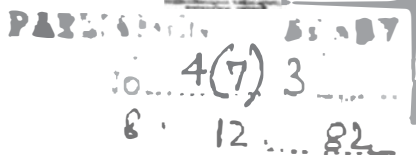


Seventh Series, Vol. XIV No. 27

Tuesday, March 24, 1981
Chaitra 3, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 25 to 30)

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NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

No. 27, Tuesday, March 24, 1981/Chaira 3, 1903 (Sek.)

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 24, 1981 (Chaitra 3,
1903 (Saka))*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज बिना घंटों
के ही सब लोग हाजिर हैं।

Coal Reserves in Harlong in Palamau District

*495. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to State :

(a) whether coal reserves of 20 million tonnes have been found at Harlong in Palamau District ;

(b) if so, whether blendable possibility of this coal has been studied ; and

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

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

(a) Total Coal Reserves of 104 Million tonnes have been estimated in Harlong sector of Hutar Coalfield in Palamau District in Bihar.

(b) The Coals are of high moisture non-coking type and cannot be used in Metallurgical Blends.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : This coal reserve is having moisture content. But it has less ash content. Has the Central Mines Planning, Ranchi undertaken any study ? What is the result of the study?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The studies carried on so far indicate that this coal can be used for power generation. Drilling is still going on. Drilling will be over by September, 1981. Only then we will be able to decide feasibility for what purpose this can be used, and whether power station can be set up. Decision will be taken afterwards only.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Is it a fact that around this region where the Central coal field is operating about 12,000 million tonnes of coal reserve has been estimated to be found ? When we are in urgent need of more energy, is Government planning to utilise this entire 12000 million tonnes of coal reserve in the region so that we can go in for more electric traction in the Railways and we may not heavily depend on diesel in the world market.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : There are large coal reserves lying adjacent to North Karanpura field and we are trying to utilise that particular region for power generation at present and by 1984-85 we will be able to exploit about 5 million tonnes a year and by 1989-90 about 12 million tonnes for this purpose.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मेरा विरोध यह है कि वास्तव में इनको मालूम ही नहीं है कि बिहार में पलामू एक जिला है।

इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में हिन्दी में 'पालामऊ' लिखा है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरकार को जानकारी ही नहीं है कि देश में कौन-कौन से जिले हैं और कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक बोलेंद्री क्लास ही लगा दीजिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : यह हम नहीं कर सकते हैं, वही कर सकते हैं और उनको करना भी चाहिए।
(व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात, अध्यक्ष जी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार, जो कि एक बदकिस्मत सूबा है क्योंकि वहाँ कोयले की बहुतायत है लेकिन बिजली की कमी है, वहाँ जो 104 मिलियन टंस आपको कोयला मिला है, जिसको आपने मोइस्चर वाला कहा है, क्या आप इसको सुखा करके इसको बिजली के उत्पादन के काम में लायेंगे ? क्या ऐसा किया जा सकता है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : There must be infrastructural facilities for exploiting the coal. Now in his particular case there are no infrastructural facilities. If we have had to have all the infrastructural facilities ourselves, it costs a lot of money.

The only thing we can think of is power stations. Also, we have thought of Kahalgaon and after Kahalgaon, Tendughat and all that. You are fully aware of the financial constraints and all at a time cannot be thought of. We will certainly bear this in mind.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले वर्ष श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की अध्यक्षता में विभिन्न राज्यों के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग हुई थी।

जिसमें यह तय किया गया था कि माँग से 10 प्रतिशत अधिक बिजली का उत्पादन किया जाए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 104 मिलियन टन जो कोयला मिला है इससे कितनी मात्रा में बिजली उत्पादित की जा सकती है ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have already replied to that.

श्री रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कोई प्रश्न नहीं करना है। मुझे तो सिर्फ इतना बताना है कि बिहार के लोग बहुत खुश फिस्मत हैं जहाँ इतना कोयला निकल रहा है।

Kisan Rally

+

*498. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether T.V. sets were set up in Delhi to televise the Kisan Rally on 16th February, 1981 ;

(b) if so, number of T.V. sets set-up;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Kisan Rally was telecast abroad through the satellite ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No T.V. sets were installed by Government at the venue of the Kisan Rally.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Doordarshan did not provide any coverage abroad for the Kisan Rally through the satellite. However, it provided transmission facilities on payment basis to the International T.V. news agency 'Visnews' on the latter's request for a ten minute feed to Eurovision, one of their clients.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न था कि क्या 16 फरवरी, 1981 को किसान रैली को दूरदर्शन पर दिखाने के लिए टेलीविजन सैट्स लगाये गये थे। अगर लगाए गए थे तो जवाब आना चाहिए था कि "हां"। तब आगे प्रश्न मैं करता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सरकार की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मेरा प्रश्न सरकार के बारे में नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि 16 फरवरी, 1981 को किसान रैली को दूरदर्शन पर दिखाने के लिए टेलीविजन सैट्स लगाए गए थे या नहीं? सरकार पहले इसका जवाब दे।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : जब किसान रैली के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई टेलीविजन सैट्स नहीं लगाए गए थे तो जवाब भी "नहीं" में ही देंगे, "हां" कैसे कहेंगे।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नहीं लगाए गए थे, जवाब में कहा गया है— No T.V. sets installed by Government. इसका मतलब यह है कि लगाए ही नहीं गए थे।

श्री वसंत साठे : बाई दो गवर्नमेंट, फार दो गवर्नमेंट और आफ दो गवर्नमेंट, ये तीनों चीजें वहां नहीं थीं, इसलिए जवाब यही दिया गया है। किसके द्वारा लगाए गए थे, यदि इसकी जानकारी आप चाहते हैं तो मैं दे सकता हूं।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय के अनुसार सरकार के द्वारा वहां पर टी० वी० सैट्स नहीं लगाए गए थे। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि वे टी० वी० सैट्स किसके द्वारा लगाए गए थे, उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ, क्या आपकी कोई सोदेबाजी थी, यदि नहीं तो जिसने इंतजाम करवाया था वह पार्टी कितना पेमेंट करने जा रही है?

श्री वसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, किसान रैली को कवर करने के लिए, जिन्होंने रैली का आयोजन किया था, उन्होंने एक टेलीविजन कम्पनी, जिसका नाम "वैस्टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स" है, से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके क्लोज सर्किट टेलीविजन सैट्स लगवाए थे। जिन्होंने रैली आयोजित की थी, उनका और वैस्टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स का आपस में क्या समझौता हुआ था, यह हमें मालूम नहीं है। वहां टेलीविजन वैस्टन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कम्पनी ने लगाए थे।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैं ने पूछा था कि कितना खर्च हुआ, कौन देगा? हिसाब इनके पास नहीं है और न इन को कोई जानकारी है।

प्रश्न के उत्तर में दूसरे इन्होंने यह कहा है :
Provided transmission facilities on payment basis to the International T.V. news agency "Visnews" on the latter's request for a 10 minute feed to Eurovision, one of their clients.

इनके दूरदर्शन का विसन्यूज के साथ क्या अरेंजमेंट है? क्या जो अरेंजमेंट है वह टैम्पोरेरी है या परमनेंट है और क्या उसी अरेंजमेंट के तहत यह सारी घपलेबाजी हुई है?

श्री बसंत साठे : घपलेबाजी तो प्रश्नकर्ता के दिमाग में है। विसन्यूज या ऐसी दूसरी टेलीविजन की जो कम्पनियां है कोई भी सटलाइट की मार्फत जो फिल्म होती है वह बता सकती है और बताती है पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ ज़िपार्टमेंट की मार्फत और जो अरेंजमेंट है उसको वे युटिलाइज करती हैं और उस से वे यह टैलीकास्ट करती हैं जिसे ओवरसीज कम्युनिकेशन सर्विस कहते हैं। वह पी० एंड टी० की मार्फत होता है। हमारे से जो वे उपयोग करना चाहती हैं टेलीसिने सिस्टम का टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए तो हमारा रेट है लैस दैन वन आवर का 1500 डालर जो हम उन से चार्ज करते हैं। विसन्यूज का हेडक्वार्टर लंदन में है और उनकी ब्रांच यहां भी है। उन्होंने परदेश में कवर करने के लिए जो फिल्म बनाई उसका हमें पेमेंट दिया हमारे रेट के मुताबिक और उसके मुताबिक उन्होंने टैलीकास्ट किया।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप ने पेमेंट की बात कह दी है। फ्री प्रेंस जर्नल का मैं रेफेंस दे रहा हूं जिस में यह छपा था : International radio and TV news agencies which are generally uncharitable in Indian coverage, even headlined the news in their broad-castes. किसान रैली के सम्बन्ध में यू०एस०एस०आर०, पाकिस्तान, वायस आफ अमरीका, बी० बी० सी० इन सब ने हैडलाइंस में न्यूज बहुत लम्बे समय तक दी। चालीसवें अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति का टेलीविजन पर जो समारोह था उसको कवर किया था और आप ने उस का पैसा भी लिया था क्या इन इंटरनेशनल एजेंसीज को आप की सरकार के द्वारा जो न्यूज वहां रिले हुई या दूरदर्शन पर जो कार्यक्रम दिखाया गया उसमें आप का कोई सहयोग था, क्या आप ने उसका कोई पेमेंट दिया था किसी रेसीप्रोकल-बेसिस पर दूरदर्शन की फिल्म या न्यूज भेजी ?

टैलीविजन सैट जो यहां बैस्टन इलक्ट्रो-निक्स ने लगाए क्या आपके विभाग का उस-के ऊपर कोई सुपरविजन था ?

श्री बसंत साठे : जहां तक यहां दूरदर्शन पर दिखाए जाने का सवाल है वह दूर दर्शन ने खुद किया था और विसन्यूज से उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। विसन्यूज ने जैसे . . .

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : इन देशों में न्यूज दूरदर्शन पर बहुत लम्बे अर्से तक जो वहां दिखाई गई उसके लिए सरकारी खजाने से पैसा दिया गया ?

श्री बसंत साठे : परदेश में जो बताया गया उससे हमारा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था, दूरदर्शन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। अभी मैंने कहा कि विसन्यूज ने जो कवरेज किया उसका हमने चार्ज किया और जिस बेसिस पर किया वह मैं ने बता दिया है। उन्होंने हमें पेमेंट दिया। हमारा पेमेंट देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। किसी को कोई पेमेंट दूरदर्शन ने नहीं दिया। यहां दूरदर्शन पर जो बताया गया या दिखाया गया उसको हमने कवर किया था। मैं यह भी बता दू कि इस तरह का कवरेज इसके पहले भी 1978 में जो किसान रैली हुई थी, उसका भी कवरेज दूरदर्शन पर हुआ था।

श्री रामावल्लभ शास्त्री : फिर परसों होने जा रही है रैली उसका भी होना चाहिये।

श्री बसंत साठे : वह न्यूजवर्दी होगी तो होगा।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : स्पीकर साहब, हिन्दुस्तान का किसान जो नेशन का ग्रीस प्रोडक्ट है उसका 45 परसेंट हिस्सा देता है, वह किसान जब दिल्ली में आये और 50 लाख की तादाद में आये तो अपोजीशन का इस तरह से कहना ठीक नहीं है। जब माननीय चरण सिंह से किसान

रैली बुलायी थी तो उस वक्त हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह को मार्फत उनको फूल भेजा था और हमें खुशी हुई थी कि वह किसानों की इज्जत कर रही हैं। फिर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों पार्टियों में अब इतना अन्तर क्यों है, कैसे है ? इस को निकालने के लिये मंत्री भी क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री वसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, जहाँ तक हमारा सवाल है कोई अन्तर नहीं है। और किसी में अन्तर हो तो वह दूर कर लें।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : May I know why the Government failed to set up T.V. to help the kisans who came to Delhi to see and hear the speech of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi? Was it not necessary to give the utmost importance to the Kisan Rally as it was the biggest ever held so far ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I agree that it was a very important Rally and, therefore, we covered it fully. It was one of the biggest rallies, in the world, of the kisans. As far as the Doordarshan making any arrangement there is concerned, that question did not arise because the rally organizers had already made their arrangement with the Weston Electronics.

Conference of power Ministers of Southern Region at Hyderabad

*499. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :**

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 10th February, 1981, the Union Minister had called the Conference of Southern Region Power Ministers at Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Minister had called for uniform

power policy and uniform pattern of pay scales and service conditions for the power persons throughout the country ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to implement the decisions arrived at ?

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

(a) to (c). A Conference of Power Ministers of Southern States was held at Hyderabad on 10th February, 1981.

In the above Conference, the following subjects were mainly discussed :—

1. Power Supply position in each State and the Region and steps for maximisation of generation.
2. Progress in the commissioning of on-going projects in the Region.
3. Power Cuts and efforts taken to minimise their impact.
4. Rural Electrification.

The Union Energy Minister has been maintaining that there should be uniformity in pay-scales and service conditions of the Engineers and technicians of the State Electricity Boards, in the same manner in which there is uniformity of pay-scales for established service officers. The State Governments/States Electricity Boards are fully competent to bring uniformity in pay-scales and service conditions of the Engineers and Technicians of the State Electricity Boards but receive guidance from Central Government as and when necessary.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our power plants are generating not more than 50 per cent of the estimated generation. But we are also losing 20 per cent of the

power through transit and distribution which is the highest in the world. In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government has taken to maximise the generation and to minimise the loss of power due to transit and distribution.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : The capacity utilisation for example, varies from State to State. The idea is to increase the capacity utilisation and wherever difficulties are there, the State Electricity Boards are telling us and we are sending our technicians and experts to see whether we can identify the defects and can do ways with those defects.

About transmission losses, it is too early to say anything because unless the national grid comes into force, it is very difficult to do away with transmission losses.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : There is an agreement between the State of Kerala and the State of Karnataka to supply power to the tune of 3.2 million units to Karnataka daily. But political friction arising on the point of Kasargod has reduced the power supply to Karnataka from 3.2 million units to 1.5 million units.

In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India intervened to solve this crisis and if so, the results thereof.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : These are bilateral agreements between State and the Centre does not come into the picture.... (*Interruptions*) If both the States come to us, we will try to persuade them to come to some sort of an understanding.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I want the Minister to answer that question

specifically. The question is that the misunderstanding on Kasargod has led to the reduction of electricity supply to Karnataka. It is not correct at all. He should answer that.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Yes, it is a fact.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have categorically said that it is a bilateral agreement and I have no knowledge of anything on this and while the State enters into bilateral agreements, it does not take the approval of the Centre. It is between State and State. The Centre has nothing to do there.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Why are you saying like this? Either you should ...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing. When your turn comes, you can ask him.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : In fact the hon. Minister was saying that the Central Government has nothing to do in certain matters so far as two States are concerned. In fact, the hon. Member there need not be agitated. The Kerala Government has tried to have the friction brought in and they have increased the rate. Anyway, I will ask my question.... (*Interruptions*) It is a fact.

MR. SPEAKER : If he can improve his health by agitating, why not ?

SHRI B. V. DESAI : I want to ask one question regarding one on-going project which is in Karnataka. That is the Kalinadi project. It is a very important project and there is some paucity of funds and there are other things also. Was that discussed in the South Zone Power Ministers' Meeting and what steps would the Government like to take so that the State Government is helped to see that the project comes up in time ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Mostly we discussed things like steel, cement, whether there is a delay on the part of BHEL, etc. About funding, we normally do not discuss because this was done by the Planning Commission.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : There are so many hydel projects which are held up because of inter-State disputes. One such project is the Hongal project which is situated in the Kaveri basin. May I know from the hon. Minister whether one of the Ministers pleaded in the said conference that it should be taken up by the Central Government through the agency of the National Hydro-Electric Projects Construction Corporation? In this context may I know from the hon. Minister how many projects are there which are held up on account of inter-State disputes, what is the Government's reaction and whether the Government is going to decide the dispute and take up these projects to be implemented by the central agency?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : We have been trying to persuade the State Government to permit us to construct the projects where inter-State disputes are involved so that while they keep on quarrelling, we can construct it for them in the meantime. From that angle we had suggested to the Government of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to discuss about this project. The discussions are on. No final decision has been taken so far.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I would like to know whether Government is aware of any situation where the Kerala Government has reduced power supply to any other state on the basis of a boundary dispute? If at all there is any reduction it is because of the fact that the other Government had not made prompt payment of the electricity charges.

MR. SPEAKER : How does he know?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may be very well aware that the wage structure as well as the service conditions of the electricity employees are governed and managed by the respective Electricity Boards. But in reply to this particular question in respect of wages the hon. Minister replied that he had instructed them to remove the disparity and have a uniform policy between technicians and engineers. I would like to know whether it is within the jurisdiction of the Board itself or is it on an all India level?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI : Sir, as the hon. Member is aware strike is going on in many places. What we want is that there should be peace on the power front. In that interest we want that a consensus should be evolved on the power front with regard to remunerations and other things and there should be an all India service.

Stagnation in production of coal in E.C.L.

*500. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been stagnation in production of coal in the Eastern Coalfields since 1977; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to break the stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). There was a decline in production in Eastern Coalfields Limited from 1977-78. Towards end of September, 78 large number of mines were flooded. Although mines were cleared of water production did not pick up. Production was seriously affected by shortfall in availability

of power, law and order deterioration and inability of State Government to give physical possession of land.

With improvement in power supply production has increased by about 9% during 1980-81 compared to the previous year.

Coal company continues to liaise with State Government to improve law and order situation and also handing over of land required to Eastern Coalfields Limited for new projects and reconstruction projects.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the reasons given in the reply for stagnation are additional contributing factors. Will the hon. Minister be please to state whether it is a fact that investment in the development of coal field has been considerably reduced owing to the slackness in demand and also on account of the accumulation of stocks? if so, what steps have been taken to improve this position?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So far as the investments are concerned there is no decline in investments. In fact the investments are being increased. The production in the entire coal sector has gone up by 10 million tonnes this year as compared to previous year—it is a record production. In spite of the stocks we are still trying to raise production and we hope even in this particular company though there are constraints because the State Government is not cooperating to the extent we want yet we will continue to raise the production in this region.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the losses in Coal India have mounted to Rs. 700 crores. I would like to know whether with better management these losses could have been reduced? Further what happened to the recommendations of Fazl Committee regarding winding up of Coal India Ltd. and also of the conversion of the four subsidiaries into independent institutions? I would also

like to know when the revamping of coal India will be done.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): The Fazl Committee's recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या यह बात सही है कि गिरिडीह के क्षेत्र में एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सवा अरब टन कोयले की खान है, ऐसी सूचना मिली है? यदि हां, तो उसके विकास और उसके आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सरकार के पास कौन सी योजना है ताकि कोयले के उत्पादन में जो ह्रास हुआ है उसको पूरा किया जाय और इससे अधिक लाभ उठाया जाय?

SHRI VIKARAM MAHAJAN: I have already stated in my previous reply that coal production has actually gone up now. This has increased in 1980-81 by about 10 million tonnes. In fact coal production was actually stagnating in the previous four years. In 1978 it was about 102 million tonnes. In 1979 it was nearly 103 million tonnes. In 1980 it was 104 million tonnes. This year it is going to be 113 million tonnes. This is an increase of about 10 million tonnes. And I may say, this is a record production so far achieved in this country. So, there is no question of production going down or any such thing. In fact, this is one of the few sectors which have improved quite considerably. So far as Giridih is concerned, appropriate measures are being taken and in fact, CIL under whom this area falls, is doing the best as compared to any other companies in this regard.

SHRI NIREN GHOSE: I would like to know whether it is a fact or not that production is not shown in the registers. Actually, only some under-production is shown in the registers by the Company. The difference is a very huge amount. Lakhs and lakhs of tonnes of pilferage is going on. Thousands and thousands of bullock carts are engaged in this pilferage. An M.L.A.

of West Bengal has written to Mr. Gahani Kahan Chaudhuri about it. But nothing has been done by him so far. Coal is a free commodity. But the management has not fulfilled the promises made to the workers and they have developed a soured management labour relations there. I would like to know whether the Management is in fact, in collusion with those who indulge in such pilferage ? Is it a fact or not. They do not take steps to increase production. May I know whether these are not the various reasons why production has gone down there

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have decided to request the Members of Parliament of the Consultative Committee to go round after the session and see things for themselves and give a report to us. They will be able to know what is what. And, regarding labour trouble, as the Hon. Member knows, in CIL there has been labour trouble ; there is no doubt about it. The Management is not able to proceed with possession of land ; unless they get possession of new land, they cannot open up new mining areas. If new mining areas are not opened up naturally, production can not go up. About his observation regarding corruption and all that, as

I have said, when Members of Parliament are going round and giving their assessment and report, we will know the correct position. I would only request him kindly to have some patience.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The West Bengal MLA has written to you.

Development of A.I.R. and Doordarshan in Sixth Plan

*501. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the amount earmarked and to be spent during Sixth Five Year Plan for development of A.I.R. Stations and Doordarshan Centre (State-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : State-wise break up of the the amount earmarked and expected to be spent for development of AIR Stations and Doordarshan centres during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85)

Statewise allocation of the outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Amount

(1) *AIR Schemes*

Assam	480.01
Andhra Pradesh	308.60
Bihar	593.70
Gujarat	255.52
Haryana	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	18.00
Jammu & Kashmir	44.00

(Rs. in lakhs)
Amount

Karnataka	. . . . .	448.18
Kerala	. . . . .	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	. . . . .	196.33
Manipur Maharashtra	. . . . .	294.00
Manipur	. . . . .	Nil
Meghalaya	. . . . .	458.62
Nagaland	. . . . .	Nil
Orissa	. . . . .	74.00
Punjab	. . . . .	Nil
Rajasthan	. . . . .	392.24
Tamil Nadu	. . . . .	575.43
Tripura	. . . . .	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	. . . . .	626.05
West Bengal	. . . . .	266.67
Sikkim	. . . . .	202.58
Union Territory of Delhi	. . . . .	37.00
Do. Pondicherry	. . . . .	Nil
Union Territory of Chandigarh	. . . . .	100.00
Do. Goa	. . . . .	2.20
Do. Mizoram	. . . . .	30.00
Do. Arunachal Pradesh	. . . . .	100.00
Do. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	. . . . .	Nil
Do. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	. . . . .	Nil
Do. Laccadives & Minicoy Island	. . . . .	Nil

Total :

5503.09

Allocation for schemes which could not be quantified in the State-wise list : 6735.41

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

TV Schemes

Andhra Pradesh	. . . . .	296.00
Assam	. . . . .	500.00
Bihar	. . . . .	205.50
Gujarat	. . . . .	502.42
Himachal Pradesh	. . . . .	79.28
Jammu & Kashmir	. . . . .	2.50

Karnataka	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	626·92
Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	481·42
Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18·50
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	195·30
Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180·00
Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	501·84
Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97·48%
Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	251·23
U.P.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	974·40
West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1071·71
<i>Union Territories</i>																		
Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	468·00
Goa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	184·42
TV Through INSAT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1250·00
																		7886·92

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : The information laid on the Table of the House has simply sent a shudder into the heart. of my coy.

I am very much pained to observe this. I want to know why the Government has not made a provision of even a single penny in the 6th Five-year Plan for Haryana and Punjab under the A.I.R. or Doordarshan Development Schemes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why we are being so shabbily treated.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, as far as Haryana is concerned it is so close to Delhi that much of its area is covered both by radio and television from Delhi. As far as Punjab is concerned, Doordarshan has provided Rs. 5 crores for television. That will cover Jullundur and Amritsar. So, that will also help Haryana. As such, Haryana is covered from both

sides and is doubly benefited. That is why you don't find anything. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are aware of your anxiety about Haryana and also that of the hon. Member but whatever we can do possibly for this region that we will keep in mind inspite of what appears in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तभी सवाल का जवाब कुमुद जी से दिलवाया ताकि चोट हलकी पड़े।

SHR CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, the hon. Minister has replied in a manner which clearly shows that Haryana is sandwiched. I find a provision of not even a single penny for development of AIR in Haryana. Now, Sir, about a week back the hon. Minister in reply to my question had said that AIR station at Rohtak in Haryana would be developed. I would like to know as to whether there can be development without spending a single penny :

What does he mean by using the word 'development' when not a single penny has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is a miracle which we will perform.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, the hands of the clock cannot be put back. Such sort of replies cannot amuse. They cannot carry us an inch towards the goal we are aiming at.

Sir, recently I came across a newsitem in the Times of India regarding four new television stations which are going to be set up in the country. I would like to know whether the Government of India will consider the desirability or feasibility of having a television centre, if not at Rohtak anywhere else in Haryana ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, in the Sixth Five Year Plan there is no provision for a television centre in Haryana. But as I said Haryana will benefit both from what we are going to do in Punjab as well as what we have in Delhi. Therefore, Haryana should not feel neglected.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I am not seeking any assurance from the Minister after knowing the developments of the last few days. I do not know whether he will be there to implement it.

MR. SPEAKER : Since when have you become an astrologer ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I am a Swamy. I need not know astrology. I can see the things.

The allocation for Delhi is Rs. 4.68 crores for the entire five year period. Is the Minister aware that Delhi station of TV is presently located in a highly dilapidated place in Mandi House which is on the verge of breakdown. Everyday artistes are complaining. Everyone is complaining. I would like to know whether

Rs. 4.68 crores are sufficient for the modernisation of the Delhi Door-darshan station ? Sir, Delhi is the Capital city of India and it should be our endeavour to bring Delhi Door-darshan studies at par with the TV studios in other parts of the world.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir I agree with the hon. Member and there is already a proposal. But before I answer this question let me say a word that as far as his prophecy is concerned, I know that there are swamis and swamis in the country and I do not know what type of swami he is. If that is a wishful thinking I do not mind but I do not know which type of swami is he.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is an international swami probably.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I object to being compared with other swamis. I am a swami in my own right.

MR. SPEAKER : A Special swami, a Member of Parliament.

AN. HON MEMBER : He is a born swami.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is a special swami who can disappear from Parliament.

AN HON. MEMBER : He did so even once from the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as the Delhi station is concerned, I agree with my hon. friend that the Mandi House premises and building are in a highly dilapidated condition and are crumbling practically everyday. There has been a long standing plan to build a completely new studio at the Mandi House premises and that plan is already there. That is why, it is not provided for and we hope to see that it is completed in the near future.

छठी योजनावधि के दौरान बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना

* 503. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छठी योजना के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये कोई (राज्यवार) योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages additional generating capacity of 19666 MW in utilities during the Plan period 1980-85, comprising of 4768 MW hydro, 14, 208 MW thermal and 690 MW Nuclear. The names of these projects, the states in which these are located or which own these projects and the additional benefits likely to be available from each project during the period 1980-85 are given in the statement—I laid on the table of the House.

(c) The schemes expected to yield additional benefits during 1981-82 are listed in Statement—II laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

Power projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for benefits during the period 1980-85

Sl. No.	Region/State(s)	Project	Benefits during 1980-85 (MW)
1	2	3	4
<i>Northern Region :</i>			
1.	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan (Joint Projects)	Beas H.E. Scheme (Pong) Extension Unit I (Dehar)	330
2.	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan (Joint Projects)	Beas H.E. Scheme Extension Unit II (Pong)	120
3.	Haryana	Panipat Thermal Station Extension Unit I	220
4.	Haryana	Faridabad Thermal Station Extension Unit III	60
5.	Haryana	Western Yamuna Canal H.E. Scheme	48
6.	Punjab	Shanan H.E. Scheme Extension	50
7.	Punjab	Ropar Thermal Station	210
8.	Punjab	New H.E. Schemes	224
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Bassi H.E. Scheme Augmentation	15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Binwa H.E. Scheme	6
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Andhra H.E. Scheme	15
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rengtong H.E. Scheme	2

1	2	3	4
13.	Rajasthan	Kota Thermal Station	220
14.	Do. . . .	Mahi Bajajsaagar H.S. Scheme	140
15.	U.P. . . .	Obra Thermal Station Extn. II & III	400
16.	Do. . . .	Paricha Thermal Station	220
17.	Do. . . .	Garhwal-Rishikesh H.E. Scheme	72
18.	Do. . . .	Khodri H.E. Scheme	120
19.	Do. . . .	Maneri Bhali H.E. Scheme	90
20.	Do. . . .	Tanda Thermal Station	440
21.	Do. . . .	Anpara Thermal Station	630
22.	Central Sector . . .	Badarpur Thermal Station Unit V	210
23.	Do. . . .	Baira Siul H.E. Scheme	60
24.	Do. . . .	Singrauli Super Thermal Station Phase-I	630
25.	Do. . . .	Singrauli Super Thermal Station Phase-II	420
26.	Do. . . .	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit-II	220
<i>Western Region :</i>			
27.	Gujarat	Wanakbori Thermal Station	630
28.	Do. . . .	Ukai Left Bank Canal H.E. Power House	5
29.	Do. . . .	Ukai Thermal Station Extn. Unit-V	210
30.	Do. . . .	Kadana H.E. Scheme	120
31.	Do. . . .	Wanakbori Thermal Station Extn.	210
32.	Madhya Pradesh . .	Korba East Thermal Station Extn.	120
33.	Do. . . .	Korba West Thermal Station	420
34.	Do. . . .	Do. Extn.	420
35.	Do. . . .	Satpura Thermal Station Extn. II	420
36.	M.P. & Maharashtra .	Pench H.E. Scheme	160
37.	Maharashtra . . .	Koradi Thermal Station Extn. III	420
38.	Do. . . .	Bhusawal Thermal Station Extn.	210
39.	Do. . . .	Nasik Thermal Station Extn.	210
40.	Do. . . .	Parli Thermal Station Extn.	210
41.	Do. . . .	Chandrapur Thermal Station	420
42.	Do. . . .	Trombay Thermal Station	500
43.	Do. . . .	Gas Turbine Plant	240
44.	Do. . . .	Koyna Dam H.E. Power House	20

1	2	3	4
45.	Maharashtra	Tillari H.E. Scheme	60
46.	Do.	Paithan H.E. Scheme	12
47.	Do.	Bhira Tail Race H.E. Scheme	80
48.	Do.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.	210
49.	Central Sector	Korba Super Thermal Station	630
<i>Southern Region :</i>			
50.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Thermal Station	210
51.	Do.	Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H.E. Scheme	60
52.	Do.	Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme	300
53.	Do.	Donkaravi Canal H.E. Scheme	25
54.	Do.	Balimela Dam H.E. Power House	60
55.	Do.	Srisaillam H.E. Project	440
56.	Karnataka	Kalinadi H.E. Scheme	775
57.	Karnataka	Raichur Thermal Station	420
58.	Kerala	Idamalayar H.E. Scheme	75
59.	Kerala	Kakkad H.E. Scheme	50
60.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin Thermal Station	210
61.	Tamil Nadu	Sarvalar H.E. Scheme	20
62.	Tamil Nadu	Kadamparai Pumped Storage Scheme	400
63.	Central Sector	Ramagundam Super Thermal Station	630
64.	Central Sector	Neyveli Thermal Station	420
65.	Central Sector	Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project	470
<i>Eastern Region :</i>			
66.	Bihar	Subernaekha H.E. Scheme	65
67.	Bihar	Patratu Thermal Station Extn. IV	220
68.	Bihar	Barauni Thermal Station Extn. Units VI & VII	220
69.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur Thermal Station	220
70.	Orissa	Talcher Thermal Station Extn.	220
71.	Orissa	Rengali H.E. Scheme	100
72.	Orissa	Upper Kolab H.E. Scheme	240
73.	West Bengal	Santalidih Thermal Station Unit IV	120
74.	West Bengal	Jaldhaka H.E. Scheme St. II	8
75.	West Bengal	Bandel Thermal Station Extn.	210

1	2	3	4
76.	West Bengal	Kolaghat Thermal Station	630
77.	West Bengal	Ramman H.E. Scheme	50
78.	West Bengal	Durgapur Projects Ltd. Thermal Station Extn.	110
79.	West Bengal	C.E.S.C. Thermal Station	240
80.	D.V.C.	Durgapur Thermal Station Unit-IV	210
81.	D.V.C.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station	210
82.	D.V.C.	Panchet Hill H.E. Scheme	40
83.	Central Sector	Farakka Super Thermal Station	210
<i>North-Eastern Region :</i>			
84.	Assam	Bongaigaon Thermal Station	120
85.	Assam	Lakwa Gas Turbine Project	45
86.	Assam	Waste Heat Recovery Plant at Namrup	45
87.	Assam	Lower Borpani H.E. Scheme	50
88.	Assam	Bongaigaon Thermal Station Extn.	120
89.	Assam	Chandrapura Thermal Station Extn.	30
90.	Assam	Mobile Gas Turbine Units	21
91.	Nagaland	Dikhu H.E. Scheme	1
92.	Tripura	Gumti H.E. Scheme Unit III	5
93.	Central Sector	Loktak H.E. Scheme	105
94.	North Eastern Council . .	Kopili H.E. Scheme	150
Total (Utilities)			19666

Statement II

Power Projects from which benefits are expected during 1981-82.

Region/State/Schemes	Benefits during 1981-82 (M.W.)
<i>I. Northern Region :</i>	
<i>Punjab</i>	
Shanan Extn. (H)	50
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
Obra Extn. (T)	200

1	2	3	4
<i>Central Sector</i>			
Baira Siul (H)	.	.	60
Badarpur Extn. (T)	.	.	210
Singrauli-I (T)	.	.	210
Sub-total (I)			730
II. Southern Region			
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
Nagarjunasagar (H)	.	.	100
Srisaillam (H)	.	.	220
Donkaryi (H)	.	.	25
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
Tuticorin Unit 3 (T)	.	.	210
<i>Karnataka</i>			
Kalinadi I (H)	.	.	270
<i>Central Sector</i>			
Kalpakkam (Nuclear)	.	.	235
Sub-total (II)			1060
III. Western Region			
<i>Gujarat</i>			
Wanakbori (T)	.	.	420
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
Koradi St. III Unit 6	.	.	210
Uran Gas (T)	.	.	120
Sub-total (III)			750
IV. Eastern Region			
<i>D.B.C.</i>			
Durgapur (T) 4th Unit	.	.	210

Region/State/Scheme	Benefits during 1981-82 (M.W.)
<i>Orissa</i>	
Talcher Extn. (T) 5th Unit	110
<i>West Bengal</i>	
Bandel Extn. (T)	210
Sub-total (IV)	530
<i>V. North-Eastern Region</i>	
<i>Assam</i>	
Bongaigaon Extn. (T)	60
Namrup Waste (T)	22
Lakwa Gas (T)	15
Mobile Gas (T)	12
Sub-total (V)	109
Grand total ALL INDIA	3179 MW
Note : H—Hydro Schemes	
T—Thermal Schemes	
N—Nuclear Schemes	

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में जल विद्युत्, ताप विद्युत् और न्यूक्लियर विद्युत् में 19,666 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करने की योजना है, सरकार परिकल्पना कर रही है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पीरियड में . . .

प्रो० मधु बंडवते : “परिकल्पना” यानी “परो” के बारे में “कल्पना”।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी-कभी तो उड़ान लेने दीजिये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस के बारे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में हमारे देश में विद्युत् की, बिजली की कितनी आवश्यकता होगी ? क्या इस की भी परिकल्पना आप ने की है ? अगर की है, तो उस के बारे में राज्यवार ब्योरा दें या मोटा-मोटा ब्योरा दें, जो भी स्थिति हो, वह देने की कृपा करें ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I will give the figures. We have got some figures, but probably he wants a more comprehensive statement and I will place it on the Table of the House

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, योजना बनाने वाले आवश्यकता को भी आंकते हैं, इन्होंने भी जरूर आंका होगा कि कितनी पांच साल में हमारे देश में बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एकार्डिंग-टु-दि एक्स-पेक्टेड डिमांड होता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बताने की स्थिति में क्यों नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पूरा विवरण बाद में दूंगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मोटा-मोटा ही बता दें कि इतनी आवश्यकता होगी । इन्होंने बताया कि पैदा करेंगे, लेकिन इसका आधार क्या होगा, क्या आवश्यकता है और आप की क्षमता कितनी हो सकती है ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing much to be answered in this question.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI) : There are certain disagreements. The planning Commission is thinking in some way; the Central Electricity Authority is thinking in some way and the various state Electricity Boards are thinking in a different way. It is not, therefore, possible for us today to present the entire figure.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दूसरा प्रश्न इन्होंने बिहार की भी चर्चा की है । इन्होंने चार योजनाओं का—स्वर्णरेखा जल विद्युत स्कीम, पतरातू ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र विस्तार—4, बरोनी ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र विस्तार, यूनिट 7 तथा 6, तथा मुजफ्फरपुर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र, उल्लेख किया है इन चारों को मिला कर इन की योजना 725 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार करने की है ।

अध्यक्ष जी, बिहार में बिजली सब से कम है, वहाँ की स्थिति को आप स्वयं भी जानते हैं । लेकिन इस से भी दुख की बात यह है कि 1981-82 में जो लाभ हो सकता है, उसके लिये अन्य राज्यों के बारे में कहा गया है कि अमुक-अमुक लाभ होगा, लेकिन बिहार के बारे में इस में कोई लाभ अंकित नहीं किया गया है—इस का क्या कारण है ? क्या बिहार में एक साल में, 1981-82 में, कोई लाभ होने की सम्भावना नहीं देखी है, यदि नहीं देखी है तो उस का कोई कारण तो होगा, उन कारणों को ही बतला दीजिये ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ—आप ने देश में सौर-ऊर्जा, सूरज से बिजली पैदा करने के बारे में कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया है । क्या भारत सरकार इस के बारे में कुछ सोच रही है, यदि सोच रही है तो कहाँ तक पहुँची है ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHARI : The solar energy and tidal energy are in experimental stages. And we don't think that being in experimental stage, they can make any massive contribution to the demand for power in our country. That is why we are putting emphasis on thermal and hydro power. So, we have talked only about thermal and hydro power.

One thing more I would like to point out. What we have said here is this. We have said that in the 6th five year Plan period, such and such are the benefits that we are going to get. As a matter of fact we have made a plan for a decade. So, what we have told you here is that under the 6th five year Plan schemes alone these are the benefits which we are going to get.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : For 1981-82 you have already given. What is the position about Bihar ? You did not say anything about it.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : For the 6th five year plan, we are going to get a share from Farakka; and we are also making it in Kahalgaon. We are making a lot of investment in Kahalgaon. *(Interruptions)*

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कुछ पूछ रहा हूँ, बता कुछ रहे हैं। 1981-82 के बारे में इन्होंने सब राज्यों का बताया है, बिहार के लिये क्यों नहीं बताया रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : For 1981-82 there is nothing. For 1982-83 it is there.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Last week i.e. on last Tuesday a statement was laid on the Table of the House. A similar statement has been produced this time. I had pointed out last time that the Pench thermal project in the district of Chhindwara was somehow not there in the statement; and I had asked for an assurance from the Minister and said that the laid statement was either incomplete or incorrect. He had assured us and said that the project office had been opened and that the project was going ahead. I would like to have a similar assurance from the Minister because again a similar statement has been produced with that particular project left out.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The hon. Member is confusing things. This is a list which will give benefits in the 6th five year plan. As far as this scheme is concerned that will give benefit in the 7th five year plan. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This fact is entirely different from last Tuesday's statement.

MR. SPEAKER : उम्मीद-बर-जहाँ-कायम-शस्त...

SHRI KAMAL NATH : In seven days it has gone to the 7th plan. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The hon. Member has been confused. He said about the benefits. *(Interruptions)* The construction will start in the 6th plan. That is what the Minister had said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
It is better that you are reply.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. Due to power constraints in the railways the railways have been consistently demanding that they should be permitted to have captive power plants and also upgradations of the power plant at Chola that is at Kalyan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically whether the Planning Commission has already cleared these captive power plants.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have no knowledge of that. It has not come to us. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Is it a general reply that he has no knowledge? I am asking specifically about the captive power plants.

SHRI A. B. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I am not aware of it; it has not come to me. I do not know whether they are talking to the Planning Commission or not.

New Entertainment items on Delhi T. V.

*504. SHRI D.M. PUTTE
GOWDA :

SHRI H.N. NANJE
GOWDA :

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

(a) whether any efforts have been made by his Ministry to make Delhi T. V. less boring; and

(b) if so, what are the new entertainment items likely to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Efforts are being continuously made to introduce more interesting programmes and to improve the overall quality of TV presentations.

(b) Doorshan Kendra, Delhi has recently introduced the following entertainment-oriented programmes to cater to the interest of viewers:—

(i) *Triveni* : A fortnightly Musical Variety Show involving the participation of young talents for example, singers, dancers etc.

(ii) *Skit* : A fortnightly Hindi Skit on some of the current social/economic issues in the society.

(iii) *Alanoranjana* : A fortnightly film-based programme.

SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: May I know whether it is a fact that there are no proper trained and talented persons in Delhi T.V. who can synchronise entertainment with development of educative and cultural programmes ; if so, whether Government is thinking of absorbing such personnel to give a better performance ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : This is our effort to improve the programme on T.V. We are aware that improvement is always necessary and there is always room for improvement. With this objective in mind, we have introduced a system of having tele-clubs. There are already 15 clubs in Delhi. We have seen encouraging response from the television viewers. I would request the hon. Members here also—if they take interest in viewing T.V.—to suggest us what improvement we can bring about. We will definitely take all these things into consideration to improve the programme.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन के पास नहीं है, वे कैसे देखेंगे ?

श्री बसंत साठे : वे ले लें ।

SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : When will the multi channel T.V. be commissioned so that one can view a programme which he likes from any centre of India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are considering this question of additional channel ; and that is under the consideration of the Government. When that takes place, I think, the viewers will get much larger T.V. coverage.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I want to know from the hon. Minister about the talent and entertainment here in this House. How is he going to utilise it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am aware that there is a great talent among the Members of Parliament also provided they come forward and offer their services. According to their talents we will definitely utilize those talents.

Formation of All India Judicial Service

*505. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to make the judicial service an All India Service Cadre : and

(b) whether the Central Government have instructed the State Governments to improve the Service conditons of the Lower Judicial Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Government will be taking a decision in the matter, in consultation with the State Governments as soon as possible.

