like Penicillin, Streptomycin, Ampicillin, Sulphacetamide Sodium, Sulphamethaxozole Sulphaguanidine, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Folic Acid, Vitamin C, Analgin, Aspirin, Phenylbutazone, Oxyphenylbutazone, Dexamethasone, Betamethasone, Ethambutol, Chloroquin, Metronidazole, Di-Iodo-Hydroxy-Quinoline, Insulin, Glybenclamide, Tolbutamide, Procaine, Triple Vaccine, Diptheria Antitoxin, Trimethoprim etc. have improved considerably during the period April-September 1981 as compared to their production during the corresponding period of 1980. However, production of some such drugs like Chloramphenicol Powder, Tetracycline Hydrochloride, Doxycycline, Erythromycin, Sulphadimidine, Vitamin A, Vitamin B12, Prednisolone, P.A.S. and its Salts, INH, Amodiaquine, Iodo-chloro-hydroxyquinoline, Chlorpropamide,

Ephedrine, Piperazine Hexahydrate, Dapsone, DEC Citrate, Tetanus Antitoxin etc. have declined in varying degress during the said period of 1981 as compared to the corresponding period of 1980. In the attached Statement details of production of some essential and life saving drugs have been furnished. The increase or decrease in the production of drugs depends upon many factors like demand and availability from imports, therapeutic efficacy of newer drugs, medical preference, industrial relations, availability of basic iputs like power, water, raw materials, pricing etc. The decrease in production of Chloramphenicol Powder during April-September 1981 is due to the availability in the market of cheaper Chloramphenicol Powder converted from imported L-Base. Imports have particularly adversely affected the indigenous production of drugs like Doxycycline, Aspirin, Prednisolone, Piperazine Hexahydrate and Ephedrine. The production of Sulphaphenaxole, Sulphasomidine (produced by M/s. Ciba Geigy), Vitamin D3 (produced by M/s. Duphar Interfran) was adversely affected due to industrial unrest in both the factories. In the case of anti-TB drugs, there has been a marked preference for newer drugs like Ethambutol and Rifamipicin, for therapeutic reasons.

As regards new prices, Government has fixed/revised the prices of a large number of price controlled bulk drugs after cost studying them and providing a reasonable return. It is true that some drug manufacturing units have filed Writ Petitions in the Delhi High Court challenging the revised prices.

As regards regularisation of excess capacity, subject to certain conditions installed capacities of bulk drugs and formulations are being recognised as they stood on 4th September, 1980. As regards generic names, Government have issued a Gazette Notification in January 1981 amending Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945 to give the needed statutory effect to the abolition of brand names in respect of single- ingredient formulations of five drugs and also preparations containing any new drug as the single active ingredient. This amedment is effective from 1st August, 1981. Some drug uints have, however, challenged the above notification in the Delhi High Court.

The Government are striving to increase indigenous production of drugs as well as the range of indiginously produced drugs with a view to constantly improving the availability of life saving drugs. Some of the steps being taken by the Government in this direction have been mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 24 answered on the 24th November 1981.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Unit	Production		% Variation
			April-Sept. 1981	April-Sept. 1982	Column 4 / Column 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Antibiotics				
1.	Penicillin	MMU	155·31	147·47	+5.3
2.	Steptomycin Base	Tonnes	121·71	89·92	+35.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Ampicillin	Tonnes	22·35	9·22	+141·4
4.	Amphotoercin	,,	0·97	0·54	+79·6
5.	Kanamycin	,,	0.20	0·09	+122·2
6.	Chloramphenicol Powder	,,	37·16**	46·41**	—19·9
7.	Tetracyc line HCL	,,	76·34	81·22	—5·00
8.	Erythromycin	,,	15·66*	23·21	—32·5
9.	Doxycycline	,,	0·62	0·70	—11·4
	Sulpha Drugs				
10.	Sulphacetamide Sodium	,,	32·36*	18·76	+72·5
11.	Sulphamethaxozole	,,	63·27	37·86	+67·0
12.	Sulphamethizole	,,	1·85	1·36	+36·0
13.	Pthalyl Sulphadetamide	,,	1·89	1·08	+75·0
14.	Sulphanoxole	,,	82·32	71·18	+15·7
15.	Sulphaguanidine	,,	168·30	104·20	+61·5
16.	Sulphadiazine	,,	27·66*	23·17	+19·4
17.	Sulphanilamide	,,	20·93	2·68	+681·0
18.	Sulphadimidine	,,	140·70	198·50	—29·1
19.	Sulphaphenazole	,,	0·40	24·42	—98·4
20.	Sulphasomidine	,,	11·08	70·48	—84·3
	Vitamins				
21.	Vitamin B1	,,	26·30	8·04	+227·1
22.	Vitamin B2	,,	8·38	3·98	+110·8
23.	Folic Acid	,,	2·91	2·32	+25·4
24.	Vitamin C	,,	363·56*	248·26	+46·4
25.	Vitamin E	,,	3·00	2·85	+5 3
26.	Vitamin A	MMU	25·89	28·52	—3·2
27.	Vitamin B12	KGS	83·31	87·50	—4·8
28.	Vitamin D3	Tonnes	0·04	0·14	—71·4
29.	Vitamin K	,,	0·45*	0·86	—47·7
	Analgestics, Antipyretics Etc.				
30.	Analgin	,,	260·57	166·16	+56·8
31.	Aspirin	,, ,,	386·49	336·68	+14·8
32.	Phenylbutazone	,,	23·51*	21·63	+8·7

2		3	4	5	6
33.	Oxyphenylbutazone	Tonnes	32·94	25·51	+29·1
34.	Phenecetin	„	104·70	44·10	+137·4
35.	Codiene & its salts	„	1·38*	3·46	—60·1
	Carticosteroids				
36.	Dexamethasone	KGS	83·27	58·32	+42.8
37.	Betamethasone	„	205·51	193·14	+6·4
38.	Prednisolone	„	462·00	660·00	—30·0
	Anti T.B. Drugs				
39.	Ethambutol	Tonnes	282·28*	14·00	+102·0
40.	PAS & its salts	„	122·22	215·16	—30·0
41.	INH	„	53·70	69·18	—22·4
	Anti-Malarials				
42.	Chloroquin	„	18·66	13·38	+39·5
43.	Amodiaquine	„	13·92	15·26	—8·8
44.	Quinine	„	4·91	4·95	+0·8
	Anti-Dysenerty Drugs				
45.	Metronidazole	„	67·66	64·60	+4·7
46.	Di-Iodo-Hydrocxy Quinoline	„	6·54	4·01	+63·1
47.	Iodo-Chloro-Hydroxyquinoline . . .	„	46·73*	77·65	—39·8
48.	Intestopan Substance	„	22·50	22·55	—0·2
	Anti-Diabetic Drugs				
49.	Insulin	MU	955·00	581·00	+64·4
50.	Glybenclamide	Tonnes	0·43*	0·28	+53·6
51.	Tolbutamide	„	18·74*	16·03	+16·9
52.	Chlorpropamide	„	5·02	12.81	—60·8
	Anti-Asthamatic				
53.	Ephedrine	„	8·29	11·26	—26·4
	Anaesthetics				
54.	Procaine	„	33·11	23·97	+38·1
55.	Lignocaine/Xylocaine	„	2·19	2·21	—0·9
	Anti-Histamins				
56.	Pheniramine Maleate	„	6·10	3·34	+82·6
57.	Diphenhydramine	„	4·07	3·24	+25·6

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Anti-Helmentics				
58.	Piperazine Hexahydrate	Tonnes	4·20	6·30	—33·3
	Tranquilizers and Sedatives				
59.	Phenobarbitone	„	14·22	3·38	+320·7
	Anti-Leprotics				
60.	Dapsone	„	10·17	10·28	—1·1
	Anti-Filarials				
61.	DEC Citrate	„	8·42	10·58	—20·4
	Immunological Agents				
62.	Triple Vaccine	K. litres	11·13*	6·62	+68·1
63.	Diptheria Antitoxin . . .	M.U.	514·26*	295·96	+73.8
64.	Tetanus Antitoxin	„	5695·97*	6413·43	—7·0
	Miscellaneous Drugs				
65.	Trimethoprim	Tonnes	22·88*	10·86	+110·7

* Provisional figures

** Figures from Organised Sector Units.

National Drug Policy

3769. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have prepared a National Drug Policy which would ensure the production of vital drugs at low cost, keeping in view the requirements of poverty stricken people of the country; 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). The Government had laid a statement on the Table of the House on 29-3-1978 containing Government's Drug Policy after considering recommendations of the (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry. One of the main objectives of the Drug Policy is to ensure that drugs are available sufficiently and at reasonable prices in the country to meet the health needs of our people. This policy is now under implementation.

Lignite Deposits located in Barmer and Nagpur District of Rajasthan

3770. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether lignite deposits have been located in Barmer and Nagaur Districts of Rajasthan; if so, in which region as also the extent of lignite bearing area discovered;

(b) the agency or department which is engaged in the survey and exploration thereof;

(c) whether this agency or department did not arrange for adequate number of drilling machines and other equipments, etc. as a result of which the exploration work is progressing very slowly; and

(d) if so, the special steps proposed to be taken to accelerate the pace of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Lignite Deposits have been found near Kapurdi Village in Barmer and near Merta Road area of Nagaur districts in Rajasthan. The extent of deposit is still to be determined.

(b) The survey and investigation work is being done by the Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan.

(c) According to State Government Department of Mines and Geology has a sufficient number of drilling machines etc. to carry out the exploration work.

(d) A scheme for exploration of lignite in Western Rajasthan has been prepared by the State and work will be intensified if survey reveals encouraging results.

Supply of Coal to Railways

3371. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken or proposed to be taken for quick supply of coal to meet the requirements of Railways, Thermal Plants, Power Houses and Cement Plants;

(b) the requirement of the above public utility undertakings during 1981-82; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The coal requirements of Railways, thermal power stations and cement plants during the year 1981-82 are indicated below:—

Sector	Requirement in million tonnes
Railways	12.50
Power	48.00
Cement	7.00

The highest priority is given for movement of coal to meet the requirements of steel plants, thermal stations, railways and the cement plants. A Standing Linkage Committee comprising of representatives of Railways, Department of Coal, Central Electricity Authority, Cement Controller etc. meets every quarter to determine coal allocations for the thermal stations and the cement plants. The Railways move the coal to meet their own requirement according to an agreed programme. The coal companies and railways maintain continuous liaison to ensure movement according to programmes particularly to the priority sectors. The production and despatches of coal to power stations, cement plants, railways etc. is also monitored by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

Contractual arrangements between DVC and Bokaro Steel Plants

3772. DR. SARADISH ROY:
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DVC has a contractual obligation with Bokaro Steel Plant to supply it 145 MW of firm power;

(b) if so, whether the DVC is supplying the contractual quota of power to the plant;

(c) if so, the details of power supplied by DVC to Bokaro in 1981; month-wise details thereof;

(d) whether there is any penalty clause for non-supply of agreed quota of power, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken to improve the situation and results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). DVC has contractual obligation with Bokaro Steel Limited to supply 145 MVA of power.

The corporation normally supplies power to Bokaro Steel Limited as per the aforesaid contractual quota unless there is a shortage in DVC power system. Durig shortage conditions, power is allotted to Bokaro Steel Limited and other consumers according to availability and the schedule of graded priorities.

Details of power supplied by DVC to Bokaro Steel Limited in 1981 are given below:

Month	Maximum Demand recorded in MVA	Energy consumption in Mkwh
January	100.80	37.83
February	80.80	30.28
March	142.20	47.99
April	135.20	54.64
May	122.40	43.16
June	106.40	41.04
July	124.00	54.53
August	120.80	55.47
September	140.00	55.76
October	144.00	65.76
November	144.80	63.19

There is no penalty clause as such in the agreement for non-supply of agreed quota of power, but a clause for indirect penalty exists. Wherever DVC is required to impose restriction on maximum drawal owing to inadequate generation in DVC power system, the maximum demand charge is calculated on actual demand recorded during such period of restriction instead of reckoning it on the highest demand registered during the entire month. By taking various steps like plant betterment programmes for improved operation and maintenance and other staff welfare schemes etc. the generation in DVC has increased substantially, thereby ensuring better supply to Bokaro Steel Plant.

Loan from Japan for Construction of Urea Plant

3773. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese Government have extended a loan to India for the construction of a urea plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that this plant would be using natural gas resources of developed off Bombay; and

(c) if so, the details of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Japan have extended a loan of 20 billion Yen for the Thal Fertilizer Project. Part of this assistance is to be utilised for the purchase of some equipment for the urea plant. This project would be using the associated/natural gas from the Bombay High/Bassein fields. It has an annual capacity of 6.83 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen.

Silent Valley Project

3774. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of Silent Valley Project which was designed for an annual generation of 522 million units of electrical energy and irrigation of 100,000 hectares of land in Palghat and Malappuram districts sanctioned by the Planning Commission in 1973 and left to an expert committee for submitting a report within three months to look into the ecological angle of the project in 1980;

(b) has the expert committee submitted its report; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Implementation of the Silent Valley Project has been held up on account of serious reservations expressed from environmental angle. The matter is under examination of the Department of Environment. The Joint Centre-State Committee on the Silent Valley Hydro-Power Project set up for this purpose is expected to submit its report by March, 1982. The question of implementation of Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project would be reviewed after the recommendations of this Committee are received.

प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को सहायक निदेशकों के पदों पर पदोन्नति

3775. **श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव के पदों पर कार्यरत बड़ी संख्या में अधिकारियों को हाल में सहायक निदेशक के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1977 में भी बहुत से प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को पदोन्नत किया गया था तथा बहुतों को सीधे सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समय दिल्ली में कार्यरत प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नत करके दिल्ली से बाहर नियुक्त किया गया था क्योंकि उस समय पदोन्नति पर दिल्ली से बाहर कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया जाता था ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बार सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नत किये गये प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को दिल्ली में ही नियुक्त किया गया है यद्यपि वे दिल्ली में 6 वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो नियमों को बदलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। आकाशवाणी में 57 कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिवों को सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नत करने के आदेश 31-10-1981 को जारी किए गए थे।

(ग) ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं था जिसमें यह व्यवस्था हो कि सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नति पर प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों का स्थानान्तरण किया जाना चाहिए। तथापि, उस समय यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि उस संवर्ग के सभी पदोन्नत अधिकारियों और सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्त अधिकारियों को दिल्ली से बाहर तैनात किया जाए।

(घ) जी, हां। 57 अधिकारियों में से 7 अधिकारी 6 वर्ष से अधिक दिल्ली में रहे थे। पदोन्नति पर दिल्ली में उनका रखा जाना स्वीकृत स्थानान्तरण नीति के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के प्रावधानों अर्थात् पदोन्नतियां शैक्षिक सत्र के मध्य में हुई थीं, उनकी पति/पत्नी के कार्य स्थान, 3 वर्ष के अन्दर उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति की तारीखें और मितव्ययतिता सम्बन्धी निर्देश को और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया गया था कि 13 रिक्तियां दिल्ली में उपलब्ध थीं। इस सिद्धान्त का रिक्तयों की उपलब्धता के अधीन रहते हुए अन्य केन्द्रों में भी कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिवों की तैनाती में अनुसरण किया गया है।

Oil Exploration in Rajasthan By U. S. S. R.

3776. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. had expressed its willingness to take up drilling for oil exploration in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Soviet geologists had made a survey and expressed high optimism about the presence of oil in Rajasthan;

(c) whether it is proposed to award a contract to the Soviet Union for drilling oil in Rajasthan and other parts of the country; and

(d) whether the U. S. S. R. Oil Minister had visited the capital on 23rd November, 1981 for discussion on the plan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. However, during the visit of a Soviet delegation led by Mr. N. A. Maltsev, Minister for the Oil Industry, USSR, in November, 1981, the Soviet side has agreed in principle to render assistance in processing and iterpretation of seismic and other data in Rajasthan basin and in determining the strategy for further geological and exploration work.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In so far as Rajasthan is concerned there is no proposal at present to award a contract to Soviet Organisations for drilling of wells. In addition to the exploratory drilling being done by a Soviet Indian team in Rokhia well in Tripura, it is proposed that the Soviet organisation would render assistance in undertaking integrated exploratory work including a deep well in a selected area in West Bengal and for drilling a deey well in Ankleshwar. A suggestion for contract drilling and other work in the enshore Krishna-Godavari basin has also been received from the Soviet in drilling in a selected area in West side.

(d) Yes, Sir. Details are as in (a) above.

Manipuri Language Programme on Silchar Radio Station

3777. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what

steps have been taken to implement the assurance given to Bishnupriya Manipuri speaking people of Cachar district in Assam about the Manipuri language programme over the Silchar All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): All India Radio assured that a daily programme in 'Bishnupriya' could be introduced but not in 'Bishnupriya Manipuri', since such a nomenclature is not found in the Census of India 1971. A.I.R. would be in a position to review the matter should the nomenclature figures in the latest 1981 Census.

Memorandum demands by India Federation of Electricity workers

3778. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 15th September, 1981 All India Federation of Electricity Workers presented a memorandum of demands to the Minister;

(b) if so, the demands;

(c) the decision, if any, taken thereon;

(d) whether Government are aware that representatives of electricity workers from all over India are sitting on Dharna at Boat Club, New Delhi; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to meet the demands and grievances of electricity workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). A Memorandum dated 15-8-81 was presented by the All India Federation of Electricity Employees. The All-India Federation of Electricity Employees had also organised a Dharna at Boat Club from November 16 to 24, 1981.

The demands of the Federation included, *inter alia*, the introduction of oganisational changes in the management of the State Electricity Boards, improvement in public distribution system etc. The State Governments are primarily concerned with most of these demands.

Percentage of SC/ST Doctors under Ministry of Communications

3779. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of doctors in his Ministry as on 1st January, 1979 and what is the percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Castes under his Ministry/Department;

(b) the total number of posts dereserved earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the last three years;

(c) if so, the reasons for dereservation of posts in the last three years;

(d) whether he has asked for any information and statement regarding (a), (b) and (c) above; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Revival of Coke Oven unit of Sindri

3780. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coke oven unit of the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. is being revived to give full production with all the by-products;

(b) if so, facts in details with the manpower required for that and the number of batteries in operation with

the details of the products and their values per day;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the gas product from coke oven could be used for making ammonia and the number of equipments retained after the auction of old Sindri Plant could be used for that with small investment; and

(d) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 30 out of the 60 coke ovens at the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India are being renovated for production of coke and its by-products.

(b) It is proposed to operate the renovated coke oven battery by using the existing manpower of about 350 persons connected with the activities of the coke oven battery. The details of the product and their values at current prevailing prices are as follows:—

Name of product	Quantity	Value (in Rs. lakh)
Coke	257 tonnes per day	1.41
Coke breeze	49 tonnes per day	0.064
Coal tar	12 tonnes per day	0.12
Motor spirit	2 Kl per day	0.05

(c) The entire production of coke oven gas from the coke ovens will be used for under-firing the ovens and for heating and drying in salt plants etc. The quality of this gas will not be suitable for the anufacture of ammonia. Therefore, the question of utilising retained equipment of the old Sindri plants for ammonia production does not arise.

(d) The question does not arise.

Telecommunication Factory in Kerala State

3781. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any telecommunication factory at present in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to start a new telecommunication factory in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details of such a factory and when it is going to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Indian Telephone Industries Limited has set up a factory at Palghat in Kerala for the manufacture of Small Capacity Electronic Exchanges (Private Automatic Branch and Private Auto-Exchanges) with a manufacturing capacity of 10,000 equivalent lines per annum on single shift basis in January 1976. In March 1981, Government have approved a project for augmenting the manufacturing capacity of this factory to 1.5 lakh equivalent lines per annum by including manufacture of Digital Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchanges and Digital Rural Automatic Exchanges at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 15.75 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 7.99 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

चुनावों में इलैक्ट्रोनिक मशीनों का उपयोग

3782. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाओं में इलैक्ट्रोनिक मशीनों का उपयोग करने का निर्णय किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके लिए अब तक कितनी इलैक्ट्रोनिक मशीनें खरीदी गई हैं ;

(ख) विश्व के किन-किन देशों में चुनावों में इलैक्ट्रोनिक मशीनों का उपयोग होता है; और

(ग) क्या इलैक्ट्रोनिक मशीनें जाली मत डाले जाने को रोकने में सक्षम होंगी।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग की सिफारिश पर सरकार ने 250 इलैक्ट्रोनिक मतदान मशीनों को खरीदने के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन कर दिया है और यह तय किया है कि प्रारम्भ में इन मशीनों की आजमाइश स्थानीय निकायों के निर्वाचनों में की जाए।

(ख) जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) निर्वाचन आयोग की राय है कि इलैक्ट्रोनिक मतदान मशीन का उपयोग करने से इस बात का शीघ्र पता चल जाएगा कि जो मत डाले जा रहे हैं उनमें से कौन से जाली मत हैं।

Delay in Indigenous supplies loading to Import of equipment and cost escalation

3783. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects (with the names of States) that have been delayed because of the delay in the supply of main equipment by the indigenous suppliers and construction of civil works etc;

(b) the cost of the equipment that have to be imported because of the delay in the supply of indigenous equipment;

(c) the projects, if any, which had to be commissioned by using oil instead of coal since the coal-handling plant could not be got ready before the synchronisation of the units; and

(d) the overall estimated rise in the cost of the projects as a result of (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The setting up of power projects is a complex task involving various agencies and requiring sequential matching of a *vide* variety of inputs. Delay on the part of any one agency or mismatch in supplies of key material is liable to result in time-overun. There are slippages in most power generation schemes as compared to the schedules made at the time the investment decisions are taken.

(b) Cost of the equipment that had to be imported solely due to delay in the supply of the indigenous equipment, is not available.

(c) Thermal units are synchronised on oil at the first instance. Hence the readiness of coal handling plant prior to synchronisation of the unit is not the prerequisite.

(d) It is difficult to indicate precisely the rise in the cost of the projects due only to the delay in the supply of main equipment by the indigenous suppliers, constructions of civil works etc. etc. as the same depends upon a number of factors. However, the revised estimates processed by the Central Electricity Authority indicate an upward trend ranging between 8 per cent to 12 per cent per year in respect of rise in cost of material and labour.

Live Telecast of cricket series between India and England

3784. SHRI AMAR RAY PRADHAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the tests in the cricket series between India and England this winter will be telecast live by Doordarshan using the P&T microwave link;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the Centres having a microwave link which will provide live coverage of the tests to be played at Madras, Bombay, and Bangalore;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Madras, Bombay and Bangalore relay stations would not be able to provide live TV coverage of the Test at Calcutta; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the microwave links between Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras, the Test Matches at these centres are being telecast live from all these Centres and relay centres at Pune and Mussoorie.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Live relay of the Test Matches at other Centres will not be possible from Calcutta because the microwave link between Calcutta and Delhi is not yet ready; it is expected to be ready by the end of next year only.

Facilities to Dandakaranya Employees Association (NG)

3785. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG) is a recognised Association and was promised all facilities for JCM purposes;

(b) if so, whether such facilities are being provided to the said Association, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such denial of facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

बिना लाइसेंस के टेलीविजन, रेडियो और ट्रांजिस्टर सैटों का पता लगाया जाना

3786. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1980-81 के दौरान बिना लाइसेंस के किन्हीं टेलीविजन, रेडियो तथा ट्रांजिस्टर सैटों का पता लगाया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बिना लाइसेंस के प्रत्येक प्रकार के कितने रिसीविंग सैटों का पता लगाया गया और जुर्माने के रूप में वसूल की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जांच कर्मचारी आलीशान या अतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की कालोनियों में जाने से झिझकते हैं, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) 1-4-1980 से 31-3-1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान पकड़े गए बगैर लाइसेंस

के रेडियो एवं टेलीविजन सैटों की संख्या तथा वसूल किए गए राजस्व का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

	पकड़े गए वगैर लाइसेंस के सैटों की संख्या	वगैर लाइसेंस के सैटों से वसूल किया गया राजस्व		
		लाइसेंस शुल्क	प्रभार	कुल
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
रेडियो	2,91,564	44,64,128	38,32,653.50	82,96,781.50
टेलीविजन	14,200	3,91,466	3,23,579.50	7,15,045.50
	3,05,764	48,55,594	41,56,233.00	90,11,827.00

(ग) जी, नहीं।

High Power Commission for Power and ENERGY

3787. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the energy experts of International repute during a seminar held recently at New Delhi have suggested formation of a high power Commission in India, headed by the Prime Minister for planning and development of energy;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Course entitled 'Sectoral Energy Planning for Developing Countries' was organised in the M. Tech. Programme in the Centre for Energy Studies at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. The course was called a seminar in which Energy Experts of International repute participated. Suggestion has been made during the course of the seminar that the energy planning should be coordinated but there was no suggestion about setting up a High Power Commission headed by the Prime Minister.

(b) At the Centre for Energy Studies in the IIT, Delhi the energy policy is still a matter of study and no suggestion for any organisational or policy action has, therefore, been made.

(c) Since no specific suggestion has been made, no action on the part of the Government is necessary. However, it may be mentioned that, the Working Group on Energy Policy headed by a former Secretary (Power) had reviewed the energy situation and made certain recommendations for meeting the energy needs and for effecting adequate supplies of energy. Most of these recommendations are under implementation, duly monitored by a Cabinet Committee on Energy and a Committee of Secretaries on Energy.

Direct Trunk Telephone connection between Budaun City and Delhi

3788. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a Scheme for direct trunk telephone connection between Budaun City (U.P.) and Delhi by direct trunk line in view of pressing genuine demand of the public of Budaun City;

(b) if so. when this facility will be extended;

(c) whether direct dialling between Budaun and Lucknow as well as between Budaun and Delhi will be established by 31st March, 1982; and

(d) if so, full details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A direct trunk circuit from Budaun City to Delhi has been provided on 6-12-81.

(c) Only operator dialled trunk circuits will be available between Budaun and Lucknow.

(d) The Subscriber Trunk Dialling facilities between Budaun and Lucknow and Budaun and Delhi are planned but are not likely to be commissioned by 31-3-82 as the equipment is not likely to be received by that date.

Suggestions made at Seminar of International Experts for Development of Energy

3789. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on energy planning was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the International Energy experts assembled at the seminar had offered suggestions for development of energy in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A course entitled 'Sectoral Energy Planning for Developing Countries' was arranged for the M. Tech. Programme in the Centre for Energy Studies of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. This course was called a seminar in which Energy Experts of International repute participated. No specific suggestion was made thereat for development of energy in the country. A study is being made regarding energy policy and related issues at the Centre for Energy Studies.

(c) Since no suggestion has been made for the development of energy during the above referred course at IIT, Delhi, no action on the part of Government is required to be taken. However, it may be mentioned that a Working Group on Energy Policy headed by a former Secretary (Power) had already reviewed the energy situation and had recommended certain policy measures to be undertaken. These recommendations are under implementation. A Cabinet Committee on Energy supported by a Committee of Secretaries on Energy is already monitoring the energy development programmes and the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Energy Policy. A Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has also been set up by the Government to initiate and implement programmes for development of additional and renewable sources of energy.

Setting up of Small Electronic Exchanges

3790. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to set up small

electronic telephone exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the towns selected for setting up such Telephone Exchanges during the next three years; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) Small Electronic Telephone Exchanges are being installed at Nainital, Almora and Ujhani during 1982. The P&T Department has set up a Task Force for recommending *inter-alia* a comprehensive plan to improve telecommunications system in rural areas. The Report submitted by the Task Force for approval envisaged installation of small electronic exchanges in the following districts:—

1. Agra
2. Alleppey
3. Barmer
4. Belgaum
5. Bhopal-Sehore
6. Jalpaiguri
7. Kohima/Mokokchung/ Tuensang
8. Katihar/Purnea
9. Kolaba
10. Koraput
11. Krishna
12. North Lakhimpur
13. Katihar
14. Mehsana
15. Murshidabad
16. Nadiad
17. S. Arcot and Pondicherry
18. Sangrur.

(c) The estimated cost for the 3 exchanges is Rs. 1.21 crores of which 59.02 lakhs represent cost of equipment being received under Norwegian Commodity Assistance Programme. The allocation of funds for 1981-82 is Rs. 3 lakhs only.

Equipment imported for installation of Automatic Exchanges and Microwave system in West Bengal lying idle

3791. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the installations of automatic exchanges and microwave of UHF systems are to be completed by March, 1983, according to the programme chalked out by the Communications Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay in implementing the programme of setting up automatic telephone exchange systems at district headquarters of West Bengal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the equipments have already been imported but are lying idle or being used in other States;

(d) if so ,the reasons therefor and the names of the States where these are being used; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to implement the programme in order to improve the telecommunication services in West Bengal which are in a very bad shape?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Some of the projects are targetted of completion by March, 1983.

(b) There is no inordinate delay in automatisation of district headquarters in West Bengal.

(c) No, Sir. However, the supply of full complement of equipment is generally spread over a long period.

(d) Does not apply.

(e) It is proposed to automatise all District Headquarters in the State and provide them with STD with State Capital during the Sixth Plan. As re-

gards automatisation of other exchanges in the State, this is likely to be completed by the end of this decade (1990).

Revenue arrears and losses in Transmission of State Electricity Boards

3792. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what have been the revenue arrears and losses in transmission/distribution of each Electricty Board during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): A statement is attached.

Statement

Name of the State	Revenue Arrear (Rs. lakh)			Transmission/Distribution % ocations		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	78-79	79-80	80-81
1 Andhra Pradesh	1481.0	N.A.	N.A.	20.54	19.73	21.90
2 Assam	97.3	107.1	N.A.	20.26	18.65	19.60
3 Bihar	4596.7	5929.3	7643.6	23.70	26.08	22.30
4 Gujarat;	904.1	1126.2	1068.2	16.73	16.82	19.76
5 Haryana	4792	N.A.	841.7	21.68	32.52	N.A.
6 Himachal Pradesh	480.0	490.1	693.0	19.46	18.96	N.A.
7 J & K	N.A.	..	..	41.24	N.A.	N.A.
8 Karnataka	1146.3	1849.2	2270.9	21.94	21.28	21.22
9 Kerala	N.A.	..	..	11.39	13.54	14.59
10 Madhya Pradesh	1623.3	2433.6	1811.1	20.24	22.29	22.01
11 Maharashtra	2104.8	2335.4	2920.0	17.74	16.50	16.12
12 Meghalaya	N.A.	720.1	927.9	7.07	4.24	7:00
13 Orissa	..	N.A.	..	18.26	18.29	19.17
14 Punjab	..	N.A.	..	19.41	1	
15 Rajasthan	2900.4	4255.7	3520.2	26.60	25.22	26.16
16 Tamil Nadu	4344.2	5950.5	N.A.	18.63	19.36	18.90
17 Uttar Pradesh	6314.9	7077.8	8007.8	18.63	18.78	15.46
18 West Bengal	..	N.A.	..	12.97	12.55	13.39

NOTE: Figures for 1979-80 and 1980-81 are provisional.

राज्यों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण तथा विदेशी सगठनों के साथ सहयोग

3793. श्री राम अवध : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों के उन विभिन्न भागों अथवा गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के अन्तर्गत विद्युतीकरण कार्य चल रहा है; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के निष्पादन में किन-किन विदेशी संगठनों के साथ सहयोग किया जा रहा है; और इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता के लिए, अक्तूबर, 1981 के अन्त तक स्वीकृत की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत, देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के कुल 378 जिलों में से 371 जिलों के 2,08,527 गांव विद्युतीकरण किए जाने के लिए शामिल हैं। शामिल न किए गए शेष 7 जिलों में 3 शहरी क्षेत्रों के जिले हैं, दो जिले सिक्कम में (मगान और नामचो) तथा दो नागालैण्ड में (वोखा और जुन्हबोटो) हैं।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए कोई विदेशी संगठन सहयोग नहीं कर रहा है। तथापि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी ने, भारत सरकार और ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के साथ किये एक समझौते के अन्तर्गत, देश के ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए भारत सरकार के माध्यम से ऋण-अनुदान उपलब्ध कराये हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने दो ऋण दिये हैं, 57 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का पहला ऋण जिसका पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग कर लिया गया है तथा 175 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का दूसरा ऋण जिसका उपयोग मार्च, 1984 से पहले किया जाना है। इसके अतिरिक्त संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी ने चौथी योजनावधि के दौरान भारत सरकार के माध्यम से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए 105 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान भी दिया है। इन ऋणों/अनुदानों का उपयोग ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली कुछ विशिष्ट सामग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

Petroleum Complexes in Morena and Salimpur Madhya Pradesh

3795. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up petroleum complexes in Morena and Salimpur in M.P.;

(b) if so, whether Site Selection Committee has approved the sites; and

(c) if so, when the survey is likely to be undertaken and what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It has been decided to establish an Aromatics Recovery Unit in Saleempur in Uttar Pradesh. Some major down-stream plants in Madhya Pradesh are also contemplated.

(b) and (c). Location of an Aromatics Recovery Unit in Saleempur (U.P.) was recommended by a Site Selection Committee which has been accepted by Government. Necessary investigations have commenced at that site.

Additional Staff for Officers of Regional Director, Postal Services, Manipur

3796. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sanction of additional staff for offices of Regional Director Postal Services is made as per S.I.U. standards as communicated *vide* Director General Posts and Telegraphs letter No. 31-33/79-PE.II dated 13th March, 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to SIU standards posts of 15 UDCs and 12 LDCs are to be created in the office of Regional Director, Postal Services, Nagpur;

(c) if the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, what steps the Department have taken to sanction the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The correct date of issue of the relevant letter from P&T Directorate is 19-3-81 (and not 13-3.8I).

(b) to (d). Only 4 posts of UDCs and 2 posts of LDCs have been found justified for the office of Regional Director of Postal Services Nagpur and same have since been sanctioned.

Purchase of Chloramphenicol by IDPL

3797. SHRI BABULAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have not lifted Chloramphenicol from the canalising agency against their registered requirement during the last two years;

(b) whether IDPL have purchased huge quantities of Chloramphenicol at cheaper prices from the local manufacturers during the last 6 months; 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 M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) had lifted the allocated quantity of Chloramphenicol Powder for 1979-80, but did not lift the full quantity allocated to them for 1980-81.

(b) and (c). M/s. IDPL have intimated that they have procured 10.2 MTS of Chloramphenicol from local manufacturers at the rate of Rs. 525 per kg. against Government fixed price of Rs. 622 per Kg. for sales by CPC. The benefits accrued to M/s. IDPL on account of the above purchase would be mopped up into the Drugs Prices Equalisation Account.

Production at Bombay High

3798. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the current production of crude oil at Bombay High;

(b) the production likely to be stepped up in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) whether it is a fact that with the further development of Bombay High, North Bassein, Heera, Ratnagiri field and the new oilfield found off Bombay High, known as B57, the production rate of crude oil from offshore areas will reach an all time record?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI P. C. SETH): (a). The present rate of oil production from Bombay High is 175,000—180,000 barrels per day which is between 8.5 to 9 million tonnes annual rate.

(b) As per approved VI plan, production of crude oil is expected to be 11.8 million tonnes in 1982-83, 12.7 million tonnes in 1983-84 and 13.2 million tonnes in 1984-85.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Post of Post Master General at Nagpur

3799. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to ensure one seat of Post Master General to be located at Nagpur;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Villages Electrified in States and those to be Electrified during 1981-82

3800. SHR SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of villages in the country so far electrified under the Rural Electrification Corporation, State-wise;

(b) total amount sanctioned and actually given to the States for that purpose, State-wise details thereof;

(c) number of villages to be electrified by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1981-82 and the total amount sanctioned for that purpose, State-wise; and

(d) expected time when the remaining villages will be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) 91,037 villages have been electrified as on 31st March, 1981 under the Rural Electrification Schemes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance in different States. The State-wise position is indicated in the Statement enclosed (Annexure-I).

(b) The total financial assistance sanctioned disbursed in respect of the schemes approved upto the end of March, 1981 amounted to Rs. 1497.17 crores and Rs. 1017.64 crores respectively. The State-wise position in regard to the loan assistance sanctioned and disbursed upto the end of March, 1981 is indicated in the Statement enclosed (Annexure—I).

(c) During the year 1981-82, 18,000 villages are likely to be electrified under the Rural Electrification Schemes financed/to be financed by REC. An amount of Rs. 233.55 crores is proposed to be disbursed by the Corporation during the year as loan instalments. The State-wise position in regard to the number of villages proposed to be electrified and the amount proposed to be disbursed during 1981-82 is indicated in the Statement enclosed (Annexure-I).

(d) According to the perspective plan of the State the remaining villages are expected to be electrified by 1994-95.

Statement

Statement showing Statewise position of villages electrified, loan sanctioned / disbursed, villages proposed to be electrified and the amount allocated for disbursement during 1981-82 *under REC schemes*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Villages electrified upto 31-3-1981	Loan amt. sanctioned 31-3-81	Loan amt. disbursed 31-3-81	Villages proposed to be electrified upto 1981-82	Amount proposed to be disbursed by REC during 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	5697	10745	7867	1020	1193
2	Assam	3683	4992	2994	965	1050
3	Bihar	7021	13390	8634	2810	1761
4	Gujarat	3280	6155	4554	685	785
5	Haryana	90	3025	2592	..	355
6	Himachal Pradesh	4535	3258	2144	1000	399
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2965	3376	2552	420	439
8	Karnataka	2682	5058	3492	680	490
9	Kerala	151	1606	1269	..	227
10	Madhya Pradesh	11768	19362	12840	2250	2811
11	Maharashtra	7140	11691	8634	965	1305
12	Manipur	53	654	262	25	88
13	Meghalaya	527	1590	1057	85	222
14	Nagaland	162	634	437	35	58
15	Orissa	9302	10114	6617	1470	1129
16	Punjab	3908	6401	4908	..	842
17	Rajasthan	7706	12224	8598	1080	1585
18	Tamil Nadu	732	6432	32	50	542
19	Tripura	743	863	4592	165	188
20	Uttar Pradesh	10807	17364	509	2550	2872
21	West Bengal	8085	10702	10331	1745	1649
22	Sikkim	..	81	6849	..	..
	TOTAL	91037	149717	101764	18000	21237
	Rural Electric Cooperative					500
	Harijan Basties					118
	System Improvement					1500
	TOTAL	91037	149717	101764	18000	23355

Distribution of Amount for Advertisements of various Newspapers

3801. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing how much amount of advertisements through DAVP has been distributed to various large, medium and small newspapers in our country during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): The amount of advertisements released by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to various small, medium and big newspapers in monetary terms during the last three years is under:—

Value of advertisements released (in Rs.)

Year	Small	Medium	BIG
1978-79	66,76,250	65,76,873	166,64,697
1979-80	57,76,239	56,43,878	169,11,291
1980-81	90,40,561	82,46,891	177,60,094

Diversion of amount earmarked for IB Valley Coalfield

3802. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount earmarked for development of IB Valley Coalfield in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that efforts are being made to divert the funds earmarked for the purpose of development of coalfields in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to check such diversion of funds from IB Valley Coalfield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The amount proposed for investment for development of B Valley Coalfield in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 58 crores approximately.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

वर्गीज समिति की सिफारिश

3803. **श्री रामायण राय** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्गीज समिति ने एक यह सिफारिश की थी कि किसी संवर्ग से एक वरिष्ठ व्यक्ति एक स्टेशन का प्रमुख तथा महानिदेशक भी बन सकता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रतिवेदन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के किसी उच्चतम पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए भी व्यवस्था है;

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) आकाशवानी में प्रोडक्शन एसिस्टेंटों को उसी आधार पर पदोन्नत न करने के क्या कारण हैं जिस आधार पर ट्रांसमिशन एग्जीक्यूटिवों को प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव, ए० एस०डी० और एस० डी० के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है और तदनुसार पदोन्नति के नियमों में परिवर्तन न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे): (क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) ये सतत मूल्यांकन के मामले हैं। भारतीय प्रसारण (इंजीनियरी) सेवा के बनने पर इस समय स्थिति यह है कि कार्यक्रम संवर्ग के अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ इंजीनियरी संवर्ग के अधिकारी भी आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक के पद के लिए विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हो गए हैं। स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट भी उनकी नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों में परिवर्तित किए जाने के प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिए जाने पर इस प्रकार पात्र बन सकते हैं ।

(घ) प्रोडक्शन असिस्टैंट तथा ट्रांसमिशन एक्सेक्यूटिव विभिन्न संवर्गों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। इन दोनों श्रेणियों के लिए कोई सम्मिलित वरीयता सूची नहीं है । उनकी पदोन्नति के चैनल भिन्न हैं, क्योंकि प्रोडक्शन असिस्टैंट अनुबंधित कर्मचारी है और ट्रांसमिशन एक्सेक्यूटिव नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी है ।

..Demand for L.P.G. in Kerala..

3804. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for L.P.G. in Kerala;

(b) the actual supply;

(c) whether enough gas is being produced from Bombay High and other sources;

(d) if so, the reasons for short supply of cooking gas in Kerala; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to relieve that shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is not possible to indicate the demand of LPG (cooking gas) in view of the use of alternate fuels like kerosene, fire-wood etc.

(b) About 7300 metric tonnes of LPG was supplied to Kerala during 1980-81.

(c) to (e). The present availability of LPG (cooking gas) in the country is likely to increase to about 9 lakh tonnes in 1982-83, with the full production at Bombay High, commissioning of the Mathura refinery and the Secondary Processing facilities in the Koyali refinery. Keeping in view this increased availability of LPG one lakh LPG connections per month are being released in the country by the oil companies. The waiting lists for LPG connections in various States, including Kerala are expected to be cleared in a phased manner in the coming two years.

Arrear cess to West Bengal by Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

3805. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the E.C.L. owes some arrear cess to the State Government of West Bengal;

(b) whether West Bengal Government wrote to the Union Government on the said arrear cess and suggested some alternative ways;

(c) if so, details of the alternative so suggested;

(d) whether the said suggestion is acceptable to the Union Government; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). West Bengal Government claimed that such arrear cess was due to them and suggested waiving of the cess for a portion of the

period for which arrear cess had been claimed.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The claim of the West Bengal Government is not tenable according to the legal advice obtained by Eastern Coalfields Limited.

Indian Oxygen Limited

3806. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited a foreign company under Indian Companies Act, is involved in a large number of irregularities in the Company Law; and

(b) if so, the section-wise details of irregularities detected by the Department of Company Affairs during the last three years and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). An inspection of the books of accounts and other records of the company carried out under 209-A of the Companies Act during the year 1979 revealed non-compliance of certain requirements under sections 193, 209 and 211 of the Companies Act relating to maintenance of minutes book and records of certain stores items and accounting of cylinder rental income. These matters were taken up with the company but after considering its reply, were not proceeded with as the violations were considered to be of technical nature only. In addition, an alleged non-compliance of Section 205 of the Companies Act in the matter of provision of depreciation on gas cylinders by the company has also come to notice, A final decision on this will be taken after examining the company's comments in this regard.

Threat to Stop Production of Soda Ash

38080. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the press reports that the producers have threatened to cut or stop production of Soda Ash on the plea of glut;

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Soda Ash was in short supply in 1978, 1979 and early 1980. As a result of the various measures taken by the Government, the availability position has become very comfortable. The manufacturers of soda ash have been representing that because of large scale imports and poor offtake, stocks are accumulating and that unless imports are banned the industry would be badly affected. According to the manufacturers the stocks of unsold soda ash as on 31-10-1981 were about 81,690 tonnes as compared to 17,053 tonnes at the end of January, 1981. However, the consumers' associations like the All India Glass Manufactures Federation and the All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association are pleading for the continuance of the present import policy. They contend that indigenous production of soda ash may fall short of the demand in the country. No decision has yet been taken by the Government on the representations.

Utilisation of unaccounted money for Power Generation

3809. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that on the one hand, unaccounted money has increased and on the other, the energy requirements far exceed the existing generation capacity; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to invite this hidden wealth for energy production, particularly hydro-electricity in Hill areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no reliable estimate regarding unaccounted money. The energy requirements is in excess of present generatting capacity. But energy supply position is better as compared to 1979. In 1979-80 the shortage was 16-1/2 per cent. Today it is around 10 per cent.

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

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Bangalore City

3810. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons applied for telephone during the past 3 years, *i.e.*, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 in Bangalore City;

(b) number of phones sanctioned during the above period; and

(c) number of applications registered and pending of sanction of telephones in Bangalore City?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The required information is indicated below:

Year	New demands registeared	New telephone connections provided
1979-80	5849	5255
1980-81	6777	3610
1981-82 (upto 1-10-81)	3872	554

(c) 12997 as on 1-10-1981.

Import of Drugs by M/s. GLAXO

3811. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of foreign exchange spent by M/s. Glaxo in the import of Betamethasone, its derivatives, Vitamin A and other drugs produced by them as well as the intermediates/penultimates imported by them for their production;

(b) the names of the chemicals, penultimates and intermediates imported by M/s, Glaxo during the last three years for the production of bulk drugs; quantity of each imported yearwise, source of import and whether such imports are cleared by his Ministry; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken against this multinational company for unauthorised and illegal imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). On the basis of the information furnished by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited vide their letter dated 26th November, 1981, the imports of bulk drugs and raw/conversion materials required for bulk drug production, during April 1978-March 1979 to

April, 1980-March 1981, have been given in the attached statement I & II respectively.

The question whether all or some of the imports made by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited are unauthorised is being examined. Action, if any, to be taken against the company would depend upon the outcome of the above examination.

Statement

Sl No	Name of the bulk drug	Year of import Aprl. March	Unit	Quantity imported	Average c i f rate per unit	Source	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Methdilazine Hcl	1978-79	Kg.	160	2,848.98	U.S.A.	M/s. Glaxo have infromed vide their letter dated 26th November, 1981 that this import was "Late receipt of material ordered earlier before out production commenced"
2	Vitamin A Acetate Dry Powder	1979-80	Kg.	9,799.9	221.66	Denmark France W. Germany.	M/s. Glaxo have informed in their above mentioned letter that they do not produce this item
3	Hydrocortisone USA Micronised	1979-80	Kg.	10	5961.80	U.S.A.	M/s. Glaxo have informed in their above mentioned letter that this was for 'conversion .
4	Chlorphenesin	1980-81	Kg.	400	372.00	Austria	M/s. Glaxo have *informed that* this was emergency import of a fortnight's requirement due to stoppage of their production.
5	Hydrocortisone USP Micronised	1980-81	Kg.	20	5,276.35	China	M/s. Glaxo have informed that this import was for conversion.

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the raw/ conversion material imported	Year of Import April-March	Unit	Qty. imported	Average cif rate per unit	Source	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Butylated Hydroxy Anisole	1978-79	Kg.	700	116·10	Japan, W. Germany	
2	Bromodan . .	1978-79	,,	600	64·32	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	200	68·36	U.K.	
		1980-81	,,	950	72·69	U.K.	
3	Butanol Tertiary .	1978-79	Litre	6784	10·18	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	3980	10·92	W. Germany	
		1980-81	,,	9154	11·23	-Do-	
4	Butyl Ortho. Valerate.	1978-79	,,	414	618·50	U.K.	
		1979-70	,,	229	721·90	U.K.	
5	Precipitated Calcium Carbonate Calofort .	1978-89	Kg.	3000	4·12	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	2000	4·57	U.K.	
6	Calcium Carbonaed Calofort U .	1980-81	,,	7500	6·62	U.K.	
7	Charcoal SS 110 .	1978-79	,,	50	16·52	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	900	25·58	U.K.	
		1980-81	,,	124	32·94	U.K.	
8	Activated Charcoal SS 130	1978-79	,,	450	15·68	U.K.	
9	Charcoal SS 130 .	1979-80	,,	50	26·86	U.K.	
10	Charcoal Darco G60	1980-81	,,	3030	16·82	Japan, W. Germany	
11	Dimethyl Acetamida .	1978-79	Litre	30006	17·21	U.K. Hungary	
		1979-80	,,	15958	13·71	W. Germany	
		1980-81	,,	32320	11·96	W. Germany	
12	Clarcel Flo . .	1979-80	Kg.	6293	9·94	U.K.	
13	Diemethyl Formamide	1978-79	Litre	16060	7·58	U.K. Japan	
		1979-80	,,	20800	9·15	W. Germany, U.K. Holland.	
		1980-81	,,	31600	9·25	Japan, Holland	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14	Ethyl Bromide .	1978-79	Kg.	3000	18·82	Holland	
		1979-80	,,	2000	18·80	Holland	
		1980-81	,,	2000	18·90	Holland	
15	Dimethyl Itaconate .	1979-80	,,	1680	70·00	Japan	
16	Ethyl Chloroformate .	1978-79	Litre	370	20·60	USA	
		1979-80	,,	370	24·36	USA	
		1980-81	,,	370	26·84	USA	
17	N-Ethyl Piperadine .	1978-79	Litre	660	58·77	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	956	94·86	U.K.	
18	Lithium Amida .	1978-79	Kg.	51	712·88	USA, U.K.	
19	Litheium Aluminium	1979-80	,,	200	993·21	W. Germany	
	Hydride . . .	1980-81	,,	200	1040·28	W. Germany	
20	Lithium Bromide .	1979-80	,,	900	76·02	W. Germany	
		1980-81	,,	900	73·50	W. Germany	
21	Lithium Bromide Anhydrous	1978-79	,,	1400	76·32	U.K. W. Germany	
22	Magnesium Oxide .	1978-79	,,	3000	21·22	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	2500	28·72	U.K.	
		1980-81	,,	1000	29·33	U.K.	
23	Magnesium Turnings.	1978-79	,,	2985·83	42·21	USA	
24	N– Methylamine .	1978-79	Litre	100	57·52	U.K.	
25	Methyl Carbomothoxy Pyrrolidone	1978-79	Kg.	121·50	24·72	U.K.	
26	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1978-79	Litre	67000	5·64	Holland, W. Germany	
27	Methyl Iso Butyl Ketone	1978-79	Kg.	9860	7·29	W. Germany	
28	Methane Sulphonyl .	1979-80	,,	760	63·36	U.K.	
	Chloride	1980-81	,,	2382·96	37·81	U.K. USA	
29	Palladized Charcoal 5% (Engle hard)	1978-79	,,	286	1260·3	U.K	
		1979-80	,,	380	1911·96	U.K.	
30	Palladized Charcoal . (Engle hard)	1980-81	,,	200	3593·66	U.K.	
31	Palladized Charcoal . (Johnson)	1978-79	,,	400	526·39	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	1400	770·41	U.K.	
		1980-81	,,	1500	1491·54	U.K.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
32	Polyphosphoric Acid	1978-79	Kg.	1360	21·49	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	2000	16·35	U.K. Hungary	
		1980-81	,,	1020·60	18·28	U.K.	
33	Palmitoyl Chloride	1980-81	Litre	1650	40·53	USA	
34	Propergyl Bromide	1978-79	Kg.	7200	141·98	France	
		1979-80	,,	8099	137·21	France	
		1980-81	,,	5400	141·38	France	
35	Pyridine	1978-79	Litre	1288	36·00	Hungary	
36	Sodium Borchydride	1978-79	Kg.	400	263·16	W. Germany	
		1979-80	,,	700	266·69	Japan	
		1980-81	,,	350	268·46	Japan	
37	Sodium Hydride-Oil coated	1978-79	,,	102	115·42	U.K.	
		1980-81	,,	890·22	161·00	U.K.	
38	Sodium Hydroxide Oil coated	1979-80	,,	205·39	160·26	W.Germany, Holland	
39	Sodium Methodixe	1978-79	,,	27000	18·46	W. Germany	
		1980-81	,,	6000	20·32	W. Germany	
40.	Salka Floc	1978-79	,,	794	13·91	U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	1839	21·63	U.K.	
41	Soya Meal Hipro	1978-79	,,	25	19·29	U.K.	
42	Tetrahydrofuran	1978-79	Litre	22200	17·53	U.K. Hungary	
		1979-80	,,	30502	17·16	W.Germany	
		1980-81	,,	48914	18·01	Austria, W. Germany & USA	
43	Trimethyl Phosphite	1978-79	,,	1500	37·47	W. Germany, U.K.	
		1979-80	,,	301	51·80	USA	
		1980-81	,,	2090	24·07	USA	
44	Trimethyl-O-Formate	1979-80	,,	412	46·58	W. Germany	
		1980-81	,,	185·40	45·04	W. Germany	
45	16—DPA	1980-81	Kg.	25*	861·88	Mexico	
46	Cetrimide	1980-81	Kg.	20	101·00	U.K.	
47	Acetone	1980-81	Litre	62206	5·13	W. Germany & Singapore	
48	Triene	1978-79	Kg.	50	32·42 (Rs./gm.)	Switzerland	
		1979-80	Kg.	50	32·66 (Rs./gm.)	Switzerland	
		1980-81	Kg.	50	23·22 (Rs./gm)	U.K.	