(b) It is for the State Governments to take decisions for improving the conditions of service of the Lower Judicial Officers working in the States.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: My Starred Q. No. 296 related to a similar matter. I said, in this country, justice is bought and sold. I also said that for common people it is unapproachable. Roughly 79,000 prisoners out of 1,40,000 are waiting for trial. And this will clearly show the magnitude of the problem of these judicial officers as well. I would like to know what concrete steps can this Government take in this matter, forgetting the reply given to this question, which is identical to the one given to the other question. Can this Government do something in this matter in order that the common people can have a speedy trial, by providing more facilities to the lower judicial officers and having more judicial officers ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The question that has been asked is essentially with reference to the formation of the All India Judicial Service and the second part relates to the conditions of the lower judicial officers with which only the State Governments are concerned. But my friend has brought in the aspect, of the plight of the prisoners and has connected it with the concept of speedy trial. So far as the question of speedy trial is concerned, I have said it time and again that so far as the Central Government is concerned, it is not leaving any stone unturned. Various recommendations have been made from time to time. Those recommendations are being followed up and I have already said in reply to the other question that a Judicial Reforms Committee is also being constituted for the purpose of finding out ways and means and to examine the question of providing speedier justice.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The answer is : "In consultation with the State Governments", referring to the Union Territories, also. It is said that the great are made to be great and the small are made to be small. Considering the monetary and other working conditions and the amenities provided to the lower cadre of the judicial service, what are the steps this Government is taking in order to have an all India pattern at least in the Union Territories in this country ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as the Union Territories are concerned, for the judicial set up at the lower level various steps have been taken. And so far as the Delhi officers are concerned, the matter has been engaging attention. With respect to some officers of the lower judicial service in Delhi, their conditions of service

have been bettered by increasing their emoluments. Now this is the process that has been started. Essentially, of course, even with reference to the Union Territories the lower judiciary is with the local administration but none-the-less so far as the Ministry is concerned, it has been intervening and trying to better their conditions from time to time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In reply to part (b) it is stated that it is for the State Government to take a decision for improving the conditions of service. That is right. But the hon. Law Minister has expressed his opinion about the lower judiciary and through you I would like to invite his attention to one of his expressions which is mentioned in a paper by Mr. Justice D.R. Khanna of Delhi and the hon. Minister is reported to have stated as follows:

“The Law Minister openly made a sweeping condemnation of the subordinate judiciary as corrupt in spite of the extreme privations in which they live. He, without any demur added that if they considered peons were getting better salaries elsewhere, they were free to resign and join them.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister—because it has hurt many judicial officers—whether it is his personal opinion or is it the opinion of the Government? This article by Mr. D.R. Khanna of Delhi High Court has been published in the A.I.R. . It is very serious.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: My friend is slightly wrong in understanding the whole concept. I never said like that. But it was my predecessor who has said it. Perhaps he is not aware who said it. It is rather unfortunate that. . .
(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: In September, 1980 you were the Law Minister.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as I am concerned, I never said it. This statement is attributed to one of my predecessors and so far as I am concerned, in September when I spoke at Patna, I said that the common people are having a great handicap with the staff in the lower judiciary, for getting their matters through. That is what I have said and there was also a correction. The reference to judicial officers resigning and taking up the peon's job is a matter which is connected with my predecessor. I am sorry for that statement.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raniganj town declared unsafe

*496. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:**
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Raniganj town has been declared 'unsafe' by the Mining authority through an ordinance dated 19th/22nd June, 79;

(b) whether Government are also aware that because of the Ordinance, the ECL is going to produce one lakh new refugees in the Raniganj area, and

(c) if so, what safety measures Government propose to take to check the possible subsidence?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. We have been informed by Director General Mines Safety, that he has

drawn the attention of local authorities of Government of West Bengal to the unsafe conditions prevailing in certain localities in Asansol coalfield. Government of West Bengal have, declared 25 such area as unsafe, one of which is Raniganj town.

(b) Following this declaration, the Government of West Bengal have enacted the West Bengal restriction on Construction in unsafe areas Act, 1979 for restriction on new construction in areas found unsafe due to operation of mines or other-wise in West Bengal. The act does not visualize evacuation of the area but only prohibits further construction.

(c) Coal extracion under town-ship has been practised in some countries abroad. We have sought services of a specialist from Poland to study the problem and recommend steps to be taken in the matter.

Foreign Collaboration for Manufacture of Phosphates and Allied Products

*502. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Government Undertakings have proposed foreign collaboration in the field of manufacture of phosphate and its products even when the technology is available indigenously ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) No State Government undertaking has proposed foreign collaboration in the filed of manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers.

(b) The question does not arise.

Screening of Indian Films Abroad

*506. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

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

(a) whether Government exercise any control or supervision in the matter of screening of Indian films abroad,

(b) if so, the number of films produced in India which were allowed for screening abroad during 1980-81 ; and

(c) the number of films banned for this purpose and titles of such films ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) to (c) The exhibition of Indian films abroad is governed by the laws of the country in which these films are screened. Apart from approval by the National films Development Corporation of film exp-contracts between Indian Exporters and overseas buyers and passing shipping documents under export canalisation on the basis of approved contracts, there is no other control or supervision on export and screening of Indian Films abroad.

2. The Ministry of External Affairs also purchases documentary/Features films for non-commercial pulicity through Indian Missions/posts abroad. The selection of documentary films by the Ministry of External Affairs to be exhibited by their Missions abroad is broadly guided by the consideration to promote better understanding and appreciation of India and its rich heritage and of various developments taking place in

India with a view to focus attention on the progress made in the social, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

3. During the year 1980-81, 1515 Indian feature films were passed for shipment countrywise under export canalisation. During this period, the Ministry of External Affairs purchased 320 prints of 83 documentary films produced by Films Division and 13 feature films for non-commercial publicity through Indian Missions/Posts abroad. No. film (feature or documentary) has been banned by Government for export or screening abroad. However, the Ministry of External Affairs decided not to buy prints of four documentary films entitled, "They Call Me Chamar", "Arrival", "Insult to Civilization" and "quicksand" for exhibition by their missions abroad as they felt that these films would have tended to project India in a derogatory negative and excessively critical light.

Publishing 'History of Freedom Movement' in regional Languages

*507 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the title "History of the Freedom Movement" by Dr Tara Chand has been brought out by Government of India in English ;

(b) if so, whether it has also been published in any other Indian language ;

(c) if so, the names of the languages in which it has been brought out alongwith the year of publication in each case ;

(d) the dates by which it would be brought out in the remaining Indian languages (recognised in the Eight Schedules) ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) how soon the arrangements would be made to bring out the title in each one of the recognised Indian languages ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The title has been published in Hindi in two volumes ; the first was published in 1965 and the second in 1969.

(d) to (f). There is no such proposal at present.

मध्य प्रदेश में नये पेट्रोल पम्प

* 509. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980-81 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने नये पेट्रोल पम्प स्थापित किए जायेंगे और वे कहाँ कहाँ होंगे ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा मूलपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये आरक्षण के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश में किन्-किन स्थानों पर बनाये जाने वाले पम्पों का आवंटन कर दिया गया है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) 1980-81 के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कंपनियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में 18 नए फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्रों (पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्पों) की स्थापना

के लिए प्रक्रिया आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

यह स्थान हैं :—

रतलाम (2)	जोरा नरसिंह गढ़
छुरी	बग्दा
मल्यान	सिलवनी
बैकुंठपुर	लसुदिया
छिलपी	दतिया
अमानावा	ग्वालियर
दूरी	मिसरोदू
इसा गढ़	रायपुर (रिंग रोड)

(ख) उपर्युक्त स्थानों में मे मिश्रीड स्थान अनुसूचित जाति, माल्यान, नरसिंहगढ़ और बग्दा अनुसूचित जन जातियों तथा लसुदिया और दतिया युद्ध में अपंग हुए सुरक्षा कर्मियों और युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों की विधवाओं (डी० डी० पी०) के लिए आरक्षित किए गए हैं। वर्तमान नीति में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है।

Offer of Services by I.O.C. to visiting OAPEC Delegation

*510. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation has offered its services in technical as well as commercial spheres to the visiting delegation of Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting countries ; and

(b) if so, the response received from the delegation ?

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

(a) The OAPEC delegation was informed of the capabilities of the Indian Oil Corporation in the petroleum field.

(b) The delegation expressed its happiness over the progress achieved by IOC.

आकाशवाणी के भोपाल और इन्दौर केंद्रों से बोमी आवाज में प्रसारण

*511. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं कि आकाशवाणी के भोपाल और इन्दौर केंद्रों से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम तथा विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रम धीमी आवाज में सुनाई देते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) इन केंद्रों की वर्तमान प्रसारण क्षमता कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इनकी प्रसारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को इस स्वरूप की कोई शिकायत हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई प्रतीत नहीं होती।

(ग) आकाशवाणी, भोपाल में प्राथमिक चैनल के लिए 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव का एक ट्रांसमीटर और 10 किलोवाट शार्ट-वेव का एक ट्रांसमीटर तथा विविध भारती सेवा के लिए 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव का एक ट्रांसमीटर है। आकाशवाणी, इन्दौर प्राथमिक चैनल के कार्यक्रमों को 10 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव के ट्रांसमीटर पर और विविध भारती सेवा को 1 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव के ट्रांसमीटर पर प्रसारित करता है।

(घ) आकाशवाणी के इन्दौर केन्द्र की प्रेषण शक्ति बढ़ाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि, भोपाल के ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए एक अधिशेष ट्रांसमीटर का पुनः उपयोग करने की 1980-85 की "योजना" में एक स्कीम शामिल की गई है।

अखबारी कागज की कमी

512. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में अखबारी कागज की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कमी पूरी करने के लिए अखबारी कागज की राशनिंग पद्धति लागू करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) देश में अखबारी कागज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जबकि नेपा मिलज की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, केरल अखबारी कागज परियोजना और मैसूर पेपर मिल्स द्वारा क्रमशः 1981-82 और 1982-83 में वाणिज्यिक निर्माण शुरू किए जाने की उम्मीद है। उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिल नाडु में अखबारी कागज परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए आशय पत्र भी जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

Chairman-cum-Managing Director of National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the world energy shortage, Government are giving very high priority to hydro-electric power generation in this country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited, which is the main agency to develop hydro-electric power, retired in June last year and the interviews for appointing his successor have already been held by the Public Enterprises Selection Board some time in October last year; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons why an acting Chairman-cum-Managing Director is holding charge of this Corporation and when Government propose to appoint a permanent Chairman-cum-Managing Director

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

(b) and (c) The question of selecting a suitable fulltime Chairman is under active consideration to enable an early decision to be taken.

चुनावों पर काले घन के इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग के सुझाव

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

(क) चुनावों में "काले घन" के इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए निर्वाचन

आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने सुझावों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और कितने सुझाव विचाराधीन हैं और उन पर कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या चुनावों में काले धन के इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इसके अन्तर्गत कोई अन्य उपायों पर विचार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) निर्वाचनों में काले धन के इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए निवर्चित आयोग ने जो विभिन्न सुझाव दिए थे उनकी ओर उसने ध्यान दिलाया है। निर्वाचनों में काले धन के इस्तेमाल को रोकने के लिए निर्वाचन आयोग की मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं —

- (i) राजनैतिक दलों का अनिवार्य रूप से रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए और उनसे विधि द्वारा अपेक्षा की जानी चाहिए कि अपने लेखाओं का निर्वाचन आयोग के प्राधिकार के अधीन नियत-कालिक रूप से निरीक्षण कराएँ तथा उनकी लेखा परीक्षा कराएँ और उन्हें चाहिए कि वे अपने लेखा का एक विवरण निर्वाचन प्राधिकारियों के पास नियतकालिक रूप से फाइल करें। इस विवरण में उनको आय और व्यय के ब्यौरे दिए जाने चाहियें।

(ii) राजनैतिक दलों की कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से दिए जाने वाले संदानों पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए।

(iii) यह प्रतिबंध होना चाहिए कि (अभ्यर्थी या उसके निर्वाचन अभिकर्ता को छोड़कर) कोई व्यक्ति या कोई क्लब, संगठन, सोसाइटी आदि निर्वाचन व्यय न करे। किन्तु राजनैतिक दल ऐसा व्यय कर सकते हैं।

(iv) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की धारा 77 में लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1974 और निर्वाचन विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1975 द्वारा किए गए संशोधन निष्काट दिए जाने चाहिए और कंवर लाल गुप्त बनाम अमरनाथ चावला (ए. आई. आर. 975 एस सी 308) के मामले में दिए गए उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के पूर्व विधि की जो स्थिति थी वह पुनः कायम की जाए।

(5) निर्वाचन विधि के अधीन “निर्वाचन व्यय” की परिभाषा में ऐसे तथा व्यय सम्मिलित किए जाने चाहिए जो निर्वाचन से पूर्व, उसके दौरान या उसके पश्चात् किए गए हों या प्राधिकृत किए गए हों।

(6) अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट संख्या से अधिक संख्या में

यानों के उपयोग पर रोक लगा दी जानी चाहिए ।

(vii) मतदाताओं को लाने ले जाने के लिए यानों के अवैध रूप से भाड़े पर लेने या प्राप्त करने की संक्षेप अपराध बनाया जाना चाहिए । मतदान के लिए यानों के आने जाने को विनियमित किया जाना चाहिए ।

(viii) अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा राजनैतिक दलों, व्यक्तियों, अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा या संगठनों द्वारा अंधाधुंध पोस्टरों, बैनरों आदि के प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए और प्रत्येक अभ्यर्थी को अपनी अभ्यर्थिता के बारे में केवल एक पोस्टर जारी करने की अनुज्ञा दी जाए ।

(ix) मतदान के दिन और उससे 24 घंटे पूर्व मदिरा, स्वापक औषधियाँ आदि के विक्रय पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए ।

(x) मतदाताओं को पहचान पर्चियाँ जारी करने के लिए मतदान केन्द्रों के निकट अभ्यर्थियों के बूथ स्थापित करने पर रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए ।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयोग ने यह सिफारिश भी की है कि अभ्यर्थी के निर्वाचन व्यय का भार धीरे-धीरे राज्य पर डाला जाना चाहिए और आरम्भ में अभ्यर्थियों को सरकारी खर्च पर कुछ सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिएं जैसे कि (i) निर्वाचक नामावलियों की कुछ प्रतियों का निःशुल्क दिया जाना, (ii) मतदाताओं को पहचान पर्चियों का

वितरण करने के लिए मतदान केन्द्रों के निकट अभ्यर्थियों के उपयोग के लिए सरकारी खर्च पर बूथ स्थापित करना, (iii) अभ्यर्थियों के निर्वाचक अधिकारियों को कुछ दैनिक भत्तों का दिया जाना, (iv) मान्यता-प्राप्त प्रत्येक राजनैतिक दल के लिए कुछ पोस्टरों का सरकारी खर्च पर मुद्रण ।

आयोग ने राजनैतिक दलों को विधि द्वाग विहित कतिपय शर्तों और अपेक्षाओं के पूरा करने पर आर्थिक सहायता के अनुदान की सिफारिश भी की है ।

(ख) आयोग के मुझाव निर्वाचन संबंधी जन व्यापक प्रस्तावों के भाग हैं जिन पर सरकार इस समय विचार कर रही है । इस दृष्टि से कि प्रस्तावों पर न केवल सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया जाना है बल्कि राज्य सरकारों तथा राजनैतिक दलों से भी परामर्श किया जाना है, यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस विषय में अब तक निश्चय किया जाएगा ।

(ग) और (घ). निर्वाचन सहित किसी भी प्रयोजन के लिए काले धन के इस्तेमाल पर अंकुश केवल उन उपायों से लगाया जा सकता है जिनका लक्ष्य काले धन की वृद्धि और प्रसार को रोकना हो । निर्वाचन आयोग की उन सिफारिशों के अतिरिक्त जिनका उल्लेख प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में किया गया है और जिनका लक्ष्य निर्वाचन में धन शक्ति के प्रयोग पर अंकुश लगाना है, इस दिशा में किए गए कतिपय अन्य उपायों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जैसे कि आर्थिक अपराधों के विरुद्ध अभियान के भाग के रूप में और अधिक दलाशियाँ और अभिग्रहण करना, प्रत्यक्ष कर जांच समिति (वांचू समिति) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आय-कर अधिनियम और अन्य प्रत्यक्ष कर विधियों में शास्ति संबंधी उपबंधों को और कठोर बनाना और ऐसे

अध्युपाय अधिनियमित करना जैसे कि विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 तस्करी और विदेशी मुद्रा छतसाधक (सम्पत्ति सम्पहरण) अधिनियम, 1976 तथा चोर बाजारी निवारण और आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1980।

गुजरात के सूरत जिले में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन

* 515. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सूरत जिले में वर्ष 1975 से 1980 तक की अवधि में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन हेतु कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये और उनमें से वर्षवार, कितने व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन दिये गए तथा शेष व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) शेष व्यक्तियों को कब तक गैस कनेक्शन दे दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इन लोगों को शीघ्र ही कनेक्शन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) गैस कनेक्शनों के रिलीज के लिए आवेदन पत्र गैस एजेंसियों के पास दर्ज किये जाते हैं। उनके पास दर्ज आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या और दर्ज किये गये आवेदन-पत्रों के प्रति रिलीज किये गये गैस कनेक्शनों सम्बन्धी वर्ष वार आंकड़ों की सूचना तुरंत उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि 1980 के अंत तक गैस

कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों की संख्या सूरत जिले में 1975-80 की पूर्व अवधि के दौरान तथा रिलीज किये गये गैस कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः करीब 62, 400 और 2190 है। उस अवधि में देश में खाना पकाने की गैस की मांग उपलब्धता से अधिक थी, को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उस अवधि के दौरान, बड़े पैमाने पर गैस कनेक्शन रिलीज करना सम्भव न हो सका।

(ख) और (ग). देश में, गुजरात सहित, तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के नये कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची पर आवेदकों को बम्बई हाई तथा मथुरा और कोयाली शोधनशालाओं से खाना पकाने की गैस बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस मास से आगे क्रमिक तरीके से गैस कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे।

Industries and Establishments Nationalised along with Collieries in Dhanbad

*398. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) names of the industries and establishments which were nationalised along with the collieries but later on restored to the employers by the court's order in Dhanbad coal field ;

(b) dates and details of the court's orders :

(c) whether it is a fact that the CIL is not contesting these cases seriously taking unnecessarily time allowing the employees to siphon out capital and assets from the establishments ;

(d) whether a memorandum to this effect on Bhowra Coke Plant forwarded to the Minister on 20 Feb. 81 has been received ;

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ; and

(f) whether Government propose a probe into the matter, if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The West Godhur Colliery along with the 72 beehive hard coke ovens located in the colliery premises, the Bhowra Coke Plant and the New Sudamdih Coke Plant were nationalised under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. On the basis of the Supreme Court judgement dated 2nd Nov. 1978 the ownership of the 72 beehive hard coke ovens is still with P.K. Agarwala, though the spousession of the coke ovens is with Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The owner is now negotiating with the BCCL for the sale of these ovens. The ownership of Bhowra Coke Plant and New Sudamdih Coke Plant have already vested in Government under the IIInd Schedule to the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. However, possession has not been taken by the BCCL on account of injunction orders granted by the Calcutta High Court and appointment of receivers by the High Court. These cases have now been transferred to the Supreme Court under Article 139 of the Constitution of India, at the instance of Bhart Coking Coal Ltd. and the Central Government, to have finality in the litigation. The cases are now sub-judice.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). As stated in (a) & (b) above the cases are sub-judice in the Supreme Court of India and no probe in the matter is necessary.

Letter of intent for manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre

4743. **SHRI V.N. GADGIL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had applied for a letter

of intent for a joint sector with M/s. Nesslene Chemicals and Fibres Ltd. as co-promoters for the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre ;

(b) whether letters of intent for similar projects have been issued to State Industrial Development Corporations of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not issuing it to Maharashtra ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A letter of intent for setting up a plant for the manufacture of 15,000 tonnes/annum of polyester staple fibre has recently been issued to the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. A final decision on a number of other applications including that of the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra is yet to be taken.

भारत तथा श्री लंका के बीच मंत्री स्तर पर वार्ता

4744. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेडियो तथा दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के आदान-प्रदान के बारे में भारत तथा श्री लंका के बीच मंत्री-स्तर पर कोई वार्ता हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में निर्णय किस-किस आधार पर किये गये ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एस० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख). श्रीलंका के सूचना, प्रसारण और पर्यटन मंत्री के साथ 27-1-81 को नई दिल्ली में बातचीत हुई थी। बातचीत में निम्नलिखित मुद्दे कवर किए गए थे :—

- (1) भारतीय निर्यातकों के लिए श्रीलंका ब्रोडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन के विज्ञापन प्रसारण पर लगाई गई 10.5 लाख रुपए की सीमा को बढ़ाने की वांछनीयता ;
- (2) शास्त्रीय संगीतज्ञों और शास्त्रीय संगीत अध्यापकों को भारत से श्रीलंका भेजने की वांछनीयता ;
- (3) श्रीलंका ब्रोडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन के टी० वी० कार्यक्रमों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय घटनाओं को कवर करने वाली न्यूजरीले भेजने की वांछनीयता ताकि श्रीलंका में भारत और भारतीय घटनाओं के प्रति अधिक प्रभावी जागरूकता हो ।

इन आदान प्रदानों की व्यवस्था एक प्रोटोकाल, जिस पर भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच हस्ताक्षर किए जा सकते हैं, के माध्यम से की जानी है ।

Proposals to set up Power Plants in Orissa pending Clearance

4745. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals to set up power plants in Orissa pending for clearance in his Ministry ; and

(b) the number of such plants expected to be sanctioned in 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAIN) : (a) and (b). The project reports in respect of the following projects in Orissa are under various stages of techno-economic examination in the Central Electricity Authority :—

	Project	Installed Capacity	Present status
Thermal	Talcher STPS (Central Sector)	2800 MW	The National Thermal Power Corporation have submitted the project report to the Central Electricity Authority in September, 1980. The project is proposed to yield benefits during the 7th Plan period and beyond. The project is proposed to be set up in the Central Sector.
Hydro	Bhimkund multi-purpose project	738 MW	As per the present procedure for clearance of multi-purpose projects, this project has to be first cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. Thereafter the power generation aspect of the project requires Approval by the

Project	Installed Capacity	Present Status
		Central Electricity Authority. The comments of the CEA and Central Water Commission has been sent to the project authorities and their replies are awaited.
1. Rengali Extn.	150 MW	Replies to comments of the Central Water Commission are awaited from the project authorities.
2. Balimela St. II	120 MW	Replies to comments of the Central Water Commission are awaited from the project authorities.

Exploration of Oil in Port Canning Area, West Bengal

4746. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest position regarding the exploration of oil in the Port Canning Area (Sunderbans) in West Bengal ;

(b) whether any further exploratory drilling has been done in this area ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

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

(a) Seismic data are being acquired and processed for interpretation and evaluation of the area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Thermal Power Stations at Salanpur and Kalidaspur

4747. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress of setting up Thermal Power Stations at Salanpur and Kalidaspur ; and

(b) details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board for setting up thermal power stations at Salanpur and Kalidaspur. However, in 1974, the Ministry of Railways had submitted a project report for the setting up of 2 × 110 MW captive thermal power plant at Salanpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 7072 lakhs. The Ministry of Railways have been requested to send a revised project report.

Pending applications for Domestic Gas Cylinders in Thane, Maharashtra

4748. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about ninety thousands applications are pending for domestic gas cylinders from the district of Thane (Maharashtra) ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have assured to give priority to these pending applications in the year 1981 ;

(c) if so, the phased programme drawn ;

(d) whether any special provision has been made for the rural areas in the district, if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether all the applications pending as on 31-12-80 are expected to be considered and the requirement met before 31-12-81 ?

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

(b) and (c). The applicants on the waiting list for new LPG connections in the country including in the Thane district of Maharashtra, will be cleared in a phased manner from this month onwards based on the additional availability of cooking gas from Bombay High and the Mathura and Koyali refineries. About 30 lakh new customers including those on the waiting lists are expected to be enrolled by about 1983-84.

(d) With the anticipated additional availability of cooking gas, the oil industry has plans to cover all district headquarter locations within the next one year, followed

by the coverage of all towns having a population of over 50,000.

(e) The programme for giving connections to persons on the waiting lists will be implemented in a phased and gradual manner. It is not possible to indicate at this stage, the time within which the waiting list of a particular location will be liquidated.

Steps to improve the quality of Songs and Sequences played on 'Chitrahah' and 'Regional Chitrahah' on Delhi T. V.

4749. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what was the amount previously paid by the Delhi Doordarshan (T. V.) for the 'Chitrahah' and 'Regional Chitrahah' sequences exhibited weekly ;

(b) what are the arrangements now existing between the 'Topaz' Blade manufacturers and Delhi Doordarshan for this weekly programme of 'Chitrahah' and who arranges the sequences and pays royalty to the producers ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the quality of songs and sequences being played during these programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Delhi Doordarshan pays a royalty of Rs. 250 for telecast of short sequences from a particular film upto a maximum duration of 15 minutes.

For an average production of a complete 30 minutes Chitrahah/Regional Chitrahah, the payment of royalty varies from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2250.

(b) The Chitrahhar programme is currently being sponsored by "Topaz" Blade manufacturers and accordingly the said company pays to Doordarshan Rs. 10,000 per programme for the advertisement—benefit that it derives from Doordarshan. Selection of songs/dance sequences is done by Delhi Doordarshan. The payment of royalty is made to distributors/producers direct by the Doordarshan Kendra.

(c) Doordarshan constantly makes efforts to improve the quality of these programmes depending on availability of prints. Efforts are continuously made to obtain good quality songs/dance sequences from a variety of films in order to provide to the viewers wholesome entertainment.

Employees in Ministry

4750. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of employees, category-wise in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at New Delhi offices ; and

(b) out of them what is the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category-wise and also their respective percentage category-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN, M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Work-Charged Employees not regularised

4751. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workcharged employees of Dandakaranya Project have not been brought on to regular establishment even after fifteen to twenty-two years of service and their Union has been demanding for the same since long ;

(b) whether the workcharged staff of Dandakaranya Project are not getting all the benefits which are enjoyed by the workcharged employees of the Central P. W. D. ; and

(c) if so, whether a statement showing separately the benefits enjoyed by the workcharged employees of the C.P.W.D. and the workcharged employees of the Dandakaranya Project will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Work-charged employees of the Dandakaranya Project have not been brought to regular establishment so far.

(b) and (c). A comparative statement of benefits enjoyed by the work-charged employees of the Dandakaranya Project and of the C.P.W.D. is enclosed.

Statement

The Main Benefits Enjoyed by the Workcharged Employees of the Dandakaranya Project and the Workcharged Employees of the C.P.W.D..

Sl. No.	Nature of benefits	Whether enjoyed by the work-charged employees of the Dandakaranya Project	Whether enjoyed by the work-charged employees of the C.P.W.D.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund	Yes	Yes	
2.	Terminal/Death Gratuity	Yes	Yes	
3.	Permanency	No.*	Yes	*The works on which the work-charged employees of Dandakaranya Project are engaged are of a temporary nature.
4.	Central Government Insurance Scheme	Yes	Yes	
5.	Children Education Allowance	No	Yes	
6.	Earned Leave/Maternity Leave/Casual Leave	Yes	Yes	
7.	Holidays	Yes	Yes	
8.	Medical Facilities	Yes	Yes	
9.	Leave Travel Concession	Yes	Yes	

प्राकृतिक गैस से तरल रसायन गैस तैयार करने के लिए आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड, द्वारा प्रस्ताव

4752. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड ने आसाम में प्राकृतिक गैस से तरल रसायन गैस (एलपीजी) तैयार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होनी है और घरेलू तथा औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को कितनी मात्रा में गैस मिलने की आशा है तथा उक्त योजना संभवतः कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चंद्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के उत्पादन तथा उसकी बाटलिंग के लिए आयल इंडिया की प्रायोजना के लिए स्वीकृत धनराशि

13.50 करोड़ रुपये की है। अप्रैल 1982 से 30,000 मी०टन वर्ष की दर से उत्पादन होने की आशा है जो धीरे-धीरे वर्ष 1984-85 तक 60,000 मी० टन/वर्ष तक बढ़ जाएगा। समस्त उत्पादन को घरेलू वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जाएगा।

Demand of Kerosene by Madhya Pradesh

4753. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the demand, allotment and supply of kerosene oil to Madhya Pradesh from January to December, 1980 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demands of Madhya Pradesh are ignored ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have, in recent months, indicated that the requirement of kerosene in the State is of the order of 20,000 tonnes per month. During the period January—December, 1980, the total allocation of kerosene to Madhya Pradesh was 192766 tonnes and the sale was 176907 tonnes.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Kali River project in Karnataka

4754. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) has the Kali River Project (Karnataka) been commissioned to generate electricity ;

(b) is the work of the project going on as per schedule ; and

(c) when is the project expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). Stage-I of the Kalinadi Hydroelectric Project envisages installation of six units of 135 MW each at Nagjhari Power House and two units of 50 MW each at Supa Dam Power House (6×135 MW + 2×50 MW). Out of this, Units No. 1 and 2 of 135 MW each at Nagjhari Power House have been commissioned in December, 1979 and August, 1980 respectively. The remaining units at Nagjhari Power House, Units No. 3 & 4 are under erection and expected to be commissioned during 1981-82 and Units No. 5 & 6 are scheduled for commissioning during 1983-84. Similarly, at the Supa Dam Power House, Unit No. 1 & 2 are scheduled for commissioning during 1984-85.

2. Stage-II of the Kalinadi H. E. Project, sanctioned in May 1980, envisages installation of 278 MW ($2 \times 25 + 4 \times 32 + 4 \times 25$ MW). This scheme has been visualised for commissioning during 1987-88.

Finances given by Film Finance Corporation to entrepreneurs of Assam

4755. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of entrepreneurs of Assam financed by the Central Film Finance Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN, M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The erstwhile Film

Finance Corporation gave a loan of Rs. 3.50 lakhs to Shri Jahnua Barua, a graduate of the Film and Television Institute, Pune, for the production of an Assamese film "Aparupa".

गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युतीकृत

गांव

4756. श्री जंनुल बशर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में कितने गांव हैं;

(ख) अगले वर्ष कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का विचार है और क्या इन गांवों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ग) क्या गत तीन सालों के दौरान विद्युतीकरण के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1980 के अन्त तक, उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में 847 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) अगले वर्ष के दौरान विद्युतीकृत किए जाने वाले गांवों की संख्या का निर्णय सत्र सत्र पर राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाना है, अतः यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि विद्युतीकृत किए जाने वाले गांवों में संभावी उपभोक्ताओं से कम सहयोग प्राप्त होने के कारण, लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में कमी रही है ।

Nationalisation of Gluconate Limited

4757. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gluconate Ltd. was taken over under Section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and whether the decision of nationalisation of the said company rests solely with the Union Government;

(b) whether the Union Government have considered the question of nationalisation and if so, with what results;

(c) whether it is a fact that without permission from his Ministry, the production of the life saving drug Pethidine Hydrochloride Powder was suddenly suspended, causing loss of foreign currency due to impact of the said essential drug ; and

(d) whether the company is running at a profit and whether Government propose instituting a Committee to find out the facts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH:

(a) and (b). Gluconate Ltd., Calcutta was taken over under Section 18AA of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and the management has been entrusted to the Govt. of West Bengal. The decision on the future of the Company, the possible alternatives for which include sale of the undertaking as a running concern, merger with a healthy company, restructuring the past liabilities and capital of the Company or nationalisation by the Government of India or the Government of West Bengal would depend on the report of the Government of West Bengal in the matter which has been called for.

(c) Gluconate Ltd., suspended production of this drug from 15th October, 1980 with the approval of their Board. This has been ratified by the Government of West Bengal. Imports of this drug during 1980-81 (upto October, 1980) were to the extent of 134.79 Kg. Gluconate Ltd., themselves have asked for import of 200 Kg. upto April, 1981.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, the Company made profits in 1976 and 1977 and losses in 1978 and 1979. Since these facts are known, no Committee appears necessary.

Recruitment in Cochin Refinery

4758. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Refineries Management made direct recruitment to supervisory cadre recently ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many of them related to certain important persons of Government and Refinery ?

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

(b) Enquiries now made by Cochin Refineries show relationship of three persons with persons in the State Government. None of them is related to any important persons in the Cochin Refinery. However, they were recruited on the basis of their qualifications and merit in open competition.

Doyang Hydel Project in Nagaland

4759. SHRI CHING WANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the latest position in regard to the implementation of the Doyang Hydel Project in Nagaland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The Project report of Doyang Hydel Project (3×35 MW) was received in the Central Electricity Authority in December 1980. The technical examination of the project report has been completed and will be put up for the consideration of the Central Electricity Authority shortly.

Measures to Implement the provisions of Official Languages Act in D.G.S. & D.

4760. SHRI KESHAO RAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any unit has been created for Hindi work in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals ;

(b) if so, the number of employees therein and whether this strength is adequate ;

(c) whether in accordance with the provisions of Official Languages Act, entire work in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is done in Hindi along with English and whether all the proformas, circulars, office orders etc are also issued in Hindi in this Department ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken by the Directorate General for the implementation of the provisions of Official Languages Act ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Hindi Officer, two translators, one Stenographer Grade 'D' and a L.D.C. are working in Hindi Unit of D.G.S. & D. The strength of Hindi Unit of D.G.S. & D. is adequate.

(c) and (d). Except the contractual documents, all other official documents namely proformae, circulars, Office Orders etc., which are required to be issued bilingually are being issued in both the Language. Work relating to contracts, conditions of purchase are of a type involving legal interpretation. Efforts are being made to issue these also in Hindi as soon as possible.

Station Directors working in Commercial Service of A.I.R.

4761. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 on 2nd December, 1980 about enquiry regarding working of commercial service, A.I.R. and state :

(a) what are the reasons for not accepting the recommendations of S.I.U. in respect of Station Directors working in commercial service of A.I.R. ;

(b) why these persons are not posted on main stations to look after Programme Administration for which they were selected initially;

(c) what are the reasons for not appointing the Station Director of main station as incharge of C.B.S. also at least in those units where main station and commercial stations are working ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Station Directors in commercial services have been appointed to create more posts in this cadre, if so, the reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). A study of the Commercial Broadcasting Service including its staff structure is currently being made by the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. A decision on the recommendations of SIU will be taken after that report is received by the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

Survey in Cauvery river bed

4762. **SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that O.N.G.C. has conducted survey in the Cauvery river bed in Tamil Nadu ; if so, when the survey was conducted ;

(b) what are the findings of the survey ;

(c) whether these findings will be commercially useful to the nation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The survey work in connection with exploration of hydrocarbons in Cauvery basin was initiated in 1958 and has continued unabated. From the year 1964, seismic surveys were taken up in the offshore area adjoining Tamil Nadu State.

(b) to (d). Based on the results of geological and geophysical surveys, the first onshore well drilled on Karaikal structure showed indication of oil. Subsequently, 17 deep wells and 10 structural wells in the onshore and 7 wells in the offshore have been drilled. Excepting an-

other onland well (Karaikal-10) completed in the year 1977 which produced non-commercial oil-water emulsion and 2 wells (PY-1-1 and PY-3-1) in the offshore which yielded gas, all other wells were dry. The entire data of onshore and offshore was analysed and a new approach to exploration was adopted by the ONGC in 1980. The offshore structures PY-1 and PY-3 which indicated gas on drilling, were taken up for drilling as a consequence of this approach. One more location in the offshore (PY-1-3) has been released for drilling. A location (Kovilkalappal-1) has also been released for exploratory drilling onshore. However, the onshore area is one of the blocks of areas which have been opened up for exploration by foreign parties by the Government.

Since only gas in small quantities has so far been countered in the wells drilled in Porto Novo offshore structure, it is too early to comment on the commercial usefulness of the findings. Further exploratory efforts are being continued.

Maintaining of Roster for Promotion of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe Employees in Madras Refinery Limited

4763. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that no roster is being maintained in Madras Refinery Limited for direct recruitment and for promotions/upgradations in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees ;

(b) if not maintained, the reasons there of;

(c) if maintained, detailed particulars—Department-wise, year-wise, grade-wise—from the date of issue of Government orders ;

(d) if there is any backlog, when this backlog will be cleared; if cleared already the details thereof;

(e) how many employees are recruited/promoted/upgraded, from the formation of the Company, year-wise, Department-wise, grade-wise details ; and

(f) how many are scheduled castes/scheduled tribes among them ?

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

(a) to (f) : The material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand of Diesel and Kerosene oil by Madhya Pradesh

4764. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the demand of diesel and kerosene oil of Madhya Pradesh during 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) the extent to which this demand has been met ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to allot more diesel and Kerosene oil to Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) and b) : It is not possible to indicate the demand of high speed diesel (HSD) and Kerosene in Madhya Pradesh for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980. However, the Madhya Pradesh Government had indicated in recent months that the requirement of these products in the state are of the order of 40,000 tonnes and 20,000 tonnes respectively per month. While the system of monthly alloca-

tion of HSD to the States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh came into existence from October, 1979, that of kerosene was already in vogue from some time. The de-

tails of allocation and sale of HSD from October '79 to December '79 and January-December '80 and that of kerosene for calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980 are as under :

(Figures in Metric Tonnes)

Year	HSD		Kerosene	
	Allocations	Sale	Allocation	Sale
1978	—	—	193599	186332
1979	117875	100535	191231	185005
	(from Oct-Dec '79)	from Oct. Dec. '79)		
1980	445160	409930	192766	176907

(c) The diesel allocation to the States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh has been maximised keeping in view the overall product availability and movement capacity. For March '81 the diesel allocation has been made at a level 15% more than the sale in March, '80. In the case of kerosene, the monthly allocations are being made at a level of 5% more than the actual sales in the corresponding months of the previous year. Ad-hoc increases in the allocation of these two products have also been made to Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the requirement indicated by the State Government.

"Soviet aid for oil sector"

4765. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Business Standard" dated 21st January, 1981 under the caption "Soviet aid for oil sector" ;

(b) the names and designations of the leader and other members of Indian delegation that visited USSR in the beginning of February, 1981,

duration of their stay there, discussion held with their Soviet counterparts with particular reference to Soviet credit to India ; and

(c) whether the drilling work of wells being done under the supervisions of Soviet experts is satisfactory ?

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

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) An ONGC delegation led by Shri H.G.T. Woodward, Member, (Onshore), ONGC was to leave for USSR in February, 1981 for about a fortnight for holding discussions with the Soviet authorities to finalise a draft contract for Soviet workover teams to work in Gujarat oil fields. The delegation was also to visit the oil fields in Bashkaeria and Ukraina. The other members of the team are Shri A.K. Gupta, Deputy General Manager, Western Region, ONGC and Shri K. Damodaran, Chief Engineer (Production), ONGC. However, the delegation left for the USSR only on 16th March, 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Enquiry against officials of CBS, AIR

4766. SHRI RASHEED MA-SOOD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain enquiries have been made against officials of CBS, AIR for indulging in corruption ; and

(b) with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN, M. JOSHI) :

(a) and (b) : In two enquiries relating to certain officials of CBS Delhi and Calcutta, the allegations of corrupt practices have not been substantiated. However, four complaints against officials of CBS Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are being looked into.

Lock out in Metro Chemical Industries in Calcutta

4767. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistant Director, Industrial Contingencies in the Ministry of Industry investigated into certain complaints made in regard to the lock out and related matters in Metro Chemical Industries of Calcutta in 1978 ; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the investigations ?

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

(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) : In January 1979, a petition was presented to the Minister for Industry by the Metro Chemical

Workers' Union alleging that M/s Metro Chemicals Industry was illegally and wilfully locked out on 7-7-1978, that even after the closure of the factory soda ash and coal were being lifted by the unit regularly, that the materials, so lifted were being misused and that no proper steps were taken to re-open the factory. The enquiry report was to the effect (i) that the lock-out was not wholly unjustified (ii) that on the date of the lock-out there was sufficient stock of soda ash and coal, (iii) that even after the lock-out the unit was being supplied soda ash and coal, (iv) that though one could not be sure about the veracity of the statement that a part of the stock of soda ash was washed away during floods, there was no evidence to suggest that soda ash was sold by the unit in the black-market and (v) that the management was attempting to re-open the unit but without success.

Punching of Court Fee Stamps

4768. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Section 30 of the Indian Court Fees Act provides the method of the cancellation of Court Fee Stamps by punching out the figurehead (of National Emblem of 3 Lions on Ashoka Chakra Pillar) and that the Part so removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed ;

(b) whether the Chief Justice of India has forwarded to him in October last a plea that the said Act be suitably amended to save the National Emblem from being so mutilated, burnt and insulted, and

(c) action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) Section 30 of the Court fees Act, 1870 reads as follows :—

“No document requiring a stamp under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled.

Such officer as the Court or the head of the office may from time to time appoint shall, on receiving any such document forthwith effect such cancellation by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched and the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed ?”

(b) The Principal Private Secretary to the Chief Justice of India has forwarded a letter dated 17-10-80 from a resident of Kanpur received in the Chief Justice of India Office and dealing with the subject for such action as deemed fit by the Ministry.

(c) The suggested amendment was not considered necessary, as examination of the entire provision contained in Section 30 of the said Act shows that the intention of the Legislature behind making such provision was only to ensure effective cancellation of the Court Fees Stamps so that the same is not used again in any subsequent court Proceeding.

Recommendation of Mobile Polling booths from Commissioner for SC and ST

4769. **SHRI R.P. DAS** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recommendation made by the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to Mobile Polling Booth with a view to enabling the voters of the Scheduled Castes and

other weaker sections living in scattered hamlets to exercise their right of vote in a meaningful manner ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c) The setting up of Polling Booths, including Mobile Booths is one of the stages in the conduct of elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of every State. The Election Commission in whom is vested the powers of superintendence, direction and control of the said election is already seized of the recommendation made by the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this behalf. However, it is understood that the Election Commission is of the view that it may not be administratively practicable to implement the recommendation. Moreover the Commission considers that the steps already taken by the Commission in this behalf to provide necessary facilities for the weaker sections to exercise their franchise without any fear or intimidation are quite adequate. The Commission had also issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers concerned at the time of General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1980 to direct their District Election officers to identify the areas which were predominantly occupied by the weaker sections and to set up polling booths for the weaker sections of the society in their villages, wherever necessary, even though the number of electors in such localities/villages might be less than 500, as against the optimum of 750 voters to a booth normally followed. Further, the Returning Officers were directed to set up temporary structures, in case suitable buildings were not available for locating polling booths in localities predominantly inhabited by weaker sections. The Commission, has also issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers to provide adequate police with a striking force, particularly in sensitive

areas, where they apprehend cases of intimidation against the weaker sections of the society.

Fertilizer Planning and Development of India Limited

4770. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Planning and Development of India Limited has developed and patented a process for phosphogypsum which can be used as a building material ; and

(b) if so, whether tests in this regard have been carried out and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tests carried out so far by the Central Building Research Institute have shown that Phosphogypsum (Anhydrite plaster) with additive can be used for internal plaster making light weight blocks and masonry materials. Without additive this material can be used in the production of super sulphated cement.

विद्युत के लिए नलकूपों को बिजली की सप्लाई

4771. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि सूख रही फसलों को पानी देने के लिए इस समय नलकूपों को बिजली सप्लाई न किए जाने से उत्पन्न कठिनाई दूर करने के लिए किये जा रहे तत्कालिक उपायों का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्रम महाजन) : विद्युत की कमी की परिस्थितियों के दोरान विद्युत् सप्लाई किए जाने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मई, 1974 में जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार कृषि को विद्युत की सप्लाई प्राथमिकता के आधार पर की जाती है। इस के अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा मंत्री ने भी विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लिखा है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों/कृषि को कम से कम 6 से 8 घंटे विद्युत् सप्लाई की जाय। अधिकांश राज्य इस समन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को कम से कम 6 घंटे प्रतिदिन विद्युत् की सप्लाई दे रहे हैं।

Request by West Bengal Government for Import of Molasses

4772. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has made any proposal to the Central Government to import molasses fitting to the need of distilleries of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, facts thereof ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). At the meeting of the Central Molasses Board held on 11-11-1980, a suggestion was made by West Bengal Government that the possibility of importing molasses from Bangla Desh should be pursued and that the molasses so imported could be made available to West Bengal. Government are looking into the need for and the possibility of such imports.

Marketing of Liquid Fertilizers

4773. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRISUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Fertilizers Limited propose to market 'liquid fertiliser' soon;

(b) if so, the quantity expected to be produced the price and comparative advantages of the new variety of fertilizer ; and

(c) the amount of money spent on the new plant put up for production of this fertilizer and the details thereof ?

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

(a) National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) has developed a fertilizer in liquid form with 32 per cent Nitrogen. Research and field trials on this new fertilizer are in progress.

(b) The question of making the liquid fertilizer, its price, its comparative advantage etc. can be decided only after the results of the experiments and field trials become known.

(c) No new plant has been set up for the production of this fertilizer.

L.P.G. Connections to Scheduled Castes/Tribes

4774. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total number of L.P.G. connections given in the country up till date ;

(b) the percentage of L.P.G. connections to those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country ;

(c) the percentage of rejection of their applications ;

(d) the reasons for their low percentage ; and

(e) to what extent economic factors are responsible ?

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

(a) and (b). The Total number of LPG (Cooking gas) connections released in the country as on 31-3-1980 is about 31.5 lakh. There is no separate system of allocation of LPG (Cooking gas) connections to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and no separate account is maintained about connections released to such persons.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Hydro-electric Schemes Pending Clearance

4775. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there are any Hydro-Electric Schemes pending clearance before the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes and the year each was submitted ?

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

(a) and (b) : The details of Multipurpose/Hydro-electric Projects, which have been approved by Central Electricity Authority and awaiting sanction of the Planning Commission are given in statement I. Similarly Hydro-electric Schemes which have been received in the Central Electricity Authority and currently under examination are given in Statement II.

Statement —I

Schemes which have been cleared by CEA and awaiting Sanction by Planning Commission

Sl. No.	Scheme	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Date of approval by CEA	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Thein Dam & UBDC St. II	Punjab	525	26316.00	7-2-79	Decision regarding sharing of benefits is pending.
2.	Dul Hasti	Jammu & Kashmir	390	18345.00 (net)	14-5-79	Scheme has been cleared by PIB for execution in the Central Sector through NHPC. Cabinet's approval is awaited
3.	Nathpa Jhakri	H.P.	1020	53388.00	Feb. '80	Approval of the Planning Commission regarding execution, financing and sharing of benefits is awaited.
4.	Uri	J & K	480	26605.00	March, '80	Clearance of Department of Irrigation from Indus treaty angle is awaited.
5.	Pala Maneri	U.P.	142.5	12616.00	August, '80	The project has been recommended to Planning Commission on 16-2-81 and investment sanction of Planning Commission is awaited.
6.	Mukerian	Punjab	207	11558.00	Dec. '80	Decision regarding sharing of benefits is pending.
7.	Silent Valley	Kerala	120	5800.00	Feb. '79	In view of serious reservations expressed by Environmentalists and Ecologists all over the World, the matter is under re-examination.
8.	Pochampad	A.P.	27	1349.00	Mar. '80	Project has been recommended to Planning Commission on 16-7-80 and investment sanction of Planning Commission is awaited.
9.	Ghataprabha	Karnataka	32	1882.00	Aug. '80	Project has been recommended to the Planning Commission on 18-11-80 and investment sanction of Planning Commission is awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Upper Kolab Extn.	Orissa	80	1861.73	Dec.' 80	Clearance of Department of Science and Technology from environmental angle is awaited.	
11. Hirakud St. III	Orissa	37.5	1596.88	Dec. '80	-do-	
12. Dhansiri	Assam	19.95	1053.39	Dec. '80	Project has been recommended to Planning Commission on 25-2-1981 and investment sanction of Planning Commission is awaited.	

Statement—II

Schemes which are under Examination in CEA

Scheme	State	Instaled Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Date of Receipt of Report
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Region</i>				
1. Shahpur Kandi*	Punjab	$2 \times 47 = 94$	122.50	Dec '80
2. Kishan**	U.P.	$4 \times 150 = 600$	459.84	1978
3. Anandpur Sahib xx	Punjab	$4 \times 33.5 = 134$	96.12	Oct. '79
4. Kargil . . .	J. & K.	$3 \times 1.25 = 3.75$	6.47	Feb. '81
5. Baner . . .	H.P.	$2 \times 3 = 6$	4.11	Nov. '78
6. Dumkhar . . .	J & K.	$4 \times 0.5 = 2.00$	1.90	Dec. '78
7. Upper Sindh St. II	J.& K.	$3 \times 35 = 105$	71.38	Dec. '80
8. Lakhwar Vyasi . . .	U.P. . .	$3 \times 100 + 2 \times 60 = 420$	228.48	Sept. '79
9. Holi . . .	H.P. . .	$3 \times 1.5 = 4.5$	3.425	Sept. '79
10. Mt. Abu . . .	Rajasthan	$2 \times 1.25 = 2.50$	5.16	Oct. '79
11. Rajasthan Main Canal	Rajasthan	$4 \times 2 = 8$	5.26	Feb. '80
12. Lohari Nagpala . . .	U.P.	$3 \times 94 = 282$	126.92	Feb. '80
13. Thiroth . . .	H.P. . .	$3 \times 1 = 3$	4.16	Mar. '80
14. Baggi . . .	Punjab. . .	$2 \times 20 = 40$	41.19	April '80
15. Salal St. II . . .	J. K.	$3 \times 115 = 345$	62.23	July '80
16. Lower Jhelum Unit 4	J. & K.	$1 \times 35 = 35$	12.43	Feb. '81
17. Dadupur Micro . . .	Haryana	$4 \times 1.5 = 6$	8.72	Sept. '80

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Western Region</i>				
18. Sindh **	M.P.	$3 \times 25 = 75$	39.31	June '78
19. Orchha **	M.P.	$2 \times 30 + 2 \times 15 = 90$	37.48	Sept. '78
20. Sardar Sarovarxx	Gujarat/Maha- M.P. rashtira	$5 \times 50 +$ $6 \times 75 = 1200$	524.00	Feb. '80
21. Hasde*	M.P.	$3 \times 40 = 120$	40.08	May '80
22. Kutru—I	M.P.	$3 \times 50 = 150$	72.58	June '80
23. Bansagar	M.P.	$3.105 + 2 \times 15$ $+ 3 \times 15 = 390$	195.82	June '80
24. Khadakwasla St. II	Maharashtra	$1 \times 8 + 1 \times 8 = 16$	10.48	Oct '80
25. Bhatsa }	Do.	$1 \times 15 = 15$	8.96	Oct. '80.
<i>Southern Region</i>				
26. Karpara Kufiar- kutti**	Kerala	$1 \times 15 + 1 \times 20 +$ $2.30 = 95$	32.1	Jan '79
27. Pandiyar Punnapuzha*	Tamil Nadu	$2.50 = 100$	73.90	Dec. '76
28. Kuttiyadi Augmentation*	Kerala		13.05	Dec. '76
29. Shanmukhanadi	Tamil Nadu	$1.30 = 30$	20.51	Jan. '77
30. Cholatipuzha'*	Tamil Nadu/ Kerala	$1.60 = 60$	21.68	March '77
31. Lower Periyar	Kerala	$3.60 = 180$	59.76	Feb. '78
32. Upper Amaravatty*	Tamil Nadu	$1 \times 30 = 30$	15.78	July '78
33. Kundah P.H. VI	-do-	$1 \times 30 = 30$	11.56	Sept. '78
34. Channar-Chitter Div. Scheme	-do-	—	1.07	Aug. '78
35. Kabani Dam P.H.	Karnataka	$1 \times 20 = 20$	9.32	Sept. '79
36. Lower Bhavani	Tamil Nadu	$4 \times 2 = 8$	5.78	Dec. '79
37. Vaigai	-do-	$2 \times 3 = 6$	3.76	Feb. '80
38. Pykara Dam. P.H.	-do-	$1 \times 2 = 2$	1.45	May, '80
39. Mananthavady**	Kerala	$4 \times 60 = 240$	69.12	May, '80
40. Nagarjunasagar L.B.C.	A.P.	$2 \times 30 = 60$	22.58	May '80
41. Panna Ahobilam	-do-	$2 \times 10 = 20$	8.86	Oct. '80
42. Kallada	Kerala	$2 \times 7.5 = 15$	13.90	Nov. '80
43. Jalaput Dam P.H.	A.P.	$3 \times 6 = 18$	8.88	Feb. '81

1	2	3	4	5
44. Pandiyar Punna puzha*	Kerala	$2 \times 35 = 70$	21.95	Dec. '72
<i>Eastern Region</i>				
45 Bhimkund **	Orissa	$6 \times 115 + 3 \times 16 = 738$	15.8	94 Aug. '80
46. Balimela St. II	-do-	$2 \times 60 = 120$	20.21	Feb. '78
47. Raman St. I	West Bengal	$2 \times 15 = 30$	16.21	Mar. '78
48. Teesta Canal Drop- 1	-do-	$3 \times 7.5 = 22.5$	14.47	Mar. '79
49. Rangali St. II	Orissa	$3 \times 50 = 150$	21.73	Dec. '79
50. Teesta Canal Drop (Fall 2, 3, & 4)	West Bengal	$3 \times 7.5 + 3 \times 7.5 = 45$	33.39	Feb. '80
51. North Koel	Bihar	$2 \times 12 = 24$	11.44	Aug. '80
52. Sankh	Bihar	$1 \times 24 + 3.100 + 3 \times 90 = 594$	298.40	Nov. '80
53. Eastern Gandak Canal	-do-	$3 \times 7.5 + 5 \times 7.5 = 60$	60.79	March '81
<i>North-Eastern</i>				
54. Thoubal	Manipur	$3 \times 2.5 = 7.5$	3.2	July '80
55. Taipuki	Nagaland	$2 \times 1.5 + 1 \times 1 = 4$	3.52	September '80
56. Doyang	Nagaland	$3 \times 35 = 105$	88.03	Dec. '80
57. Boadikarai	Assam	3.25	1.93	Aug. '76

Project involves inter-State aspects ** Multi purpose projects.

वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के
सोहागपुर क्षेत्र में कोयले का उत्पादन

4776. श्री दलबीर सिंह : क्या
ऊर्जा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने
वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1977 से दिसम्बर,
1980 तक की अवधि के लिए वेस्टर्न कोल-
फील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सोहागपुर क्षेत्र में
कोयले का कुल उत्पादन कितना है;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान ट्रकों
और रेलवे द्वारा भ्रमण-भ्रमण यहां से
कुलाई किए गए कोयले की मात्रा क्या है;

(घ) 1 जनवरी, 1977 तथा 1 जनवरी, 1981 को उपलब्ध शेष स्टॉक कितना है; और

(घ) क्या शेष स्टॉक की वास्तविक रूप से जांच की गई है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) सोहागपुर एरिया में जनवरी, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1980 (दोनों महीनों को मिलाते हुए) तक की अवधि में कोयले का उत्पादन 133.08 लाख टन हुआ था।

(ख) उक्त अवधि में रेल द्वारा तथा अन्य साधनों द्वारा कोयले का परिवहन इस प्रकार रहा है :—

रेल—81.74 लाख टन।

सड़क और अन्य साधन—54.42 लाख टन।

(ग) सोहागपुर एरिया में पहली जनवरी, 1977 को कोयले का स्टॉक 4.1 लाख टन और पहली जनवरी, 1981 को 7.34 लाख टन था।

(घ) कोयले के स्टॉक का भौतिक सत्यापन हर महीने कोलियरी द्वारा, हर तिमाही एरिया मुख्यालय द्वारा और हर वर्ष कंपनी मुख्यालय द्वारा किया जाता है।

रजिस्ट्रार से प्रकाशित होने वाले पाक्षिक साप्ताहिक और दैनिक पत्र

4777. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) से ऐसे कितने पाक्षिक, साप्ताहिक और दैनिक पत्र प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं जिन के नाम (टाइटिल्स स्वीकृत), नहीं करवाये गये हैं, जैसा कि नियमों में अपेक्षित है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के पत्रों का प्रकाशन नियम-निष्ठ है;

(ग) क्या उनमें से कुछ पत्रों को सरकारी कोटे से अखबारी-कागज दिया जाता है, और

(घ) उनकी परिचालन संख्या किन भिन्न-भिन्न तारीखों को सत्यापित की गई थी और किसने उनका सत्यापन, किया था?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी ममवदेन एम० जोशी) : (क) सरकार के पास रतलाम से प्रकाशित हो रहे ऐसे किसी नियतकालिक पत्र के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है, जिसका नाम प्रकाशक द्वारा नियमों के अनुसार स्वीकृत नहीं करवाया गया हो।

(ख) से (घ). इस प्रकार के पत्र का प्रकाशन, यदि हो, अनियमित है। इस प्रकार के पत्रों को अखबारी कागज देने या उनकी प्रसार संख्या की जांच पड़ताल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Visit by Delegation of O. A. P. E.C. for Buying Indian know-how for setting up Refineries

4778. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 10-men delegation of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries visited India during February, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held with that delegation;

(c) whether the delegation hoped that there were good prospects for the Arab Oil producers buying Indian know-how for setting up refineries and other projects in their own countries;

(d) of so, the projects for which the Arab countries have agreed to buy the know-how from India; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI :
(a) A six-man delegation of the O.A.P.E.C. visited India during February, 1981.

(b) The subjects discussed broadly related to India's capabilities in the field of hydrocarbons and exploration of opportunities for co-operation between India and the member countries of the O.A.P.E.C.

(c) The extension of Indian know-how and experience for setting up refineries and other hydrocarbon projects in the member countries of the O.A.P.E.C. came up in general terms among other subjects during discussions with the delegation.

(d) and (e). No formal agreement to this effect was signed.

Production of Calcium at Rourkela Fertilizer Plant

4779. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay statement showing :

(a) the total production of Calcium ammonium nitrate of the Rourkela Fertilizer Plant in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1980-81 ;

(b) the total quantity out of the total production of the Rourkela Fertilizer Plant given to the State of Orissa during the period;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to allocate more quantity of fertilizers to the State from the different fertilizer plants of Orissa; and

(d) when this proposal is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The year-wise production of calcium ammonium nitrate by the Rourkela fertilizer plant is as follows :

Year	Production (tonnes)
1977-78	2,87,247
1978-79	2,76,306
1980-81	1,46,076

(b) The total quantity of calcium ammonium nitrate supplied to Orissa from out of the production of the Rourkela fertilizer plant during the above years is as follows :

Year	Quantity supplied (tonnes)
1977-78	44,904
1978-79	87,232
1980-81	47,060

(c) and (d). The requirements of fertilizer for each State are assessed in consultation with the State Government concerned before each crop season. Then, a coordinated and rational plan of supply from the domestic manufactures and imports is drawn to meet the requirements of each State in full. The requirements of Orissa are met by allocating adequate quantities of fertilizers from the fertilizer plants in and outside Orissa and if necessary, the imports.

Displaced persons rehabilitated in each State and Union Territory

4780. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of displaced persons rehabilitated in each State and Union Territory since Independence and yearly financial assistance given to the State and the Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAWAT JHA AZAD) : A statement showing the number of displaced persons rehabilitated in each state and Union Territory since Independence is attached.

Financial assistance is given to States/Union Territories not on yearly basis but on the basis of expenditure incurred/to be incurred by them for implementation of specific Schemes/programmes formulated for rehabilitation of displaced persons.

An expenditure of Rs. 998.02 crores has been incurred upto January 1981 on the relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons from former

East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), West Pakistan (Now Pakistan) and Pak-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir as per details given below :—

Category of displaced persons	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crores.)
1. Displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now East Bangladesh)	574.61
2. Displaced persons from former West Pakistan (now Pakistan)	399.21
3. Displaced persons of 1971 Indo-Pak Conflict in Rajasthan and Gujarat	19.43
4. Refugees from Pak-occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir	4.77

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	Category of Displaced persons			
		Pakistan (Former West Pakistan)	Persons displaced during Indo-Pak Conflict 1971.	Pakistan occupied areas of Jammu & Kashmir	Former East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,000	..	..	8,600
2	Assam	..	..	..	4,75,000
3	Bihar	..	..	..	74,200
4	Gujarat	(Included in figures for Maharashtra)	6,500	..	..
5	Himachal Pradesh	5,000	..	..	..
6	Haryana	(Included in figures for Punjab).	..	..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	1,35,000	..
8	Karnataka	7,000	..	..	2,900
9	Maharashtra	4,15,000	..	..	27,700
10	Madhya Pradesh.	2,09,000	..	..	41,500
11	Manipur	..	..	..	2,900

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	..	9,700
13	Orissa . . . . .	..	..	..	14,200
14	Punjab	27,37,000	..	..	15
15	Tamil Nadu	9,000	..	..	..
16	Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	3,49,400
17	Rajasthan	3,73,900	21,500	..	5,500
18	Uttar Pradesh	4,80,000	..	..	28,850
19	West Bengal . . . . .	..	..	..	20,95,000
TOTAL :		42,39,000	28,000	1,35,000	31,35,465
<i>Union Territories</i>					
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	15,300
2	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	13,000
3	Delhi	5,01,000	..	..	..
TOTAL : —		5,01,000	..	..	28,300
DANDAKARANYA . . . . .		..	..	..	1,03,700
GRAND TOTAL		47,40,000	28,000	1,35,000	32,67,465

Equipment from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Created an Avoidable difficulty in power Generation from New Thermal Power Stations

4781. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that insistence on supply of power equipment from Bharat Heavy Electricals limited has created an avoidable difficulty in improving quality and effective utilisation from new thermal power stations ; and

(b) if so, the policy change contemplated for increase procurement of power equipment from high technology sources abroad particularly USA and Japan ?

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

(a) The first generation of equipment supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been having the teething problems during the initial stages of stabilization period of the units. However, with the rigorous monitoring by the power station authorities, manufacturers, CEA and Quality Assurance plans during manufacture, erection and Commissioning and constant feed back between the manufacturers and the power station authorities, their performance is improving. Moreover, the performance of new thermal power stations not only depends upon the performance of the equipment supplied by BHEL but also on auxiliary equipment like control and

instrumentation, coal & ash handling systems electrical equipment and other parts of equipment in a coordinated manner.

(b) No such change in policy is contemplated at present.

Recommendation of Rajya-dhyaksha Committee

4782. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state reasons for not eliciting the views on the Rajya-dhyaksha Committee Report of the Trade Unions operating in the respective S.F.B.S. to seek their cooperation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The Rajya-dhyaksha Committee have made a number of recommendations which have to be examined in consultation with the State Governments. Copies of the report have already been sent to the Chief Ministers, Power Ministers of each State and the Chairmen, State Electricity Boards. It is expected that state Governments will make the necessary consultations with concerned institutions and organisations, where necessary, while formulating their views.

Huge Coal deposits found in North Karampura Coal Belt under Central Coal field Limited:

4783 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge new coal reserves have been found in North Karampura Coal belt under the Central Coal fields Ltd; and

(b) if so, the quantity of coal reserves discovered and steps taken to further exploit the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). About 295 million tonnes of Coal reserves have been located in PIPARWAR Block of North Karampura of which 250 m.t. amenable to open cast mining. The Coal is of inferior quality suitable for power generation only. Exploration in the block is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 1982; after which the techno-economic feasibility for exploitation will be evaluated. It is likely that the production may commence in this block from 1985-86.

Allocation made for Rural Electrification not utilised by certain States

4784. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain States which could not take the proper advantage of the allocation made to them regarding the annual target of villages to be electrified during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details regarding such States ; and

(c) the reasons for not fulfilling the targets in rural electrification and what steps are being taken by Government to achieve the targets?

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

(b) The target and achievements in respect of village electrification in the different States and Union Territories during the last three years viz. 1977-78, 1978-79

and 1979-80 are giving in Statement-I. The State-wise details of the outlays and expenditure are given in Statement-II.

(c) There are several reasons for not fulfilling the targets in rural electrification. These include financial constraint, limitations in the organisational capacity in some of the State Electricity Boards/ Electricity Departments, shortage of construction material such as aluminium, steel, cement etc., lack of power and also natural calamities like heavy rains and floods in some parts of the country during certain periods.

Several steps are being taken by Government to improve the situation. These include increase in the annual plan outlays for rural electrification, importing of scarce material, where found necessary, continuous monitoring of the rural electrification schemes and training of the electrical engineers/ technicians in rural electrification work. Rural Electrification Corporation has also set up several Regional Offices in the different States to advise the Electricity Boards in formulating and implementing financially viable and technically feasible schemes.

Statement—I

Targets and achievements of Electrification of Villages during the last three years viz. 1977-78.

Sr. No.	States/ U.Ts.	Electrification of Villages					
		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	690	1157	2000	826	1520	1014
2	Assam	500	179	1150	825	1165	1225
3	Bihar	1600	537	2000	499	1310	742
4	Gujarat	880	1013	1350	1343	1400	1403
5	Haryana	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
6	Himachal Pradesh	800	507	750	576	900	592
7	Jammu & Kashmir	500	1185	700	414	415	124@
8	Karnataka	600	457	600	560	1104	546
9	Kerala	24	12	32	24	20	20
10	Madhya Pradesh	1600	2521	2650	3000	2120	2700
11	Maharashtra	1500	1274	1800	1904	1800	2073
12	Manipur	nil.	nil.	22	39	100	48
13	Meghalaya	100	58	110	78	199	72
14	Nagaland	30	37	46	34	70	50
15	Orissa	1500	1100	1750	1407	2200	1663
16	Punjab	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Rajasthan	1315	1638	1600	2312	2000	153
18	Sikkim	20	20	35	Nil	25	5
19	Tamil Nadu	31	6	15	3	(+)	25
20	Tripura	140	120	120	156	200	200
21	Uttar Pradesh	5000	1928	4700	1272	3945	2279
22	West Bengal	1800	688	2000	494	1950	700
TOTAL (STATES)		18630	14437	23430	15766	22443	17012
1	A & N. Islands		4		2		18
2	Arunachal Pradesh		47		120		33
3	Chandigarh	(*)1	(*)	(*) 1	(*)	(*)1	(*)
4	D. & N. Haveli	1	14	~1	3	1	Nil
5	Delhi	(*)140	(*)	(*)140	(*)	(*)250	(*)
6	Goa Daman & Diu	1	6	1	5	1	4
7	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Mizoram	1	5	1	11	1	5
9	Pondicherry	(*)1	(*)	(*)1	(*)1	(*)1	(*)
TOTAL (U.Ts)		40	76	100	141	250	60
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		18670	14513	23530	15907	22693	17072

(+) No specific target fixed by the State Electricity Board.
 (*) Cent per cent electrification has already been achieved.

Statement—II

The Allocation of outlays under Plan Resources versus Expenditure on Rural Electrification during the last three years viz. 1977-80.

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	States/U. Ts.	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
		Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.85	28.96	28.50	35.68	14.00	N.A.
2	Assam	4.70	4.70	7.10	3.05@	8.00	N.A.
3	Bihar	17.55	12.33	22.00	5.46	15.60	N.A.
4	Gujarat	3.50	11.92	6.50	15.97	10.00	20.64@

(@) Progress received upto 31-12-1979.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Haryana	5.00	8.99	10.50	9.16	8.11	N.A.
6	Himachal Pradesh	3.60	2.48	4.00	3.24	4.20	19.80
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3.57	5.23	4.00	4.00£	4.30	N.A.
8	Karnataka	4.65	7.65	10.00	9.24	9.25	N.A.
9	Kerala	5.15	0.80	5.25	0.87	2.00	N.A.
10	Madhya Pradesh	20.80	30.65	32.70	38.57	27.67	N.A.
11	Maharashtra	9.62	33.15	11.66	37.84	26.00	53.16@
12	Manipur	0.10	0.002	0.45	0.33	1.10	N.A.
13	Meghalaya	1.54	1.72	2.31	1.17	6.96	N.A.
14	Nagaland	0.45	0.51	0.75	0.67	0.85	0.95
15	Orissa	9.70	9.27	13.30	10.50	14.67	N.A.
16	Punjab	12.10	15.07	17.20	19.41	17.55	N.A.
17	Rajasthan	12.25	18.09	14.80	29.48	14.67	N.A.
18	Sikkim	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.25	0.22
19	Tamil Nadu	11.20	17.85	11.50	18.00	17.80	N.A.
20	Tripura	1.00	0.96	2.41	1.42	2.60	1.51
21	Uttar Pradesh	20.97	22.49	37.80	24.85	33.60	N.A.
22	West Bengal	11.70	11.70	14.00	4.15@	13.50	N.A.
	TOTAL (STATES)	172.15	244.67	266.98*	273.42	275.92†	..
1	A. & N. Islands	0.05	0.25	0.14	0.23	0.14	0.38
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	0.29	1.76	0.66	1.00	N.A.
3	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	Nil.	0.30	0.02	0.30	N.A.
4	D. & N. Haveli	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.18	0.20	0.07
5	Delhi	0.60	0.65	0.75	0.71	0.75	N.A.
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.25	0.40	0.22	0.26	0.04	N.A.
7	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.06	0.24	0.14	0.30	0.14
8	Mizoram	0.60	0.45	1.38	0.30	1.20	0.58
9	Pondicherry	0.37	0.34	0.20	0.36	0.20	0.38
	TOTAL (U.Ts).	2.37	2.61	5.00	2.80	4.49	..
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	174.52	247.28	271.98	276.28	280.41	

* Includes an allocation of Rs. 10.00 crores for joint participation scheme by REC with Commercial Banks.

† Includes an allocation of Rs. 29.00 crores for REC s.r., re of SPA, Harijan Bastis and RE Co-operatives.

@ Figures provisional ;

£ Approved outlay.

Coal India Limited planning to import Walking Draglines from U.S.A.

4785. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited is planning to import from USA Multi-national Company multipurpose equipment called Walking Draglines worth Rs. 500 crores for their modernisation programme;

(b) whether the said machines cannot be manufactured by the Public Undertaking, viz. Heavy Engineering Corporation who have applied for the same order;

(c) whether the D.G.T.D. expert opinion is against the import plan of Coal India Limited; and

(d) if so, have Government reconsidered the import plan for 1981-85 of Coal India Limited and the final decision thereon ?

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

(a) Coal India Limited had suggested to import 2 Nos. of Walking Draglines costing about Rs. 9.60 crores each from M/s. Marion (USA).

(b) and (c). Heavy Engineering Corporation has recently taken up for the first time, manufacture of this equipment with foreign collaboration. Though D.G.T.D. had initially given indigenous clearance for import of 2 Nos. of Draglines from USA, they later suggested that the order may be placed on HEC. The suggestion is presently under consideration.

(d) Import of any equipment is decided *inter alia* on the basis of indigenous availability.

Subsidence in Coal Mining Area

4786. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale subsidence has occurred in the coal mining areas;

(b) if so, what has been done to remedy the situation;

(c) whether Raniganj, Burapur and Kulti are in danger of subsidence;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent it;

(e) in what areas or mines sand stowing has been done; and

(f) is it obligatory ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority, an agency of the Government of West Bengal, has proposed to carry out a pilot study to fill up the voids in the abandoned mines under Raniganj town by sand water slurry. The pilot study has not yet commenced.

(e) and (f). Under the Coal Mining Regulations (1957) sand stowing is obligatory if coal extraction is to be carried out beneath public property, water reservoirs, water courses etc. and also for conservation. At present sand stowing is being practised in 46 mines out of 112 mines under Eastern Coalfields Limited.

Constructing Slurry Pipelines to Carry Coal

4787. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to construct slurry pipelines to carry coal is under Government's consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Recently the Government have constituted a Working Group to identify an agency to undertake a techno-economic feasibility study for this new system of coal transportation. This Working Group has not yet submitted its report.

Number of I.A.S. Officers working in the Ministry of Energy

4788. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the Government proposal to observe the rule that I.A.S. officers should not normally serve at the Centre at a stretch for more than three years;

(b) how many I.A.S. Officers are working in his Ministry, give details along with their incumbency;

(c) how many of the above officers, have completed more than three years in his Ministry ; and

(d) the reasons for not making proposals of transferring all those who have completed more than three years at one place in order to maintain the morale of the services and also in the interest of the efficient administration ?

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

(a) The officers belonging to the IAS etc. are appointed at the Centre for specified periods of tenure as indicated below :—

For posts at the level of Under Secretary	3 Years
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For posts at the level of Deputy Secretary	4 years
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For posts at the level of Director & above	5 years
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On the expiry of their tenures, the officers concerned ordinarily revert to their respective States/ Cadres. However, their tenures can be curtailed or extended in the exigencies of Government work and for administrative consideration in public interest.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(c) Three officers, two in the Department of Power and one in the Department of Coal, have completed three years as indicated in the statement referred to above.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Officers	Date of appointment at the centre	Date of appointment in the Ministry of Energy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(A) MINISTRY OF ENERGY (Department of Power)				
<i>Joint Secretaries</i>				
1.	Smt. Otinna Bordia	31-7-1975	31-7-1975	{ (Granted extension upto 30-4-1981 with the approval of the competent authority.
2.	Shri P.M. Belliappa	9-10-1975	1-6-1977 (AN)	
3	Shri S. Ramesh	17-7-1978	17-7-1978	
4	Shri K. Mishra	1-2-1978	26-6-1980	
<i>Director</i>				
1	Shri K. Inba Sagan	16-6-1979	16-6-1979	
2	Shri K. Dharmarajan	23-7-1979	4-9-1980	
3	Shri E.A.S. Sarma	3-4-1979	3-4-1979	On deputation abroad under Ford Foundation Scheme.
<i>Deputy Secretary</i>				
1	Shri Harish Nayyar	31-5-1979	31-5-1979	
<i>Under Secretaries</i>				
1	Shri Ajay Shankar	29-9-1978	29-9-1978	
2	Shri Sudhakar Rao	18-10-1978	18-10-1978	
(B) MINISTRY OF ENERGY (Department of Coal)				
<i>Additional Secretary</i>				
1	Shri R.P. Khosla	3-7-1976	3-7-1976	
<i>Joint Secretaries</i>				
1	Shri P. K. Lahiri	4-6-1980	4-6-1980	
2	Shri L. N. Laddha	1-3-1979	1-3-1979	
<i>Directors</i>				
1	Shri P. Sarkar	17-2-1979	17-2-1979	
2	Shri S. Bandyopadhyay	28-1-1979	29-9-1980	
3	Smt. K. Sood	4-1-1980	4-1-1980	
4	Shri S. Narayanan	3-10-1979	3-10-1979	On training abroad.

नाथपा झकरी विद्युत् परियोजना

4789. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सतलुज पर प्रस्तावित नाथपा झकरी विद्युत् परियोजना में किन-किन राज्यों का हिस्सा है और कितना कितना हिस्सा है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना की कितने मेगावाट क्षमता होगी और इस पर कितनी लागत आएगी; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सतलुज के पानी में राजस्थान का हिस्सा 15.5 प्रतिशत है और यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान को इस परियोजना में सम्मिलित न करने तथा उसमें हिस्सा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) योजना आयोग के साथ परामर्श करके व्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) 455.13 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर परियोजना की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 1020 मेगावाट होने का प्रस्ताव है। इसमें पारेषण की लागत शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) राजस्थान के हित को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Industrial Houses offered to set up Power Plants in Bihar

4791. SHRI DAULAT SINH-JI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that certain

industrial houses have offered to set up power plants in Bihar State;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions;

(c) what is the reaction of Government;

(d) whether such offer has been made to other States also; and

(e) if yes, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of Bihar had intimated that two offers have been received by the State Government—one from the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. for the installation of power plant of about 200 MW in Jamshedpur and another from the Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd. for the installation of a 135 MW power station at Palamau. The proposals are for these to be set up in the joint sector by floating separate companies for the purpose. The proposals forwarded by the State Government lacked details and certain clarifications have been sought from the Government of Bihar.

(c) The clarification sought from Government of Bihar have not yet been received. No decision has, therefore, been taken by the Government.

(d) and (e) Besides the State Government of Bihar, the Government of Karnataka has intimated that M/s Ballarpur Industries has proposed to finance the Dandeli Dam and Power house having a power potential of 30 MW, at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 crores for their captive use for their caustic soda and chlorine plant at Dandeli. No other State Government has intimated of any similar offers having been received by them.

पाली में एक क्षेत्रीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण कार्यालय की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

4792. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाली (राजस्थान) में एक क्षेत्रीय सूचना एवं प्रसारण विभाग की स्थापना करने की कोई योजना थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पाली में इसकी अब तक स्थापना न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्यालय हेतु पाली के स्थान पर कोई अन्य स्थान चुना गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्याख्या क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारो कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Cooking gas connections to Members of Legislative Assemblies on priority Basis

4793. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cooking gas connections to the members of Legislative Assemblies of the country are proposed to be given on priority basis ;

(b) if so, from when and number of gas connections to be given ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The gas connections are to be released from April, 1981. The intention is to give connections to all such Members of Legislative Assemblies if they do not already have one in their name.

(c) Does not arise.

Super Thermal Power Station at Korba

4794. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total installed capacity of the Korba Super Thermal Power Station and how much power out of this is to be earmarked for Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The ultimate capacity envisaged for the Korba Super Thermal Power Station is 2,100 MW. The first stage development of the project, involving the installation of 1,100 MW generating capacity, is presently under execution. Allocation of power from the first stage has been finalised and the share of Gujarat is 187 MW.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa Stopped Functioning due to inadequate supply of Coal

4795. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many small scale industries in Orissa stopped functioning due to inadequate supply of steam, coal, BP hard coke, BH hard coke against their genuine requirements ;

(b) if so, the reason thereof and the steps taken by the Centre to supply the required quantity of steam

coal, hard coke and BP hard coke to the State;

(c): what was the annual requirements of the States for each of the three above categories of coal from 1977 to 1981 and yearwise supply of the same to the State ; and

(d): what action Government have taken or propose to take or supply of required coal of these three categories according to the genuine requirements ?

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

(a), (b) and (d). There are no reports about the complete closure of any small scale industry in Orissa entirely due to want of coal & coke. However, there have been reports of occasional shortages from the industry mainly on account of inadequate transport capacity to move coal and coke to these industries. The coal companies are offering coal by road against the shortfall in the despatch by rail. Besides, coal and beehive hard coke from certain identified collieries have been put on sale free of restrictions. Steps are also being taken in consultation with the Ministry of Railways to step up the loading of coal by railway wagons to meet the consumers requirement.

(c) The supply of coal and coke to Orissa for the period 1977-78 to 1980-81 is as under:—

Year	Coal	Hard coke (lakh tonnes)
1977-78	37.57	0.67
1978-79	40.56	0.71
1979-80	42.65	0.65
1980-81 (upto December)	32.83	0.57

The demand of coal & coke in Orissa during the above period is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

World Bank loan for Thal Vaishet

4796. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the unstarred question No. 6 on 17th February, 1981 regarding World Bank loan for Thal Vaishet and state ;

(a) whether the proposals for bilateral credits and supplies, credit have since been secured; and

(b) if so, terms and conditions for such credits, resources thereof and other relevant details ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Security deposit on L.P.G. Cylinders

4797. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of security deposit on L.P.G. cylinders collectable from commercial/industrial consumers has recently been increased to 400 per cent ;

(b) the number of commercial/ industrial consumers consuming between two and twenty L.P.G. cylinder per month, State-wise ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the above increase has badly hit the small scale industries ;

(d) the reasons for this exorbitant increase ; and

(e) whether keeping in view their declared policy of boosting small scale industries, Government propose to bring down the amount of security deposit to October 1980 level and also introduce payment of interest on the security deposit, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a), (c) and (d) : Yes, Sir. LPG for industrial use supplied in bulk constitutes nearly 25% of the total off-take, and the price is Rs. 476.83 per MT higher than that for domestic use w.e.f. 14.7.1975. Some industrial customers are, however, taking LPG in 15 kg. cylinder, paying the lower price as for domestic LPG. The indigenous price of LPG has been fixed nearly 25% lower than imported LPG. The loss to the oil industry in the sale of 15 kg. cylinders for industrial use had to be made good. A one time increase in the deposit rate in these cases could be implemented more easily than charging differential prices for each cylinder and would be free from mal-practices. The amount of security deposit on LPG cylinders for industrial customers was increased on 15.11.1980 from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 1000/- per cylinder. Industrial/commercial consumers drawing more than 2 cylinders per month were covered under the scheme.

However, in view of the representations from the small scale sector, Government took a decision on 16-2-1981 that the collection of the increased deposit would be restricted to commercial/industrial consumers with can off-take of 50 cylinders and above per month.

Certain categories of consumers like hospitals, canteens, kitchens attached to students hostels, canteens attached to Government offices, laboratories attached to schools and

colleges and research institutions, charitable institutions under the Societies Act and small scale industrial units have been exempted from the levy of the increased deposit rate.

(b) Information regarding number of customers lifting 10 to 50 cylinders per month is only readily available. 2600 consumers in this category lift nearly 60,000 cylinders.

(e) There is no proposal to pay interest on security deposits, as the security deposit amount collected from the customers is utilised for replenishment of cylinders and for operating and maintaining LPG facilities. For every cylinder and regulator provided to the customer, the oil industry has to maintain a supply of 1.6 cylinders and 1.1 regulators.

Violation of Company Law by Public Sector Companies

4798. **SHRI K. RAMA-MURTHY :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector companies of the Central Government which have not complied with the requirements of Company Law and which have been served with the prescribed notice by the Company Law Board ; and

(b) the action taken and propose to be taken against these defaulting public sector companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Company Law Board has not served any notice on any public sector company under the control of the Central Government for non-compliance of the requirements of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

Average Production of Ammonia

4799. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target has been fixed about the daily average production of ammonia and urea fertilizers from the Talcher Fertilizer Plant ;

(b) if so, what is the average daily production of ammonia and urea from the above mentioned fertilizers plant ;

(c) whether the present rate of daily production is according to the target ;

(d) if not, the reason therefor ; and

(e) the steps his Ministry proposes to take to meet the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Talcher fertilizer project went into commercial production on 1st November, 1980. The target of production for the plant for the first 3 months of its commercial production was fixed at 7000 tonnes per month of ammonia and 10,000 tonnes per month of urea. On this basis, the average daily target for the period November, '80 to January, '81 works out to about 230 tonnes of ammonia and 330 tonnes of urea. The average daily production during this period is 52 tonnes of ammonia and 72 tonnes of urea.

(d) and (e) During this period the plant faced teething problems such as break-down of raw gas compressor, leakages in the air separation unit, leakages in the Waste Heat Boilers of the Coal gasifiers etc.

These problems have been identified and remedial action taken.

Additional capacity of Polyester Filament Yarn

4800. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the creation of additional capacity of polyester filament yarn has left a trail of misgivings and resentments in the industry ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the existing units have not been allowed to raise their capacities, while approval was given to three grass-root units ;

(c) if so, which are these aggrieved units and reasons for not allowing them to increase their capacity ;

(d) the names of the units which have been allowed to expand their existing capacity ; and

(e) the steps which Government propose to take to rationalise the new licensing systematically and to allow the existing units expansion of their capacities ?

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

(a) to (e) : Letters of intent have recently been issued to the following parties for setting up new plants for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn for capacities shown against each.

J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	600
Orkay silk Mills (P) Ltd.	6000
Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	10,000

Capacity (Tonnes/annum)

Application of a number of existing manufacturers of polyester filament yarn for expansion of their capacities are under consideration of Government. Details of applications pending before Government are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

Proposal to Take-up Dul-Hasti (J & K) and Koel Karo (Bihar) Hydro-Electric Project

4801. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre propose to take up two major hydro-electric projects--Dulhasti in Jammu & Kashmir and Koel Karo in Bihar-in the Central Sector in the coming financial year ;

(b) if so, the main details and estimated costs of these two projects ;

(c) whether any other hydel projects are likely to be taken up by the centre in the Central sector during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF
ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM
MAHAJAN) ; (a) Dulhasti
(J & K) and Koel Karo (Bihar)
Hydro-electric Projects have been
taken up as Central Sector project
through the National Hydro-electric
Power Corporation.