*Imported for comparative quality evaluation. Found to be sub-standard & rejected (not paid for).

Connection Trunk Routes in West Bengal by Microwave or UHF

3812. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state by what time important trunk routes of West Bengal are to be connected by microwave or UHF system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): While microwave/UHF systems on most of the important trunk routes are already operational in West Bengal, some more routes will be covered by such systems progressively during the current plan period.

News items captioned "Doordarshans" Two Super Stars

3813. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *'Indian Express'* of 2 September, 1981 captioned "Doordarshan's two super stars"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the following:

(i) running of one news feature agency by two persons the only outside agency which has bagged two major serials;

(ii) giving of contract to the above agency at higher rates than others, with reasons therefor and details of the contracts floated;

(iii) is there any uniform policy with regard to floating of contracts in Government Departments;

(iv) is the contract being extended; if so, by how much time and by whom;

(v) is there any proposal to award the contract for featuring sports also to the above agency;

(vi) reasons for breaking the efforts made by stringers to compete with the above agency, with full details?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item indirectly refers to TV News Features Service (TVNF), New Delhi and TV Programme Producers Guild of India (TVPG), Madras.

Two series on Science and Development are given to TVNF after calling tenders. These tenders were scrutimised by a Committee taking into consideration the capability of the producer, availability of equipment, quality of sample production, etc. As per contract, TVNF is required to provide four programmes a month of 15 minutes duration each—two on Science and two on Developmental themes. This contract is for a period of two years and will expire on the 31st March, 1982. As per contract, TVNF will be paid at the rate of Rs. 14,375 for the first print and for each additional print at the rate of Rs. 1040.50P.

In case of TVPG, Madras, 12 programmes on Health and six programmes on Sports were assigned after approval of their prototypes by a preview committee on terms and conditions which were approved by the Costing Committee. The contract for this assignments was signed on 24-1-1981, and as per the contract, Doordarshan has to approve the rough cuts of the programmes submitted by them or before the final print is supplied to Doordarshan. As per contract, TVPG, Madras, will be paid at the rate of Rs. 25,245.00 per programme and for an additional print at the rate of Rs. 2100/-.

TVPG is a federation comprising of various film producers of Eastern, Western and Southern regions of the country.

Contracts were assigned to these two agencies after scrutinising their proposals by the Committee of officials from Doordarshan, and therefore, the allegations made in the article are baseless.

भागलपुर जिला (बिहार) में टेलीफोन प्रणाली

3814. **श्री समीनुद्दीन :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर जिला (बिहार) में जिन नगरों में टेलिफोन प्रणाली है वहां पर घंटों तक प्रयास करने के बाद भी टेलीफोन लाइन नहीं मिल पाना अत्यन्त कठिन है, और इस मामले में संबंधित अधिकारी ध्यान नहीं देते दिखाई देते हैं;

(ख) क्या भागलपुर शहर के पश्चिमी हिस्से में "डायलिंग प्रणाली" है और सरकारी अधिकारियों के रिहायशी क्षेत्र पूर्वी हिस्से में यह पद्धति नहीं है;

(ग) क्या इस "डायलिंग पद्धति" के अंतर्गत भागलपुर शहर का दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बंबई आदि के साथ संपर्क नहीं हो सकता है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन शिकायतों की जांच करने और टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार करने और समस्त भागलपुर शहर में उचित डायलिंग प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन. पाटिल) :(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं । उपभोक्ता भारत के किसी भी स्थान के लिए ट्रंककाल बुक कर सकते हैं ।

(घ) भागलपुर को माइक्रोवेव द्वारा कटिहार से जोड़ा जा रहा है । स्वचल एक्सचेंज के चालू हो जाने पर भागलपुर में उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाएगी । 1982-83 के दौरान उपस्कर की सप्लाई किए जाने की संभावना है ।

Discovery of Oil in Basins of Rivers

3815. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been found in the basins of some of our major rivers and at several places off-shore;

(b) if so, the steps taken to tap these sources;

(c) the expected production of oil from the resources; and

(d) whether it will be sufficient for our domestic requirements?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). While no oil has been found on major river beds, oil has been discovered in 13 oil bearing structures in the offshore areas. Oil at the rate of about 175,000 tonnes is already being produced from the Bombay High area where most of the structures are located.

(c) During the Sixth Plan period a total production of 51.3 million tonnes of oil from offshore areas is envisaged. However, it is hoped to produce substantially more crude oil by 1984-85.

(d) No, Sir.

Coal industry enters into collaboration with leading coal mining countries

3816. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal industry has entered into colla-

boration with some of the leading coal mining countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of the collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). U.S.S.R., Poland, U.K., France and West Germany are presently cooperating with India for development of the Indian coal industry.

The area of cooperation with such countries include technical assistance for soling geo-mining problems, preparation of detailed feasibility reports in respect of difficult mines, supply of equipment which are presently not being manufactured in the country or are in short supply, etc.

In most cases fees for services/equipment are being paid for by India either in rupees or in free foreign exchange depending on the terms of trade. In certain cases, however, India is receiving from these countries credit facilities.

A list containing the important coal mining projects being taken up with foreign assistance is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Important coal mining projects taken up with foreign assistance

Name of Country	Name of Mine	Nature of cooperation
1	2	3
1. U.S.S.R.	Kathara & South Balanda O.C.	Feasibility report preparation, Recommendations for achieving rated capacity of Kathara and South Balanda mines.
	Nigahi, Opencast	Collection of geological data and preparation of design assignment for submission of draft feasibility Report.
	Jhanjra	Preparation of Feasibility Report and preparation of design documentation and detailed engineering drawings for mine construction.
	Mukunda O.C.P.	Preparation of Draft Feasibility Report.
	Jayant Opencast project	Recommendations for achieving designed capacity from 6 m.t. yr. to 10 m.t. yr.
	Shield Mining at Tipong	Preparation of Feasibility Report for application of shield method of mining and delivery of equipment.
	Damuda	Preparation of Feasibility Report.
	Chinakuri	Design of caving longwall face.
2. United Kingdom	Ghusick and Asnapani	Preparation of Feasibility Reports.
3. France	Nandira	Preparation of Feasibility Report.
	Pipradih & Swang collieries	Preparation of Project Report.
	Amlabad	Supply of equipment and engineering services for degassification scheme.
	Moira, Chora & Parasia	Preparation of Feasibility Reports & development of mines.

1	2	3
4. F.R.G.	Hydraulic mining at Gopalichak	Supply of specialised equipment and Technical services.
	Ghusick degassification	Supply of specialised equipment contract signed in 1980, Equipment is expected in 1982.
5. Canada	Baragolai & East Katras	Preparation of Feasibility Reports for Hydraulic mining.
6. Poland	Satgram	Shaft sinking work under turn-key contract (subject to finalisation)
	Moonidih	Assistance in operating longwall system of equipment.

Availability and per capita Consumption of Electricity

3817. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total availability and per capita consumption of electricity in the country as on 31st October, 1981;

(b) what efforts are being made by Government to augment the supply of electricity especially in rural areas where per capita consumption is very low to eradicate rural poverty and rural unemployment; and

(c) the amount of credit given by the World Bank to Rural Electrification Corporation since 1975 and the amount of new credit likely to be extended in the near future for Rural Electrification programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total availability and per capita consumption of electricity in the country for the year ending 31st March, 1981 are estimated to be 104090 million units and 134.6 Units respectively. The figures for the period ending 31st October, 1981 are not available as the compilation and preparation of the data takes a very long time.

(b) A number of steps have been taken and are being taken by the Government to improve the availability of power in the country. These measures include:—

(i) Commissioning of additional generating capacity of about 20,000 MW during the period 1980-85.

(ii) Maximisation of generation from the existing installed capacity etc.

In addition, Rural Electrification Corporation has been providing financial assistance for rural electrification schemes formulated and sponsored by State Electricity Boards/State Governments. The schemes provide for energisation of agricultural pumpsets, small industries and provision of electricity for domestic and commercial consumers and street lights in the villages included under the schemes. REC has up to the end of October, 1981 sanctioned 4780 such schemes for a total loan assistance aggregating Rs. 1545 crores.

(c) The International Development Association has, since 1975, sanctioned two credits for US $ 232 million to be provided through the Government of India (of which US $ 141.932 million has been reimbursed) for procurement of specified materials by the eligible State Electricity Boards for use in the rural electrification schemes financed by Rural Electrification Corporation. The negotiations for the 3rd credit from the IDA for rural electrification programme are in progress.

Oil Exploration in Godavari and Cauvery Regions

3818. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to step up forthwith in a big way oil exploration work in Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery region;

(b) if so, details of the programme drawn up in this regard and the names of places earmarked for exploration as also the names of new places that will be taken up for the first time; and

(c) whether suitable financial allocation has been made so that the work is not interrupted once it has started and when the work will actually start?

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

(b) The programme of onshore exploration work proposed for the Krishana-Godavari and Cauvery regions, as per Sixth Five Year Plan (June'80) during the period 1980-85 is as follows:—

Activities	Regions	
	Krishna-Godavari	Cauvery
1. Geoscientific Surveys:		
(a) Geological (Party Years)	5	..
(b) Seismic (Party Years)	15	15
2. Exploratory Drilling :		
(a) Rig Years (Rig Years)	15	9
(b) Metreage ('000)	55.5	34.5
(c) Wells (Numbers)	15	9

Two rigs are presently drilling exploratory locations—Narsapur-2 and Razole-1 in Krishna Godavari. Exploratory drilling at new locations—Amlapuram, Modi, Matsyapuri in Krishna-Godavari region and Kovilkalappam in Cauvery region are proposed to be taken up during the year 1982-83. Further programme of drilling would depend upon the results of these wells and interpretation of survey data.

The programme of exploration in the offshore Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery region is as follows:—

ONGC have charter hired a dynamic positioning rig SEDCO 445 for drilling in the Krishna-Godavari offshore basin to drill about 3 wells per year in the next 3 years. Concurrently the geophysical work in the shallow water and the interpretation of geological and geophysical data are also being undertaken. In the Palk Bay one rig is already drilling and another shalow water rig is also likely to be deployed in that area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Assistance for Construction of Picture Theatres

3819. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes with Government National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) to assist people to construct picture theatres in various area;

(b) the response to the schemes; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to popularise the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) According to the scheme formulated by the National Film Development Corporation for financing of Cinema Theatres in the country, loans ranging from Rs. 1 lakh in rural areas to Rs. 7.50 lakhs in urban areas can be sanctioned which are repayable in 5 years. The Corporation has option on 50 per cent of the playing time.

(b) Since the introduction of the scheme in August, 1979 by the erstwhile Film Finance Corporation, 38 loan applications have been sanctioned.

(c) The scheme has been given wide publicity through Press, TV and A.I.R. etc. The details of the scheme have also been circulated to the important associations of the Film Industry as also to the State Film/Theatre Corporations.

Demand for Tar by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

3820. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of tar demanded by the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh during the year 1980-81;

(b) how much was allotted for each State; and

(c) if less for Tamil Nadu, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu had made a request to this Ministry for the allotment of 1,50,000 metric tonnes (MT) of bitumen (referred to as tar in the question) to the State during 1980-81. No such request was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The allocation of bitumen to Tamil Nadu for the year 1980-81 was 62,500 MT and 58,300 MT for Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The allotment is based on the availability of the product and past usage by the State.

Absorption of workers of Sadriadih Colliery on nationalisation

3821. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sadriadih Colliery (Dhanbad) was nationalised;

(b) whether about five thousand workers of this colliery have been absorbed by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited in the collieries under its control; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No coal mine in the name and style of Sadriadih Colliery existed at the time of nationalisation of coal mines and therefore, question of taking over the same by the Government did not arise. However, Sudriadih mine, P.O. Nudkhurkee owned by Sunda Shamlal, was nationalised *vide* Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

Employment to surplus employees of Farakka Barrage Project in Super Thermal Power Project at Farakka

3822. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued any directions to the National

Thermal Power Corporation to employ as many surplus employees of Farakka Barrage Project as possible at the Super Thermal Power Project at Farakka on alternative jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the N.T.P.C. thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. One of the suggestions made for resolving the problem of surplus muster roll employees at the Farakka Barrage Project involved the employment of some of these persons at the Farakka Super Thermal Station being set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The National Thermal Power Corporation has agreed to consider these employees for employment at their Farakka Super Thermal Project subject to their suitability for the vacancies that arise and their names being received through the Employment Exchange.

Appointment as Film Stringer for Doordarshan Delhi

3823. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that TV News of India were informed by the Doordarshan Delhi of the decision to approve their appointment as a film stringer for Doordarshan Delhi and were asked to complete certain formalities before their appointment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the TV News of India not only covered four news events for Doordarshan but were also approved as a film stringer before the completion of the required formalities and even before it had applied for; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The TV News of India have not yet been appointed as stringers for Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. For considering their request for appointment as stringers, a few test coverages were given to them for assessing the quality of work. These coverages were found satisfactory. Therefore, it was decided by Doordarshan to approve their stringership in principle and they were asked to fill up requisite forms so as to process their case for final approval.

Production of Soda Ash in Gujarat

3824. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of soda ash by the three soda ash manufacturers in Gujarat during the years 1974-1979 and June ending 1980 (year-wise in each case) as against their installed capacity; and

(b) whether it is a fact that while M/s Tata Chemicals Limited have been producing soda ash below their capacity, the other manufacturers have been producing above their installed capacity; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The details of installed capacity and production of soda ash by the three soda ash manufacturers in Gujarat during each of the years 1974 to 1979 and in 1980 (upto June) are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) The capacity utilisation of M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited was more than that of M/s Saurashtra Chemicals in the year 1980. The capacity utilisation of M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd. was more than that of M/s Dhrangadhra Chemicals in 1976 and 1977. M/s Saurashtra Chemicals produced more than their installed capacity in the years 1974 to 1979. M/s Dhrangadhra Chemicals produced more than their

installed capacity in the years 1974 and 1980.

M/s Tata Chemicals Limited have reported that they could not produce upto their licensed capacity due to various constraints such as transport problems, non-availability of coke and coal, low quality of coal, break down/ failure of plant and machinery, etc.

Statement

QTY : '000' TONNES

Years	Tata Chemicals		Saurashtra-Chemicals		Dhrangadhra Chemicals	
	Capacity	Production	Capacity	Production	Capactity	Production
1974	250	248.9	168	188.6	50	54.7
1975	360	279.8	168	184.9	65	58.6
1976	360	294.7	168	197.7	65	52.4
1977	360	320.1	168	177.8	65	54.1
1978	360	305.6	168	191.6	65	64.3
1979	360	297.7	168	181.2	65	61.7
1980	360	316.5	230	152·9	65	67.9
1980 (upto June)	360	163.9	230	94.6	65	33.3

देश में डाक का विलम्ब से वितरण

3825. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में अलग-अलग कितने प्रतिशत "डाक" विलम्ब से पहुंचती है, बिलकुल नहीं पहुंचती है और गुम हो जाती है, और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, ; और

(ख) डाक और तार विभाग में विद्यमान ये सभी अनियमितायें कब तक दूर हो जायेंगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन०पाटिल : (क) और (ख). चूंकि देश में प्रति दिन करोड़ों डाक मदों की आवा जाही होती है अत: विभाग प्रतिशतता आंकड़ों का रिकार्ड नहीं रख सकता।

जब कभी डाक के वितरण में विलंब अथवा कोई डाक प्राप्त न होने के बारे में शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तो मामले की जांच की जाती है तथा उपचारी कदम यदि कोई हों, उठाए जाते हैं। तथापि ऐसी घटनाएं बहुत कम होती हैं सक्षमता जो कि उपयुक्त छंटाई व्यवस्था पर्याप्त स्थान एवं उपस्कर स्टाफ की योग्यता एवं दक्षता, सड़क रेल एवं वायु परिवहन के समयबद्ध संचलन पर निर्भर करती है, में सुधार लाने हेतु डाक व्यवस्था की नियमित तौर पर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है।

लघु उद्योगों (क्रशर्स) को बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान की शर्तें

3826. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने हाल में लघु उद्योग (क्रशर्स) की विद्युत की सप्लाई के लिए कुछ शर्तें निर्धारित की हैं;

(ख) क्या इन शर्तों का लक्ष्य लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना है ;

(ग) इन शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या विद्युत् विभाग को इन शर्तों के विरुद्ध कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; यदि हां, तो इन अभ्यावेदनों की विषय-वस्तु और ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से लघु उद्योगों (क्रशर्स) और अन्य उद्योगों को पावर-बिजली आसानी से उपलब्ध कराने के लिये विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान ने 14-10-81 को घरेलू उद्योग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत तेल घानियों के लिए 3 फेज बिजली कनेक्शन देने के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तें निर्धारित की हैं, यह इस दृष्टि से किया गया है कि वास्तविक कार्य के लिए इस प्रकार के कनेक्शनों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जाए और सतत प्रयोग को हतोत्साहित किया जाए ।

(i) खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड का एक पत्र जिस के द्वारा मामले को प्रायोजित किया गया हो । इस के साथ, खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के किसी प्राधिकृत केन्द्र से तेल घानी की खरीद की रसीद होनी चाहिए ।

(ii) आवश्यक सहायता देने के लिए उद्योग निदेशक से प्रमाण-पत्र ।

(iii) नगर पालिका का वैध लाइसेंस ।

(घ) इन शर्तों के विरुद्ध जो व्यक्तियों से दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । जिन्हें न तो खादी ग्राम उद्योग द्वारा प्रयोजित किया गया है और न ही दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जिन को सिफारिश की गयी है कि उन्हें केवल नगरपालिका लाइसेंस के आधार पर बिजली का कनेक्शन दिया जाए ।

(ङ) घरेलू उद्योग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत तेलघानियां बनाने के संकत लिए बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं बशर्ते कि प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर में (i) (ii) और (iii) में बताये गये दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किए जाएं और संबंधित आवेदनकर्ताओं द्वारा सामान्य वाणिज्यिक औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर ली जाएं । तेल घानियों के अलावा अन्य लघु उद्योगों के लिए बिजली के कनेक्शन अन्य बातों के साथ साथ नगर पालिका का वैध लाइसेंस प्रस्तुत करने पर और इस आशय का प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने पर दिए जाते हैं कि जिस संरचना में बिजली का कनेक्शन मांगा गया है वह नियमित संरचना है ।

Correction of Addresses in Electricity Bills not done by DESU in M.B. Road Area

3827. SHR T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases for changing names in the Electricity Bills with particular reference to Government servants residing in M.B. Road area are pending with Nehru Place Office of Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking (DESU);

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of arrears and bills of previous allottees are being sent to present allottees in this area;

(c) if so, the details of such cases as occurred after 25th March, 1981; and

(d) by what time this office will issue correct bills to such Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 1-12-81, 580 applications for making change of names in regard to electricity connections pertaining to MB Road area were pending with DESU.

(b) and (c). Since 25th March, 1981 there are 250 pending cases in which bills representing arrears of electricity consumption charges of the previous allottees of the quarters of MB Road area were sent by DESU to the new allottees, in their bid to realize the outstanding dues. DESU has been following this practice because of frequent changes in the occupancy of these quarters and the tendency of the previous allottees not to clear the dues before leaving.

(d) While it is not possible to give any precise time limit wihin which the revised bills would be sent by DESU, efforts are being made by DESU to minimise inconvenience to the new allottees.

Telephone Facility for Rural Post Offices of Orissa

3828. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices which are having telephone facilities;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to provide telephone link to the rural post offices of Orissa;

(c) if so, the total number of such rural post offices which are proposed to be provided with telephone facilities during the Sixth Plan period (district-wise); and

(d) the details about the programme of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Five Hundred Sixteen (516). (in Orissa).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As per statement .

Statement

Number of Post Offices in rural areas of Orissa proposed to be provided with Telephone facility during Sixth Plan period (District-wise)

Name of District	No. of Post Offices to be provided with Telephone facility		
	1980-81 (already provided)	1981-82	1982-85
1	2	3	4
1. Balasore	10	14	..
2. Bolangir	..	..	..
3. Cuttack	5	1	..
4. Dhenkaral	11	7	..
5. Ganjam	5	1	..
6. Kalahandi	5	4	3
7. Keonjhar	2	4	13
8. Koraput	5	13	30
9. Mayurbha j	4	3	30

1	2	3	4
10. Phulbani	3	5	10
11. Puri	..	2	...
12. Sambhalpur	..	5	...
13. Sundergarh	2	5	29
TOTAL	52	64	122

Financing of Waidhen Super Thermal Power Project by USSR

3829. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR have agreed over the financing of the Waidhen Super Thermal Power project;

(b) if so, the estimates of the cost of the project to be met by the Soviet Union; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Indo-Soviet Technical Cooperation Agreement signed in December, 1980, provides for a credit of 520 million Roubles, which includes assistance for the proposed Super Thermal Power Station to be set up at Waidhen in Madhya Pradesh. The credit will cover partially the total cost of project. According to the Feasibility Report prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation for Stage-I of the Project of 1260 MW, the 1st Unit of 210 MW is planned for commissioning during 1986-87 with the subsequent units of 210 MW being commissioned at intervals of 6 months each.

Allotment of Housing Tenements to Employees of Bharat Petroleum corporation by Maharashtra Housing Board

3830. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Maharashtra Housing Board had allotted housing tenements to the employees of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (then Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd.) at Chembur and Chatkopar in Bombay about 25 years ago;

(b) whether it is true that in Maharashtra Housing Board colonies, MHB has started giving the tenements on ownership basis to the occupants.

(c) If so, whether it is true that the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has not yet given the 'NOC' or transferring the same to the employees;

(d) if so, when do Government propose to provide the NOC; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Maharashtra Housing Board reserved 664 housing tenements for the employees of erstwhile Burmah-Shell Refineries for which a payment of Rs. 40 lakhs had been made by the Company. These tenements were handed over progressively for occupation by BPCL employees in 1956. In view of the above, the question of BPCL giving 'NOC' for transferring these tenements to its present occupants does not arise.

According to available information, the Maharashtra Housing Board has offered ownership to those occupants who are not occupying the tenements that had been reserved for the Company.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Resettlement of Sri Lanka Repatriates

3831. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of location of 44 land Colonisation schemes in Tamil Nadu sanctioned for resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates in Agriculture; and

(b) the financial assistance given by the centre for these Land Colonisation Schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The 44 Land Colonisation Schemes are located in 7 Districts in Tamil Nadu as indicated below:

Name of Districts	No. of Colonies
Tirunelveli . . .	19
Ramanathapuram .	9
Tiruchirapalli. . .	6
Pudukottai . . .	3
North Arcot . . .	2
Madurai . . .	4
Salem . . .	1
TOTAL	44

(b) The Schemes have been sanctioned under the powers delegated to the State Government who are reported to have advanced loans amounting to Rs. 120.82 lakhs to the repatriate families settled under these Schemes. In addition, expenditure is also incurred in administering the colonies and on maintenance of the eligible families during the first and second agricultural seasons.

जालौर जिला (राजस्थान) में कच्चे तेल के एक डिपो की स्थापना

3832. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार इस तथ्य की दृष्टि से कि राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में कच्चे तेल (एल० डी० ओ०) की खपत अधिकतम है वहां कच्चे तेल का एक डिपो स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) और (ख) निम्नलिखित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जालौर जिले में एक तेल डिपो की स्थापना करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(1) क्षेत्र में एल० डी० ओ० और अन्य उत्पादों का समिति थ्युट ।

(2) निहित उच्च निवेष ।

(3) जोधपुर में सुविधाओं का होना जो आस-पास के जिलों जिसमें जालौर शामिल है की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए स्थापित की गई थी ।

Thermal Power Plant at Talcher

3833. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to establish heavy power thermal plant at Talchar in Orissa;

(b) if so, what would be the investment on this project and the production capacity of it; and

(c) what is the date by which this plant will be established and the date by which it will be ready for pro-

duction and other details like utilisation etc. of the produced energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The National Thermal Power Corporation has prepared feasibility report for the setting up of a large pithead thermal power station at Talcher in Dhenkanal district of Orissa. The thermal power station is envisaged to have a final installed capacity of 2800 MW and is proposed to be taken up in stages with the first stage of 800 MW comprising of 4x200 MW units. The proposal is being appraised for techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

Delay in carriage of mail bags and dearth of stamps etc. in Post Offices of hilly area of district Udhampur

3834. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous complaints regarding inordinate delays in carriage of mail bags, dearth of stamps, unauthorised change of locations in the Post Offices of hilly areas of district Udhampur have been submitted to Postal authorities including the Minister;

(b) whether it is also a fact that closure of Branch Post Office at Kalkanagar near Katra Vaishnodevi, District Udhampur and inefficient working of telephones in Katra Vaishnodevi have been complained against; and

(c) if so, action taken to enquire into the complaints and rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) There may be some isolated complaints but the position is that the mails for all the Branch offices in the hilly areas of Udhampur are conveyed daily upto the last bus point and therefrom the mails are conveyed through runners on foot and reach the respective Branch Offices on the same day or on the subsequent days depending upon the distance. Similarly there is no dearth of stamps but on the contrary sufficient stock of postage stamps and stationery is available in all Post Offices in Udhampur district. As regards change of location of some Post Offices this was done in the exigency of service, in the larger interest of the public and proper functioning of the Post Offices.

(b) It is a fact that a complaint regarding closure of branch post office at Kalkanagar near Katra Vaishnodevi (Distt. Udhampur) was received from one Shri Bansi Lal Kohistani. As regards telephone services no complaint appears to have been received.

(c) The opening of a post office at Kalkanagar was not justified as Katra Post Office is situated at a distance of only 1-1/2 Kms. from this place. As per departmental norms no new post office can be opened at any place within a radius of 3 Kms of an existing post office. However, Kalkanagar Branch Office was opened on 10-7-1971 in limited interest on non-returnable contribution (NRC) payment basis. It was closed down on 6-11-79 as the party which had agreed to pay NRC did not deposit the NRC amount for its further retention.

Optical fibers in communication system

3835. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any steps to introduce optical fibres in the communication system in view of its efficacy and to overcome shortage of phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to study the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An experimental optical fibre cable communication project has been commissioned in Pune in 1979 and the system is under evaluation. 120 telephone junctions can be provided on a pair of optical fibres as per this experimental project. Separately, an indigenous optical fibre communication equipment for similar operation has been designed and also commissioned in Pune on trial basis. These experiments are mainly for the provision of junctions between two telephone exchanges and will not assist in overcoming shortage of telephones since optical fibre medium is not at present suited for individual subscriber application as envisaged by the Hon'ble Member.

Indepth study of coal sector during Sixth Plan period

3836. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any indepth study of the coal sector during the formulation of the Sixth Plan and submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient point raised in the report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir, a working group on coal and lignite was set up to make an indepth study before, in connection with the formulation of the Sixth plan. The report of the working group has been submitted.

(b) and (c). The report *inter-alia* refers to the demand and production of coal, analysis of technology-wise production, programme for beneficiation of coal and the areas for research and development including capital investment.

Super Thermal Power Station at Ramagundam

3837. SHR P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Super Thermal Station at Ramagundam has been taken up; and

(b) if so, the work done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation is executing the Project for setting up a Super Thermal Power Station at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh. The project is being taken up for execution in two stages. The first stage of 1100 MW comprising of 3 units of 200 MW and one unit of 500 MW was sanctioned in April, 1978. The second stage of 1000 MW comprising of 2 units of 500 MW has also been recently sanctioned. Work on Stage-I of the project is proceeding in right earnest and all efforts are being made to commission the first unit of 200 MW by February, 1984. The full capacity of 2100 MW is expected to be commissioned by 1989-90.

Services of Nangloi Telephone Exchange

3838. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in comparison with other exchanges of Delhi, the services rendered by Nangloi Telephone Exchange are far below the requisite standard;

(b) whether is it also a fact that the subscribers for both incoming and outgoing calls to and from other exchanges of Delhi very seldom get their calls resulting in much hardship and mental agony, more so because the area is far away from most of the places in Delhi;

(c) whether Government have any plan to expand and to improve upon the services of this exchange, considering the fact that a number of new colonies have come up within the area to be served by this exchange; and

(d) if so, by what time the difficulties faced by the subscribers shall be removed?

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

(b) There is some difficulty in getting calls to and from Nangloi telephone exchange due to inadequate number of junctions.

(c) and (d). The Nangloi telephone exchange is planned to be expanded from 300 lines to 400 lines during 1982-83.

The junctions to Nangloi Exchange are being increased by March 1982.

Import of Power Generation Equipment

3839. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import power generation equipment from abroad if domestic suppliers failed to adhere to delivery schedules;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Electricity Boards have to pay crores of rupees as dues to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Instrumentation Limited, Kota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Orders for supplying generating equipments for power projects are generally given only to indigenous manufacturers. However, Government takes decision to import in the following types of cases:—

(i) In projects assisted by the World Bank which requires procurement by resorting to international competition bidding and where a bid from foreign party is more competitive as compared to the bids from the indigenous manufacturers.

(ii) In projects being assisted under aid programmes through bilateral agreements with other countries where the conditionality of obtaining the aid is that the equipment should be imported from that particular country.

(iii) Where technology for the special types of machines required for the project are not available with indigenous manufacturers.

(iv) Where the equipment needed is not covered by the range of BHEL manufacture and indigenous manufacturers.

(v) In certain extension projects where few more machines are to be added to the earlier machines which were imported and it is thought desirable to have similarity of equipment in the project.

(vi) Where the indigenous manufacturers are not in a position to deliver the equipment within the time frame in which the project is to be commissioned and earlier delivery is considered important.

It may be mentioned that under the present import policy, State Electricity Boards are permitted to float global tenders for power equipment. These are then considered by the Empowered Committee under the Department of Heavy Industry and a decision taken on the merits of each case after taking into consideration all the relevant factors, including indigenous manufacturing capacity.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to the information from BHEL and ILK, the amount outstanding to them from SEB's is Rs. 141.44 crores (at the end of September 81) and Rs. 7.76 crores (at the end of Aug'81) respectively.

Opening of Petrol Pumps and Cooking Gas Agencies in Karnataka

3840. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Karnataka where the opening of petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies have been sanctioned during the last three years; and

(b) the criteria adopted for the allotment of petrol pumps and LPG agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The names of the places in Karnataka where retail outlet dealerships (Petrol/Diesel pumps) and LPG distributorships have been awarded by the oil companies since the year 1979-80 are reported to be as under:

Retail Outlet	LPG distributorship
Mangalore, Wadi (2), Malleswarm	Mangalore
Rabkabhi, Yeragati, Malur	Bangalore (4)
Harpanahalli, Belwadi	Mysore
Ittigagad/Zoo Mysore	Hospet
Shikaripur, Katapady	Bhadravati
Yadahalli Gross, V.C. Road	Khanapur
Mannakhalli, Panambur	Gadag
Annigiri, Hosadugura, Udipi	Dharwar, Haveri, Gulberga, Ullal
Jayanagar	Mercara, Hassan

(b) Opening of retail outlet (Petrol/Diesel Pump) at a particular location depends upon its demand potential and economic viability of operations. If the feasibility study carried out for this purpose by the oil industry justifies a retail outlet/low cost outlet at any location, the same is included in the industry roster for opening of retail outlet/low cost outlet as per policy/norms laid down.

As for opening of LPG distributorships, the industry has drawn up plans to cover all district headquarters and towns having a population of over 50,000 in a phased manner taking into account customer demand in the area, nearness of the market from the source of supply and economic viability of operations.

Criticism Re: Delhi T.V. Programmes

3841. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the viewers of Delhi Television programmes are critical of the poor programmes telecast by it;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to set up a Committee for selection of pictures for telecast on Sunday; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to make programme interesting and absorbing?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi

are quite well received and appreciated though suggestions for their further improvement are also received from time to time.

(b) A Committee for selection of feature films for telecasting from Doordarshan Kendras already exists. However, the entire procedure including the reconstitution of the Committee is under review.

(c) Programmes of Doordarshan are periodically reviewed/revised with a view to improve their quality and content and to make appropriate changes towards this end. This is a continuous effort and new and original programmes of educative and entertainment value are introduced from time to time.

Some of the steps taken for improving programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi are:—

(i) Now Formats like 'Aape Ke Liye' and 'Lok Munch' programmes have been devised.

(ii) 'Hamne Duniya Dekhi Hai' has been started for the old people.

(iii) 'Aur Bhi Gham Hain Zamane Mein' a serial is telecast on fortnightly basis highlighting social problems, behaviour and attitudes.

(iv) 'Manoranjan' a programme based on film sequence in themetic order is telecast.

(v) 'Zara Sochiye' has been revived with an attractive format for educating the people about their civil sense and social behaviour.

(vi) 'Popular Science' a new programme is underway to create scientific temper and awakening.

(vii) In 'Parikarma of Rural Areas' more and more rural orientation of this coveted programme is being envisaged.

(viii) In the area of Plays, eminent writers and Theatrical Directors are invited to co-produce their production over TV for improving the quality of TV plays.

Steps have also been taken similarly for improving Programme from other Doordarshan Kendras.

अन्य देशों के साथ ट्रोपोस्केटर सम्पर्क

3842. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत रूस के अतिरिक्त अन्य देशों के साथ ट्रोपोस्केटर संचार सम्पर्क शुरू किए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे देश कौन-कौन से हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं । फिलहाल किसी अन्य देश के साथ इस तरह के संचार सम्पर्क का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connection under Ghazipur Telephone Exchange

3843. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for new connection under Ghazipur Telephone Exchange in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any expansion programme of the existing facilities are being undertaken;

(c) if so, the date of the approval of expansion proposal; and

(d) reasons for the delay, if any, in the completion of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) 50 as on 5-12-81.

(b) to (d). There is a proposal to expand the exchange by 120 lines.

Government Control Over Extravagant Expenditure in Public Limited Companies

3844. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a large number of public limited companies are increasing their overheads by creating posts of Senior Executives like Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Executive Directors and other such designations to mop up their profits and benefit their own men and those wielding influence with the Government agencies with which they have dealings;

(b) if so, what control Government propose to exercise over this spending at the cost of share-holders;

(c) whether these posts carry fantastic salaries, perks, cars entertainment and host of other facilities; and

(d) if so, what steps his Ministry propose to take to extend its control over such reckless spendings by these companies and whether there has been any case or cases in which the Ministry at any stage have taken up such extravagant and unjustified spendings; if so, the deatils thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). Appointments of Senior Executives like Presidents, Vice-Presidents Executive Directors and remuneration payable to them by companies would require approval of the Central Government under sections 269, 388, 310, 309 etc. of the Companies Act, 1956, only if they occupy the position of Managing Director/Wholetime Director or Manager.

Further the existing law provides that the remuneration of the Executives by whatever the designations called would require the approval of the Central Government when such Executives fall within the ambit of Section 314 (1B) of the Act. Section 217(2A) of the Act further provides that the report of Directors attached to the Balance Sheet of the company shall include a statement showing the name of every employee, including Executives, of the company who is in receipt of remuneration (including perks) in the aggregate of not less than Rs. 3000 per month.

The question whether any steps should be taken to extend control over remuneration to the Executives not covered by the existing provisions of the Act is under consideration.

Inter-connected Companies of Birlas, Singhanias, Thapars, and Bangurs

3845. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the names of inter-connected companies of the MRTP Houses namely, Birlas, Singhanias, Thapars and Bangurs;

(b) total paid-up capital, assets, turn-over profits of each of these interliferation of such inter-connected years; and

(c) what check or control is being exercised by his Ministry in the profileration of such inter-connected companies by these Industrial Houses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of interconnected companies of the MRTP Houses, namely, Birlas, Singhanias, Thapars and Bangurs and their total paid-up capital, assets, turn-over and profits before tax of each of these inter-connected companies for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3099/81].

(c) The main objective of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969 is to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of the economic power to the common detriment. The Act does not provide for prevention of the growth of the undertakings as such. The main objective is sought to be achieved by the Central Government through the examination and regulation of proposals for substantial expansion, establishment of new underakings, mergers, amalgamations, take-overs, etc. of undertakings registered or registerable under the Act.

Shifting of Plants and Head Offices from West Bengal

3846. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the companies have shifted or are contemplating to shift their plants or Head Offices from West Bengal;

(b) if so, their particulars and reasons therefor;

(c) whether prior approval of the State Government is necessary before such an application is made to shift or transfer;

(d) if so, in how many cases the State Government permitted and in how many cases it did not; and

(e) what steps he proposes to take to stop such transfers or shifting from West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Medium and Large Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh Adversely affected due to Less Power Gentration

3847. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to less power generation, medium and small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh are being adversely affected in the matter of production etc;

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

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in power generation; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Government are aware that medium and small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh are adversely affected in production on account of marginal short supply of power due to comparatively low level of generation in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) LT, medium and small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh are permitted to use power except during peak load hours between 17 to 22 hrs. In addition they are also subjected to switching off of power supply during day time for 2 to 3 hours. Besides, there is energy cut on monthly consumption ranging from 10 to 25 per cent on LT power consumers.

(c) There are a number of reasons for the shortfall in availability of power in the State. These include:

(I) Inadequate installed generatting capacity.

(II) Poor hydel-thermal mix of the generating capacity.

(III) Low reservoir level in Gandhi Sagar during the last three years restricting the hydel generation.

(IV) Unduly long time taken for stabilisation of 200/210 MW units.

(d) A number of steps have been and are being taken to improve the power generation in the State. These measures include:

(I) 1488 MW of additional capacity is scheduled to be commissioned during the period 1980—85;

(II) Modification rectifications required for the early stabilisation of 200 MW units.

(III) Fast moving and slow moving spares are being procured well in advance to avoid any delay on this account;

(IV) Training of the engineers in better operation and maintenance practices.

(V) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity.

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रंक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

3848. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में डायल घुमा कर सीधे बात करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर ट्रंक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या रायपुर में भी ट्रंक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करने का विचार किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां उस की स्थापना कब तक हो जाएगी ;

(घ) इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ङ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक केवल एक ट्रंक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज इंदौर में स्थापित किया जा सका है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में इसके संस्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(घ) प्रस्तावित ट्रंक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज हेतु आवश्यक इमारत के कार्यक्रम को मंजूरी दे दी गई है । उपस्कर प्राप्त करने हेतु निविदाएं मांगी गई थीं तथा इस का मूल्यांकन प्रगति पर है ।

(ङ) इसका अंकीय प्रकार के इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज के रूप में प्रस्ताव किया गया है । उपस्कर आयात किए जाएंगे ।

संचार मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सरकारी काम में हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग

3849. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह मंत्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग ने वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रयोग का कोई वार्षिक कार्यक्रम परिचालित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय में यह कार्यक्रम प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि श्रेणी 'ए' क्षेत्रों (हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों) में स्थित उन के मंत्रालय के कार्यालयों के लिए सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का शत-प्रतिशत प्रयोग करना अपेक्षित है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में उनके मंत्रालय के कार्यालय द्वारा राजभाषा हिन्दी का कितने प्रतिशत प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ). गृह

मंत्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग ने वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग का एक वार्षिक कार्यक्रम परिचालित किया है। यह कार्यक्रम संचार मंत्रालय में मिल गया है। कार्यक्रम में क्षेत्र "क" के कार्यालयों में कुछ निर्धारित कार्यों के लिए केवल हिन्दी और विनिर्दिष्ट अन्य कार्यों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों का प्रयोग सुझाया गया है। इन अनुदेशों के मंत्रालय ने सभी परिमण्डलों के प्रमुख और अन्य सम्बद्ध व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के इस हिदायत के साथ भेज दिया है कि वार्षिक कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्था पर अमल सुनिश्चित किया जाए। आशा है, वार्षिक कार्यक्रम में परिकल्पित लक्ष्य उत्तरोत्तर हासिल कर लिए जाएंगे। राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित यथा तथ्य जानकारी सुलभ करना बहुत कठिन रहेगा क्योंकि इन राज्यों में डाकतार विभाग के कार्यालयों की काफी बड़ी संख्या है।

Delay in Building Auto Exchange at Shiroli, Kolhapur

3850. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the auto exchange at Shiroli, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) MIDC area stores are available for a year back, but there is no progress regarding the building;

(b) whether it is a fact that the equipment and the stores of the said auto exchange have remained unused for a month together; and

(c) what special efforts are being made to avoid the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). No Sir. Major items of exchange equipment are yet to be received. There is considerable delay in supply of equipment due to prolonged strike in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore early this year. As regards building, plans are under preparation.

(c) It is proposed to rent accommodation from M.I.D.C. if construction of departmental building gets delayed. Completion of cable work is also being arranged simultaneously.

Memorandum from the Bhayandar Durdhawani Grahak Sangh Bhayandar (District Thane-Maharashtra)

3851. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager, Bombay Telephones has received a memorandum dated 2nd February, 1981 from the Bhayandar Durdhawani Grahak Sangh, Bhayandar, District Thane (Maharashtra);

(b) what are the grievances and demands listed in the said memorandum; and

(c) what action has been taken/is being taken in this regard to each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from Bombay Telephones and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allotment of new Cooking Gas Connections to Bombay

3852. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any concrete proposal to provide cooking gas connections to Bombay;

(b) if so, the number of such additional gas connections and the approximate date by which these would be provided;

(c) whether applications have been invited for appointment of new dealers, and if so, the areas in Bombay for which such applications have been invited;

(d) whether any norms have been laid down with respect to such appointments and especially to ensure that backward sections are given a fair deal;

(e) whether any precaution is taken to ensure that distributorship is not granted to relatives of existing dealers; and

(f) the number of appointments, if any, made and the areas for which such appointments have been made?

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

(b) About 70,000 new cooking gas (LPG) connections have been released in Greater Bombay this year so far. Further releases continue to be made.

(c) The oil companies have advertised for the appointment of LPG dealers in the following location in the Suburbs of Bombay:—

1. Andheri (3)
2. Borivili (2)
3. Dadar
4. Walkshwar
5. Warden Road
6. Goregaon
7. Mulund
8. Byculla
9. Chowpatty/Gamdevei
10. Sion
11. Ghatkopar (West)
12. Deonar
13. Malad
14. South Bombay (2)
15. Central Bombay
16. Western Bombay
17. Worli

(d) Guidelines have been issued by this Ministry in respect of appointment of different categories of LPG distributors, including those of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(e) To ensure that the new LPG dealerships are not awarded to the close relatives of the existing dealers, affidavits to this effect are obtained from the applicants.

(f) New LPG dealers have been appointed at Dadar, Andheri (West) and Borivili (West).

Cooking Gas Connections in Malappuram, Kerala

3853. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goevrnment are aware that the Malappuram district of Kerala has not a single cooking gas connection; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide LPG connections to Malappuram District even by relaxing the norms especially in view of the backward nature of the district?

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

(b) A cooking gas agency is proposed to be set up during 1981-82 in Malappuram district, Kerala. It will be possible to release LPG (cooking gas) connections in the district thereafter.

Experiment on Colour TV

3854. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

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

(a) whether any experiment has been made in India Trade Fair to introduce colour T.V.;

(b) if so, the result achieved; and

(c) what is Government programme in regard to introducing colour T.V. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). During the India International Trade Fair, an experimental live colour transmission with a 10 W. transmitter was set up. The coverage range of this transmitter was 1.5 kms. Some colour TV sets were installed in the exhibition area for the benefit of visitors to the Fair. The results were satisfactory.

(c) The question of introduction of colour Television in the country is still under consideration; the decision so far is to provide Television service in colour to Asian Games for foreign broadcast organisations.

Telephones of the Cabinet Minister

3855. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the telephone bill of the Central Minister since the present Government came into power; and

(b) have there been complaints from the public with regard to the non-functioning of the teleophones of the Cabinet Ministers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) No, Sir. No written complaints were received from public regarding non-functioning of telephones of Cabinet Ministers.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

3856. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): As on 1-6-1981, there were 4 Judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the High Court Benches. There was no Judge in any High Court from amongst Scheduled Tribes. In the Supreme Court, there is one Judge belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

Coal Gasification Plant

3857. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Fertilizer Planning and Development India Limted have expressed the view that the long-term national planning is necessary to develop a centralised coal gasification plant and a distribution pipeline to prevent the huge outgo of foreign exchange on crude imports;

(b) whether the FEDIL has proposed Rs. 2100 crore project for central coal gasification and pipelines distribution;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed scheme and whether Government have accepted it; and

(d) is it also a fact that the coal gasification plants are proposed to be set up at the pithead and gasify the coal preferably under high pressure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Administrative Changes to Improve Badarpur Thermal Power Station

3858. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry have carried out drastic administrative changes to improve the said profile of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, whether the Union Ministry have deputed top National Thermal Power Corporation experts to look after it;

(c) if so, what are the other changes likely to be contemplated; and

(d) to what extent these changes have improved the efficiency of the Badarpur Power Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). With a view to re-organise the administrative set up of Badarpur thermal power station, the management of Badarpur thermal power station was handed over to NTPC in April, 1978. Some experts from the Corporation office of NTPC have been assisting Badarpur authorities from time to time.

(c) While no administrative change in the overall administrative set up are envisaged at persent, illegible organisation at Badarpur has been progressively restructured on professional lines and a number of experienced executives have been and are being inducted.

(d) The plant load factor of three units of 100 MW at Badarpur thermal power station has gone up from 33.6 per cent during the year 1977-78 to 49 per cent during 1980-81. The 4th unit of 210 MW was put into commercial operation in March, 1981 and has now stabilised. The plant load factor of the 4th unit during October, 1981 was 65 per cent.

Direct Telephone Circuit between United Arab Emirates and India

3859. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a direct telephone circuit is proposed to be set up between the United Arab Emirates and India;

(b) if so, when such direct telephone circuit is going to be set up; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Direct satellite telephone link with United Arab Emirates is already in operation since 1977.

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

Clandestine Mining in Nationalised Coal Mines

3860. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clandestine mining is going on in the nationalised coal-mines of Bihar resulting in heavy loss to Government;

(b) if so, the details regarding the loss suffered by Government during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government are formulating any schemes to review this loss and if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Acts were amended prohibiting any person other than the persons authorised by the Act, to carry on coal mining operation in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private parties except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. Several persons filed Writ Petitions in the High

Courts and Supreme Court challanging the provisions of this Act and obtained interim orders prohibiting the authorities and coal companies from interfering with their operations.

The Supreme Court in their judgements in April and May, 1980 upheld the vires of the Act and dismissed those Writ Petitions. After these judgements the menance of illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons at time violate the provisions of Law and are reported to induldge in illegal extraction of coal surreptitiously in certain areas.

Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Coal Companies to prosecute the offenders under the provisions of the Acts. The State Government and the coal companies are taking concerted action against the offenders as and when detected. Information regarding loss due to illegal extraction of coal is not available.

देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में "पोस्ट मास्टर" के रूप में कार्य कर रही महिलाएं

3861. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उप-डाकघरों और शाखा डाकघरों में "पोस्ट मास्टर" के पदों पर कितनी महिलाएं कार्य कर रही हैं और ऐसी महिलाओं की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के डाकघरों में उसी क्षेत्र की शिक्षित बेरोजगार महिलाओं को नियुक्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन0 पाटिल): (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जसे ही सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से यह सूचना प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभागीय पद उन नियमित कर्मचारियों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं जिनकों भर्ती के निर्धारित नियमों के आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है जिसमें लिंग के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखा जाता। जहां तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभागेतर पदों का संबंध है, ऐसे पदों के लिए चयन हेतु योग्य पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं पर समान रूप से विचार किया जाता है, बशर्ते कि वे नियुक्ति हेतु निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करते हों जिनमें एक शर्त यह भी है कि वे उसी क्षेत्र के निवासी होने चाहिएं जिसमें कि उनसे सेवा की अपेक्षा की जाती है। अतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की शिक्षित बेरोजगार महिलाओं को कोई विशेष तरजीह देने का प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

Telecast of programmes about "Heart Diseases"

3862. SHRI SATYANARAYANA JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 16th May, 1981, requesting to make arrangements to broadcast programmes about "Heart Diseases" on Television;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Member of Parliament too has requested the Minister that special T.V. programmes should be not only on heart diseases but other diseases such as cancer etc. should be arranged in various regional languages such as Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil etc., in addition to English;

(c) if so, what decision/action Government has taken or is taking in this regard; and

(d) if so, decision has been taken, the specific reasons therefor, and when the same is likely be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Programmes on Health including that on heart diseases and cancer are already being telecast by all Doordarshan Kendras. These programmes are in the regional languages and sometimes in English.

Every contre telecasts programmes like' 'Aap Ka Swasthya' in which not only all the major diseases but also seasonal complaints and health advice are dealt with. Some centres put out Health Magazine programmes in their regional languages. A film based programme on Open-Heart Surgery produced by Madras Doordarshan Kendra was telecast by all the metropolitan centres.

Construction of P and T Office Buildings and Staff Quarters in Koraput Disrict

3863. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places selected by the Postal and Communication Circle, Orissa in Koraput district for construction of office buildings and staff quarters for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the number of office and staff quarters at different places of the district under construction and the proposals for the next financial year; and

(c) the priority given by the Circle for backward and tribal districts of Orissa for provision of funds and proposals for providing facilities for improvement of the standard of the administration and development therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):

POSTAL CIRCLE:

(a) It is proposed to construct post office building at Pottangi and staff quarters at Jeypore and Nowrangpur in koraput District during the year 1982-83. For 1981-82 the information in this respect is nil.

(b) One post office building at Koraput and 4 staff quarters at Rayagada are at present under construction. During the next year it is proposed to construct post office building at Pottangi, 18 staff quarters at Jeypore and 4 staff quarters at Nowarangpur.

(c) Due priority is being given to backward and tribal districts of Orissa and proposals for providing facilities. Out of a total target of 25 post office buildings and ninety three staff quarters, 10 post office buildings and 68 staff quarters are planned to be constructed in backward and tribal areas, during the 6th Five Year Plan.