(b) The Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project envisages construction of 3 units of 130 MW each on river Chenab in Jammu & Kashmir at an estimated cost of Rs. 183.45 crores (Net). It involves construction of a masonry gravity type diversion dam 70 metres high and 186 metres long, a headrace tunnel, a surge shaft, pressure tunnel and penstocks and an underground power house.

The Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project is proposed to have an installed capacity of 710 MW (6 units of 115 MW each and one unit of 20 MW) at an estimated cost of Rs. 391.83 crores (Net). The Project involves construction of 2

dams, one 44 metre high across the South Koel and the other 55 metre high across the North Karo, 34.7 K.M. long trans-basin channel and 2 power houses.

(c) and (d) . In addition to these projects following Hydel Projects have been offered for exploitation in the Central Sector, for investment/execution :

1. Uri H.E. Project (480 MW) J & K
2. Kol Dam H.E. Project, (600MW) H.P.
3. Parvati H.E. Project (1900 MW) H.P.
4. Chamera H.E. Project (640 MW) H.P.
5. Kauhan Hydel Scheme (90MW) H.P.
6. Eastern Ramganga H.E. Project (80 MW) U.P.
7. Dhauliganga H.E. Project (900 MW) U.P.
8. Goriganga H.E. Project (450 MW) U.P.
9. Tanakpur H.E. Project (100 MW) U.P.
10. Kolodyne (Tuipui) (400 MW) Mizoram
11. Dhaleswahri (Twalong) (200 MW) A.C.
12. Rangandi H.E. Project (500 MW) A.C.
13. Damwe H.E. Project (400MW) A.C.
14. Papu H.E. Project (80 MW) Assam
15. Tuivai H.E. Project (200 MW) Mizoram
16. Kameng H.E. Project (250 MW) A.C.
17. Suhansiri H.E. Project (1800 MW) A.C.

In addition, the Chukha Hydel Project (4×84 MW), located in Bhutan and financed by the Government of India is under construction by the Chukha Project Authority headed by Minister of Development Government of Bhutan. After meeting the power demands of Bhutan, 270—300 MW of power from Stage-I is likely to be available to India which will be distributed among the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

**Decision to open Retail oil shops
by I.O.C. in Orissa**

4802. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has decided to open retail oil shops in the backward district of Orissa and allot dealership to the tribals and unemployed graduates in the State;

(b) if so, names of the places of Kalahandi district of Orissa identified so far for opening retail shops by Indian Oil Corporation;

(c) whether it has been worked out, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of unemployed Graduate benefited under the scheme?

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

(b) and (c). The names of locations in Kalahandi district of Orissa identified for opening retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) by Indian Oil Corporation during 1980-81 are Khariar and Mottar.

(d) Selection of dealers is yet to be finalise!

पेट्रोल पम्प को एजेंसियों का आवंटन

4803. श्री बिरसा राम कुलकारिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान पेट्रोल पंप की एजेंसियों का आवंटन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) और (ख). फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिप्स (पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प) सम्बन्धित तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा दी जाती है न कि सरकार द्वारा, चालू वर्ष के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा देश भर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर कुल मिला कर लगभग 551 फुटकर बिक्री केन्द्र डीलरशिप्स को अन्तिम रूप दिया/विज्ञापित किया जाना सूचित किया गया है।

**Amounts Advances to Monopoly
Houses by Public Financial
Institutions**

4804. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1172 on 24th February, 1981 regarding assets and liabilities of Monopoly Houses and state:

(a) whether information in respect of advances to Monopoly Houses by Public Financial Institutions has since been received, if so, details thereof; if not, reasons therefor and any time limit for the same; and

(b) the list of specific concerns of Monopoly Houses in which major part of amount is advanced by Public Financial Institutions;

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and b). The information is to be obtained from the Financial Institutions only through the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Efforts are being made to get this information in the shortest possible time.

Permission sought by big Companies to Manufacture pesticides

4805. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four big companies have sought Government permission for manufacture of Pesticides under the M.R.T.P. Act ;

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

(c) the details of the companies who have thus applied ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question refers to the applications made for permission to manufacture Synthetic Pyrethroids which are a category of pesticides. The following four companies belonging to large industrial houses have made such applications for approval of the Central Government under the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969:—

- (1) M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.
- (2) M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.
- (3) M/s. Rallis India Ltd.
- (4) M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

All the four proposals mentioned above have been referred to the

M.R.T.P. Commission for an inquiry. Further action in the matter will be taken after the Commission has submitted its report to the Government.

Demand of power in Goa

4806. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total demand of power in Goa at present and what will it be after the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) how has the above demand been calculated ; and

(c) steps taken to meet the deficit of power ?

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

(a) The present demand for power in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu is estimated to be 80 MW and the demand for power at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) has been projected to be 138 MW.

(b) Combination of end-use and trend method to estimate future consumption have been used for projecting the power requirements of Goa, Daman & Diu. In this method, the forecast of energy consumption is separately made for different categories of consumption to obtain the total requirements of energy. This exercise is conducted under the Annual Power surveys of the Central Electricity Authority which associates the Regional Electricity Boards, the State Electricity Boards/ Departments as well as representatives of major consuming Ministries for power.

(c) There is no power generation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The requirements of power in this Union Territory is met through supplies from the neighbouring states like Karnataka, Maharashtra and

Gujarat. For meeting the future power requirements of Goa, shares of 110 MW and 100 MW of power from the first stage of the Korba and Ramagundam Central Super Thermal Power Stations respectively, have been earmarked for this Union Territory. The Central Electricity Authority is constantly monitoring the power supply position and every effort is being made to secure assistance from the neighbouring states.

Coverage of Asian Games in Radio and T.V.

4807. SHRI RAM NATH DUBEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what arrangements are being made to cover the Asian Games to be held in New Delhi in 1982, on the radio and television ;

(b) what are the cost involved in the coverage and if all such expenditure shall be non-recurring ; and

(c) what shall be the arrangements, if any, for the direct broadcast and televising the games to the participating countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Technical facilities will be provided at all the venues of the games for direct commentary/telecast and preparation of capsules etc. for broadcast by the All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(b) As regards AIR, the total cost involved on the technical and other facilities for the radio coverage is estimated at Rs. 294.84 lakhs, of which Rs. 90 lakhs represents the cost of equipment being procured for Plan projects and utilised for a short period during the games.

As regards Doordarshan, the equipment procured for the VI Plan projects will temporarily be deployed for the Asian Games. Irrecoverable expenditure for the TV coverage is estimated at Rs. 116.63 lakhs.

The expenditure is of non-recurring nature.

(c) Technical facilities will be provided by the AIR to the broadcasters of the participating countries for coverage on their network through links to be provided by O.C.S.

Arrangements for coverage by the participating countries are still to be finalised by the Doordarshan.

नूतन स्टोर का उत्पादन और उपलब्धता

4808. श्री मोती भाई झार० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नूतन स्टोव गत 6 महीनों से अधिक समय से बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके कब तक बाजार में उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है तथा इसे शीघ्र उपलब्ध होने कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने नूतन स्टोव बनाने की पेशकश की है तथा किन उद्योगों को लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं तथा इसे जारी करने की तारीख क्या है तथा इस उद्योग द्वारा उत्पादित स्टोव कब तक बाजार में उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या मिट्टी के तेल की भारी बढ़ती तथा मूल्य वृद्धि को तथा नूतन स्टोव की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाजार में अधिकतम स्टोव उपलब्ध

कराने तथा इसके उत्पादन के लिए अधिक कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस देने के लिए उपाय करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) गत कुछ महोनों में नूतन स्टोवों की कुछ कमो रही है। नूतन स्टोवों की कमो मुख्यतः कलकत्ता की ओरिएण्टल मेटल इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० में कम उत्पादन होने के कारण थी।

(ख) जिन पार्टियों को एन० एस० आई० सी० द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं और जिन्होंने उत्पादन शुरू किया है के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

उद्यम का नाम	राज्य	लाइसेंस के जारी होने की तिथि
1. डाइनामिक इंजीनियर्स, मद्रास	तमिलनाडु	29-3-1979
2. अशोक धायरन एण्ड स्टील फैब्रीकेटर्स, राजकोट	गुजरात	28-9-1979
3. अं प्टोमोंहर इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्रा०) लि० बम्बई	महाराष्ट्र	9-10-1979
4. सुपरस्टील मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क० (प्रा०) लि०, इन्दौर	मध्य प्रदेश	5-1-1980
5. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कार्पोरेशन, बंगलूर कर्नाटक		21-4-1980

नूतन स्टोवों के निर्माण के लिए जिन पार्टियों ने हाथ बढ़ाया था के नामों सम्बन्धी पूरे व्योरे तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी, हां।

Demand of diesel and kerosene oil by Bihar

4809. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the demand of diesel and kerosene oil of Bihar during 1978, 1979 and 1980 ;

नूतन स्टोवों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नेशनल स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज कार्पोरेशन इन्डिया लि० (एन० एस० आई० पी० सी०) के साथ इन स्टोवों को एन० एस० आई० सी० द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये जाने वाली लघु पैमाने की एककों के माध्यम से उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। विद्यमान एककों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय भी किये गये हैं। ज्योंही स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जायेगी उपलब्धता स्थिति में सुधार आ जायेगा।

(b) the extent to which this demand has been met ; and

(c) what are the proposal of Government to supply more diesel and kerosene oil to Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). It is not possible to indicate the demand of High Speed Diesel (HSD) and kerosene in Bihar for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980. However, in recent months, the Government of Bihar had indicated the demand of kerosene varying between 23,000 and 30,000 tonnes and of high

speed dies :l (HSD) oil between 40,000 and 60,000 tonnes per month. During the period January to December '80, the total allocation of HSD to Bihar was 450485 tonnes and the sale was 401027 tonnes and in the case of kerosene the total allocation during the above period was 231394 tonnes and the sale was 215597 tonnes.

Diesel allocation to States/ Union Territories, including Bihar, has been maximised keeping in view the overall product availability and the movement capacity. For March, 1981, the diesel allocation has been made at a level 15% more than the sales in March '80. In the case of kerosene, monthly allocations are being made at a level 5% more than the actual sale in corresponding months of the previous year. Ad-hoc increase in allocations of these products have also been made to Bihar keeping in view the requirement indicated by the State Government.

Violation of Companies Act by scrap dealing companies

4810. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of a scrap dealing company at Howrah (West Bengal) M/s Ganpat Rai Rashiwalia ; if so, details of this company ;

(b) whether there are several fictitious companies running under the same scrap dealer violating provisions under the Companies Act, if so, facts in detail ;

(c) whether it is fact that this scrap dealing factory has not submitted its audited accounts balance sheets etc. for many years ; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) It is presumed that the reference is to M/s Ganpat-rai Rashiwaslia Brothers Private Limited, a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered office at 16/1 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.

(b) Documents filed with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta by the aforesaid company do not give any such indications.

(c) and (d). The aforesaid company has not filed balance sheets for the years ended 30-6-78, 30-6-79 and 30-6-80 as required under Section 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 with the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta. The matter is being processed by the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta, for suitable penal action.

Labour problems in supply of Cooking gas

4811. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the labour problems faced by LPG distributors in the supply of cooking gas ;

(b) how far are the markets affected by delivery problem caused by labour disputes; and

(c) what action is initiated by oil companies to resolve such disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Labour problems are occasionally faced by the distributors of LPG, when their staff engaged for delivery of cylinders to customers resort to go slow strikes in connection with their demands for improvement of wages

other terms of services. Such labour problems result in dislocation of cooking gas supplies to customers.

(c) the staff for delivering LPG cylinders to customers are employees of the distributors and not the oil companies. Therefore, any settlement of disputes has to be arrived at mutually acceptable terms by the distributors and their delivery staff themselves.

Appointment of Arbitrator in case of dispute between LPG Distributors and Oil Company

4812. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a show cause notice is issued to the distributor in case of dispute between the LPG distributor and an oil company;

(b) whether an open or departmental enquiry is conducted;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the method adopted in such disputes; and

(e) if there is any arbitration who appoints the arbitrator?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Disputes arising between the LPG distributor and the oil company are dealt with as per the procedure laid down in the Distributorship agreement. Show cause notices are also sometimes issued to the concerned distributor.

(b) to (d). The concerned oil company goes into depth in such cases for taking appropriate action.

(e) If an arbitrator is to be appointed, such appointment is made by the concerned Chairman/Director of the oil company.

Revision of Commission to Petrol-Diesel Dealers

4813. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commission to petrol-diesel dealers was raised during 1970-81;

(b) when was it revised;

(c) what was the revised commission; and

(d) what was the basis of revision?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apparently the honourable Member requires information for 1980-81. The rates of commission were raised with effect from 15-7-1980 and again from 1-3-1981.

(c) Details are given in the attached statement.

(d) The dealers were made good the losses suffered due to:

(i) increased monetary value of the evaporation and handling losses borne out of the gross commission paid to them, and

(ii) increased financing charges due to higher interest burdens on the working capital needed for stocks held arising from increase in the prices of Motor Spirit/High Speed Diesel Oil. The increases in the commission on both these occasions took note of increase in prices of Motor Spirit/High Speed Diesel Oil due to the successive price hikes.

Statement

*Revised rates of Commission
As on 15-7-1980*

Slabs (sales in K.L./Annum)	Rate of Commission
(i) Motor Spirit	Rs./Kl
0-480	100.00
481-1080	70.00
above 1080.	30.00

(There is no minimum rate for M.S.)

(ii) High Speed Diesel Oil	Rs./Kl
0-600	55.00
601-1200	30.00
above 1200	25.00
(As on 1-3-1981)	

(Salbs (salus in Z; Annum) Rate of Commission

(i) Motor Spirit	Rs./Kl
0-480	107.00
481-1080	75.00
Above 1080	55.00

(There is no minimum rate of Motor Spirit)

(ii) High Speed Diesel Oil	Rs. Kl
0-600	58.00
601-1200	33.00
Above 1200	28.00

Request by LPG Distributors Association for Deleting/Modifying Clause 5 of contract

4814. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG Distributors' Association has requested to delete/modify the arbitrary and one-sided contract clause 5; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No such specific request for deletion/modification of clause 5 of the LPG Distributorship Agreement appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of Company's Vehicles and Planes

4815. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of gross misuse of Company's vehicles and executive planes by the large industrial houses holding them;

(b) if so, what check over misuse of share-holders' money in this manner is being exercised by Government; and

(c) whether his Ministry has laid down any guidelines for the use of executive planes by the Company Directors/Executives for themselves and for their relatives; if so what, and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) to (c). Government has no information in regard to unauthorised use of company vehicles/planes by employees belonging to large industrial houses.

Under the Companies Act, only the remuneration (including perquisites like housing, use of company's car etc.) payable to the Managing/Wholtime Directors or Managers of public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies requires approval of the Central Government. The remuneration payable to the Executives does not require approval of the Central Government except where such Executives come within the purview of section 314(1B) of the Companies Act, 1956.

While there are no prescribed guidelines for the use of company planes (which must be very rare cases) by the managerial personnel, violations of the sanctions issued by Government for payment of remuneration

to the managerial personnel are normally to be looked into and if need be reported upon by the statutory auditors of the companies.

The Department also looks into these matters independently during the course of inspection under section 209A and investigation under sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956, where such investigation/inspection is ordered.

Permission to Expand Production Capacity to Drug Multi-Nationals

4816. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state;

(a) the names of multi-national drug companies which have been allowed to expand their existing production of drugs and their excess production regularised during the current year (upto 28th February, 1981); and

(b) whether any control over their pricing is exercised by Government so that the benefit reaches the common man, if so, in what manner?

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

(a) No industrial licence permitting substantial expansion has been granted to any multi-national drug company during the period March, 1980 to February, 1981. However, six letters of intent have been issued to foreign companies during the said period. No regularisation of excess production has also taken place during this period.

(b) The prices of essential and life-saving bulk drugs and the formulations based thereon are controlled under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The objective of such price control is to make available such drugs and formulations at reasonable prices to the masses at large, while allowing reasonable return to the companies manufacturing them.

Refugees from Bangladesh still Squatting on Calcutta and Sealdah Stations

4817. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of refugees from East Bengal (now Bangladesh) are still shelterless and are squatting at Calcutta and Sealdah Stations;

(b) if so, their approximate number; and

(c) what measures do Government propose to settle them permanently and provide them with some work to sustain their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

Demand for setting up Benches of High Courts

4818. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the High Courts, case of which demands for setting up permanent circuit benches at places other than Headquarters of these High Courts have been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which decisions would be taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A statement giving the position of the proposals received from the State Governments for

establishment of permanent Benches is attached. No date can be indicated by which decision will be taken in each case.

Statement

The position of the proposal received from the State Government for the establishment of permanent Benches is indicated below:—

- (i) *Establishment of a Bench of Kerala High Court.*—The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July, 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.
- (ii) *Establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court.*—The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai in September, 1977. After carrying out certain consultations which were required to be effected, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu again proposed in July, 1980 that a Bench of the Madras High Court may be set up at Madurai. In this connection, some additional information was called from the State Government which is awaited.
- (iii) *Establishment of Benches of Bombay High Court.*—In January, 1977 the then Chief Minister, Maharashtra proposed the establishment of a permanent Bench at Aurangabad. The State Government were requested to carry out certain consultations. The State Government suggested in April, 1978 that two Benches of Bombay High Court might be established, one at Aurangabad and another at Pune. However, in its communi-

cation dated 28th January, 1981, the State Government have intimated that a Bench may be set up at Aurangabad. The matter is under correspondence with the State Government and some information and clarifications have been sought.

- (iv) *Establishment of a Bench of Allahabad High Court for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh.*—In May, 1979 the State Government sent a proposal for establishment of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Meerut for the Western districts of Uttar Pradesh. The views of the present Government of Uttar Pradesh, which had been sought in the matter, have been received very recently. The State Government have recommended the establishment of a Bench to cater to the six Divisions of Meerut, Garhwal, Kumaon, Moradabad, Agra and Bareilly. The matter is engaging the attention of the Central Government.

Hydel Projects under execution by the Centre

4819. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects for hydel generation which are under execution by the Centre as on 1st March, 1981, along with the capacity of hydel generation and the estimated cost of the projects in each case;

(b) the likely date by which each one of the projects would be completed; and

(c) the unit cost of hydel-generation at each one of these projects and the likely sale prices of for each unit at each one of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY
(SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a)
As on 1st March, 1981, four hydro-
electric Projects in India, namely
Baira Siul (9×60 MW)

Salal (3×115 MW), Kopili ($2 \times 50 + 2 \times 25$ MW) and Loktak (3×35 MW) were under execution by the Centre.) In addition, National Hydro-electric Power Corporation is also engaged in the Construction of Devighat Hydro-electric Project (3×4.7 MW) in Nepal on behalf of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. As on date the net sanctioned estimates costs of these projects are:—

Baira Siul	92.21 crores
Salal	222.15 crores
Loktak	77.45 crores
Kopili	56.77 crores
Devighat	25.22 crores.

(b) The likely completion Schedules of Baira Siul, Salal, Loktak, Kopili and Devighat Hydro-electric projects are December '81, Year 1987-88 December, 1982, December '83 and April '84 respectively.

(c) The unit cost of Hydel-generation and the likely sale price for each unit at these projects is given below:—

Sl. No.	Project	Unit cost of hydel generation (at grid sub-station)	Likely unit sale price (at grid sub-station).
1	Baira Siul HE Project	12.03 Paise/KWH	15.19 P/KWH
2	Salal HE Project	12.70 Paise/KWH	10.60 P/KWH
3	Loktak HE Project	22.25 Paise/KWH	25.00 P/KWH
4	Devighat HE Project	21.40 Paise/KWH	to be determined by His Majesty's Govt. of Nepal as the power is to be consumed in Nepal.
5	Kopili HE Project	*13.21 Paise/KWH	*18.81 Paise/KWH.

*These figures are based on revised estimates of the project.

Production of Films in Regional Languages

4820. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plan to encourage the production of films in regional/folk languages;

(b) if so, the nature of the plan and the names of the regional/folk languages in which films have been subsidised or assisted for production during the last five years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any such plan would be drawn up alongwith the likely date by which it would be drawn up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Production of Films in Regional Languages

In so far as the documentary films are concerned, a scheme has been approved under the Sixth Five-Year Plan for setting up two Regional Film Production Centres in the Eastern Region (At Calcutta) and in the Southern Region (At Bangalore) for production of 16MM films in the languages of the concerned regions. The Production Centre in Eastern Region will produce films in Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Manipuri and other

Regional and Tribal Dialects of the Eastern Region. The production centre in Southern Region will produce films in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and other Regional and Tribal Dialects of the Southern Region. It is proposed to produce 96 films under the Plan Scheme. These films will be about 30 to 45 minutes duration with story-content and elements of entertainment suitable for rural audience. The films Division produces films and newsreels either in English or in Hindi as a basic language. These films are then dubbed in other regional languages. Sometimes, films are also produced in basic version in the respective regional languages. The regional languages in which documentary films were produced by the Films Division during the last five

years are Gujarathi, Telugu, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Urdu, Kannada, Pobjabi, Oriya, Rajasthani, Assamese and Nagemese.

2. The National Film Development Corporation finances production of feature/short films in English/Hindi and regional languages. To encourage receipt of loan applications for production of films in regional languages, the National Film Development Corporation has set up Script Panels in their regional offices at Madras and Calcutta. During last five years, the NFDC has sanctioned loans for production of 15 feature films and one short film in regional languages. The details of these films are at Annexure to the statement:

Annexure

Details of Feature/Short Films in regional languages financed by the National film Development Corporation during last five years.

Sr. No.	Name of Producer	Name of film & language	Loan	Sanctioned
1	2	3		4
(a) Feature Films:				Rs.
1	Chitralakha Film Co-Op	"KIRATTAM" (Malayalam)		3,00,000/-
2	Chitra Bharath	"SOORAVALI" (Vizhippur) (Tamil)		3,00,000/-
3	Jahnu Barua	"APARUPA" (Assamese)		3,50,000/-
4	Nachiket Patwardhan	"22ND JUNE 1897" (Marathi)		3,50,000/-
5	M.S. Sathyu	"BARA" (Kannada)		3,50,000/-
6	Sanchal Film Co-Op.	"BHAVNI BHAVAI" (Gujarati)		3,50,000/-
7	Ms. Prema Karanth	"PHANYAMMA" (Kannada)		2,00,000/-
8	Sadhu Meher, Cuttack	"ABHILASHA" (Oriya)		3,00,000/-
9	Manmohan Mohapatra, Cuttack	"NEERAB JHADA" (Oriya)		2,34,000/-
10	Lotus Productions, Bhubaneswar	"MAYA MRIGA" (Oriya)		4,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
11	M. Sarkar, Calcutta	"ASHWAMEDHAR GHORA" (Bengali & Hindi)	3,50,000/-
12	M/s. Mallika Sarabhai	"AAJWALI RAAT AMAAS NY" (Gujarati)	4,50,000/-
13	G.V. Iyer, Ananthalammi Films, Madras.	"ADI SHANKARACHARYA" (Sanskrit)	5,00,000/-
14	Byatikram Chal Chitra, Calcutta	"YIASNIR KOLKATTA" (Bengali)	1,98,000/-
15	M/s. Renu Films, Calcutta	"RADHAKRISHNA" (Bengali)	3,50,000/-
(b) Short Films			
1	Saraiya Productions	"MAHAKAVI NANALAL" (Gujarati)	11,000/-

हिन्दी के उपयोग के लिए कार्यक्रम

4821. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी का राजभाषा के
रूप में उपयोग के लिए राजभाषा अधिनियम,
1963 के उपबन्धों के अधीन ए० बी० और
सी० राज्यों के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के राजभाषा
विभाग द्वारा वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया
जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय
नियमित रूप से कार्यक्रम प्राप्त कर रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तीनों श्रेणियों के
राज्यों के लिए 1980 के लिए तैयार
किए गये कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन
के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने प्रयत्न किये
हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 के लिए
उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक श्रेणी के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी
के उपयोग की प्रगति की प्रतिशतता क्या
है ?

प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क) :
जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) एक विवरण, जिसमें 1980
के कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा दर्शाया गया है,
समा पटल पर रखा गया । मन्त्रालय में
रख दिया गया । [बैठिए संख्या एल टी-
2190/81] ।

(घ) कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए
प्रयत्न किए गए हैं ।

(ङ) वर्ष, 1980 के दौरान उपर्युक्त
प्रत्येक श्रेणी के राज्य के सम्बन्ध में संतोषजनक
प्रगति की गई है ।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की एजेंसियों का स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को आबंधन

4822. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों और उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को पेट्रोल, डीजल और गैस की एजेंसियां आबंधित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो, ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों ने इन एजेंसियों के लिए उनके मंत्रालय में आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को इनकी एजेंसियां दी गई हैं और उसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) शेष आवेदन-पत्रों का कब तक निपटान किये जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठो) : (क) जी. हां। 1981-82 से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों के सभी प्रकार के कुटकार पेट्रोल पम्प (पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस एजेंसियों का 10 प्रतिशत उत्कृष्ट समाज कार्यकर्ताओं और/अथवा स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जायेगी।

(ख) (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आकाशवाणी दिल्ली द्वारा आयोजित की गई वार्ताएँ

4823. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र द्वारा विभिन्न समस्या पर कोई वार्ताएं आयोजित की जाती हैं जिनमें राजनैतिक नेता, संसद् सदस्य, साहित्यकार, पत्रकार, विद्वान तथा अन्य विख्यात व्यक्ति भाग लेते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1981 से 15 मार्च, 1981 तक आयोजित वार्ताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए आमंत्रित व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं तथा यदि भाग लेने वाले राजनैतिक नेता थे तो उनका सम्बन्ध किन-किन राजनैतिक दलों से था ; और

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों का चयन करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड रखे गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :
(क) : जी, हां।

(ख) : आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र और समाचार सेवा प्रभाग, आकाशवाणी द्वारा आमंत्रित किए गए वार्ताकारों का ब्यौरा क्रमशः परिशिष्ट-1 और 2 में देखा जा सकता है सभा पटल पर रखा गया। ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया [देखिए संख्या एल टी-2191/81] दल की सम्बद्धता भी जहाँ लागू होती है दे दी गई है।

(ग) वार्ताकारों/भाग लेने वालों का चयन कार्यक्रम के विषय की आवश्यकता, व्यक्ति की विषय में विशेषज्ञता स्थिति और सम्बद्धता, उसकी उपयुक्तता और उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Energy consumption in Industries in India is higher than other countries

4824. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that in many industries in the country, energy consumption per unit of output is distinctly higher than in other countries; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof and steps to be taken to reduce the energy consumption in the industries ?

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

(a) Attempts to make a comparative study of the energy consumption per unit of output in specific industries compared to similar industries abroad, have been unfruitful due to deficiencies of data. However, on a broad analysis it is seen that the overall intensity of energy use in the industrial sector in India is higher as compared to most developed countries.

(b) It is the normal international experience that in the initial stages of industrialisation the share of industries which produce or process primary commodities or minerals is high and these industries have a relatively higher energy intensity. There is also scope for improvement in the energy efficiency of various equipments used in industry.

Energy conservation is one of the components of the energy policy being followed by the Government. To this end it is intended to take up research and development activities to improve the energy efficiency of various types of equipments. Specific programmes for promoting conservation and improving energy efficiency in industries are also proposed to be taken up. Certain proposals have also been received from the Associations of Indian Engineering Industries to give suitable financial aid and fiscal incentives to promote conservation measures in industries.

Proposal to Transfer Cinema to 'Concurrent List'

4825. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : be pleased to state.

(a) : whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to transfer 'cinema' from 'State List' to 'Concurrent List' ;

(b) whether before taking a decision, Government took the views of the State Governments also ; if so, their reaction ; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) . The Working Group on National Film Policy has recommended that the entire subject of Cinema and Film Industry should be brought within the purview of Central & Policy and Central control. The views of State Governments have been specifically requested in the matter. The matter was also discussed in the Conference of State Information Ministers held on 5th November, 1980. The Conference generally felt that to enable the Union Government to play a meaningful role in helping the growth of good cinema on an all India basis, to regulate, rationalise and streamline areas of common concern to all States it was necessary that the Union Govt. should have the necessary concurrent powers. Governments of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have, however, opposed the proposal. Further appropriate procedural action is being taken.

Barauni Fertilizer Company

4826. **SHRI N. E. HORO :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of the Barauni Fertilizer Company to instal a naphtha fired gas turbine generator to overcome the current power problems ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRIDALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have approved the installation of a 2.5 MW gas turbine using naphtha as feedstock to generate captive power to protect the front-end of the Barauni Fertilizer Plant. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 245 lakhs including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 150 lakhs.

Lack of Personnel in M.R.T.P. Commission to conduct inquiries

4827. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the MRTTP Commission has no proper personnel for conducting enquiries relating to the big multinational corporations in the country ; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The M.R.T.P. Commission has stated that it is not a fact that it does not have proper personnel for conducting enquiries relating to the big multinational corporations in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Tribal special allowance by Government of Orissa

4828. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa has sanctioned 20 per cent Tribal Special Allowance

for their employees working in the district of Koraput as compensatory allowance ;

(b) whether there has been a demand from the Rehabilitation employees Union to sanction this allowance for the employees and workers of Dandakaranya Project ;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government are thinking to sanction this allowance for the workers of Dandakaranya Project ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b) : Some staff Associations have intimated that Government of Orissa have sanctioned Special Compensatory Allowance to its employees posted and sanctioned in identified localities of the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of the State and have requested for sanction of this allowance in favour of the employees of the Dandakaranya Project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Because Government of India have sanctioned Project Allowance and Bad Climate Allowance for the employees of the Dandakaranya Project.

Work-Charged staff served with retrenchment notice in Pandakaranya project

4829. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dandakaranya Project Authorities have served retrenchment notice on work-charged staff in spite of sanction of 21 crores of rupees for the expansion of the activities of the Project ;

(b) whether the Rehabilitation Employees Union has given a charter of demands and served a notice to go

on agitation if the retrenchments of Work-charged staff were not stopped and if their services were not regularised even after their 15 to 22 years of service in the Project; and

(c) if so, what action has the Government taken to stop retrenchment and regularise the services of work-charged staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The services of surplus work-charge employees are terminated with notice where necessary on completion of works.

(b) Yes, Sir. This is an unrecognised Union and they did not go on the threatened agitation.

(c) Since the work-charged staff are engaged charging their salary to specific works, their services are terminated on completion of such works, and the question of regularising their services does not arise.

Recommendations of Central Pay Commission for work-charged Staff

4830. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Finance Ministry had communicated decision of Government to various organisations in their letter dated 12th August 1960 to implement the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission in respect of the Work-charged Staff;

(b) whether the Union Finance Ministry had declined to sanction funds when proposal to implement the same decision in respect of the work-charged staff of Dandakaranya Project was sent by the Union Rehabilitation Ministry; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Union Finance Ministry in regard to non-implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations for the work-charged staff of Dandakaranya Project for the last twenty years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No proposal for sanction of funds was sent to the Finance Ministry in respect of the work-charged staff of Dandakaranya Project.

(c) The workcharged employees under this Department are getting benefits of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund, terminal/death gratuity/family pension for those who have not opted for Workmen's Contributory Fund, Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme etc. They have, however, not yet been classified into industrial and non-industrial categories, since the question of applicability of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Dandakaranya Project has not yet been resolved.

पैराफिन मोम का आयात

4831. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या पेट्रो-लियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान पैराफिन मोम की कितनी मात्रा की आयात किया गया और इसका आयात किस किस देश से किया गया और उन भारतीय तेल कम्पनियों और एजेंसियों के क्या नाम हैं, जिन्होंने इसका आयात किया ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्वदेशी पैराफिन मोम के कोटे का अब तक दुरुपयोग हुआ है और क्या स्वदेशी और आयातित पैराफिन मोम के मूल्यों में समानता लाने

के लिए कोई योजना शुरू की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कहां तक सफलता मिली है।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) शरणीवद्ध एजेन्सी अर्थात् सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम मैसर्स बामर लारी एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पैराफिन मोम की निम्नलिखित मात्रा का आयात किया गया :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मीट्रिक टनों में)
1978	7747
1979	10544
1980	9887

चीन, जापान, ईराक, सिगापुर इत्यादि से पैराफिन मोम का आयात किया गया है।

(ख) 1-2-1979 से देशी एवं आयातित मोम की एक समान पुलड मूल्य प्रणाली प्रचालन में है। इस मंत्रालय में देशी मोम के कोटे के दुरुपयोग के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

पर्वतीय अथवा दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को उचित दर पर मिट्टी के तेल उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय

4832. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के पर्वतीय तथा दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को उचित दर पर मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई करने का निर्णय किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक भारतीय तेल कम्पनी ने 1 अगस्त, 1979 से 31 जनवरी, 1981 तक प्रत्येक राज्य के उपरोक्त प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को कितनी मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई किया और उसके परिवहन खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए क्या सहायता दी गई ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को मिट्टी के तेल का मासिक आवंटन मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है। तेल कम्पनियाँ अपने डीलरों और थोक माल एजेंटों को मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई राज्य सरकार और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा दिये गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार इन आवंटनों के अनुरूप करती है। राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के अन्दर जिसमें पहाड़ी और दूरदराज के क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, मिट्टी के तेल का वास्तविक वितरण और इसकी निर्धारित मूल्यों पर बिक्री भी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। राज्य सरकारों को मिट्टी के तेल के सामान और सुसंगत वितरण के लिए मार्गदर्शी—सिद्धान्त जारी किये गये हैं और उन्हें उत्पाद की बालावाजारी और जमाखारी जैसे श्रृंखलाओं को रोकने के उपाय करने के लिए कहा गया है। तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने आप ही कई दूरदराज तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो खोले गये हैं ताकि सप्लाई के स्थलों को खपत क्षेत्र के यथासंभव समीप लाया जा सके और उत्पाद को सुसंगत मूल्यों पर बेचा जा सके।

(ख) पहाड़ी और दूरदराज क्षेत्रों को प्रत्येक तेल कम्पनी द्वारा सप्लाई की गई मिट्टी के तेल की राज्य-वार और मास-वार मात्राओं सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे अलग से नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं। प्रति लिटर 15 पैसे से अधिक खुदरा मूल्य में परिवहन अंश तेल उद्योग द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

Non-Availability of Petroleum Products

4833. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the country is still facing a great hardship due to non-availability of diesel and other petroleum products;

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

(c) the measures taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c) It is not correct to say that the country is still facing a great hardship due to non-availability of diesel and other petroleum products. However, due to closure of Barauni and Bongaigaon Refinery for about a year and the intermittent working of Digboi and Gauhati Refineries on account of the Assam agitation, there was some shortfall in the overall availability of petroleum products like High Speed Diesel (HSD), kerosene, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Motor Spirit (Petrol), etc. during the year 1980. In order to make good the shortfall, alternative arrangements were made to the extent possible to move the product to the areas fed by these Refineries and the imports were also stepped up. The Barauni and Bongaigaon Refineries have resumed production by end January '81 and the Digboi and Gauhati Refineries are now functioning normally. The position of overall availability of major petroleum products like HSD, kerosene, Petrol, etc. is, by and large, comfortable now. A close watch is being kept over the supplies of these products in the country in order to ensure maximum availability and equitable distribution of the available product.

Loss to Industries in Madhya Pradesh due to Shortage of Power

4834. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Madhya Pradesh is suffering a colossal loss in industrial production because of acute power shortage obtaining for the past several months; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the power supply to save the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Madhya Pradesh has been experiencing shortage of power for some time.

(b) A number of steps have been taken and are being taken to improve power availability in the State. These steps include:

- (i) Better management of load demand;
- (ii) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity; and
- (iii) Expeditious commissioning of additional generating capacity aggregating to about 2400 MW.

The following projects are at present under implementation in Madhya Pradesh:

Name of the Project	Benefits during (MW)	
	1980-85	1985-90
Satpura 8th & 9th (T)	420	..
Korba East (T)	120	
Korba West (T)	420	
Korba West Extn. (T)	420	
Pench (State's share)	106.6	
Birasinghpur (T)	..	420
Bodhghat (H)	..	500
	1486.60	920

In addition, M.P. will also get the benefit of some power supply from the Central Sector Korba Super Thermal power Station presently under execution.

Criteria for Promoting as Office Superintendents in I.D.P.L. Madras

4835. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for promoting the officials as Office Superintendents or Executive Assistants in the scale of Rs. 550—750 in IDPL—Madras—89;

(b) when this criteria has been incorporated in the Recruitment Rules;

(c) How many candidates were promoted as Office Superintendent/Executive Assistant since 1971 in IDPL—Madras—89;

(d) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officials were among them; and

(e) is there any representation from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, if so, details thereof?

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

(a) Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals have reported that the criteria followed for promotion to the post of Office Superintendent/Executive Assistant in IDPL—Madras are as under:—

(i) Minimum degree from recognised University.

(ii) Inter-se seniority in the next lower cadre i.e., Senior Assistant/Head Time Keeper/Stenographer.

(iii) Minimum 10 years' service in the below grade next subject to satisfactory attendance and suitability as adjudged from Annual Confidential Records for the previous three years.

(b) The criteria referred to in (a) above are being followed right from the inception.

(c) Three employees were promoted as Office Superintendents/Executive Assistants since 1971; one was promoted in 1971, the second in 1977 and the third in 1980 respectively.

(d) None from this category, since no employee came within zone of consideration.

(e) Yes. Recently one Scheduled Caste employee has represented who is neither a graduate nor has put in the required qualifying period of service to fall within the zone of consideration.

Honorarium sanctioned for editors of Yojna

4836. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some special honorarium/reward of Rs. 500/- has been sanctioned to the editors of various editions of 'Yojana' of the Publications Division.

(b) what is the number of such persons and the amount of honorarium given to them and full details of the specific work done by them in addition to their normal duties for which the honorarium has been paid;

(c) whether this honorarium was exclusively for the editors only; if so, the reasons therefor; if it was to be shared with the staff the amount that has been given to the other supporting editorial staff; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) is in the negative what are the specific reasons for the senior officials to reward the officer who contributed minimum in the total efforts and neglecting the supporting editorial staff who did the spade work and bore the strain?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI
KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in the statement I.

(c) The honorarium was also given to the supporting staff of Yojna for similar work as shown in the statement II.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement—I

Details regarding the names of editors of Yojna Units with Specific work done by Them in addition to their Normal duties for which honorarium has been paid.

S. No.	Name of the Editor	Name of Yojna Unit.	Amount of honorarium	Specific Work.
1	Shri S.K. Ray . . .	Yojna, Bengali.	Rs. 500/-	In recognition of the hard work in Dhandhanya which had been given an National Award.
2	Shri Sethu Rao . . .	Yojna, English.	Rs. 500/-	For raising the standard and circulation of the magazine besides doing other jobs in Kannada.
3	Shri R.N. Tiwari	Yojna, Hindi.	Rs. 500/-	He improved the contents of the magazine and made it more readable to scholars students community.
4	Shri T.R. Panchapagesan	Yojna, Tamil	Rs. 300/-	For his creditable achievement for increasing the circulation of Tamil edition of Yojna to the tune of 7,000 Copies.

Statement—II

Details regarding the names of the supporting staff of Yojna Units with Specific work done by them in addition to their normal duties for which Honorarium has been paid.

S. No.	Name/Designation	Name of the Yojna Unit.	Amount of Honorarium	Specific Work.
1	Shri B.L. Saha, Assistant Editor.	Yojna, Bengali.	Rs. 300/- and Rs. 500/-	To assist the Editor in his duties.
2	Shri Tripada Chakaraverty, Sub-Editor.	Do.	Rs. 250/-	
3	Shri B.K. Paul, Junior Stenographer.	Do.	Rs. 150/-	
4	Kum. Anjali Chakladar, Clerk Grade II	Do.	Rs. 150/-	

1	2	3	4	5
5	Smt. Kalyani Trivedy, Messenger.	Yojna Bengali	Rs. 100/-	} To assist the Editor in his duties.
6	Shri Dayal Hari Dey, Chowkidar.	Do.	Rs. 100/-	
7	Shri Salig Ram, Mazdoor.	Do.	Rs. 100/-	
8	Shri Samuthiram, Assistant Editor.	Yojna, Tamil.	Rs. 300/-	
9	Shri H.S. Desai, Assistant Editor.	Yojna, Gujarati.	Rs. 300/-	

Posting of officers of CIS in Publications Division

4837. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Division of the Publications Division a number of officers of CIS in the scale of 1100-1600/- have managed to stay back in Delhi for a number of years in violation of all rules for postings at one place ;

(b) what is the number of these officials and what are the posts held by them and how long they have been in Delhi ;

(c) if the reply to (a) is in the affirmative what are the reasons for not transferring these officials outside Delhi while officers in other Central Services are rotated from one station to another station after every three years if they are not on a tenure post ; and

(d) whether all such officers would be transferred out of Delhi before the end of the current session and the House would be informed of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) : The number of such officers is only 6. The particulars desired in part (b) are given in the statement. The guideline for transfer followed by this Ministry for officers at this level, i.e. in Grade I is to give them a change of the Media Unit after a five year spell. The officers mentioned in Annexure have not completed such a period.

While it is desirable that officers serve in field units outside Delhi, this has to be subject to the availability there of posts in this Grade. The constraining factors here are that out of a total of 176 posts in this Grade, 97 posts are in Delhi itself ; the posts are also language requirements based. Thus a routine station to station transfer at the end of the prescribed period is not always possible.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Grade I officers working in Hindi Publication Units in Publications Division.*

Sl. No.	Name of Officer	Designation	Date of present posting in Pub. Division	Since when in Delhi
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri P.K. Bhargava	Editor, Bal Bharati	8-6-1979	1954
2.	Shri R.N. Tiwary	Editor, Yojana (Hindi)	3-6-1978	1958
3.	Shrimati Lakshmi Tripathy . .	Editor, Hindi Books	3-6-1978	1978*
4.	Shri A.N. Singh	Editor, Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi (Hindi)	3-6-1978	1978*
5.	Shri V.P. Arora	Editor, Aikal (Hindi)	30-9-1980	1965
6.	Shri Narendra Sinha	Editor, Hindi Books	10-10-1980	1969

*The year of induction of the Officers into the Central Information Service is 1978.