In 1980-81, out of total of 141 post offices opened in the rural areas of Orissa 11 were opened in backward and tribal areas. During this current year, out of a total of 40 post offices opened so far in the state, 35 have been opened in backward and tribal areas.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CIRCLE—

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Payment of Allowance to P & T Employees of Jaypore (K)

3864. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received proposals from the Orissa Postal and Telecommunication Circle regarding the payment of the following allowances to the P&T employees of Jeypore (K); (i) Grant of D.N.K. Project allowance beyond 31st March, 1981; (ii) grant of Upper Kolab Multipurpose special construction allowance with effect from 1st October, 1975; (iii) grant of special construction (Tribal) allowance at par with State Government employees; (iv) grant of B.C.A. for Sunabeda Postal Employees with retrospective effect; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken by his Ministry to grant the allowance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b). The requesite information is furnished below:—

(i) Sanction, extending the grant of D.N.K. Project allowance for a further period beyond 31st March, 1981, that is, from 1.4.1981 to 31.3.1982, has already been issued, vide P&T Directorate's letter No. 11-4/77-PAT(Vol.I) dated 9.9.1981.

(ii) The P&T employees posted at Jeypore (K) are not entitled for Upper Kolab Multipurpose special construction allowance, as they are already in receipt of D.N.K. Project allowance.

(iii) and (iv). This Ministry have not received any proposals, for the grant of special construction (Tribal) allowance and B.C.A. for Sunebada Postal Employees, so far.

New Proposals from Orissa for Rural Electrification of Tribal Sub Plan Areas

3865. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.E.C. have received new proposals from the Government of Orissa for rural electrification of Tribal Sub-plan areas of the districts;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes prepared and so far submitted to R.E.C. for loan assistance for the year 1981 82;

(c) how many of them have been Considered by the R.E.C. for loan assistance and the case of how many, funds have been released;

(d) the priority given by the Government of Orissa for the completion of on going R.E.C. schemes and the newly sanctioned schemes; and

(e) the priority given by R.E.C. for sanction of the schemes meant for tribal areas?

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

(b) The Names of the Schemes received for loan assistance for the year 1981-82 is indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Out of the 12 schemes forwarded to Rural Electrification Corporation for loan assistance during 1981-82, 7 schemes have been sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation during the current financial year upto the end of October, 1981 and of these schemes, in respect of two schemes, an amount of Rs. 29.240 lakhs has been released by Rural Electrification Corporation in respect of the first instalment of the loan sanctioned.

(d) The Rural Electrification Schemes are being implemented by the Orissa State Electricity Board, who have been giving adequate priority.

(e) Rural Electrification Corporation has been according special consideration in the cases of the schemes which cover electrification of the areas inhabited by tribal population. REC have also earmarked 15 per cent of the funds allocated for electrification of tribal areas.

Statement

Names of 12 rural electrification schemes of Oirssa State Electricity Board for electrification of villages inhabited by tribal population which were either under examination in REC an the commencement of the current financial year on were received during the current financial year upto the end of October, 1981 for sanction of financial assistance

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (Block/District)	Remarks
1	2	3
1	Rasgovindpur block in Mayurbhanj district	Sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 12·649 crores has been released in respect of 1st instalment of loan sanctioned

1	2	3
2	Sulipada and Murda blocks in Mayurbhanj district	Sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 16·591 lakhs has been released in respect of the ist instalment of loan sanctioned.
3	Korkunda block in Koraput distict	Sanctioned.
4	Chandrapur block in Koraput district	Sanctioned.
5	Junagarh block in Kalahandi district	Being processed for sanction of financial assistance.
6	Gunupur block in Koraput district	Sanctioned
7	Patna block in Keonjhar district	Sanctioned
8	Similiguda block in Koraput district	Sanctioned
9	Nuagaon block in Phulbani district	Being processed for sanction of financial assistance.
10	Khajuripadi block in Phulbani district	
11	Badashahi block in Mayurbhanj district	
12	Harichandanpur block in Keonjhar district	

India France agreement for development of Coal Mines

3866. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that recently the Governments of India and France have entered into an agreement for the development of coal mines in India;

(b) if so, the names of the coal mines to be developed and the proposed increase in production capacity as a result of French techno-economic assistance;

(c) whether the feasibility and viability project reports on proposed Coal Mines have been prepared by the concerned Governments;

(d) if under preparation, the outlines thereof; and

(e) have any working groups been entrusted with the preparation of said project reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding has recently been signed between the Government of India and the Government of France for development of coal industry in India with French technical assistance during the visit of the Prime Minister of Paris.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding, *inter-alia*, provides for development of coal mines at Nandira Moira, Chora, Parasia, East Katras, Kendwadih and Ananta and for preparation of detailed feasibility reports in respect of Pipradih and Swang coal mines including preparation of a proposal for longwall face system of exploiting in Manuguru and Ramagundam mines.

Subject to Feasibility studies being positive, additionally to the coal production will be about 3.50 million tonnes per annum, for all these mines taken together on reaching the estimated level of production.

(c) and (d). Feasibility Reports on introduction of new technology in

Kendwadih and Katras mines have been received by Coal India Ltd. from the French Organisations and Feasibility Reports for other mines are in different stages of preparation.

The Feasibility Reports would cover, *inter-alia* method of mining, techno-economic analysis and the project implementation schedule.

(e) The Memorandum of Understanding provides for constitution of an Indo-French working group on coal to periodically review and discuss bilateral issues connected with the development of coal mining industry in India. The preparation of project reports will not be one of the functions of the Working Group.

Weston Electronic Ltd., New Delhi

3867. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted an inquiry against the Weston Electronics Limited, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the complaints on which inquiry is being made; and

(c) total number and nature of complaints received by MRTPC against any other Indian or multinational firm?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The MRTP Commission has instituted an enquiry against Weston Electronics Limited, New Delhi (on 25th October, 1981) under Sections 10(a)(iii) and 37 of the MRTP Act, 1969, on the basis of an application filed by the Registrar, Restrictive Trade Agreements. It has, *inter alia*, been alleged that Weston Electronics Ltd., who are engaged in the manufacture, sale and servicing of Television sets, undertake after-scale services of Television sets directly and that they do not attend to the repairs of its products at the time of need unless and until the purchaser is able to show a subsisting annual service contract with it. It has been further alleged that the annual service contract used by the respondent is open to objection insofar as the guarantee of free replacement excludes several components essential to the functioning of the Television sets. Further, while providing for free 12 visits on call for any genuine trouble, the guarantee also provides for unjustified cost to the consumer for any damage due to handling of the Receiver by it technicians during service. The enquiry is still in the preliminary stage of proceedings.

(c) The question is too general but presuming that the Hon'ble Member desires to have information regarding the enquiries instituted by the Commission under Section 10(a)(i) of the MRTP Act, the MRTP Commission has, since its inception, received 30 such complaints against various companies alleging various restrictive trade practices, like manipulation of prices, acting in concert, exclusive dealing, etc.

Supply of Alcohol to West Bengal by Maharashtra

3868. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that alcohol is allotted to various States by the Central Government;

(b) the quantity of alcohol allotted to West Bengal from different States since January, 1981;

(c) the alcohol which was actually made available to West Bengal Government by each of these States;

(d) is it a fact that Maharashtra State Government have not supplied

the allotted alcohol to West Bengal Government and if so, the reasons for it and the Central Government's reactions thereto; and

(e) whether any steps are taken by the Central Government to ensure that the alcohol allotted to a State is duly supplied?

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

(b) and (c). In the alcohol year 1980-81 (December-November) the allocations made to West Bengal by the Government, the releases made by State Governments and the actual lifting by various parties from West Bengal are detailed below:

(In lakh litres)

From	Allocations made by the Government	Releases	Actual lifting
Maharashtra	26·0	Nil	Nil
Uttar Pradesh .	217·5	217·5	183·17
Bihar .	28·0	8·72	4·20

(d) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that in view of the shortage of alcohol no alcohol could be released in favour of West Bengal.

(e) The Government are now playing the role, on a non-statutory basis, of co-ordinating authority to ensure equitable distribution of available alcohol and molasses among all States and Union Territories. In discharging this role the Government are assisted by a consultative body, the Central Molasses Board on which all the States and Union Territories are represented. The Government have been making and will continue to make efforts to see that the States having a surplus in molasses/alcohol make available maximum quantity of molasses/alcohol to deficit States.

Discrimination in Wages and Perks to Indian Artists and Technicians in Film Gandhi

3869. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since gone into the alleged discrimination in the matter of wages and perks given to the Indian artists and technicians as against their British counterparts and in the matter of alleged hurling of racist abuses by the British staff on the Indian colleagues in the team of Sir Richard Attenborough producing the biographical film "Gandhi";

(b) if so, what is the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to uphold dignity of the Indians in the face of racist attitude by the British members of the team against their Indian counterparts and to ensure that no discrimination is perpetrated by them against the Indians in the team?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though there were certain incidents of friction between the British and Indian members of the crew, they were not racial in character. When a large number of crew of a film shooting unit operate under field conditions, some tension between the crew members is not unusual. Regarding discrimination between the British and Indian members of the crew in the matter of wages and perks, enquiries have revealed that the British members were given allowances and accommodation in accordance with the norms, stipulated by their unions in England. The Indian crew were also given wages etc. at rates, substantially higher than the payments they got in an Indian production; their scale was determined in consultation with the Indian production staff.

(c) Does not arise.

Serious shortage of Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide in Orissa

3870. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that some States like Orissa are facing the serious shortage of essential items such as Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide in the various hospitals of the State;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have taken to make these easily available in the hospitals of Orissa and other States where similar situation has been prevailing; and

(c) what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Short Supply of Kerosene Oil in Delhi

3871. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, due to short supply of kerosene oil in Delhi during the last few months, the consumers are facing much inconvenience;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short supply thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government for removing those reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There has been no short supply of kerosene in Delhi during the last 3 months.

(b) and c). Do not arise.

Rural Electrification Corporation Programme in Bihar

3872. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has been financing rural electrification programme in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, what is the number and the details of such schemes for which funds have been sanctioned by the said Corporation upto the end of March, 1981, district-wise in that State?

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

(b) Rural Electrification Corporation has upto the end of March, 1981, sanctioned 358 Rural Electrification Schemes involving total loan assistance of Rs. 133.89 crores in the State of Bihar. The district-wise details are indicated in the Statement enclosed (Annexure-I).

Statement

Statement showing district-wise details of rural electrification schemes sanctioned by R.E.C. in Bihar upto the end of March, 1981.

Sl. No.	District	No. of schemes sanctioned	Loan Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Villages covered for electrification	No. of
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aurangabad	11	333	992	3511
2	Begusarai	9	233	238	3924

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Bhagalpur	17	536	1007	5548
4	Bhojpur	11	262	171	2861
5	Champaran East	9	198	399	3925
6	Champaran West	6	177	473	1401
7	Darbhanga	13	620	860	5581
8	Dhanbad	5	231	560	1620
9	Gaya	12	414	587	8861
10	Giridih	3	177	536	1200
11	Gopalganj	10	504	863	6070
12	Hazaribagh	8	414	1181	3042
13	Katihar	10	496	1018	2495
14	Madhubani	12	688	877	8109
15	Monghyr	20	430	714	8980
16	Muzaffarpur	13	282	601	3386
17	Nalanda	5	71	171	2107
18	Nawadah	6	230	433	4945
19	Palamau	9	477	980	4177
20	Patna	13	380	482	6694
21	Purnea	22	907	1786	5547
22	Ranchi	21	1085	2034	4864
23	Rohtas	19	293	914	8338
24	Saharsa	21	874	1386	6359
25	Samastipur	12	371	483	3404
26	Santhal Parganas	19	914	2571	3888
27	Saran	9	288	619	2739
28	Singhbhum	10	666	1550	3129
29	Sitamarhi	7	253	409	1966
30	Siwan	6	318	557	1583
31	Vaishali	10	267	481	2623
	State Total	358	13389	25933	132925

Schedule for Power Generation in Rengoli Hydro Electric Project

3873. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Rengoli, Hydro-electric Preject, Orissa is scheduled for power generation;

(b) when the generation of power will actually start; and

(c) the details about the progress of the work so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Rengoli HE Project in Orissa envisages installation of two units of 50 MW each in the first stage with a provision of three more units of 50 MW in the Second Stage. According to the present indications, the first two generating units in Stage-I are expected to be commissioned during June 1984 and December 1984 respectively. The remaining three units of 50 MW in Stage-II are scheduled for commissioning during 1985-90.

(c) The details about the progress of work are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

PROGRESS OF WORK

CIVIL WORKS: The excavation for the dam is almost completed. In some blocks masonry has been raised to final level below the crest of the spillway. The steel for spillway gates has been procured and the same are under fabrication. The steel for penstock has been procured and fabrication is in advanced stage. The excavation for the power house is nearly complete. Concreting of the ground mates has been done and the service bay portion columns have been raised to crane beam level. The gate leaves and embadded parts for penstock have already been fabrication. The draft tube gates have also been ordered. The embedded parts for the same have been delivered. The fabrication and erection of all the draft tube parts is in progress. The tail race channel is in progress.

EIECTRICAL WORKS: EOT crane has been ordered and it is expected to be delivered shortly. The generating units for this power station are being supplied by M/s BHEL. Most of the equipments including the embedded parts for both the units have already been received at project site.

The erection of the units is expected to be starred in March 1982 and the first unit is expected to be commissioned by June 1984, and the second unit in December 1984.

Solar Powered Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Rural Areas

3874. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal solar powered electronic telephone exchanges in rural areas;

(b) if so, the names of the rural areas where electronic telephone exchanges would be installed;

(c) whether Government also propose to use solar energy for operating the exchanges in villages where power is not available; and

(d) the progress made so far in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, Sir.

अक्तूबर, 1981 तक खोली गई नई कोयला खानें

3875. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में 31 अक्तूबर, 1981 तक कहां-कहां नई कोयला खानें खोली गई हैं और प्रत्येक खान में श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) इन खानों में कब तक उत्पादन शुरु होने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद 29 बड़ी नई कोयला खान परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं । यह खानें बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में स्थित हैं । पूरे उत्पादन स्तर पर नियुक्त आदमियों की कुल संख्या लगभग 44 हजार होगी ।

(ख) इन सभी खानों का निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है और इनमें से अनेक में उनके निर्धारित उत्पादन स्तर पर छठी योजना अवधि में ही और कुछ में सातवीं योजना अवधि में उत्पादन होने लगेगा ।

Oil Exploration in Andhra Pradesh

3876. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil exploration work in Andhra Pradesh is progressing as scheduled;

(b) if so, the details of results achieved so far;

(c) whether any new projects in the area are going to be undertaken; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The seismic survey so far carried out has delineated six prospective structures for drilling in the onshore area. One exploratory well Narsapur-1 on Narsapur structure drilled to 4035 metres was terminated when a blow-out took place in December, 1979. The seven zones tested in the well did not indicate favourable results. Further testing of Narsapur-1 will be undertaken by a work-ever rig at a later date. Presently two wells, namely, Narsapur-2 and Razole-1 are under drilling in this basin.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone and Telegraph Facilities in Orissa

3877. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number and names of the towns in the State of Orissa having a population over 25,000 and not provided with telephone facilities;

(b) what are the major schemes for expansion of telephone and telegraph facilities in the State of Orissa; and

(c) what is the number of telephone exchanges in Orissa where S.T.D. system is likely to be extended during 1980-81?

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

(b) Following Major schemes are proposed to be completed during the 6th Plan:

1. *Telephones*

Cuttack—1000 line extension to existing exchange.

Cuttack—1000 line (II Unit).

Bhubaneswar—1500 lines extension to existing exchange in 3 stages

Sambalpur—2000 lines new automatic exchange.

2. *Trunk Automatic exchanges*: 2000 lines TAX at Cuttack.

3. *Telegraphs:* Telegraph offices in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack to be connected to GENTEX Network.

(c) Nil.

Reactivation of Sick Oil Wells

3878. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick oil wells in the onshore areas which can be reactivated;

(b) the number of oil producing wells which become sick every year; and

(c) the steps being taken to reactivate these sick oil wells?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Total number of sick oil wells as on 1-9-1981 is 449.

(b) This cannot be specifically stated as the figures would vary from year to year depending on reservoir performance and other complex factors.

(c) The steps being taken are:

1. Increasing the number of work over rigs.

2. Operating all these rigs round the clock instead of 8 or 16 hours working.

3. Modern equipment being added to speed up the operations.

4. Stimulation of wells is planned.

5. Developing indigenous equipment.

6. Contract workover serviees.

Survey in Waters of Sunderbans

3879. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to survey for oil in the shallow waters of Sunderbans in West Bengal by ONGC; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Seismic surveys in the shallow water areas of of Sunderbans have been conducted by ONGC.

(b) During the years 1979-81 a total of about 2800 Kms of seismic surveys in Sunderbans Offshore area have been carried out. The data is under processing and interpretation.

Reorganisation of Postal Divisions

3880. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that all revenue districts of the States/Union Territories, will be coterminus with the Postal Divisions;

(b) if so, whether any reorganisation of the postal divisions has been undertaken with this end in view;

(c) if so, the likely date by which this reorganisation would be completed;

(d) if not, whether any reorganisation of the Postal Division is currently under examination; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(d) and (e). A proposal that Postal Divisions should, as far as possible in future be co-terminus with Revenue Districts is under examination.

जिला पाली, राजस्थान में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति

3881. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियां कहां-कहां गठित की गई हैं;

(ख) कौन व्यक्ति उनका सदस्य बन सकता है;

(ग) समिति की अवधि, शक्तियां और कार्य क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या जिला पाली, राजस्थान में कोई टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति गठित की गई है, और यदि हां, तो कब और इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इसकी कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि वहां ऐसी समिति गठित नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) (क) जिन स्थानों पर टेली फोन अथवा दूरसंचार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया है उनके नाम अनुबंध I में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग): सलाहकार समतियों का गठन, समितियों की अवधि तथा उनकी शक्तियां एंव कार्य अनुबंध-II में दिए गए हैं।

(घ) राजस्थान के पाली जिले के लिए कोई अलग सलाहकार समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है।

(ङ) टेलीफोन जिले के लिए टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति तथा प्रत्येक दूरसंचार सर्किल के लिए दूरसंचार सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया जाता है। अत: पाली जिले के लिए एक अलग सलाहकार समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है। परन्तु राजस्थान के लिए दूरसंचार सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है और यह समिति पाली जिले के टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के हितों का भी ध्यान रखती है।

विवरण—I

अनुबंध-1

निम्नस्थानों पर टेलीफोन दूरसंचार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया है।

क्र० सं०	स्टेशन/राज्य का नाम	समापन की तारीख
1	2	3
	टेलीफोन जिले	
1	आगरा टेलीफोन जिला	30-4-1983
2	अहमदाबाद ,, ...	31-8-83

1	2	3
3	अमृतसर टेलीफोन जिला	30-4-1983
4	बंगलूर ,,	31-8-1983
5	बड़ौदा ,,	31-5-1983
6	बम्बई ,,	31-5-1983
7	कलकत्ता ,,	31-12-1983
8	कोयम्बतुर ,,	31-5-1983
9	दिल्ली ,,	30-9-1982
10	हैदराबाद ,,	30-5-1983
11	इंदौर ,,	30-5-1983
12	जयपुर ,,	30-4-1983
13	जलन्धर ,,	30-4-1983
14	कानपुर ,,	30-4-1983
15	लुधियाना ,,	30-6-1983
16	मद्रास ,,	31-5-1983
17	नागपुर ,,	31-8-1983
18	पुणे ,,	30-9-1983
	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य टी० ए० सी०	30-4-1983
2	चंडीगढ़ संघ शासित क्षेत्र	30-4-1983
3	गोवा, दमण, दीव ,,	31-8-1983
4	हरियाणा राज्य टी० ए० सी०	30-6-1983
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य टी० ए० सी०	31-5-1983
6	जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य टी० ए० सी०	30-4-1983
7	लक्षद्वीप संघ शासित क्षेत्र	31-8-1983
8	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य टी० ए० सी०	30-4-1983
9	महाराष्ट्र राज्य टी० ए० सी०	31-8-1983
10	पांडिचेरी संघ शासित क्षेत्र	31-5-1983
11	पंजाब राज्य टी० ए० सी०	30-6-1983
12	राजस्थान राज्य टी० ए० सी०	30-4-1983
13	त्रिपुरा राज्य संघ	31-5-1983

विवरण-II

टेलीफोन दूरसंचार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन कार्य एवं शक्तियां तथा अवधि

1. दूर संचार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन :

दूरसंचार एवं टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों द्वारा जिन हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया जाता है वे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

दूर संचार	टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति
राज्य प्रशासन	राज्य प्रशासन
राज्य विधायी	राज्य विधायी
संसद सदस्य	निगम अथवा नगरपालिका
समाचार पत्र	संसद सदस्य
चिकित्सा व्यवसाय, कानूनी व्यवसाय	समाचार पत्र
इंजीनियरी, वास्तुविद जैसे अन्य सभी व्यवसाय	चिकित्सा व्यवसाय
व्यापार, वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग सामाजिक कार्य एवं अन्य सामाजिक कर्ता एवं अन्य	कानूनी व्यवसाय इंजीनियरी, वास्तुविद जैसे अन्य सभी व्यवसाय
	व्यापार, वाणिज्य, उद्योग, इंजीनियरी, वास्तुविद आदि।
	व्यापार, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग, समाजक ि एवं अन्य।

2. टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के कार्य और शक्तियां :

(1) टेलीफोन का प्रयोग करने वाली जनता और डाक-तार विभाग के बीच निकटतर संबंध बनाना ।

(2) जनता को यह विश्वास दिलाना कि उन की कठिनाइयों का प्रस्तुतीकरण समूचे ढंग में होता है और उन पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

(3) स्थानीय और ट्रंक सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए विभाग को सलाह देना।

(4) टेलीफोन सेवाओं में सुधार और विकास के लिए डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का प्रचार करना ।

(5) जनता से सहयोग और सहनशीलता की प्रार्थना करके लाइनों और टेलीफोन उपकरर की मौजूदा कमी को निभाने में विभाग की सहायता करना ।

(6) विशेष श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत प्रतीक्षा सूची में विभिन्न आवेदकों के तुलनात्मक गुणावगुण के उपयुक्त आंकलन द्वारा निष्पक्ष और समान आधार पर नियम के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार बिना बारी के कनैक्शनों के बारे में निर्णय करने में विभाग की सहायता करना ।

3. वे स्थान जिन के लिये पृथक दूरसंचार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन रहा है अर्थात् टेलीफोन के जिले, राज्य स्तरीय टी० ए० सी० के कार्य क्षेत्र में नहीं आयेंगे ।

4. टी० ए० सी० की अवधि ।

सामान्यतया टी० ए० सी० का कार्यकाल दो वर्ष होता है ।

अलमोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ में कुकिंग गैस कनैक्शन

3882. **श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** क्या **पट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पिछले एक वर्ष में कुकिंग गैस कनैक्शन मंजूर किए गए हैं;

(ख) कहां कहां कनैक्शन दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) कहां कहां कनैक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं और इस के क्या कारण हैं और कब तक कनैक्शन दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1981 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में जहां नयी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपें आरम्भ की जा चुकी हैं, निम्नलिखित स्थानों में खाना पकाने की गैस (एल०पी०जी०) के कनैक्शन जारी किए गए हैं :--

स्थान :	
अल्मोड़ा रानीखेत	(अल्मोड़ा जिला)
पिथौरागढ़	(पिथौरागढ़ जिला)

उपर्युक्त एल०पी०जी० कनैक्शनों को केवल उन कस्बों की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत जारी किया गया है जिन में कुमायूं विकास निगम डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों को स्थापित करने में समर्थ हो सका है । निगम द्वारा स्थापित की जा रही सुविधाओं पर अन्य स्थानों पर नए एल० पी० जी० कनैक्शनों को जारी करना संभव होगा ।

अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में पन-बिजली परियोजनाएं

3883. **श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अलमोड़ा तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के लिए उनके मंत्रालयों को को अनुमोदन के लिये कितनी पन-बिजली परियोजनाएं प्रस्तुत की हैं और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं का कब तक अनुमोदन कर दिया जायगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) और (ख). इस समय, उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की कोई परियोजना रिपोर्ट इस मंत्रालय में अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित नहीं पड़ी है । तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पिथौरागढ़ जिले में शारदा घाटी की जल विद्युत् परियोजनाएं, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वयन हेतु राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत् निगम को सौंपी है । प्रथम चरण में तीन स्कीमें नामश:

1. धौलीगंगा नदी पर धौलीगंगा परियोजना

2. गोरी गंगा नदी पर गोरीगंगा परियोजना

3. रामगंगा नदी पर पूर्वी रामगंगा परियोजना हाथ में ली जा रही हैं । इस समय, राष्ट्रीयजल विद्युत् निगम द्वारा शारदा घाटी में इन स्कीमों का अन्वेषण कार्य शुरू करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र में उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना

3884. **श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र में कोई उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Pilferage of Coal

3885. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry had decided to do away with private contractors for the tranportation of the key items like coking coal and sand;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that in a bid to check growing pilferage and corruption, the Ministry have asked the coal companies to set up vigilance cells to maintain the list of sensitive posts and carry out rotational transfers of the incumbents;

(c) whether under the comprehensive scheme Government had decided to gradually do away with private contractors; and

(d) if so, to what extent this has helped Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Coal Companies have been advised *inter-alia*, to strengthen the Vigilance Departments ,to maintain a list of sensitive posts and carry out rotational transfers of the incumbents.

(c) and (d). The policy is to departmentalise all regular jobs except for *add-hoc* and casual jobs of intermittent nature. The full impact of this policy would be felt in due course.

Use of space for Advertisements by Newspapers/Publications

3886. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that the majority of the Indian Newspapers particularly the non-English dailies are using 40 per cent or less of their space for advertising;

(b) if so, whether on an average English dailies devoted 49 per cent of their space for advertising as against 39 per cent by all other languages daily;

(c) whether it is a fact that over 100 publications devoted 40 per cent or more of their total space to advertising; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take on those who are using the advertising space more than the limit that is being imposed by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). Government is aware of the large proportion of space being devoted to advertisements by newspapers, particularly by the larger ones in English. Government is awaiting the recommendations of the Press Commission on this subject.

Performance of P and T Department in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

3887. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that new S.A.X., C.B. Exchanges and P.C.Os have been sanctioned in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra;

(b) is it also a fact that the Department have not been able to do much in the matter due to shortage of stores;

(c) is it a fact that the subscribers in the region are finding great difficulty due to the inadequate performance of the Department; and

(d) if so, what action Government contemplate to improve the position?

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

(b) New S.A.X., C.B. Exchanges, and P.O.Os. are being opened depending upon the availability of stores.

(c) Difficulty to subscribers is at par in all areas. Dut to shortage of raw material and exchange equipment to some extent all sanctioned works could not be undertaken.

(d) The position regarding supplies of stores during this year has improved and it is likely to improve further due to availability of raw material.

Cross-Bar Exchange System at Poonamallee in Tamil Nadu

3888. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Miniser of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Telephone Exchange at Poonamallee (Chingleput district) in Tamil Nadu is out of order almost every day;

(b) whether Government propose taking proper steps to instal modern equipment to tone up the proper functioning of the Telephone Exchange at Poonamallee; and

(c) whether Government also propose to consider the setting up of a cross-bar exchange system at Poonamallee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The Poonamallee exchange was never totally out of order.

(b) The exchange is a MAX-II type 400 lines Strowger Exchange. It has been only recently shifted to a new departmental building. There are no plan, to replace this exchange. The exchange is functioning satisfactorily.

(c) There is no proposal for a cross-bar exchange at Poonamallee.

Rates of Feature Films for TV

3889. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently reviewed the rates for feature films to be screened on TV to enable the TV exhibit better films; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the revised policy or programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Checking of Forged Payments in Postal Saving Banks

3890. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of forged payments and withdrawals during the last two years in Postal Savings Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, and the Postal Savings Bankwise;

(c) what is the number of cases detected; and

(d) what remedial measures have been taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Fraud in Post Office Savings Bank may be committed in several ways *e.g.* misappropriation of deposits, withdrawals by forging signatures or personation, by manipulating or tempering with records etc. Separate information about such cases state-wise or pertaining only to forged payments is not maintained. However figures for the last two years about the number of such cases detected and total amount involved in them Postal Circle-wise are given in the annexure. These figures however need to be seen in the overall context that the total outstanding balances in the P.O. Saving Banks are of the order of Rs. 7859.05 crores, annual transactions are of the order of 6.69 crores and the bank functions in about 1.34 lakhs Offices.

(d) Existing checks provided in the rules and instructions are considered adequate. However, supervision has been stepped up and when detected, such cases are promptly investigated departmentally and also reported to Police/CBI for investigation and legal action, where considered necessary.

Statement

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	1979-80		1980-81	
		No. of cases	Gross amount involved in them	no. of cases	Gross amount involved in them
1	Andhra Pradesh	24	1,20,161.60	52	80,746.32
2	Bihar	27	2,18,597.76	18	57,513.20
3	Delhi	4	12,026.65	8	29,594.35
4	Gujarat	87	1,19,056.58	62	1,13,360.49
5	J&K	..	..	4	23,819.22
6	Kerala	16	17,353.17	18	29,634.60
7	Karnataka	48	84,513.00	33	38,527.77
8	Maharasthra	106	2,97,646.03	86	2,07,227.50
9	Madhya Pradesh	16	94,708.60	33	1,20,934.97
10	N.W.	35	1,94,958.34	26	1,00,291.83
11	N.E. (Assam & Meghalaya)	12	45,902.00	16	1,07,411.00
12	Orissa	22	62,111.05	34	1,84,704.67
13	Rajasthan	40	58,556.95	56	58,922.18
14	Tamil Nadu	65	1,92,967.57	110	2,73,759.32
15	U.P.	74	3,64,263.26	74	1,90,758.18
16	West Bengal	36	2,07,976.20	35	1,69,217.64
		612	20,90,798.76	665	17,86,423.24

Connection through Microwave System in West Bengal

3891. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kharagpur-Midnapur, Suri-Bolepur-Durgapur, Bankura Durgapur, Purulia, Asansol, Balurghat-Katihar-Malda, Jalpaiguri-Siliguri, Alipurdaur - Coochbehar - Hashimara trunk routes are to be connected through microwave system;

(b) if so when and the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government in case of each route; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) UHF radio relay systems have been planned on these routes. However, Balurghat is proposed to be directly connected to Malda and not through Katihar.

(b) All these schemes are planned for commissioning progressively during the present plan.

(c) Engineering of these schemes have been completed. Advance action has been taken for procurement of stores and equipment and for acquisition of land.

(d) Does not arise.

Talks with UK for Additional Power generating Capacity

3892. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks regarding increasing power generation capacity have been or are being held with the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Government of United Kingdom has submitted a proposal to Government of India indicating assistance for setting up of a power station of 1000 MW capacity.

(b) The proposal received from United Kingdom is being examined by the Ministry in consultation with Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में डाक और तारघर

3893. **श्री कैयूर भूषण** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति 2500 की जनसंख्या वाले गैर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में एक तार और डाकघर की व्यवस्था करने की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वही नीति आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए लागू है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के मामले में भी इस नीति का शीघ्रता से कार्यान्वयन करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल): (क) सरकार की यह नीति है कि गैर जनजातीय इलाकों के ग्राम पंचायत वाले ग्रामों में जनसंख्या का ध्यान किए बिना तथा गैर ग्राम पंचायत वाले ग्रामों में जहां की आबादी 2000 अथवा अधिक हो, डाकघर सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है बशर्ते कि दूरी तथा आय की शर्तें (अर्थात् प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर की अरीय दूरी के भीतर कोई डाकघर न हो तथा प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की 25 प्रतिशत

आमदनी होने का अनुमान हो) पूरी होती हों। इसी प्रकार पिछड़े तथा पहाड़ी इलाकों में उन स्थानों पर भी तार सुविधा हानि का ध्यान किए बिना प्रदान की जाती है जहां की आबादी 2500 हो।

(ख) जनजातीय इलाकों के मामले में मानकों में और ढील दी जाती है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Low Cost A-M/FM Radio

3894. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. MALANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a low cost A-M/FM radio has recently been developed by All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details regarding its performance and experiments; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to come to market?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Laboratory tests on the prototype model were duly conducted. These tests have shown that the performance of this low cost receiver would be quite satisfactory.

(c) AIR has no control over this situation. For its part, AIR has decided to transfer the technology to interested parties, on a normal fee and without any royalty. The rest depends on the interested potential manufacturers.

Transfers of Employees in Different Exchanges of the Erstwhile Cuttack D.E.T. Circle

3895. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of transfers made in the different telephone exchanges of the erstwhile Cuttack D.E.T. Circle of Telecommunications Department, Orissa from the period January, 1981 to October, 1981.

(b) the specific reasons of such transfers;

(c) whether it is a fact that almost all such transfers are cancelled afterwards irrespective of the serious allegations against some of such employees;

(d) if so, the total number of such cancellations;

(e) whether it is also a fact that in Bhadrak Telephone Exchange, District Balasore there are employees who had completed more than 10 years of service yet are not being considered for transfer; and

(f) if so, the specific reasons therefor?

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

(b) These were ordered on requests, in the interest of services and based on complaints.

(c) No Sixteen Officials have been transferred. In 21 other cases, based on personal representations of the staff due to education of their children and other reasons, transfers were kept in abeyance.

(d) Three.

(e) Yes. Three officers in Bhadrak exchange have completed a stay of over 10 years.

(f) No tenure is prescribed for non-gazetted cadre at present. Transfers are done only in the interest of service, or requests or on complaints etc.

Facilities to E.D.A. and E.D.D.A; Employees under P and T Department

3896. SHRI ARUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of EDA and EDDA employees working under P&T Department at present;

(b) the break-up of such category of employees in different States and Union Territories; and

(c) whether there is any proposal of Government to increase their monthly salary and improve their service conditions taking into consideration their invaluable services for the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The total number of EDA/EDDA employees in the country is 2,84,419.

(b) The number of EDA/EDDA employees in different Postal Circles as on 31.3.1981 is as under:—

1. Andhra	30,059
2. Bihar	20,769
3. Delhi	561
4. Gujarat	16,768
5. J&K	2,398
6. Karnataka	16,718
7. Kerala	11,667
8. Madhya Pradesh	19,165
9. Maharashtra	22,691
10. North-Eastern	11,518
11. North-Western	17,353
12. Orissa	16,851
13. Rajasthan	15,387
14. Tamilnadu	24,871
15. Uttar Pradesh	38,017
16. West Bengal	19,626

(c) The allowances of Extra Depart mental Agents are now reviewed annually instead of biennially. As regards improvement in their service conditions, it may be mentioned that a number of steps have been taken to improve service conditions, such as increase in the amount of ex-gratia gratuity and relaxation upto 42 years of age for taking departmental examination for promotion to Class-IV/Postman cadres. They get preference in filling up the posts of postmen and Group 'D' category in the Postal Wing of the Department. The Extra Departmental Agents having outdoor duties have also been provided with umbrellas subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions.

The Extra Departmental Agents are part time employees having duties which range from 2 to 5 hours and unlike regular Government Servants, they are free to have other avocations of life to supplement their income.

Technical Know-how in Oil sought from India

3897. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) what are the names of the countries which have asked for India's technical know-how in oil exploration;

(b) the details of the assistance given to each country; and

(c) the terms and conditions for giving assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During President Obote's recent visit to India Uganda has asked for assistance.

(b) and (c). A study is to be made by our experts who are to visit Uganda in the near future.

Quota of Coal for Haryana

3898. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of coal allocated to the State of Haryana during the current year; and

(b) how does it compare with the demand of that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No quota is allocated to any State. However, attempts are made to meet the demand in full. In April-September'81 7.24 lakh tonnes was supplied to Haryana as against 4.50 lakh tonnes in same period last year. Demand for coal in this state as assessed by the Coal India Ltd. is 2.16 million tonnes in 1981-82.

Punjab Waqf Board

3899. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the supersession of the Punjab Waqf Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that Board has not been able to perform its duties and has exceeded and abused its powers under the Act; and

(c) whether the whole matter is proposed to be enquired into?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). As the Central Government formed an opinion that the Punjab Wakf Board was unable to perform, had persistently made default in the performance of the duty imposed on it by or under the Wakf Act, 1954 and had exceeded/abused its powers, the Central Government superseded the Board under section 64 of the said Act on 11-11-81.

(c) The Deputy Commissioner, Ambala was appointed as the Administrator of the Board and he took charge on 12-11-81. A retired District Magistrate from Uttar Pradesh has been appointed as Secretary of the Board and he took charge on 16-11-81. The Administrator is fully seized of the matter. It is too premature to say as to what further action is required in the matter.

Dhul Hasti Hydel Project

3900. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made so far in completion of work on the 390-MW capacity Dhul-Hasti Hydro-electric project in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): At present work relating to planning and infrastructural development is in progress. Sustained activity will be taken up after a final decision is taken on the State Government's modifications to the Central formula for sharing of benefits.

Gastation period of Thermal Power Plants

3901. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Plan target of achieving 14,208 MW of generating capacity is a far cry in view of increased period of gestation being taken by thermal power plants;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to shorten the gestation period with details thereof; and

(c) details of the gestation period of different thermal units commissioned between 1974-75 and 1980-81 by Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Commissioning of few thermal power projects amongst the thermal power projects aggregating to 14208 MW of capacity by the end of the sixth plan is on a tight schedule.

(b) Close monitoring at various levels is being done with SEBs, BHEL and ILK so that supply of equipment and necessary inputs to project authorities are made available to suit the project schedule.

(c) The Gestation period of various units of Badarpur Thermal Power Station when the same was under control of the Central Electricity Authority is as follows:—

	Gestation period in months
Unit I (110 MW)	80
Unit II (110 MW)	90
Unit III (110 MW)	97

Representation to STs/SCs in Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation

3902. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff working in the Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation as on 1st January, 1980 and the percentage of Scheruled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in each categories;

(b) is it a fact that adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Tribe and Caste candidates in both the Public Undertakings under his Ministry;

(c) what is Government's policy in regard to giving representation to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe to complete the back-log;

(d) do Government propose to arrange special recruitment for Scheduled Tribes and Castes in both the Corporation to do justice to them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). Total number of staff members recruited after introduction of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the Presidential Directive of 1971 and working in Indian Oil Corporation as on 1-1-1980 together with percentage of SC and ST in each category are as below:

	Total	Percentage of SC & ST
Category A	1154	16.72
Category B	123	12.20
Category C	4967	25.29
Category C (Sweepers)	122	90.16
Category D	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	6366	24.73

To provide adequate representation of SC and ST, under the Presidential Directive the Government had laid down an overall percentage of 22.5 per cent.

In categories 'A' and 'B' referred to above, the actual percentage are less than the prescribed percentage for the reasons that posts in these categories are filled up by way of promotions only but eligible adequate number of SC and ST candidates in lower categories are not available. However, the situation will get improved in course of time when more and more SC/ST candidates get promoted from lower categories on a preferential basis.

Similar information in respect of Bharat Petroleum Corporation is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Fraud-Cases in Saving Bank Accounts at Alwar Post Office

3903. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of embezzlement/fraud cases that have taken place in

Post Office Savings Bank Accounts at Alwar Post Office during the last three years;

(b) the present position of each such case and how did it occur;

(c) the modus operandi of such cases and at what level each of the above cases has been finalised; and

(d) remedial measures taken or likely to be taken to ensure non-recurrence of such cases in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Only two cases of Savings Bank fraud have taken place at Alwar P.O. during the last three years.

(b) and (c). In the first case, the E.D. Branch Postmaster, Chandoli (Alwar) misappropriated an amount of Rs. 2730.08 on account of cash, Telegraph Charges, amount of V.P.P. articles and also, a sum of Rs. 13661.30 on account of Saving Bank fraud. The E.D. Branch Postmaster, accepted the money made entries in the Savings Bank Pass Books but did not credit the amount to Government Accounts. Police is investigating the case. The E.D. Branch Postmaster, has been put of duty.

In the IInd case ,it is alleged that Rs. 7450/- were withdrawn from P.O. Savings Bank Account No. 12534 by forging signatures of the depositor on withdrawal form. One Postal Assistant Shri Daryab Singh of the Alwar Head Post Office, who received money as a messenger of the depositor, is suspected to have had a hand in these transactions, C.B.I., is investigating the case. The suspected official has been placed under suspension.

(d) Existing provisions in the rules are considered adequate. Supervision has been tightended.

Issue of cooking gas connection in Kerala

3904. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cooking gas connections were issued in Kerala during the period from January, 1980 todate;

(b) how many applications for cooking gas connections are still pending in Kerala for sanction; and

(c) when Government propose to issue connection as per those applications?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There were no large scale release of LPG (cooking gas) in the country including the State of Kerala during the year 1980. However, a total number of 11,000 LPG (cooking gas) conections have been released in Kerala during 1981.

(b) There are about 38,000 applications on the waiting list for cooking gas connections in the State.

(c) The waiting list of applications for LPG connections are expected to be cleared in a phased manner in the next two years.

Setting up of Regional Offices of Central Board of Film Censors

3905. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Regional Offices of the Central Board of Film Censors are there at present with details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start more Regional Offices of the Central Board of Film Censors; if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are three regional offices of the Central Board of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) A proposal to set up more regional offices of the Board has been

included in the Plan. The new regional offices will be at Bangalore, New Delhi, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. The proposal will be implemented in due course depending on availability of resources.

Opening of P. O. and H.P.O. in the Country during 1980 and 1981

3906. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Branch Post Offices are there in India at present;

(b) how many Branch Post Offices are there in Kerala with district-wise details;

(c) how many Branch Post Offices have been converted into Sub-Post Offices throuhgout India during 1980 and 1981; and

(d) how many Branch Post Offices of Kerala have been converted into Sub-Post Office during this period with district-wise details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICTIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) There are 104, 239 Branch Post Offices in India at present.

(b) There are 2488 Branch Post Offices in Kerala. District-wise details are given in the Annexure.

(c) 2451 Branch Post Offices were converted into Sub-Post Offices througout India during 1980-81 and 110 from 1st April, 1981 to date.

(d) 105 branch post offices of Kerala were converted into Sub-Post Offices during 1980-81 and one Branch Post Office was converted into a Sub Post Office from 1st April, 1981 to date. District-wise details are given in the Annexure.

Statement

Name of District in Kerala	Number of Branch Post Offices in the Distt.	Number of Branch Offices converted into Sub-Offices			
		During 1980-81		From 1-4-81 to date	
		Converted into *ED Sos.	Converted into Departmental S.Os.	Converted into *EDSOs	Converted into Departmental S. Os.
Trivandrum	215	2	..	..	..
Guilon	226	7	..	..	..
Alleppy	146	5	1	..	..
Ernakulam	153	9	..	..	..
Kottayam	200	8	..	..	..
Idikki	179	..	..	..	..
Trichur	247	5	..	..	..
Palghat	210	31	..	..	1
Kozhikode	221	9	..	..	..
Cannanore	338	20	3	..	..
Malappuram	233	5	..	..	..
Wynad	120	..	..	..	..
	2488	101	4	..	1

*EDSO's—Extra Departmental Sub Office.

Consumption of Oil met from the Soviet Union

3907. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the percentage of total consumption of oil in the country likely to be met from the Soviet Union; and

(b) the difference between the prices of crude fixed by the oil producing countries of West Asia and those fixed by the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) It is expected that for 1981-82 about 13 per cent of the total consumption of petroleum products in the country would be met from imports of crude oil and products from the Soviet Union.

(b) The crude oils supplied by the Soviet Union are predominantly from West Asian Gulf countries. The prices charged by the Soviet Union for such supplies are based on the official selling prices of the respective crude oils. Where the crude supplied is of Soviet origin, the price charged compares favourably with the price of the crude oils of similar quality. It is not in public interest to give any further details.

Release of Foreign Exchange for Power Plants

3908. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have requested for release of foreign exchange for power plants during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Twelve State Governments/Electricity Boards requested for release of foreign exchange for power plants during the last three years. The number of such cases is 21 *viz.* five in 1979, eleven in 1980 and five in 1981.

(b) The details of their acceptance etc. are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Name of State Government/ Electricity Board	Name of Project/Equipment	Position
1	2	3
	1979	
1. Irrigation Deptt. of Government of Maharashtra.	4×60 MW Gas Turbine	Foreign Exchange released.
2. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.	100 MW 220/132 KV Auto Transformers.	Deptt. of Heavy Industry cleared indigenous offer.
3. Rajasthan State Electricity Board	Hydrogen generation Plant for Kota HEP	F.E. Released
4. Damodar Valley Corpn. . .	1×40 MW pumped turbine of Panchet Hill H.E.P.	Do.
5. Maharashtra State Electricity Board.	4×60 MW Uran Gas Turbine Project.	Do.

1	2	3
	1980	
1. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	3×200 MW Complete Power Plat from Itlay.	F.E. Released.
2. Assam State Electricity Board .	3×2705 KW Mobile Gas T.G. Units.	Deptt. of Heavy Industry cleared the import.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.	2×30 MW Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canal H.E.P.	F.E. Released.
4. Assam State Electricity Board .	4×2705 KW Mobile Gas Turbine.	D/O Heavy Industry approved the import.
5. Do.	1×30 MW Steam Gen. Chandrapur T.P.S.	Do.
6. Do.	7×3 MW Mobile Gas Turbine.	Do.
7. Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board.	2×3 MW Gen. Units	F.E. Released.
8. Gujarat Electricity Board . .	3×210 MW T.G. Sets	Proposal rejetcted by D/O Heavy industry.
9. Do.	3×210 MW Steam Gen.	Do.
10. HSEB	Bulb Type Gen. Units	D/O Heavy Industry approved the import.
11. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.	40,000 KVA Gen. Transformers.	D/O Heavy Industry rejeced the proposal.
	1981	
1. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.	2×30 MW gen.	Import through BHEL.
2. Assam State Electricity Board .	2×50 MW Hydro Turbine & Gen. Sets.	Approved by D/O Heavy Industry.
3. J&K State Electricity Board .	2×2 MW Gen. Sets	Import through BHEL.
4. Do.	2×1 MW Gen. Sets	Do.
5. Tamilnadu Electricity Board .	8×5 MW bulb turbine generating units.	Under process in D/O Power

कोरबा से विद्युत सप्लाई की गुजरात की मांग

3909. **श्री नर सिंह मकवाना** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरबा, मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत् निगम द्वारा स्थापित किए गए नए दूसरे बिजलीघर से गुजरात सरकार ने कितने मेगावाट बिजली की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार को कोई आवेदन पत्र दिया है, यदि हां, तो कब और उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उनकी इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत् निगम द्वारा स्थापित किए जा रहे कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र की 2100 मेगावाट की चरम क्षमता

में से गुजरात को किया गया आबंटन, गुजरात सहित सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा सहमत आधार पर, 360 मेगावाट है ।

Working of Coal India Limited

3910. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have inquired into the working of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during the last two years; and if so, what;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the CIL has accumulated a loss of Rs. 7.11 crores in spite of the fact that CIL, has increased the prices of its products several times; and

(c) the steps taken or propsed to be taken to improve the draw-backs of this undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The working of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries was reviewed by a Committee set up by the Government in 1980 under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission. The recommendations made by the Fazal Committee in its report with regard to the re-organisation of Coal India Ltd. are under the consideration of Government.

(b) With the coming into office of new Government, the situation has started improving as will be seen from the statement given below:

Year	Losses (Rs. in crores)
1978-79	241.31
1979-80	88.06
1980-81	33.34
1981-82	Likely profit.

The Coal India Ltd. has accumulated losses on account of unremunerative prices coupled with increase in the cost of inputs, wages and loss of production due to various constraints such as absenteeism, law and order problem, unprecedented rain and flood in some years in the eastern region, inadequate supply of explosives and power, difficult geological and geomining conditions. The prices were only increased once since January 1980 *i.e.* in February 1981.

(c) Apart from the fixation of coal prices as an appropriate level with effect from 14-2-1981 the other steps taken to improve the draw-backs of the companies are increasing production by quickly developing opencast mines, introduction of advance technology and modern equipment, ensuring better availability of inputs like power, explosives etc., improvement in the utilisation of equipment and productivity, controlling absenteeism among miners, expediting land acquisition and improvement in law and order situation through close liaison with the State Governments etc.

Shortage of Power during the last six months

3911. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute power shortage in the country during the last 6 months and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the extent to which industrial units in the country have been affected by the power shortage and what is the loss suffered by them; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government or proposed to be taken to improve the power situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) While some of the states are having comfortable power supply position some States are facing power shortages to some extent. The energy shortage in

the country as a whole during the period April to October, 1981 has come down to 10.5 per cent from 12.6 per cent during the year 1980-81 and 16.1 per cent during the year 1979-80. Some of the main reasons for the power shortage in the country are:—

(i) Inadquate installed generating capacity;

(ii) comparatively unsatisfactory performance of thermal power plants; and

(iii) shortfall in rainfall in some parts of the country resulting in low hydel generation and increased demand for power from the agricultural sector etc.

(b) Although power shortage is one of the contributing factors for loss in production in industry and agriculture, it is not the only factor, nor is it possible to quantity the loss owing to the power factor.

(c) A number of measures have been taken/and are being taken to improve the power availability in the country. Some of these steps are:—

(i) An additional generating capacity of 19666 MW is programmed to be added during the period 1980—85;

(ii) Number of steps have been taken to improve the operation and maintenance of the existing thermal power plants with a view to maxmising generation from the existing installed capacity. These measures include:

(a) assistance to the State electricity Boards to undertake plant betterment programme and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking 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;

(e) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations;

(f) setting up of task force particularly for 200 MW units comprising representatives of CEA, BHEL, ILK and State Electricity Boards to identify the deficiencies and prepare a time bound programme for achieving early stabilisation and improving performance of 200 MW units; and

(g) visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor and operation practices and to render advice.

(iii) Uprating of the generating capacity of some of the units, wherever feasible.

Allotment of Gas Agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3912. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gas agencies allotted by Government to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the amount of security to be deposited by the allottee of the gas agencies;

(c) is it true that applications from the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been pending with Government for the last many months; and

(d) if so, when a final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products are awarded by the respective oil companies and not by Government. As on 31-7-1981 a total of 49 LPG distributorships were awarded to the persons

belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by the oil companies.

(b) According to the policy, currently in force, no security deposit is to be collected from SC/ST dealers.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, there has been some delay in the selection of dealers. Oil companies are making all efforts to finalise the selections as quickly as possible.

Automatic Telephone Exchange System in West Bengal

3913. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the programme of putting up of automatic telephone exchange system at district headquarters in the State of West Bengal has been very slow;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since 1974 no district headquarter exchange was automatised to keep pace with the present day needs of communication system;

(c) if so, reasons thereof;

(d) steps taken by Government to automatise the district headquarter exchanges and expected time thereof; and

(e) progress so far made to connect important trunk routes of West Bengal through Microwave systems and action taken of putting up automatic telephone exchange systems at district headquarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VJAY N. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The programme chalked out by the department envisages progressive automatisation of exchanges in district headquarters in the country in the 6th and 7th Plans.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The telephone exchanges at the following headquarters were automatised since 1974.