Regularisation of *ad hoc* Employees in Dandakaranya

4838. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to regularise *ad hoc* appointees with retrospective effect in Dandakaranya Project :

(b) if so, from when ; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Retrospective regularisation of *ad hoc* appointees is not permissible under existing instructions of Government.

Plan to reinstate *ad hoc* Terminated Employees

4839. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to reinstate *ad hoc* appointees who were demoted/terminated in the Dandakaranya Project :

(b) if so, when and

(c) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) *Ad hoc* arrangements had to be discontinued on appointment of regular incumbents. Such employees have no claim for reappointment to the posts held by them on *ad hoc* basis.

Shortage of India made 'Foreign Liquor'

4840. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the sharp fall in sugar production during the last two years has led to an acute shortage of India made 'foreign liquor'.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : No such shortage has come to the notice of the Government.

Expenditure on Shifting of Organisations of Dandakaranya

4841. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many organisations of Dandakaranya Project were shifted from one place to another and what was the expenditure on the shifting and T.A. and D.A. of the employees during April, 1980 to January, 1981;

(b) whether the shifting was done with the approval of the competent authority; and

(c) how many promotions and transfers were made during the said period and what was the total expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No organisation of the Dandakaranya Project was shifted during the period April, 1980 to January, 1981 and, therefore, no expenditure was incurred on the shifting and consequential T.A. and D.A. of the employees.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The labour involved in collecting the requisite information is not considered commensurate with the objective to be achieved.

Creation of SC/ST Cells in the Department of Petroleum and Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers

4842. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cells have been created in the Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers ;

(b) what is the strength of SC/ST employees in both the Departments and also in the Public Sector Undertakings of both Departments ; and

(c) if SC/ST cell has not been created so far in any of the Departments despite Government's instructions from time to time, whether he now proposes to take necessary steps ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cell was set up in the Department of Petroleum w.e.f. 24-5-1979. In the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers this work is being done by the Administration Division

(b) The total strength of SC/ST employees in the Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals & Fertilizers is 47 and 50 respectively. The requisite information in respect of Public Sector Undertakings is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) The SC/ST cell has not been created in the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers because this work is being looked after by the Administration Division.

Abandonment of Oil Well near Diamond Harbour by ONGC

4843. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn regarding abandonment of well near Diamond Harbour by ONGC as there was no evidence of good oil or gas accumulation there ;

(b) if so, whether Government are insisting for a work report, from the ONGC on this project and placing before the House; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to engage Soviet/Romanian expert to evaluate the work report for further scrutiny?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Diamond Harbour well has not been abandoned but the rig has been temporarily moved to another location. The well is proposed to be taken up for further testing at a later date.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not considered necessary to engage the services of Soviet/Romanian experts for evaluation of the work carried out by ONGC. However, a Soviet Team is currently reviewing the exploration programme of different onshore areas, including West Bengal.

Contract for 200 Million Euro-Dollars for Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Exploration Programmes

4844. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an official team visited London in February, 1981 and signed a contract for a 200 million Euro-dollars for launching the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's exploration Programme;

(b) if so, what are the main details of the contract ;

(c) whether it will be in addition to the World Bank's loan already sanctioned;

(d) if so, when the same is likely to arrive ; and

(e) how this amount to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) An official delegation deputed by the Government of India visited London in February, 1981 to negotiate and finalise draft agreement for a loan of US \$ 200 million for financing the general operations of ONGC. The agreement was subsequently signed on 6th March, 1981 at London.

(b) The loan has been extended by a syndicate of banks with M/s. Manufacturers Hanover Ltd., London, as the Agent. Amongst the participating banks, State Bank of India is one of the Lead Managers, United Commercial Bank is one of the Managers and the Bank of Baroda and the Bank of India are amongst the other banks. The Government of India has agreed to stand Guarantor on behalf of ONGC for the repayment of the loan

spread over a period of 7 years. The loan carries an interest of 3/8 % over LIBOR during the first 2 years and 1/2 % over LIBOR over the remaining 5 years. There is also a commitment fee of 3/8 % per annum on the undrawn amount. The entire amount of loan is to be drawn within a period of 6 months from the effective date.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The loan is already being drawn and utilised by ONGC.

(e) The loan is meant for financing the general operations of ONGC.

New Projects of Hindustan insecticides Limited

4845. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., is forging ahead in expending and diversifying its activities;

(b) if so, the details of the new projects to be launched and the increase in its annual turnover as a result thereof ; and

(c) the net foreign exchange likely to be conserved in its diversification projects ?

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

(b) and (c) . The following new projects are proposed in the Sixth Plan in respect of Hin-

dustan Insecticides Limited :—

	Tonnes/ annum	Est. Cost (Rs./crores)
1. Dimethoate	500	1.76
2. Fenitrothion	200	
3. Metasystox	300	1.24
4. Carboxin	50	1.30
5. Chlordane/ Heptachlor	100	3.73
6. Dicofol	100	1.42
7. Temophos	50	1.32
8. Methyl Parathion	100	2.18
9. Butachlor	400	3.11
10. Decamethrin	200	6.94
11. Isoproturon	50	2.42
12. Oxycarboxin	100	2.08
13. Ethepan	100	1.02
14. Edifenphos	200	1.80
15. Multipurpose formulation and part shifting of formulation facilities from Delhi.		1.17
16. UNDP Centre		0.58
17. R&D Complex		0.60
		32.67

The likely increase in the annual turnover of the Company and the net foreign exchange likely to be conserved can be quantified only after these schemes are finalised.

Expenditure on Film of Kisan Rally

4846. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Division has taken for Film of Cong. (I) Kisan Rally of 16th February, 1981; and

(b) if to, total expenditure incurred for this film ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Film Division has covered the Kisan Rally of 16th February, 1981 for inclusion in its weekly newsreel as a significant National news event.

(b) The approximate expenditure on coverage used in the Indian

News Review based on average cost per meter as worked out in 1979-80 comes to about Rs. 18,810/-.

Power generation by D.V.C.

4847. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) average daily generation of power by the DVC units, in M.W., month-wise from January, 1980 to January, 1981 ; and

(b) daily supply of power (in M.W.) by DVC to West Bengal as a whole and Calcutta separately, month-wise, from January, 1980 to January, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). A statement giving figures is attached.

Statement

Month 1980	Ave. daily generation (MW)	Ave. daily supply to C.E.S.C. (MW)	Ave. daily supply to consumer in West Bengal in- cluding C.E.S.C. and S.E.B. (MW)
January	531.66	33.73	189.64
February	516.12	33.45	189.98
March	457.16	25.33	174.07
April	449.12	29.36	171.00
May	426.79	22.78	154.17
June	474.96	29.65	170.20
July	512.20	28.92	154.88
August	484.54	31.51	189.83
September	474.33	25.23	171.05
October	478.58	26.09	177.16
November	499.41	32.32	192.27
December	546.71	38.65	190.97
January, 1981	481.21	30.93	174.74

Foreign exchange spent by drug Firms

4848. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) total foreign exchange spent by each foreign drug firm (including import and remittances, separately) year-wise from 1977-78 to 1979-80 ;

(b) total foreign exchange earned by each of these firms through export ;

(c) whether Government are considering to direct the foreign drug firms to bring down their equity holding to 40 per cent ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Available information relating to remittances by foreign drug firms has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3005 answered on 9-12-80.

However, the data regarding the amounts spent on imports and earned through exports by foreign drug firms is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) Needed action is being taken in terms of the Drug Policy ;

(d) Does not arise.

Coal Permits given to Parties in Malda District

4849. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) names and particulars of party or parties in Malda, West

Bengal who have been given coal permits exceeding 100 tonnes ; and

(b) what is the basis of issuing coal permits ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The distribution of non-coking coal being decontrolled, the question of issue of coal permits to individuals or parties does not arise. There is, therefore, no legal restriction to the release of coal to any individual for use within the country. Coal is also released freely without restrictions from certain identified coal mines where stock levels are unduly high or on an ad hoc basis at various levels in the coal companies to meet immediate requirements of individuals or parties. The names and particulars of the parties in Malda District to whom coal has been released in excess of 100 tonnes will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for raising commission by L.P.G. Distributors, Federation

4851. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India LPG Distributors' Federation has urged Government to revise the existing ceiling on refill sales by distributors ; and

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

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

(b) The intention behind seeking revision in the existing ceiling in the LPG refills sales by LPG distributors was to ensure a reasonable return to the distributors in this

business. In order to achieve this objective, LPG distributors commission has been recently raised with effect from 1-3-1981 and, therefore, revision in the existing ceilings in the monthly sale of LPG refills may not be necessary.

Rural Electrifications Schemes for 1981-82

4852. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Rural Electrification Schemes proposed to be taken up during 1981-82 in Punjab; and

(b) the loan sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation for the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Rural electrification scheme are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards. Rural Electrification Corporation sanctions the schemes sponsored by the Electricity Boards from time to time, subject to their being technically feasible and financially viable and subject to the availability of financial allocation set apart during a particular year for sanctioning new schemes. REC schemes are phased for implementation over periods ranging up to 5 years and loan amount is released in instalments. The first instalment is released on completion of formalities and the subsequent instalments are released according to the progress achieved on individual schemes. Depending on the number of schemes that may be sponsored by the Punjab State Electricity Board, the Corporation expects to sanction new schemes to the extent of Rs. 9.60 crores in Punjab during 1981-82. In addition, the Corporation will be releasing instalments of loan for 165 schemes sanctioned up to the end of February, 1981 and also on further schemes likely to be sanctioned up to 31-3-1981.

Closure of Cement Plants in Udaipur etc. due to Power Failure

4853. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cement plants at Udaipur, Nimbehra, Sawai Madhopur and Surajpur have been closed due to failure of power supply; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken for regular power supply.

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

(a) Rajasthan and Haryana are at present facing power shortage. The overall power shortage in Haryana during the period October, 1980 to February, 1981 has, however, come down to about 17% as against about 31% during the corresponding period in the previous year. The power supply position in Rajasthan is primarily dependent upon the level of performance of RAPP. When RAPP goes out, the State faces difficult power position as the power supply from other sources like Chambal and Bhakra Beas complexes is not adequate to meet its power requirements fully. During the first fortnight of March, 1981, there was power shortage of about 23% as compared to about 31% in February, 1981. Because of some power shortage in these States, there is a demand cut of 45% on cement factories in Rajasthan and a demand cut of 55% on cement factories in Haryana.

(b) A number of steps have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the States. These steps include:

(i) Better management of the load demand ;

(ii) Expeditious commissioning of additional generating capacity. About 438 MW and 496 MW of additional capacity (in

cluding their share from Dehar & Pong Projects) is scheduled to be added in Haryana and Rajasthan respectively during the period 1980-85.

- (iii) Maximising generation from the existing installed capacity.

Awarding of Dealerships for Petroleum Products to Scheduled Castes/Tribes

4854. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

- (a) the total number of dealerships awarded by different corporations of his Ministry, separate

figures for each type of dealership/distributorship, corporation wise;

- (b) the number of dealerships or distributorships reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities in this country till this date ;

- (c) the number of such dealerships, though reserved for reserved communities, have been dereserved; and

- (d) the reasons for dereservation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The approximate number of dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products of the public sector oil companies as on 1-1-1981 is reported to be as under :

Company	Retail Outlet Dealerships (petrol/diesel pumps)	Cooking Gas Agency/sub-agency	Kerosene/Light Diesel oil agencies
Indian Oil Corporation	4,933	465	2,302
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	3,325	492	1,386
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	3,304	148	724
Indo-Burma Petroleum Company	1,001	..	314

- (b) The policy to reserve 25% of all types of agencies/dealerships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities was laid down for all public sector oil companies for the first time with effect from 23-9-1977. Prior to this, the reservation was applicable to only Indian Oil Corporation Limited for all their agencies/dealerships except for 'B' site retail outlets i.e. dealer-owned and dealer-operated outlets since 1-1-1974.

- (c) According to the existing policy if a location is decategorised

from SC/ST category to 'Others' category, another location in lieu thereof is earmarked for SC/ST category. Thus reservation percentage is not affected. The number of such decategorised agencies/dealerships is not readily available.

- (d) Decategorisation is undertaken when the oil companies are not in a position to get a suitable candidate from among the candidates applying against specific press advertisements issued for SC/ST categories.

क, ख तथा ग श्रेणियों के राज्यों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4855. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या गृह मंत्रालय के राजभाषा
विभाग ने राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963
के प्रावधानों के अधीन "क", "ख" तथा "ग"
श्रेणियों के राज्यों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए
कोई वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कार्यक्रम
उनके मंत्रालय को नियमित रूप से प्राप्त
होता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त तीन श्रेणियों
के राज्यों हेतु, वर्ष 1980 के लिए तैयार
किए गए कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उक्त
कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए कोई
प्रयास किए हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 के
दौरान उपरोक्त श्रेणियों के राज्यों में हिन्दी
के प्रयोग में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम
महाजन) : (क) से (ज). "क", "ख" तथा
"ग" के राज्यों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के
कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए वार्षिक
कार्यक्रम गृह मंत्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग
द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है । वर्ष 1980-
81 के लिए कार्यक्रम मार्च, अप्रैल, 1980
में प्राप्त हुआ था । इस कार्यक्रम को
क्रियान्वित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम
उठाए गए थे । इस मंत्रालय तथा विभिन्न
राज्यों में स्थित इसके कार्यालयों में हिन्दी
के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति पर, तिमाही प्रगति
रिपोर्टों द्वारा, निगाह रखी जाती है, तथा
हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए
जाते हैं ।

Television in Villages

4856. SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA : Will the Minister of
INFORMATION AND BROAD-
CASTING be pleased to state :

(a) by what time television is
likely to be brought in remote villages
in India ;

(b) whether it is under conside-
ration to educate villages in (i) family
planning, (ii) agriculture and (iii)
other rural development schemes
through television media ; and

(c) will it not be economically
viable ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER
IN THE MINISTRY OF INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING
(KUMARI KUMUDBEN M.
JOSHI) : (a) A large number of
villages are getting TV service from
the existing transmitters. A scheme
for utilisation of INSAT-I, India's
first communication satellite to be
launched in 1982, for TV service
is under formulation. This envisages
inter alia the setting up of Direct
Reception Community Viewing
sets in selected villages in the target
areas. The implementation of the
scheme will, however, depend upon
its approval and availability of re-
sources.

(b) The over-riding priority in
TV programme content has always
been given to special education and
composite rural development themes.
The 7 main TV centres put out bi-
weekly or triweekly programmes for
agriculture in addition to programmes
on family welfare, adult education,
folk entertainment, etc. The SITE
project conducted in 1975-76 was a
totally rural telecast service for
2400 villages in 6 states. On con-
clusion of this project, Doordarshan
commissioned terrestrial transmitters
in these areas which are putting
out rural oriented TV service. The
INSAT TV service will also pri-
marily be a service for rural areas.

(c) The impact of TV, which is a visual medium, on the masses is undoubtedly greater than the spoken word or the printed word. However, TV being a comparatively more expensive service, it will take quite a long time for this medium to replace other media for special education and rural development. Till then all media have to play their part side by side.

Survey by organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries for Oil and Gas

4875. SHRI D. M. PUTTEE
GOWDA :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GO-
WDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some survey has been carried out by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries in India;

(b) whether according to Secretary General of the Organisation, India has immense resources of oil and natural gas;

(c) if so, particulars of such places; and

(d) action proposed by Government to exploit the resources?

THE MINISTER OF PETROL-
EUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-
LIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a)
No Sir,

(b) This was mentioned by him in very general terms during informal discussions.

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

Import of Formulated Weedicides by Multinationals

4858. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of
PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about import of formulated weedicides by multinationals when technical materials could have been imported for formulation in the country;

(b) whether the concerned multinationals are denying technical materials to Indian formulators, to keep monopoly over supply of these weedicides;

(c) whether Government have received suggestions from Members of Parliament for canalisation of import of these weedicides (technical) viz., Tribunil, Dosanex and Isoproturon to ensure equitable distribution and to curb the monopoly of the multinationals;

(d) whether in other similar circumstances, on the recommendation of Government, import of Endrin and Carbaryl was canalised through CPC/STC and it ensured equitable distribution and curbed the monopoly of the concerned multinational firms; and

(e) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROL-
EUM, CHEMICALS AND FER-
TILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) Yes, Sir. However, formulated weedicides like Tribunil, Dosanex and Isoproturon had to be imported for meeting essential agricultural requirements.

(b) This question does not arise since neither these multinationals nor any one else is making or importing the technical materials.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Imports of Endrin and Carbaryl were canalised through the CPC/STC some time back on receipt of representations from a number of formulators that they were unable to get the technical material.

(e) The question of canalising import of technical material for formulation is dependent upon a sufficient number of Indian parties securing registration for formulation, with the Central Insecticides Board under the Insecticides Act. At present only two parties have this registration and both these are in respect of Tribunil. No Indian party is registered for Dosanex and Isoproturon formulations.

Generation capacity of each power station in the country

4859. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) yearly record of power generation capacity of each thermal power project in the country since their inception; and

(b) what is the yearly expenditure incurred for this purpose?

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

Refining capacity of Mathura Refinery

4860. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the refining capacity likely to be increased through the commissioning of Mathura Refinery and expansion of existing refineries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : With the commissioning of the Mathura Refinery Project the installed refining capacity in the country will be 37.80 MMTPA. Apart from this, the Government have also plans for the expansion of existing refineries to raise the total installed capacity to 44.55 MMTPA by the end of the Sixth Plan Period.

Installed capacity of oil refineries

4861. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total installed capacity of different oil refineries in our country;

(b) range of main petroleum products processed in these refineries with production capacity of each item;

(c) whether Government are considering to expand or create new capacities at these refineries; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total installed refining capacity available in the country during the year 1980-81 is about 31.80 million tonnes. After commissioning of the 6 MMTPA Mathura Refinery at full capacity the refining capacity will increase to about 37.80 million tonnes.

(b) The major products produced in the refineries in the country are LPG, Naphtha, Motor Spirit, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Kerosene, High Speed Diesel, Light Diesel Oil, Furnace Oil, Low Sulphur Heavy Stock, Lube Oil and Bitumen. However, the products manufactured and

the production capacity for each product at each refinery varies with the processing facilities available, type of crude processed and the products demand in the market.

(c) Yes, Sir.-

(d) The Government have plans for expanding/creating new capacities in the following existing refineries:

(In MMTPA)

Name of the Unit	Existing Capacity	Proposed Capacity
1. Madras Refineries Ltd.	2.8	5.6
2. HPCL (Visag)	1.5	4.5
3. BPCL (Bombay)	5.25	6.00
4. CRL	3.3	3.5

Progress of Mathura Oil Refinery and Setting up of Chemical Complex in Madhya Pradesh

4862. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the progress of Mathura Oil Refinery;

(b) when will it be in production;

(c) what are the main petroleum products expected from this Unit with their production capacity;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up a Chemical Complex in Madhya Pradesh based on this refinery; and

(e) if so, the details and progress in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FER-

TILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As on 31-1-1981, the overall percentage of progress of the project is 91%.

(b) As per present estimates, the refinery will be commissioned by the end of 1981.

(c) The refinery would be producing standard petroleum products which include Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Naphtha, Motor Spirit, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Superior Kerosene, High Speed Diesel, Light Diesel Oil, Furnace Oil, Bitumen etc. The production capacity for each product would vary with the type of crude processed and the product demand in the market.

(d) and (e). The Government of India have constituted a Site Selection Committee for setting up of Aromatics Petrochemicals complexes. The Committee will make recommendations for the various locations on techno-economic consideration. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

4863. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कितने आकाशवाणी केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से कुछ प्रस्ताव मांगे गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी, कुमद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्ताव इस समय तैयार नहीं किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वर्तमान योजना (1980-85)

को अभी ही अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है ।
तथापि, वर्तमान छी पंचवर्षीय योजना
अवधि (1980-85) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश
राज्य में कोई नया रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने
का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Organisation chart of Delhi
Regional office of Hindustan
Petroleum Corporation
Limited**

4864. SHRI RASHEED
MASOOD: Will the Minister of
PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) the organisation chart of Delhi
Regional Office of Hindustan
Petroleum Corporation Limited
(HPCL) showing the various ma-
nagement positions, individual de-
tails of the incumbents including
their qualifications, grades and pay
scales;

(b) is it a fact that scales of pay,
gradations, benefits etc. applicable
to the various management positions
are the guarded secrets in HPCL
and are not disclosed even to their
lower management employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETRO-
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FER-
TILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):

(a) The organisation chart of Delhi
Regional Office of Hindustan Pe-
troleum Corporation Limited is
laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in library See no. LT-
2192/81] The scales of pay are as
under:—

Salary Group	Pay Scale
A	Rs. 750—40—1150—50—1550.
B	Rs. 1050—50—1450—60— 1750.

C	Rs. 1450—60—1690—65— 1950.
D	Rs. 1600—65—2120.
E	Rs. 1850—100—2350.
F	Rs. 2000—100—2500.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Doe not arise

**समाचार पत्रों के नामों की मंजूरी के लिए
आवेदन**

4865. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी में समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित
करने के लिए नाम प्राप्त करने हेतु, मध्य प्रदेश
में पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने आवेदन-पत्र
प्राप्त हुए और इनमें से रतलाम जिले से
कितने आवेदन-पत्र हैं ;

(ख) निपटायें गए तथा विचाराधीन
आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या क्या है तथा इनके
विचाराधीन पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक तथा दैनिक
पत्र निकलने हेतु प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों का
अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) क्या आवेदकों को उनके नामों
की स्वीकृति अथवा रद्द किए जाने के बारे
में सूचित किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो
क्या सभी आवेदकों को यह जानकारी भेज
दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी
कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में
उप मंत्री (कुमारी कमलदेवी एम० जी०):
(क) से (ग)। विवरण के अनुसार ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । जैसा कि प्रेस
और पुस्तक पंजीकरण अधिनियम में अश्वि-
कृत है, नामों की स्वीकृति अथवा रद्द किए जाने
के बारे में सम्बन्धित जिला मजिस्ट्रेट,
जिससे सत्यापन के लिए संदर्भ प्राप्त होते
हैं, को सूचित किया जाता है ।

विटामिन "सी" तथा साविटोल का उत्पादन

किया था जिसे बाद में नियमित किया गया था; और

4866. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विटामिन "सी" तथा साविटोल की उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक कम्पनी का वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है और वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान प्रत्येक कम्पनी ने कितना कितना उत्पादन किया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ कम्पनियों ने लाइसेंस की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया था और निर्धारित क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके उत्पादन को नियमित करते समय उन्हें कोई चेतावनी दी गई थी अथवा उन पर कोई जुर्माना किया गया था ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :
(क) और (ख). विटामिन सी और सोविटोल का निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम उनकी लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता और वर्ष 1980-81 में उनका उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

क्र० सं०	कम्पनी का नाम	लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता (टनों में)	वर्ष 1980-81 में उत्पादन (टनों में)
I. विटामिन सी —			
1.	मैसर्स जयन्त विटामिन्स, बम्बई	500	138.30 (जुलाई, 80 से फरवरी, 81)
2.	मैसर्स साराभाई एम० कैमिकल्स, बड़ीदा	240	310.00 (अप्रैल, 80 से फरवरी 81)
3.	मैसर्स एच० ए० एल०	125	25.96 (अस्थायी)
II. सोविटोल			
1.	जयन्त विटामिन्स, बम्बई	2,000	281.27 (जुलाई, 80 से फरवरी, 81)
2.	साराभाई एम० कैमिकल्स बड़ीदा	2,500	771.00 (70 प्रतिशत) (अप्रैल, 80 से फरवरी, 81)
3.	मैज प्रोडक्ट्स	2,000	506.00 (1980 के लिए)
4.	अनिल स्टार्च प्रोडक्ट लि० ग्रहमदाबाद	2,100	320.00 (1980 के लिए)

(ग) विटामिन "सी" के निर्माताओं में से केवल मैसर्स साराभाई एम० कैमिकल्स को अपनी लाइसेंसगुदा क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन करते हुए पाया गया है। इस कम्पनी को प्रारम्भ से प्रति वर्ष 60 टन विटामिन "सी" का निर्माण करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया था और बाद में दिसम्बर, 1966 में उनकी क्षमता 90 टन प्रति वर्ष तक बढ़ाई गई थी और उसमें पुनः 120 टन प्रति वर्ष तक संशोधन किया गया। इस कार्य को पुनः प्लांट और मशीनरी के अधिकतम उपयोग के आधार पर क्षमता में 240 टन प्रति वर्ष तक वृद्धि करने को अनुमति दी गई थी। 240 टन प्रतिवर्ष को बढ़ा हुई क्षमता को 26 नवम्बर, 1976 से लागू किया गया था।

मैसर्स साराभाई एम० कैमिकल्स ने वर्ष 1978 की औद्योगिक नीति के अनुसरण में विटामिन सी के अधिक उत्पादन को नियमित करने और अगस्त, 1980 की औद्योगिक नीति के अन्तर्गत विटामिन सी की स्थापित क्षमता को मान्यता देने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है। इन आवेदन पत्रों पर अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Terms for sanctioning of Grants by Rural Electrification Corporation

4867. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) terms on which Rural Electrification Corporation sanction grants to the States;

(b) amount sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the States last year (State-wise);

(c) whether any State Government failed to fulfil any terms of the Corporation;

(d) if so, facts thereof; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Rural Electrification Corporation provides financial assistance for rural electrification schemes in the different States mainly by way of loans. These loans are advanced on different terms and conditions depending upon the level of development of the area covered and the purpose for which the schemes are sanctioned. The terms, conditions and viability criteria for REC loans are indicated in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See no. LT-2193/81].

In the States, which are below the National Average in respect of village electrification, the Corporation provides grants for meeting the capital expenditure for setting up one Linemen Training Centre in each State. The grant is limited to Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

(b) The Corporation sanctioned Rs. 210.76 crores by way of loans and Rs. 7.00 lakhs by way of grants in the different States during the last financial year (1979-80). The Statwise details are given in Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See no. Lt-2193/81]

(c) The terms and conditions stipulated by the Corporation in respect of financial assistance sanctioned by it are being fulfilled by the State Electricity Boards/State Governments.

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

Foreign experts invited to enquire into the working of power stations of Damodar Valley Corporation

4868. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign experts are invited to make an enquiry into the affairs of some of the power Stations of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether they have submitted any report to the Government;

(d) if so, a copy of the report to be laid on the Table;

(e) what action has been taken in the light of the recommendation;

(f) whether further invitation has been made to the foreign experts; and

(g) if so, to what context and subjects of enquiry?

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

(a) and (b). A team of experts from the British Electricity International were deputed to visit DVC Power Stations in June 1980 to study and recommend measures for the improvement of performance of the thermal units of the DVC.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A copy of the Report has been sent to the Parliament Library.

(e) On the recommendations of the BEI Task Force a plant betterment programme for the thermal units has been prepared by DVC. Certain organisational improvements

have also been suggested. The recommendations are being implemented by the DVC, as a result of which power generation has shown a marked improvement particularly during the last six weeks.

(f) and (g). There is a proposal to seek the assistance of another working level team from the BEI to help in the implementation of the plant betterment programme of the DVC. It is proposed that a team from the BEI consisting of experts in operations, water chemistry, control and instrumentation and maintenance should visit the thermal power stations of DVC for about 15 months for this purpose.

Setting up of Mobile Courts for speedy justice

4869. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have asked the State Governments to set up mobile courts for speedy justice to the people?

(b) whether Government have also suggested the setting up of a Special Committee to suggest ways and means of speeding up justice and to clear the pending cases in the Session Courts and High Courts; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the advice of Central Government and the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). After the present Government has taken office,

the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs have not asked the State Governments to set up such Mobile Courts. The information is being collected from other Union Government Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Nagarjuna Sagar fertilizer Company

4871. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zuari Agro-chemicals firm has proposal to nurse back Nagarjuna-sagar Fertilizer Company which is in financial difficulties ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that U.S. Companies own majority of the Shares in Zuari Agro-chemicals ; and

(c) if it is so, the details and Government's reaction to their proposal to take over Nagarjuna Sagar fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) . The Government of Andhra Pradesh, who are the promoters of M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (NFC), and Messrs Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited., (ZAC) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding, according to which the State Government and ZAC are to participate in the promoter's equity of NFC in the ratio of 2:3.

The total paid up share capital of ZAC is Rs 16.55 crores of which Rs. 12.43 crores is Equity share capital and Rs. 4.12 crores is Preference share capital. The equity share-holding is as follows :—

1. US Steel Corporation Pittsburg	36.21%
2. Armour & Co., USA	1.81%
3. Bank of America	6.03%
4. First Chicago International Finance Corporation	1.51%
5. Vantage Ten Ninety Fund	0.30%
6. Other non -resident share- holders	0.11%
7. International Finance Corpn.	18.52
8. Indian share-holders	35.51%
TOTAL	100.00%

All the Preference share capital is held by Indian share-holders

The participation of ZAC in the equity capital of NFC has been approved by Government subject to MRTP and other clearances, where necessary.

Delay in commissioning the Thermal Power unit at Durgapur of D.V.C

4872. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 210 MW thermal power unit at Durgapur of the DVC, which was to be commissioned in December, 1978 was later scheduled to go into operation since March, 1979 ; and

(b) whether DVC is to be blamed for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) . As per a recent review carried out by the C.E.A., the IV Unit of 210 MW at the Durgapur

Thermal Power Station of DVC was to have been commissioned in June, 1979. The reasons for delay are:—

- (i) Slippage of maintaining the scheduled delivery of major equipment by various contractors ;
- (ii) Delay in civil works ;
- (iii) Unprecedented rains and subsequent severe flood in 1978 hindering progress of various works already under execution ; and
- (iv) Labour unrest in contractors works, for 5 months in 1980.

The unit is now scheduled to be commissioned in May-June, 1981.

Losses in Fertilizer Corporation of India

4873. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current financial year's losses of the Fertilizer Corporation of India are not expected to be higher than last years ;

(b) if so, the exact magnitude of the losses to be incurred ; and

(c) the reasons of failure of the Government to check the increase in losses ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :
(a) The losses of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) for the year 1980-81 are expected to be higher than the losses incurred during 1979-80.

(b) The exact magnitude of the loss can be known only after the accounts for the year are prepared. The present estimated loss is Rs. 97 crores approximately.

(c) The main reasons for the loss are shortfall in production due to inadequate availability of inputs in the Sindri Modernisation plant, inadequate availability of inputs and power cuts in the Gorakhpur plant, mechanical and design problems in the Sindri Rationalisation plant and teething problems after commissioning at Talcher and Ramagundam plants. Government have taken steps to augment the supply of inputs to the plants and to remedy the equipment problems to enable them to perform better.

Execution of Bhimkund Hydel project during Sixth Plan

4874. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to execute Bhimkund Hydel Project in the 6th Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Project report has already been cleared by the Central Power Commission; and

(d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The Chief Minister, Orissa has written to the Union Minister for Planning and Union Minister for Energy for financing of Bhimkund Multipurpose Project in the Central Sector.

(c) and (d). The revised project report of Bhimkund Multipurpose Project, received in June, 1980 has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and Central Water Commission and comments forwarded to the project authorities.

Replies to these comments which include the studies to assess power benefits of the project are awaited. The scheme being a multipurpose project will have to be first processed through the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for clearance, thereafter, the power portion will be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.

Regularisation of Excess Production of Drugs

4875. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the basis for regularising the excess production in the drug industry is processed to be changed ;

(b) whether Union Ministries of Industry, Petroleum and Fertilizers have been working out a new formula in the wake of two conflicting policy guidelines ;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the two conflicting formula ; and

(d) how this revised formula which is under consideration will be helpful to the drug policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Based on the recommendations of the Hathi Committee, Government announced its decision to regularise excess production over the licensed capacity at the highest level of production achieved in any year during the three year period ending March 31, 1977 subject to certain stipulations. This decision is contained in paragraphs 27.3 to 36 of the Drug Policy Statement, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978 by the then Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers.

The Department of Industrial Development have announced vide Press Note dated 29-8-80 Government's Policy in certain selected industries of importance to the national economy and those engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption (this list includes the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry), to recognise installed capacity as on 4-9-1980 where it is in excess of licensed capacity subject to certain conditions. The implications of this decision in so far as it relates to Drug Industry are under discussion.

(d) Does not arise.

Designing of 16 MM Theatre Projector

4876. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to design of a professional 16 mm theatre projector during the current year ;

(b) whether this will be the first of its kind to be undertaken by the Department of Science and Technology for his Ministry ;

(c) if so, whether the Department of Science and Technology is allotted Rs. 24 lakhs for developing these projectors ;

(d) if so, what will be the main purpose of these projectors ;

(e) to what extent such projectors are beneficial to the country ; and

(f) when these projectors are likely to be developed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) . (a) to (f). In pursuance of the recommendations

made by the Working Group on National Film Policy that 16MM technology is the appropriate technology for India, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have suggested to the Department of Science and Technology to undertake the design and development of a 16mm professional projector suitable for film projection in theatres. The Department of Science & Technology have taken up development of optical designs for lenses and zoom lenses for 16 mm and 35mm movie projectors. That Department has also undertaken development of Xenon Arc Lamps for audio-visual system which can be utilised for 16mm projectors. For these two projects an amount of Rs. 5.5 lakhs and Rs. 18.5 lakhs respectively has been allocated by the Department of Science & Technology. No decision has been taken to develop a complete design for a professional 16mm projector.

Projection in 16mm is more economical as compared to 35mm because of lower print cost and is particularly suitable for small and medium size theatres in semi-urban and rural areas. This will also indirectly encourage direct production of films in 16mm instead of 35mm resulting in reduced expenditure on film production.

PTI Plan to computerise news Service Operations

4877. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Press Trust of India plans to computerise its news service operations in the major centre in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposed plan ;

(c) if so, what are the centres where these will be set up ;

(d) whether this was also discussed at the heads of the other media representatives from 13 countries who were attending the coordinating committee meeting of the non-aligned news-agency pool ;

(e) if so, what are the details of the proposed scheme ; and

(f) to what extent it will be helpful to India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Four News Agencies in the country, namely, Press Trust of India, United News of India, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati are in the private sector and function independently. They are free to decide their technological and other plans for expansion and improvement of service without governmental involvement. It is understood from P.T.I. that they are planning to computerise their news service operations of the major centres in the country. The details are being worked out by them.

(d) There is no connection between PTI's expansion programme within the country and the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool. However, PTI representatives might have had an opportunity to mention their developmental plans to the News Agency Chief who attended the recent meeting of Pool Coordination Committee held in New Delhi.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) It has been reported that the system promises cost-effective communication linkages.

Generation and Demand of Power in Madhya Pradesh

4878. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total production of power and the demand for power in Madhya Pradesh during 1981 and 1982 ;

(b) which are the on-going power Projects in M.P. both new and expansion and the expected date of starting ;

(c) what is the number of power plants for M.P. Pending with the Centre and the date from which they are pending and reasons for delay in sanction for each project, and

(d) how many of the above will be sanctioned during 1981-82 year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :
(a) The electrical energy availability in Madhya Pradesh is estimated as 6987 million Kwh in 1981-82 and 7462 million Kwh in 1982-83. The corresponding annual energy requirements of the State are anticipated as 8516 million Kwh and 9407 million Kwh respectively.

(b) Ongoing projects in Madhya Pradesh and their expected date of commissioning are indicated below :

Project	Capacity (MW)	Expected date of commissioning
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1

2

3

Thermal

Korba East	120	March, 1981
Korba West St. I : Unit I	210	August, 1982
Unit II	210	April, 1983
Korba West St. II Unit III	210	December, 1983
Unit IV	210	June, 1984
Satpura Extn. Unit 8	210	June 1982
Unit 9	210	December, 1982
Birsinghpur Unit I	210	1985-86
Unit II	210	1986-87

In addition, the Korba Super Thermal Power Project is under implementation in the State under the Central Sector. The expected dates of commissioning of the generating units in this project are as under:—

Korba Super Thermal Power Project

	Capacity (MW)	Expected date of commissioning
Unit I	210	January, 1983.
Unit II	210	July, 1983
Unit III	210	January, 1984
Unit IV	500	1986-87

The State has been earmarked a share of 148.5 MW with the installation of the first three units and 319 MW on commissioning of all units.

Hydro

Pench 2 × 80
1st Unit 1983-84

2nd Unit 1984-85

Bodhghat 4 × 125 Beyond 1984-85

Benefits from Pench Hydro Electric Project would be shared between the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra with Madhya Pradesh having two-thirds share (i.e. about 107 MW).

(c) and (d) The Status of the various projects pending clearance with the Centre is given below:—

Project and Capacity	Date of receipt	Present Status
1	2	3

Thermal:

Pench St. I: Sept. 1980
(2 × 210 MW)
(4 × 210 MW ultimate)

The project proposal was first submitted by M.P. Elec. Board in March, 1980. Subsequently, it was decided that the project would be implemented in the Central Sector. The National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. submitted the Project Report in Sept., 1980. In view of this the project proposal submitted by M.P.E.B. has not been processed. The proposal submitted by NTPC is under techno-economic examination by the Central Electricity Authority.

Vindhyachal (Singrauli) Dec., 1980
(Widhan STPS)
(2 × 500 MW and
6 × 500 MW ultimate)

The proposal was first submitted by MPEB in Jan., 1979. Subsequently it was decided that the project would be implemented in the Central Sector. NTPC submitted the project report in Dec., 1980. The Project is proposed to be implemented with Soviet assistance.

Hydro:

Sindh Multipurpose Project June, 1978
(3 × 25 MW)

Processing of this multi-purpose project is co-ordinated by Central Water Commission. Comments of the Central Electricity Authority have been sent to the project authorities and their replies are awaited. Multi-purpose projects would have to be first cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission before processing through the CEA.

1	2	3
Orchha multi-purpose project ($2 \times 15 + 2 \times 30$)	Sept. 1978	The project involves inter-state aspects between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which are yet to be resolved.
Hasdeo (3×40)	May, 1980	The project has been examined in the C.E.A. Revised project report incorporating the comments of the Central Electricity Authority is awaited from the project authorities.
Banasagar multi-purpose project (revised proposal) ($3 \times 105 + 21 \times 5 + 2 \times 15$)	Sept. 1980	The project has been examined in the Central Electricity Authority and the Central Water Commission. Clarifications on the comments of the Central Water Commission on design aspect are awaited from the project authorities.
Kutru-I (3×50)	June, 1980	Comments of the Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority have been forwarded to the project authorities. Their replies are awaited.
		Techno-economic clearance of the project reports depends upon the correctness and completeness of information incorporated in the project reports. The appraisal of the project is done by the CEA with the assistance of the Central Water Commission who examine the adequacy and correctness of the basis data as well as design aspects and clearance of the project reports is given after the scrutiny is completed. The projects can be sanctioned only after the examination has been carried out and the projects are accorded techno economic approval.

Proposal to set up A Committee on film Industry

4879. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether eminent personalities connected with Cinema, technology and industry has suggested to setting up a Committee on a film industry during the symposium Cinema in the the Eighties held in Delhi on 11th January 1981 :

(b) whether the Cinema industry considers The Video invasion as a challenge to the film industry ;

(c) what steps Government are taking to take the Cinema to rural and under developed areas :

(d) whether Government have drawn any scheme to construct small size cinema theatres in rural areas for 16 mm and 35 mm films and

(e) the policy in general of Government for developing the film industry and its mass media socio-educational appeal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMAD BEN M. JOSHI) :

(a) Symposium on 'CINEMA IN THE 80s' recommended that an

advisory Committee consisting of technical experts from the industry, mass media experts and representatives of the concerned business houses should be constituted to coordinate the manufacturing programmes of film equipment in the country and suggest methods of making the country self reliant in this field.

(b) The video cassetts affect the interests of the distributors and exhibitors of the films and are a cause of concern to them.

(c) and (d) Apart from the State film Development Corporations, National Film Development Corporation grants loans on easy terms for construction of low-cost theatres in rural areas.

(e) Interest of the Film Industry are constantly kept in view by Government and suggestions for its development are always given due consideration.

Invitation to Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers, Trombay to visit Iraq

4880. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any invitation from States Organisation for Chemical Industries Baghdad had been received for a team of experts from Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers, Trombay to visit Iraq :

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Member of the team which visited Baghdad, duration of their stay and full details of subject matters discussed ;

(c) whether any report in this regard has been submitted to Government, if so the details thereof :

(d) the details of the industries proposed to be set up in Baghdad

with Indian experts and assistance, whether on Indian collaboration and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether a similar request has been received from France and if so, the full details in this respect ?

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

(a) The States Organisation for Chemical Industries Baghdad requested, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited in April 1980 to provide engineers, plant operators and maintenance personnel to assist them in the operation of their ammonia/urea/ power plants. DCF agreed to do so and sent a formal offer. This has so far not been availed of by the States Organisation for the Chemical Industries.

(b) Nobody from RCF visited Iraq.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal.

(e) No. Sir.

Supply of Diesel to Madhya Pradesh

4881. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that short supply of diesel in Madhya Pradesh has ready affected agricultural production in that state : and

(b) the measures taken by Government to meet the requirement of diesel of Madhya Pradesh state ?

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

(a) This Ministry makes a monthly allocation of High Speed Diesel (HS D) oil to all the States/Union Territories, including Madhya Pradesh. The actual distribution of the product between the different sectors of consumption like agriculture, transport etc. is to be decided by the State Government themselves. They have been advised to accord the highest priority to agriculture sector. No report to the effect that agricultural production has been affected in Madhya Pradesh due to short supply of diesel has been received.

(b) The diesel allocations to the States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh, have been maximised keeping in view the overall product availability and movement capacity. For March, 1981 the diesel allocation has been made at a level 15 percent more than the sale in March, 1980. Ad hoc increases of diesel were also given during the months of September, October and December, 1980 and February, 1981 to Madhya Pradesh keeping in view the requirements indicated by the State Government.