(i) Midnapur (during 1975-76).

(ii) Burdwan (during 1975-76).

(iii) Darjeeling (during 1975-76)

(iv) Balurghat (during 1977-78).

(d) Manual exchanges in district headquarters are being converted into automatic progressively depending upon availability of equipment and financial resources. It is expected that most of these will be converted to automatic by about end of Sixth Five year Plan.

(e) In West Bengal out of the 16 districts headquarters, 11 already have automatic exchanges. The remaining five (*viz.* Bankura, Berhampur, Chinsurah, Jalpaiguri and Suri) are likely to be automatised by 1985.

Microwave: Some of the important routes of West Bengal are already connected through microwave systems. Some more microwave/UHF systems have been planned for commissioning during the current plan period.

Progress regarding setting up of TV Relay Centre at Asansol

3914. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the TV Relay Centre at Asansol is going be hind schedule;

(b) is it also a fact that the progress is almost nil;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Site has been acquired; estimates for building works have been sanctioned; tenders received and are under scrutiny; orders for equipment have been placed; indent has been placed on DGS&D for supply and erection of tower.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) By 1983-84.

Automatic Exchange in Jalpaiguri Berhampur, Bankura and Suri

3915. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal under the consideration of Government to commission automatic exchange in Jalpaiguri, Berhampur, Bankura and Suri;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Availability of equipment is very limited. Automatic exchanges will be provided progressively at these places during the Sixth Plan subject to availability of equipment.

भागलपुर आकाशवाणी स्टेशन के स्टुडियो के लिए स्थान का चुनाव

3916. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर के आकाशवाणी स्टेशन के स्टुडियो के लिए स्थान का चुनाव कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) स्थान 1.7 एकड़ का है । 8.88 लाख रुपए का एक प्राक्कलन मंजूर कर दिया गया है । स्थान का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए कागजात अगस्त, 1981 में राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के पास दायर कर दिए गए हैं और मामले को उनके साथ परसू किया जा रहा है ।

तेल/गैस भण्डारों की खोज

3917. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा** : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी, 1981 से प्राकृतिक तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस के कितने भण्डारों का पता लगाया गया और उनमें से कितने भण्डार भूमिगत हैं और कितने भण्डार समुद्र तल में हैं तथा उनकी क्षमता कितनी है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : देश पहली जनवरी, 1981 से गैस/तेल की नई खोजें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

क—तटीय

गुजरात	(1) लोहार	— तेल
	(2) सिसोदरा	— तेल
	(3) कुदारा	— गैस
असम	(4) नेपामुआ	— तेल
	(5) बोगपानी	— तेल
त्रिपुरा	(6) बारामूरा-6	— गैस

(ख) अतटीय

(7) बम्बई हाई में बी-57-

--तेल और गैस

(8) पाकस्ट्रेट में पी एच-9-1

--तेल

और अधिक खुदाई और परीक्षण करके सम्भाव्यता का अभी निर्धारण किया जाना है ।

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centres in Sixth Plan through Microwave Channel

3918. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of television relay centres proposed to be set up in the country during the Sixth Plan period through Microwave channels of the Post and Telegraph Department (State-wise);

(b) whether T.V. transmission through INSAT in the country will be put through with effect from 1 April, 1982 in colour; and

(c) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) During the Sixth Plan period the television relay centres proposed to be set up through microwave channel of P&T are as under State-wise:—

(i) *West Bengal*—Murshidabad, Asansol.

(ii) *Andhra Pradesh*—Vijayawada

(iii) *Tamil Nadu*—Madurai

(iv) *Uttar Pradesh*—Varanasi

(v) *Goa, Daman and Diu*—(Union Territory)—Panaji.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Post Offices in the Country

3919. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices (separately—Head Offices, Sub Offices, Branch-Offices, Mobile Post Offices and other Post Offices) working in the country (State-wise) as on 31st August, 1981;

(b) the number of Post Offices (separately—Head Offices, Sub Offices, Branch Offices, Mobile Post Offices and other Post Offices) sanctioned and opened from 1 April, 1981 to 30 October, 1981;

(c) the guidelines formulated by the Ministry or Department for opening such Post Offices (full particulars along with copy of the guideline be placed on the table of the House); and

(d) whether any ban has been imposed on opening such post offices since 1 April, 1981; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Number of Post Offices (separately Head Offices, Sub-Offices, Branch Offices, Mobile Post Office and other Post Offices) working in the country (State-wise) as on 31st August, 1981 is given at Annexure-I.

(b) Number of Post Offices (separately—Head Offices, Sub Offices, Branch Offices, Mobile Post Offices and other post offices) sancioned and opened from 1st April, 1981 to 30th October, 1981 is given at Annexure II.

(c) The guidelines formulated by the Ministry or Department for opening Branch post offices, Sub post offices and Head Offices are given at Annexures III to V.

(d) Pending a review of the policy of the Department to upgrade extra-departmental branch post offices to

extra departmental sub post offices on provision of Public Call Office facility, it has been decided with effect from 28-2-81 that no new Head Offices should be sanctioned. Upgradation of Extra Departmental Branch Offices into Extra Departmental Sub-Offices has also been stopped until further orders, on the same grounds, with effect from 4-3-1981.

Statement—I

Number of Post Office of various Categories in Iadia as on 31-8-81.

State	HOs	Deptt. Sub-POs	EDSOs	Deptl. B.Os	EDBOs	Mobile EDBOs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra . .	112	2306	2431	..	10041	1203	16093
Bihar . .	41	1350	835	2	5459	2598	10285
Delhi . .	9	366	41	..	100	34	550
Gujarat . .	44	1280	549	..	3247	3271	8391
Deu Daman Dadra N.H.	..	9	2	..	14	21	46
J & K . .	9	219	95	..	963	57	1343
Kerala . .	51	1275	804	..	2246	200	4576
Mahi . .	1	1	1	..	2	..	4
Lakshdiv .	..	6	3	..	..	1	10
Karanataka .	71	1600	1300	..	2765	3625	9361
M.P. . .	52	1266	784	..	4732	3239	10073
Maharashtra' .	60	1850	669	..	5446	3251	11276
Goa . .	2	88	4	..	85	41	220
Assam . .	14	503	85	..	1923	608	3133
Meghalaya .	2	51	3	..	363	..	419
Manipur . .	1	36	8	..	365	81	491
Tripura . .	2	72	23	..	462	43	602
Arunachal .	..	30	1	..	161	..	192
Nagaland .	1	29	..	..	183	..	213
Mizoram . .	1	18	66	..	226	..	251
Punjab . .	21	717	93	..	1833	1049	3713
Haryana .	17	402	285	..	1091	583	2378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HP . . .	17	325	106	4	1284	604	2340
Chandigarh .	1	33	1	..	3	2	40
Orissa . .	35	937	305	..	4147	1771	7222
Rajasthan .	56	1357	476	..	4340	3137	9366
Tamil N. .	93	2669	1587	..	4482	2831	11662
Pondicherry .	1	33	12	..	35	13	94
U.P. . .	87	2635	1548	3	7201	5934	17408
W.B. . .	43	1470	465	..	3950	1819	7747
Sikkim . .	1	17	13	..	89	1	121
Andaman & N. .	11	27	7	..	45	2	82
	845	22977	12542	9	67310	36019	139702

Statement—II

Categorywise number of Post Offices sanctioeed and opened during 1-4-1981 *to* 31-10-1981

State	HOs	Deptl. SPOs	Extra Deptl. Sub POs	EDBOs	Mobile EDBOs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra . . .	..	60	2	78	..	149
2. Bihar	..	..	..	37	5	42
3. Delhi	..	6	..	..	..	6
4. Gujarat . . .	..	8	..	21	..	29
5. Diu						
6. Daman	..	...	..	1	..	1
7. Dadra N. Haveli . .	..	..	..	..	..	
8. J & K	..	..	1	6	..	7
9. Kerala	..	2	..	16	..	18
10. Mahe . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Lakshdweep .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Karnataka .	..	25	2	27	..	54
13. M.P.	..	1	1	123	29	154
14. Maharashtra .	1	43	..	36	34	114
15. Goa	..	..	..	.	..	..
16. Assam. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Manipur	..	..	..	7	..	7
19. Mizoram	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Nagaland	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Punjab	..	1	..	5	..	6
24. Haryana	..	2	..	10	..	12
25. Himachal Pradesh	..	4	..	9	..	13
26. Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Orissa	..	13	..	33	..	46
28. Rajasthan	..	..	..	27	..	27
29. Tamilnadu	..	3	3	56	..	62
30. Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. U.P.	..	6	..	5	6	17
32. West Bengal	..	32	..	18	..	50
33. Sikkim	..	1	..	..	..	1
34. Andaman & N. Island	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL :	1	207	9	517	74	808

Statement-III

Norms for opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories:—

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

2. Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) *Post Offices in normal rural areas*:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post offices is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(2) *Post Offices in tribal and backward areas:*

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

Statement-IV

Norms for opening of Post Offices in Urban areas.

Post Offices in urban areas may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The post office should be self-supporting.

(ii) The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1 kilometre in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 kilometres.

(iii) PMG can relax the distance condition in 10 per cent of the cases every year.

(iv) EDBO's can be opened in urban areas only in exceptional cases like slum areas where suitable departmental buildings on reasonable rent are not available. So far as the opening of EDSO's in urban areas is concerned, this will continue to be governed by this office order issued under U.O. No. 1-12/78-PRP dated 19-3-1979.

Statement-V

Norms for opening of Head Post Offices

(a) Each district should have a Head Post Office provided a minimum of 20 Sub Post Offices can be attached to it. In the case of backward areas or places where there will be a definite improvement in financing Sub Post Offices/Branch Post Offices, a lower standard may be adopted, subject as at present, to the approval of the Directorate.

(b) An existing Head Post Office should be bifurcated if the number of sub offices attached to it exceeds 60. It should however, be ensured that as a result of the change, neither the new nor the old Head Post Office has less than 20 Sub Offices attached to it.

If there is no H.O. in a District, opening of H.O. then can be considered if at least 20 SOs in the same district can be attahced with advantage to the proposed H.O. irrespective of the fact whether parent H.O. to which LSG S.O. proposed to be upgraded is attached has sixty SOs or not. It has, however, to be ensured that such upgradation does not bring the number of SOs in account with residuary H.O. below 20. All such cases regarding

upgradation of SO as H.O. will be as usual, continue to be referred to Directorate.

Price Revision of Drugs, Vitamins and Formulations

3920. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the price revision of bulk drugs, vitamins and formulations;

(b) what are the factors being considered in the price revisions; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): (a) to (c). The recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in respect of revision in prices of only two Vitamin bulk drugs *i.e.* Riboflavin 5-Phosphate Sodium and Niacinamide are pending with my Ministry. The revised prices of these two Vitamin bulk drugs would be announced shortly.

As regards Vitamin based formulations, the revised prices of a number of such formulations other than large number of multivitamin formulations formulated in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder, have been announced. As regards the Schedule V multi-vitamin formulations, the revision in prices would be effected after the question regarding mark-up to be allowed on re-formulated formulations is decided upon by the Government.

The prices of the bulk drugs are fixed on the basis of their cost study by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, taking into account the estimated cost of production of such bulk drugs and allowing a reasonable return. As regards formulations, their prices are fixed on the basis of their ex-factory cost of production and allowing certain percentage of mark-up. The basis of fixation of formulations prices has been given at para 10 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

Oil Refinery at Tanjore

3921. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a request from the State of Tamil Nadu to the Union Government for the setting up of an oil refinery at Tanjore in view of the fact that there is good scope of oil in the Cauvery basin; and

(b) Government's decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): (a) and (b). A few individual references have been received in this regard. However, since the commercial potential of the oil find in Cauvery basin has still to be assessed, the question of considering such references do not arise.

हजारी बाग और गिरिडीह जिलों म विकास खण्डों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

3922. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के हजारी बाग और गिरिडीह जिलों के उन विकास खण्डों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने वर्ष 1977 से 1981 के दौरान (वर्षवार) विद्युतीकरण के लिए चुना था ;

(ख) निर्धारित समय वृद्धि कार्यक्रम के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है यदि कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ;

(म) क्या 1981–82 की योजना में हजारी बाग जिले के सगानवान, इछर, बारकाटा विकास खण्ड और गिरिडीह जिले में जमुवा, देवरी, वेंगाबाद बिरनी बागोदर कृषि प्रधान विकास खण्डों को शामिल किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 1977–78 से 1980–81 के दौरान बिहार राज्य के गिरिडीह जिले में एक ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीम और हजारीबाग जिले में चार ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को स्वीकृत किया था । उपरोक्त स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रखण्डों के नाम और स्कीमें स्वीकृत किए जाने के वर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं :—

क्र० सं०	स्कीम का नाम (इसके अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रखण्ड)	स्वीकृति दिए जाने के वर्ष
1	गिरिडीह जिले में पिरटांर प्रखण्ड	1980–81
2	हजारीबाग जिले में बरारा प्रखण्ड	1978–79
3	हजारीबाग जिले में इतखोरी प्रखण्ड	1978–79
4	हजारीबाग जिले में प्रतापपुर प्रखण्ड	1978-79
5	हजारीबाग जिले में चौपारन प्रखण्ड	1980-81

उपरोक्त स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 1977–78 से पूर्व गिरिडीह जिलों में गैंडे और धनवार प्रखण्डों, हजारीबाग जिले में हजारीबाग, बारही और जैयनगर प्रखण्डों के लिए दो स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं ।

(घ) गिरिडीह जिले के लिए स्वीकृत स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत, जून, 1981 के अन्त तक 85 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है और 47 पम्पसैटों को ऊर्जित कर दिया गया है और हजारीबाग जिले के लिए स्वीकृत स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 233 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत कर दिया गया है और 107 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित कर दिया गया है । रिपोर्ट इसी अवधि तक की उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) हजारीबाग जिला क्षेत्र में पतगानवान प्रखण्डों में 28 गांवों में 116 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने के लिए एक स्कीम और गिरिडीह जिले में (1) देवरी और जमुआ प्रखण्डों में 334 गांवों में 1260 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने (2) बागोदर प्रखण्ड में 100 गांवों में 203 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने (3) बिरनी प्रखण्ड में 148 गांवों में 280 पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने के लिए तीन स्कीमें बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुई थीं । क्षेत्र मूल्यांकन/प्रारम्भिक संवीक्षा के आधार पर ये स्कीमें संशोधन/स्पष्टीकरण के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को 1981–82 के दौरान लौटा दी गई थीं, और 31–10–1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार ये उनके पास लम्बित पड़ी हुई हैं । जब संशोधित स्कीमें निगम में पुनः प्राप्त होंगी, तब चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1981–82) में वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने के लिए उन पर विचार किया जायगा, बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हों ।

(घ) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृति हेतु जिन ग्राम विद्युतो

करण स्कीमों पर विचार करता है, वे स्कीमें राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं। हजारीबाग जिले के इछर और बारकाटा प्रखण्डों की और गिरिडीह जिले के बेंगाबाद प्रखण्ड की स्कीमें जब कभी राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड द्वारा बनाई जाएंगी और भेजी जायेंगी तब ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम इन स्कीमों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने के लिए इन पर विचार करेगा ।

Indigenous Production of Bulk Drugs and Intermediates

3923. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Expert Committees have stated time and again that the small units are not in a position to meet the conditions in terms of space and equipment as specified under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945;

(b) is it also a fact that during the last five years the import of drugs has doubled—250 bulk drugs and 30 intermediates—though the pharmaceutical concerns in the country are capable of producing most of them; and

(c) if so, what positive measures Government have taken, or propose to take to avoid importing drugs entirely from foreign countries, and produce them indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that the total CIF value of imports of drugs and Pharmaceuticals has gone up from Rs. 54.17 crores in 1976-77 to about Rs. 112 crores in 1980-81. However, on the whole, the imports of certain drugs are necessitated in order to make up the gap between demand and production in the country. In certain cases, due to production constraints like power-cuts, water problem, equipment breakdown in some units, industrial unrest etc. the full capacity utilisation was not achieved and hence imports became necessary. During the same period the value of production of bulk drugs in the country has gone up from Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 240 crores.

Steps are constantly being taken to help the existing drug manufactures to overcome the constraints on production of drugs. At the same time, a large number of letters intent and industrial licences besides DGTD registrations have been granted for establishment of additional capacities of various drugs required in the country.

It is difficult for any country to attain a stage of total or absolute self-sufficiency in the field of drugs because of newer and newer drugs being discovered as a result a massive research and development going on in other parts of the world in this field. The rate of obsolescence in the drug industry is also very high.

News-item captioned "Power Muddle"

3924. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial comments under the caption: "Power Muddle" in the *'Times of India'* dated the 14th November, 1981;

(b) if so, is it a fact that only 1,643 MW was added to the installed capacity in 1980-81 against a target of 2,687 MW and only 2,500 MW was likely to be commissioned in 1981-82 against the target of 3,212 MW;

(c) is it also a fact that inadequate supply of equipment have contributed much to the tardy progress in commissioning new projects; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) During 1980-81 a capacity of 1823 MW was added as against the target of 2687 MW. About 2300 MW of capacity is likely to be added during the current year as against the target of 3212 MW.

(c) and (d). Delay in supply of equipment by the manufacturers is only one of the reasons for slippage of the projects. The BHEL have intimated that in order to cut down the delay in supply of the equipment, standard despatch plan for thermal plant equipment has been worked out and net work techniques introduced to monitor the supply of equipment at various levels.

Supply of Boilers by BHEL and M/s. Associated Vickers Babcock

3925. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial comments under the caption "Power muddle" in the *'Times of India*, dated the 14th November, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Rajyadhaksha Committee came to the conclusion last year that the two manufacturers of boilers BHEL and M/s. Associated Vickers Babcock had the capacity to meet the demand for boilers and that BHEL, the only manufacturer to turbines, was also capable of delivering the goods; and

(c) if so, what has come in the way of these manufacturers meeting their obligations on time?

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

(c) The BHEL have intimated that the delay in the supply of equipments by them has been primarily in respect of the items to be imported or those to be sub-contracted by BHEL.

News Item Captioned "T.V. Programmes Flayed, better Planning urged."

3926. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item captioned "TV programmes flayed, better planning urged" published in the *'Times of India'* dated 19th November, 1981;

(b) if so, whether a suggestion has been made that the treatment of motivational programmes like those of family planning should not be crude and may be projected in most sophisticated and realistic manner;

(c) if so, Government's reaction to this suggestion;

(d) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of our external services, if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken; and

(e) whether a Committee of Officers has been appointed by Government to devise a new formula for subscription to the news agencies; if so, has the Committee submitted its report; if not, the expected date of its submission?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The treatment of all motivational programmes like those on Family Welfare should be so projected as to convey the message in a subtle and sophisticated manner and the themes for these programmes should be realistic.

(d) It is presumed that the reference is to the External Services of AIR. Presently the AIR is broadcasting programmes for a total of about 56 hours in 24 languages, Indian and foreign everyday. External

services are usually broadcast over the short-wave which is a crowded spectrum and AIR's services too have interference problems. The only solution is to increase the power of the transmitters. To consolidate and strengthen the existing services, 2 numbers each of 250 KW short-wave and 500 KW short-wave transmitters are proposed to be installed during the current Five Year Plan at an over all capital expenditure of Rs. 22.50 crores.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Committee has finalised its sittings and is finalising its report for submission during the current month.

USSR Proposal for oil Exploration in Krishna-Godavari

3927. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union had submitted a proposal to the Government for oil exploration in Krishna-Godavari Basin in addition to Tripura and West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the U.S.S.R. has expressed its willingness to take up drilling in Rajasthan and Himalayan foot-hills also; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have accepted the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A suggestion for taking up contract drilling and other work by Soviet organisations in the onshore area in the Krishna-Godavari basin has been made.

(b) and (c). During discussions with a Soviet delegation led by Mr. N. A. Maltsev, Minister for the Oil Industry, U.S.S.R. in November, 1981 the Indian side had requested for assistance by Soviet organisations in analysing geological and other data available in Himalayan foot-hills and in processing and interpretation of seismic and other data in Rajasthan basin. The Soviet side has in principle, agreed to render assistance in execution of the above work. Joint Soviet Indian teams are to study the question further during 1982.

Cost of Single Day's Delay in Commissioning of 200 Magawatts Project

3928. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a single day's delay in commissioning a 2,000 Magawatts Super Thermal Project costs country about Rs. 40 crores;

(b) if so, whether this estimate has been made in a study on the losses in implementation of highly-intensive projects like power, petroleum and coal;

(c) if so, what are other features and points raised by the study made recently; and

(d) have Government examined these points and if so, what steps are being taken to see that this is being achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). It is difficult to quantify the overall loss to the economy due to delays in commissioning of thermal power projects.

All possible efforts are being made to compress the gestation period of new projects and to achieve timely commissioning through improved project management and close monitoring at all levels.

Agreement with France for Cooperation in Field of Oil

3929. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have agreed to cooperate in the field of oil;

(b) if so, whether France has agreed to make a compromise offer for appropriate credit facilities;

(c) whether the two countries have agreed to constitute a high power group for consultation on all matters in regard to oil; and

(d) if so, to what extent this will be helpful to Indian petroleum?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a), (c) and (d). During the recent visit of Prime Minister of India to France a Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 13-11-81 the establishment of a High Level Indo-French Group on Energy. The Group would review the progress in cooperation in the fields of energy including *inter alia* hydrocarbons with a view to attaining the objectives of inter-governmental agreements.

An IFP Team from France visited India in October, 1981 and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between IFP and Engineers India Limited on 31st October, 1981. Specific subjects and areas for possible cooperation between Indian Public Sector Organisations and IFP would be identified.

As per the Memorandum of Understanding the future interest could be in the following:

—Exchange of personnel in Research and Development between IFP and its associates and Indian Organisations.

—Improvement of equipment and capabilities in Indian Research and Investigative Organisations through improved equipment and personnel abilities.

—Identification of joint research programmes.

—Provision of services and equipment in all oil and petrochemical activities.

—Cooperation in third countries' projects.

(b) No, Sir.

त्रिवेन्द्रम में स्मृति टिकट का विरोध स्वरूप जलाया जाना

3930. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वर्गीय श्री संजय गांधी की स्मृति में, एक स्मृति डाक टिकट जारी की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या त्रिवेन्द्रम में इसके विरोध में इन टिकटों को जलाया गया है ;

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां । स्वर्गीय श्री संजय गांधी पर एक स्मारक डाक टिकट 23–6–81 को जारी किया गया था ।

(ख) डाक टिकट जारी करने की तारीख को कुछ नवयुवकों ने 6 डाक टिकटों को त्रिवेन्द्रम प्रधान डाकघर के सामने जलाया था ।

(ग) और (घ). वहां पुलिस को बुलाया गया, तथा बदमाशों को पलिस वाहन में वहां से दूर ले जाया गया ।

Thermal Power Station at Maithon

3931. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some top engineers of DVC and Central Electricity Authority have joined

hands to put into cold storage the report to set up a thermal power station at Maithon; 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). No, Sir. The feasibility report for setting up a thermal power station at Maithon is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority.

Taking over of power Generation and Distribution by the Centre

3932. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made a proposal at the recent Power Ministers' Conference to take over power generation and distribution networks in the States;

(b) if so, the reactions of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether Government have since abandoned the proposal; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Soviet assistance for starting Open Caste Mines

3933. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to provide technical assistance to India for starting new open caste mines in place of the existing underground mines;

(b) if so, whether projects have since been finalised to make use of such technical assistances; and

(c) if so, the details of such projects and by when they are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Mukunda opencast mine is being planned in Jharia coalfield, with the assistance of Soviet experts. Both coking and non-coking will be exploited by large scale open cast mining using heavy earth moving machinery.

(b) and (c). The project has not yet been finalised. However, all geological and other data necessary for preparation of Feasibility Report have been collected and handed over to the Soviet side.

Price of Chloramphenicol

3934. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the market price of Chloramphenicol is much lower than the notified price by Government;

(b) what is the reasons for such a situation;

(c) whether Government have examined that the price fixation done in this case has been out of proportion; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the examination conducted and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Some instances of sale of Chloramphenicol at prices lower that the Government fixed pooled prices hae come to the notice of my Ministry. Some parties who are importing the penultimate intermediate L-Base are converting it into Chloramphenicol and are selling the same at lower prices.

Government have fixed retention prices for the indigenous manufactures of Chloramphenicol from basic stage and a pooled price at which Chloramphenicol may be sold. The pooled price is Rs. 622/- per kg. for Chloramphenicol Powder and this price

has been built into the formulation prices.

The price of Chloramphenicol has been fixed on the basis of a detailed cost-study, by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, of the indigenous producers from the basic stage. The recommendations of the BICP was duly examined before revising the price of Chloramphenicol.

Development of Postal Service in M.P. During 1980 to 1985

3935. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans drawn for development of Postal Services in Madhya Pradesh State during 1980 to 1985;

(b) the amount allocated for the above purpose for Madhya Pradesh out of the sanctioned Plan of Rs. 176 crores for Postal Development by the Planning Commission;

(c) how many new post offices, extension of mobile postal service, new letter boxes, additional agents, mechanisation and modernisation of postal service is planned for each of the next five years and what amount will be spent on the above items; and

(d) whether special attention is proposed to be paid to extend the develop postal service to backward, tribal and hill areas of Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Number of post-offices to be opened during the Sixth 5-Year Plan 1980—85 is determined for a country as a whole. Circle-wise targets are fixed in Annual Plans. Under Annual Plan 1980-81, 209 post offices were opened, 420 Extra Departmental Delivery Agents were appointed, 1829 letter-boxes were installed and 323 villages were provided with counter facilities through mobile post offices in the rural areas of M.P. against the targets of 115, 420, 1000 and 150 respectively fixed for the Circle. During the current year 1981-82, it is proposed to open 170 post-offices, appoint 275 ED Delivery Agents for extending daily delivery of mails, instal 42 letter-boxes and provide 85 villages with counter-facilities through mobile post offices in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The amount is allocated every financial year according to the physical targets fixed for each circle. A sum of Rs. 47 lakhs was allocated to MP Circle under the 'Plan' head for extension of Postal network during the year 1980-81 and a sum of Rs. 17.83 lakhs has been allocated for the purpose during the current year.

(c) As stated against item (a) above Circle-wise targets for expansion of postal network are fixed in the Annual Plans and funds allocated accordingly. Targets fixed for expansion of postal network for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and amount allocated are as given against item (a) and (b) above. As for modernization of Postal Services, in this sphere, plan proposals are designed to meet the requirements of the country as a whole and not of any individual Circle/State. During the year 1980-81, M.P. Circle was provided with 8 'registrex' Cash Registers at a cost of Rs. 1.53 lacks. One bag washing plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is planned to be installed in the Circle during the year 1983-84. A few bag dedusting machines are also proposed to be installed in important mail offices of M.P. Circle.

(d) Yes. Sir.

Setting up Gas bassed Fertilizer Plants Petrochemicals Complexes in Madhya Pradesh

3936. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the centre for establishing gas-based fertiliser plants as well as a petro-chemical complex; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It is

proposed to set up one gas-based fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh. A Site Selection Committee is examining the various possible locations suggested by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for this plant.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a Petrochemicals complex in Madhya Pradesh. However, the Government is contemplating to set up some downstream units based on aromatics Petrochemicals in that State. A letter of intent has already been issued for setting up in Madhya Pradesh, a polyester staple fibre plant of 15,000 tonnes per year capacity.

Conversion of B.P.O. into SPO with PCO Facilities in Madhya Pradesh State

3937. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several proposals are pending from Madhya Pradesh State for conversion of Branch Post Office into Sub-Post-Office with P.C.O. facilities and if so, the number of such pending proposals as on 1st October, 1981;

(b) how many of the above pending proposals are from the District of Raigarh, Guna and Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) how many of the above will be up-graded before 31st March, 1982 and during 82/83 with or without P.C.O.; and

(d) how many Gram-Panchayats from each of the above Districts are yet without Branch P.Os. and when would they be provided with regular postal facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) There are 95 such proposals pending as on 1st October, 1981.

(b) The number of pending proposals in the Districts of Raigarh, Guna and Vidisha are as follows:

(i) Raigarh	Nil
(ii) Guna	Nil
(iii) Vidisha	5

(c) The whole question of upgradation of EDBOs into EDSOs has been stopped pending a review in this matter.

(d) Raigarh Dist..	116 villages
Guna	193 vilages
Vidisha	98 villages

Postal facilities have already been extended to all these villages through Extra-Departmental Agents. Opening of independent Branch Post Offices in a few villages wherever justified would be examined in 82-83 and 83-84 subject to priorities keeping in view the rulings fixed for opening of Branch Post Office.

Arrest of a Journalist Shri Meinam Manikumar (Mithai)

3938. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Journalist, Shri Meinam Manikumar (Mithai), the Editor of an independent Daily *"Matam"* has been arrested under National Security Act on or about 22nd October, 1981;

(b) whether the Press Association and the Press Council has complained to the Government about such incidents increasing daily hampering Freedom of Press and Expression;

(c) if so, what particular action was taken in the case of Shri Mithai; and

(d) has any new directions been given to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir, Shri M. Manikumar Singh, Editor of *"Matam"*, was detained by the Government of Manipur under the

National Security Act on 23rd October, 1981 on the ground, *inter alia*, that he had indulged in writings prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

(b) and (c). The Press Council of India has not made any such complaint to the Government. The All Working Journalists Union, Imphal, had however, brought this matter to the attention of the Government.

It is noted that the action against Shri M. Manikumar Singh was taken by the Government of Manipur to obviate any possibility of a threat to the maintenance of public order.

(d) Does not arise.

Post and Telegraph Facilities to Remaining Rural Areas of Gujarat

3939. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government attach great importance to extension of Post and Telegraph facilities to far off villages in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of Post and Telegraph Office likely to be opened in the rural areas of Gujarat during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to render P and T facilities to the remaining rural areas of Gujarat?

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

(b) (i) No advance state-wise target for opening of post offices in rural areas is fixed for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan. Yearly targets are however fixed before the commencement of the financial year. As far as 1981-82 is concerned the target is 60 post offices to be opened in rural areas of Gujarat and 34 have been opened upto the end of Oct. 81. The rest will be opened before the end of the current financial year.

(ii) It proposed to open 60 Telegraph Offices in rural areas of Gujarat during 1981-82, seventy each in 82-83 and 83-84.

(c) More Post and Telegraph Offices will be opened in the rural areas of Gujarat in accordance with the Policy of the Department.

Issue of Commemorative Stamp in the Memory of Late Ustad Faiyaz Khan

3940. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for issue of a commemorative stamp in the memory of an eminent vocalist, late Ustad Faiyaz Khan;

(b) whether Government are aware that the birth centenary of this eminent vocalist is to be celebrated shortly;

(c) whether the proposal is proposed to be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee in its next meeting; and

(d) if not, when the proposal is likely to be considered and placed before the said committee?

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

(b) The birth centenary of this eminent vocalist will fall in 1986.

(c) and (d). The proposal for issuing a commemorative stamp in his honour will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee in 1985.

Discovery of New Oil Field in Gujarat

3941. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new oilfield in Gujarat has been found as per the announcement made by the Minister in Lok Sabha on 7 September, 1981 while replying to a Bill on the take over of Oil India and Assam Oil Company;

(b) if so, whether the said field is commercially viable;

(c) the estimated production of oil per day; and

(d) the exact location of the field in Gujarat and the number of wells so far drilled?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) During the period January to November, 1981, the ONGC have discovered oil at two structures, namely Lohar and Sisodra, in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The commercial viability of these discoveries is yet to be assessed by testing as well as by drilling more wells on the structures.

(d) On the Lohar structure, only one well (Lohar-1) has so far been drilled. This location lies between two producing fields, namely, Viraj and Jhalora in the Ahmedabad Project.

On the Sisodra structure, seven wells have so far been drilled. Out of which oil was produced in one well, namely Sisodra-7 This location is situated in the south of Sanaukhurd syncline in between the wells SNK-10 in the North and Sisodra-3 and 4 in the South in Ankleshvar Project (District Broach).

Proposal by USSR for Oil Exploration

3942. SHR R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR had submitted a proposal to Government for oil exploration in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the proposed plan had been studied by Government and any discussion took place on the same with the Soviet delegation recently in the Capital; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). During the visit of Soviet Minister for Oil Industry to India in November, 1981 it was agreed in principle that joint studies would be carried out by Indian and Soviet experts in respect of (a) drilling a deep well in Ankleshwar for assessing prospects in the deeper sedimentary formations;

(b) preparing a comprehensive project for further exploration and drilling of deep wells in high pressures and temperature conditions in the Himalayan foothills; (c) determining the stratgery for further geological and exploration work in Rajasthan basin; and (d) development of a strategy for further geological and exploration work in the Cauvery basin. It was also agreed that Soviet organisations would render assistance for undertaking integrated exploratory work in a selected area in West Bengal.

Target for Production of Drugs by Drug Industry

3943. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed by the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry for the public

sector for the year 1980-81 has been achieved; and

(b) whether the target was unusually modest in comparison with the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has not fixed any target for the public sector for 1980-81. However, the production of bulk drugs and formulations in the public sector during 1980-81 was Rs. 63 crores and Rs. 80 crores respectively as against the production of Rs. 177 crores and Rs. 1120 crores respectively by the private sector during the same period.

STD Facilities between Bombay and UDUPI in Karnataka

3944. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties faced by the P&T Department in having S.T.D. between Bombay and Udupi in Karnataka while S.T.D. facility is available between Udupi and Bombay; and

(b) if so, when will it be possible for the Department to overcome the difficulty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The number of Junctions between Bombay Trunk Automatic Exchange and Bangalore Trunk Automatic Exchange to which Udupi is connected, are not adequate.

(b) Augmentation of the Circuits is in process. S.T.D. from Bombay to Udupi is likely to be provided after the augmentation in 1982-83.

Ramacast Limited Calcutta

3945. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Annual General meeting of the Ramacast Limited, Calcutta was held last, the total losses to-date and the salient features of the last Balance Sheet;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company has accumulated heavy losses; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to restore health of the Company and to compensate the shareholders for the losses incurred?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). As per information available with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta the last Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 25th June, 1980.

According to the latest available balance sheet filed by the company for the year ended 31-12-1978, the total accumulated losses amounted to Rs. 81.27 lakhs.

As per the aforesaid balance sheet, the issued, subscribed and paid up capital as at 31-12-1978 was Rs. 56 lakhs. The total assets as at that date were of the order of Rs. 204.19 lakhs against which the total liabiltiies amounted to Rs. 229.46 lakhs. As such, the net worth of the company as on that date was in the negative to the extent of Rs. 25.27 lakhs.

(c) As on this date the Government has no specific proposal in this regard.

Chief Judicial Commission of Goa

3946. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure for the appointment of Chief Judicial Commissioner of Goa;

(b) whether the said procedure was followed in the appointment of the present Chief Judicial Commissioner of Goa;

(c) whether the Chief Justice of India was consulted before the appointment of the present incumbent; and

(d) whether the Chief Justice of India was consulted while making similar appointments in the past?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (d). There is no such office as Chief Judicial Commissioner, Goa. There is, however, an office of the Judicial Commissioner in the Judicial Commissioner's Court for Goa, Daman and Diu. Under section 4 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Judicial Commissioner's Court) Regulation, 1963, the Judicial Commissioner is appointed by the President. Consultation with the Chief Justice of India for appointing the Judicial Commissioner is not prescribed by this Regulation. In any case at present, the office of the Judicial Commissioner is vacant and it has no incumbent just now. There is one Additional Judicial Commissioner in the said Court. Under section 5 of the said Regulation, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the Judicial Commissioner, the Additional Judicial Commissioner, or where there are more than one Additional Judicial Commissioner, the senior most among them shall, pending the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner, act as the Judicial Commissioner. Thus according to the provisions of Section 5 of this Regulation, it is mandatory for the Additional Judicial Commissioner in office to act as Judicial Commissioner and he is accordingly acting as such. These provisions do not provide for consultation with the Chief Justice of India before the Additional Judicial Commissioner begins to act as Judicial Commissioner. Previously also the Chief Justice of India was not consulted before the Additional Judicial Commissioner acted as Judicial Commissioner under the provisions of Section 5 of this Regulation.

Shortage of Coal in Delhi

3947. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of coal in Delhi, especially in Circle 39, and large number of card holders have not been given their quota for the last couple of months and the quality of it is anything but satisfactory;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in making this item available and of good quality;

(c) how many coal depots exist in Circle 39 and how much coal was lifted by each of them during the last six months, month-wise, with details?

(d) what was the quantity of coal earmarked for Delhi during the last four months and is it sufficient to meet the winter requirements; if not, steps taken to meet the requirement; and

(e) what are the reasons for supplying inferior type of coal to the card holders by the coal dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). No reports have been received regarding shortage of soft Coke in Delhi including Circle No. 39. The arrival of soft coke during the last six months (June—November) has been 4031 wagons compared to 2763 wagons in the corresponding period of 1980. A close liaison is being maintained betwen Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Railways and Delhi Administration to improve the supply of better quality of soft coke to Delhi.

(c) There are 27 coal depots functioning in Circle No. 39. A statement indicating the lifting of by each coal depot during the last six months is attached at Annexure.

(d) The arrival of soft coke during the last 4 months is given below:

August, 1981	559 wagons
September, 1981	693 wagons
October, 1981	637 wagons
November, 1981	1020 wagons

Railways and BCCL are having close liaison to meet the increased demand of soft coke during the winter season.

(e) Some reports have ben received regarding inferior quality of soft coke by Delhi Administration. Instruction has been issued to BCCL to ensure the loading of suitable quality of soft coke to Delhi. The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation has decided to depute its representative at Dhanbad loading points to ensure supply of good quality of soft coke in Delhi.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Unstarred Question, No. 3947 for 15-12-81 showing the month-wise lifting of coal by coal depots in Circle No. 39

Sl. No.	Licence No.	June	July	August	September	October	November
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	203	..	..	12·6 OSQ	12·6	..	12·4
2.	385	25·0	..	..	25·1	..	25·1
3.	393	..	..	..	12·5	..	12·3
4.	559	..	..	25·0	..	25·0	..
5.	715	..	12·5	..	12·5	..	12·5
6.	804	..	..	..	12·5	..	12·5
7.	993	..	..	12·5	..	12·5	25·1
8.	1000	..	..	..	12·5	..	12·5
9.	1001	..	12·5	12·3	25·1	..	25·1
10.	1025	..	25·0	..	25·0	..	25·0
11.	1066	..	24·9	..	25·2	..	..
12.	1228	..	..	12·5	12·5	12·6	..
13.	1537	..	25·0	..	..	25·2	17·4
14.	1726	..	12·3 OSQ	25·0	25·0	12·1 O.SIQ	37·3
15.	1825	..	..	25·0	..	25·1	25·0
16.	1921	..	..	25·0	..	12·5	25·1
17.	2033	..	..	25·2	..	25·2	25·1
18.	2214	..	..	..	12·4	..	..
19.	2396	..	..	25·0	..	25·1	..
20.	2514	..	..	12·3	12·6	12·5	..
21.	2555	..	..	24·5	..	25·2	..
22.	2569	..	..	..	12·6	12·6	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	2599	..	..	12·3	..	12·6	12·5
24	2608	..	—	..	..	..	..
25	2618	..	—	..	..	12·4	..
26	2764	..	—	..	12·5	..	..
27	2841	..	—	..	..	12·5	..

Coal Mine Projects behind schedule

3948. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some major coal mine projects are running far behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry has initiated talks with other coordinating Ministries for the early completion of those major coal mine projects; and

(d) the expected time of the completion of those coal mine projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Of the seventy nine major coal mine projects being implemented by different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, eleven projects are more than three years behind schedule.

(b) Reasons for delay in implementation of these projects are broadly as follows:—

(i) Delay due to land not being available in time and/or law and order problems,

(ii) Difficult geomining conditions met during development of mines and/or technology not available for working these deposits,

(iii) Non-availbaility of plant and machinery.

(c) Yes, Sir.

This is being done wherever necessary.

(d) The 11 projects mentioned at (a) above with their expected date of completion are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of the projects	Expected date of completion.
	WEL		
1.		Shobapur	1985-86
2.		Bhatgaon	1987-88
3.		Katkona	1987-88
	CCL		
4.		Sawang	1988-89
5.		Nandira	1988-89
	BCCL		
6.		Moonidih	1984-85
		Sudamdih	1986-87
7.			
	ECL		
8.		Chinakuri	1990-91
9.		Dhemomain	1985-86
10.		Khottadih	1986-87
11.		North Searsole	1986-87

Progress of On-Going Projects

3949. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of on-going power projects has been tardy and there have been wide shortfalls in the achievement of targets;

(b) what are the targets of attainment of power production in terms of megawatts during the current financial year;

(c) whether these targets are expected to be achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Owing to a number of reasons there have been slippages in commissioning of many power projects. As per an assessment made in the beginning of the current financial year, keeping in view the status of the on-going schemes, it was expected that during 1981-82 power generation projects aggregating to 3212 MW of capacity could be completed. The recent review indicate that by the end of the year the capacity addition may be less.

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

1. Inadequate provision of funds.
2. Delay inland acquisition.
3. Inadequate site investigation.
4. Delay in finalisation of engineering specifications for the projects.
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. Unhappy industrial relations.

Sudarshan Chits (India) Limited

3950. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of branches of Sudershan Chits (India) Limited;

(b) total strength of staff;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the Sudershan Chits (India) Employees Association Udaipur regarding the pitiable working conditions, malpractices, indiscriminate diversions of funds in the accounts prevailing in the company;

(d) whether Government had ordered any inquiry into the affairs of the company and if so, findings thereof;

(e) action proposed by Government to save thousands of employees being thrown out of employment; and

(f) the other action proposed in the matter against the management of the company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 133 branches.

(b) The precise total strenght of the staff of M/s. Sudershan Chits (India) Ltd. is not known but it is understood to be in the region of 2500 persons excluding agents and contract employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The company was inspected under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, in the year 1980. The inspection report revealed violations of several provisions of the Companies Act and diversion of funds of the company.

(e) The company has been ordered to be wound up under Section 433 read with Section 439 of the Companies Act, 1956, by the Company Judge of the Kerala High Court, against which an appeal has been filed by the company before the Division Bench of the said court, which is pending. A scheme of compromise/arrangement with the creditors of the company has also been filed by one of the shareholders of this company in the Kerala High Court under Section 391 of the Companies Act, 1956, which is also pending. The future of the employees of the company, thus, depends on the decision of the court in the above matters.

(f) Arising out of inspection of this company under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956, prosecutions have been filed the court against the company and its officers-in-default under different provisions of the Companies Act which have been violated.

Fasil Industrial Development and Marketing Agency Limited

3951. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years, the FASIL Industrial Development and Marketing Agency Limited, with registered office 6/2 Moitra Street, 4th Floor, Calcutta-700017 has not filed their balance sheets and did not hold any annual general meeting; if so, what action has been taken against defaulting Directors of the company by the Department; and

(b) how much money has been paid by this company to the then Minister of State for Industry as rent for his premises in a colony in South Delhi which was hired for the office from 1976 and onwards?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Registrar of Companies, West Bengal has stated that M/s. FASIL Industrial Development and Marketing Agency Limited (name now changed to M/s. FIDMA Limited on 31-12-1977) are regularly holding the annual general meetings at the scheduled times and have filed balance sheets and relative Annual Returns for all the three years *viz.* June 1977, June 1978 and June 1979. The company has not filed the balance sheet as at June 1980 for which default notices have been issued to the company and its Directors. The Annual Return as on December, 1980, has, however, been filed.

(b) It has been ascertained by the aforesaid Registrar of Companies that for the accounting year 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 13,750/- was paid by the company to one Shri A. P. Sharma for Delhi office. No such payment was, however, made during or in respect of the 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Plight of Employees in Talcher Coal Mines due to Non-Availability of Drinking Water

3952. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the plight of the labourers, employees and other O.cials of the Talcher Coal Mines due to the non-availability of potable drinking water in and around the Talcher Coal Mines;

(b) if so, whether a proposal is under the consideration of Government to make arrangement of potable drinking water supply in these coal mines areas;

(c) whether any Central Scheme is proposed to be introduced for this purpose; and

(d) the expected time of implementing that Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the permanent water supply to those coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). All the collieries in the area have

water supply arrangements. There is also a regular distribution system through pipe-lines in all the collieries and stand-posts have been provided in Dhowrahs. However, an integrated water supply scheme for this area is being formulated.

कोयला खान कल्याण भविष्य निधि आयुक्त धनबाद द्वारा कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण भविष्य निधि के अधीन विनियोजित राशि में राज्य का अंश

3953. **प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण भविष्य निधि के अन्तर्गत कुल विनियोजित निधि में से विभिन्न राज्यों का भाग अकेले कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण भविष्य निधि, धनबाद के आयुक्त द्वारा ही निर्धारित किया जाता है और उनके भागों के निर्धारण में आयुक्त, संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय बचत, नागपुर का कोई अधिकार नहीं होता ;

(ख) क्या अंशों के निर्धारण के लिए कुछ विशिष्ट नियम हैं और यदि नहीं, तो क्या भारत सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों के अंश निर्धारित करने के लिए कुछ सिद्धान्त बनाने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या प्रति वर्ष बिहार का भाग लगातार घटता जा रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) कोयला विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन अलग-अलग दो निधियां चल रही हैं जिन्हें "कोयला खान भविष्य निधि" और "कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण निधि" कहा जाता है। परन्तु "कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण भविष्य निधि" नाम की कोई निधि नहीं है और न ही कोई आयुक्त ऐसा है जिसे "कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, धनबाद" कहा जाता है। अतः बाकी सवालों का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Rules for Advertisement by Foreign Missions

3954. SHR CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Council remitted back to the External Affairs Ministry its proposal for framing rules governing acceptance by the Indian Press of advertisements from foreign missions denouncing third countries with which India has friendly relations; and

(b) if so, further steps taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was taken up suitably with all Foreign Diplomatic Missions in the Country by the Ministry of External Affairs.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I would draw your attention to something that appeared in yesterday's proceedings. I had said about my notice under Rule 222 about postal censorship and you had said:

> "I have written to our High Commissioner to get a Report from the Parliament in Australia. I am trying to do something. I think the main thing will be to change the Act."

Two things you have done. One is that you asked for documents from Australia; and two, you think that unless the Act is changed, question of privilege would not arise. I would like to submit to you my privilege motion was not that. First of all, as far as your writing to Australia is concerned, I think your mail service is even more inefficient than mine. I

have already got the copy of the 1944 Report; and with your permission I can lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But the point is that you had given the ruling on the basis of this Report and Mr Inderjit had alleged that you have....

MR. SPEAKER: That was a cumulative decision based on both the things.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It was based on Australia's and you said Australian Report also comes in.

MR. SPEAKER: Act also comes in. This was also a supplementary thing. I would suggest, you hand it over to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then you send it to the Privileges Committee. Let them discuss the whole matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me have it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I would like to say it was the responsibility of your Office to have given you the copy in advance before you gave the ruling to the House, because, I think, your ruling is wrong and I would like you to revise it. This is my humble submission. Please don't take it amiss.

MR. SPEAKER: Ruling cannot be called wrong. But I will see to it. You give it to me. I have always taken this position that a thing can be reviewed and I have got no hard and fast or rigid attitude. I can be wrong. I can rectify that, but it is not intentional.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: No, no. I have full faith in you.

MR. SPEAKER: We can see it. But I have to see it from all the angles and then I will comment. Not before that.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि कलम की एक नोक से बिहार के हजारों कर्मचारियों की नौकरी को समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास नियम 377 में आ गया है, जिसको मैंने एलाउ किया है और तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं ।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शास्त्री जी का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । दूसरे मैंने प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है ऑल-इंडिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के खिलाफ । साठे जी आप एक मिनट सुन लीजिए— किसानों की समस्या को ले कर 11 तारीख को सदन में कॉलिंग एटेंशन पर डिबेट हुई और बार-बार अध्यक्ष जी ने भी उसमें दिलचस्पी ले कर इण्टरफियर किया है तथा डी० डी० ए० कम दामों पर जमीन को अधिग्रहण करता है और अधिक हजार गुना दाम पर बेचता है । इतना महत्वपूर्ण मसला उठा और आपके दूरदर्शन में एक लाइन भी समाचार की कहीं नहीं है और ऑल इंडिया के समाचार बुलिटिन में एक लाइन भी नहीं दी गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा और पता करूंगा ।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे क्यों बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आकाशवाणी है किसका ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक को एलाऊ किया है, आप बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं। मैं उनको जवाब दे रहा हूं।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नॉट-एलाउड।

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : जितना इन को मौका देते हैं, उतना ये सिर पर चढ़े जा रहे हैं...

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, ऐसा काम मत करिए।...

Nothing is going on record.

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा काम गड़बड़ कर दिया।

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारा काम क्यों बिगाड़ते हैं ?

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, पहली बात तो यह है कि...

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

क्या यह कोई तरीका है ? इस तरह से बात करने का कोई तरीका नहीं है। आप बात को सुनिए...

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जैसे बोल रहे हैं, वैसे ही वे बोल रहे हैं। सारे ही ऐसे बोल रहे हैं।

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई सुनने देगा तो आपकी बात सुनूंगा। सब अपनी-अपनी बोल रहे हैं; बोल लेने दो....

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात सुनूंगा तब, जब कोई सुनने देगा.... क्या कर रहे हैं आप ?

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की बात तब सुनूंगा जब इन की बात निबटा लूं...

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

न आप अपनी बात सुनने देते हैं और न मेरी बात सुनते हैं...

...(**व्यवधान**)...**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने न किसी को बरी किया है न कैद किया है। आप न कैद होने देते हैं और न बरी होने देते हैं, बीच में बोल रहे हैं...

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

मैं कल जिस चीज को डिस्पोज-आफ़ कर चुका हूं उस को दोबारा क्यों उठा रहे हैं। I have already written. This is not the thing. I am not going to allow it. I have just taken my action. I am just waiting for it.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इस में इतनी डिले करने की क्या बात है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को जो करना चाहिए वह कर रहे हैं।

**Not recorded.

Even hurry takes time. There is nothing which can be done in a jiffy. No, this is not the thing. गलत इन्क्वायरी आजायेगी, तो फिर कहेंगे।

...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय ; ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नियम 222 के अन्तर्गत आप का नोटिस आ गया है, मैं उस को देख रहा हूं; पड़ताल कर रहा हूं, उस में अगर गड़बड़ होती है तो मंत्री महोदय को बोलूंगा। I will speak. मैं देखूंगा कि किसानों के हित की जो बात थी, वह कही गई या नहीं। क्यों नहीं कही गई, यह मैं देखूंगा। यह मुझे पता है कि कैसे इसे करना है और हम सब बात करें लेकिन सही ढंग से करें। अब आप बैठिए। ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) ये सदन में गड़बड़ करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सदन में गड़बड़ करते हैं, तो ठीक नहीं करते।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (अंबाला) : मैंने मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट न प्रस्तुत करने के बारे में पहले भी मामला उठाया था और आप ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं गृह मंत्री जी से बात करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को विश्वास दिलाया था कि करवा दूंगा।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : सदन तो एक हफ्ते के लिए रह गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हफ्ता खत्म नहीं हुआ है, अभी बहुत दिन बाकी हैं। मैंने बात कर ली है। आप मेरे विश्वास पर क्यों नहीं करते। मैं अविश्वास की बात करूं, तो फिर कहना।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मैंने बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कर दिया है पहले भी डिस्कस हो चुका है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। आवश्यक चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं और बाजार से वे गायब होती जा रही हैं। ... (**व्यवधान**) ... इस पर डिस्कशन का मौका दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: This is nothing. Nothing. No. Please.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : 33 मजदूर कोयला खदान दुर्घटना में मारे गये हैं। इसके लिए मैंने कार्यस्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है। ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर रहे हैं। ... (**व्यवधान**) ... मैं एकोनामिक इमूज पर बहस कराना चाहता था। आप एक्सीडेंट्स की बात कर रहे हैं। यह तो रोज होते रहेंगे। मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं है झारखण्डे राय जी लेकिन मैं कुछ एकोनामिक और डेवलपमेंट की बातों पर इस हाऊस में बहस कराना चाहता हूं, जिस से लोगों का भला हो। अब कोई न कोई एक्सीडेंट रोज हो जाता है और उस एक्सीडेंट को ले कर आप काल-एटेंशन करवाते रहेंगे, तो मैं आप के प्रभाव में आ कर इस के लिए आदेश देता रहूंगा लेकिन इससे देश का भला नहीं होने वाला है। यह इनका काम है और यह करते रहेंगे।

We must do something positive, something constructive. Our approach should be to benefit the people.

That is what we should do.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : 33 मजदूर मर गये हैं, यह बहुत बड़ी फीगर है । क्या मजदूर के जीवन का मूल्य नहीं है ? . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं करा दूंगा ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत सिंह यादव (आजमगढ़) : एकोनामिक और डेवलपमेंट इसूज पर आप बहस करवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करवाना तो चाहता हूं लेकिन ये करने दें तो ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : एकोनामिक इसूज पर आप बहस करवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए 6 घण्टे लगा रखे थे । मैं तो यही चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा सा काम हम करें । अगर हम थानेदार बन कर बैठ गये, तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Thirty people were killed in a colliery accident.

MR. SPEAKER: That I have already done. It has already been done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have given you a notice for adjournment. Yesterday civil disobedience movement started on the farmers' issue in Assam.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ रहा है । आसाम का मामला आ रहा है, उस में डिस्कस कर लीजिए । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . आसाम का कुछ न कुछ तो आ रहा है, उस में आप डिस्कस कर लें ।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सीतापुर जनपद में हरिजनों और अल्पसंख्यकों को गांवों से भगाया जा रहा है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह कुछ करने दें तो करूं ।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .*

आचार्य भगवान देव : श्री सतीश अग्रवाल के बारे में बिलिट्ज में जो निकला है, उसके लिए प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल 222 में प्रिविलेज मोशन है । उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

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*Not recorded.

(2) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3075/81]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1981."

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE RECENT CYCLONE IN SOME AREAS IN WEST BENGAL AND ORISSA

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation and Civil Supplies to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported loss of numerous human lives and cattle and damage to property and standing crops caused by the recent cyclone in some areas in West Bengal and Orissa."

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): According to the report received from the Government of Orissa, a severe cyclonic storm which subsequently developed into a hurricane was first detected over Bay of Bengal on the 8th instant at 5.30 P.M. It moved northwards alongwith Orissa Coast with wind speed exceeding 120 K.M. per hour and crossed the coast near Sagar Islands on the 10th night. Preliminary situation report received indicated that coastal areas mostly in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack were affected.

The State Government reported that adequate precautionary measures were taken to warn the people and the people were evacuated where necessary from the low lying areas. The State Government stationed additional District Magistrates at Kendrapara and Jajpur in Cuttack District and at Bhadrak in Balasore District to organise relief operations.

Roofs of large number of kutcha houses were blown off, number of trees up-rooted, roofs of the block office buildings, staff quarters and garage have been blown away in one block. Many primary school buildings have been damaged and communication links were disrupted. Saline innundation was also reported in low lying areas causing damage to standing paddy crops. Four fishing trawlers and two country boats are reported to be missing while one power boat capsized. Though details of casualty of human lives and cattle losses are being ascertained, according to the preliminary report three persons were reportd to have died in a village due to house collapse. Betel vines were reported to have been damaged. Three breaches were reported in the embankment near Kantipur.

Steps were taken by the State Government to disburse house building grants immediately in affected areas.

The Government of Orissa has got a margin money of Rs. 871 lakhs during the current year with which it can meet the expenditure for providing any emergent relief to the affected people.

As regards West Bengal, the State Government have reported that a severe cyclonic storm accompanied by heavy rain and tidal waves swept over wide areas of Midnapur and 24-Parganas Districts on the 10th and 11th December, 1981. Extensive breaches of embankments for flood protection have taken place. According to the State Government, 93 human lives have been lost and nearly 20 lakhs people have been affected. Several thousand houses have either collapsed or stand badly damaged. Besides, extensive damage has been caused to the standing paddy and rabi crops. The State Government have reported that loss of property and damage to crops are still being assessed. The State Government have reported that people had been rescued and given shelter and relief. The Public Health Department have sent teams for vaccination and large quantities of clothes in the form of 25,000 pieces of tarpauline, 12,000 pieces of cotton blankets, 24,000 pieces of dhoti, 16,000 sarees and 38,000 garments for children have been rushed to the affected area. In addition, 500 Kgs. milk powder has been sent. Cash assistance provided so far by the State Government is of the order of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Arrangements are also being made to reach potable water for the human and cattle population in areas where water tanks and ponds have become saline. In this the Calcutta Port Trust Authority is assisting by providing barges. The State Government have got a margin money of Rs. 1360 lakhs and it can meet the emergent expenditure for providing relief to the affected people.

The Government of India express their profound sorrow on this calamity which has befallen the two States and convey their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved families.

SHRI R. P. DAS: West Bengal never before had experienced such a severe cyclonic storm acommpanied by incessant rains and tidal waves at this time of the year particularly after the withdrawal of the south-eastern monsoon. It has dealt a severe blow to the rural economy of the State causing immense devastation to the districts of South 24 Parganas, Howrah and Midnapore and inflicting great troubles, hardships and deaths.

Immediately after receiving the news of the calamity, Mr. Pravesh Roy, State Irrigation Minister, Mr. Radhika Banerjee, Relief Minister, Mr. Nani Bhattacharjee, Health Minister and Shrimati Nirupma Chatterjee, Social Welfare Minister have visited the worst-affected areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already received all this information. Please come to the point.

SHRI R. P. DAS: The death toll on Thursday night's severe cyclonic storm accompanied by rains and tidal waves, has risen to more than 100 by this time. As a result of this cyclone, one third of the Sundarban area has been severely affected. Affected area would be more than 4000 sq. kms. 52,000 acres of land mostly with standing crops have either been inundated with saline water or swept away by the waves. About 233 kms. of embankment have been totally washed away and more than 7,000 houses have either been collapsed or destroyed. It is very difficult to ascertain the number of deaths at this stage. According to official reports, 90 people had died in South 24 Parganas and 3 in Midnapore district. But unofficial reports reaching here put the death toll around 175.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are repeating what the Minister has said. Come to the point.

SHRI R. P. DAS: The Health Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Nani Bhattacharjee said that there might be more bodies in the paddy fields. He also feared that some might have been

[Shri R. P. Das]

washed away by the tidal waves. Numerous cattle have died and washed away. These may run into several thousands. According to Mr. Pravash Roy, the State Irrigation Minister, high tidal water headed by a severe cyclonic storm hit all along the coastal areas of Midnapore and South 24 Parganas during the day and the night of 10-11 December, causing unimaginable damage to men, material and property that fell in the way of the cyclone. It swept the entire area. Incessant rains and huge tidal waves had damaged the endless length—over hundreds of kilometers of embankments, dikes and bunds—in the cyclone-battered districts of which about 233 kms. had been totally washed away.

I particularly would like to draw the attention of the Minister that unless these embankments are constructed on an emergent basis, the Sunderbans area cannot be saved from the rising of regular tidal waters of the rivers. It is reported that 20 lakh people of 19 blocks of 16 police stations in the South 24 Parganas alone had been affected. The worst affected areas are—Patharpratima, Canning, Namkhana, Kultuli, Gosaba, Basanti; Mathurapur and Jaynagar. Sagar Dwip and Manshumi islands are reported to have been totally devastated.

In the district of Midnapore, at Mahishadal alone, 6,000 houses have been damaged. Standing crops and betel leaf cultivation for which Mahishadal is famous, in at least 300 places have suffered extensive damage. Communications with the effected areas of the Sunderbans have been completely snapped and restoration work has just started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the question proper.

SHRI R. P. DAS: The availability of drinking water has now become a serious problem in these areas. There is water everywhere, but not a drop to drink. The tube-wells have been damaged. The tanks and ponds are now under saline water. Therefore bringing of potable water has been the prime task of the relief teams.

The State Government has been taking all possible measures to send relief to all the affected areas far flung in the districts. The panchayats have been doing a commendable service to the cause of the distressed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The State Government have done their job. You ask them about what the Central Government have to do.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Along with West Bengal, Orissa also experienced a similar cyclone. Three-metre high tidal waves entered the low-lying areas in Mahakalpura and Jamber islands along the coast of Cuttack district. It has caused immense damage in the coastal belt of the district, including Paradip. Roofs of the kutcha houses in the villages have been blown away and trees have been uprooted. Power supply and communications in Kendrapara sub-division have been disrupted and standing crops damaged. Loss of life was also reported.

Now I would like to put the following questions to the hon. Minister for immediate reply. May I know whether a Central Study Team has been constituted and sent to the devastated areas of West Bengal to assess the extent of loss caused by the cyclone on 10th December? Has any decision been taken in regard to the release of Rs. 20 crores that has been asked by the State Irrigation Minister for repair and restoration work of the embankments etc.?

Acording to the meteorologists in the Alipur weather office, disturbances of such a severe type had never been recorded in the annals of the Alipur Meterological Office since the beginning of this century, at this time of the year. In view of this, why the danger signals could not be issued well in advance, say, a day earlier?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: All the information that I could get from the

Governments of West Bengal and Orissa has been given in my statement. The hon. Member seems to know more than I know for the time being. He said that this calamity could have been averted if sufficient number of embankments had been built in the Sunderbans area. I do not agree with him at all. Cyclones, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are calamities which cannot be averted.

All that we can do is to give timely warning. We have a sufficiently advanced warning system for that purpose. As I have stated, in this case timely warning was given, not only by the meteorological offices on the coast, but also by the radio from Madras, Bhubaneswar and Calcutta, from the 7th of the month itself. Daily bulletins were being issued by the All India Radio right up to the morning of the 11th. The radio stations at Calcutta Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Jeypore (Orissa), were giving timely warning. The coastal agencies were also warned and danger signals were put up to warn the fishermen. And even where embankments had been constructed like in the Sunderbans area, the Member himself knows and he has mentioned this that hundreds of miles of length of embankment have been washed away and damaged. In West Bengal itself 525 kms. length of earthen embankments were completely washed away. 585 kms. of embankments were severely damaged. It cannot be said that embankments were not constructed where they were needed. But the fury of the cyclone was so great that these embankments could not have done much, there were high tidal waves as it happens after cyclones.

SHRI R. P. DAS: I would like to know whether the embankments can be strengthened.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Of course, all that will be done. Immediate relief was provided by the State government concerned, the State Govenment has a margin money and a very substantial amount of margin money. West Bengal has probably the highest amount allocated from year to year—Rs. 13,60,00,000, as I have stated. They can immediately make use of this money and if they need further assistance from the Government of India, we provide 75 per cent of the total expenditure on relief measures in such cases when there are floods and cyclones. We are still awaiting a detailed report from the West Bengal Government. No memorandum has so far been submitted. The Government itself said that they are assessing the damage. I have said so in my statement and till such time we receive a report from the West Bengal Government, we cannot constitute a Central team for visiting the area.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, once again it is my painful duty to raise this Calling Attention on the matter of cyclones. It was only last year that we had a severe tornodo in the eastern coast of India which had affected my own State of Orissa.

Sir, a study has been undertaken and it has been found that these tropical cyclones occur with monotonous regularity in the eastern coast of our country between the periods from April to June and from September to December due to geographical reasons. I would not like to go into the geographical aspect of the question because it has been discussed many times. The only one aspect I would like to point out is that these cyclones are the result of flow of air from high pressure belts to low pressure belts. This depends on the gradient and this is where I differ with the hon. Minister when he said that it cannot be averted. It can be minimised.

Sir, 10 years back, in 1971, there was a Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Koteswaran, who had gone into the entire aspect that of meteorological organisation for detection and tracking of cyclonic storms, dissemination of meteorological warnings, distress mitigation measures.

[Shri P. K. Singh Deo]

community preparedness programme including public education programme, post-disaster measures, model cyclone plan; financial implications and a statutory body to implement it. Therefore, it raises a fundamental question that with the increasing economic activity and growing population in the coastal areas where adequate precautions have been taken according to this Koteswaran Committee, the havoc, the destruction, the devastation and the misery to the people had been minimised, as is evident and as is indicative of the Minister's reply. The Government of Orissa had taken adequate precautionary measures to warn the people and the people were evacuated from the low lying areas. This has resulted only in three deaths. But it had affected the salinisation of the areas of Mahakalpura, Kendrapara, Rajnagar, Kujang, Ersama, Tirtol, Pattamundei, Patkura, Chandbali, Dhamnagar, Basudevpur and Balasore causing damage to standing crop. Prof. Das stated that because of cyclone 93 people died in West Bengal. Out of these 93, 58 come from Sunderbans—area of 24 South Parganas.

Recommendations have been given by the Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee. They suggested certain steps which should be taken before cyclone, during cyclone and after cyclone. Have those been followed by both the State Governments or not? If those steps have been taken, what are the steps that have been taken by the respective State Governments?

In the programme and the recommendations given by Dr. Koteswaran, the Committee had recommended that there should be shelters, strong wind breakers, tide stoppers, dykes and bunds, afforestation on the coastal belt flood water storage reservoirs and drainage facilities. I would like to know whether both the State Governments have followed these instructions and had it been implemented or not.

Koteswaram Committee had identified that the State Governments with their meagre resources annot divert scarce fund from development to giving relief and doles. The Central Government must come in a big way. It is suggested that there should be a Central Natural Calamities Fund which should be funded both by the Centre as well as the State. Has this been implemented or not? Have they set up a statutory body to see that it is implemented?

Have both the State Governments requested the Central Government for central assistance and for a central team? When is this central team going to be sent and what are the norms of this central assistance sought?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have already stated that standing instructions exist with the State Government for taking timely action. Hon. Member referred to the recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri Koteswaram. Most of the recommendations have been implemented. Even Warning Radars have been set up along the coast—at Paradeep Calcutta, Vishakhapatnam and other places. The Committee has mainly dealt with the relief operations to minimise the misery caused by cyclone. What I have stated was that the fury of this phenomenon cannot be reduced. I did not say that relief should not be provided. The hon. Member himself said that the Committee recommended for construction of shelter embankments, road and other things so that the damage caused by cyclone is reduced. The Committee has also recommended timely assistance in a big way by the Central Government. This is being provided. No separate fund has been created by the Central Government for the purpose because we never know how much fund will be needed. It is always open to the State Government to come to the Central Government and ask for assistance. I have already said that

75 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the State Government for relief measures in such cases is met by the Central Government which is a substantial help by the Central Government—in accordance with what the hon. Member has in view that the Central Government owes some responsibility for helping the States in the matter of providing relief against natural calamities and disaster. There is a very efficient system of tracking in this case. I have already said that timely warnings were issued.

Even in Orissa which has been mentioned particularly by the hon. Member, Shri K. P. Singh Deo, on the night of 8th December, an alert warning was issued. Again on 8th, at 12.25 hrs. a fisheries warning for Orissa coast was issued. At mid-day, on 9th December, again, warnings were issued even down to the district officials. On 9th December, at 11.30 hrs., the precautionary measures were taken by the port authorities and cautionary signal No. 3 which signifies danger to fishermen was also hoisted at Gopalpur and Puri on the coast. At 21.30 hrs. in the night, on 9th upto the evening of 10th December, the warnings were issued over All India Radio at Bhubaneswar and even from Delhi, as I have stated earlier.

All these people were warned sufficiently in advance. The Chief Secretary was also informed by telephone. The district officials were informed; the port authorities were informed. That is why in Orissa there has not been much damage. The lives reported to have been lost in Orissa, as I have stated in my statement, is only about 3. But we are waiting for detailed information.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: My questions have not been answered. The Koteswaran Committee which had done an indepth study had gone into the entire aspect of it. On the relief question, it has also made certain recommendations. It has said that because of delay in declaring cyclone areas, the relief is not given to the people who really deserve it. It has also identified a lot of problems which could be gone into so as to minimise the effect of cyclone.

I want to know what steps both the State Governments have taken to implement those recommendations, whether he has got any information about that. If he does not have it, he can take us into confidence that he will lay the information on the Table later on. I would like to know whether the State Governments have adequately provided the facilities for minimising the effect or cyclone or not, as has been suggested by the Koteswaran Committee. While he was replying that the action has been taken to implement the recommendations of the Koteswaran Committee, I may point out that it had also recommended for a cyclone warning radio station at Paradip which he has not mentioned.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have even mentioned radar. He did not listen to me.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: That is what the Koteswaran Committee had suggested.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The hon. Member seems to be too much obsessed by the Koteshwaran Committee report. I have it before me. The measures suggested are not of a very abnormal type so far as relief is concerned. The construction of roads, the construction of shelters, the dredging of drains, the construction of embankments, all these things are normally done by every State Government, long before the Koteshwaran Committee was set up. That has always been done.

So far as West Bengal and Orissa Governments are concerned, the normal measures are taken up. These areas are prone to cyclone, as the hon. Member himself has said. Earlier also there was a cyclone. These areas are prone to typhons, cyclones and very heavy winds.

The real question is that the main recommendation of this Committee

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relates to setting up of an efficient system for warning. That has been done. Radio has been used, even from Delhi, what to talk of Cuttack or Bhubaneswar or any other place. Radar stations have been set up. All radio stations all over Orissa and West Bengal have been issuing warnings. These warnings were issued to the port authorities. Repeatedly, time and again, they were warned sufficiently in advance, several times a day, day after day, right from 7th December onwards. The first time this phenomenon was detected somewhere off Madras coast on 5th December which was being tracked from that time onwards. But the track that was adopted by this particular cyclone this time has been somewhat abnormal. Right up to the time that it started....

SHRI R. P. DAS: Has the signal reached the people who are affected by the cyclone?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It should reach the people. If it is broadcast by All India Radio and if the officers are informed why does it not reach the people? You should not expect Government of India to provide a radio set in every home in West Bengal and even if we do that, how can we ensure that the people will tune it at the proper time? (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Member from West Bengal himself has praised the efforts of the West Bengal Government though he was the person who raised this Call Attention Motion. He was himself very much satisfied that the West Bengal Government has taken timely action.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I may suggest to Mr. Das that his Government can provide a siren in those places.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Everything is provided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have provided everything.

(*Interruptions*)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: From the beginning, warnings are issued to warn the people that a danger is expected. Then the increasing danger is also intimated to the people. When the first warning is issued, people are advised to listen to the radio. That is what the first warning does. After that, they are expected to keep a track of it.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): After hearing from the Minister that the Committee's recommendations are being carried out and that clear warnings are given, still, I feel that nothing could have been done in the present circumstances to save the people from the cyclone.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Has the Chief Minister taken timely action there?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Oh, Yes! In the age of science, we cannot have a feeling that we resign to our fate, feeling that no permanent measures can be taken specially to meet the cyclone and other natural calamities to save the people from the repeated fury.

The studies made for the last 100 years show that some areas are prone to cyclone. May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps have been taken to appoint a High Power Committee to make a special and scientific study of this problem?

According to reports, a system has been evolved in Latin America where people have succeeded in finding a solution to this problem of cyclone and tornado which occurs repeatedly in those parts of the world. This may please be studied to see if any possible action can be taken in this country.

In this context, I may say that thousands of people died in a severe cyclone which occurred in Orissa in the year, 1966. It was decided at that time to create coastal plantation in the 480 KM stretch of coastal belt of

Orissa. May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps had been taken for monitoring this programme and helping the State Government?

I may state that it is not within the resources of the State Government of Orissa to take permanent measures. When the natural calamities occur and people suffer, the State Government rush funds for relief and rehabilitation at the cost of developmental works. Unless the Centre comes in a big way, the State Government cannot do anything tangible. I request the Central Government to give special assistance, specially to these areas.

Lastly, as no device has been found for dealing with cyclones, permanent measures have to be taken for relief and rehabilitation of the poor people of Orissa to whom natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone, tornado and hail-storm are eternal companions—they break the backbone of the State's development. May I know whether Government has any plan to provide substantial assistance to small farmers, agricultural labourers and fishermen? The small farmers and agricultural labourers in such a situation will suffer a lot until they raise the next crop. So, is the Government making any arrangement to liberalise or write off repayment of the loans taken by them? What is the substantial assistance that will be given to them to raise the next crop? Also to the fishermen, what is the substantial assistance that will be given?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The assistance to be given to the affected people is considered in the first instance by the State Government. They formulate the plan for immediate relief, as also for relief to put them on their legs again by giving assistance for raising the next crop by way of provision of subsidy or loan for seeds, fertilisers and for construction of houses or repair to houses. The proposals of the State Government are examined by the Central Team which looks into the memorandum of the State; then there is a high level Committee which takes a final decision which has ultimately to be approved by the Ministry of Finance. In that way, the assistance is provided, limited for this purpose. It all depends on how much funds are needed and are considered essential for assistance to a particular State at a particular time.

The main concern of the hon. Members, as I have noticed, is about setting up a system for timely warning....

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: What is it then?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Relief works and rehabilitation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have replied as to what can be done about relief.

We have several radar stations all over the coast at Calcuta, Paradeep, Visakhapatnam, Masulipatnam, Madras, Karaikal, Goa, Bombay and may be also at some other places. The satellites also keep track of cyclone, typhoon and other weather conditions. We have facilities for monitoring these in India and, as you know, in the Sixth Plan we are also proposing to make use of our INSAT for the same purpose—to track such natural phenomena. We have a very large number of radio stations all over India. Warnings are given by the Port authorities to fishermen. In this particular case, whatever damage has been caused is not on account of warning not being given to them in advance. The question of relief, as I have said, is being looked into. I have the report of the Flood Commission also with me. They have made certain recommendations. Action has been taken on most of these recommendations. The States have standing drill also for their officers right down to the

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village level as to what is to be done in the case of floods or cyclone or other disasters like this. As soon as reports are received from Orissa and West Bengal, we shall certainly send central teams to those States and see what relief is required. I have said that 75 per cent of the expenditure incurred and to be met by the Government of India is a substantial amount of assistance in natural calamities.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What type of team will it be?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Not a parliamentary team.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: He has not answered my question in full, Sir. It was decided after the cyclone of 1966 to create plantation in the coastal belt of Orissa for a stretch of 480 km. I wanted to know what steps the Government have taken to monitor the work of the programme and help the State Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will send her suggestions to the Chief Minister of Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please extend your helping hand. He will send it to the Chief Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं समुद्री तूफान से पीड़ित उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बंगाल के लाखों परिवारों के प्रति अपने दल की तरफ से सहानुभूति व्यक्त करता हूं और जो लोग इस तूफान में मारे गये हैं, उनके प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, उड़ीसा के दो जिले बालासौर और कटक इससे बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए और पश्चिमी बंगाल के मिदनापुर और चौबीस-परगना जिले प्रभावित हुए और सुन्दरबन का एक-तिहाई हिस्सा तो बिल्कुल ही प्रभावित हो गया । इस तरह की प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों का सामना हमारे देश की जनता को हर साल किसी-न-किसी कोने में करना पड़ता है । वक्तव्य में जिन बातों की चर्चा की गई है, उनसे एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने फौरन कुछ कार्य किया जिससे कि कुछ राहत मिली—यह उस सरकार की एफिशियेंसी का द्योतक है । दूसरी तरफ अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार स्थिति का जायजा ही ले रही है । इसलिए पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने जो किया उसके लिए तो हमें धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि फौरन वह मैदान-ए-जंग में चली गई और अपना काम करना शुरू कर दिया ।

MR. DEPUT-SPEAKER: Every State does that, Mr. Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि 1500 वर्ग किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रभावित है । इन क्षेत्रों के सारे ट्यूब-वैल और तालाबों का पानी नमकीन हो गया है । 52 हजार एकड़ जमीन में धान की लहलहाती हुई फसल समाप्त हो गई है और सात हजार मकान पानी में बह गये हैं, पता नहीं वे कहां हैं । इतनी बड़ी प्राकृतिक विपत्ति फिर भी सरकार कह रही है कि हम सेण्ट्रल टीम तब भेजेंगे, जब मांग होगी । यह भी कहा गया है कि उड़ीसा के पास 8 करोड़ 71 लाख और पश्चिम बंगाल के पास 13 करोड़ 60 लाख सीमान्त राशि, मार्जिनल एमाउण्ट मौजूद है । क्या आपका कोई कर्त्तव्य नहीं बनता ? क्या आपकी कोई ड्यूटी नहीं है कि इतनी बड़ी विपत्ति के समय अपनी सहानुभूति ले कर उनके पास दौड़े जायें और कहें कि हम इतनी मदद आप को देते हैं, आप और मजबूती से काम करो ? आप प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं—मैं इसको उचित नहीं मानता । आप को फौरन उनके बिना मांगे...

13 hrs.

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिना मांगे हुए ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हां, बिना मांगे हुए, यह आपका कर्त्तव्य है । पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा हिन्दुस्तान के जिगर के टुकड़े हैं, लेकिन आप उन के कहने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं । वे तो अपनी जानकारी इकट्ठी करके आप को भेजेंगे, लेकिन आप पहले से कुछ कीजिए । अभी तक आप ने इस में कोताही की है, नाकामयाब रहे हैं । अभी भी समय है, उनकी मदद के लिए फौरन जाइए ....

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आप हो आये हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हो आया हूं, तभी बोल रहा हूं । आप ने सुना है कि 93 व्यक्ति मारे गये हैं, गैर-सरकारी खबरों के अनुसार 175 लोग मारे गये हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में कितने लोग मरे हैं इसका पता चल जायगा, सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है । यह बहुत भारी विपत्ति है ...

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप के पास तो पहले ही आ गई है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तभी तो बोल रहा हूं, राव साहब । आप ने कहा कि उड़ीसा में समुद्री तूफ़ान 8 दिसम्बर को आया ...

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : नहीं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप अपने बयान में देखिए । अखबारों में भी यह खबर आई है । बंगाल में 10 दिसम्बर को आया ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But, the warning was given.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यही बात उठा रहा हूं । जिस दिन तूफ़ान आया, उसी दिन वार्निंग देने का क्या मतलब है ? वार्निंग कितने दिन पहले देने का कायदा है ? बंगाल में 10 ता० को तूफ़ान आया—अगर आपकी बात को मान लें, तो उड़ीसा में ता० 8 को वार्निंग देने का क्या मतलब है, उड़ीसा के लोग इतनी जल्दी नहीं जा सकते थे, उनको कहां आसरा मिलता ? आप के यहां कोई नियम होगा कि इतने दिन पहले तूफ़ान की चेतावनी दी जानी चाहिए, सूचना दी जानी चाहिए, उस के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं बतलाया । आपने कहा कि हम ने सूचना दे दी, रेडियो सुनने वालों ने नहीं सुनी तो हम क्या करें । सब के पास रेडियो नहीं हैं । जिन इलाकों में तूफ़ान आया, उन इलाकों के लोग निर्धन हैं, क्या आप ने उन को कोई रेडियो दिया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा—क्या आप इन कोस्टल एरियाज़ में जहां तूफ़ान का खतरा रहता है, सरकार की तरफ़ से रेडियो सेट्स सप्लाई करेंगे, कम से कम जितने कम्यूनिटी सेण्टर्स देहातों में हैं या शहरों में हैं वहां सरकार की तरफ से मुफ्त रेडियो देंगे ? ...

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसके बाद क्या आप जिम्मेदारी लेंगे कि वे टाइम पर रेडियो सुनेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेंगे, पहले आप रेडियो दीजिए, फिर उसकी जवाबदेही लूंगा , वरना रेडियो-सेट्स आप को वापस कर दूंगा । अगर आप सचमुच चाहते हैं तो ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी होगी । इतना कह देने से कि लोग सुनते नहीं हैं काम नहीं चलेगा । किस चीज़ से सुनेंगे ? गिलास होगा नहीं, तो पानी कैसे पीयेंगे, क्या चुल्लू से ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : पी सकते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तो मजबूरी में पीते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Suggest this to the State Government. Both of them combined together can get the radio.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am suggesting this to the Central Government because we are talking here in the Lok Sabha—not in the Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I say both combined together can supply the radio.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: We are talking in Lok Sabha. So the Central Government should do this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only suggesting this because this is a Concurrent Subject.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दूसरी बात जो मैं जानना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जो हर स्टेट में नेचुरल केलेमिटीज एक्ट हैं लेकिन उस से सब राज्यों का काम पूरा-पूरा नहीं चलता है, तो क्या जब कोई नेचुरल केलेमिटीज हों, बाढ़ हो, भुचाड़ हो, तूफान हो, समुद्री तूफान हो या कोई और विपत्ति आए, ऐसे मौके पर तुरन्त केन्द्रीय सहायता वहां पहुंच जाए, इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाने का विचार रखते हैं ताकि आप को फिर सरकार को एफशियेन्सी का इन्तजार न करना पड़े। बंगाल की सरकार की एफीशियेन्सी तो आप ने देख ली कि वे फौरन वहां चले गये और बहुत जगहों पर लोगों को सहायता कर रहे हैं लेकिन उड़ीसा के बारे में खुद बयान में आप ने कहा है कि उड़ीसा में यह बहुत कम चीज हुई है क्योंकि वहां तूफान का जोर आप के मुताबिक कम है। पता नहीं, वहां के लोग इस के बारे में क्या समझते हैं लेकिन आप ने कह दिया है कि वहां मौतें बहुत कम हुई हैं और केवल 3 आदमी मरे हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ऐसा कोई कानून बनाने का विचार रखते हैं जिससे ऐसे मौके पर फौरन केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य की मदद के लिए पहुंच जाए।

एक और सवाल है जिस को माननीय सदस्य ने भी उठाया था लेकिन आप ने उस का जवाब नहीं दिया और कह दिया कि मैं मुख्य मंत्री को बता दूंगा उड़ीसा में।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उन्हें दिक्कत है, तो हम बता देंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन्होंने केवल उड़ीसा के लिए पूछा था। मैं उड़ीसा, बंगाल और दूसरे जितने तटवर्ती समुद्र के किनारे बसे हुए शहर हैं, जहां पर तूफान आने का खतरा रहता है, उन के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं। समुद्र के किनारे जो गांव या शहर हैं तमिलनाडु में हो या केरल के अन्दर हो, पश्चिम बंगाल में हो या उड़ीसा के अन्दर हो या आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हो, ऐसे तटवर्ती इलाकों के लिए आप के पास कोई एफोरेस्टेशन की योजना है या नहीं? अगर है, तो क्या है और इस दिशा में आप ने राज्य सरकारों को अब तक कौन सी मदद की है?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, शास्त्री जी के पास तो ब्यौरा बहुत मालूम होता है लेकिन वह अभी तक हमारे पास पहुंचा नहीं है। मकान कितने गिरे, उन की तादाद भी बताई, खेती का नुकसान हुआ, कितने एकड़ रकबा खराब हुआ, कितने तालाबों के अन्दर

पानी खारा हुआ, यह सब उन्होंने बताया लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे पास अभी इतने डिटेल्स नहीं हैं और अभी तक पश्चिम बंगाल से पूरी सूचना नहीं मिली है । 13 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये हम इसी काम के लिए पहले दे देते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह पर्याप्त है ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : इतना पैसा उन के पास है । वे अगर इस को खर्च करना चाहें तो फौरन कर सकते हैं । इस के बाद इस से ज्यादा जितना खर्च करेंगे, उस में फिर 75 फ़ीसदी भारत सरकार देती है ग्राण्ट, नान-प्लान में । तो माननीय शास्त्री जी के यह समझने की बात है कि जो पैसा सरकार के पास है, वह इसी काम के लिए है । जब तक वह खर्च न हो जाए और उस का हिसाब-किताब भी पूरा लेते हैं, बगैर मांगे और पैसा कैसे दे दिया जाए । कोई तरीका होता है पैसा देने का ।

यह भी शास्त्री जी ने गलत समझा कि 8 तारीख को तूफ़ान आ गया । मैंने यह नहीं कहा था । मैंने तो बताया है कि तूफ़ान 10 तारीख को आया । ... (**व्यवधान**) ... यह उड़ीसा के नजदीक से निकला और उड़ीसा के अन्दर तूफ़ान नहीं गया लेकिन साहिल के इलाके में यह था ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: इनके बयान में यह है कि सिर्फ उड़ीसा सरकार से मिली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस महीने की 8 ता० को सायं 5.30 बजे बंगाल की खाड़ी में भयंकर समुद्री तूफ़ान आने का पता चला ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : बंगाल की खाड़ी उड़ीसा में है क्या ? बंगाल की खाड़ी और है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उड़ीसा की सरकार ने यह खबर दी है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह: बंगाल की खाड़ी में तो 5 तारीख को आ रहा था । बंगाल की खाड़ी में 5 तारीख को देखा गया । बंगाल की खाड़ी और उड़ीसा में फ़र्क है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैंने इनके बयान से पढ़ा है और आप ने बयान दिया है उड़ीसा सरकार के माध्यम से ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह आप हिन्दी में पढ़ लें या अंग्रेजी में पढ़ लें । उसका समझाने का मतलब इतना ही है कि बंगाल की खाड़ी में तूफान कहीं भी हो, वह उड़ीसा में नहीं था । उड़ीसा के तट के पास से तूफान 10 तारीख की शाम को निकला है और 10 तारीख की रात को बंगाल में पहुंचा है । 10 तारीख को ही वहां नुक्सान हुआ । 7 तारीख को दिल्ली से वार्निंग भेजी गई जिसका सारा ब्यौरा मैंने दिया है । उसका टाइम भी बताया है कि किस तरह से रेडियो के जरिए और मेटरोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के जरिए से डिस्ट्रिक्ट अथोरिटीज को कहा गया और लोगों को कहा गया । 7 तारीख के बाद से वार्निंग ही वार्निंग चलती रही हैं । पानी भी वहां पहुंच रहा है । जहां पानी खारा हो गया है वहां मीठा पानी पहुंचाने के लिए कलकत्ता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट नौकाओं की सहायता कर रहा है और इस तरह से मीठे पानी का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: कोई सेण्ट्रल कानून इस बारे में बनाइयेगा या नहीं ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : तूफान आने से पहले कानून बनाएं ? इसके लिए सारा इन्तजाम मौजूद है । आप सिर्फ इतना समझने की कृपा करें कि जो पैसा सरकार के पास है वह तुरन्त सहायता के लिए होता है ताकि उस पैसे से तुरन्त कामकाज चले । उसका ब्यौरा जब आता है तब फिर आगे सोचा जाता है ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In this Statement, the hon. Minister has expressed, on behalf of the Government of India, their sorrow at the calamity. My first question is this: On the 10th and 11th, West Bengal and Orissa were ravaged by these cyclones. On the 12th itself, the Prime Minister of the country was in West Bengal. She addressed the public of West Bengal in Shantiniketan. The Prime Minister of the land was right in the territory which has been so badly affected. Is it not unprecedented that she made a speech dealing with voters' list and political murders and, so on, and not a single word of sympathy to these cyclone-affected people of West Bengal and Orissa? Is it not something which is unprecedented?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are many occasions when you can criticise; not on this. Please put your question.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: She is making a political speech only and she is not putting the question. That should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not be utilising such an opportunity. You may please put a question. 90 lives have been lost. Don't politicise the issue.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Prime Minister has not expressed a word of sympathy to these cyclone-affected people....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In her speech there was not a single word of solace to these people. My second question is this: It may be an inconvenient question. Much has been said about the Radio. There are Radios in all parts of the country. All the radios were tuned in on the 12th. People were eager to hear about the events; but they did not hear anything over their Radios. This is a serious situation, Sir. Secondly, I want to know this: I know the Minister has not got the audacity to answer this question. Even then, I have the audacity of asking a question. I am totally dissatisfied with the statement made by the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that full damage has not yet been assessed but it is being assessed? In the statement, in Para 6 it is stated that according to the State Government 93 lives have been lost and nearly 20 lakhs of people have been affected. Now, so far as we can find in the press, the Irrigation Minister of West Bengal has stated that only in South 24 Parganas district, 20 lakhs of people have been affected and 93 lives have been lost. Now, how is it that that figure has been taken for West Bengal as a whole? In Midnapore district alone, at least 20 lakhs of people have been affected and the word "affected" has a wider meaning. In Howrah district also, thousands of people have been affected. It is not only that many lives have been lost but the means of livelihood of lakhs of people have been lost. The main cash crop in many of the districts was already damaged heavily in the last flood, that we had in 1978. It actually took away everything and after a lot of hard working and incurring indebtedness the peasants have been able to retrieve slowly before another havoc like the recent one could take place. It is not just a question of 'given some immediate relief'. Immediate relief should be rendered to those who have been uprooted and whose means of livelihood has been lost. Unless immediate relief is rendered, there would be very serious repercussions and untold miseries would be faced by the

people in the near future. This is the area which was affected in 1978 also and the people there have lost everything. That being the case, I think that the Central Government has not studied the gravity of the situation. Whatever information has been given by the West Bengal Government I see in the Statement. But my question is: how will you expedite the whole exercise of rendering help immediately because the problem is very serious? If it is a question of visiting the place by a Central team, it will take some time and after a lot of higgle-haggle an assessment of the damage will be made. But in this process there will be a lot of delay. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how this entire process of rendering help immediately would be undertaken so that the affected people get some solace.

My next point is that this margin money is not only for cyclone-affected people but for drought-affected areas also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Drought occurred in Orissa.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Drought has occurred in some parts of my State also. Margin money is not for this particular calamity. The State Government has made an assessment that Rs. 20 crores will be necessary for carrying out repairs in the dykes and banks. I would request the Government that this repair work should be taken up immediately.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I have already said, the State Government is expected to provide immediate relief after such disasters. If the West Bengal Government has not done it, I am sorry to know that and we shall find out.... (*Interruptions*). You said that immediate relief has not been given.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that the West Bengal Government has got to do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow this. He is replying to Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee. Nobody else except she can ask any clarification. You must read the rules. We are bound by the rules.

(*Interruptions*)**

Please do not record.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Hon. Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has made a political speech. On the one hand, she tried to say that the West Bengal Government had taken very speedy action, on the other hand, she has tried to give an impression that immediate relief has not been provided to the people.... (*interruptions*). It is the duty of the State Government to provide immediate relief to the affected area. If they have not done it, we shall find out, and we shall go into it.... (*interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything except the Minister.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You cannot blow hot and cold at the same time. Has the immediate relief been provided or not? (*Interruptions*). What I have stated with regard to the damage is on the basis of information provided by the West Bengal Government. I cannot go on the basis of reports in the press. My statement is based on reports from West Bengal Government. These are not my own facts and figures. Whenever we get more information from West Bengal Government and we find that there is a case for sending a Central team to visit the area and we are satisfied that the damage as shown by West Bengal Government

**Not recorded.

(Shri Rao Birendra Singh)

is more than what could be compensated or what can be met within the marginal money of Rs. 13.60 crores, we shall certainly take the required action. Although some part of this money may have been spent by Government on certain other matters, some money is expected to be with the Government of West Bengal at the time. Unless we know that they need a particular assistance over and above that marginal money and they cannot meet the situation within that, we cannot send a Central team of our own. I have said it earlier and the hon. Member should be satisfied with it. The Central Government is getting information; we are awaiting for a full report from West Bengal and it is never done and it cannot be done that we should send our own machinery to provide relief to the people of West Bengal or Orissa or any other place. It is the duty of the State Government and we have laid down norms under which they should provide relief immediately. There is a drill also for that purpose. We have given full and detailed instructions for meeting situations in such circumstances and calamities.... (*Interruptions*).

I would plead with the hon. Members not to try and blow up a thing out of proportion. That does not help a particular State. We have got to keep the facts in mind. The West Bengal people have been affected. I myself admit that the damage in West Bengal is more than the total damage, loss of life and other things in Orissa and we shall certainly try to be very just and fair and liberal to West Bengal. But don't try to take political advantage out of this. That will not help you.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय दो मेम्बर आ रहे थे। उनको आने से रोक दिया गया। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing him.

Mr. Venkataraman to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record any thing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not correct. Anyway, do not do like this.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a way of putting the matters. They have given notice now. Just now they have showed me.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. Please wait. They should have gone and seen the Speaker, and he would have permitted. Then I would have permitted him also.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They do not follow the procedure.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Please, Mr. Bagri can coolly explain what the issue is, what developments have taken place. It concerns the entry into the House. One minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Mr. Bagri had seen the Speaker, it would have been all right.

*Not recorded.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और लोकदल के दो मेम्बर पार्लियामेंटरी आफिस, एनेक्सी में से आ रहे थे, मगर पुलिस ने उनको नहीं आने दिया और कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का लंच है, इस लिए इधर से नहीं जा सकते। वे लोक सभा को आ रहे थे। लोक सभा के मेम्बर को लोक सभा को आते हुए रोकना बुरी बात है, ग़लत बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mani Ram Bagri, I will look into it. I said I will look into it. Now, Mr. Venkataraman to make a statement.

14.33 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KERALA), 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English version) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for 1981-82.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Earlier it was Assam. Now it is Kerala! (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matters under Rule 377.

14.35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) RAJADHYAKSH COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO INADEQUATE POWER SUPPLY IN MAHARASHTRA.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों एवम् किसानों को बिजली कम मात्रा में दी जा रही है, जिससे औद्योगिक उत्पादन तथा खेती पर असर पड़ रहा है। पम्प के माध्यम से खेतों की सिचाई की जाती है, लेकिन राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा बिजली सिर्फ चार पांच घण्टे के लिए दी जाती है, जिससे कृषक पूर्ण रूप से फ़सल प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते, उनकी पैदावार कम होती है। इस तरह उनका आर्थिक बोझ भी अधिक बढ़ जाता है और पारिवारिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

मेरे ही जिले मेलघाट में, जो कि एक आदिवासी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, तथा आस-पास के इलाकों में बिजली के खंबे तो सरकार ने लगा दिए हैं, लेकिन बिजली न होने की वजह से वहां अंधकार ही रहता है। इसी प्रकार जितने भी पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, महाराष्ट्र में वहां भी स्वतन्त्रता के बाद बिजली की सुविधाएं तो दे दी हैं, लेकिन बिजली ठीक प्रकार से पहुंचती नहीं है।

आदिवासियों तथा अल्प भ-धारकों को शासन की तरफ़ से पम्प वगैरह लगाने के लिए सबसिडी तो दी गई है, लेकिन अगर विद्युत प्राप्त न हो, तो सिचाई का कार्य वैसा का वैसा ही पड़ा रहता है। भारत एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है और यहां के अधिकतर लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं। उनका जीवन-स्तर तभी सुधर सकता है, जब कि उन्हें बिजली वगैरह की सुविधाएं प्राप्त होती रहें और वे अपनी खेती से पूरी फ़सल प्राप्त कर सकें।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूं कि वह राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के काम-काज के बारे में राजाध्यक्ष समिति की सिफ़ारिशों पर तत्काल कार्रवाई करे, ताकि इनके काम-काज में सुधार हो सके। बिजली के उत्पादन और वितरण में केन्द्र सरकार को अधिकाधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे कृषि और औद्योगिक विकास को गति मिल सके।

(ii) BETTER LOADING AND UNLOADING FACILITIES IN PASSENGER TRAINS AT JAUNPUR STATION, U.P.

डा० ए यू आजमी (जौनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की इजाजत से आज मैं अपने क्षेत्र जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग के एक अहम मसले को रूल 377 के तहत उठाते हुए रेलवे मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

सभी इस बात को जानते हैं कि जौनपुर और पैदावार के अलावा सब्जियों, हरी मटर, आलू और मछली का पैदावार का गढ़ है । और इन तमाम पैदावार का बड़ा हिस्सा जौनपुर से बाहर सप्लाई किया जाता है । अगर इस सप्लाई में कोई रुकावट हो जाती है तो सब्जियां वगैरह खराब हो जाती हैं और किसानों को नुकसान के साथ साथ कौमी और मुल्की नुकसान भी होता है ।

जौनपुर स्टेशन से दो ट्रेनें स्यालदह एक्सप्रेस अप और डाउन रात में और देहरादून एक्सप्रेस दिन में गुजरती हैं ।

स्यालदह एक्सप्रेस में 20 क्विंटल लोडिंग जौनपुर से मंजूर है । मैंने भी यह आर्डर देखा है । लेकिन रेलवे गार्ड हमेशा यही कह कर गुजर जाता है कि जगह नहीं है । किसानों की शिकायत पर मैं खुद एक रात उनके साथ रेलवे स्टेशन गया । ट्रेन आने पर मेरे सामने रेलवे गार्ड ने किसानो से कहा कि जगह नहीं है । मैं ने गार्ड से अपना तार्रुफ कराने के बाद पूछा कि जब जौनपुर के लिए 20 क्विंटल लोडिंग का सरकारी हुकम है तो आप क्यो नहीं इन का कच्चा सामान लोड करते हैं। तो मुझसे भी कहा कि जगह नहीं है । मैंने डिब्बा खुलवाया तो उस में जगह थी और बारह झांपा धनिय. की हरी पत्ती बड़ी आसानी से रख ली गई । इस तरह से कर्मचारियों की धांधली से अक्सर किसानों ने बड़े नुकसान उठाए हैं और अपनी गाढ़े पसीने की कमाई का कोई फायदा नहीं उठा सके ।

देहरादून एक्सप्रेस जो दिन में गुजरती है वह एक तो यह कि स्टेशन पर बहुत कम वक्त रुकती है, दूसरे यह कि इस में लोडिंग मंजूर नहीं है । इस से भी किसानों और व्यापारियों को सख्त मुसीबत और नुकसान का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर से किसानों की इस परेशानी की बुनियाद पर मांग करता हूं कि --

9 अप और 10 डाउन में कम से कम 20 क्विंटल लोडिंग की मंजूरी दे कर स्टेशन पर देहरादून और स्यालदह एक्सप्रेस के रुकने का वक्त कम से कम तीन मिनिट और बढ़ा दिया जाय और कर्मचारियों को हिदायत की जाय कि किसानों व व्यापारियों के साथ हमदर्दी का रवैया रखें, मदद करें और जितनी लोडिंग का हुकम है कम से कम उतनी लोडिंग आसान से करें ।

[ڈاکٹر اے - یو - آظمی (جونپور) :

اُپادھیکش مہودے - آپ کی اجازت سے آج میں اپنے جونپور جونپور اتر پردیش میں ریلوے لوڈنگ اور ان لوڈنگ کے ایک اہم مسئلہ کو رول ۳۷۷ کے تحت اٹھاتے ہوئے ریلوے منسٹر کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں -

سبھی اس بات کو جانتے ہیں کہ جونپور اور پیداوار کے علاوہ سبزیوں ہری مٹر آلو اور مچھلی

میں نے قبہ کھلوایا تو اس میں چکّہ تھا اور بارہ جھانپا دھلیا کی ھری پتی بڑی آسانی سے رکھدی گئی - اس طرح سے کرمچاریوں کی دھاندلی سے اکثر کسانوں نے بڑے نقصان اٹھائے ھیں اور اپنی گاڑھے پسینے کی کمائی کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں اٹھا سکے -

کی پیداوار کا گڑھ ھے - اور ان تمام پیداوار کا بڑا حصہ جونپور سے باھر سپلائی کیا جاتا ھے - اگر اس سپلائی میں کوئی رکاوٹ ھو جاتی ھے - تو سبزیاں وغیرہ خراب ھو جاتی ھیں اور کسانوں کو نقصان کے ساتھ ساتھ قومی اور ملکی نقصان بھی ھوتا ھے -

دھرہ دون ایکسپریس جو دن میں گزرتی ھے وہ ایک تو یہ کہ اسٹیشن پر بہت کم وقت رکتی ھے دوسرے یہ کہ اس میں لوڈنگ منظور نہیں ھے - اس سے بھی کسانوں اور بیوپاریوں کو سخت مصیبت اور نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ھے - میں ریلوے منسٹر سے کسانوں کی اس پریشانی کی بنیاد پر مانگ کرتا ھوں - کہ 9 اپ اور 10 ڈاون میں کم از کم بیس (۲۰) کوئنٹل لوڈنگ کی منظوری دیکر اسٹیشن پر دھرہ دون اور سہالدہ ایکسپریس کے رکنے کا وقت کم از کم تین منٹ اور بڑھا دیا جائے - اور کرمچاریوں کو ھدایت کی جائے کہ کسانوں و بیوپاریوں کے ساتھ ھمدردی کا رویہ رکھیں مدد کریں اور جتنی لوڈنگ کا حکم ھے کم از کم اتنی لوڈنگ آسان کریں -]

جونپور اسٹیشن سے دو ٹرینیں سہالدہ ایکسپریس اپ اور ڈاون راہ میں اور دھرہ دون ایکسپریس دن میں گزرتی ھیں -

سہالدہ ایکسپریس میں بیس (۲۰) کوئنٹل لوڈنگ جونپور سے منظور ھے - میں نے بھی یہ آرڈر دیکھا ھے - لیکن ریلوے گارڈ ھمیشہ یہی کہہ کر گزر جاتا ھے کہ چکّہ نہیں ھے - کسانوں کی شکایت پر میں خود ایک راؤنڈ ان کے ساتھ ریلوے اسٹیشن گیا ٹرین آنے پر میرے سامنے ریلوے گارڈ نے کسانوں سے کہا کہ چکّہ نہیں ھے - میں نے گارڈ سے اپنا تعارف کرانے کے بعد پوچھا کہ جب جونپور کے لئے بیس (۲۰) کوئنٹل لوڈنگ کا سرکاری حکم ھے تو آپ کیوں نہیں ان کا کچا سامان لوڈ کرتے ھیں - تو مجھ سے بھی کہا کہ چکّہ نہیں ھے -

(iii) MICRO-WAVE LINK FOR MALABAR REGION OF KERALA FOR T.V. PROGRAMMES.

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, a T.V. Centre in Kerala is a long-cherised wish of the Keralites. I compliment the Government for taking a decision to set up a T.V. centre in Trivandrum. However, now it is understood that the proposed T.V. Centre in Trivandrum will not have the necessary range to cover the State as a whole. This has caused disappointment to the people living in the Malabar region of Kerala. After waiting for a T.V. Centre for so long, when it comes, if all are not benefited; it would be very unfortunate.