समाचार एजेंसियों को पुनर्गठित करने का प्रस्ताव

4882. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह शाकुर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी समाचार एजेंसियों को पुनर्गठित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्षेत्रीय भाषाई समाचार एजेंसियों को क्या दर्जा दिया जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

फिल्म समारोह के निदेशालय के विघटन का प्रस्ताव

4883. श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म समारोह के निदेशालय के विघटन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या अग्रण हैं और भविष्य में फिल्म समारोह आयोजित करने का उत्तरदायित्व किस प्राधिकारी का होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नोति सम्बन्धी कार्य दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिश के सन्दर्भ में फिल्म समारोह निदेशालय के कार्यों को अन्य संगठनों को अन्तर्भित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। कार्य दल ने अन्य बातों के साथ यह सिफारिश की है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों के भारत आयोजन के काम को राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को अन्तर्भित कर देना चाहिये और निदेशालय के अन्य कार्यों को एक चलचित्र प्रकाशनी, जिसका कार्य दल ने प्रलग से सुझाव दिया है, को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिये।

Procurement of AIR Compressors for Baira siul and Salal Hydro-Electric Projects

4884. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many air compressors have been procured for Baira siul and Salal Hydro-Electric Projects and the cost of each :

(b) the total R/M expenditure on each of the above compressors and the total period of their utilisation up to date :

(c) is it a fact that some of the above compressors are lying idle and have not been put to use even for one full day ; and

(d) if the answer to (c) above is in the affirmative who is responsible for the misutilisation of public property and the measures taken for utilisation of the valuable machinery ?

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

सिंचाई और विद्युत् संवर्ग में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद

4885. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई और विद्युत् संवर्ग में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों के लिए भर्ती नियम बहुत पहले अधिसूचित किये जा चुके हैं लेकिन इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां तदर्थ आधार पर की गई हैं ;

(ख) पिछले कई वर्षों से इन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे अनुवादकों को कब तक नियमित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) हिन्दी अनुवादक (ग्रेड-1) तथा हिन्दी अनुवादक (ग्रेड-11) के पदों के लिए भर्ती नियम अक्टूबर, 1973 में अधिसूचित हुए थे। इन पदों पर भर्ती के संबंध में स्थिति निम्नानुसार है :—

(I) हिन्दी अनुवादक (ग्रेड-I) (पदों की संख्या : 7)

ये सभी पद नियमित आधार पर भरे गए थे। तीन हिन्दी अनुवादकों (ग्रेड-I) की नियुक्ति हिन्दी अधिकारी के उच्च पदों पर पूर्णतया तदर्थ आधार पर होने के परिणामस्वरूप, हिन्दी अनुवादकों (ग्रेड-I) की तीन अल्प-कालिक रिक्तियां हैं जो कि तदर्थ आधार पर भरी गई हैं। नियमित व्यवस्था, केवल दीर्घकालिक रिक्तियां होने के पश्चात् ही की जा सकती हैं।

(II) हिन्दी अनुवादक (ग्रेड-II) (पदों की संख्या : 12)

ये सभी पद स्थानान्तर-प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर पहले ही नियमित आधार पर भरे हुए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पेट्रोल और अल्कोहल के मूल्यों में अन्तर

4886. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पेट्रोल और अल्कोहल के मूल्यों में कितना अन्तर है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : पेट्रोल और अल्कोहल के खुदरा विक्री मूल्य एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में बिक्री कर राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क भाड़ा अंश आदि के कारण भिन्न होते हैं। दिल्ली में पेट्रोल के खुदरा विक्री मूल्य प्रति लिटर रुपये 5.50 है। अल्कोहल का बुनियादी मूल्य प्रति लिटर 97 पैसे है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्कोहल पर राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क उदाहरण के तौर पर प्रति लिटर रुपये 2.22 है। इस आधार पर दिल्ली में पेट्रोल के मूल्यों और उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्कोहल के मूल्यों में अंतर करीब रुपये 2.31 प्रति लिटर होगा।

बम्बई हाई में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टाफ क्वार्टर

4887. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई हाई के अशोधित तेल का उत्पादन करने के कार्य में कितने कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं तथा इन कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिए कितने स्टाफ क्वार्टर बनाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) स्टाफ क्वार्टर कब तक बन जायेंगे तथा उनकी श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सत्राफ्टल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Names of the location of weigh bridges run by BCCL in Dhanbad District

4889. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) names and locations of the weigh bridges run by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) in the district of Dhanbad at present and the amount of coal weighed by them in the months of January 1981 and the number of trucks handled, weigh-bridge-wise facts in details;

(b) average coal per truck despatched as per record in the same month in different weighbridges;

(c) number of trucks and dumpers and the amount of coal weighed in these weighbridge in the same month for despatching coal to other public sector Companies like power plant and steel;

(d) whether, it is a fact that while the authorised carrying capacity of the trucks used to be less than 10 tonnes, most of the trucks were allowed to load officially much above that causing accident and damaging roads; and

(e) if so, steps taken on such recorded overloading?

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

Labour cases pending before Supreme Court

4890. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of labour cases pending before the Supreme Court till this date, year-wise and province-wise breakup in detail;

(b) whether it is a fact that, the long time taken by the Supreme Court to dispose of the case helps the employer and goes against the interest of the labour;

(c) whether Government propose creating a special labour Bench in the Supreme Court for the expeditious disposal of such cases; and

(d) if so, when, if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) According to the information furnished by the Supreme Court, the total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court till 17th March, 1981 is 513. Break-up of year-wise figures may be seen as in the statement enclosed. Province-wise details are not readily available with the Supreme Court.

(b) The Supreme Court is doing its best within the limitations imposed by the volume of litigation.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by the Supreme Court, it is not possible to constitute a special Bench throughout the year exclusively for the hearing of matters arising out of awards of the Industrial Tribunals/Courts. The Labour appeals are also posted alongwith other appeals before Benches. However, a Bench to hear appeals relating to Industrial disputes is constituted as and when it is felt necessary.

Statement

Labour Appeals Pending up to 17-3-1981

Years	Numbers
1970	1
1971	33
1972	30
1973	45
1974	39

Years	Numbers
1975	31
1976	33
1977	64
1978	60
1979	83
1980	77
1981	17
TOTAL	513

Proposal to take over oil companies

4801. **SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take over some oil companies of the country;

(b) the name of those oil companies;

(c) when the above proposal is going to be implemented; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Burnah Oil Company (London)'s financial interests in India comprising of (i) 50 equity rupee shares in Oil India Limited, and (ii) Assets and liabilities in India of Assam Oil Company, a sterling subsidiary of BOC and (iii) Burmah Oil Co. India Trading Ltd. (BOC-IT) another sterling subsidiary of BOC are proposed to be taken over by the Government of India.

(c) and (d). The work relating to the assessment of the compensation to be paid on take over, forming part of the ground work for starting the negotiations, is on hand. Efforts are being made to settle the issues quickly. No precise estimate of the time for implementation is possible at this stage.

Production and consumption of Soda Ash

4892. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries which are manufacturing soda ash in the country with their annual production;

(b) what is the approximate annual consumption of soda ash in the country;

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the gap; and

(d) what are the criteria adopted to issue the soda ash permit to actual users and to the companies which are producing detergents etc.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The names of industrial undertakings which are manufacturing soda ash in the country with their annual production are given below:

Name of the Unit	Production during 1980 (January-December)
(in tonnes)	
1. M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd. Mithapur, Gujarat . . .	3,16,513
2. M/s. Saurashtra Chemical Ltd., Porbandar, Gujarat . . .	1,52,889
3. M/s. Dharangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd., Dharanyadhara Gujarat . . .	67,907
4. M/s Orissa Cement Ltd. (Hari Fertilizers) Varanasi U.P. (formerly New Central Jute Mills) . . .	11,398
TOTAL	5,48,707

(b) The estimated demand of soda ash during the year 1980-81 is of the order of 6,30,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d). The Government are depending on the twin mechanism of adequate imports on the one hand and informal monitoring and regulation of production and distribution

on the other. Import of soda ash has been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) for actual users thereby making it possible for any actual user to import the material direct in case he wishes to do so. About 20,000 tonnes of soda ash was imported in the year 1979-80 by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India (CPC) and distributed through the State Government agencies to various consumers, particularly to the small scale sector. In the year 1980-81, the CPC has finalised arrangements for import of 20,000 metric tonnes.

Guidelines have been issued to all the manufacturers of soda ash which ensure that all industrial consumers who are taking their material direct from the manufacturers continue to get at least the quantity they got in 1977, a year of normal supply. As a result, about 86% of soda ash produced by the manufacturers is going direct to industrial consumers at manufacturers' price.

गांवों में सिनेमा गृह

4894. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जानती है कि गांवों में मनोरंजन के स्वस्थ साधनों के अभाव में अपराधों में वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गांवों में मनोरंजन के स्वस्थ साधन उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से छोटे सिनेमा घर खोलने की एक योजना बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

**बुधनाझीर प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :**

(क) किसी वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन के अभाव में यह कहना कठिन है कि गांवों में अपराधों में कथित वृद्धि का कारण मनोरंजन के स्वस्थ साधनों का अभाव है।

(ख) और (ग) . गांवों में छोटे सिनेमाघर खोलने के लिए छटी योजना में कोई अलग प्रावधान नहीं है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण की संभाव्यता पर विचार करता है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए आसान शर्तों पर ऋण प्रदान करता है।

**Demand from A. P. High Court
Advocates Association to reduce
Court Fees**

4894. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN

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

(a) whether demand has been made in December last in Andhra Pradesh High Court Advocates' Association function that court fees should be minimal in suits involving individuals against the State because the legal battle was not between two equals;

(b) Government's reaction thereto and action taken; and

(c) if no action taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):
(a) to (c). Government have no authentic information on the demand said to have been made in December last in Andhra Pradesh Advocates' Association

Function. The position is being ascertained from the State Government. The subject "fees taken in all courts except the Supreme Court" occur as entry No. 3 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and hence primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The suggestion of the Law Commission that court fees may be abolished or reduced was taken up with the State Governments in 1975, and none of the States was agreeable to reduce the court fees.

**Inadequate coverage by Television/
All India Radio regarding Speeches activities of Political Parties**

4895. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that complaints are made from time to time regarding the policy of giving inadequate coverage adopted by the TV/AIR in the matter of speeches activities of various political parties or their leaders;

(b) if so, whether administrative arrangement exists whereunder all such complaints are looked into impartially and at the proper level;

(c) if so, the nature of these arrangements; and

(d) the specific complaints which were voiced by the various parties and individuals in the last six months and the views taken by Government in respect of each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN JOSHI):
Policy guidelines to the official Media Units stipulate that dissemination of information, news and comments should be done in a fair,

objective and of balanced manner including contrasting points of view with emphasis on events and developments.

(a) Government have come across some direct complaints, press comments, Parliament questions and Motions regarding alleged inadequate coverage by AIR/Doordarshan of speeches and activities of political parties and leaders.

(b) and (c). Such complaints are looked into by appropriate officials in the Media Units and the Ministry.

(d) There is no standing machinery in AIR/Doordarshan to tabulate or compile such complaints. Further, compilation of such complaints for a long period like six months in respect of all the AIR stations will be too voluminous and time-consuming and therefore, it will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Resignation by Director of Films Division

4896. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Mr. Loksen Lalwani Director of the Films Division has resigned in protest against the recent decision of Government disallowing two of his films being sent to Indian Missions abroad;

(b) if so, the names of the films made by him and the details of the subjects dealt in the films;

(c) reasons for not allowing those films being sent to Indian Missions abroad;

(d) what is the criteria of the Government for selection of the films to be sent abroad; and

(e) names of persons of the Board of the Selection Committee if any, and the details observations of the committee regarding these two films of Shri Loksen Lalwani ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Sir, Shri Loksen Lalwani, Director of the Films Division has voluntarily tendred his resignation. In his letter of resignation, he has stated that he would like to be relieved from his duties to enable him to find enlarged areas of creativity.

(b) Shri Loksen Lalwani has directed several films in the Films Division for public information, education, motivation etc. These films are shown to the public in India and they are widely exposed. These films include 'They call me Chamar' and "Insult to Civilization..". The film "They call me chamar" highlights the terrible phenomenon of untouchability that still prevails in some parts of India. The film "Insult to Civilization" concentrates on the problem of urban slums and the moral and social degradation which the inhabitants in such slums suffer from.

(c) to (e). The selection of the documentary films by the Ministry of External Affairs to be exhibited by their Missions abroad is broadly guided by the consideration to promote a better understanding and appreciation of India and its rich heritage and of the various developments taking place in India with a view to focussing attention on the progress made in the social, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. This is to contain the popular Western notions regarding poverty, superstitions etc. which seems to have become cliches in their concepts regarding India. As regards the two films made by Shri Lalwani namely "They call me chamar" and "Insult to

civilization", the Ministry of External Affairs felt that although the two films contained a valuable social message for Indian audiences, their screening abroad for foreign audiences would have tended to project India in a derogatory, negative and excessively critical light. Given the stereotyped image projected by the Western media of India as a backward, poor country and suffering from irremedial social injustices, the showing of these films would have tended to reinforce such negative perceptions about India in the foreign countries as foreign audiences may not be able to understand these films in the correct perspective. It was on the basis of this consideration that the Ministry of External Affairs decided not to purchase the prints of these films for official external publicity purposes through their missions.

Programme on All India Radio

4897. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that there are complaints that programmes in All India Radio to some extent are not given purely on merit; and

(b) whether Government propose getting the matter examined and see that All India Radio is used in a better way as good medium for Education of Public development and encouragement of Art, Music culture etc ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) There is a well defined procedure of grading artists for music and plays and features. Bookings are offered to artists on the basis of their grading. However, for selection of speakers and talkers for discussions,

station Directors use their judgement and discretion. Complaints are received from time to time by the Station Directors, Director General, All India Radio and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) Complaints are examined on merit and remedial action is taken, wherever necessary. Efforts are always made by the All India Radio to make qualitative improvement in their programmes by the utilisation of the best talent available for education and entertainment of the listeners.

Proposal to release M.R.T.P. Act

4898. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are considering a selective softening of the MRTTP Act; and

(b) if so, the broad aspects of the proposals and the measures to be taken to simplify the present process of clearance of investment proposals of large industrial houses and to define the 'inter-connections'?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b): The High Powered Expert Committee on Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts (Sector Committees has, *inter-alia*, made various recommendations for the amendment of the M.R.T.P. Act. A copy of this Report was also laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-1978. These recommendations are under active consideration of Government in the context of the socio-economic objectives sought to be achieved through the MRTTP Act.

Visit of delegation from Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries for joint venture in petro-chemicals

4899. SHRIMATHI KISHORI SINHA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had offered the recent six man team from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) during its visit here for joint ventures in petro-chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also been able to obtain any trade off against Indian expertise guaranteed supplies of oil from the delegation; and

(d) if not, in what other manner Government propose to ensure larger supplies of oil from the Gulf countries ?

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

(a) Although this subject came up during discussions with the delegation, no formal offer was made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) OAPEC is not concerned with supply of crude oil.

(d) Our requirement of imported crude oil for 1981 has more or less been arranged.

New Gas fields in Northern Gujarat, Cambay and Sanand areas

4900. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new gas fields in Northern Gujarat, Cambay and

Sanand areas of Gujarat State were discovered during 1980;

(b) if so, number of wells drilled and names of places where such wells were drilled;

(c) amount of Gas found from these wells; and

(d) whether ONGC is considering supplying natural gas for domestic purposes in the cities around these gas fields, particularly when gas is being flared up?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Use of Transmitter at Visakhapatnam Station of All India Radio

4901. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 25 K.W. transmitter is now remaining unused at the Visakhapatnam station of All India Radio; and

(b) if so, why it cannot be used for Vividh Bharati Broadcast at that station ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The 10 kw mw Transmitter which was operating at AIR Visakhapatnam before the commissioning of the 100 kw mw transmitter there in August, 1976, has been retained as a passive standby for use during emergencies like cyclones etc. This transmitter cannot be used for a new service at Visakhapatnam as there is no frequency

allocation for this power under the medium wave plan as agreed to by the International Telecommunication Union.

Television Centre at Cuttack

4902. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the conference of the Information Ministers held in the 1st week of November, 1980 decided to set up a television centre at Cuttack with studio facility at Sambalpur in Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Sambalpur Television Centre operated on receipt of programme capsules from Cuttack studio;

(d) if so, when a separate studio for Sambalpur Television Centre will function;

(e) Government's action for establishment of a studio at Sambalpur;

(f) whether it is a fact that the only Television Centre of Sambalpur in the State of Orissa has the range to cover only areas of 40 kilometres;

(g) if so, have Government decided to establish a Television Centre at Cuttack Television Studio which will cover the State capital Bhubaneswar; and

(h) if so, by what date this proposal will be implemented

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Information Ministers Conference did

not take any such decision. However, a suggestion was made in the conference to set up a Programme Production Centre at Sambalpur (Orissa).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The scheme for utilisation of INSAT for T.V. coverage, now under formulation, envisages inter-alia the setting up of a programme production centre at Sambalpur. The implementation of the scheme will, however, depend upon its approval and availability of resources.

(f) T.V. transmitter at Sambalpur has a service range of 40 kilometres and covers an area of 5000 sq. kms.

(g) and (h). The approved Sixth Plan proposals (1980—85) include the setting up of a T.V. transmitter at Cuttack.

Annual Production of Coal from Talcher and Ib Valley Coal Mines in Orissa.

4903. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual production of the only two coalmines in Orissa viz. Talcher and Ib Valley is 2.7 million tonnes as against 104 million tonnes in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to increase the production of these two coalmines up to 8 million tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan period, considering the increasing heavy demand of coal in two Super Thermal Power Projects which are coming up soon in Talcher area of Orissa;

(c) what provision is made for this purpose in the Budget of the Coal India Limited; and

(d) if not, the action to be taken for making adequate Budget provision in the Budget of Coal India Limited?

Conversion of Coal into Oil

4905. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 158 on 17th February, 1981 regarding conversion of coal into oil and state:

(a) whether the Government have examined the commercial viability of the projects; and

(b) if so, the results of such examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The various aspects connected with setting up of such a plant are under examination.

Supply of Power from Damodar Valley Corporation to Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation

4906. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 4 on 17th February, 1981 regarding supply of power from Damodar Valley Corporation to Calcutta and state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has a contract with the C. E. S. C. for the supply of power;

(b) if so, the terms of contract;

(c) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation could fulfil the contract during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b): According to the terms of the contract the maximum contractual obligation of the DVC with the

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

(a) Coal production in Talcher & Ib Valley Coalfields in Orissa in 1979-80 was 2.58 million tonnes and is expected to be 3 million tonnes in 1980-81, out of the anticipated total coal production of 113 million tonnes.

(b) It is proposed to increase the production in Talcher and Ib Valley coalfields to about 6 million tonnes by 1984-85. To achieve this production a number of new mines are being planned in these two coalfields.

(c) Rs. 8.72 crores has been provided in the Coal India's budget for 1981-82 for the development of the mines in Talcher & Ib Valley Coalfields.

(d) Does not arise.

Availability of Gas

4904. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the estimate regarding the availability of gas at present and at the end of the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): The estimated production of natural gas in 1981 is about 3576.85 million cubic metres. The production of natural gas at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated at about 6949.10 million cubic metres in 1984-85.

CESC is 105 MVA. This is however, the maximum obligation. Some of major clauses in the contract pertain to effective date and period of supply, the voltage of supply, a clause providing for dis-continuance of supply under unforeseen contingencies, installation and reading of check meters and electrical equipments, demand charges, overall unit rates, levies of taxes and duties, payment of bills and notice period for termination or continuance of the contract.

(c) and (d). It has not always been possible using the last 3 years to supply the maximum amount under the contract due to low generation in the D.V.C.

Loss of Revenue to state Electricity Boards

4907. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss of revenue of the state Electricity Boards in the country; and

(b) the steps Government propose to see that State power houses do not incur losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) According to the information available with the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power), the aggregate losses of the State Electricity Boards (excluding Assam, Meghalaya and J & K) in the five years period ending 31st March, 1979 after making provision for interest on Government loans, depreciation and other revenue deficits, if any, are of the tune of Rs. 615 crores before taking into account the Government subvention given to the State Electricity Boards and Rs. 211 crores after taking into account the subvention given to the Electricity Boards.

(b) State Electricity Boards are autonomous bodies working under

the administrative control of the State Governments and they are fully competent to take any steps including revision of tariff etc. to improve the financial health of the State Electricity Boards

The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, has been amended by the Central Government in 1978 enabling State Governments to prescribe the surplus to be created by the State Electricity Boards after meeting all expenses. Provision for the equity capital in State Electricity Boards has also been introduced.

To enable the State Electricity Boards to earn reasonable surplus through improvement in income from operation, Government of India have introduced a number of measures to improve generation and reliability of thermal power stations. Similarly detailed guidelines have also been given to State Electricity Boards for effective monitoring of on-going projects and to achieve their commissioning in time. All these measures should help the State Electricity Boards to improve their financial condition.

Enactment of laws regarding exhibition of films made in States

4908. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are opposed to State Governments enacting laws to compel cinema houses to exhibit a fixed percentage of films made in the State as proposed in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have informed the States accordingly; and

(c) whether the matter was discussed at the conference of Information Ministers held last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Government received from the Government of West Bengal "the Compulsory Screening of West Bengal Films Bill, 1979" for previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304 (b) of the Constitution before its introduction in the State Legislature. The said draft legislation provides *inter alia* for compulsory screening of West Bengal films for a period of 12 weeks in a year in cinema houses in West Bengal. The draft bill was examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned. The legal opinion is that the proposed Bill is violative of the provisions of Article 19 (1) (a) and (g) of the Constitution and is not protected by clauses (2) and (6) thereof. This has been communicated to the Government of West Bengal. No such legislative proposal has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) No, Sir.

HIL in foreign collaboration for transfer of High Gamma BHC Technology

4909. **SHRI HARI NATH MISRA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. a public sector undertaking has entered into foreign collaboration for the transfer of high gamma BHC technology on a centralised basis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas in which plants using this technology will be set up ;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake pesticides development programme with special em-

phasis on the development of technology for the formulation of industry ; and

(d) if so, whether assistance from United Nations Development Programme has been sought and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. M/s Hindustan Insecticides Limited have entered into a foreign collaboration agreement with M/s. Stauffers Chemicals of U.S.A. in this regard.

(b) The salient features of the agreement are as follows:—

(i) No royalty payment is involved.

(ii) The agreement is on a non-exclusive basis and M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited will have the perpetual right and licence to use the technology in India. It will also have the right to sub-licence the technology to other parties in India.

(iii) There will be no restriction on selling the product either in India or abroad.

(iv) For putting up the first plant of 3,300 tonnes capacity, M/s. Stauffer Chemicals Corporation of U.S.A. will be paid a lump sum amount of US \$2,40,000. For the second plant of the same capacity this payment will be at the rate of US \$ 34.45 per tonne of capacity. Thereafter, for the subsequent additional capacity this fee will be at a lower rate of US \$ 20 per tonne only.

Government have already approved a proposal for the setting up a 3,300 tonnes capacity 26% gamma BHC plant at Kovour in Andhra Pradesh by M/s. Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd, which is a subsidiary Company of M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited. This plant will be the first using this technology under this agreement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No. decision has been taken in this regard as yet.

Proposal for decentralisation of drilling operation in Andhra Pradesh

4910. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Central Government to decentralise the drilling operations in Andhra Pradesh on the analogy of the regional office at Sibsagar in Assam and Baroda in Gujarat ;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) . The State Government were informed that the existing set up of a Project Manager and the supporting establishment for the onshore area was considered adequate for the present, while the offshore activities could be best carried out from Madras harbour for the time being in view of the logistics involved.

Requirement of Petroleum products for Agriculture

4911. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of petroleum products required annually for agricultural purposes ;

(b) whether Government propose to supply petrol and diesel oil at subsidised rates for agriculture purposes ; and

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

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

(a) The agricultural sector mainly consumes high speed diesel oil, light diesel oil, lubricating oil and greases. The following are the details of consumption of these products in the country, as a whole, covering all the sectors, for the year 1979-80:—

Name of the product	Figures in metric tonne consumption
High Speed Diesel oil	9.72
Light Diesel oil	1.25
Lubricating oil and greases	0.56

No separate statistics are maintained either by this Ministry or by the oil companies regarding the consumption of petroleum products for agricultural purposes. According to a rough estimate made by the Indian Institute of Petroleum some time ago, about 10% of total consumption of all the petroleum products consumed in the country is accounted for in the agricultural sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Petrol is used for cars/motor cycles/three wheelers and not directly in agriculture. Diesel prices in India are lower than the international prices and the full benefit of the lower price of indigenous crude is passed on to the consumers of diesel oil under a system of weighted pool average price.

**"RS. 12 Lakhs Loss A day—
Bombay High Gas Wasted"**

4912. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Rs. 12 lakhs loss a day—Bombay High Gas Wasted" published in 'Business Standard' (Calcutta) of 8 March, 1981; and

(b) the reasons thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) At present the gas separated from the high pressure separator is transported to consumers mainly to RCF as feedstock for fertilizer. Excess gas is supplied to Tata Electric Company. Some of the high pressure gas and the low pressure gas is being flared. As soon as the compressors at BHN platform are commissioned, gas would be transported through the pipeline to Uran and suitably utilised.

"The Wealth of Lube Wastes"

4913. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "The wealth of lube wastes" published in 'Business Standard' of March 8, 1981; and

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

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

(b) Government is aware of the utility of recycling of the used oil.

**Violation of M.R.T.P. Act
by certain Companies**

4914. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were charges of violation of M.R.T.P. Act and Companies Act against Hindustan Lever ITC and Britannia Biscuit Companies; and

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

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

**I. Charges of violation under the
M.R.T.P. Act.**

(i) A complaint dated 25th September, 1978 from Messrs Bijoy Marine Products was received alleging that (F) Messrs Hindustan Lever Ltd.,

(ii) Messrs I.T.C. Ltd., and
 (iii) Messrs Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd. (now Messrs Britannia Industries Ltd.), have taken up processing of marine products and purchase of raw-materials in the open market through middlemen without obtaining approval under the M.R.T.P. Act. On examination of the above complaint, it was found that there was no violation of the provisions of Sections 21 or 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act by Messrs Hindustan Lever Ltd. and Messrs Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., but the matter regarding alleged violation of the Act by Messrs I.T.C. Ltd. is under examination.

(ii) A complaint in the form of memorandum submitted by (i) A.P. Federation of ILTD Co. Workers, Rajavarithota, Guntur-I (AP), (ii) I.T.C. Ltd.—ILTD Division Workers' Union Kothapet, Guntur-I (AP), and (iii) ILTD Co. Staff Association, Kannavarithota, Guntur-4, (AP), and (iv) ILTD Co. Technicians' Union Chirala (AP) was received on 15-11-79 alleging that Messrs I.T.C. Ltd. was planning to establish two green leaf thrashing plants in Andhra Pradesh. On examination it was found that the company did not propose to establish any new thrashing plant, but only proposed to add some new machinery with a view to modernise the existing plant and that there was no violation of the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act.

(iii) The M.R.T.P. Commission has instituted restrictive trade practices enquiries against these

companies under Section 10(a) of the M.R.T.P. Act. The details of these enquiries are given in the Statement annexed.

II. Charges of violation of the Companies Act :

(i) *Messrs Hindustan Lever Ltd.*

On an inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act 1956 carried out in October, 1980, non-compliance of Sections 204, 205A, 383A of the Act was noticed. These matters are being pursued with the company.

(ii) *Messrs ITC Ltd. :*

An inspection under Section 209A of the Companies Act carried out in 1976 reveal certain violation of the provisions of Sections 148, 211, 217 and 372(6) of the Companies Act. However, after examining the Company's reply thereto, the matters was dropped.

(iii) *Messrs Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd. (now Messrs Britannia Industries Ltd.) :*

Inspection of statutory records maintained at the company's registered office at Calcutta did not reveal any violation of the Companies Act. Certain complaints were also received against the company, but on enquiry no violation of the provisions of the Companies Act was noticed.

Statement

Details of Restrictive Trade Practices enquiries instituted by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission against (i) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, (ii) Messrs I.T.C. Limited, and (iii) Messrs Britannia Biscuit Company Limited (now Messrs Britannia Industries Limited)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of institution of enquiry by the MRTP Commission	Details of allegations against the company	MRTP Commission's Order	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited.	(i) 5-7-1974	(a) Re-sale price maintenance.	Cease and desist Order was passed on 17-3-1976.	..
			(b) Full line forcing and allocation of areas.		
		(ii) 17-5-78	Acting in concert by revising the prices of certain brands of toilet soap manufactured by the Company.	..	Enquiry is still pending before the Commission.
2	M/s. I.T.C. Limited.	18-5-1974	Purchasing Cigarettes from smaller cigarette manufacturing companies, paying varying rates, manufacturing Charminar for Messrs Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd., exclusive right of distribution for Charminar brand and certain other trade practices in the sale of cigarettes.	Cease and desist Order was passed on 6-3-1976.	
3	M/s. Britannia Biscuit Company Ltd. now M/s. Britannia Industries (Ltd.)	(i) 17-2-1977	(a) High expenditure under certain heads;	..	Enquiry is still pending before the Commission.
			(b) Arbitrary price increase; and		
			(c) Price differential.		
		(ii) 22-12-79	(a) Allocation of territory	..	Enquiry is still pending before the Commission.
			(b) Re-sale price maintenance; and		
			(c) Exclusive dealings.		

Termination of service of Chief Internal Auditor by TISCO Management

4915. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that 48 per cent Equity Share of TISCO are owned by the Government and its financial institutions ;

(b) whether the Executive Directors representing the Government are regularly attending its Board meeting if so, names of those Executive Directors and the dates of the Board meetings attended in 1980 ;

(c) whether the Government's Auditors are auditing its accounts ;

(d) whether it is true that TISCO Management has terminated the service of the Chief Internal Auditor and two other Auditor of

Jamshedpur, if so, facts in details and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) do Government propose making probe into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) As on 14th August, 1980, 44.8% of equity shares of TISCO were held by Government Financial Institutions.

(b) Sarvashri Mantosh Sondhi, who was Government nominee on the Board of Directors till 6-6-80 and S. Samaddar, who has been appointed as a Government nominee on the Board of Directors from 4-7-80 attended the Board meetings on 30-1-80 and 28-8-80 respectively. There were in all 11 meetings of the Board during 1980.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is understood that Mr. B. Das Gupta, Chief Internal Auditor and Mr. P. B. Pathak, Assistant Chief Internal Auditor resigned from the service of the company and Shri R. Guha Roy, Assistant Chief Internal Auditor was dismissed after a departmental enquiry in the matter.

(e) As the issues relate to a matter of internal management of the company, it is not possible to make any enquiry.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : (Buxar) : Sir, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu....

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. But I am getting the facts.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has made a statement condemning the Parliament.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him. Don't you have the decency to listen ? I have allowed him.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have to read it out.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, Mr. Tewary....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Let me read it out. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You must listen also. I have got it ; it is under consideration. I have called for facts. Then I will let you know.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He has given a privilege motion.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Let me read it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given it to me. Why should I allow you to read it? No, nothing.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please, it is all right. It is for public consumption outside. There is nothing here.

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निवारी जी, आप बैठिए

(अवधान) :

Nothing is going on record now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing one by one, let me listen. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, what is your point ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : A Birla firm had purchased land paying Rs. 32 lakhs as black money....

MR. SPEAKER : I want you to give some motion, but not adjournment motion. I will call for facts and then, if there is anything I will do it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : All right ; I am giving calling attention notice on this.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavellikara) : I have given a calling attention on Rajasthan Judge....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no calling attention motion. You come to me and discusses it with me.

(Interruptions).

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I have not completed. What I am saying is, please allow the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you come to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Under the Directive Principles of the Constitution, we have to ensure prohibition in this country. States after States are removing prohibition. In Tamilnadu, there has been a financial prosecution in this regard. We want to have a discussion in this House on prohibition.

MR. SPEAKER : You go to the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Okay.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस लिए ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार सप्लाई कर रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए कल कार्लिंग अटेंशन आ रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention is being taken up tomorrow.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है । आप "नेशनल हेरल्ड" में देखें —

"Path to give China access to line of actual control"....

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed it under rule 377.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1981-82. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2168/81].

INCOME TAX (Amendment) RULES, 1981 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
 (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) :
 On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot,
 I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Interest-tax
 (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi
 and English versions) published in
 Notification No. S.O. 183(E) in
 Gazette of India dated the 12th
 March, 1981, under sub-section (4) of
 section 27 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974.
*[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
 2169/81].*

(2) A copy each of the following
 Notifications (Hindi and English
 versions) under section 159 of the
 Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) GSR 179(E) published in Ga-
 zette of India dated the 14th March,
 1981 together with an explanatory
 memorandum regarding revised
 rate of exchange for conversion of
 Russian Rouble into Indian currency
 or *vice-versa* in supersession of noti-
 fication No. 20A-Customs dated the
 26th February, 1981.

(ii) GSR 182(E) published in
 Gazette of India dated the 17th
 March, 1981 together with an explana-
 tory memorandum making certain
 amendments to Notification number
 GSR 318(E) dated the 9th June, 1978
 so as to enlarge the list of materials
 allowed to be imported duty free
 against Advance Licences for execu-
 tion of export orders. *[Placed in
 Library. See No. LT-2170/81].*

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES FROM WEST
 PUNJAB REPORTED TO BE ON
 DHARNA NEAR JAMMU

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mhalgi.

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK-
 SHAH (Baramulla) : On a point of
 order, Sir. The rules provide that
 no matter which is exclusively a State
 matter should be discussed in the
 House.

— MR. SPEAKER : No. This is
 not it. It has already been discus-
 sed in the Rajya Sabha.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
 (Gorakhpur) : They are citizens of
 India, not citizens of Kashmir.
 That is why this matter can be dis-
 cussed.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) :
 I call the attention of the Minister
 of State in the Ministry of Supply and
 Rehabilitation to the following matter
 of urgent public importance and
 request that he may make a statement
 thereon.

The plight of refugees from
 West Punjab who are sitting on
dharna in Pakistan territory near
 Jammu because of denial of Indian
 citizenship to them in spite of
 33 years stay in India and the
 action taken by the Government
 of India in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
 THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND
 REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAG-
 WAT JHA AZAD) : The Government
 of India in the Department of Reha-
 bilitation has not received any report
 from the Government of Jammu and
 Kashmir on the reported "Dharna"
 by the displaced persons from West
 Pakistan who have settled down in
 Jammu region for over three decades
 but are still deprived of Indian citi-
 zenship.

2. As regards the question of
 Indian citizenship to these displaced
 persons, the Minister of State in the
 Ministry of Home Affairs had in
 reply to Unstarred Question No.
 7040 in the Lok Sabha stated on
 6-8-1980 that the persons of Indian

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

origin who had migrated in 1947 from the territories now included in Pakistan, were deemed to be the citizens of India under Article 6 of the Constitution of India. This was reiterated by me in the Rajya Sabha on 12-3-1981 when I made a statement on a similar Calling Attention Motion in that House.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : This matter has appeared first in the Delhi Edition of the *Indian Express* on 9th March 1981. A statement was made, on behalf of the Government thereafter in response to a Calling Attention Notice in the Rajya Sabha, on the 12th March, 1981, wherein it was stated that the Rehabilitation Ministry of the Government of India has not received any report from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir regarding the *dharna* by these thousands of refugees. Today, on the 24th of March, 1981 the same statement is made in the Lok Sabha, without any change of even a comma or full stop.

When this House is very much anxious to know the plight of these thousand of refugees, who are demanding Indian citizenship, why is it that the Government of India has not sought exact information regarding the same from the Jammu and Kashmir Government during this period of the last 14 days? Is there any constitutional impediment? I am very sorry to note that the Minister in his reply has not given any explanation as to what is happening on the border, why is it happening and what is the stand of the Government of India in regard to that. I am sure his attention would have been drawn to a statement formally issued by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Sheikh Abdullah, in which he has stated that, so far as the rehabilitation of these displaced persons is concerned, it was naturally the responsibility of the Government of India and that the State Government have, on compassionate grounds, given them temporary shelter—these were the words that he has used.

I am really surprised at these words being used in relation to a section of the population that has come to India in 1947. Most of these people are Scheduled Castes and Harijans from the district of Sialkot and nearby districts in Pakistan.

At the outset, I would like to say that this matter should be looked as a human problem, from the humanitarian angle. Let it not become a slinging match between one party and another, or between the State Government and the Central Government. At the same time, neither the State Government nor the Central Government can evade the issue by not stating what their particular stand is.

So far as this particular *dharna* is concerned, it has arisen because of the failure of the Government to rehabilitate them. The specific issues that they have raised while doing the *dharna* are that though they have been living in Kashmir since 1947, for the last 33 or 34 years, they are not citizens of Kashmir State, while they have the right to vote in the elections to Parliament, they do not have the right to vote in the elections to the State Assembly or to the civic bodies in Kashmir, which is a political right.

But what is more directly relevant is their live lihood, their very existence, and their right to hold property. They do not have that right, because they are not the citizens of that State. So, they cannot hold property.

These persons who came from Sialkot and adjoining areas do not belong to that category of persons who are living in Delhi or Lucknow. But my own view is that there should be no two classes of citizens. Because of various circumstances, because of international commitments and all that,

the other side may argue, Kashmir has a special status and, therefore, the Kashmir citizens are separate from the Indian citizens.

12.11 hrs.

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

But, only a few days before, Shri Sheik Abdullah, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, very categorically stated that article 370 of the Constitution is not sacrosanct. Here I want to refer to one report of the Petitions Committee.

My specific point in this regard is that this problem of rehabilitation, this problem of resettlement can be properly tackled only when we know the dimensions of this problem. According to the statement of the Minister in the Rajya Sabha, based on the information furnished by the Jammu and Kashmir Government some time back—not now, but some time back—the number of persons who have come to Jammu and Kashmir from West Pakistan is not known, as no census for this purpose was ever conducted.

Is this the way of running a Government or the Rehabilitation Ministry? How can you run the Rehabilitation Ministry if you accept statements of this kind from the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir? Is it not the responsibility of the Government of India, particularly when the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir says that he holds the Government of India responsible to rehabilitate these people, to know their number? According to press reports, their number is 3,000. But what is the actual number? The exact number must be known to this House and it is the duty of the Government of India to give that information to the House.

In order to understand the dimensions of the problem, I would like to know how many displaced persons

are there, who have settled down in Jammu and Kashmir, and how many of them came from Occupied Kashmir and how many of them came from other parts of Pakistan, right at the time of partition.

I have referred earlier to the Petitions Committee. I will make a few observations on the recommendations of this Committee and then put certain questions. I am referring to the 62nd Report of the Petitions Committee of Rajya Sabha, which was placed on the Table on the 13th June, 1980. Practically one year has passed. I would like to know from the Minister as to what steps have been taken in pursuance of the Report submitted by this Committee. There are various suggestions. For example, there is one specific suggestion—

“Since these displaced persons still feel insecure and rightly so, for fear of being dispossessed of their land, the Committee recommends that the suggestion made by the representatives of the Department of Legal Affairs to the effect that the evacuee land could be given to the displaced persons on a term-lease basis be considered and implemented by the Department of Rehabilitation in consultation with the State Government.”

What has been done in pursuance of this recommendation? There is a very specific recommendation because things lead to a sense of insecurity among the displaced persons. So, I think it is quite clear.

I shall put two supplementaries:—

1. Fourteen days have passed since this news appeared in the press. Why has this Government not sought any exact information about ‘dharna’ near Jammu?

[Shri R.K. Mhalgi]

2. What exactly is the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Petitions Committee as have been given in their 62nd report which has been placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

This House is entitled to know these two things.

SHRI BHAGWATJHA AZAD :

It is true that we have not received any information so far about this. I did say in Rajya Sabha and I am sorry to say, I repeated the same thing here also. The hon. Member is entitled to ask this question. All we can do in such cases, as the House knows is this, we have requested the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the information. I think they are collecting the information. The moment it is available, we can make it known to the House and we can place it on the Table of the House.

In this case we have received no information so far.

About the second question pertaining to the Petition Committee, I would like to say that in Jammu and Kashmir there are refugees who came from West Pakistan, who came from occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir, who came in three waves one after the other in 1947, 1955 and in 1971. This particular Call Attention very clearly and definitely wants the information about West Punjab and therefore, at this moment about the recommendations of the Petition Committee the hon. Members have to ask for other question. I shall prepare myself on that and reply.

So far as this particular Call Attention is concerned i.e. about West Punjab, it is true. So far as this figure is concerned as I said, the figure is not known. In April 1979 we were told that there are 2752 families. We in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, as far back as 1955-56 had put the figure at about 3,000 families.

Hon. Member remarked that it is not the way that the Ministry does not know the figures. Large number of refugees came in this country, as much as 1 crore, both from the East and West. Those who came through the camps and got themselves registered, Government of India took charge of them. Government can very well give the figure from each wing, as also of those who came from other parts. But there are other brave people, very courageous people who came after this blood bath. They did not ask for our relief but only wanted rehabilitation. They did not inform us. Therefore, Government of India got no figures about them. This batch of people who came and settled in this part are those lot of brave people who came in this part, settled down, filed the claim and we settled it. That is the position.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the people who are citizens of this country, India, are not citizens of Jammu and Kashmir. This kind of discrimination is quite unfortunate. These people do not have citizenship rights. They can vote in the parliamentary elections but they cannot vote in the Assembly elections and, at the same time, they cannot be given jobs in the State Government services. Such type of discrimination must be removed.

There is one Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Order, 1957. According to this Order, these people cannot get citizenship of Jammu and Kashmir. My specific question is whether the Government of India is going to advise the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to amend this order so that such people who have come from outside may also be given citizenship right.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
But is that Order constitutional at all?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
I think so because it is Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Order.

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK SHAH: No. The hon. Member may like to read article 35(a) of the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply to that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: These refugees, it is stated, have been given land. But some people who came back from Pakistan, and whose land was given to refugees, the land was got evacuated from them and this was handed over to those who came back from Pakistan. It is also alleged now—I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether there is any truth in this—that some of the refugees have no land in Haryana, Punjab, etc. and, after sometime, they themselves sold that land. I want to know whether the Government of India have appointed any inquiry committee to look into these matters and, if not, whether the Government of India will institute an inquiry committee to look into all that.