As a matter of fact, the problem of T.V. coverage can be solved by linking the district headquarters of Malabar region with the microwave system. With a Relay Station set up there, the people in this area can have the benefit of T.V. programmes relayed from Madras, Bombay and Trivandrum. The other day the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting had said in the Lok Sabha that such a link-up is possible provided the area is covered by the micorwave system.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister for Communications to take suitable steps to link up the Malabar region with the microwave system, so that the people of Malabar also can enjoy the T.V. programmes along with the rest of the people of Kerala.

(iv) PROBLEM OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY DUE TO STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES IN BIHAR.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): बिहार में छः लाख शिक्षकों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के चलते पटना, रांची तथा अन्य बड़े शहरों में स्थित भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारियों को न कार्यालयों में पानी मिल रहा है और न उन की कालोनियों एवं महल्लों में। इस के कारण उन में हाहाकार मच गया है जिसका स्वाभाविक प्रभाव उन के कामों पर पड़ रहा है। कहने का तात्पर्य कि उन कार्यालयों में हड़ताल के बिना हड़ताल है क्योंकि सारा कामकाज ठप्प है।

भारत सरकार को इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दे कर केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा कर्मचारियों के महल्लों में पानी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो पानी के अभाव में उन कार्यालयों में कामों के पूर्ण रूप से ठप्प हो जाने की आशंका है जिस की जवाबदेही सरकार पर ही होगी।

(v) RE-IMPOSITION OF CEILING ON PRODUCTION OF MATCHES IN COTTAGE SECTOR UNITS.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): In 1979-80 the Central Budget restructured the excise schedule on the match industry with a view to encouraging the growth of cottage sector match units in the rural areas. In order to prevent the possible infiltration of the middle sector units into the arena of the cottage sector and in order to ensure that the benefit of the lowest rate of excise duty of Rs. 1.60 per gross accrues to genuine cottage sector units, the ceiling of 75 million matches was imposed on the cottage sector unit.

The Government of India removed this ceiling in June, 1980 in order to ensure accelerated growth of the cottage sector. But the middle sector units, on which also there was no ceiling, did take advantage of this and infiltrated into the cottage sector, appropriating the benefit of the lowest rate of excise duty. In order to eliminate the growing malpractices of this kind, the Government reimposed the ceiling of 120 million matches in notification issued in March, 1981.

*The original speech was made in Malayalam.

But due to certain administrative problems this notification was rescinded through another notification of June, 1981.

There is no ceiling stipulation in the earlier notification. Again, the middle sector units have taken advantage of this lapse of the Government by going to the High Court of Madras in writ on the plea that since there is no ceiling now on the cottage sector, the middle sector units also become entitled to pay Rs. 1.60 per gross instead of the prescribed Rs. 4.50 per gross. The High Court has upheld their contentions on 8-12-1981 with no right of appeal to the Government. The middle sector units pay only Rs. 1.60 per gross now, instead of Rs. 4.50 per gross which will result in a loss of excise revenue to the tune of Rs. 2 crores a month, besides causing a serious threat to the very survival of 7000 cottage units which will not be able to compete with the marketing competence of the middle sector units. The apprehension that the middle sector units may even claim refund from 19-6-1980 may also become a reality in which case the Government would be losing nearly Rs. 40 crores in such a refund.

The absence of ceiling clause in the notification seems to have been brought to the notice of the Government as early as September, 1981 and yet the Government did not take any action till the date of judgment of the High Court of Madras.

I request the Government to issue a fresh notification re-imposing the ceiling of 120 million matches on the cottage sector match units.

(vi) FACILITIES FOR THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN BRICK KILNS IN DELHI.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने वक्तव्य द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान मजदूरों के उस वर्ग की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिसका राष्ट्र के निर्माण में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहता है। ये मजदूर वर्ग हैं ईंट भटटों पर काम करने वाला जो चौबीसों घंटे मालिकों की गुलामी करता है और आजीवन फटे हाल रहता है। हमारे देश में लाखों लोग मय अपनी स्त्री बच्चों के अपना वतन छोड़कर दूर-दूर तक भट्टों पर काम करने जाते हैं। दिल्ली में भी करीब तीन-चार सौ भट्टे होंगे जहां दूसरे प्रदेशों से मजदूर आकर काम करते हैं। यदि आप जाकर देखें तो मालूम होगा कि मालिकों द्वारा किस हद तक इन मजदूरों का शोषण किया जाता है और ये लोग कैसा नारकीय जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं।

श्रीमान् दिल्ली में इस समय ईंट का भाव लगभग 400 रुपए प्रति हजार है और आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि जो मजदूर कड़कड़ाती हुई सर्दी तथा तपती हुई गर्मी में कठोर परिश्रम करके ईंटें थापता है, उसे मजदूरी मिलती है केवल 20 रुपए प्रति हजार और इस काम में सिर्फ आदमी ही नहीं बल्कि उसकी स्त्री और छोटे-छोटे बच्चे सब जुटते हैं। अब मैं आता हूं इनकी आवास व्यवस्था पर। भट्टों के मालिक इनको आवास के नाम पर जो झुग्गियां देते हैं, यदि आप उनका मुलाहिजा फर्माएं तो रोना आता है। ईंटों की दीवारें खड़ी करके उन पर सिरकी का पाल या छप्पर पर डाल दिया जाता है। उसकी ऊचाई इतनी होती है कि आदमी भी खड़ा नहीं हो सकता। सारा परिवार उसी में सोता है और उसी में खाना बनाता है। दरवाजे पर किवाड़ नाम की कोई चीज नहीं होती। सर्दी गर्मी के थपेड़े और धूल मिट्टि के झोंके सब कुछ सहता है इस मजदूर का परिवार उस झुग्गी में। अभी पिछले तीन दिसंबर की बात है कि महरौली के पास विशनगढ़ में एक भट्टे की दो झुग्गियों में आग लग गई जिसमें मजदूरों का सब कुछ स्वाह हो गया इस कड़कड़ाती सर्दी में दो-तीन भट्टों पर मजदूरों के चार-पांच बच्चे मर चुके हैं। इन मजदूरों के लिए चिकित्सा की कोई सुविधा नहीं। बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई प्रबध नहीं।

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर सरकार करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करती है, किन्तु भट्टा मजदूरों को इससे कोई लाभ नहीं। सरकारी सस्ते राशन की दुकानें वहां नहीं हैं। मजबूरन उन्हें ऊंचे भाव पर गल्ला, चीनी तथा मिट्टी का तेल आदि आवश्यक वस्तुएं बाजार से खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। और तो और पीने के पानी की भी इन मजदूरों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। खुली टंकियों से जानवरों की तरह पानी पीना पड़ता है। मालिक लोग कभी समय पर इन मजदूरों को पैसा नहीं देते और न ही समय पर उनका हिसाब लिखते हैं। यदि किसी मजदूर पर मालिक का पैसा निकलता है तो वह मालिक उस मजदूर के स्त्री बच्चों को बंधक बना कर रख लेता है और अमानुषिक अत्याचार करता है। चूंकि ये ऐसे मजदूर हैं जो साल में आठ महीने अपने वतन से बाहर रहते हैं और चार महीने बरसात में अपने वतन जाते हैं। जब कभी जनगणा होती है या मतदाता सूची में संशोधन होता है और ये मजदूर अपने मूल स्थान पर नहीं मिलते तो मतदाता सूची से इनका नाम काट दिया जाता है और जनगणना में इन्हें शामिल नहीं किया जाता, इस तरह ये लोग भारत के नागरिक ही नहीं रहे। डाक तार की सुविधा भी इन लोगों को नहीं मिल पाती।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि भट्टे पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की दैयनीय दशा एवं उनके कठोर परिश्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनको ईंट पथाई का रेट बढ़ाकर कम से कम 30 रु० प्रति हजार किया जाय और उपरोक्त वर्णित समस्यायों का समाधान करके उन्हें सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायें।

(vii) DIFFICULTIES OF PEOPLE DUE TO EMPLOYEE'S STRIKE IN BIHAR.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के प्रश्न की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।

बिहार राज्य के करीब 6 लाख सरकारी सेवकों, जिनमें प्राइमरी एवं माध्यमिक शिक्षक भी शामिल हैं, दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर 1981 से अनिश्चितकालीन हड़ताल पर चले जाने के कारण राज्यभर में कामकाज प्रायः ठप्प हो गया है। प्रशासन पंगु की स्थिति में पहुंच गया है। स्कूलों में पढ़ाई बंद, हस्पतालों में मरीजों की दुखद स्थिति का वर्णन शब्दों में नहीं किया जा सकता। पेयजल शहर में एवं अस्पतालों में बिल्कुल बंद बिजली भी अस्पतालों में बंद, छोटे बच्चे भूखे प्यासे अस्पतालों में हृदयविदारक स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं। मरीजों को भोजन एवं दवा देने के लिए एक भी नर्स नहीं है। आपरेशन, फियेटर, महिलाओं के प्रसूति-गृह एवं एमरजेंसी भी प्रायः बन्द पड़े हुए हैं। इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अभूतपूर्व हड़ताल के कारण आम जनता के कष्टों का और अन्त नहीं। अतः भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि होम गार्ड या एन० सी० सी० या किसी भी अर्द्ध सरकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा कम से कम अस्पतालों में सेवा उपलब्ध करायें।

(viii) 'ONE DAY CEASE WORK' CALL BY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, the college and University teachers all over the country are observing one day cease work today, at the call of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations to press their National Charter of Demands, which include:

(1) Solution of problems of DPEs, Librarians, Demonstrators, Assistant Lecturers, Cartographers etc., who have been long denied their dues.

(2) Revision of salary scales, ensuring full neutralisation of erosion in real wages as a result of inflation and single running grade for all categories of teachers.

(3) Statutory security of service for all teachers including those serving in minority-run-institutions.

(4) Representation of AIFUCTO on UGC and CABE.

(5) Democratisation of governance of colleges and Universities.

(6) Full civic and political rights for teachers.

(7) Direct payment from the treasury.

(8) Common cadre for plus II and plus III class teachers.

(9) Abolition of discrimination between teachers of State and Central Universities and colleges affiliated to these with respect of all perquisites.

(10) Age of superannuation not below 60 years.

I, therefore, would like to request the Central Government to accept all these legitimate demands of the teachers, in the interest of higher education.

(ix) SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE OIL IN THE COUNTRY

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन लोक महत्व के प्रश्न की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं :

देश में मिट्टी का तेल मिलता नहीं है, लोग दिन भर लाइन लगा कर खड़े रहते हैं और बाद में निराश हो कर घर वापिस लौट आते हैं। गांव में तो बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है। सभी तेल डिपो वाले धड़ल्ले से ब्लैक कर रहे हैं। इस पर सरकार क्या कारगर कदम उठा रही है ?

(x) DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY IN POLAND

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The declaration of Emergency in Poland is a grave threat to the movement for freedom and democracy and it constitutes an onslaught on all democratic institutions which will be deplored by democrats the world over.

The Military Council set up in Poland has banned strikes and protest meetings, declared martial law and has indefinitely closed all schools and universities. The Government has prescribed all publications Almost all the leaders of Solidarity have been arrested.

The developments in Poland cannot be considered as an internal problem of Poland. The destruction of freedom in one part of the world is always a threat to freedom elsewhere.

I, therefore, request the Minister for External Affairs to make a statement expressing Government's reaction to the declaration of Emergency in Poland.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a vaccum in the House. And if you want to raise a point of order you must take my permission.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How is it, Sir? This is a new parliamentary practice. Now, I am seeking permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you seeking permission?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Please refer to rule 115A(1)(c) and Article 51 of the Constitution. According to Article 51, it is the responsibility of Parliament to promote international peace and security and therefore, the Minister must make a statement on what Prof. Dandavate said. How can we be kept in the dark about what is happening in Poland? It is such a matter of great importance and the Ministetr of Parliamenary Affairs is looking as if nothing has happened. He cannot look so unruffled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already made a statement under Rule 377. It is for the Government to look into it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot do anything?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can't.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But let the Government be directed to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Government to look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the past there are occasions when Members raised questions under Rule 377. Though it is not obligatory, on important issues the Government has come out with a statement. I only request the Government that they should come out with a statement.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are they under Soviet pressure not to make a statement?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is listening to it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item—Further discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) and further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). Prof. Narain Chand Parashar was on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

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

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिकेश बहादुर गिरफ्तार हो गए हैं, लेकिन उस की इत्तिला नहीं दी गई है ।

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Harikesh Bahadur has been arrested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the information is received, it will be placed before the House.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हिदायत करिए, इत्तिला देने वालों को ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only after getting the information. Now we go to the next item.

14.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1979-80—*Contd.*
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1981-82—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Three hours have been allotted for this. Voting on the Demands for Excess Grants and Supplementary Demands for Grants must be over today, and I would request the Members not to take more time than the time allotted to each party speaker. Therefore, I would request that every party speaker shall not take more time and if they take more time, I will ring the bell.

Now, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar may continue.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, yesterday I was referring to some of the objections made by our friends from the other side regarding the presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants. Yesterday I made it clear that it was the practice of this House. And I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members, objecting to this presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants to Article 115 of the Constitution of India whereby the Supplementary Demands for grants can be presented.

Yesterday some suggestions was also made regarding various levies and increase in the freight rates. This is quite comprehensible that at the time of the Annual Budget the price rise was expected to go up by 15 per cent, but this 15 per cent having been provided as a margin in the Budget could not do justice because the actual escalation was 35 per cent and so there was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 245 crores of which, I will give the rough break up. Rs. 60 crores are on account of additional Dearness Allowance. Rs. 30 crores are for fuel cost for diesel, Rs. 20 crores are for electricity. Similarly, additional requirements are about Rs. 30 crores. On Rajasthan floods alone, causing some improvements, Rs. 10 crores were to be given. For RPF, monthly increase in salary Rs. 50/- p.m. was allowed—Rs. 10 crores were spent. The rise in price of steel has resulted in additional expenditure of Rs. 70 crores.

Yesterday, I referred to one important feature of this supplementary grants—Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for new survey for conversion of metre gauge line to broad gauge from Bangalore to Salem. It would be a very good gift for the Southern States and the areas covered. Five Railway lines were proposed and approved by Parliament in the earlier supplementary grants, but it has not been cleared by the Planning Commission. That should be immediately cleared as money has already been provided otherwise an anomalous situation would arise. Money provided would lapse and parliamentary supremacy would be compromised. Planning Commission must give clearance. They are spread over all the parts of the country. They are:

Budge Budge to Namkhana B.G. Line	(100·39 kms.)]	(West Bengal)
Nangal Dam to Talwara B.G. Line	(83·74 kms.)	(Himachal and Punjab)
Bareilly to Bhojipura B.G. Line	(20 kms.)	Uttar Pradesh
& conversion of M.G. To B.G. Bhojipura to Kathgudam.	(87 kms.)	
Karur to Dindigul B.G.	(72·9 kms.)	(Tamil Nadu)
Chitradurg to Rayadurg . .	(100 kms.)	(Karnataka)
Knraput to Rayaguda . . .	(174·32 kms.)	(Orissa).

Immediately the Planning Commission should give clearance so that they can start work, otherwise it would be only a mockery that the supplementary grants voted by this House in the month of September on 8th would lapse and the work may not start on these lines. It is a must.

I would press for some new surveys because industrial activity is going on very fast in North Western India. A Cement Plant is coming up in Himachal in Bilaspur District at Barmana. Barmana should be connected to Amb on Nangal-Talwara Railway Line. The line can be constructed *via* Kandraur or Dehar or Smailla in Mandi District and further in Jahu, Hamirpur and Nadaur. Panjab Government has already promised that they would offer land free of cost for all projects which are passing to Himachal. This line should

(Prof Narain Chand Parashar)

be extended from Amb to Hoshiarpur to connect it upto Jullundur City.

Four separate lines have been individually proposed by the State Governments. If they are taken up individually they may not be financially remunerative. If taken together they would offer an excellent defence line and it would be important for economic development. They are:

Dehra Dun to Dak Pathar (proposed by U.P. Government)—40 Kms. Across Jamuna Ponta Sahib of Jagadri-75 Kms. (proposed by H. P. Government). Jagadri to Chandigarh-100 kms. (proposed by Haryana Government)

Chandigarh to Ludhiana about 120 kms. (proposed by [illegible] Government).

If this is viewed as one line, it would be an excellent line for Defence linking Dehra Dun to Ferozepur, relieving congestion by passing clear of Ambala, putting Chandigarh on the main line and reaching right up to the border with Pakistan at points like Ferozepur, Amritsar and Pathankot. Similarly, Broad Gauge should be extended from Kalka to Parwanoo in H.P. and Sansarpur Tenan-Mukerian section and Nangal Dam-Bhakra Dam section of Project Railways should be taken over.

I would plead for one important point which has landed the Ministry of Railways into trouble. VII Schedule, (State List) in the Constitution of India provides that all police including Railway police and Village police, is under the State Government control. Whenever there is crime on the bus or in any other vehicle, it is the responsibility of the State Government or the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. If a dacoity or murder takes place on the moving Railway coach/wagon, loaded or unloaded, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Railways. How is it possible? GRP is not under the control of Railways. Any crime on the Railways—dacoity murder, etc.—which is committed on the Railways, moving trains or otherwise, should be with the Ministry of Home Affairs or the Constitution should be amended and entire control of GRP should be given to the Ministry of Railways.

I would also like to refere to some of the accidents. 61,000 kms. of railway tracks there. There are 41,000 level crossings out of which 27,000 are unmanned. About 100 accidents per year take place because they are not manned. If they are manned and the railways provide sufficient funds, I think, the hon. Railway Minister will be able to convince the House and avoid future accidents.

15 hrs.

With these words, I support the Demands presented to the House under article 115 of the Constitution. The Railway Minister has done a good job. He is getting additional revenue out of freight traffic and also passenger traffic. I congratulate him and support the Demands.

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while discussing the Supplementary Demands along with the Excess Demands for Railways, we must not fail to mention that only last week the hon. Railway Minister through a statement increased the rail freight by 10 to 15 per cent. Only this year, through the railway budget, from the railway fares and freight, he said that Rs. 356 crores will be collected and still the hon. Minister without going through the process of placing a supplementary budget or a supplementary grant, thought it fit to increase the freight charges from 1st January, 1982 which will yield Rs. 80 crores in the remaining 3 months of the year.

Sir, this freight hike is due mainly to the pressure from the imperialist quarters like the World Bank and the IMF. The railways are being financed through these institutions to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores for railway development. For this purpose they have laid down certain conditions.

The proposal of the Railway Minister to increase the freight charges without presenting a supplementary railway budget in violation of the parliamentary norms is scandalous and portrays the growing authoritarian trends in the ruling party which aims at destroying parliamentary democracy in our country.

The World Bank has laid down certain conditions for this loan. There are 18 conditions laid down. But I will read out only a few of them. The first condition is, the purchase of an IBM or IBM-compatible computer, including software from abroad. The second condition is, annual increase in freight charges. This he has done.

No. 3. A sharp increase in passenger fares, including second class fares, in order to cover the full cost of these services.

No. 4. Higher prices for suburban season tickets.

No. 5. The corporate structure of the railways should be modified.

No. 6. The railway's zonal and divisional structure should be changed and the criteria for drawing up a new structure spelt out.

No. 7. The commercial aspect of railway operations should be given more importance.

No. 8. A new post of a Railway Board member (Commercial) should be created.

No. 9. Senior Railway officers and members of the Railway Board should have longer tenures.

All these conditions are there. He is implementing the condition of increasing the freight charges as per the dictates of the World Bank. As a result of this freight hike, there will be an enormous increase in the prices of all necessities of life, from foodgrains to petrol, everything. The impact of this rise in prices will be felt by all people, whether or not they are utilising the railway services.

The most interesting thing is that for long distance whereas previously the increase in fare or freight used to be at a lesser rate, this time we find that it is at a higher rate. Upto 500 kms. it is 10 per cent increase and above 500 kms., it is 15 per cent. As per the dictates of the World Bank, the hon. Minister has thought it fit to increase the freight charges even without presenting a supplementary budget. As a result, these States which have shortage in foodgrains, will have to pay much more for the excess, they will have to pay according to the proposal of the Hon. Minister and at the dictates of the World Bank. That is the consequences we will have to face.

I would like to place before the House, the names of some of the big business houses which have not paid their railway dues. I am told that our leader Shri Samar Mukherjee has, on several occasions, written such letters to the Minister, without any effect. Only this month, Shri Samar Mukherjee had been in M.P. He got a list of some very big industries, even Government industries, which have not paid the railway freights and demurrage charges. I am quoting these things. These are:

In lakhs.

	Freight	*Demurrage*	
	Rs	Rs	
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd., a Govt of India Undertaking . .	12·71	186·56	It has not been paid till 31 Oct. 81.
2. Jamul Cement Works. (ACC Ltd., a private concern) .	3·11	7·28	

[Dr Saradish Roy] In lakhs

	Freight	*Demurrage*
	Rs.	Rs.
3. Cement Corpn. of India (A Govt. Undertaking) . .	4·64	75
4. Century Cement (Private concern)	5·69	48
5. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	3·67	86·61
6. Bharat RefractoriesLtd. (A TISCO concern) . . .	3·05	9·70
7. Orient Paper Mills Ltd. (A Birla concern) . . .	9·23	2·45
8. Amlai (Birla concern)	5·69	7·41
9. Cement Corporation of India (A GOI Undertaking) .	6·42	18·24

Without realising these, the Minister has thought it fit to enhance the freight arbitrarily and without going through the parliamentary process.

The Speaker has observed that he has got to include these extra freight rates in the Supplementary Budget.

We find that the Railway Ministry has conceded that there are no good relations between the staff and the railway management.

You know that the loco-running staff launched a movement last year. Several hundred workers were retrenched. Some were demoted. Some were given penal punishment. Nothing has been done as yet by way of negotiations. They sent a telegram at the very beginning to ILO. ILO has observed something. I am going to quote that so that the Ministry may consider all these things anew. The ILO, that is, the Committee for Freedom of Association, have submitted a report to General Body of the ILO. ILO has given this to the Government of India. I am quoting that. It says:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only some hints from that.

DR. SARADISH ROY: "Government is considering in view of the fact that loco-running staff Association whose Members were arrested and dismissed had previously been able to discuss its demand with the Government through Grievances Committee. On this occasion, the parties ought to have made an effort to re-constitute this machinery so as to avoid disputes."

"The Committee draws the Government's attention to the principle that arrests and dismissals on a large scale after situations such as a strike by railway workers involve serious dangers of abuse and place freedom of association in jeopardy.

"The Committee requests the Government to supply information on the present situation of the arrested and dismissed members of the Loco Running Staff Association giving details in particular as to whether any persons remain under arrest and as to any trials, appeals or reinstatements as outlined in the preceding paragraph."

Hundreds of persons were dismissed, and those who had the means to go to the court got themselves reinstated. Very recently, on 6-12-81, the Supreme Court has given the judgment. There was one Mr. Achinta Biswas; he had been dismissed by the Railways, but the discharge order has been waived by the Supreme Court. Therefore, those railway staff who have the means to go to the court can have relief, and some have got that relief.

The ILO has also given the opinion. I would request the Minister to take the initiative of discussing these matters with the Unions concerned.

I find from the Supplementary Demands—the Railway Minister has also mentioned this in his Budget speech—that two narrow gauge railway lines are going to be nationalised. But my opinion is that there are so many narrow gauge lines which are being managed by the Railways—only two are being nationalised—and for those every year lakhs of rupees are being paid. On these two railways in Assam, the yearly contribution that we have paid, in the last 15 or 20 years, to the owners of these railways would be much more than the amount that we are paying as compensation now. I would request the Railway Minister to consider afresh nationalisation of all the private railways which are being managed by the Railways. There are two Railways in our State, one in my constituency, Ahmedpur-Katwa, and the other Bankura-Damodar. For these two railways, nothing is being spent from the Railways though several times it has been assured that the engines and coaches would be changed or repaired—because they always say that it is the private railways which they are managing. So, nothing is being done there and the travelling public are suffering. I would request the Minister once again to consider nationalisation of all the railways which are being managed by the Railways at present.

We have got this report from the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Union that illegal efforts are being made to appoint people; some persons, in the name of Minister, were going to the officers and getting casual labour appointed; subsequently, after a few months they were being regularised. The Chittaranjan Locomotives Works Union held a meeting and demonstrated before the General Manager on the 19th against these illegal appointments; within a few days, some anti-social elements who happen to be members of their own Party attacked the Secretary of the CLW Union for the fact that they launched a demonstration against illegal appointments. I want the Minister should stop such illegal appointments.

The condition of the Railways has deteriorated to a great extent. The Minister always says that nothing was done in the last few years; the railway track was damaged, the coaches and wagons were damaged. But the previous Government, the Janata Government was in power only for two years whereas the present ruling Party has been in power since independence barring those two years.

There have been a series of Five Year Plans and they have spent so much money, over the Five Year Plans but nothing has been done for Railways and they are starved of funds. Most of the railway track needs replacement and renewal. Most of the bogies and coaches are damaged or they are very old and require replacement. The repair of the track is urgently needed and because of the damage to the track and coaches, accidents are taking place so frequently. Only the other day members congratulated the Minister for the record of one thousand railway accidents during the last few months. So, I will request the Minister to look into the matter and take all necessary steps and not to surrender before the imperialist powers, their Bank, the IMF and to place the revised railway budget which includes the newly introduced excess freight budget before the House so that we may have an opportunity to discuss.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स प्रस्तुत की गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरे पूर्व वक्ता अभी कह रहे थे कि वर्ल्ड बैंक के दबाव की वजह से यह फ्रेट इन्क्रीज करने की जरूरत पड़ी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तथ्य से भी कोई इनकार नहीं करके चल सकता कि पिछलाब जट जो प्रस्तुत किया गया उसके बाद जहां तक रेलवेज की परफा-

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

रमेंस का सवाल है, ज्यादातर लोगों को यह शंका थी कि जितना 220 मिलियन टन के गुड्स ट्रैफिक के बारे में कहा गया वह पूरा होगा या नहीं लेकिन हम सब को इस बात की खुशी है और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री इस बात के लिए बधाई की पात्र है, कि वह लोग न सिर्फ यह टार्गेट अचीव करने की तरफ आगे बढ़े हैं बल्कि टार्गेट से भी ज्यादा इस मामले में अचीव करेंगे। साथ साथ जहां तक रेवेन्यू का सवाल है रेवेन्यू में भी यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि जो बजट प्रोपोजल्स के अन्दर रेवेन्यू एक्सपेक्ट की गई थी उस से करीब करीब 170 करोड़ ज्यादा आमदनी होगी। लेकिन कास्ट एस्केलेशन और महंगाई के बढ़ने की वजह से 8 करोड़ कुछ लाख रुपये का उस में जो प्राफिट बताया गया था उस के बजाय जो डेफिसिट हो रहा है उस को कवर करने के लिए यहां पर यह कदम उठाये गए हैं। इस के साथ वर्ल्ड बैंक को जोड़ कर हर चीज के ऊपर यह बताना कि कोई बाहर की एजेंसी के दबाव की वजह से ये सारे कदम उठाने पड़े हैं, यह मैं समझता हूं प्रासंगिकता को मोड़ कर के रखने का प्रयास मात्र कहा जा सकता है। अगर यहां पर इस को फैलेंस नहीं करते तो जनरल रेवेन्यूज के अन्दर जा कर डेफिसिट बजट होगा और वह भार दूसरे सब लोगों को उठाना पड़ेगा। इस के बजाय जो यूजर्स वही उस का भार उठाएं यही ठीक समझ में आता है।

लेकिन मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो आप ने फ्रेट बढ़ाया है उस में अगर फूड ग्रेन्स, एडिबल आयल, शुगर, वेजीटेबल, मिल्क और इस तरह की जो जरूरत की चीजें हैं जिस का मनुष्य के जीवन से सीधा सम्बन्ध है उस पर अगर फ्रेट न बढ़ाया जाय तो ज्यादा उत्तम होगा जिस से उनका सीधा भार उस पर न पड़े और मैं उम्मीद कर के चलता हूं कि जब वह जवाब देंगे तो इन चीजों पर भी गौर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

जहां तक अतिरिक्त भार डालने का सवाल है टैक्स के जरिए या फ्रेट के जरिए, उसके लिए आम जनता के अन्दर एक साइकोलाजिकल ऐटमास्फेयर भी उस चीज को सहन करने के लिए तैयार हो, यह भी देखने की आवश्यकता होती है। फ्रेट के अन्दर इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ इस में कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन जहां तक पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक का सवाल है आम लोगों के दिलों में यह खयाल बैठा है कि शायद फ्रेट की प्रायरिटी के आगे पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक की प्रायरिटी बहुत लो हो गई है। देखने में आता है कि चाहे एक्सीडेण्ट्स की बात हो, चाहे पंचुएलिटी की बात हो या जिन डिब्बों में मुसाफिर सफर करते हैं उनकी हालत का सवाल हो—इनके सम्बन्ध में आम लोगों में जो एक संतोष होना चाहिए वह संतोष नहीं है। इसका एक सीधा साइकोलोजिकल असर लोगों पर पड़ता है, रात-दिन जो लोग ट्रैवल करते हैं उन पर पड़ता है। मंत्री जी जानते होंगे कि पिछले दिनों डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ी तो उससे बसों में जाने-आने में बड़ा खर्चा होता है इसलिए लोग रेलवे के जरिए ज्यादा सफर करने लगे हैं। पहले रेलवे में जितने लोग सफर करते थे उससे कहीं ज्यादा लोग अब सफर करने लगे हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में जो रेलवे चलती हैं वहां हालत यह है कि डिब्बों में जितने मुसाफिर समा सकते हैं उससे ज्यादा ही चलते हैं। उसके अलावा छतों पर जितनी बैठने की जगह हो सकती है वहां बैठकर चलते हैं। यह हालत वहां पर रेलवेज की हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं ट्रेन्स को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। साथ ही एक्सीडेण्ट्स को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही पंचुएलिटी लाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। साथ ही साथ जो दूर से आने वाली ट्रेन्स हैं उनमें सुधार करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता

है । इन सारी चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है ।

आज ट्रैक के इम्प्रूवमेंट और रोलिंग-स्टाक के इम्प्रूवमेण्ट की आवश्यकता को तो हम मानते ही हैं । आज जब सभी लोग इस बात को मानते हैं और दुनिया में जा जा कर कहते हैं कि एक और दूसरे कण्ट्री में इम्बैलेन्स नहीं होना चाहिए और इस आधार पर हम दूसरों से एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं कि हमको लोन दें तब क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है, देश के अन्दर ही एक स्टेट और दूसरी स्टेट में जो अनइवन गैप है, जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का भारी गैप है उसको भी दूर किया जाना चाहिए ? आज पावर और ट्रांसपोर्ट--यह दो ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर बहुत कुछ किसी क्षेत्र का डेवलपमेण्ट निर्भर करता है । लेकिन अगर देखा जाए तो कुछ ऐसे प्रेशर्स डेवलप हो जाते हैं जिनकी वजह से बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही रेलवे का ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च हो जाता है । कहीं पर तो लाइन को डबल करने में और कहीं पर स्टेशनों का इम्प्रूव करने पर रेलवे का बहुत सारा पैसा खर्च हो जाता है । लेकिन दूसरी तरफ इस देश के जो बैकवर्ड रीजन्स हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता है ।

हमारे राजस्थान में आपको स्टेट रेलवेज हैण्डोवर की गई थीं । दूसरी जगह की जो रेलवेज थीं उन पर तो गवर्नमेंट का रुपया खर्च हुआ था लेकिन हमारे यहां तो प्राफिट करती हुई रेलवेज आपको सौंपी गई थीं । उनके 30-32 साल बाद आज तक वहां पर रेलवेज पर कितना खर्चा किया गया है ? हमारे रेल मंत्री जी और रेलवे बोर्ड इस बात को देख लें कि राजस्थान में जो पहले रेलवेज चलती थीं उसमें राजस्थान के लोगों का क्या एम्पलायमेण्ट था और आज रेलवे में राजस्थान के लोगों के इम्पलायमेण्ट का क्या रेशियो है ? पहले जोधपुर उदयपुर, और बीकानेर की रेलवे में वहीं के लोगों को एम्पलायमेण्ट मिलता था लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य से एक तो वेस्टर्न रेलवे के नीचे राजस्थान आता है और दूसरे नादर्न रेलवे के नीचे आता है । एक रेलवे का रेक्रूटमेण्ट सेण्टर बम्बई में है और दूसरे का रेक्रूटमेंट सेण्टर इलाहाबाद में है । आज रेलवेज में रेक्रूटमेण्ट के बारे में आम शिकायत राजस्थान के लोगों को हो रही हैं कि जो एम्पलायमेण्ट रेलवे ज में राजस्थान के लोगों को मिलना चाहिए वह रेक्रूटमेण्ट सेण्टरों के दूर होने की वजह से, नहीं मिल रहा है ।

इसी प्रकार से मैंने बार बार कहा है कि बाम्बे और दिल्ली को जोड़ने के लिए ब्राडगेज को कोटा से हो कर निकलना पड़ रहा है वरना हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भी बड़े स्टेट्स की राजधानियां हैं वह बड़ी लाइन से कनेक्टेड हैं, केवल जयपुर ही ऐसी एक राजधानी है जो कि ब्राडगेज से कनेक्टेड नहीं है । पता नहीं यह कब किया जायेगा । कोई दस मील का टुकड़ा भी नहीं बन पा रहा है । आप दिल्ली से लगा कर जयपुर तक बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ने का प्रोजक्ट पूरा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कोटा-जयपुर नीमच सेक्शन जो सरेण्डर हुआ था--आप बतायें कि उस पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है ? बहुत धीमी गति से यह कार्य चल रहा है । श्री कमलापति जी के समय में भी मैंने यह बताया था कि उदयपुर से दिल्ली 450 मील है और दिल्ली पहुंचने में 20 घण्टे का समय लग जाता है । कमलापति जी ने भी कहा कि हम जल्दी करने वाले हैं और पाण्डे जी ने भी कहा कि जल्दी करने वाले हैं । कुछ टाइम टेबल भी तैयार हुआ, लेकिन आज तक उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई अंतिम निर्णय होकर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, जिससे बीच के स्टेशनों में रेलवे को बढ़ाया जाए और लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा उपलब्ध हो ।

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपने जो चित्तौड़-नीमच ब्राड गेज किया है, इसके बारे में आपने पिछले दिनों इकनामिक टाइम में भी पढ़ा होगा कि जिंक लैड के जितने डिपाजिट्स राजस्थान में मिले हैं, उससे आपको इंपोर्ट करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । अब आपको राजस्थान से ही मिल सकता है । ब्राडगेज उदयपुर का सर्वे करें, चित्तौड़-भीलवाड़ा—अजमेर तक का सर्वे करें, इस से वहां का आर्थिक विकास होगा । वहां का आर्थिक विकास मिनरल्स से ही हो सकता है नहीं तो कल मौका आएगा आप कहेंगे कि मिनरल्स तो हैं, लेकिन ब्राडगेज नहीं हैं इसलिए इंडस्ट्री दूसरी जगह जाएगी । इसलिए माननीय उप-ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो आपने किराए में बढ़ोतरी की है, खाने-पीने की चीजों के अन्दर आप मेहरबानी करके बढ़ोतरी न करें । इससे आपके बजट के अंदर कोई बहुत बड़ा अंतर आने वाला नहीं है ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आपकी सारी अलग-अलग जोन्स की रिपोर्ट आने में देर हो, लेकिन राजस्थान का हित तो तभी होने वाला है जब राजस्थान में मीटरगेज जोन्स का सेंटर स्थापित हो, जिससे सारी चीजों को ठीक तरह से चलाया जा सके वरना राजस्थान के बारे में मैं यह कहूं तो गलत नहीं होगा कि यह प्रदेश एक तरह से पीछे रह जाता है और कंप्लीटली इग्नोर होता है । इस तरीके की स्थिति राजस्थान में है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय रेलवे मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Railway Minister has demanded a huge sum as supplementary budget because it is needed to meet the deficit arising out of price escalation and also because the moneys are needed to pay a huge amount as dearness allowance. But, Sir, it is a vicious circle. Prices rise; then cost rises and then you raise fare leading again to price rise. It is a very vicious circle. How to end this vicious circle? We have been telling since you have raised the fare the prices are bound to rise and since the prices have risen then you have to ask for a supplementary budget.

Sir, I come from a railwayman's family and I know that the railways are in a deep economic crisis. It is a reflection of the crisis in the Indian economy. There is no doubt that the railways need more money. Now you have found a solution by a loan from World Bank. Sir, the World Bank loans are full of conditions and such conditions which are not good for our cause. You are going to bring computerms from foreign countries. Then your indigenous industry will suffer. So, I suggest that the Railway Minister should be bold enough to tell the Finance Minister that at least for the coming ten years the railways will not contribute to the General Budget. The Opposition will support the Railway Minister on this point. If you do not do this then what will happen is that Mr. Venkataraman goes to IMF and Mr. Kedar Pandey goes to World Bank and the country goes to doldrums.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the Railway Board—although I am a critic of Railway Board—that for the first time they have taken a railway line to Mizoram.

That is a good thing which they have done. Now, Sir, it is a fact that there is some force in the claims of the Railway Board and the Chairman that freight has been carried to the maximum extent. What was to be carried upto 31st March has been carried by the 30th November itself. That extra income has come; to that extent it is an achievement; there is no doubt about it. But, Sir, all the

achievements are done ignoring the future of the Railway System itself. This is my charge against you. After me, the deluge. After the Railway Board's Chairman retiers, let the Railways go to hell. You are whipping up the old horse; giving it more and more of load; but at the same time you are not feeding the horse. You are not purchasing any new horse. You know very well that tracks are in a very bad shape. In the Budget which you placed in the House in March, 1981, you stated that nearabout 6 to 7 thousand K.Ms. of tracks are defective now, what do you find? You find that it has increased to 10 thousand K.M. At the same time there is an acute shortage of rakes. Regarding the Puri-Passenger, I want to state this fact. At one time it was having 11 to 13 rakes. Now it has been considerably reduced to 6 and 7. You ask any M.P. coming from Orissa; he will tell you; out of this 6 and 7, 2 or 3 are parcel vans. The condition of passengers of Orissa are really horrible. Regarding Bombay Express, which is an important train in the Indian Railways, what is the position? Previously there were 3 or 4 first-class bogies in this train. Nowadays, there is no first class bogie. When the passengers complain, the Railway Officer says, take back your money. Scuffle takes place between the TTE and the passengers. Every day we see this on the platforms of Howrah and Bombay.

And about accidents, many things have been stated; I don't want to go into them in detail. Only day-before yesterday (*i.e.*, on the 13th) an accident happened on the Metro Railway in Calcutta causing stoppage of supply of water. It is not due to any fault of Calcutta Corporation. The metro rail collapsed breaking the water pipe causing all these miseries to the people.

Regarding derailments, it is happening at such a fast rate that the officers nowadays don't even keep records of them. It is due to defects of tracks. In one year alone in the Tata Marshalling Yard, 773 derailments took place. Similarly in Kharagpur Marshalling Yard, in one year, 557 derailments took place. Sir, the maintenance of Locos is really horrible. You don't supply them the spare parts. These loco shops are deprived of the spare parts which they need. Whatever you supply, are all sub-standard in quality. Your officers who purchase these materials are in good books with those companies who give you spurious goods and sub-standard materials. That should be understood.

Coming to the subject of 'Service to passengers' this is coming down day by day. The situation in regard to service to passengers is in complete doldrums. In the trains you have no water, no electricity, no fan. In the Railway compartments the food served is very bad. If you go there and take food you will say:

राम नाम सत्य है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Better to mention the name of God and then to take food....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: About the Catering Departments, I wish to point this out: You are introducing the contract system. Why do you do it? It was never done previously. Now you are doing it. Why? I want to ask you. From my experience I can tell you this: in Kalka Mail also you have introduced contract system in the catering department. I don't know whether the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry gets commission from the contractors. From my own experience I can tell you this: I travelled from Delhi to Howrah by 82 Down on 27-11-1981. On 8-12-81, I travelled from Howrah to Delhi by 81 Up. While I travelled I found that the ACC two-tier compartment was full of garbage and dirt. We called for a Sweeper and there was no sweeper available. When the train came to Mughalsarai and when the conductor went for fetching a sweeper, no sweeper was available. An announcement was made on the mike, but still there was no sweeper came forward. Previously one sweeper used to go with this train from

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Mughalsarai to Howrah. Now this practice has been discontinued because the Railway officials won't pay them any overtime and therefore the sweeper won't go up to Howrah without overtime. Now, they have ordered that the sweepers shall go only up to Gaya to avoid payment of overtime. But the sweeper won't go up to Gaya only. Hence all the bogies are remaining dirty and untidy.

On 18-12-1981, we travelled from Calcutta and we faced certain difficulties in getting bed rolls. The authorities said that since the bogies in which we were travelling belonged to Western Railway, the Eastern Railway won' t give bed rolls for passengers travelling in the Western Railway bogies. The train started from Calcutta and the entire 46 passengers did not get any bed rolls although request for the same was made to the authorities.

Now, you have failed to keep up your promise. You have not fulfilled the commitment made by you on the floor of this House. But I do not say you have bluffed. You promised that the Purulia-Kotsila line will be converted into broad gauge line. But you have not taken up this work. We have been cheated. Due to paucity of funds, the work on the Howrah-Amta section has been stopped. You know this fact. Likewise, work on the Tamluk-Digha and Nakura-Mejia sections has been stopped. Now, a big colliery belt is coming up in that area. Therefore Bankura should be linked with Raniganj *via* Mejia by rail link.

Now, you told me in 1980 and in 1981 that diesel workshop at a cost of more than Rs. 120 crores will be set up at Kharagpur. You have also written me a letter to this effect. But not a single spade of earth has been moved and not a single stone has been broken. You have promised me in your letter No. 80/W2/21|60 (MR-23) of 29th October 1981 that construction of 50 units of type I quarters in replacement of old condemned type quarters (132 units) and old Bazar type II quarters (64 units), at a cost of Rs. 18.0 lakhs. I enquired from the officers why these quarters have not been constructed. But now you have sanctioned only Rs. 10,000 this year. How can the officers do the work with this amount of Rs. 10,000? So, you are responsible for misleading the House. No work mentioned in the letter written to me has been done. This is nothing but misleading the House.

The next point is regarding the conditions of the railway men in the railway colonies. They are treated very shabbily. Their pay is the lowest compared to those working in any public sector undertaking. They have demanded pay parity and they have now begun to forget this demand. On the other hand, their additional D.A. is going to be impounded. That is the real condition. There is no railwayman whose service is more than five years is free from big loan. 99 per cent of the Railwaymen are in debts. Moreover, unemployment is prevailing in the railway colonies. The biggest problem facing the railwaymen is their unemployed sons and dependents. If you don't do anything to provide employment to the sons and dependents of railwaymen in bigger railway colonies like Mughalsarai Kharagpur and other places, there will be a lot of corruption and there is a fear of these colonies being turned into criminal dens. The young boys will take to crimes. Now, there is a real undeclared emergency that is operating in the railways. A number of railway men have been removed from the service.

You have already removed 1200 loco running men from service by applying Section 14(2) of the Indian Railways Act. Only recently on 24th October, 1981, two gangmen of South-Eastern Railway, Kharagpur Division in Dantan PWI have been sacked by applying section 14(2) of the Indian Railways Act. This is happening when

you are in power. You are a trade union leader, such things should not normally happen under your leadership. The fault of these gangmen was that they demanded their pay on the 24th of the month, which is the scheluled day for payment. The railway officer could not make the payment and when they protested for that they were removed.

I would like to submit that the railwaymen are really frustrated now. They are demoralised and though they are not resorting to strike at present, do not think that they are very happy and peaceful. It is a lull before the storm. The railway men shall certainly rise. Already, the All India Railwaymen's Federation are holding a ballot in the month of February to decide on resorting to strike. You are depending upon your recognised federations, but those federations are derecognised by the railwaymen. If you want to run the railways smoothly, as your predecessor, Shri L. N. Misra had done, kindly call a meeting of all the unions of the railwaymen, recognised or derecognised, hear about their difficulties, talk to them and then decide and do something for them. I again warn you that it is a lull before the storm. The patience of the railwaymen will eventually break, and they will go on strike despite your ESMA, NSA and Section 14(2) of the Indian Railways Act.

श्री शान्तुभाई पटेल (सावरकंठा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेल मंत्री जी ने जो सप्लीमेंटरी बजट यहां रखा है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं । रेल का काम सारे देश में बढ़िया चलता है । इसमें कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम के लिये ज्यादा पैसे की जरूरत है, इसलिये यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट इधर लाया गया है । इस बजट का मैं समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन मेरे चुनाव-विस्तार के एक-दो प्रश्न हैं जिनके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

इस हाउस में माननीय सदस्यों ने रेलों के एक्सीडेंटस, लेट चलना व माल-वहन के बारे में अनेक मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं लेकिन मेरे चुनाव-क्षेत्र में जो एक बड़ी नई लाइन के निर्माण के काम में एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैं रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

सावरकंटा मत-विस्तार (चुनाव-क्षेत्र) गुजरात में आया है । यह आदिवासी बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जिसमें बैकवर्ड तालुका ज्यादा हैं । यहां के विकास के लिये 4 साल पहले नाडियाड से कपड़वंज व मोडासा तक रेल निर्माण काम शुरू हुआ था, जो कि तीन साल तक चला । उस 3 साल में ब्रिजेज का काम हुआ, अर्थ-वर्क हुआ, छोटे नाले का काम हुआ । यह काम 1980–81 तक हुआ । 1981–82 के रेल बजट में इसके लिये 10 लाख का प्रावीजन किया गया था । अब 8–10 महीने होने के बावजूद भी वहां काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है बल्कि उस पैसे को दूसरे काम के लिये एलाट कर दिया गया है ।

इस निर्माण काम पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है । यह बड़ी इम्पार्टेन्ट लाइन है । इसमें नडियाड से कपड़वंज तक नैरोगेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज बनाना है और कपड़वंज से मोडासा तक नई लाइन के निर्माण का काम है । इस काम का प्राविजन तीन साल पहले से बजट में किया जाता रहा है । इस पिछले आदिवासी क्षेत्र के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए इस लाइन का प्राविजन किया गया है । मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस काम को फिर से चालू करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी आदेश दें ।

रेलवे की कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि 1981–82

[श्री शान्ति भाई पटेल]

में इस काम पर 60 लाख रुपये ज्यादा खर्च किए जाएंगे । मगर रेल मंत्रालय के एक आफिसर ने बताया है कि इस बारे में कोई प्राविजन नहीं हुआ है और अभी यह काम चालू नहीं होगा । मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि यह काम करना बहुत जरूरी है । पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए यह काम करना बहुत जरूरी है । अगर इस काम को पूरा न किया गया, तो जो डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है, वह फिजूल जाएगा । इसलिए इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी चालू कर के पूरा करना चाहिए ।

वहां पर जो स्टाफ रखा गया था—एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, चीफ इंजीनियर और डिप्टी इंजीनियर आदि, उसको वहां से हटा कर दूसरी जगह भेज दिया गया है । इसी तरह वहां पर जो सामान, मैटीरियल और रेलवे लाइन आदि थी, उन्हें भी हटा कर दूसरी जगह ले गए हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी चालू किया जाए ।

चालू वर्ष के बजट में 10 लाख रुपये का प्राविजन किया गया है । इसके अलावा मंत्री महोदय ने कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में 60 लाख रुपये ज्यादा खर्च करने की बात कही है । वह काम जल्दी से जल्दी चालू कर के यह सारी रकम 1981-82 के वर्ष के समाप्त होने से पहले खर्च की जानी चाहिए ।

जो गाड़ियां इर्रेगुलर चलती हैं, समय पर नहीं चलती हैं, उसके बारे में मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना है, लेकिन टाइम नहीं है । आखिर में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि नडियाड-कपड़वंज-मोदास रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण कार्य को जल्दी से जल्दी चालू कर के पूरा किया जाए । इस नम्र निवेदन के साथ मैं इस सप्लीमेंटरी बजट का समर्थन समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

I want all Members to emulate the example of Shri Shantubhai Patel.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, when our Party becomes the ruling Party, I will also take less time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then in your Party also you are a rebel.

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार (चिमूर) : श्री स्वामी देश के बारे में बात करें, चीन के बारे में नहीं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, they are suggesting what I should speak.

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : वह कभी रेल पर चलते ही नहीं हैं, उन्हें रेलो के बारे में क्या मालूम है ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मैं आपकी पार्टी को डीरेल करने में लगा हूं ।

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : वह तो नहीं हो सकता ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the Railway Minister has claimed some improvement in performance in the last one year, specially since he took over. Sir, statistically speaking some numbers can be advanced to say that there has been an improvement but the question is whether this statistical performance is warrented by the actual health of the Railway Ministry? Compared to 1977-78, which is the best year of performance in the last 34 years of the Railways, the performance in this last one year of Mr. Pandey's Raj is negligible. But, Sir, what is more important is that this

artificial growth that has been induced by giving good-bye to a number of safeguards has exposed the sickness of the Railways to-day.

Take the question of funds. Railways' targets in the 6th five-year plan, in physical terms, have no relation to the allocation in money terms. For example, 10,000 coaches is the target for the 6th Plan; but the money allotted is for 5,000. It is only 50 per cent of what the target is supposed to be. In the case of wagons it is 60 per cent; for wooden sleepers 33 per cent and for rails 30 per cent. So, already the Railways' 6th Plan, in terms of money, is much less than what they have put in terms of physical targets. So, Railways are going to be in trouble in the coming years.

Secondly, Railways are suffering from a deteriorating maintenance standard. Ten thousand kilometerage of tracks require renewal—no programme. 20 per cent of passenger coaches have to be replaced—there is no programme. 65,000 wagons require replacement as well as new designs—no programme. The Railway Workshops are all working now at a capacity utilization of 95 per cent, but there is no programme for modernisation of these workshops. In fact, attention has been drawn by one Mr. Jha in an article in the *"Times of India"* to the fact that the Kalka Railway Workshop has a machine tool which was put there in 1901, *i.e.* 80 years ago. I do not know whether you were born then. But that is how old it is.

The same situation is there when you look down in the regions. For example, the Bombay suburban railway traffic is suffering because of total lack of maintenance. In fact, accidents are there. There is the danger that the floor of the coaches of Bombay suburban railway *i.e.* what they call coaches, may collapse any day, killing hundreds of people on the track itself, by electrocution. There is no programme from the Railways' side.

Railways have yet to introduce a programme for new line. There are maney trains to Patna now. When your predecessor was there, there were many new trains to Varanasi. Now Mr. Sukhadia has an eye on your Ministry. He wants a broad gauge line from Jaipur to Delhi. These are all political considerations. You are not doing things where you should.

What about the railway lines in Assam? Six lines were sanctioned in the north-eastern region. I went just now to Assam. They say: "We have been neglected." I asked: "What is the proof?" They replied: "Six railway lines were commissioned during the Janata rule. But no lines have been put there since then."

Similarly, Bombay city is getting suffocated. We want the Mankhurd-Panvel-Belapur railway line. Planning Commission had okayed it. Central Railway had prepared it. But the Railway Ministry has refused to put it in the 6th five-year plan. If that line is held up, it will affect others also, because if Bombay suffers, the whole of India will suffer. Bombay is known for its intelligentsia, and hard-working and dynamic people. Money also comes from Bombay. Why should Bombay be treated like this? What is your explanation for shelving this line? There must be an explanation. It was all settled during the Janata rule. Because Bombay voted Janata, they did not get this line.

But, Mr. Sukhadiaday, you are a very sensible and good man; I would like you to be here as Minister till your Ministry lasts, which is not very long. Anyway, you should give high priority to this.

Sir, I am very sorry to learn from sources within the Railway Ministry that the accounting procedures are being changed so as to give us a rosy picture about the Railway Ministry. I will make this last point and then sit down. It is a very serious point.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swami]

They have shown a balance, or they wil lshow in the next budget, a deficit, much less than what it actually is. How are they doing? They have changed the depreciation formula. The depreciation formula was normally 3 per cent on the current value of the rolling stock. They have changed it now to .7 per cent of the book value of the rolling stock. So, what does it mean? Book value means what it originally cost. It has no relevance for the current situation. Secondly, .7 per cent depreciation rate means, the rolling stock will last 140 years. Does anything last 140 years? No railway coach will last more than 30 years, no railway wagon will last more than 30 years. They are changing this formula to give a rosy picture of the position. This is another way of deceiving Parliament. If he brings a Railway Budget with a depreciation formula of .7 per cent, then we will have to move a privilege motion against him. I am giving him advance notice.

This is the last point I am making and I am finishing. Or can I take more time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Please finish.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would urge him to consider forming a separate department for suburban traffic in Bombay, having a General Manager for it, and that the Central Railway and Western Railway traffic should be combined and one General Manager can look after, but budget allocation can be made separately for it. At least Rs. 500 crores should be allocated in the next Plan, the Sixth Plan and set aside. Otherwise there would be chaos in Bombay and will create public resentment and that may lead to a downfall of your Government I must warn you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Singh Thakur.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदानों का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं यहां पर उपस्थित हूं । हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के बहुत से लोग तरह तरह की बातें यहां पर कर रहे थे लेकिन मैं सोचता हूं एक शायर ने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में कहा है :

'तस्बीह तोड़ने में उनका ही हाथ था,
जो रो के कह रहे हैं कि दाने बिखर गए ।'

हमने इस देश में तरक्की की है; श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी के नेतृत्व में, इमर्जेन्सी के समय और उससे पहले तथा उसके बीच में जो दो साल आए जनता पार्टी के शासन के, उन्हें सिवाय वाहवाही लूटने के न तो कोई ट्रेक में सुधार किया गया और न ही कोई नयी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का काम किया गया, न तो वर्कशाप्स को बढ़ाया गया और न मेन्टीनेन्स में ही कोई तरक्की हुई । मैं मानता हूं कि दण्डवते जी बड़े लायक आदमी हैं लेकिन जो 11 भाइयों की खेती थी उसमें एक भाई अकेला क्या कर सकता था ?

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI GULZAR AHMED *in the Chair*]

हमारे पांडे जी को अभी एक साल से जो रेलवे का बर्डन मिला है इसमें मैं आंकड़ों के साथ साबित कर सकता हूं कि रेलवे फ्रेट और ट्रैफिक बढ़ा है । पिछले साल के मुकाबले इन 8 महीनों में फ्रेट 17 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है और पसेंजर ट्रैफिक में भी पिछले साल के मुकाबले इन 8 महीनों में 6 प्रतिशत की बढ़ौतरी हुई है । इसी प्रकार से पिछले बजट में जो अनुमान साल भर का लगाया गया था, जो कमाई होने वाली थी उससे 140

करोड़ की ज्यादा कमाई इन 8 महीनों में हुई है । इसके लिए हमारे रेल मंत्री बधाई के पात्र हैं कि वे रेलवे को प्राफिट में लाए हैं ।

विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से बहुत से आरोप लगाए गए हैं लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि आज रेलवे के कारण ही हर पावर स्टेशन के पास 20 दिन के कोयले का स्टाक बन सका है । रेलवे के कारण ही पूरे देश में एसेंशियल कमाडिटीज लोगों तक पहुंचाई जा सकी हैं । केवल पैसों की बात नहीं होती, अगर वास्तविक मूल्य जोड़ें तो मुझे कहने में फख्र होता है कि हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में और श्री पाण्डे जी की कार्यकुशलता के कारण रेलवे ने काफी तरक्की की है और इसको आगे बढ़ाया है । सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड तो तरक्की की निशानी है । माननीय सभापति महोदय जो काम करता है, उसे पैसे की जरूरत भी पड़ती है और जो काम नहीं करेगा उसे पैसे की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले बजट में जो प्रोग्राम्स दिए थे मुझे खुशी है कि 1500 किली मीटर रेलवे ट्रेक्स का रिपेयर और 15000 पुराने वैगन्स को तोड़फोड़ कर अलग किया जा रहा है । और वर्ष 1984–85 तक 1 लाख 10 हजार नए वैगन्स हमारे पास आ रहे हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो मैन्नुफैक्चरर हैं, उन पर नियंत्रण रखें, ताकि वर्ष 1984–85 तक जो नए वैगन्स मिलने वाले हैं, उनमें कोई रुकावट न हो ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि 250 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रेलवे ट्रैक्स को ठीक करने, डब्लिंग करने और एक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए तथा अन्य विकास कार्यों के लिए किया है । एक्सीडेंट्स होते क्यों हैं ? एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं ट्रैक के खराब होने की वजह से, उनका मेंटीनेंस ठीक नहीं होता और जनता पार्टी के शासन में जो काम में कमी आ गई थी, मुझे खुशी है कि उस कमी को फिर से नए सिरे से पूरा किया जा रहा है और तरक्की हो रही है । इससे एक्सीडेंट्स को रोकने में मदद मिलेगी ।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने वर्ष 1981-82 में फ्रेट लोडिंग का 215 मिलियन टन का टारगेट रखा था । मुझे कहने में बहुत खुशी होती है कि अभी तक उस टारगेट को पूरा कर लिया गया है और इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि इस साल 220 मिलियन टन लोडिंग होगा और इससे 170 करोड़ रुपए की ज्यादा आमदनी होगी । इसके लिए मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि जब हमारे लायक मंत्री महोदय ने बजट पेश किया, उसके बाद स्टील, कोयला, डीजल और बिजली आदि के भाव बढ़े हैं और एडीशनल डी० ए० की दो किस्तें देनी पड़ीं, जिससे 60 करोड़ रुपया अतिरिक्त भार आया । इसके साथ-साथ चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ीं और कोर्टस में जो दावे, अवार्ड्स और डिग्रियां इत्यादि थे, उनके कारण भी खर्चा बढ़ा । इन सब की वजह से सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स लानी पड़ीं । 60 करोड़ रुपया दो डी०ए० की किश्तों के लिए देना पड़ा । 50 करोड़ रुपया फ्यूअल और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पर खर्च अतिरिक्त हुआ और 30 करोड़ रुपया अधिक जो लोडिंग हुआ है, उस पर खर्च करना पड़ा है । 70 करोड़ रुपया एडीशनल कास्ट आफ मिसलेनियस आइटम्स, स्टील, कोयला आदि के भाव बढ़े हैं उसके लिए राजस्थान

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

में बाढ़ आने के कारण 10 करोड़ रुपया तथा तीन करोड़ रुपया कुंभ मेले के कारण खर्च हुआ । आर०डी०एफ० और आर०पी०एस०एफ० में 50 रुपए प्रति माह राशन सब्सीडी देना पड़ा, जिसके कारण 2 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ । इस प्रकार 225 करोड़ रुपया होता है और 20 करोड़ रुपया प्राइवेट रेलवे लाइनों के नेशनलाइजेशन पर खर्च हुआ ।

इस प्रकार 245 करोड़ रुपया खर्च आया और जो मांगें माननीय मंत्री जी ने रखी हैं, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर ये मांगें अभी न रखते तो हमारे बहुत से विकास कार्य रुक जाते और कौन चाहेगा इस देश में चाहे इस पक्ष में बैठने वाले हों या उस पक्ष में बैठने वाले हों, हम सब यही चाहते हैं कि कार्य और तेजी से हो । मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी प्लानिंग कमीशन पर जोर देकर इस बात की मांग करें कि और भी पैसा रेलवे के लिए दिया जाए ताकि नए ट्रैक्स और नई रेलवे लाइनों की जो मांग संसद सदस्य बार बार करते हैं उनकी पूर्ति हो सके और साथ ही साथ जो काम अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं उन में नई जान फूंक कर उनको पूरा किया जा सकें । साथ ही साथ विशेषकर जो आदिवासी और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं चाहे वे मध्य प्रदेश में हों या राजस्थान में, उत्तर प्रदेश में हों या बिहार में उन इलाकों के लोगों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें दी जा सकें ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने जैहलम एक्सप्रैस को मेरी मांग पर बरहानपुर में रोकने की कृपा की है । साथ ही मैं उनका इसलिए भी आभारी हूं कि केले जो सरचार्ज लगाया गया था और जिस को हटा दिया गया था उसके कारण किसानों को लगभग अस्सी हजार रुपये प्रति दिन का लाभ हुआ है । किसानों की ओर से इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय बधाई के पात्र हैं ।

मैं यह भी इसके साथ साथ मांग करता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से बरहानपुर में आपने जैहलम एक्सप्रैस को रोकने की कृपा की है उसी प्रकार से महानगरी वाराणसी यानी 193-194 एक्सप्रैस को भी बरहानपुर में रोकने की कृपा करें ।

हरसूद में बम्बई-लखनऊ एक्सप्रैस को रोकने की बहुत दिनों से मांग चली आ रही है । जनता पार्टी के शासन में इसके लिए वहां के लोगों ने आन्दोलन किया था । अब हमारा शासन है । बालहट के कारण ही सही इस गाड़ी को हरसूद में रोकने की आप कृपा करें ।

मेरी यह भी मांग है कि खंडवा और निम्बोला में आप एक ओवर ब्रिज बनाएं । ओवर ब्रिज और अंडर ब्रिज बनाने के लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस प्रकार से कनाडा में फण्ड बनाया गया है उसी प्रकार से यहां भी बनाया जाए । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि बहुत से एक्सीडेंट लेवल क्रासिंग अनमैंड होने की वजह से हो जाते हैं । हमारे देश में लगभग 41 हजार रेलवे क्रासिंग हैं । उन में से बहुत से अनमैंड हैं । इस कारण भी एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं । मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस प्रकार भी डब्ल्यू० डी० नदियों पर पुल बना कर टोल टैक्स लेते है उसी प्रकार से आप भी एक फंड बनाएं और जहां रोड और रेल जा कर मिलती हैं वहां पर ओवर या अंडर ब्रिज बनाने के लिए इस फंड में से पैसा खर्च

करें। हर तीन किलोमीटर पर कहीं न कहीं रोड और रेल आ कर मिलती है। वहां अंडर या ओवर ब्रिज आप बनाएं। कई बार ड्राइवर की जिद के कारण और कई बार गेटमन चूंकि अनपढ़ होता है, ये एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। ये ब्रिज बनाने से, इन एक्सीडेंट्स को रोका जा सकता है। इससे जो ट्रेफिक की मूवमेंट में देरी होती है वह भी नहीं होगी।

खंडवा दोहद और खंडवा बैतूलकी नई रेलवे लाइन की मांग बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मांग को आप पूर्ति करें।

बरहानपुर में एक लूप लाइन डालने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। वहां केले का काफी ट्रेफिक है और फास्ट ट्रेंज के कारण वहां पर दूसरी गाड़ियों को काफी रुकना पड़ता है।

वहां पर बम्बई जाने के लिए दिन भर में कोई गाड़ी नहीं है। या तो वह सुबह है या रात में है। मेरा निवेदन है कि टाइम टेबल को इस तरह से बनाया जाए कि बरहानपुर के तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों के लोगों को दिन में और दोपहर के समय भी बम्बई और दिल्ली जाने के लिए गाड़ी मिल सके।

मेरी यह भी मांग है कि प्रत्येक ट्रेन में कम से कम दो दो सीटें बरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए आप रिजर्व करें।

ओंकारेश्वर द्वादश ज्योतिर्लिंग एक बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है। वहां उस स्टेशन में सुविधाओं की बहुत कमी है। वहां सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में भी आप आदेश दें तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions on the Supplementary Railway Budget that has been presented before this House by Shri Kedar Pandey, our hon. Minister of Railways.

The freight rates have been increased so suddenly and so steeply, from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Such increases in the freight rates should have been done through the Railway Budget. Instead, this has been done through statement on the floor of this august House. The Railway Minister has explained the extenuating circumstances which compelled him to take this recourse. The hon. Speaker was constrained to comment adversely about this kind of imposts through backdoor method, which amounted to stabbing at the back of this House. I wish to stress that this should be the first and last time and hereafter neither passenger fares nor freight rates should be raised through statements on the floor of this House. This system of imposing levies should never recur.

There is not a single day without a railway accident. When you open the newspaper in the morning you read about a railway accident in some part of the country, in which the travelling public has lost their lives. We cannot derive any satisfaction that on any particular day there is no accident. If there is no accident, then there is dacoity or robbery or theft or looting. We have the State Police and also the Railway Protection Force. Even after 34 years of our Independence we have not been able

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

to reduce the number of accidents on the Railways. We have not able to give protection to the life and property of travelling public on Indian Railways. In the States of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh dacoities have become common. In these States, particularly in certain pockets where the dacoities frequently occur, the Railways should not hesitate to seek the services of our Army being maintained from taxpayers' money. When the State Police Force and the Railway Protection Force have not been able to rise up to the occasion, when their efficiency is at a premium, what is the harm in calling for the assistance from the Army? The Railway Minister should in fact demand the assistance of our Army to reduce the growing number of dacoities and robberies taking place in different parts of the country.

Sir, the dacoits know the particular wagons which carry valuable commodities. They pick and choose such wagons and break open them. How do they come to know that in a long goods train only particular wagons carry valuable commodities? I am afraid that prior information is passed on to them by some insiders in the Railways. I would even go to the extent of saying that there is collusion between the dacoits and robbers and the Railway Protection Force along with Railway officials. Otherwise such dacoities of choice cannot take place on our Railways. The Railways should have a thorough probe in this matter.

Another unfortunate thing that is happening on the Railways is that the trains are run without the guards. This is violating the Railway Act which stipulates that each train should have a guard. The Railway Administration cannot violate its own laws. In the Vaniambadi accident on the Southern Railways the train was being run without a guard. The Railway Officials have themselves pointed out that the trains are being run without guards. In such circumstances it is no wonder that 1029 accidents have taken place in less than a year. It should be ensured that no train is run without a guard. If there are any loopholes in the law, they should be plugged forthwith.

The Vaigai Express to and fro from Madras to Madurai is running at a speed of 100 Kms. It is the Railway rule that when the train runs at a speed of 100 kms. there should be two-arm signals. But Vaigai Express runs under one-arm signal. The Railways officials were apprehensive of serious accidents. In fact, the Tamil Nadu Express, which recently met with a serious accident was running very fast under two-arms signal and yet the serious accident took place. It should be ensured that two-arms signal facility is introduced in the track between Madras and Madurai for Vaigai Express running at 100 kms. speed. Whatever safety methods are required for averting recurring accidents, they should be taken forthwith.

I would like to refer to another unsavoury thing taking place on the Railways. When non-Hindi knowing travelling public, particularly southerns travelling from South to Northern States, want to lodge a complaint about the loss of their baggage in transit in a northern Railway Station's Police Chowky, they are compelled to write their complaints in Hindi. Their complaints in English are not entertained at all. This is unnecessary harassment of those victims who do not know Hindi. If this continues, I need not say that it will lead to serious consequences. It will in fact undermine the national integration. You cannot compel them to write in Hindi which they do not know. What will happen if the travelling public start writing their complaints in the concerned regional languages and submit them to the Police Stations in the northern Railway Stations? The Railway Board should issue strict instructions to the Police Stations on the Railway Stations of

Northern States that they should not refuse to take complaints in English given by non-Hindi knowing travelling public. Hindi will not grow under duress and this should be understood by Hindi protagonists.

Then, I would like to refer to the unfortunate situation obtaining on Indian Railways, particularly with reference to the settlement of claims of genuine traders who have lost their goods in transit. There is inordinate delay in settling the claims of traders who have really lost their goods. There is a racket in the Railways to settle expeditiously bogus claims of lakhs and lakhs of rupees in which the Railway employees have a share. This also requires immediate probe by the Railway Administration.

On account of irregular allotment of wagons, to Tamil Nadu, the required raw materials like coal, pig iron, 'javvarisi' etc, are not available for the industries in Tamil Nadu, due to which they have come to a grinding halt. Similarly, 2.5 lakhs of salt bags are lying in Vedaranyam yard on the Southern Railways. Instead of supplying closed wagons, some open wagons have been allotted. You can imagine the condition of salt during rainy season when it is sent in open wagons. The Railway Administration seems to be impervious to the needs of industry in Tamil Nadu and they do not know what kind of wagons are to be allotted for what kind of goods. This should be looked into by the Railway Administration. Since 31 per cent of wagons remain sick, there is acute scarcity of wagons. If they are repaired soon and put on the rails, the scarcity of wagons will disappear.

Karur-Dindigul Railway work has not yet been taken up seriously. There is no train between Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. The Coimbatore-Satyamangalam-Chamarajanagar project, for which the survey was done during the British rule in India, has not seen the light of the day. The Rapid Transport system in the metropolitan city of Madras has to be expedited. It is presently moving at snail's pace.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am calling the next Member. You have only six minutes, but I have permitted you to speak for ten minutes.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: Two minutes more, Sir and I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: Only one minute and I will mention the last important point. Just because the 75 Supervisors in S&T Workshop in Podanur resorted to one-day symbolic strike, the Railways have treated it as a cut in their service, which has led to serious losses to those who have retired. One Supervisor, who has retired after 25 years of service, got only Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 20,000 which he is entitled to get for his long service. This is unjust and the Railways should condone this one-day strike so that the employees are not put to unnecessary loss when they retire. In Salem a Railway Division should be established. There was an announcement on the floor of this House that a Pensioner's Tribunal would be set up. This should be done so that the retiring Railway employees' interests are protected. Before I conclude, the unmanned gates comprising about 70 per cent of the total level crossings, should be soon converted into manned gates in order to reduce the number of accidents. I conclude.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने जो अनुपूरक बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

जैसे एक डाक्टर किसी आदमी की नब्ज पकड़ कर कह सकता है कि वह आदमी बीमार है या स्वस्थ है--जिस

[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

आदमी की नाड़ी ठीक चलती है, वह स्वस्थ कहलाता है, और जिस आदमी की नाड़ी ठीक नहीं चलती है, वह अस्वस्थ कहलाता है, उसी तरह राष्ट्र रूपी शरीर की नाड़ी है ट्रेन--अगर ट्रेनें ठीक चलती हैं, तो राष्ट्र की स्थिति ठीक है और अगर ट्रेनें ठीक से नहीं चलती हैं, तो राष्ट्र की स्थिति भी ठीक नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय, चूंकि आपने बहुत कम समय दिया है, इस लिए अन्य बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचने से अच्छा है कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र की समस्याओं की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूं । विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने भाड़ा बढ़ाने की आलोचना की है । आज सब तरफ से यह मांग की जाती है कि अधिक वैगन दिए जाएं, अधिक ट्रेनें चलाई जाएं, अधिक पुल बनाए जाएं और मजदूरों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जाए । इस सब के लिए पैसा कहां से आएगा ?

हमारे मंत्री महोदय बिहार प्रदेश से आते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है । हमने देखा है कि बड़े बड़े नेताओं की हालत यह होती है कि अपने घर की उपेक्षा कर दो और दूसरों को अधिक साधन दे दो । मंत्री महोदय उसी प्रकार चारों तरफ तो उदारता का परिचय दे रहे हैं, हर जगह ट्रेनें चला रहे हैं और रेलों की अच्छी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और अपने घर पर कम ध्यान दे रहे हैं । यदि आदमी अपने घर को रोक कर दूसरे घर को पहले खाना देता है, तो वह उसकी ईमानदारी का परिचायक है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पांच साल से छितौनी का पुल बन रहा है । गत बजट में भी उसका समावेश था । लेकिन वहां के लोगों को विश्वास नहीं हो रहा है कि छितौनी में रेलवे पुल बनेगा या नहीं और बगहा तथा गोरखपुर जाने के लिए लाइन बनेगी या नहीं । अगर मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में इसका उल्लेख करें, तो अच्छा है ।

हमारे यहां बड़ी लाइन बनी । हम लोग इस के लिए बहुत लालायित थे । यह एक शुभ कार्य था । किन्तु बहुत तकलीफें इसलिए हो रही हैं कि लखनऊ गोरखपुर और देवरिया जाने के लिए बहुत कम ट्रेनें हैं । आश्चर्य होगा कि एक ट्रेन लखनऊ से गोरखपुर जाती है तो उस में केवल चार बर्थ हैं गोरखपुर के लिए । एम पी को भी रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता है, औरों की बात तो दूर है । जब ट्रेन चलती है तो सीन देखने लायक होता है । ऊपर छतों पर इतने लोग चढ़े होते हैं कि देख कर आश्चर्य होता है । इतनी कम ट्रेनें उस लाइन पर हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर देश भर में गाड़ियां चला रहे हैं, हर घर में दीपक जल रहा है तो अपने घर में भी जला दीजिए, वहां भी ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़ा दीजिए ।

इससे पहले बजट में था कि "बनारस से भटनी होते हुए गोरखपुर होते हुए बड़ी लाइन जायेगी । तो बड़ी लाइन भटनी से छपरा हो कर तो बन गई । बनारस और भटनी के बीच कुछ काम हुआ लेकिन वह अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है । अब आने जाने की समस्या बड़ी विकट है । जो इलाहाबाद से या बनारस से चलते हैं उन के लिए कोई ऐसी ट्रेन नहीं है जिस में बैठ कर वह गोरखपुर और लखनऊ जा सकें । वह काम अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी अपने

उत्तर में जरा यह भी कह दें जिसमें वहां के लोगों को भी विश्वास हो जाय कि यह बड़ी लाइन कब बनेगी ?

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं—गोरखपुर एक बहुत बड़ा नगर है । आश्चर्य यह है कि गोरखपुर से कोई ऐसी ट्रेन नहीं है कि जो दिल्ली तक आ सके । बड़ी लाइन हो गई । लेकिन वहां के लोगों को ट्रेनों के अभाव में बड़ी तकलीफ है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि जिस में छपरा से होते हुए गोरखपुर से होते हुए दिल्ली तक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन हो ।

इस के पहले बजट में यह भी आ चुका है कि देवरिया से छितौनी तक पडरौना और कुशीनगर होते हुए रेलवे लाइन बनेगी । यह बजट में पिछले दो-दो साल से आ रहा है लेकिन मालूम नहीं कि सचमुच में उस पर काम होगा या नहीं ? अगर होगा तो कब होगा ? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस के बारे में भी कुछ कहेंगे तो हमारे इलाके के लोगों को भी संतोष हो जायगा कि यहां से ट्रेन चलेगी । कुशीनगर विश्व का प्रसिद्ध स्थान है । विश्व के लोग वहां जाते हैं । बहुत दिनों से मांग है । माननीय पांडेय जी देखे हुए हैं अपनी आंख से कि वहां क्या हालत है । तो मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां तक हो सके उस रेलवे लाइन को बनाने पर ध्यान दिया जाय ।

जहां तक ट्रेन्स के आवागमन और माल की ढुलाई का सवाल है, इस में दो राय नहीं कि माल की ढुलाई में ट्रेन के द्वारा काफी प्रगति हुई है । किन्तु उस के साथ साथ यह भी आम लोग अहसूस करते हैं कि सवारी गाड़ियां बहुत कम हैं । उन में लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है । मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से माल की ढुलाई के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने काफी प्रयास किया है उसी तरह से जन-साधारण के आने जाने के लिए ट्रेनों की भी अच्छी व्यवस्था करें । संयोग की बात ऐसी है कि हमारे यहां जो बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बनी तो दक्षिण के जितने कूड़ा करकट डिब्बे और इंजन वगैरह थे वह वहां भेज दिए गए । तो यह बात कब तक हम लोग रोयेंगे ? हम लोगों को आशा थी कि बड़ी लाइन बन रही है तो अच्छी ट्रेन्स चलेंगी और अच्छे डिब्बे मिलेंगे लेकिन इस का आज वहां बड़ा अभाव है । मैं महसूस करता हूं, इस के पहले कि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि देश में बहुत पहले से डिब्बों की और इंजन की कमी रही है, जितना हम चाहते हैं उतना नहीं कर पाये हैं, यह बात सत्य है किन्तु यह बात भी सत्य है कि जब तक बच्चा रोता नहीं तब तक मां दूध नहीं पिलाती । अगर समूचे देश में सब कुछ हो और हमारे यहां न हो, उस पर भी हम लोग कुछ न कहें तो शायद मंत्री जी को भी उस का ध्यान न आए । इसलिए मैं बार बार कहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस तरफ भी ध्यान करें । अगर मंत्री जी सोचते हैं कि यह तो अपना घर है, अपने लोगों को मना लेंगे, बाहर जरा ज्यादा विकास का काम कर दें तो वह ठीक है लेकिन घर वाले भी उम्मीद करते हैं कि अधिक सुविधा नहीं तो कुछ सुविधा तो उन को भी मिलनी चाहिए ।

एक निवेदन और है । आप गोरखपुर स्टेशन पर जा कर देखें । एक बार आप ने सुना होगा अखबारों में आया था कि देवरिया का प्लैटफार्म ऐसा है कि जहां पर पचासों आदमी घायल हो कर प्लैटफार्म पर गिर गए । गोरखपुर का प्लेटफार्म ऐसा है —अगर वहां कोई लोग गए होंगे तो देखा होगा— कि कोई साधारण बुजुर्ग आदमी अकेला, बिना कुली के सहारे के उस पर नहीं उतर सकता है क्योंकि वह प्लेटफार्म बहुत ही नीचा है । इतना बड़ा जंक्शन और

[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

उसका प्लेटफार्म इतना खतरनाक हो जिस पर आए दिन दुर्घटना होने की सम्भावना रहे—यह उचित नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि गोरखपुर और देवरिया स्टेशन्स के लिए नई व्यवस्था करें ।

इसके अलावा कानपुर और लखनऊ से जो ट्रेन्स जाती हैं वह केवल गोरखपुर तक ही रह जाती हैं—देवरिया और भटनी तक कोई ट्रेन नहीं जाती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि कानपुर और लखनऊ से जो ट्रेन्स गोरखपुर तक जाती हैं वह देवरिया और भटनी तक जाया करें । अभी ऐसा न होने से वहां के लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है ।

इसके साथ साथ इलाहाबाद और बनारस से जो ट्रेन्स भटनी आती हैं उनमें कोई मेल ट्रेन चलाई जाए जिससे कि लोग गोरखपुर और लखनऊ तक जा सकें ।

इन शब्द के साथ मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और उनके परिश्रम की तारीफ करता हूं । साथ ही मैं अपने विरोधी भाइयों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल हल्ला मचाने से ही कुछ नहीं होगा । सारी व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे मंत्री जी की है इसलिए मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि वे निःसंदेह हो कर सारी व्यवस्थायें करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं । एक प्वाइण्ट और रह गया था । हमारे विरोधी भाइयो ने धमकी दी है कि रेलों में हड़ताल कराई जायेगी लेकिन यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा । इसलिए विरोधी भाइयों को ऐसी बात नहीं सोचनी चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got only 5 minutes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): I will take 5-6 minutes. I will try to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a feeling that my Hon. friend the Railway Minister is somewhat unhappy that he has had to come up before this House with Supplementary Demands for Grants. He would have been far more happy if he could have followed the example that he has set in announcing additional imposts and treating this House to a regale, as a Body that can be regaled with post-hoc intimation about increases in imposts. But constitutional compulsions have left him no alternative and, therefore, he is unhappy he has to come before this House.

He has been extolled but I do not want to join those who have sung his praises. My Hon. and distinguished friend Mr. Sukhadia paid him the compliments that one has to pay before one starts sentences with 'but', and I, therefore, do not have to repeat his compliments. However, he seems to be well on the way to completing a hat trick. He has, in succession, presented three deficit Budgets to this House. Every year there is increase in freight rates and fares. I shall not go into the details of the increases in freights this time, and of the imposts that he has levied recently because my Hon. friends who spoke before me have done so.

But I would like to deal with the aspect of security to which some Hon. Members referred. Here again I am afraid that my Hon. friend is in search of a fast double. This is the cricket season. So, I have to use such language. He wants to complete his 1,000 runs and 100 wickets very soon but, unfortunately, at the cost of the traveling public. Recently in answer to a question his Ministry informed this House that from 1st January, 1981, to 30th November 1981 there have been 1,029 accidents on the Indian Railways involving the death of more than 500 people. I shall not

repeat what he said about the number of dacoities and the deaths that have occurred on this count on the Railways during the last one year. But 1,029 accidents is not a small figure. My Hon. friend from Burhanpur tried to say that track maintenance was neglected during the days of the Janata Party and that was why we were having more accidents now on the railway system. I wonder whether he is arguing that there is some kind of a delayed system of effects, because, while the Janata Government was in power and my distinguished friend sitting on my left was in charge of the Railways, the number of acidents, my friends would agree, was far, far less. It could almost be described as infinitesimal compared to the figure of 1,029 in less than one year. There are certain reasons to which I would like to draw the attention of this House.

Number one, the maintenance of tracks has suffered a setback after this Government came to power. Number two, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that some goods trains are being run without guards today; I would like him to deny it. Number three, I would like to know whether it is a fact that, even though drivers fill up the form which is known as the 'BPC form' and say that the engines do not have the requisite brake-power, they are being compelled by the superior authorities to run the engines in spite of the fact that the brake-power is not adequate: I would like him to deny that this is so. Number four, in some cases, passenger, mail and express, trains on steam traction are being run by firemen and not by qualified, trained engine drivers. Number five, many members of the loco staff, particularly drivers, are being forced to work for more than ten hours which is the limit that has been fixed even for overtime. When there is a tremendous strain on the physical resources of the human being, will it not be a factor that contributes to increase in the number of accidents?

Then I would turn to the question of unmanned level crossings where also accidents take place. The average number of acidents that take place at unmanned level crossings during a year is about a hundred; I may be wrong; it is approximately a hundred. According to the rules, in the past, it had been the responsibility of the Corporation or the local body to finance the setting up of manned level crossings. But when the Janata Party came to power, they made a change in this rule and they decided that, as far as vulnerable crossings in urban and other areas are concerned where more than the average number of accidents take place in a year, the Railway administration itself should take over the responsibility for making these level crossings manned, invulnerable. Has any step been taken in this direction? In the absence of such steps, it is obvious that the number of accidents would increase.

Some reference was made to the volume of cargo. It is very good if the volume of cargo carried increases. It has reached the 225 million tonne mark, I am told. But has the Ministry given any thought to the introduction of containerisation? The container system for carrying freight has been introduced all over Europe and in most of the advanced countries. As my distinguished friend, Prof. Ranga, knows, there are three gauges in use in India. At least two gauges are in use, the broad gauge and the standard gauge. When there is need for transhipment of freight and cargo in this fashion it leads to delay, it leads to pilferages and many other problems which the Railway system is confronted with. Therefore, if it is possible for the Railway administartion to think in terms of introduction to container system, then it will be possible for them to induct some efficiency into this Department.

I do not want to talk about the Konkan railway to which my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, referred. But you will permit me, Sir, to make a reference to some aspects of the functioning of the Railways which

[Shri Ravinder Varma]

affects my constituency particularly, the suburban constituencies in Bombay. I shall not take much of your time. I have dealt with this question again and again in this House. You may ask me not to repeat what I have said, but when there is stony silence and gross inefficiency on the other side, you will agree that nothing else is possible for me exept to raise the demand again and again in this House.

The population of Bombay has increased. Everybody knows that. But where does the addition in the population come?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Janata Party was not responsible for it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Its contribution was minimal.

When you say that the population in the urban area increases, it means that it increases in the suburbs, not in the older parts of the city. You are very familiar with these aspects of growth in urban conglomerations. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the frequency of the suburban railway trains. And this frequency must increase in the areas where the population is increasing—not in the heart of the city. If you compare the increase in the frequency of the services from Churchgate to Andheri and the increase in the frequency of the services from Churchgate to Virar or beyond Andheri—I am sure, Sir, you are familiar with Bombay—to Borivli or Virar which are the new areas, from which a tremendous section of commuters travel daily to Bombay and back, and it is these areas which should receive attention and which clamour for attention, you will find that there has been hardly any increase in frequency in the area where the population has increased. If you cannot increase the frequency, then you must at least increase the connecting shuttle services with the centres from which frequent services start. In spite of demands, this has not been done. Or you must increase the number of coaches. That also has not been done. There has been a demand and some work was to be started on the fly-over at Bandra which would again facilitate the flow of traffic between the Central Railway system and the Western Railway system in the suburban system of Bombay. I would ask the Minister to tell us what progress has been made in this regard.

Terminal facilities and inadequacy of terminal facilities are often put forth as an argument for the inability of the railways to increase frequency. Has the Government, has my hon. friend given enough thought to the bifurcation of terminal stations between the suburban system and the main line system so that it may be possible to increase frequency using the terminal facilities that are either in existence or that have been planned for?

There has been this demand for increasing the line from Churchgate to Virar for quadrupling the lines. Some hon. friends said, when there are no lines in some areas, you are talking of quadrupling the lines elsewhere. But, unfortunately, the fact remains that in this country today more than 40 per cent of the passenger traffic in the railway system every day is accounted for by the suburban system. Therefore there is need to talk of quadrupling.

I do not want to recount all the suggestions that have been made both by the passengers and the Members coming from that area. I would ask the hon. Minister a question. If he does not think that he is divulging a State secret or that in public interest he cannot answer my question, I would ask him to tell me whether he has given any instructions to the General Manager of the Western Railway not to acknowledge letters from Members of Parliament and not to

answer whatever they write to him. If this is not so, then I would like to know why, repeatedly, letters from Members of Parliament including me addressed to the General Manager of Western Railway about the grievances of the travelling public, the difficulties which the commuters are put to because of lack of frequency, lack of facilities, etc. remain unanswered. The Minister has the courtesy sometimes, more often than not, he has the courtesy to answer letters, but I wonder whether he has instructed the General Manager not to even acknowledge letters from Members of Parliament.

I do not want to take more time of the House. But I would only say that an earnest effort must be made by my hon. friend, the Railway Minister, to look into the conditions under which the passengers have to travel. I shall round off....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has listened to what all you have said.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: So I hope he will consider all that I have said and take appropriate action.

श्री उमाकांत मिश्रा (मिर्जापुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा। रेलवे मंत्री माननीय पाण्डे जी रेलवे विभाग की स्थिति को सुधारने में जो कठोर परिश्रम कर रहे हैं, उसके लक्षण दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं। माल ढुलाई की मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है और पैसेंजर्स की मात्रा में भी वृद्धि हुई है। इससे रलवे विभाग की आमदनी बढ़ी है। रेलवे विभाग की स्थिति को सुधारने में माननीय मंत्री जी, उनके सहयोगी और उनका विभाग, सब मिल कर कठोर परिश्रम कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए वे बधाई और धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। रेलवे विभाग कोई छोटा मोटा विभाग नहीं है। 32-33 हजार गाड़ियां यह रोज चलाता है, माल और पैसेंजर दोनों मिला कर। 17 लाख कर्मचारी रेल विभाग में काम करते हैं। इस विभाग को चलाना, इसको सम्भालना कोई आसान बात नहीं है। कितनी मुश्किल से इस विभाग को सम्भाला और सुधारा जा रहा है, यह शायद मेरे इन साथियों को पता नहीं है (इंटरप्शंज) कई यूनियनें रेल विभाग में हैं, रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन है, मजदूर यूनियन है, मजदूर संघ है, किसी के नेता श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीज हैं और किसी के श्री मधु दंडवते, किसी के सी० पी० आई० के लोग हैं और किसी के सी० पी० एम० के लोग और किसी के संघ के लोग। क्या ये सब ट्रेनों को चलने देंगे ? पांडे जी तो रेलों को चलाना चाहते हैं लेकिन ये क्या रेल गाड़ियों को चलने देंगे ? ये तो देश की गाड़ी को चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं, रेल गाड़ियों की बात को तो आप छोड़ दें। वही काम इन्होंने फिर शुरू कर दिया जो 1974 और 1975 में किया था। गुजरात में नव निर्माण के नाम पर, बिहार में समग्र क्रान्ति के नाम पर इन्होंने बावेला मचाया था। वही काम फिर इन्होंने शुरू कर दिया है। पांडे जी तो सुधार लाना चाहते हैं। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी तो देश को आगे बढ़ा रही हैं। वह तो सुधार लाना चाहती हैं लेकिन ये डैस्ट्रक्टिव अपोजीशन की तरह बिहेव कर रहे हैं। हमें बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था। मैं चाहता नहीं था कि ये सब बातें कहूं। लेकिन ये हाउस को भी चलने नहीं देते हैं। चूंकि ये बाधा डाल रहे हैं इसलिए मुझे मजबूर हो कर कहना पड़ा है। इस देश की गाड़ी को ये प्रतिपक्ष के लोग चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं, हाउस में बोलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं, रेलों को चलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। आपके बावजूद देश आगे जाएगा, देश आगे बढ़ेगा। आपकी बाधा डालने से हम भी चुप होने वाले नहीं हैं। हम बोलते रहेंगे।

श्रीमन्, रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देते हुए मैं थोड़ी सी मांगें उनकी सेवा में रखना

[श्री उमाकान्त मिश्रा]

चाहता हूं जो बहुत जरूरी हैं। मेरी मान्यता यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या प्रान्तीय या रेल विभाग हो या कोई और विभाग हो देश के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहां विकास की रोशनी नहीं पहुंची है और वहां पर रोशनी पहुंचनी चाहिए और उन क्षेत्रों को विकास के हर मामले में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए मैं समझता हूं कि रेल, बिजली जहां पहुंच जाती है, वहां विकास हो जाता है। यह सब विकास की रोशनी है। जहां रेलवे पहुंची वहां विकास हुआ, जहां बिजली पहुंची वहां विकास हुआ। अगर ये चीजें वहां पहुंच जाती हैं तो उन इलाकों में उद्योग लग सकते हैं। वहां रेलवे पहुंचे तो बिजली भी लग सकती है। इस वास्ते दो तीन बातें मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं।

बहुत दिनों से मांग चली आ रही है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच से वाराणसी से गाजीपुर, बलिया, छपरा होते हुए जो मिथिला की तरफ रेलवे लाइन है अयोध्या से, काशी होते हुए और जो मीटर गेज है, छोटी लाइन है इसको बड़ी लाइन में तबदील कर दिया जाए। ऐसा आपने कर दिया तो उस इलाके का विकास तेजी के साथ होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में वादा भी किया गया था लेकिन काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। मेरी मांग है कि काशी से गाजीपुर बलिया होते हुए मिथिला तक बड़ी लाइन बना दी जाए छोटी लाइन के स्थान पर।

हमारे जिले और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से लगता हुआ विन्ध्य क्षेत्र है। सभापति महोदय आप तो विन्ध्य क्षेत्र की एक विभूति रहे हैं। विन्ध्य प्रदेश एक स्टेट हुआ करती थी चार पांच जिलों की जिन में सीधी जिला था, रीवा जिला था, सतना वगैरह थे।

सभापति महोदय : आठ जिले थे उस में।

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्रा : मुद्दत से वह इलाका रेलवे लाइन की सुविधा से वंचित है। हमारे और इस इलाके की पीड़ा एक समान है, संस्कृति एक समान है। हमारा और उनका आना जाना है, माल की ढुलाई, पत्थर, बांस, लकड़ी आदि की ढुलाई होती है और वह एक दूसरे के यहां आती जाती है। पूरा विन्ध्य क्षेत्र रीवा, सीधी आदि और मिर्जापुर का दक्षिणी हिस्सा, सतना का पूर्वी हिस्सा शहडोल का उत्तरी हिस्सा, सारे का सारा आज भी रेलवे की सुविधा से वंचित है। संगरौली में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन केन्द्रीय सरकार बना रही है, वहीं कोल फील्ड्ज हैं। मेरी मांग है कि मिर्जापुर से महुगंज सीधी, रीवा आदि को लाइन स जोड़ दिया जाए। तो सारे पिछड़े हुए इलाके का पिछड़ापन दूर हो जायगा और उसका विकास हो जायगा। इस बात की मांग वहां की जनता करती रही है मगर आज तक ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आशा है कि रेल मंत्री जी उस पिछड़े इलाके की तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे।

अंतिम बात यह है कि हमारे यहां ऐसा है कि लोहे को दुर्गा का प्रतीक मानते हैं। जो रेल लाइन है वह लोहे की होती है और लोहे के पहियों पर ही चलती है। तो सारी रेल दुर्गा की प्रतीक है। मंत्री जी दुर्गा की उपासना करेंगे तो उत्तरोत्तर रेलें ठीक चलेंगी। विन्ध्याचल में दुर्गा जी विराजमान हैं प्रत्यक्ष रूप से। उसके आसपास बड़ा पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है मिर्जापुर

में भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी जब गये थे तो वहां की जनता ने मांग की कि इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके में आप रेलवे के स्लीपर्स का एक कारखाना खोल दें। वैगन के कारखाने की मांग की थी, बाद में पता लगा कि वह कारखाना कहीं और चला गया। लेकिन उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि रेलवे के स्लीपर का कारखाना विन्ध्याचल के पास 10, 15 करोड़ रु० की लागत से खोल दिया जायगा। आज पंडित जी के स्थान पर माननीय पांडे जी रेल मंत्री हैं, और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो दुर्गा की प्रतीक हैं और हम मानते हैं कि वह वास्तव में दुर्गा की प्रतीक हैं, वह भी जब विन्ध्याचल में गयीं थीं तो उनके सामने भी वहां की जनता ने मांग की थी कि यहां एक रेलवे स्लीपर का कारखाना खोल दिया जाय तो विन्ध्याचल और मिर्जापुर की तरक्की हो जायगी। हर दृष्टिकोण से उत्तम होगा अगर वहां यह कारखाना खोल दिया जाता है। हमने इस बारे में मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी भी लिखी है कि यह बहुत बड़ी योजना नहीं है, यदि विन्ध्याचल के पास उस कारखाने को खोल दें तो आपकी याचगार रहेगी, देवी दुर्गा प्रसन्न रहेंगी और रेलें ठीक चलेंगी और देश का भी विकास होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूं। यह डेवलपिंग इकोनामी का लक्षण है, किसी भी विकासशील देश में ऐसा होता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र ऐसा लगता है कि सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं, बल्कि माननीय मंत्री जी की स्तुति कर के कुछ प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। कोई घर की शिकायत करता था, कोई अन्दर की शिकायत करता था। मंत्री जी की स्तुति से बढ़ते बढ़ते दुर्गा जी की स्तुति तक पहुंच गए। लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने जो सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स पेश की हैं यह इन की अक्षमता का नमूना है। जिस वक्त इन्होंने मुख्य बजट बनाया था उस वक्त इन को पता नहीं लगा कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हम को बाद में सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट के रूप में यहां आना पड़े। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जो 120 करोड़ रु० का इस देश की जनता की जेब पर डाका डाल रहे हैं आखिर उसका असर किस पर पड़ेगा ? वह आधी रोटी खायेंगे इन्दिरा जी को लायेंगे, उन की हालत क्या होगी कभी विचार किया आपने ...

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, यह "डाका" शब्द असंसदीय शब्द है, इसको यह वापस लें। असल में डकैती डालते डालते आदत पड़ गई है। आप इस को वापस लें।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : वापिस तो जनता बुला लेगी आप को। हम तो आप की छाती पर दनदनाते हुए आये हैं।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : अब डकैती डालते डालते डाका ही याद रहेगा। सभापति महोदय, यह असंसदीय शब्द है।

सभापति महोदय : हम देख लेंगे अगर होगा तो।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मिश्रा जी पहली बार आये हैं ...

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : आप पहली बार नहीं, कई बार आये हैं इसलिये गाली देना चाहते हैं। इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं जानते।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था—कि इस देश की जनता से जो 120 करोड़ रुपये वसूलना चाहते हैं इन तीन महीने के अन्दर, जिस के कारण माल भाड़े में 10, 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी, आखिर वह भार किस पर पड़ने वाला है ? बड़े लोगों पर इस का असर नहीं होने वाला है ।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): On a point of order. May I know whether a Member is entitled to say to another Member that he has come for the first time and that he himself has come for the second time or the third time? Is it in order?

AN HON. MEMBER: There is nothing wrong in it.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : इस में गलत क्या है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप पूरे साल का बजट बनाते हैं तो आप के अधिकारी रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग और दूसरे अधिकारी जो इस से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, चाहे ला डिपार्टमेंट के हों या तकनीकी या फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के हों, सब मिल कर बनाते हैं, तो मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि मंत्री महोदय को फिर 3 महीने के लिये सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लेकर सदन में क्यों आना पड़ा ? मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वह इस की जांच करायें और जो अक्षम अधिकारी हैं उन के खिलाफ सख्त एक्शन लें ।

हमारे जो रेल मंत्री हैं, यह बोगस घोषणा करने में माहिर हैं । इन्होंने अक्तूबर, 1980 में भोपाल में जब पधारे थे, तो एक प्रेस कानफ्रेंस में कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश को सांची-एक्सप्रेस दे रहे हैं । आज सन्, 1982 शुरू हो गया है माननीय सदस्य श्री शेजवलकर जी यहां बैठे हैं, सदन में इनके प्रश्न में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आप को ज्ञान नहीं, आप को मालूम नहीं तो इस प्रकार की घोषणा आप बाहर क्यों करते हैं ।

दूसरी बात पर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि अभी 9 तारीख के दिन नासिक में आपके जो संचार उप मंत्री श्री विजय पाटिल हैं, इन्होंने घोषणा की कि बम्बई, इन्दौर होते हुए नासिक-मनमाड़ होते हुए एक फास्ट ट्रेन चलाई जायेगी । मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस प्रकार की आप घोषणा करते हैं, उसी प्रकार की घोषणा आपके उपमंत्री करते हैं ।

16.58 hrs.

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

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पेपर में अगर कोई गलत बात निकल आती है तो हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । हमने कहा कि हम कोशिश करेंगे कि अगर 200 किलोमीटर डिस्टेंस कम होता है तो सर्वे करायेंगे और फिर देखेंगे ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं जो कि रेलवे के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । अभी हमारे माननीय साथी बोल रहे थे कि बस्तर का जो हमारा मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्र है, मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र के लोगों को यह मालूम नहीं कि रेल क्या होती है, रेल की कल्पना कैसे होती है । उस से भी वे लोग वंचित हैं । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर के

इलाके में जो कि आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है, वहां पर रेल की जो योजना विचाराधीन है उस का सर्वे कराने की जो कोशिश की है, मंत्री महोदय, उसको मूर्त रूप देने का प्रयास करें।

इस के अलावा इन्दौर से रतलाम के लिये मीटरगेज लाइन है वह औद्योगिक नगर है, वहां से रतलाम के लिये डबल लाइन बिछा दें तो इस से लोगों को काफी लाभ होगा।

इस के अलावा उज्जैन से आगरवे एक नैरोगेज लाइन थी जो कि 1977 में उखाड़ दी गई थी। उस समय भी मैं इस सदन का सदस्य था, रेल मंत्री जी ने उस वक्त भी आश्वासन दिया था कि नैरोगेज लाइन को उखाड़ कर मीटरगेज लाइन डाली जायेगी, लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

17.00 hrs.

महू एक सैनिक छावनी है। वहां पर कालेज आफ काम्बैट, मिग्नल्ज स्कूल और इन्फन्ट्री स्कूल है। मैं ने इस सदन में इन्दौर-महू रेलवे लाइन के बारे में कई प्रश्न पूछे हैं। दो बार उस का सर्वे हो चुका है। लेकिन उस 22 किलोमीटर मीटरगेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज में कनवर्ट नहीं किया गया है।

मुझे आशा है कि जिन बातों की ओर मैंने ध्यान दिलाया है, मंत्री महोदय उनके बारे में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करेंगे और बजट में उन के लिए व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज रेल-यात्रा सब से असुरक्षित हो गई है, उस के दो खास कारण हैं : एक तो दुर्घटनाएं और दूसरे, चलती गाड़ी में डकैतियां और लूट-पाट। रेल दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं, उन्हें सारा मुल्क जानता है, रेल मंत्री भी जानते हैं और रेल मंत्रालय को भी उन्हें जानना चाहिए। इस बारे में इस सदन में सदस्यों ने बार-बार सुझाव दिए हैं—ऐसे सदस्यों ने भी, जिनकी रेलों के बारे में बहुत जानकारी है। लेकिन यह कहते हुए मुझे खेद है कि उन पर कोई तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई है।

दुर्घटना के मुख्य तीन कारण मैं मानता हूं। एक तो यह है कि प्रति-दिन सेफ्टी रूल्ज का वायलेशन हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय की निगाह में ये बातें बहुत बार आई हैं। सेफ्टी के कुछ नियम बने हुए हैं, जिनका उनके अधिकारियों के आर्डर्ज के तहत रोज वायलेशन हो रहा है। जैसे, गार्ड के ब्रेक में जो वैक्यूम गेज होता है, वह एक निश्चित स्टेंडर्ड तक होनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर कोई गार्ड उससे कम स्टेंडर्ड पर गाड़ी ले जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है, तो उसे ले जाने के लिए लाचार किया जाता है। अगर वह नहीं जाता है, तो उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होती है और उसको नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाता है। मैंने इससे पहले भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया है, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों, वह सेफ्टी रूल्ज को ताक पर रख कर रेलें चलाना चाहते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय वास्तव में चाहते हैं कि रेलों में सेफ्टी हो, लेकिन उनके पदाधिकारी प्रति-दिन उनके सामने यह बात रखते हैं कि किस तरह सेफ्टी न बरती जाए और उसको रेलों में लाना चाहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने पहले भी कहा है कि हम रेलवे एक्ट में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। जो नियम बने हुए हैं, उनके मुताबिक किसी एक्सिडेंट में मरने वाले के लड़के या पत्नी को कम्पेन्सेशन मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी कि बागमती एक्सिडेंट में, जो दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा रेलवे एक्सिडेंट है, ऐसे लोग भी थे, जिनका सारा परिवार स्वाहा हो गया। वह अंबिका बाबू को जानते होंगे। उनका सारा परिवार खत्म

[श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

हो गया है। जो आदमी मरा है, यदि उस की पत्नी या बच्चे नहीं हैं, तो कानून के मुताबिक कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ तवज्जुह दें और जिन नियमों में संशोधन करने की जरूरत है, उन में संशोधन करें। (व्यवधान) उनके परिवार में और लोग हैं, उन के फादर हैं, पेयरेंट्स हैं।

मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यदि सेफ्टी रूल्ज को माना जाए, तो गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती। तो फिर ऐसे रूल्ज को क्यों नहीं बदलते? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह ऐसे नियमों को बदलना चाहते हैं, और ऐसे नियम बनाना चाहते हैं, जो माने जा सकें और रेल यात्रा सेफ हो सके, लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं किया जा सका है।

जहां तक मेंनटेनेंस का सम्बन्ध है, आज रेल मंत्रालय में होड़ लगी हुई है कि किस तरह गाड़ियां तेज से तेज चलें। गाड़ियां समय पर नहीं चलती हैं, लेकिन रेल अधिकारी चाहते हैं कि गाड़ियां कैसे तेज चलें। अब इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि उतना मेंटिनेंस भी हो। आप जानते होंगे पहले एक नियम बना हुआ था कि गुड्स ट्रेन की 250 किलोमीटर के बाद चैकिंग होती थी और मैंटिनेंस होता था। आज कहते हैं एकोनोमी के नाम पर हमें ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं करना है। इसलिए नीचे के कर्मचारियों को हटा दिया गया, उन के पोस्ट्स एबालिश कर दी गई और टाप हैवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो गया। एक के बदले तीन तीन जी एम और एक जी एम के बदले चार चार डी आर एम बन गए। तो, आज सोचने की की जरूरत है कि जो आप ने अधिकारियों को बढ़ाया और टाप हैवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किया उस के द्वारा परफार्मेंस अच्छा हुआ या नहीं हुआ? नहीं हुआ तो आप को उसे बदलना होगा। हकीकत यह है कि वास्तव में उस के बाद ट्रेन दुर्घटनायें बढ़ी हैं, रेल जर्नी उस के बाद अनसेफ हुई है। इसलिए आप को इस बिन्दु पर फिर से सोचने की जरूरत है।

रेल दुर्घटनाओं का एक खास कारण यह है कि आज आप के कर्मचारी असंतुष्ट हैं। उस का जो भी कारण हो आप ने इतने लोगों को निकाला है चाहे वह आप के ड्राइवर्स हों या टी टी ईज हों या और लोग हों, यह भी उस का एक कारण है। हम यह आप से अवश्य कहना चाहते हैं कि जब तक वह सैटिस्फाइड नहीं होंगे यह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकता।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि आप का नियम बना हुआ है दस घंटे तक काम करने का। तो दस घंटे के बाद आप क्यों बाध्य करते हैं उन को काम करने के लिये? इस के बारे में हम ने लिख कर आप को दिया है, मैंने एक चिट्ठी आप को लिखी है, 23-23 घंटे तक लोगों को मजबूर किया जाता है और ऐसे लोगों को जैसे ड्राइवर्स को, गार्डस् को, तो अन्दाज कर सकते हैं कि उन की मनःस्थिति क्या होगी और उन से आप क्या एफिशेंसी की उम्मीद कर सकते हैं?