These refugees who entered into Pakistan territory handed over a memorandum to the officials of Pakistan. That memorandum was addressed to the President of Pakistan and, in that memorandum, it was stated that they were still being considered to be the citizens of Pakistan. I want to know whether it is the correct information and whether the hon. Minister is going to enquire from the State Government about that memorandum.

The hon. Member, Shri Mhalgi, asked about the number of refugees. It is said that their number is not known. What is the reason why a census was not conducted to know the number. There have been several categories of refugees. The hon. Minister has said that some people came in 1947; some people came in 1965 and 71 when there were wars between India and Pakistan and that

some of the refugees who came in 1965 and 1971 have been settled and they have been rehabilitated. But what about the people who came in 1947 who have been staying here for the last 34 years? This is a question which must be replied to by the Government.

It is also said that in 1947, when the refugees came from Pakistan, at that time, the Government of India perhaps sent a committee of officers to Jammu and Kashmir. This committee wanted to get some assurance from the Jammu and Kashmir Government that they would be settled there or, if they cannot be settled, they can be sent outside, out of Jammu and Kashmir. But at that time the State Government did not agree to send them out of J. K. Now perhaps it is stated that they would be settled somewhere else. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that is a fact and what I am saying is correct, and whether the Government of India will look into it and try to solve the problem of those people.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true that about these friends who are staging a dharna at the border, their main and most important demand is about the full citizenship right in Jammu and Kashmir State. This is their demand, not much about relief and rehabilitation. Out of this flow the demand that they should have a right about employment also in the State and in the State undertakings and, out of this, also flows the demand that they should have not only the possessive rights but the proprietary rights in the land or other properties that they have at present in that part of the country.

These are three important things. The hon. Member is right. The hon. Member is also right that they have not got it because the Representation Act of Jammu & Kashmir State of 1957 comes in the way. It says that

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

a citizen should be a permanent resident of the State, and this permanent residentship of the State is again governed by another Order of 1954 which says that he must be at least ten years' resident of that State, that is the person who was there on 14-5-1944, upto that date, can be regarded as a permanent citizen; they are there from 1947 and, therefore, they are not permanent citizens. That is one important thing that that Order of 1954 says. The second thing...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. This is Calling Attention. You cannot....

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag): On a point of order. Displaced persons, under the State Constitution, cannot be made permanent residents of Kashmir..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am surprised..

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK SHAH: The Minister should read what is the law. The law on the subject is article 35(a) of the Constitution of India which says who has got the rights. He says about the order of 1964, that is, they must be resident for ten years before 1954..

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): On a point of order. There is one more discrepancy. In 1947, the then Ruler of that State had asked the people to come and take shelter in the State, and this Act which was referred to by Mr. Kochak and Mr. Mubarak Shah came into being after that. I would like the Minister to clarify this position, whether there was any assurance given by the then Ruler to these people who had come from Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

Your name is not there. It is no use rising on a point of order like this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :

If the hon. Member will have some patience, then I will clarify. Let not my hon. friend from Jammu and Kashmir take anything that way. I am only saying what is there in their own Representation Act. I am not quoting anything beyond that. If they can point out any change, even of one full stop or comma, then they can challenge me and say that I am giving a wrong statement. This is how I have prepared myself for the task. The hon. Member wanted to quote article 35 which suits him. Let him quote it; he is free to do that. But I will quote what I feel right and should quote to hon. Member Shri Harikesh Bahadur. He has asked me why these persons, after three decades, have not been given the right of citizenship. I am quoting that the Jammu and Kashmir People's Representation Act of 1957 stands in the way. This is what I have said before. It says... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is replying to Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :

It says that a citizen should be a permanent resident of that State and that permanent residentship itself is governed by another Order of 1954 which says that he must be at least 10 years resident in that State.

The second point is that they should legally have property there, not only possessive but proprietary right. Since these two have not been given to these persons who have been here for more than three decades, they are denied their citizenship right.

Another question which Mr. Harikesh Bahadur asked me and which I had answered while replying to Mr. Mhalgi, is about the number.

As I said, we have kept the numbers about this; the numbers are there. There are many classes of people who came to this country as an aftermath of Partition, those who came, registered, came through the camp—we have kept the full number. If you put me and her question on that, we will reply to you how they came from east, how they came from west, how they came from Tibet, how they are coming from Sri Lanka, how they came from Mozambique and all that. But in this part, these persons who came there are the brave people from West Punjab who did not come through the camp. They settled there. The Jammu and Kashmir Government did allow them to settle there. I can quote their letter. They settled them. They have got their own Order under which they allowed them to settle there. They are there for now more than 30 years. I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is not the intention of this House now that after three decades these persons should be uprooted from there and settled somewhere else... *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, I am not going to quote what the hon. Members from Jammu and Kashmir want me to quote.

Sir, they are asking me to quote about the Scheduled Castes. About the Scheduled Castes the Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs wrote a letter to the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 28th May 1980—very recently in which they emphasized :

“The State Government will doubtless appreciate that the Scheduled Castes amongst these displaced persons would need special treatment in regard to employment having regard to the special disabilities and disadvantages from which they suffer. In the context of the national policy of speedily ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes amongst others, we feel that these Scheduled Castes displaced persons should be given

a special sympathetic dispensation as regards employment in services.”

So, Sir, we have taken up their question. We have got the reply. What is their reply? The reply is dated 16th September 1980 in which they have said :

“The question of affording opportunity in matters of Service in the State and other facilities to be extended to the said persons will be considered by the Government.”

So, what I say is this. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir also allowed them to settle there. They have settled there. They are there for three decades. We are in communication with them all the time. They have been allowed the right to vote for Parliament, but the right to vote in State Assembly has not been given due to these two orders—the 1957 Act and the 1954 Order. Certainly, as the hon. Member wants me, the Home Minister as well as myself are taking up this question with the Jammu and Kashmir Government that they should consider over this order and amend it.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule you are raising a point of order? For everything you are objecting. You can challenge his statement but you cannot raise a point of order... *(Interruptions)**. I am not permitting.

Shri Virbhadra Singh...

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In Calling Attention you go by the rules.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
These will not go on record. Mr.
Virbhadra Singh—he is not there.
Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-
KAR (Ratnagiri) : Through
this call attention notice, a very
important subject has been brought
before this House for debate.

At the outset I would like to
congratulate the hon. Minister for
having made an announcement that
we will try our level best to see that
these persons are not uprooted.
However, while making these observa-
tions, I have to say that I feel very
sorry with reference to the explanation
which has furnished to this House
regarding this call attention notice.
As my hon. friend here said, it
appeared in the papers on the 9th
March and the matter was debated
in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th
March. Many suggestions were
made and I find from the debate that
many suggestions were accepted by
the hon. Minister.

Sir, from 10th upto this day,
14 days have passed and I expected
that the hon. Minister in his state-
ment would furnish somewhat more
details. But we find that *ad Verbatim*
the same explanations have been
furnished to us. The hon. Minister
has said that we are not in a position
to get the information. However,
the information which was available
to him at the time he was replying to
the Calling Attention motion in the
Rajya Sabha has not been made
available to this House. Look at
the dimension of the particular
problem, which is not a small point.
The persons who came to this country
33 years back are so desperate. I
would like to emphasise and underline
that they are thinking of crossing the
border and going back to Pakistan.
Are we not ashamed of this ? Sir,
I think we have to hang our head in
shame. These people whether they
are 300 or 500 or 40,000, came to

this country out of love after indepen-
dence because of certain miserable
plight and because they could get
certain rights. But they are now
desperate and they are thinking of
going back and it is on this back-
ground I would request the hon.
Minister to give a serious thought to
this particular problem and consider
as to what best we can do for these
unfortunate brethren of ours. They
are not responsible for their plight.
It is the top leaders who divided
this country. They had come here
leaving their property, their houses
and all belongings. How best we
have served them in the last 33 years ?
With reference to this background
I would request the hon. Minister
to reply to the point made by my
esteemed, friend, Mr. Harikesh
Bahadur. The reference he made
was with regard to a Committee of
your Ministry set up in the year
1953 which was sent by the Govern-
ment of India to the State of Jammu
and Kashmir to find out whether the
State Government of Jammu and
Kashmir was allowing them to settle
in that State or they should be allowed
to settle somewhere in Punjab
because the refugees who crossed
the border were Punjabis. My
information is that when a specific
request was made to the Prime
Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir
State, as he was then called in the
year 1953, he gave an assurance to
this Committee, the representatives
of the Government of India, that
these persons need not be taken to
other parts of the country but that
the Government of Jammu and
Kashmir would see that they would
be given all rights, the citizenship
rights and that they could settle there
and all rights would be conferred
upon them. I would like to know
from the hon. Minister whether this
is a fact that in the year 1953, your
Ministry had set up a Committee
for bringing these people from that
particular part of the country,
whether the Committee people had
gone there and whether they were
assured by the then Prime Minister

of the State of Jammu and Kashmir that they would be conferred the citizenship and all the rights, and therefore, he did not agree to send these people to other parts of the country. This is one part of the question.

Coming to the other problem, we are concerned with a limited question with reference to the Calling Attention Motion. These refugees came in 1947 and they came in 1965. They also came in 1971. We are only concerned with the persons who came in the year 1947 and as the hon. Minister rightly said that about one crore people came and they crossed the border. But I believe that this number one crore refers to total number of refugees who crossed the border, out of which a few lakhs came and settled in the State of J. & K. Now, out of these 3,000, or 4000 or whatever the figure, who have been here for the last 33 years, want to go back. The Government of India was not in a position to know—if such a Committee was appointed in the year 1953—what is the number of persons who had crossed. After independence they came here and though they settled down here we do not find from the speeches made in the Rajya Sabha any suggestions made by the hon. Minister. They are not allowed to get any employment in the Government. Their children cannot go to the professional schools or other institutions. They are not allowed to hold any property.

AN HON. MEMBER : *Unless they are Registered.*

SHRI BAPU SAHEB PARULEKAR : They cannot get loans. They cannot start an industry. They cannot have any right to vote in the state Assembly election. You are showing utter discrimination in regard to their citizenship. These are the problems which

are arising because of the special status which is concerned by the Constitution and because of the laws which are implemented by the State Government within the framework of this particular Constitution. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has made a statement that Article 370 is not sacrosanct, may I know whether the Government of India had any talk with the Chief Minister on this particular issue? What is the opinion of the Government of India with reference to this particular statement of Sheikh Saheb, with reference to Article 370 May I know specifically whether the Government of India agree with that statement or refutes that statement? This is my point No. 2.

Now, I come to point No. 3. There is this dispute about 'Dual citizenship'. I know about the difficulty of this problem. I want to know whether the Government of India has discussed this matter with the Jammu and Kashmir Government in the light of this limited problem,—with reference to the limited number of persons, 3,000 or 5,000 or whatever it is,—without enlarging the scope of this particular question. If that is so, may I know what is their response?

And then, the last question which I would like to ask is this.

If there is any difficulty which the Government cannot overcome, because of Article 370 and the Acts of 1954 and 1957 what specific and concrete steps do they propose to take in this regard? Had they any sort of dialogue with the State Government? May I know what concrete steps the Government of India proposes to take in the background of the various point which I have made with reference to this specific issue? These are my questions. Kindly see that these persons who are in *dharna* are not forced to go back to Pakistan, because they are not getting

[SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR]

any rights. Their existence without any civil rights to them amounts to civil death because they cannot exist they have no right to vote ; they have no right to hold property and if they have not right, how can they survive ? I request the hon. Minister through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, not to treat this problem lightly. Let him not give the type to cryptic replies which he had given in the other House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
I sincerely hope that it shul not be the impression of any hon. Member that I have taken this matter lightly. This was the last part of the hon. Member's question. I want to point out with all the emphasis at my command that I have taken this matter as seriously as the other hon. Members who have spoken on this matter and I do feel that this particular question needs very sympathetic and humanitarian consideration from everybody including our friends who are sitting on the other side. Of course, they have their own points of view. I have already pointed out the difficulties which are there.

SHRI KHWAJA MUBARAK SHAH : Why is the hon. Minister not mentioning anything with regard to Article 35 (a) ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
So far as this question is concerned, that has not come up just today before me. They are asking me about citizenship ; and I have given the reply that the Jammu and Kashmir Act and also the order stands in the way. Have I said anything wrong? This is number one. Number two is this (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
Please don't interrupt. The hon. Minister cannot be interrupted just now.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:
Is there anything to say that a minister in Lok Sabha has to use the same

language which the hon. Member opposite wants to use. I can speak my own language. I am speaking my own language. In case the hon. Member has the opportunity of bringing in and speaking in any Calling Attention Motion he can always speak in whatever way he likes. I am not stating anything at all which is wrong. I am only saying that the Jammu and Kashmir Act is there and the order is there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
Please don't interrupt.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
I would like to clarify the point still further. I would like to quote from the Council Decision No. 350 dated 1-9-1971 Government order No. RES 371 of 1971 dated 9-9-1971 of the Government of Kashmir in which they said as follows :

"Those West Pakistani displaced persons who held land in west Pakistan but either did not apply for claims or whose claims were not sanctioned or those who did not hold any land in West Pakistan and in whose favour the claims were sanctioned but who did not take possession of such land may be allowed to retain Government/evacuee land in their possession up to the scale of Cabinet Order No. 578-C of 1954. No new allotment of land should be made in their favour."

This is the order of the Jammu & Kashmir Government. So, Sir I am not quoting anything wrong. But if my friends want to explain a little more, they can do it very well. They are welcome. I am surprised why I am not able to carry my idea about one thing and that is about the number. The hon. Members beginning from Shri Mhalgi, Shri Harikesh Bahadur and Shri Parulekar have asked why I am not getting the number of such

people. I told you very clearly...
(Interruptions) Please take it to the Chair.
(Interruptions) This is not relevant at all in this case *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
 Please go to your seat, Mr. Kochak. This is not proper and this is not the parliamentary procedure. I will not allow you to do this. Please take your seat.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we should not mind it and we should consider it patiently and calmly. My friend is agitated. Sometimes truth bites and let it bite him also. The point is this and it is very simple that in this case there was no question of keeping the number because in this country a large number of people came. The only way of keeping the number was that those who came to the camp asked for relief. This is point one and the second point is their rehabilitation. In this case these brave people were about 3000 in number. Now the Government of Jammu & Kashmir had only recently assured that they are taking the Census and I hope they will take it. But the point is that they came and settled there and they did not come through us. They only filed their claims and those claims that were found eligible have been satisfied to the tune of Rs. 29.05 lakhs. We have given them that claim. Therefore, in this case there is no question of giving you the exact number. The important question in this case, you must appreciate is the question of citizenship rights. Why they are angry and why they want to go back after 33 years is the question to be sorted out. For that I quoted to you what are the difficulties. We will talk to them, persuade them, have a dialogue with the Jammu & Kashmir Government and try to find out and see what best can be done in this matter.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
 Under what rule? What is your point of order? You have to sit down. You cannot have any clarification now. I am not permitting you. Mr. Kochak, you can speak to the Minister afterwards.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
 About the question regarding the Committee consisting of officers who went there in 1953 about which Mr. Harikesh Bahadur also asked me, we have no information of that.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB FAR-
 ULEKAR : Sir, I asked a particular question. He has not replied to that. I asked a pertinent question regarding Article 370 of the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
 I did not reply that question because that does not pertain me. The best informed Members should have directed their questions pertaining to Article 370 and even the right of citizenship to the Home Minister and not me.

(Interruptions)

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udham-
 pur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to point out that this matter, in my view should have been handled by the Minister of Home Affairs. I am not making any aspersions on my friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. He is answering the questions with a great deal of sympathy and he has done his home work, but the issues involved in this matter are so complex that it is really something which either the Prime Minister herself or the Home Minister should have replied. And there is also a great deal of confusion with regard to the manner in which this calling attention has been worded. For example, the calling attention that I had given said :

[Dr. Karan Singh]

"The acute frustration caused to thousands of refugees from Pakistan living in Jammu for over three decades but still deprived of rights as permanent residents of the State."

The one that has been admitted is with regard to their being denied the Indian citizenship. There is a lot of confusion. If you kindly bear with me, the whole matter will be very clearly put before this hon. House and I am sure, it will help the Government and the Minister in coming to a decision.

To begin with, I would say that we got our freedom in 1947. It was a glorious chapter. There have been great sacrifices. Only yesterday, martyrdom of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev was observed. But let us not forget that among the people who made sacrifices were lakhs of people who were killed and the millions of people who were uprooted and disrupted in the partition, particularly in partitioned States of Bengal and Punjab, as also Sind and other States, which; was partition *de jure*. In Jammu and Kashmir, it was, in a way, *de facto* and it has been subject to invasions from time to time.

The problem that we are discussing is a residue of partition. In Jammu & Kashmir, particularly, as the hon. Minister has said, there have been three major waves of refugees. The first was in 1947 from Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Let us be very clear. The first category of refugees are those who belong to Pakistan occupied Kashmir which was legally and juridically a part of my father's State when he signed the instrument of accession and that is, therefore, legally Indian territory. From that area, lakhs of people came in 1947. Then, they came in 1965. Chavanji, at that time, I think, was the Defence Minister; he knows it; and then they came in 1971. Even when we won our magnificent victory, 25,000 people from the Chamb area, which is within the territory of Jammu and Kashmir State,

were uprooted. I would like to point out that lakhs of people from Jammu & Kashmir have not only paid the price in 1947-but have continued to pay the price even up till 1975. They have been uprooted and have not yet been adequately resettled. That is a different problem. The Rajya Sabha Committee on Petitions is dealing with the petition of the refugees regarding displaced persons uprooted from Pakistan-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir. That is a different category....
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Do not interrupt; any interruption will not go on record.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Steps have been taken, but they have not yet been fully rehabilitated and their pending problems have to be looked into by the Government sympathetically. That is the first point that I would like to clarify.

The second point that I would like to clarify is that though this is an important issue we are not at this particular juncture discussing the special status of Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian Constitution. That is a different matter. Jammu and Kashmir State is governed by Article 370 of the Indian Constitution which is mentioned in the Constitution as a Temporary Provision. I agree with the hon. Chief Minister, Sheikh Abdullah when he recently said that there is nothing sacrosanct about Article 370. This is an article which under given conditions, and given agreements from time to time, could change.

Sir, the point I would like to make here (Interruptions)... while we are on Article 370 is this. Although our friends are very disturbed about it (Interruptions) and there is a good deal of sentiment with regard to Article 370 in the Kashmir valley which should be taken cognisance of, my own views in this matter are very clear, viz. that if Article 370 is to continue, the provinces of Jammu and Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir must also be given special status within

the State. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If there are strong views in Kashmir valley, there are equally strong views in Jammu and Ladakh. That is my view with regard to Article 370. Some other time, when this matter is debated, I can place before the House a very detailed analysis of this problem.

So, I would like to say that the present problem which is being discussed under Calling Attention, neither concerns the refugees from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, nor does it concern the special position of Jammu and Kashmir. This concerns the several thousand families and I would like to clarify to the hon. House that my information is that it is about 3,000 families came in 1947. If you take it as roughly 7 or 8 persons per family, it will mean a population of about 20,000 in 1947. And, as the population everywhere has doubled, their population also must have doubled. It must be around 35,000 to 40,000 people today.

They came across from Sialkot and from the Shakargarh tehsil of Punjab.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : A point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No; please sit down. You are disturbing. What is your point of order? Please sit down. No; you cannot; (*Interruptions*) unless he yields, you cannot speak anything.

DR. KARAN SINGH : No. I am clarifying the position. These people came across. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am not permitting you. Why are you getting agitated? Hear him. On some other occasion, you can speak.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I am stating the facts. Let them try and understand the problem. This is an indication of the sort of hostile and unsympathetic reaction that their party Government is showing in Jammu and Kashmir, to

this problem. It is proved here, that if these people are not prepared even to listen to sense here in Parliament, what is their party going to do in Jammu and Kashmir? Sir, I do not get provoked easily. I am a man of a very calm temperament. I am not worried. But I would like to point out to them that they are cutting a sorry figure by trying to act in this manner.

I was saying that these people crossed Shakargarh and Sialkot in order to escape the communal holocaust. They crossed over; many crossed over to Amritsar, and many crossed over to various other parts of East Punjab. These people came into the Jammu region. And I may point out that 90% of them are Harijans. The other day the House passed, standing, a resolution with regard to reservation. Let me point out that even if they had not been Harijans, it would not really have made a major difference. But they are Harijans; and they belong to the most backward depressed, weak and vulnerable sections of the society (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Be patient.

DR. KARAN SINGH : As has been pointed out, for the last 30 years they have lived here; and they don't have the right to own land, to have service under the Government or any of its authorities; and they don't get admission to colleges and even to technical institutions. They are not eligible for loans, for self-employment or for old age pension etc. It is a pitiable plight. They don't have the right to vote for the State Assembly, or for the panchayats where they are living. The position is : these people have been agitating for a long time. They are now in a pitiable condition.

Their young boys—boys who were born after they came into the Indian territory—have grown now to maturity. I have been travelling in my constituency. There are young men who are on the verge of suicide.

[Dr. Karan Singh]

They say : "If we cannot get employment if we cannot hold property and if we cannot do any business, it is much better that we end our lives. We are becoming a burden to our families and also to the State." They are agitating for a long time now. In 1973-74, the last Congress Government in the State had drafted a Bill under which certain categories of refugees were to have been given proprietary rights; but in 1975, the party represented by my two friends behind, came to power; and the process of integration and normalization was deliberately reversed. *(Interruption)* there has been a deliberate attempt—rather than bringing the people of Jammu and Kashmir into the mainstream of national life an attempt has deliberately been made to encourage these chauvinistic tendencies and the hostile activities there. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir met these people at Chikroi Farm on 5th of May, 1979, which is on the border, and assured them that the constitutional Amendment Bill would be brought in. That has not happened. They went on *dharna* last year also. They say, "If you cannot look after us; if you say we are Pakistani refugees and we do not have permanent settlement rights, we will go back to Pakistan." What a disgrace it is. The population of this country in the last census is 68.4 crores and we are not able to settle 35—40, 000 people.

13.00 hrs.

Now, the position constitutionally is very clear. These people are governed by the State Constitution; and under Section 6 of the State Constitution, they do not, at present, qualify—to be permanent residents. This is a constitutional and legal position. *(Interruptions)*

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, you cannot interrupt.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. This will not go on record. Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

DR. KARAN SINGH : I have read the Indian Constitution. I have got a copy of the State Constitution also. Now, I would like to ask categorically three questions from the hon. Minister. (1) What is required in this matter is an amendment of Section 6 of the Jammu & Kashmir Constitution ? This can be done. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. It is not a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, you go through the rules of Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

DR. KARAN SINGH : What is required is the amendment of Section 6 of the Jammu & Kashmir Constitution. If any further constitutional consequential amendment to the Indian Constitution is required, I am sure, it will not be grudged by the House. Will the Government of India, will the Prime Minister prevail upon the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir to bring in—in the current session of the State Assembly which is sitting today—the necessary amendment of Section 6 of the State Constitution so as to

allow these people to become permanent residents of the State ?
(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They are getting excited. So please be brief.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Let them get excited. I am not worried about their excitement. (Interruptions)
Why are you getting excited ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please order, order.

DR. KARAN SINGH : Unless the Government of India prevails upon the State Government to amend the State Constitution the problem is not going to be solved. Therefore, what is required is an amendment of the State Constitution and of the Indian Constitution, if necessary. But the Government of India must take the initiative because these people are Indian citizens. Therefore, there is a responsibility upon the Government of India that in the State in which they are living, they should be properly looked after. Please prevail upon the State Government to consider it. (2) will the Government of India simultaneously make the necessary financial provision in the present Budget in the Rehabilitation Ministry to see that their interests are looked after and (3), will the Government of India also look sympathetically into the pending problems of the refugees from Pakistan occupied Kashmir and take necessary action to solve those problems ?

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : (Rampur) : What is their religion? Hindus, Muslims or Christians ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Hindus and 90 per cent are Harijans.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr. Deputy-speaker, to the first question the non. Member knows that I cannot speak on behalf of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly and the Chief Minister what kind of amendment he should or he will bring in the current session. But one thing I know, as I have said, that the difficulties that are there today in giving them full citizenship right in the State which is governed, as the hon. Members also are saying, under the Indian Constitution and also under the State Constitution should be looked into. We will certainly like to talk to the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir without whose cordial help, talk and all that we cannot do anything in the matter. This has to be looked into.

About the second thing, so far in this case it is a question of citizenship right. In this case there is no question of relief or rehabilitation. On only one point that was about their claims which they field, we cleared up to 1,000 and a few more. We have settled up to 29.05 lakhs. If further some more are left, or if any case is left out, I shall see why they are left out and what is the position. About the position in the occupied area of Kashmir, I cannot say anything in this matter at the moment, and I am looking into it.

13.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISCUSSION BY WORLD BANK TEAM ABOUT IMPORT OF HIGH POWER LOCOMOTIVES BY INDIA.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Sir, A World Bank Team visited India in January/February, 1981. It had

[Shri Mallikarjun]

discussions with the officers of Railway Board and other Railway Establishments. During discussions, the team did emphasise the need for establishing a modern computer-based management information system for better management of railway operations. But the team did not make any World Bank aid conditional on establishment of the computerised management system. In fact, this issue was quite independent of other issues, like Electrification, import of Electric Locomotives, building of Diesel Component Works etc.

2. In the context of accelerating the pace of electrification, the Bank Mission volunteered assistance to Indian Railways for improving the technology of overhead equipment (circuit bearers, transformers etc.) as well as to uprate electric locomotive technology. The Mission has proposed import of about 15 locomotives, with 3 or 4 types of systems to gain experience under Indian conditions. The idea is to select the most suitable type thereafter for indigenous manufacture, with collaboration or assistance as necessary from the manufacturers and thus to adopt the latest technology in the minimum possible time.

3. There is no proposal to import high power diesel locomotives at present, and therefore, the question of reversing the past attitude does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
The house stands adjourned till 2-05 p.m.

13.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till five Minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
lunch at ten Minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) MEASURES TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE TRAIN SERVICES BETWEEN PILIBHIT AND SHAHJAHANPUR

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAI (Shahjahanpur) : There is widespread resentment among the people in the matter of deteriorating train service between Pilibhi and Shahjahanpur putting thousands of passengers to a lot of inconvenience and harassment. Two out of three passenger trains running between these two stations have been suspended for the last few months. No time schedule is maintained subjecting the public to untold hardship and inconvenience. Lack of telephone facilities and lighting at these stations, bad condition of coaches, unsatisfactory sanitary conditions, no provision of lights in the trains and the rising crime raids in these trains are also adding to the already deteriorating train services between these stations. I request the Railway Minister to look into this burning problem of this area and see that the trains are run punctually and properly, that telephone and other basic amenities are provided at these stations and also that the track is converted into broad-gauge and diesel engines are introduced in place of steam engines.

(ii) NEED TO RE-CLAIM ALKALINE LAND.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : When I went to Moradabad in U.P. I saw an extensive stretch of vacant land where there is no vegetation. On enquiry I found that its extent is about 75,000 hectares and no crop is raised there since it is alkaline land.

When I went to Karnal in Har-yana to know about the research work being done to reclaim alkaline soils I found that they have easily succeeded in making the waste alkaline lands fit for cultivation. I have seen that even the Harijans are doing rice cultivation in the reclaimed lands and they are getting about 30 bags of paddy per hectare within the second year of reclamation. The researchers told me that it will go upto 50 bags per hectare within two years.

I feel that if the Government take interest and reclaim this land, about 40,000 landless poor can get land and we can get about 2,00,000 tonnes of paddy per annum.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take up this scheme immediately.

(iii) STEPS TO KEEP THE RIVER
GANGA FREE FROM POLLUTION

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Recently researches have revealed that river Ganga is the most polluted river in the world. The Ganga is considered to be the most sacred river in India and in many places including Haridwar, Allahabad and Varanasi crores of Hindus take their holy dip on auspicious occasions. The large scale pollution in the river is bound to affect the health of crores of people including those who are living on the banks of the river.

Researches have also revealed that the extent of population is more in the river where it crosses through Varanasi. A scheme was launched in Varanasi by the Government of UP with the Central financial assistance to divert the sewage water of the city from the river to irrigation purposes. Some time back it was reported in the papers that crores of rupees have gone under the drains and the

sewage water continues to flow in the river.

The people residing on the banks of the Ganga in Varanasi and adjoining areas have started to feel bad effects on their health.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to keep the sacred river of Ganga free from pollution in the best interest of the people of the country.

(iv) STEPS FOR CONDUCTING LOCAL
BODY ELECTIONS IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : The local body elections were not conducted for the last 11 years in Tamil Nadu. The elections for the Corporation of Madras and various Municipalities were also being postponed for the past 11 years, as a result of which the democracy and the democratic right of the people in so far as the local body elections are concerned, is at stake in Tamil Nadu. There were no elected representatives to fight for the cause of the public before the officials and the Government at various stages. The said elections have been postponed many times. The urban and rural people could not get even their minimum requirements and necessities and essentials like rations, drinking water, road facilities, street lights and so many other facilities and benefits. The panchayats, the panchayat councils, municipal councils and the councils of corporations are defunct for the past 11 years.

So, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu I call upon the Central Government to take suitable steps to direct the state Government of Tamil Nadu to conduct all the local body elections starting from village panchayat upto Madras Corporation in the interest of the urban and rural public in Tamil Nadu and in the interest of safeguarding the democratic rights of the people of Tamil Nadu.

(v) NEED FOR A REMUNERATIVE
PRICE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : The peasants of Cooch-Bihar district of West Bengal are in dire distress due to the sharp fall of raw tobacco price. About two lakhs of peasants are involved in tobacco cultivation in the district. Where the remunerative price of tobacco should be Rs. 500 a maund (i.e. Rs. 1,250 a quintal), the peasants are being forced to sell at Rs. 50 to 60 a maund (i.e. Rs. 125 to Rs. 150) a quintal. Earlier, there was Central excise duty on raw tobacco to the tune of more than Rs. 100 a maund (i.e. Rs. 250 a quintal). The Central Government used to earn more than Rs. 5 crores from raw tobacco. The duty was abolished during the tenure of the Janata Government. But, strangely, this did not give any actual benefit to the producer peasants. It is the middle men who cornered the entire benefit. The price of raw tobacco in primary markets was depressed even further despite the abolition of duty.

The peasants have become very restless. There was road block by the peasants on the 16th March, at the call of the Kisan Sabha.

I draw the immediate attention of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Commerce to take effective measures so that the tobacco producers in Cooch-Bihar and other places can be guaranteed fair price through Government purchase system at proper price.

(vi) REPORTED DISTORTED DELINEATION
OF INDIA'S BOUNDARY IN THE LATEST
CHINESE MAP.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR (Ratnagiri): The latest Chinese maps not only continue to show a distorted delineation of

the boundary in all the sectors, but also mark out "Sikkim" as an independent state. For instance, a publication "Which : 1980" described "Sikkim" as an independent State on China's southern borders, as do "An Outline of Chinese Geography" and "China—a General Survey".

In all these publications, the former Sikkimese flag of 'Independent Sikkim' and the Tibetan prayer wheel, as the State's symbol, have been mentioned. In the 1980 publication, moreover, Sikkim's area has been given as 7,100 sq. Kilo metres, while according to Indian Geography textbooks it is 7,300 sq. Kilo metres.

The Finance Minister of Sikkim is reported to have told the Assembly that the Indian Constitution was not applicable to Sikkim until the old laws of the erstwhile Chogyal regime were repealed by a competent legislature.

I would therefore, request the Government to clarify whether Government accepts the statement of the Finance Minister of Sikkim and regarding the distorted delineation of the boundary shown in Chinese maps.

(vii) REPORTED DIGGING OF A NEW
DRAIN BY DELHI ADMINISTRATION FOR
RELEASE OF WATER FROM HARYANA
AND RAJESTHAN AND FARMER'S REAC-
TION THERETO.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन
निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर
सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता
हूँ —

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा हरियाणा एवं
राजस्थान की विभिन्न नदियों एवं नालों के
पानी को मोड़ कर दिल्ली के देहाती क्षेत्र
से निकाल कर यमुना नदी में डालने की योजना
है। इसलिए आठ सौ फीट चौड़ा और
छत्तीस किलोमीटर लम्बा नाला खोद

जायगा जिस के लिए साढ़े सत्तह सौ एकड़ जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जायगा जो जमीन बिलकुल उपजाऊ है। इस नाला खोदाई योजना को लेकर किसानों में काफी रोष है। संभव है जमीन अधिग्रहण के समय अप्रिय घटना भी घट जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि ने उपराज्यपाल, दिल्ली एवं प्रधान मंत्री से भी पिछले माह मिल कर अपनी समस्या को रखा था।

किसानों की मांग है कि वर्तमान नाले को ही यदि आवश्यकता हो तो चौड़ा किया जाय और नया नाला निकालने की अव्यवहारिक एवं किसान विरोधी योजना को रद्द किया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में किसान 25 मार्च, 81 से बोट क्लब पर भूख हड़ताल पर भी जा रहे हैं।

सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई कर सदन को भी अवगत कराने का कष्ट करे।

14.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय पर कल से बहस चल रही है। मुझसे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने ट्रेड डेफिसिट के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है उनके साथ अपने आप को जोड़ते हुए मैं अपने विचार यहां पर रखना चाहूंगा। यदि यह कहा जाए कि वाणिज्य मंत्रालय—उसके काम करने का ढंग और उसकी उपलब्धियां, हमारे देश के आर्थिक तन्त्र की मेरुदण्ड

हैं तो यह अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यह इस विंग की ही परफार्मेंस है जिससे आर्थिक क्षत्र में दुनिया के बाजारों में हमारे देश की साख बनती या बिगड़ती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1975-76 में, जिसको कि इमर्जेंसी का गोल्डेन पीरियड कहा जाता है, व्यापार में 1222 करोड़ का घाटा हुआ था। गत वर्ष 1979-80 में यह व्यापारिक घाटा 2328.2 करोड़ हुआ और इस साल 1980-81 में व्यापार का घाटा 4200 करोड़ तक पहुंचने की सम्भावना है। इस प्रकार से लगातार व्यापार में ट्रेड डेफिसिट होता चला जाए तो उसका प्रभाव कुल मिलाकर हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व पर पड़ता है और उसका प्रभाव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में हमारे रूपए का जो मूल्य है उसके ऊपर पड़ता चला जा रहा है। जो हमारे फारेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व हैं वह 1976-77 में 2863 करोड़ थे, 1977-78 में बढ़कर 4499 करोड़ हो गए, 1978-79 में 5219.9 करोड़ हो गए लेकिन 1979-80 से उसमें घटाव शुरू हुआ। 1979-80 में वह घट कर 5163.7 करोड़ रह गए और 1980-81 में जो अभी तक जनवरी तक के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उसके हिसाब से 4850.5 करोड़ फारेन एक्सचेंज था। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके अन्दर इन्टर-नेशनल मोनेटरी फंड (I. M. F.) से 800 करोड़ लिया हुआ भी जोड़ दें और उसके अलावा फरवरी-मार्च, दो महीनों में जो फारेन एक्सचेंज में और गिरावट आ सकती है और आयेगी उसको जोड़ दें तो हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज 4 हजार करोड़ ६० से भी कम रह जाएगा। यह चिन्ता का विषय है, मैं इस पर कोई आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जो वस्तुस्थिति है, वह

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यह है कि हमारा फारेन ट्रेड डेफिसिट बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और हमारे रुपए की कीमत गिरती चली जा रही है। इन सब बातों के पीछे जो तर्क दिया जाता है और हमेशा दिया जाता रहा है, जैसाकि वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में है, कि आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में मन्दी है, रिसेशन है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार के अन्दर विकसित देशों ने प्रोटेक्शनिस्ट टेडेसी एडाप्ट कर रखी है, चाहे वह कोटा लिमिटेशन के द्वारा हो, चाहे वह क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल के द्वारा हो और चाहे वह काउन्टरवेलिंग ड्यूटी लगाकर के जो कुछ हम हमारे लोगों को फायदा देते हैं, उसको मीट करने के लिए काउन्टरवेलिंग ड्यूटी द्वारा खत्म कर देते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि इन कारणों से हमारा ट्रेड डेफिसिट बढ़ रहा है।

इसलिए मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात जो बार बार कही जाती है, क्या आपको लगता है कि निकट भविष्य के अन्दर आप इन बातों से छुटकारा पा सकेंगे? क्या आपको लगता है कि विकसित देश जो इस मॉटेलिटी से ग्रसित हैं, अपनी हठवादिता को छोड़ेंगे। वे नहीं चाहते कि हमारा इंडियन गुड्स उनकी मार्केट में जगह पा सके, क्या आप इस वृत्ति को कभी तोड़ पायेंगे। यह ठीक है कि हमारे पास आज बेट व अंटाड जैसी संस्थाएँ हैं। वहाँ पर कई मैटर रैफर भी हुए हैं, वे कई बातों पर एग्री भी हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं आप के माध्यम से वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, खास करके यू० एस० ए० में वहाँ के व्यापारियों ने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो सौदे किए गए हैं, उस समय की यू० एस० ए० की ड्यूटी के आधार पर किए गए हैं, वे गुड्स उनकी

मार्केट में ना जा पायें, खासकर के गारमेंट्स व टैक्सटाइल्स, उनकी मार्केट में जाने से रोकने के लिए जो उन्होंने काउन्टरवेलिंग ड्यूटी लगाई और जो माल यू० एस० ए० में नहीं जा पाया, क्या इन संस्थाओं के अन्दर उन प्रश्नों को रखने के बाद आपको किसी प्रकार का इजाफा मिला है? क्या हम जो यू० एस० ए० ने काउन्टरवेलिंग ड्यूटी लगाई, उसको खत्म करने के अन्दर और हमारे इंडियन माल के साथ कान्ट्रेक्ट हुआ, उसको वापिस यू० एस० ए० में भेजने में सफल हुए? जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, हम सफल नहीं हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तर्क तो बार बार दिए जाते हैं कि इन कारणों की वजह से हम एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं, तो एक्सपोर्ट में यह डेफिसिट बना रहने वाला है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरी यह स्पष्ट मान्यता है कि हमारा जो फारेन ट्रेड है, हमारा जो विदेशी व्यापार है, वह जैसी हमारी विदेश नीति होगी, उसका ही अनुसरण करेगा, विदेश नीति हमारी क्या है? जैसी हमारी विदेश नीति होगी, वैसे ही हमारा विदेश व्यापार चलेगा। इस विश्व के अन्दर कौन हमारे मित्र हैं और कौन ऐसे व्यक्ति ह, जो बिल्कुल हम से दूर रहना चाहते हैं, चाहे मित्रता का ढोंग करते हों, लेकिन मित्र नहीं हैं, उसी आधार पर हमारे विदेशी व्यापार का संचालन होना चाहिए। यहाँ पर आंकड़े दिए गए। कई कन्ट्रीज का 1970-71 के अन्दर प्रमुख कन्ट्री का हमारी कन्ट्री के अन्दर इम्पोर्ट में कितना शेर था और वह जाकर के 1978-79, 1979-80 या 1980-81 में कितना हुआ—इसी प्रकार से एक्सपोर्ट के आंकड़े दिए गए। यदि उन आंकड़ों को देखा जाए, तो उन आंकड़ों को

देखने के बाद, जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कोई इन्फ्लेक्शन पिक्चर वाणिज्य मंत्रालय नहीं दे पाया है। यह ठीक है कि हमारा टोटल एक्सपोर्ट 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, लेकिन जहां पर इन्फ्लेस हैं, घाटे का सवाल है, उस ओर आप को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान हरेक कन्ट्री के साथ व्यापारिक घाटे के अन्दर है। दूसरी कन्ट्रीज से हमारे देश के अन्दर ज्यादा आवात हुआ है और उसके मुकाबले में हम निर्यात कम कर पाए हैं। इस लिये मैं अपने वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें थोड़ा व्यावहारिक बनना पड़ेगा। जिन कन्ट्रीज के साथ हमारी मित्रता है, जिनके आधार पर हम अपनी विदेश नीति को ले कर चल रहे हैं, उन के साथ हमें बैलेंस-ऑफ-ट्रेड को बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिये। आज हम जितना आयात करते हैं, उतना निर्यात नहीं हो पाता है। स्थिति इस लिये भी खतरनाक है कि हम तेल का आयात करते हैं और तेल के दाम प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में जिस अनुपात में पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम प्राडक्ट्स के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं उसी अनुपात में हमारे देश द्वारा निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के दाम नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि घाटे की स्थिति भयंकर होती जा रही है। इस लिये मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि हमें अपने एक्सपोर्ट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये और इम्पोर्ट को जितना भी मिनिमाइज कर सकते हैं उस को घटाना चाहिये। हमारी टैकना-लाजी के लिये, साइन्टिफिक डेवलपमेंट के लिये तथा एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के लिये जिन चीजों की जरूरत हो, केवल उन्हीं को मंगाना चाहिये, दूसरी वस्तुओं के लिये इम्पोर्ट को एन्करेज करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसी आधार पर मैं एडिबिल-आयलज के बारे में भी इस समय कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं ने पिछली बार भी इस सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि हमारे देश में एडिबिल-आयलज का आना कुछ अनिवार्य सा लग रहा है, क्योंकि इस समय देश में जितनी मांग है उतना हम उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम ने सन्स्टीबूट एडिबल आयल के उत्पादन को एन्करेज करने के लिये क्या किया है? आज मलेशिया में जो क्लाइमेट है, जिस प्रकार की भूमि वहां पर है, उसी के आधार पर दक्षिण भारत में और विशेष कर अण्डमान-निकोबार आइलैण्ड्स में हम पाम के प्लान्टेशन को क्यों नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं? पाम के प्लान्टेशन को एन्करेज करने के लिये क्या हम ने कोई फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाया है या पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस को कोई महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया है? इस ओर आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसी तरह से एडिबिल आयलज के सीड्स की समस्या है—हम ने इस के लिये जो सपोर्ट प्राइस निर्धारित की है, वह बहुत कम है। चाहे सरसी हो, मूंगफली हो, मार्केट में सपोर्ट प्राइस पर बिकने के लिये कभी भी ये सीड्स नहीं आये। इस लिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इन के इम्पोर्ट को कम करने के लिये जरूरी है कि हम सीड्स के उत्पादन को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दें ताकि इन का उत्पादन देश में बढ़ सके।