दूसरी बात मैंने कही कि आज रेल यात्रा असुरक्षित हो गई है। रेल में आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। अभी हम यहां बात कर रहे हैं, पता नहीं कहां क्या दुर्घटना हो गई होगी? दूसरी तरफ चलती गाड़ियों में डकैती और लूट-पाट बढ़ रही है। आप कह देंगे कि यह स्टेट मैटर है लेकिन आप पैसा लेते हैं तो आप का फर्ज बनता है कि लोगों को सेफली जहां का उन्होंने टिकट लिया है वहां पहुंचाएं। इस में बात आती है कि स्टेट कोआपरेट नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन मैं दूसरी बात कहता हूं। आज जो रेल दुर्घटना और चोरी डकैती आदि बढ़ रही है उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि वह आदमी जो समाज में अपने लिए कुछ नहीं पाता है, जिस का कोई इंटरेस्ट नहीं रह

गया है, जिस का पेट नहीं भरता है वह जब देखता है दूसरी तरफ चाहे पदाधिकारी हों या मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री हों, सब के यहां जो भ्रष्टाचार का आलम बन गया है, उस को देख कर वह कहता है कि तुम दिन दहाड़े लेते हो हमें भी तुम नहीं रोक सकते हो। तो इसे भी देखने की जरूरत है कि वास्तव में उस को किस तरह कम किया जाय ? यदि नहीं कर पाएंगे तो समाज में इस तरह से जो भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है इस को आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे। ये सारी बातें समाज में होती रहेंगी। (व्यवधान)

अभी उन्हों ने कहा और आप की निगाह में भी हम यह बात लाए हैं कि बहुत सी गुडस ट्रेन्स तो बिना ब्रेक वैन के चलती हैं.....

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आप बिना ब्रेक के चलते चले जा रहे हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जैसे आप अमेरिका में कपड़े खोल कर चलते हैं, वह शर्म की बात है। समझने की बात करिए।..... (व्यवधान)....वह अगर इंटरप्ट करेंगे तो मैं समय लूंगा, यह आप समझ लीजिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : हम ब्रेक लगाएंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : ब्रेक सब पर लगेगा। कपड़े पर भी ब्रेक लगना चाहिए।

मैं यह कह रहा था, हम ने लिख कर बहुत से उदाहरण दिए हैं कि जिस में गुड्स ट्रेन्ज बिना ब्रेक वैन के चलायी जाती हैं और उस की कंडीशन ऐसी है कि जिस में आदमी कम से कम नहीं चल सकते हैं। आप ने कहा था कि मैं स्वयं एक दिन चलूंगा ब्रेक वैन पर। मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि कोई समय आप निकालें। ताकि देख पायें कि वह आदमी के चलने लायक हैं या नहीं ?

एक दो बातें कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं। आज दस वर्ष से मधपुरा से सिंहेश्वर नौ किलोमीटर को मिलाने की बात हो रही है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उसे आगे के बजट में इन्क्लूड करें और आप यदि चाहते हैं कि वास्तव में बिहार में रेल का कुछ काम हो तो सहरसा से दरभंगा को मिलाइए और कोसी पर ब्रिज बनाइए चाहे उस पर जितना भी खर्चा हो। आदरणीय ललित नारायण मिश्र ने उस के लिए आश्वासन दिया था। हम समझते हैं कि उस को आप करेंगे तभी वहां का उद्धार हो पाएगा।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से इस सदन में सुन रहा हूं कि हमारी भारतीय रेलों में बड़ी डकैतियां और कत्ल हो रहे हैं और सारे देश का बेड़ा गर्क ही रहा है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं हमारे विरोध पक्ष के लोगों को मालूम नहीं है कि रेलवे क्या चीज है। आज पांडे जी की रहनुमाई में भारतीय रेलें जो तरक्की कर रही हैं वह काबिले तारीफ है। अगर कोई रेल के डिब्बे पर चढ़कर मर जाता है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी आप हमारे ऊपर क्यों डालना चाहते हैं ? ये विरोधी पार्टियां जो जुलूम निकालती हैं उसके लिए मुस्तलिफ प्रान्तों से लोगों को डिब्बों से ऊपर चढ़ाकर लाती हैं और उसी दौरान ही ज्यादातर एक्सीडेन्टस होते हैं। भारतीय रेलवेज इस मुल्क का सब से बड़ा उद्योग है जिस में सब से ज्यादा कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं। विरोध पार्टियां कहती हैं कि कर्मचारी ठीक नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर किसी कर्मचारी को निकाल जाता है तो उसके लिए ये सत्याग्रह करते हैं। इस तरह से दोनों हाथ से लड्डू मारने का काम यह करना चाहते हैं। इन लोगों ने महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर जाकर उनके मार्ग पर चलने की कसम खाई थी लेकिन यह सारे काम उल्टे ही कर रहे हैं। आज रेल मंत्री जी ने इस सदन के सामने जो मांग रखी है वह अगर पास नहीं

[श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

होगी तो रेलवे का खर्चा कैसे चलेगा और कैसे रेल कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह निकल सकेगी। आपको नेशनल तौर पर सारी बातें सोचनी चाहिए और अपना सहयोग भी देना चाहिए तभी तरक्की हो सकती है। आज सारे देश में रेलों का जाल बिछा हुआ है। इसलिए यह कहना कि कुछ हुआ नहीं है, यह गलत बात होगी।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जितनी रेलवे वहां पर थीं वह वहीं की वहीं रह गई हैं, आगे बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़ी हैं। हमारे शिमला में ही कांग्रेस का जन्म हुआ था लेकिन वहां से आगे रेलवे नहीं पहुंच सकी है। मैं समझता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो कहा है कि देहरादून-खड़ा पत्थर-कलसीतक रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे कराया जाय उसकी तरफ आपको पूरा ध्यान देकर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से पाउंट साहब से जगाधरी लाइन की प्रपोजल हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से आया है। जगाधरी से चण्डीगढ़ लाइन के लिए हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने प्रपोज किया है। और चण्डीगढ़ से लुधियाना का प्रपोजल पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने दिया है। आज हरियाणा और पंजाब ही इस देश को सब से ज्यादा अनाज देते है। मैं मांग करूंगा कि इन रेलवे लाइनों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं सोचता हूं कि आप सारी जगह तो देने वाले है नहीं इसलिए कम से कम जो हिमाचल का बैकवर्ड इलाका है और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है वहां बैकवर्डनेस के लिहाज से जरूर ध्यान दें। हमारे यहां 1926 में अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में नालागढ़ के लिए बड़ी लाइन बिछी थी लेकिन वह उठा ली गई। आप नालागढ़ से रोपड़ तक अगर लाइन का निर्माण कर दें तो उससे वह इलाका खुशहाल हो जायेगा और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र भी खुशहाल हो सकेगा।

जहां तक कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है, मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के पास स्मगलर्स ने भी कसम खाई थी कि आगे से वे स्मगलर्स का काम नहीं करेंगे परन्तु वह नहीं हुआ, उसी तरह से रेल कर्मचारी भी। हम समझते हैं कि 1975 में जिन कर्मचारियों को हटा दिया गया था वे दोबारा वहां पर आ गए हैं और रेलों का बेड़ा गर्क कर रहे हैं। उनके कारण यह सब हो रहा है, जांच होनी चाहिए। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और सारा हिन्दुस्तान इस बात को जानता है उन लोगों ने हड़ताल कर के रेलवे को कितना नुकसान पहुंचाया था। ये लोग गड़बड़ी पैदा करने वाले हैं ये मुल्क के अन्दर नारेबाजी कर के देश को पीछे ले जाना चाहते हैं, इन से आप को होशियार रहना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय के अभाव में विस्तार से मैं उन सारी बातों की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान नहीं दिला सकूंगा जिनके बारे में मैंने सोचा था, फिर भी मैं कुछ बातों जरूर कहना चाहता हूं। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप को याद होगा—पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जो आप से पूर्व रेल विभाग के मंत्री थे, उन को यह कह कर हटाया गया था कि रेल की व्यवस्था सब से ज्यादा खराब हो गई है...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : हटाया नहीं गया था।

श्री राम लाल राही : उसके बाद आप ने जब से इस व्यवस्था को सम्भाला है तब से इस बिभाग की क्या हालत हो गई है, यह स्वयं आप का दिल जानता होगा या देश की जनता जानती होगी। जिम्मेदार कौन है—इसका फैसला स्वयं आप जो करना है। मैं तो आप से बड़ी विनम्रता से यह कहूंगा—अगर आप को यह महसूस होता हो कि नहीं, हम तो कमलापति जी से भी निकम्मे साबित हो गए हैं, तब फिर ऐसी नौबत नहीं आनी चाहिए कि प्रधान मंत्री आप को भी उसी तरीके से हटावें जिस तरीके से हमारे बुजुर्ग नेता माननीय कमलापति जी को हटाया गया। मैं तो ऐसा मान कर चलता हूं . . .

. . .

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: On a point of order, Sir. He is saying that Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, the respected leader of this country, is 'Nikamma'. It means 'useless'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. I will take care of it, Mr. Rahi, it is better that you do not use offensive language.

श्री रामलाल राही : मान्यवर, मेरा समय बरबाद न किया जाय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं—मेरी तो यह धारणा है कि पं० कमलापति जी को इस लिए नहीं हटाया गया था कि रेलवे की व्यवस्था ठीक से नहीं चला पा रहे थे, उस का कारण राजनीतिक था। राजनीतिक कारणों से उनको हटाया गया और आप अगर हटाये गए तो निश्चित रूप से जो आज रेलवे के अन्दर अपराध हुए हैं, अव्यवस्था है, हत्यायें हो रही हैं, एक्सीडेन्ट्स हो रहे हैं, लोग यही जानेंगे कि पांडे जी रेल मंत्रालय चलाने में सक्षम नहीं हो पाये।

आप के इस विभाग में जितने अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोग काम करते हैं, अधिकारी काम करते हैं, कानून के जरिए आपने उनको संरक्षण दे रखा है कि प्रमोशन में, नियुक्तियों में हम उनके आरक्षण को पूरा करेंगे लेकिन आप उस को पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो लोग वहां पर निष्ठा और ईमानदारी से काम कर रहे हैं, जिनकी चरित्र-पंजिका अच्छी लिखी जाती है, उनको पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाती है। मैंने एक केस के बारे में आप को लिखा था—श्री पी० एल० भृगु एक अनुसूचित जाति के बी० टी० आई० हैं, उनको पदोन्नति केवल इस आधार पर नहीं दी गई कि वे अनुसूचित जाति के थे और अधिकारी बनने के बाद वे दूसरे लोगों के साथ बंगले में रहना चाहते थे, उस बंगले में जिस में पहला अधिकारी रहता था। वह बंगला आप के अधिकारी उसको नहीं देना चाहते थे। इस पर विवाद हुआ तीन साल के बाद उस को वह बंगला दिया गया। मैंने यह मिसाल इस लिए दी है कि इस आधार पर उसकी पदोन्नति रोकी गई।

आज जितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन-जातियों के आप के यहां काम कर रहे हैं वे उत्पीड़न के शिकार हैं। आप को लिखते हैं, आप से मिलते हैं, लेकिन आप सुन नहीं पाते हैं। मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूं कि आप के मन में उनके प्रति हरिजनों के प्रति प्यार है या नहीं है। उनकी आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप आप काम करना चाहते हैं या बगुला भगत जैसा रोल अदा करना चाहते हैं—मैं इस बात को कह नहीं सकता, लेकिन मुझे इस का बहुत दर्द है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं—अगर आप इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो यह बहुत दिनों तक चलनेवाला नहीं है। बगावत की स्थिति पैदा होगी।

[श्री रामलाल राही]

सभापति महोदय, हम सब लोग दिन-रात रेलवे से सफर करते हैं । हम लोगों को कोच-अटेंडेंट की क्या स्थिति है, इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए । पूर्वी रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे में लंबी यात्री गाड़ियों पर जो कोच अटेंडेंट चलते हैं, उनके लिए कोई विश्रामालय नहीं बनाए गए हैं । वे रात दिन चलें, यात्रियों की सेवा करें उसके बाद प्लेटफार्म पर खुले नल पर नहाएं, खुले पाखानों में जाएं और खुले स्थानों पर खाना खाएं और फिर चल दें । उनके लिए आराम करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसके अलावा बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों के लिए बड़-बड़े विश्रामालय जगह-जगह बने हुए हैं । मंत्री महोदय के लिए तो एक चलती-फिरती रेल ही विश्रामालय बनी हुई है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने विभाग में देखिए कि कमजोर वर्ग और नीचे के स्तर पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की क्या हालत है । किस प्रकार की सुविधाएं उनको दी जा रही हैं और किस तरीके से उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है । मैंने इस बारे में चिट्ठी लिखी थी, लेकिन कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला, इसका मुझे खेद और दुख है । अगर कोई बड़ा व्यक्ति पत्र लिखता तो आप ध्यान देते ।

इसके अलावा मैं थोड़ा सा रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आप 600 करोड़ रुपया विश्व बैंक से कर्जा ले रहे हैं और माल-भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया है । आपने कह दिया कि विकास के लिए यह सब कर रहे हैं । मैं नहीं जानता कि आप कैसा विकास करेंगे । मुझे आपकी विकास की नीति पर संदेह है । आप क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को कम करना चाहते हैं या बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ? प्रभावशाली लोगों ने जैसा कहा, उसी प्रकार से आपका विकास कार्य होता रहा । इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सीतापुर जनपद जो कि लखनऊ और दिल्ली मेन रोड पर पड़ता है, शाहजहां पुर से सीतापुर एक ब्राडगेज ब्रांच लाइन जाती है और दूसरी ब्राडगेज ब्रांच लाइन बाला-मऊ से सीतापुर को जाती है । हमारे यहां की जनता ने चाहा था कि यह लाइन बुढ़वल तक बढ़ा दी जाए और थोड़े से मीटर गेज के टुकड़े को ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्ट कर दिया जाए, इससे पूर्वी भारत से चलने वाली गाड़ियां जो लखनऊ, कानपुर होकर जाती हैं, वे पश्चिमी भारत को सीधी जाने लगेंगी और पश्चिम भारत से आने वाली गाड़ियां पूर्वी भारत को जाने लगेंगी । इस लाइन का सर्वे होने के बावजूद तीन-तीन इस तरह की पोथियां सदन में रखी जा चुकी हैं, लेकिन कहीं भी इस लाइन का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है । क्यों नहीं किया जाता है, क्या वह पिछड़ा इलाका नहीं है ? यही नहीं सीतापुर जनपद और उसके पड़ोसी जिला मुख्यालय रेल-लाइन से नहीं जुड़े हैं— हरदोई, सीतापुर और बहराइच । बहराइच से सीतापुर और सीतापुर से हरदोई तक एक नई रेल-लाइन की मांग की गई थी और श्री कमलापति जी के समय में सर्वे भी कराया गया था और उसका व्यय 25 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया था और कहा गया था कि अगली बार इसको देखेंगे। कब तक अगला समय आएगा ? उस वक्त 25 करोड़ खर्च आता था, आज 30 करोड़ रुपया और कल 60 करोड़ आएगा, फिर कब तक बनेगी यह रेलवे लाइन ।

मैं विनम्रता पूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह पिछड़ा इलाका है और गांवों में आज तक ऐसे हजारों लोग हैं जिन्होंने कभी रेल नहीं देखी है । इस इलाके के विकास और उन्नति के लिए इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और बहराइच

से सीतापुर होते हुए हरदोई को रेलवे लाइन देने की कृपा करें और इससे पिछड़े इलाके को लाभ होगा और वहां के लोगों को तरक्की करने का अवसर मिलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some hon. members from the ruling party have got to speak and also some opposition parties have to be given a second chance. But we have to pass these supplementary demands today. Therefore, I am asking the hon. members who want to speak to kindly excuse me. I am calling the Minister.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : एक एक, दो दो मिनट सबको दे दें तो क्या फर्क पड़ता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not possible. Your party time is over. The names of the ruling party members also have been withdrawn. If I allow you, I will have to allow all other parties also a second time. The Minister.

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : जब मैंने बजट पेश किया था तो फ्रेट 215 मिलियन टन रखा था । गत वर्ष में 214 मिलियन का टारगेट था । हमने इसके बदले 195 मिलियन टन अचीव किया । इस वास्ते लास्ट यीअर हमें ज्यादा घाटा हुआ । 201 करोड़ का हुआ । जब यह बजट आया तो मैंने 215 मिलियन टन का टारगेट रखा 214 के बदले । इसका मतलब यह है कि बीस मिलियन टन पूरा करके तब हम आगे बढ़ । मुझे खुशी है कि जो मैंने रिस्क लिया उस में हमें सफलता मिली । आज जिस स्पीड से हम जा रहे हैं, अर्निंग जैसी अच्छी हमारी हो रही है, उसको देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम अहैड आफ दी टारगेट है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि 215 के बदले 220 तक यह हो सकता है । यह मामूली अचीवमेंट नहीं है । आप भी महसूस करते होंगे कि आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होगी तो फ्रेट ट्रैफिक तो नहीं चल सकता है ज्यादा और तब पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक भी नहीं चलेगा । पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक को तो हम सबसिडी पर चलाते हैं । दंडवते जी जरूर इस चीज को जानते होंगे । और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसका जरूर अध्ययन किया होगा । यह आर्थिक पहलू है । इसको अगर देखा नहीं जाता है तो सारी बात बदल जाती है । इसी दृष्टिकोण से इसको देखा जाना चाहिये । इसी के द्वारा हम हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को भी दूर कर सकते हैं और जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे लोग हैं उन को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं । जब तक अर्निंग्ज नहीं होंगी, इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर देश का मजबूत नहीं होगा, प्रोडक्शन भी नहीं बढ़ेगा, कोयले का नहीं बढ़ेगा, दूसरा नहीं बढ़ेगा । इस वास्ते जब तक फर्स्ट क्लास ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम फ्रेट के बारे में नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा । मेरा खयाल है कि 215 मिलियन टन से भी इस साल हम आगे जाएंगे । अर्निंग्ज हमारी अच्छी हो रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि 220 मिलियन टन भी हो सकता है । ऐसा हो गया तो 170 करो एडीशनल अर्निंग हमारा हो जाएगा । यह दिसम्बर महीना है मार्च तक मैं समझता हूं यह हो जाएगा । ट्रेंड यही जा रहा है । तीन महीने अभी बाकी हैं । उस हिसाब से देखा जाए तो हमने कैलकुलेट किया है । कि 170 करोड़ एडिशनल अर्निंग हमारा होगा । लेकिन इधर ऐसी बात हो गई पोस्ट बजट फैक्टर्ज कुछ हो गए जिन पर हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं था--

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : आपकी सरकार का तो था ।

श्री केदार पांडे : प्राइसिस की बात है । हमारा एक बिजिनैस कंसर्न

[श्री केदार पांडे]

है । एक इंडस्ट्री है, रेलवे पब्लिक सैक्टर है, कमर्शियल अन्डरटेकिंग है । इसके मुताल्लिक मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि जो पोस्ट बजट फैक्टर्स आ गये हमारे सामने उनको जरूर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । उसमें 245 करोड़ रु० एडीशनल एक्सपेंडिचर हो गया, जब कि ऐडिशनल आर्निंग हुई 170 करोड़ रु० की । इसलिए 75 करोड़ का गप हो गया । अगर मान लीजिए हम फ्रेट ट्रैफिक नहीं बढ़ाते तो जो ऐस्क्लेशन आफ प्राइसेज उधर हुए हैं उस वजह से, नाट दी फाल्ट आफ दी रेलवेज, अरनिंग में ज्यादा कमाया लेकिन कमाने के बाद जो पोस्ट बजट फैक्टर्स हुए उनकी वजह से 75 करोड़ रु० का हमको डेफिसिट हो रहा है । मान लीजिये कुछ नहीं करते छोड़ दें, आगे जनरल बजट में देखेंगे, तो इतना डेफिसिट होता । इसीलिये केवल फ्रट की बात की । फेयर की बात नहीं की क्योंकि उससे कामन मैन कन्सर्न्ड होता है । और फ्रेट में जो बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स, बिजनेसमैन हैं, सामान ढोते हैं उन्हीं को देना पड़ेगा । एक और स्टेटिस्टिक्स मैं आप को दूं कि ट्रक से कोयला ढोते हैं, एक ट्रक में जितना कोयला ढोते हैं उसके लिये 6 रु० देने पड़ते हैं तो उतना ही कोयला अगर रेल से ढोयें तो केवल 1 रु० ही लगता है । इसलिये अगर थोड़ा रेल भाड़ा बढ़ा दें तो कोई ज्यादा नहीं होगा ट्रक के भाड़े को देखते हुए । इसीलिए मैंने प्रपोज किया है कि 10 परसेंट 500 किलोमीटर्स तक और उसके ऊपर 15 परसेंट । किसी को इसमें तकलीफ नहीं है । जो इतना कमाते हैं और 6 रु० देते हैं ट्रक से ढोने का और रेल से 1 रु० , ऐसे लोगों पर अगर थोड़ा बढ़ा दें 10 परसेंट कर दें तो उनको वह मालूम नहीं होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : यह थोड़ा है 10 परसेंट ?

श्री केदार पांडे : थोड़ा तो है ही जो ट्रक में देते हैं उसकी तुलना में । इसीलिये मैं कहता हूं कि एक ही पोइंट पर इतनी बहस की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी । अर्न तो किया बहुत, लेकिन खर्च बढ़ गया डूयू टू ऐस्क्लेशन आफ प्राइसेज । आगे मेन बजट ला रहे हैं तीन महीने बाद, दिल खोल कर बात कीजियेगा । हम भी बात करेंगे । एक ही पोइंट को ले कर तोप चला रहे हैं चींटी पर । 245 करोड़, ऐडीशनल ऐक्सपेंडिचर हो गया, 175 करोड़ रु० अर्न किया; 75 करोड़ का गैप रह गया इसको ब्रिज करने के लिये 10 परसेंट और 15 परसेंट कर रहे हैं । इसमें हमारे परफारमेंस के बारे में सारी कहानी राम से रहीम तक की कह गये । यह कहानी तो हमने सुनी है । कोई कहानी बाकी है जो हमने न सुनी हो । जब पहली पार्लियामेंट बैठी तो हमने फेस किया एक्सीडेंट पर हुई बहस के वक्त । वही कहानी तब कही गई और वही आज भी कही गई । रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट्स पर दिन भर बहस हुई, मैंने पूरे फैक्ट्स और फिगर्स दिये । फिर वही कहानी । जो बदलाघाट रेलवे ऐक्सीडेंट हुआ था, वह बहुत बड़ी घटना हुई थी जिससे हमको बड़ी तकलीफ हुई थी । उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी कि नेचुरल फैक्टर्स उसके लिये जिम्मेदार थे । बागमती नदी में गाड़ी गिर गई थी जिसमें 270 आदमी मारे गये ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): बजट प्रोपोजल्स में आपने जिन जिन रेलवे लाइन्स के लिये सर्वे स्वीकृत किया था उनका काम आज तक नहीं चला ।

श्री केदार पांडे : ऐसी बात नहीं है, जितनी लाइनों का सर्वे हमने स्वीकार

किया है उनमें से बहुतों का सर्वे का काम शुरू हो गया है । और जो ऐंग्जीक्यूट करने की बात है वह हम करने का जा रहे हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : नहीं नहीं। आपने हमारे यहां की दो लाइनें सर्वे के लिये रखी हैं । लेकिन काम शुरू नहीं हुआ ।

श्री केदार पांडे : तो जहां तक ऐक्सीडेंट्स की बात है हमने फिगर्स दिये थे । ऐक्सीडेंट्स तो बहुत हुए, हर साल होते हैं । 1960-61 में देखें कहीं भी एक एक हजार, डेढ़ हजार, दो हजार ऐक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं । शुरू से फिगर दे रहे हैं 1960-61 का, लेकिन मैं वह देना नहीं चाहता, इसलिये कि पहले दे चुका हूं, अब उसके देने की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक्सीडेंट पहले भी हुए हैं और उसका कारण है 50 परसेंट स्टाफ की नैग्लीजेंसी । उसमें कमी है, यह मैं मानता हूं ।

इसके अलावा जितने ट्रेक्स हैं, उनमें भी कुछ कमी है, उसको भी मानता हूं । उस पर मैं लगा हूं और उस काम को करूंगा ।

उसी तरह से दो माननीय सदस्य श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी और श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने बताया कि बम्बई में कोंकण लाइन आप्टा से मंगलौर का डिस्टेंस 6 या 8 किलो मीटर का है । इसमें फर्स्ट फेज हमने कंपलीट कर लिया है । आप्टा से रोहा प्रोग्रेस में है, और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जल्दी ही यह कंपलीट हो जायेगा । इसलिये बम्बई कैसे नैग्लीक्टेड है, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र कैसे नैग्लेक्टेड है ? अगर आप ऐसे ही बात कहेंगे तो लोग समझेंगे कि कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिहार में कुछ नहीं हुआ ?

श्री केदार पांडे : बिहार में भी बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है । यू०पी०, बिहार में छितौनी ब्रिज के बारे में कहा तो उसके बारे में भी काम जारी है, उसके लोकेशन की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है, दो, तीन महीने बाद इस ब्रिज का काम शुरू हो जायेगा । इसलिये परफोरमेंस काफी हुआ है, जहां कहीं नहीं हुआ है, उसका जिक्र मैंने किया है ।

नंगल से तलवाड़ा लाइन हिमाचल प्रदेश में बनने जा रही है । उसका जवाब पाराशर जी ने दिया ही है । मैंने कोई स्टेट ऐसा छोड़ा नहीं ।

राजस्थान भी एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ लाइन देना चाहते हैं । सही बात यह है कि यह काम जारी हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य श्री सुखाड़िया जी ने कहा था कि उसमें देरी हो रही है, उसको हम एक्सपीडाइट करेंगे ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कहां काम हो रहा है ? कुछ नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री केदार पांडे : यह स्कीम तो है ही काम हो रहा है, कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ अंडर-कंस्ट्रक्शन है । काम हो रहा है, कहां पीछे है ?

चेतक ट्रेन में डीजल इंजन हमको देना है । उसके लिये स्टापेज कहीं कहीं हमें कम करने पड़ेंगे । इतने स्टापेज से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये डीजल इंजन हम जल्दी लगा देंगे लेकिन स्टापेज कम कर देंगे ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये जो ट्रेन नई चली है, जिसमें विदेशी करेंसी का लाभ अधिक हो सकता है, मंत्री महोदय उसको बनावें। अजमेर में दरगाह शरीफ है, पुष्कर जैसे तीर्थ स्थान हैं, बहुत से विदेशी यात्री यहां आते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अजमेर में इसका स्टापेज रखा जायेगा या नहीं ?

श्री केदार पांडे : अजमेर उसमें नहीं है । मैं इसकी जांच करा लूंगा, देखेंगे अगर उसमें रैवेन्यु ज्यादा मिलेगा तो यहां स्टापेज डाल देंगे, लेकिन रैवेन्यु मिलना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विदेशी भी आते हैं, देशी भी आते हैं । कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री केदार पांडे : जो आपने जिक्र किया है, उसकी जांच करा लेंगे तब कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

जो मैंने कहा कि खर्चा बढ़ा है, मालूम है कि किस पर खर्चा बढ़ा है ? लोग मुझे ट्रेड-यूनियनिस्ट कहते हैं । मेरे ट्रेड-यूनियनिस्ट की पहली पहचान यह है कि मैं अपने कर्मचारियों को डीयरनेस एलाउन्स की 4 किश्ते दे चुका हूं, 2 अभी देनी हैं । चार इंस्टालमेंट पर 60 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : 2 बाकी कब देंगे ?

श्री केदार पांडे : देने जा रहे हैं । 60 करोड़ की राशि मजदूरों को दे रहे हैं डीअरनेस एलाउन्स के इंस्टालमेंट की, ट्रेड-यूनियनिस्ट की पहचान इससे ज्यादा क्या होगी ? क्या मजदूरों के प्रति हमें प्रेम नहीं है, क्या इसमें आपका ही ठेका है ? क्या हम गरीबों और श्रमिकों की खिदमत नहीं कर सकते हैं ? क्या और करते हैं, सबूत यह है कि उसके अलावा आज तक यह नहीं हुआ है ।

एक बात और कहूंगा । रेल में 65,000 की आर० पी० एफ० है । वे बराबर बोनस मांगते थे, लेकिन आज तक नहीं मिला था । हमने राशन मनी के रूप में पचास रुपये महीना सब का बढ़ा दिया है, हमने एक नया इतिहास बनाया है। क्या यह मजदूर-सेवक का लक्षण नहीं है ?

क्या मैं मजदूर-सेवक नहीं हूं ? मंत्री हो गया, तो क्या मैं मजदूर की सेवा से हट जाऊंगा ? यह एक नया काम है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने रेलवे लाइनों की बात कही है। हाल में मैं मिजोराम में गया था। मिजोराम एक ऐसी स्टेट है, जो हिन्दुस्तान से कट आफ है। सारी स्टेट में कहीं बिजली नहीं है, कहीं एक इंच भी रेलवे कम्युनिकेशन नहीं है। अभी वहीं से आ रहा हूं। जानते हैं कि वहां क्या किया ? वहां पर लाल बाजार से जो आसाम में कछार एरिया में है, भैरवी तक--बहुत लोगों को उसके बारे में मालूम भी नहीं होगा, कोई उधर ताकता भी नहीं है, वह मिजोराम में दो किलोमीटर इंटीरियर में है--एक नई रेलवे लाइन की मैंने नींव डाली है। क्या यह परफार्मेन्स नहीं है ? उधर के माननीय सदस्यों का नेगेटिव रीएक्शन रहता है। श्री चौबे ने इसका जिक्र किया, इस के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद और बधाई देता हूं कि कम से कम इसका जिक्र तो किया। हमने मिजोराम को हिन्दुस्तान से जोड़ दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : वह हिन्दुस्तान में तो है।

श्री केदार पांडे : रेलवे कम्युनिकेशन में नहीं है। वह हिन्दुस्तान का तो है, लेकिन वहां के लोगों को भी फील होना चाहिए कि देश के लोग वहां जाते हैं उन से बात करते हैं, उनकी सेवा करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बाकी हिन्दुस्तान को भी जोड़िए।

श्री केदार पांडे : हमने मिजोराम को मेन लाइन से जोड़ दिया है। एक तरफ बर्मा है, एक तरफ बंगलादेश है, एक तरफ चाइना है। बीच में वह है। जब मैंने वहां पर रेलवे स्टेशन की नींव डाली तो लोगों में बहुत एक्साइटमेंट हुआ कि यहां पर रेल आ जाएगी। हम ने वहां के लोगों में इतना कुतूहल देखा। क्या यह अच्छा काम नहीं है? यह एक अच्छा काम है। हम 11 करोड़ रुपये उस पर खर्च कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कब तक बन जाएगी?

श्री केदार पांडे : वह 1984-85 तक बन जाएगी।

नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रिजन में मणिपुर में भी रेलवे कम्युनिकेशन नहीं है। वहां भी देने जा रहे हैं। नार्दन रिजन के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए भी हम रेलवे कम्युनिकेशन देने जा रहे हैं और उस पर सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। क्या वह नया काम नहीं है? क्या यह रुपये का इस्तेमाल नहीं है? अपोजिशन के लोग केवल डार्क साइड की बात कहते हैं। उनका काम है कि ब्राइट साइड की तरफ भी कहें वे उधर भी देखें।

हम डीयरनैस एलाउंस के सम्बन्ध में 60 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। फ्यूअल कास्ट बढ़ा है, डीजल का दाम बढ़ा है, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी टैरिफ बढ़ा है। उस पर 50 करोड़ रुपये एक्सट्रा खर्च हुए हैं। उसके अलावा एक्सट्रा लोडिंग पांच मिलियन टन पर हमारे 30 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। एडीशनल कास्ट आफ जैनेरल परपज स्टोर्ज पर 70 करोड़ खर्च होंगे। राजस्थान में बाढ़ आ गई, तो हमारे 10 करोड़ रुपये लगे। समूचा राजस्थान डिमालिश हो गया। अब कुछ बनाने में हमने 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया हम खुद वहां गए और देखा। अगर कोई कैलेमिटी आ जाए तो खर्च करना पड़ेगा। उसके लिए बजट में तो व्यवस्था थी नहीं। कहां से आए? इस लिए थोड़ा फेट बढ़ा दिया। (**व्यवधान**) इस काम में रुपया लगता है।

राजस्थान की तरफ हम जरूर ध्यान देते हैं। राजस्थान में और भी काम होना चाहिए। उसके लिए हम प्रयास करेंगे। और जगहों की तरफ भी हम ध्यान देंगे। राजस्थान की आवश्यकताओं को हम एप्रिशिएट करते हैं और वहां जहां तक हो सकेगा हम उस डायरेक्शन में आगे बढ़ेंगे।

वर्ल्ड बैंक की बात कही गई। आई० एम० एफ० से अलग है वर्ल्ड बैंक। आई० डी० ए०—इन्टरनेशनल डेवेलपमेंट एसोसिएशन—से 700 मिलियन डालर्स का क्रेडिट मांगा है। वह वर्ल्ड बैंक का पार्ट एंड पार्सल है। वर्ल्ड बैंक का यह पार्ट है। उससे बातचीत चल रही है। 700 मिलियन डालर की रेलवे को जरूरत है। हमारे प्रोजेक्टस उस के लिए बन गए हैं।

वह प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं मैं बतलाए देता हूं।

Item	Proposed credit coverage in U.S. Million Dollars approximately
1. Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala-machinery and plant required for this Unit	40
2. For manufacture of high capacity wagons (BOSN wagons) for increasing the Railway's freight carrying capacity	140
3. Import of new generation of electric locomotives for testing and eventual domestic manufacture of such locomotives (Such locomotives would save considerably on electric energy and would have considerably improved performance characteristics)	40
4. Import of wheelsets, wheels, axles and diesel & electric locomotive components to the extent not available from indigenous sourcess. (This is in the nature of programme assistance to cover essential imports of these items for a period of 2-3 years)	190
5. For Railway electrification programme	285
6. Technical assistance and training	5
TOTAL	700 Million

इसके लिए निगोशिएशंस चल रहे हैं। अभी फाइनलाइज नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए वर्ल्ड बैंक के बारे में कोई भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए। आई० एम० एफ० से इसका कोई सरोकार नहीं है। डिस्क्शन हो रहा है और इसका कोई रास्ता जरूर निकलेगा। बहुत से लोगों को मालूम नहीं है कि आई० एम० एफ० अलग है और वर्ल्ड बैंक अलग है। लोगों को फुल इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से बात हो रही या आई० एम० एफ० से बात हो रही है। आई० एम० एफ० के बारे में तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया और उस पर काफी बहस हुई है। इतनी बहस हुई उसके बाद तो आपको कंविन्स्ड होना चाहिए और उसका जिक्र भी नहीं करना चाहिए। वर्ल्ड बैंक के बारे में जो बातें चलीं, रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने कही और दूसरे लोगों ने कहीं, उसके बारे में मैं यह मैंने बताया।

एक बात यह है कि इतना बड़ा काम हुआ--समस्तीपुर से बारौनी तक 603 किलोमीटर कन्वर्शन कम्पलीट हो गया, बन गया। आप जानते हैं कि नई लाइन जब बनती है तो कभी लाइन सेट नहीं करती है ठीक से, उस में कुछ समय लगता है। इसलिए वह लाइन अभी ठीक से सेट नहीं कर पायी है। ट्रेन उस पर चलती है। जैसे माननीय मिश्र जी ने कहा कि वह तो बनी लेकिन अभी काम ठीक नहीं कर रही है, तो यह बात कुछ दूर तक मैं मानता हूं। इसलिए कि अभी बनी है लाइन, अभी पूरी सेट नहीं कर सकी है, इसलिए स्पीड कम है। इसलिए इस पर और बड़ी बड़ी ट्रेन चलाने में हम को डर है। लेकिन जरूर हम चाहेंगे कि समस्तीपुर से गोरखपुर होते हुए एक ट्रेन दिल्ली आए। यह तो मैं खुद चाहता हूं। मैं तो उस इलाके का रहने वाला हूं तो मैं नहीं चाहूंगा? आप जानते हैं उस में कुछ कठिनाई है। वह कठिनाई दूर हो जाएगी तो कहेंगे क्यों कि मैं भी तो आदमी हूं और मैं रेल मंत्री हूं। फिर यह केवल हमारी बात नहीं। उधर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को इससे जोड़ते हैं,

वैसे वह पहले से जुड़े हुए हैं कोई नयी बात नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लोगों को इस के लिए खुशी मनानी चाहिए कि यह काम हुआ। आप जानते हैं कि 90 करोड़ लेकर एल० एन० मिश्रा जी ने इसकी स्कीम बनाई थी और वह पूरी हो गई।

ऐसे ही और भी जितने सुझाव हैं और जो बातें कही गई हैं, जैसे आप ने नंगल तलवाड़ा के बारे में बताया, वह हम करने जा रहे हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन से जल्दी ही आजकल में अप्रूवल लेकर काम प्रारम्भ करेंगे। ऐसे ही कुरुर डड्रियाल भी बनाने जा रहे हैं। बंगलौर वाला एक सर्वे कर रहे हैं। यह सब हम करेंगे। जहां जहां हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन से सैंक्शन लेना है वह लेकर करेंगे। इसी तरह से सहरसा के अन्दर वह कौन सी जगह उन्होंने बतायी सिहेश्वर तक नौ किलोमीटर की जो बात है उस को भी आगे के बजट में करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप लोगों से कहता हूं कि यह मामूली सी और छोटी सी बात है, क्योंकि इस के लिए यहां हाउस में आना था और अप्रूवल लेना था, इसलिए हम यहां आए, कोई ऐसा कंट्रोवर्शियल इशू इसमें नहीं है, मैं चाहूंगा कि एक राय से इसको आप पास कर दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1979-80 to vote:

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Excess grants (Railways), 1979-80 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand Voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
3	General Superintendence and Services	1,29,30,311
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1,08,10,836
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	1,52,34,456
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic.	4,00,16,557
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	40,42,479
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	27,32,08,575

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82 to vote:

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2 to 12 and 16."

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1981-82 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	3,00,000
3	General Superintendence and Services	9,25,00,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	26,44,53,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	11,85,94,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	28,61,52,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	11,31,24,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	8,30,81,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	11,38,15,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	55,07,70,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	8,59,96,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	17,95,03,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement Other Expenditure	369,74,76,000

APPROPRIATION *(RAILWAYS) NO. 6 BILL, 1981

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:†

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in excess of the amounts granted for those services

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†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

and for that year, be taken into consideration".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

I have received intimation from three hon. Members of their intention to speak on the Appropriation Bill relating to Supplementary or Excess Demands, Railway Budget. In this regard, I would remind the members that such intimation should have been sent by 10 A.M. so that the Minister of Railways could find out the position in respect of the points sought to be raised by the members.

I would also invite the attention of hon. Members to sub-rule (6) of rule 218 and would like the members to confine their remarks to the subject matter of the present Demands.

Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पांडे जी ने बहुत हंसने के लहजे में सारी बातों का यहां पर जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने माल भाड़े में जो वृद्धि की है उसका मैं जोरदार विरोध करता ही हूं लेकिन मुझे इस समय दूसरे प्रश्नों पर ही बोलना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not given that subject. You have given only two subjects. Please stick to these two subjects. Otherwise, he will not be able to reply to you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पहली बात तो यह है कि पटना बिहार की राजधानी है; वहां पर बहुत दिनों से मांग चल रही है कि रेलवे का निर्माण किया जाए। इस में आप पटना के साथ इधर गया को ले लीजिए दक्खिन में, पूरब में मुकामा या क्यूल और उधर पश्चिम में ले लीजिए तिवारी जी का क्षेत्र बक्सर। फिर यह सब मिला कर सर्कुलर रेलवे की बात होनी चाहिए। मैंने इस लिए यह सवाल उठाया है कि अगले बजट में आप प्रीपेअर हो कर आइये कि इसके बारे में आप की नीति क्या है। बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी इस के बारे में आपको लिखा है। वह ज्यादातर गड़बड़ काम करते हैं, लेकिन यह अच्छा काम किया है। आप को लिखा है कि सर्कूलर रेलवे बने...

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : चीफ मिनिस्टर के बारे में "गड़बड़" शब्द कहना मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है, इस को निकाल दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह अन-पार्लिमेन्ट्री शब्द नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सर्कुलर रेलवे वहां बनाइये इसके बिना वहां के दैनिक यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी है। इसकी वजह से जो तेज गाड़ियां आती हैं वे अनावश्यक रूप से विलम्बित हो जाती हैं। इसकी तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए तथा जो जमीन लेनी हों, बिहार सरकार से बात कर के इस दिशा में शीघ्रता से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

दूसरी बात मैं मैरीन सर्विस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। पानी के जो जहाज वहां चलते हैं उनको आप उठा रहे हैं। बोहपुर का आप ने उठा दिया, महादेवपुर घाट में जहाज चलना रोक दिया, उसी तरह से महेन्द्रूघाट के उठाने के चक्कर में हैं और बच्चाबाबू से आपकी दोस्ती ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। ऐसा मत कीजिए पानी के जो जहाज चलते हैं उनको ठीक से चलाइये।.... (व्यवधान).. बच्चा बाबू एक बहुत बड़े कान्ट्रेक्टर हैं, सोनपुर के हैं, उन के बेटे को पिछले चुनाव में असेम्बली का टिकट मिला था। वे बहुत बड़े प्राइवेट पानी के जहाज चलाने वाले हैं। उनकी मत दीजिए और जो मैरीन सर्विस आप की वहां चलती है उस को ठीक कीजिए।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was a genuine assurance given by the then Railway Minister Prof. Dandavate that the broad gauge line between Bangalore and Mysore will be completed within one year provided the Government of Mysore was to give facilities. Even if it is three years—it is a very slow pace—at this rate, I am afraid, that it would take more than 10 years to complete the Scheme. I would request the Railway Minister to see that the broad gauge between Bangalore and Mysore, a very busy line, be taken up and completed very early.

A large number of passengers have to go from Delhi to Kerala or to Bangalore by KK Express. It is running on alternate days. It is very difficult for the passengers. There is a great demand. I request the Railway authorities to see that instead of on alternate days, there is daily service of this KK Express. Instead of three days is a week, KK Express should be a daily train. I urge upon the Minister to see that without further delay this bottleneck is removed. The Mahalakshmi Express comes late by 1 hours or 5 hours daily. One day it was 12 hours late. I should say that the time should be regulated and that the late running of trains, particularly of KK Express and Mahalakshmi Express be put an end to.

Assurances have been given to us that the railway system would be so modernised that the travelling public would be put to no inconvenience. But passengers are having hell of a time. I would like to say that the railway system should be made methodical and the inconveniences of the passengers should be removed in regard to reservation.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल इस समय लाया गया है मैं उस का विरोध करता हूं। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम ने फेयर नहीं बढ़ाया है, लेकिन क्या किया गया है कि जो 50 पैसे से कम का टिकट था उस को 50 पैसे कर दिया है। जहां जहां मेले लगते हैं वहां पर 50 पैसे का एक्स्ट्रा टिकट, जैसे मुगल बादशाहों के जमाने में लगाया जाता था लगा दिया है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि कृषि की पैदावार के लिए जो इनपुट भेजा जाता है, उसको ढोने का रेट न बढ़ाया जाए। दूध की ढुलाई पर रेट न बढ़ाया जाये खाद की ढुलाई का भाड़ा भी न बढ़ाया जाए और कैटल-फीड पर भी यह बढ़ोत्तरी न की जाए।

18.00 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान और गुजरात के बारे में सालों से मांग चली आ रही है। अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज में परिवर्तित किया जाए। इसके लिए कहा जाता है कि इतना पैसा खर्च होगा, क्या और लाइनों पर पैसा खर्च नहीं होता?

राजस्थान और गुजरात ये दो ही ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिनकी राजधानियां ब्राडगेज से नहीं जुड़ी हुई हैं और इनको हर बार नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया जाए और जल्दी से जल्दी डबिलंग का काम शुरू कर दिया जाए। अगर यह काम एक साथ शुरू नहीं किया जा सकता तो टुकड़ों में तो किया जा सकता है। पहले जमीन का समतलीकरण कर दिया जाए, इसके बाद आगे का कार्य किया जाए। सीमेंट के कई कारखाने राजस्थान में लग रहे हैं, इसलिए यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ में लिया जाए।

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि आप नए जोन्स बनाने जा रहे हैं। पश्चिमी रेलवे का जोन गुजरात में गांधी नगर में होना चाहिए। यह मांग सालों से चली आ रही है, इसको मंजूर किया जाए।

एक बात की ओर मैंने बार-बार ध्यान खींचा है, 377 के माध्यम से भी मैंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया था और हर बार ध्यान खींचता हूं कि कोयले की कमी के कारण जो गाड़ियां रद्द कर दी जाती हैं, जिनके कारण ऐसे लोग जो प्रतिदिन रोजगार के लिए जाते हैं, विद्यार्थी जो पढ़ने जाते हैं, उन सब को परेशानी होती है। इस तरह की कार्यवाही से लोग आन्दोलन के लिए और सत्याग्रहों के लिए प्रेरित होते हैं, इसलिए इस तरह से गाड़ियों को बंद न किया जाए और यदि बहुत आवश्यक हो तो इस प्रकार की गाड़ियों को बन्द न किया जाए, जिनसे लोग प्रतिदिन आते जाते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से एक साबरमती एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी है जो तीन बजे में अहमदाबाद पहुंचती है। इसको बीच में लोकल कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए लोगों को परेशानी होती है। यह गाड़ी जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचे, ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : आप हमसे मिल लेना।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply now. He will also reply only to the points raised and not make a general speech.

श्री केदार पांडे : मान्यवर, शास्त्री जी ने जो बात उठाई, बिहार की बात है, पटना की बात है। वहां पर दिल्ली की तरह सर्कुलर ट्रेन की बात नहीं है, वहां पर हम सबरबन शटल ट्रेन चलाना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली की तरह रिंग रेल की बात वहां पर नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि वहां पर सबरबन शटल ट्रेन चला कर जो कंजेशन बहुत है, उसे खत्म किया जाए। पटना से बक्सर, पटना से कमुआ और पटना से गया, यही तो तीन लाइनें हैं जहां पर कंजेशन बहुत होता है, क्राउड बहुत ज्यादा है, क्योंकि लोग प्रतिदिन पटना नौकरी करने जाते हैं और शाम को फिर अपने स्थान पर चले जाते हैं। दूसरी वहां पर फास्ट ट्रेन्स चलती हैं, ये भी वहीं चलती है जो लोगों को परेशानी होती है जो लोग छतों पर बैठ जाते हैं। उसका इलाज करना है, इसके बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर ने चिट्ठी लिखी है कि हम जमीन जरूर देंगे। इस पर हम विचार करेंगे। इस में कांग्रेस या कम्युनिस्ट की बात नहीं है, डेवेलपमेंट की बात है।

दूसरा शामन्ना जी ने बंगलौर मैसूर जो गेज कन्वर्शन है, उसके बारे में काम हो रहा है और जल्दी से जल्दी इसको हम एक्सपीडाइट करेंगे। यही दो मुख्य बातें हैं। इसके अलावा जो बातें होंगी,

[श्री केदार पांडे]

उनके बारे में मुझ से मिल कर बात करें, जहां तक हो सकेगा जरूर एडजस्ट करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बच्चा बाबू के बारे में क्या हुआ?

श्री केदार पांडे : बच्चा बाबू की बात न कही जाए, आपको भ्रम है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the Clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 7 BILL*, 1981

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 15-12-1981.

†Introduced/Moved with recommendation of the President.

services of the financial year 1981-82 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication dated 15th December, 1981 from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Member of Lok Sabha, who along with his 14 other party workers voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr.P.C. on Raj Path-Rafi Marg crossing at about 2.10 p.m., be arrested in case FIR No. 632 dated 15-12-81 under section 188 I.P.C., Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi. He is being produced before the area Judicial Magistrate."

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication dated 15th December, 1981 from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:—

"Kindly refer to this office letter dated 15-12-1981, informing you that Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Member of Lok Sabha, was arrested in case FIR No. 632 dated 15-12-1981, under Section 188 IPC, Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi.

The Member of Parliament, along with his other party workers was produced in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Patiala House, New Delhi, at 15.30 hours. The court admonished them including the Member of Lok Sabha and set them free."

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 16, 1981/Agrahayana 25, 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job III—2926 LS—31-2-82—890