आज हमारे जो ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स हैं—उन का प्लान्टेशन भी आप के पास है और ट्रेड भी आप के पास है। आप सब से पहले चाय को लांजिये—मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये आप ने क्या किया है? आज चाय के एक्सपोर्ट में जो यूनिट वैल्यू आनी चाहिये वह कम होती चली जा रही

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

है। क्या हम ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चाय के जो दूसरे उत्पादक हैं, खास कर लंका जो हमारा पड़ोसी देश है, उस के साथ बैठ कर कोई समझौता किया है। मेरी मान्यता यह है कि ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स में, जिन का कि हम आज तक एक्सपोर्ट करते आये हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में दूसरे उत्पादक देशों के साथ यदि हम संयुक्त रूप से व्यापार करें तो इस में ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है। सीलोन, कीनिया को अपने साथ ले सकते हैं। आज ओपेक कन्टीज अगर अपने तेल को बेचने के लिये इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं और इकट्ठी ताकत के आधार पर जो मूल्य वे मांगते हैं वह देनी पड़ती है, तो क्या हम अपनी ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स के लिये, जैसे जूट के लिये बंगला देश, चाय के लिये सीलोन और कीनिया के साथ ज्वाइन्ट व्यापार नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर हम जूट के व्यापार में बंगला देश को अपने साथ नहीं ले सकते तो हमें इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारी विदेश नीति जो होनी चाहिये, उस में हम सफल नहीं हो पाये हैं। चाय के व्यापार में यदि हम सीलोन को अपने साथ नहीं ला सकते, ज्वाइन्ट मार्केटिंग के लिये उस देश को तैयार नहीं कर सकते तो मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि हम अपनी विदेश नीति में सफल नहीं हुए हैं। मैं चाय के बारे में आप से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ—वर्ष 1979 के अन्दर हमारे देश में चाय का उत्पादन 546 मिलियन किलोग्राम हुआ था। आक्शन सेंटर पर 333 मिलियन किलोग्राम चाय आई, तो बाकी जो चाय थी उस का क्या हुआ। इसी प्रकार से 1980 के अन्दर कुल चाय का उत्पादन 575 मिलियन किलोग्राम हुआ और इस के मुकाबले में 306.7 मिलियन कि० ग्राम चाय आक्शन सेंटर पर आई, तो बाकी चाय कहाँ चली गई।

क्या इसके बारे में वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने कभी गंभीरता से सोचा। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है और मेरा चार्ज है कि यह जो बाकी चाय थी, यह डाइरेक्ट टी गार्डन्स से बेची गई और दुर्भाग्य से वह हिंदुस्तान के बाजारों में न आ कर स्मगल हो कर पाकिस्तान गई। क्या इस के बारे में कोई जानकारी आप ने की कि हम इतनी सुविधाएँ इन टी गार्डनों को देते हैं लेकिन चाय का जितना उत्पादन होता है, उस का कुछ हिस्सा ही आक्शन सेंटर पर बिकता है और बाकी स्मगल हो कर कैसे पाकिस्तान में चला गया? इस की कोई जानकारी आप ने प्राप्त की।

इस के बाद में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने एम० एम० टी० सी० और एस० टी० सी० की अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर उन की परफार्मेंस की बड़ी प्रशंसा की है।

प्रो० मधु बंसवते (राजापुर) : देर से वह रिपोर्ट मिली है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जी, हाँ, वे देश से आई है। उस को कल ही मैं ने थोड़ा पढ़ा है। उस में कहा गया है कि एस० टी० सी० और एम० एम० टी० सी० टर्नओवर बड़ी एनर्गेजिंग है। माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री कम से कम उस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। वह एक सोल मोनोपली एजेंसी है सारी चीजों की और गवर्नमेंट का प्रोटेक्शन उस को मिला हुआ है। चाहे वह एस० टी० सी० हो और चाहे एम० एम० टी० सी० इन का अगर आप इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का अनुपात देखें, तो वह कितना है? 90 परसेन्ट इम्पोर्ट है और 10 परसेन्ट एक्सपोर्ट है जो इन गवर्नमेंट एजेंसियों के द्वारा होता है। तो फिर हम उस के बारे में यह कैसे कह

सकते हैं कि कुछ कर के उन्होंने दिखाया है। उन की सोल मोनोपली है और वे इम्पोर्ट कर रही हैं। जो इम्पोर्ट आप ने बैन किया है, उसका भी वे इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। बाकी उन्होंने अपने लेविल पर, जो टोटल टर्न-ओवर है, उस में कितना एक्सपोर्ट किया है, जिस की कि आज हमें जरूरत है। यह ठीक है कि आज हमें कुछ आवश्यक चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत है लेकिन हम अपनी फोरेन एक्सचेंज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और हमारे पास जो फोरेन एक्सचेंज है, उस को अगर बचाना चाहते हैं, तो हमारा एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा होना चाहिए लेकिन हमारी ये जो स्टेट एजेंसियां हैं, ये अगर ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करवाती हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे लिए बड़े दुःख की बात होगी। इसलिए एक बात खासकर एम०एम०टी०सी० के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि आज माइका की जो हालत हुई है, माइका का एक्सपोर्ट जो मिटकों के द्वारा हो रहा है क्या वहीं हालत इसकी नहीं होगी। एक समय का उसका एक्सपोर्ट देखिये और आजका इक्सपोर्ट देखिये। उस में जिस प्रकार की शर्तें लगाई जाती हैं कि सोदे प्राइवेट पार्टियां करें और उसका शेर मिटकों को दें, उस तरह के एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में आप कंट्री को आगे कैसे ले जा सकते हैं और हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है। इस लिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है, वह गवर्नमन्ट एजेंसियों के माध्यम से अधिक होना चाहिए और उन को इन्फ्रीज किया जाना चाहिए। इम्पोर्ट में उनकी मोनोपली है। यही आप का नेफंड का हाल है। नेफंड की जो हालत है, उस को मैंने देखा है, वह मेरे पास थी। यह ठीक है कि मूंगफली का निर्यात करने के लिए उस को परमीशन दी गई है। जहां तक मेरा प्रश्न है, मैं इस बात को मान कर चलता हूं कि एक्सप्लोरेबिल (Explorable) सरप्लस के अलावा हम को एक्सपोर्ट

नहीं करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि जो माकिट हमारे हाथ में है वे हमारे हाथों से जायेंगी, मैं यह मान कर चलता हूं और आज कई जगहों पर हमारे माकिट हैं लेकिन मूंगफली के तेल का कीमत आज क्या है और किस कीमत पर लगभग 10 हजार टन मूंगफली निर्यात करने की आपने इजाजत दी है। यह मूंगफली नेफंड अगर डाइरेक्ट एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स से परचेज करता, गरिब किसानों से परचेज करके किसानों को पैसा देता, तो मुझे आपत्ति न होती लेकिन नेफंड मूंगफली की खरीद व्यापारियों से करता है, लाबीज से करता है, कुछ लाबीज गुजरात के अन्दर बनी हुई है और प्रेशर डालकर इस धंधे को करती आ रही है और वे कहती है कि एक्सपोर्ट हम को दिया जाय। मैं यह निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि एग्रीकल्चरल कोमोडिटीज को एक्सपोर्ट करने की बहुत गुंजाइश है लेकिन क्या आपके वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने और इस के विभागों ने आर्टिकल्स को आईडेन्टीफाई किया है कि कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं एग्रीकल्चरल क्षेत्र के अन्दर ऐसी हैं जिन को हमें निर्यात करना चाहिए और क्या उन के लिए हम ने माकिट देखे हैं? क्या हम ने यह भी देखा है कि उनका टोटल प्रोडक्शन हमारे देश में कितना है और हमारे देश की रिक्वायरमेंट्स कितनी है और अगर इस समय हमारे पास एक्सपोर्ट करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है तो क्या उन कोमोडिटीज के प्रोडक्शन को हमें एन्फ्रेज नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में सरप्लस प्रोडक्शन हो, इसका क्या आपने प्रयास किया है और अगर प्रयास नहीं किया है तो वह आपकी थोथी नीति है, थोथी धोषणा है कि एग्रीकल्चरल कोमोडिटीज को हम एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे और उन के लिए हमें माकिट देखना है।

अन्त में मैं एस० टी० सी० के संबंध में रबड़ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

जैसी मेरी सूचना है कि प्रोडक्शन के मुकाबले में डिमांड बहुत अधिक होने से एस० टी० सी० ने रबड़ का इम्पोर्ट किया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो दस हजार टन रबड़ इम्पोर्ट किया गया था उस में से केवल 4 हजार 2 सौ टन ही क्यों डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया गया और 6 हजार टन यूँ ही पड़ा रहा? यह जो रबड़ प्रोड्यूसर आख मिचोली करते हैं इन पर भी आपकी निगाह रखनी पड़ेगी। मैं इस बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि रबड़ प्रोड्यूस करने वाले अधिकतर मोनोपलिस्ट्स हैं, छोटे कारखाने बहुत कम हैं। वे डिमांड को बाट करने के लिए दूसरे लोगों को रबड़ प्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत नहीं देते। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि एस० टी० सी० ने जो इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट से रबड़ इम्पोर्ट किया है उस का आप डिमांड को मीट करने के लिए प्रयोग में लायें।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट के सरकमटान्सिज आपके समाने मौजूद हैं वाणिज्य मंत्री होने के नाते हिन्दुस्तान की आख आपके हाथों में है। आपको डार्मिनेमिक होना पड़ेगा। और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में अपने माल के लिए आपको नयी नयी मार्केट्स को ढूँढना पड़ेगा। हमारे जो मित्र देश हैं उनको भी बाध करना पड़ेगा कि फॉरेन ट्रेड में उनके साथ हमारा बैलेंस रहे, डेफिटिड न रहे। अन्य मार्केटों में भी हमें अपना एक्सपोर्ट करने का प्रयास करने चाहिए। अब ये प्रयास आप कितने कर पायेंगे कितने नहीं कर पायेंगे, यह तो समय ही बतायेगा।

इतना ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANTI-GRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. Sir, it is how one views a thing that matters. If there is a glass full of milk and if one says that the glass is full of milk then this is a positive approach. One the other hand if somebody comes and says that the glass is one-fourth empty then it is a negative approach. Listening to the speeches of the hon. Members from the Opposition I find that their approach to the problem is a negative one. They see all darkness whereas we see light.

Sir, the hon. Members might have read the Report of the Ministry of Commerce. Well I must admire that it is a very practical and pragmatic Report. Sir, to counter what hon. Members are narrating I would like to quote a few lines from the Report:

“India's foreign trade is passing through severe strains in the face of growing imbalances for the last few years. While domestic and external constraints like drought, shortage of power and basic inputs, global recession and growth of protectionist tendencies abroad have had an impact on the growth of exports.....”

These are the constraints at home and abroad. In this context we shall have to discuss our achievements in the field of foreign trade so far as 1980-81 is concerned.

Sir, when we look to the export of engineering goods, I must say that a remarkable achievement has been made. Export of engineering goods was declining during the last two-three years.

But on account of the measures taken in 1979-80 and 1980-81 the declining trend has been reversed and in 1980-81 we are going to achieve the target of Rs. 900 crores. I think, Sir, it is an achievement.

Similarly, look to the case of project contracts abroad. There also you will find that the total volume of project contracts overseas held by Indian parties was of the order of Rs. 3,965 crores in the beginning of 1981 which was a substantial increase over 1980. Similarly, if you look to the basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics you will find that the achievements are commendable. The target of Rs. 450 crores is going to be achieved in these fields.

Sir, as I come from the jute growing area, last year I was trying to impress on the hon. Minister that as he himself comes from the jute growing area he may please look to the interests of the marginal and small farmers who are mostly exploited by middlemen.

I am very happy to note that in the field of Jute, the Jute Corporation of India has procured Rs. 10.50 lakhs bales of Raw Jute which is higher by 20 per cent than the previous year's procurement. This procurement is the highest in the last five years. Out of this, 80 per cent has been procured from the small and marginal farmers at the time of festivals when they needed the money most. This step has come as a great help to these small and marginal farmers and jute growers in this area.

Sir, another good thing that the Ministry has done is this. We have been demanding from the Government nationalisation of the sugar industry, the jute industry and so on. I am very happy to note that slowly and steadily the Minister is moving in that very direction. The National Jute Manufacturing Corporation was set up in the year 1980. Six jute mills have been nationalised.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sick only.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Whatever it is I am happy about it. This is a step in the right direction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Other mills should not become sick.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : No doubt if they become sick, they will be taken over one does not know. Therefore, Sir, I hope that Government will take early steps to nationalise the Jute Industry. I say this because it is now in the hands of a few jute magnates who are only exploiting the farmers. I am very happy to know that to end this exploitation, a beginning has been made.

Sir, Rs. 5.63 crores of money has been provided for modernisation of these mills which are taken over. These mills became sick because they have been exploited to such an extent by those mill-owners. So, Sir, we have got to incur Rs. 5.63 crores. Why should you waste more time in taking over the rest of these mills? This is my submission.

Then, Sir, Government have issued Letter of Intent to the Governments of Assam, Bihar and Meghalaya, regarding the setting up of 5 new jute mills either in the public sector or in the cooperative sector. This is a step in the right direction. One jute mill in the public sector has been set up in Orissa and the Orissa Government has requested the Centre for the setting up of 3 or 4 jute mills in Orissa State. I request the Minister to help the Orissa Government to set up some more jute mills also in the public sector. Sir, Orissa is a jute-growing area. The farmers in Orissa are exploited by the middlemen, both from Orissa and Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope you do not mean our Pranab Mukherjee.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : No Sir, I don't mean him he is above all these things; actually he is trying to stop this exploitation.

[Shri Chinramani Panigrahi]

Now, Sir, the recommendations of the Task Force for the Jute Industry has been received by the Government. This Task Force has made some recommendations which are not so good. But there are other recommendations which are very good. I hope that those recommendations which are very good will be implemented by the Government which will pave the way for a stable and strong jute industry in this country.

Then, Sir, the Kulkarni Committee has made some very good recommendations in the matter of streamlining the Jute Corporation of India. I do hope that the Government will look into these recommendations and implement them expeditiously.

Then, Sir, I come to the subject of exports of carpet-backing and also sacking materials about which some hon. Members spoke yesterday. Some of them were saying that no steps have been taken by the Government in this regard. But, I find from the Report of the Ministry that various serious efforts have been taken up by the Ministry in this respect. We know the constraints in the domestic market. We also know the constraints in the international market. When I look at the Import Bill for 1980-81, I find that this is of the order of Rs. 11,300 crores.

What we find is this: Oil forms 80.3 per cent. Iron and Steel forms 84.6 per cent. Fertilizer forms 8.7 per cent or about Rs. 640 crores. We are importing non-ferrous metals to the extent of 47.9 per cent. We are importing Vegetable Oils to the extent of nearly Rs. 400 crores. We have inbuilt unutilised capacity in the steel sector. The total output of steel in the six steel plants including Tatas is likely to be about 5.5 million tonnes as against 7.4 million

tonnes in 1976-77. Why can't we at least achieve the capacity utilization to the extent of 7.4 million tonnes which we achieved in 1976-77. Today, India has got an installed capacity of 11.4 million tonnes. Why can't we go upto 8 million tonnes and consequently reduce the import for which we are spending so much money? Similar is the case in respect of fertilizers. There is a link between the countries from whom we are importing and those who manage the import-exports here. So far as fertilizer is concerned, our capacity in all the fertilizer plants after so much investment is 5.2 million tonnes. But do you know what we produce? It is only 2.2 million tonnes. Can we not increase it upto four or five million tonnes and then reduce the imports?

Take the case of vegetable oil? We are importing vegetable oil for more than Rs. 400 crores. India is an agricultural country. I am very happy that the Government are trying to have a crash programme for increasing the production of vegetable oil seeds in the country.

We must see to it that the production in respect of iron and steel fertilizers, non-ferrous metals and vegetable oils goes up, so that our dependence on imports is reduced.

If you look to the import lists, what do we find? coconut oil for industrial purposes is one of the items included there. What does it mean? There are fifty-four items included in the list. Things like bright steel bar, aluminium etc. are included there. There are many loopholes in that list. The hon. Minister should go into the list. When we want to build up a self-reliant economy in India, why should we resort to imports more and more? Our annual import bill is about Rs. 11300 crores and the exports are only worth Rs. 6000 crores. We are having a deficit of

Rs. 4000 crores. We have, therefore, to take a serious note of this development and make all efforts to utilise the unutilised capacity in respect of iron and steel, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals etc.

I am very happy that news has come that in Bombay High, we can go upto a production of 17 million tonnes of crude oil in a year. We must expedite the process by 1983 or 1984. We have to expedite our oil exploration programme so that we do not heavily depend on imports of oil from the oil-producing countries.

Whenever we talk of higher rate of growth in this country, the question will come from where we would find the resources. It is a very vicious circle. If you want to have resources, what should we do? Should we go on exporting? To be very frank, I am against this export mania. I have not seen any country in the world which has progressed in this way. The Soviet Union built itself from scratch. All the western capitalist countries boycotted the Soviet Union when it started growing up in 1917. Today, it is one of the mightiest countries in the world. Did it bring anything from any other country? Any nation which wants to be self-reliant in its economy and become a great power has to do it by sacrifice, and not by going on importing things. Now, we import things worth Rs. 11,000 crores. You will say that for supporting the imports, we will export things worth Rs. 8,000 crores. Where do we get from goods worth Rs. 8000 crores exports? The way we are habituated to this kind of export mania, I think, we are binding the Indian economy hand and foot to the exporters. This requires serious consideration.

In 1971, the export subsidies that were given to the exporters were Rs. 110 crores and in 1978, we have given Rs. 625 crores as subsidy to the exporters. If you have gone

through the recent report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, you will find how these subsidies are not being properly utilised. There are a number of cases and I am not going to cite all these cases. But, there was one case of export of black pipes, where for export earnings amounting to Rs. 2.31 crores, the Government paid Rs. 1.78 crores in foreign exchange to import the raw material and further Rs. 71.78 lakhs by way cash assistance. I am very happy that the Finance Minister has taken note of all these things and how these things are not being properly utilised by the exporters, and said that he will review the entire question of subsidy being given to the exporters.

When we talk of a higher rate of growth, naturally it raises the question of resources. In this connection, I would like to mention that the capital accounted for less than one-fifth of the growth rate in the United States between 1948 and 1969. It is not necessary that we need more and more loans from the foreign countries to build up our own strength. If you look into our savings also, the rate of savings in India has peaked to a level of 22%, yet in the year 1979-80, we had a negative growth rate. So, the capital and growth are not very much interlinked. Let us look to the return on the investment that we have made. If we invest Rs. 20,000 crores and there is no return from this investment, how long can we go on investing by borrowing? We should be concerned with the yield of investment rather than the volume of investment. I am very happy that the Commerce Ministry in its report has stated that there must be careful investment management; it must be properly scrutinised otherwise we are going to be over-capitalised.

Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce, but at the same time, I would like to bring a few things to the notice of

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:]

the hon. Minister. He is very sincerely trying to see that our export potential is fully utilised that we do not depend more and more on imports, and that we diversify our exports. Why have our exports to U. S. A. and certain other countries gone down? Well, we have to diversify. We cannot have in one basket all our trade. It is better that we diversify and export to various countries. We have connections with all the countries, not with this bloc or that bloc only. We must try to see that while gradually our export potential goes up, at the same time, whatever we import should not stand in the way of our becoming self-reliant.

In this context, I would like to give you one instance. If you look to the import of tin, there is an international cartel of four big countries. They have a control over production of tin in the world. Whatever they send to India, they would charge 200 dollars per tonne extra, but if they send that material to Taiwan or other countries, they would not charge like that. Then, there are two companies in India, which monopolise the manufacture of cans in India. I have compared the prices: if one can is imported, it will cost Rs. 1.20 p but if it is manufactured by these two monopolies its cost would be Rs. 2.50 p. Therefore, if you import the cans, you save 50% in cost.

15.00 hrs.

These are the things which the hon. Minister should go into in details. We should not go on increasing our imports unnecessarily and on that basis try to build up everything, or surrender to exporters. That is not the economy we want to build up. We want to build up a self-reliant economy and with that purpose in view, we have invested Rs. 18,000 crores in the public sector, and we have to expand it. They are having the commanding heights of economy. Even if we sacrifice, even if we forego something, the shape of things

that are coming in within the next two or three years in the international arena, the way the confrontation and the crisis are developing, it is time for us to realize that we shall have to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary. We have to build our economic strength, so that in the next 2 or 3 years when the real test comes, India will have become very strong from the point of view of its economic and military strength.

With these words, I thank you and support the Demands for Grands.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Sir, Almost all the Members who have participated in the debate have expressed their anxiety at the dwindling foreign exchange reserves, and at the increasing trade deficits.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair]

The Annual Report which has been circulated amongst us, also says that the import bill this year is likely to go up to Rs. 11,300 crores, whereas our exports will reach a target of Rs. 7,100 crores—a gap of Rs. 4,000 crores. It has been stated that this is because of the continuing rise in the prices of petroleum products. The Annual Report says:

“Imports of POL during 1979-80 were 19.1 million tonnes, valued at Rs. 3023.52 crores as against 18.7 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1676.77 crores in 1978-79.”

We have increased our imports by 1 million tonnes. The Report says further:

“Although quantitatively the increase was only 5.3%, the rise in terms of value of imports was by 80.3%.....”

It has been stated here that during the first half of 1980-81, imports of POL on a provisional basis were placed at 11.1 million tonnes at a cost of Rs. 2320.12 crores, as compared to 9.9 million tonnes amounting

to Rs. 1220.61 crores in the corresponding half of the previous year. Thus, the increase in the quantity of imports was about 12%.

Despite the fact that there has been a continuing rise in prices of POL, the import of Petroleum products has also increased; and we have also been importing other critical items like fertilizers. We have also been importing cement, sugar, edible oil, steel etc. The question is: If our export performance is not in a position to match the import bill, what should we do? It will be a long time before we could catch up with our imports and bridge the gulf between the imports and exports. In the meantime, can't we think of restricting or even stopping the import of some of these items? It has been observed in "Economic Survey" at page 58:

"The growth of oil demand has to be contained through appropriate pricing of oil products. The domestic prices must reflect the steadily rising cost of oil imports."

The consumption of petroleum products in India, I feel, can be restricted by us. During the War, we had done so. We may have to face some inconvenience, but it is nothing during a national emergency. Even if it means some inconvenience to people, we should not mind it, keeping in view the great foreign exchange saving that we will make.

Therefore, I would suggest that there should be a dual pricing system for petroleum products—(1) price for rationed stock and (2) free market price. Whatever we produce in the country should be rationed and distributed on a reasonable basis and should be sold at a reasonable price, whereas whatever we import should be sold in a free market and at a higher price. This will reduce the consumption leading to less imports. I seriously suggest to the hon. Minister to consider this point, because this is

is not a novel idea as we have a dual price system in respect of sugar and other commodities. Therefore, if we resort to this, it might cause some inconvenience to some people, but the saving in foreign exchange will go to the benefit of the country itself.

My friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi had just now said that the Ministry gives subsidy to exporters. I am not sure about the figures. It is between Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 625 crores. Besides, it also gives subsidy to commercial banks and the financial institutions to compensate for concessional rate of interest charged from exporters. But in spite of this massive assistance, the exports are stagnating in volume and increasing only marginally in value. In *The Times of India* today, there is an article on the subject wherein Mr. Khanna had referred to the massive assistance to the exporters and their poor performance and has quoted from the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. One of the instances has just now been cited by Mr. Panigrahi. Therefore, my submission to the hon. Minister is that a time has come when the Government should have a reappraisal of this policy of subsidy because we have been giving them subsidy and the performance of these exporters does not match it: and the foreign exchange earned by some of these exporters is just enough or equal to the amount that we had paid them as subsidy.

The Ministry has several commodity boards and corporations under it. My friend Mr. Goyal has just now referred to the performance of the MMTC and had suggested that it has imported more than exported. Same is the case with other corporations. I would particularly submit to the Minister that it is necessary to appoint a special committee to go into the working of these corporations and boards to find out what is

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

the reason for their poor performance. Why is the performance not satisfactory ? I do not want to make any kind of insinuation. I leave it to the committee to be appointed to go into the whole question.

I would, in particular, mention the National Textile Corporation which is managing 114 textile mills. It is unfortunate that it has been incurring losses all these years. Even for this year, a small amount of profit of Rs. 1.30 crores has been shown. But this is because of a boom in textile. But in the Budget for 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 14.74 crores has been made to meet cash losses of the mills. On the one hand, it has been shown that NTC has made a profit, on the other hand, the Budget provides for Rs. 14.74 crores to meet cash losses. It is intriguing. The management has not been satisfactory, it appears, and we have to go into the whole question again because if these mills are not being managed satisfactorily, what happens is that a doubt arises about the whole nationalisation policy.

I wanted to urge the nationalisation of jute industry where the jute barons have been making profits, and the jute growers have been denied their remunerative prices. When we were discussing the nationalisation of some jute mills here I made this submission to the Minister then for nationalising Jute Mills and would again say that the Jute Mills should be nationalised. With regard to some jute mills it is alleged that they have not carried out their obligations for exports, because they got higher prices in the domestic market. This point has to be taken into consideration. I would like the Minister to see that the management is streamlined so that no argument is advanced against nationalised mills and people should not feel that nationalised industries are not working satisfactorily.

With regard to the Textile policy, I am glad that the pride of place, as the Minister claims, has been given to the handloom industry. We have about four million handlooms in this country which employ about ten million people, out of 13 million people employed in the textile industry. The handloom industry has been suffering and it has been lagging behind. It is apprehended in many quarters, that the obligations placed on the handloom industry may not be discharged. I would like to say that if we go into the whole question we will find that the trouble is largely because of non-supply and non-availability of yarn which is responsible for the bad performance or unsatisfactory performance of the handloom industry; and I would make a submission to the Minister that the N.T.C. mills may be asked to reserve the surplus yarn for the handloom industry.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no surplus.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : No. I read some where in the newspapers that the Minister of State for Commerce had stated that the NTC mills have been asked to reserve the lower count yarn for the handloom industry. I want to know, why only lower count yarn should be reserved. Whatever surplus is there in the textile mills should be reserved for the handloom industry so as to place it on a sound footing, if you want the janata cloth or the controlled cloth to be produced by the handloom industry the industry has to be supplied yarn. In this connection, I welcome the step taken in appointing the National Handloom Development Corporation to take care of the needs of the handloom industry.

One more thing I would like to say is that in the budget there is a provision for increased subsidy for controlled cloth. A sum of Rs. 76 crores has been provided in the Budget for 1981-82. Of course, it

is a welcome step because it is intended for the poorer sections of the society, but there have been some complaints that this does not reach the weaker sections. I would submit to the Minister that an inquiry may be made into the large number of complaints that this controlled cloth bearing subsidy does not reach the poorer sections for whom it is intended and they are being taken by the middlemen. So this has to be enquired into. In the end I say that the Government is quite conscious of the difficulties in its way. They are trying to take the necessary steps to augment exports and to reduce the trade deficit. I would repeat that if you can reduce the imports or cut down the consumption of petroleum products, if you, take the necessary steps for that, I think the nation will be behind you. Even if it means inconvenience to certain affluent sections of the society, if the petroleum products are subjected to dual pricing, free market price being higher, we can cut down the consumption of petrol. The other day the Petroleum Minister said that it is not their intention to do so. But in other countries, we are finding that they are taking steps to curtail consumption of petrol. Today I read in newspapers that Tanzania has taken this step. They have restricted the sale of petrol to only 3 days. Even sale of petrol on coupons has been stopped on other days. I once again beg of the Minister to consider this suggestion seriously and take necessary steps to cut down the consumption of petrol.

I am happy that in the agricultural sector, we are looking up. We have achieved self-sufficiency and it should be possible for us to export our goods to other countries and increase our foreign exchange earnings. As I said earlier, we are also very anxious and it is not by way of criticism that we are saying that the trade deficit is

increasing. It is a matter of concern to all of us. Whatever measures you take, you can expect that the people of this country will support you in tiding over this crisis.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon) :
Sir, I am very happy to have an opportunity on this occasion to offer my congratulations to the Minister of Commerce and the team of experts working under him for the very successful efforts made so far and the achievements already got. This Ministry is performing an intermediary function. It is dependent entirely on production of goods in this country so that they can be exported. It also depends upon foreign markets and foreign buyers for importing our goods. Nevertheless, it is performing a very important duty in the sense that our nation is passing through a very difficult and serious situation in regard to foreign exchange resources and trade balance. So, taking all this into account, I feel that the Ministry deserves to be congratulated for the efforts so far made and the plans already drawn up.

The gap between our imports and exports has been widening and our foreign exchange reserves are coming down. In this connection, I am happy to find that a substantial gap between our imports and exports and the deficit in the balance of payment position has been covered by our people who have been working hard abroad. Among those people I am happy to count my own countrymen

[Shri B. K. Nair]

from Kerala and also youngmen from Haryana and Punjab. The substantial contribution they have made is partly wiping out this gap and this is commendable. At the same time, I would like to add my word of appreciation for the liberal imports allowed in regard to crude oil and petroleum products by USSR and certain other countries. Their timely help has to be appreciated.

I belong to a State where production of export products is the main occupation. Our farmers do not pay so much attention to production of foodgrain crops. Almost all of them have shifted to cash crops. In regard to exportable items, our State enjoys a very high position. Various problems are there in regard to various crops. When we come to export it, is not only the quantity that is important but the cost also is important. In this connection I would say that many of the products that are exported to the Western countries especially to European countries where we have got a market, come from Madras and Calcutta ports. If a good portion of cargo is diverted to Cochin Port we can save a lot of mileage for the ships coming around Ceylon. At the same time, it would be saving a substantial amount of money by way of freight if we could expand the facilities at the Cochin port and also minor ports like Alleppy.

The other day, we were discussing about congestion at Bombay Port. But why not expand the Cochin port to the maximum possible extent so that congestion at Bombay can be avoided? If such facilities are created at Cochin, then good can be brought from central areas in Madras State there. Another factor is that the Cochin-Madura railway line should be constructed. It will provide for transport of goods to Cochin. Thus a lot of foreign exchange that we have to incur by way of road

transport and lorry transport can be minimised. It is much more expensive to take all these goods to Madras than to Cochin. Even though it may require substantial capital expenditure for the construction of a railway line, it will certainly be a net saving in the long run.

In view of the high cost of petroleum products and diesel we can go in for electrification of railways in Kerala. There is surplus of electricity and a lot of it is wasted in transmission. So, with some additional cost we can go in for electrification in Kerala. That way we will save a lot of foreign exchange by saving diesel.

In regard to the policy of export, I join my friends who have already spoken. There is a craze for exports by offering incentives, subsidies, etc. For example, a provision is being made for expanding the capacity and for legalising the additional capacity already created and for putting up new export oriented units. Suppose, something happens and after some time a situation may arise that the exports may not be possible due to extraneous reasons, what would be the position of the additional capacity created? Or it may happen that there may not be a demand outside. As a consequence of that, will the added capacity, remain idle or will be absorbed or legalised? That will have to be carefully examined.

About rubber products, we, in Kerala, produce about 90 per cent of the rubber in the country. At the same time, thousands of tonnes of rubber is being imported, which is not advisable. There is ample scope for increasing and expanding the production of rubber in the country. I have addressed the Planning Commission about it because the entire North Eastern Region is ideal for the production of rubber. Tea, rubber and cardamom require the same type

of land, moisture and climatic conditions. So, if we could only have extension of rubber cultivation in the north-eastern areas, tens of thousands of acres can be brought under cultivation, which will incidentally also prevent soil erosion. New people are not living in that area. If we bring that land under rubber cultivation, we can provide employment to thousands of people, we can settle people there, particularly the ex-servicemen for whom you could not provide opportunity elsewhere, this area can be colonised by ex-servicemen, and that may also prove to be an alternative source of defence for the outer periphery of the boarder States.

The production of rubber has been improving very fast. The hon. Minister has also referred to it the other day while participating in the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Rubber Research Institute. At that time, I had personally taken up with him the question of the payment of bonus to the employees of the Rubber Board. He has committed, though not formally, that he will try to make the payment in November. Four months have passed and I think the consideration stage is over and now is the time for action. I earnestly hope that the Minister will be able to make some sort of assurance about the actual payment of the money to these employees, we have been doing an excellent job. I would say that the Rubber Board is one of the top institutions in the country in regard to research and development, as compared to other Commodity Boards. So, they deserve all encouragement and support. They have been clamouring for bonus for a long time and I hope it will be paid.

Then I come to the Cardamom Board. There was a time when the entire production of cardamom was only 1,500 tonnes, because it was suffering from a particular disease. Now the position has very much im-

proved. Last year the production reached the peak figure of 4,500 tonnes, and a large part of it is entirely due to the effort of the knowledgeable, hard-working and intelligent farmers, who have taken up this job of expanding the cardamom cultivation.

With the expansion of production of rubber in the northern-eastern part of the country, I would even envisage a time when the flag of the Rubber Board will be flying in Delhi. The demand and production of rubber is expanding and it can be made an all-India crop, in which case the office of the Rubber Board will be shifted to Delhi and its flag can as well fly in Delhi, because it is a crop very much needed, and we have been encouraging it. Today the price of rubber is Rs. 14 a kilo and with sufficient encouragement and development, its production can be expanded still further and it can provide a means of livelihood for tens of thousands of people.

Then I come to tea, which is now in a dwindling stage in our State. Many of the tea estates are on the verge of closure, because they cannot meet the rising expenses. They cannot pay even the weekly cash to the workers, because they are so much hard up, particularly in our State as they have recently gone in for a high wage settlement. The employers say that they cannot stand the pressure of increasing costs and they are on the verge of closure. This question has to be examined in detail because tea enjoys a very high position among the commodities exported. I hope the hon. Minister will go into this question.

Coming to cashew, it is making a lot of noise, as always, because the growers of our State....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : It is very tasty.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : But it is beyond the reach of many people,

[Shri B. K. Nair]

because most of it is exported to America and Russia. In Kerala, because the ruling party does not give enough encouragement, lakhs of people in the cashew industry are unemployed. There are about 250 factories. Why should we import cashew from Africa? That question is perennially asked. Even this year the first shot has already been fired by Shri Kodiyan, by raising the question of import of cashew, under rule 377. In Kerala we produce 1.1 lakh tonnes of cashew. The Government has a huge machinery. Hundreds of cooperatives are there, which are controlled by men belonging to a particular party. What do they do? They are not able to give a remunerative price to the producers. What is the result? This year more than 50 per cent of the cashew produce in Kerala has gone out of the borders of the State.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : So what? What is the harm?

SHRI B. K. NAIR : Look at the Government. What happened? The Government has all the machinery and all the inducements, but they are not in a position to procure the entire cashew production. Whether it is in the case of cashew or anything, the reason is that they are not earnest in achieving this objective. Because of that they do not pay remunerative price to the cashew growers. The Tamil Nadu factory owners are prepared to pay Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 a kilo and the Kerala Government says that they would pay Rs. 7.50 a kilo to the grower. The Kerala State Government says that they are very anxious to provide employment to the people. What happens is that in Kerala the cost of processing one quintal of cashew is Rs. 1,250 whereas in Tamil Nadu it comes to Rs. 250 and in Karnataka it comes to Rs. 450. So, you cannot fill a tub carrying water in a leaky bucket. The entire thing will go out

of the country. You cannot hold it. All the Ministers in Kerala and all their party men cannot prevent cashew being taken out of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Smuggling?

SHRI B. K. NAIR : If I can go further, I would say that the cooperatives are helping the smugglers. Most of them are very corrupt because it is their monopoly for 10—15 years. The authorities in Kerala are interested in a certain party and they are aiding the smugglers and they are smuggling cashew during the night. So, I would suggest that if only they go in for remunerative prices for the growers, they can prevent smuggling. Look at jute or cotton or tobacco. What do we do? We are more interested in safeguarding the growers. We are not carried away by any other slogan. We want to ensure remunerative price to be given to the cashew growers. What happens to coconut husk? There also they are not prepared to pay remunerative price to the growers. So, the State is just conniving with the smugglers. They want the Centre to import cashew from Kenya. Look at the case of spirit. Rectified spirit was available in abundance in Tamil Nadu and the Government of Kerala wanted it for making alcohol. What did they do? They found the State machinery useless. The Tamil Nadu Government was prepared to give and the Kerala Government was anxious about it, but at the same time they had to entrust the import of rectified spirit to a private agency because the Government agency could not work properly. That is an admitted fact. We have a difficulty in getting cashew from Kenya. So I would suggest to the hon. Minister to lift the embargo on the import from traditional sources. Let the Kerala Government get cashewnuts from Kenya. The Cashewnut Development Corporation can go in for import from Kenya. Why should the Cashew Corporation

of India or the Commerce Ministry take the blame of not importing cashew from Kenya? Let the Kerala Government or the Cashew Development Corporation get it from Kenya.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : Coir is merely an export commodity yet the Coir Board functions under the Ministry of Industry. It does not depend upon the Government for anything beyond export. Why should not the Coir Board be under the control of the Commerce Ministry? They are export-oriented jobs. Why should the Commerce Ministry not take it up? In all respects it should come under the Ministry of Commerce.

Coir Board has not been functioning for more than a year. Lot of coir yarn is being exported. Lot of manufactured goods are to be exported. Commerce Ministry should come into the picture and take up the responsibility.

We have the tendency to export raw material. I fail to understand why we export iron ore just for a crore of rupees. It is not a replenishable commodity.

Similarly, for coir yarn there is growing demand for manufactured goods abroad. Certain co-operatives are dealing in yarn. Coir manufacturers are not getting the yarn needed by them. Their leaders of the Cooperatives are interested more in the export of yarn. The export of yarn should be prohibited. Only processed goods or value added goods should be allowed to be exported. That should be a part of our policy.

There are some other points. But due to non-availability of time

I finish by saying that I wish the Ministry well and under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister alone this country can prosper. So, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : I rise to speak on a matter, as complex as commerce, but as I heard my other friends speak with many generalities and a few specifics, I concluded that it would be better to confine myself largely to generalities. Are our exports a mere extension of inland trading or is it a means for dumping surplus domestic production? What is the necessity of exports in our national context? These are some of the points I will endeavour to make. Exports are necessary because no country in the world can produce all the goods that are required and because technological changes require cross fertilisation of ideas and production methods among the nations of the world. Exports in the context of India are even more necessary as we cannot reconcile our sense of honour with the encumbrance of foreign debts. Our export drive has been a continuous process since independence and a part of our struggle for economic independence. It is only through exports that we can pay back our foreign loans including interest. Even as recently as 1979-80, we made debt service payments to the tune of Rs. 884 crores.

I think, it would be over-simplification of issues by saying that export is merely a way of earning foreign exchange. Today time has come in the world where economic relations between two countries cannot be looked at in isolation of political relations between nations. It is my firm belief that it is trade between two countries which leads to development of economic relations, and economic relations play a great part in developing as well as changing of political

[Shri Kamal Nath]

relations. In the past, it was political relations which built economic relations but in today's world and for this there are many examples—political relations between nations have many times to bow to the dictates of economic relations.

Looking at the economically strong nations of the world, we cannot but miss an important factor. All economically strong countries today have a direct link with the vitality of foreign trade. Recent instances reveal even more. It shows that a nation need not be a great military power to ensure well-being for its citizens, or to be economically sound and stable. We have examples like Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. All these are aggressive—exporting nations in today's world and they all enjoy a comfortable growth rate of GNP and *per capita* income.

Growth of export leads to greater foreign exchange earning, but if our greater foreign exchange earnings are to be frittered away with lack of restrained import policy, I do not think we will be able to do much to cure our trade deficit. This year, our trade deficit is likely to be Rs. 5000 crores. I would like to retrace in fact, I think, I would be doing justice to facts—and take the last couple of years as to how our trade deficit came about.

Between 1970 and 1977, our exports rose from Rs. 1535 crores to over Rs. 3000 crores in 1974-75 and stood at Rs. 5146 crores in 1976-77. Let us not forget that in 1976-77, our country for the first time since Independence witnessed a small but significant trade balance of Rs. 72 crores which could have been a trend-setter. But come March

1977 and come the Janata Government, the surplus balance of Rs. 72 crores in 1976-77 was converted into a deficit balance of Rs. 621 crores in 1977-78. Despite a lot of research I tried to do in this, I could not understand why it was so in 1977-78 when there was no out-of-line increase in the price of petroleum products nor was the international inflation rate higher than that in the preceding year, it was not substantially higher but it was only marginally higher. Between 1975-76 and 1976-77, the rate of growth of exports was 38.6 per cent whereas in 1977-78, the rate of growth of exports was only 9 per cent, but, on the other hand, our imports rose by 10 per cent.

I would like to cite an example here and that is concerning edible oil imports. This perhaps could go down in the annals of economic history. In 1975-76, our edible oil imports were to the tune of Rs. 17 crores whereas, in 1977-78, our imports were of Rs. 738 crores. Similarly, let us take the case of steel. We were net exporters of steel and in the subsequent year, we became net importers of steel. In 1978-79, imports knew no bounds, galloping at the rate of 28 per cent, and the trade deficit also rose to Rs. 1,062 crores. These are statistics; these are not manufactured figures, These are not my opinions. These are hard cold statistics. Unfortunately, the Janata-Lok Dal Governments were exporting to and importing from their groups and caucuses. Our exports were getting stagnated and our imports were steadily mounting up.

Export promotion and import substitution are an exercise which calls for a long-term policy. It is like a surgical operation or like playing a symphony which you cannot interrupt in the middle. It is a strategy, not a tactic. It cannot be subjected to *ad hoc*

conveniences. It is only since the middle of last year that the broken cords of policy are again being tied together and a comprehensive policy is being evolved. The task before us is not easy.

Here, I would like to quote some figures. In 1958, India exported goods worth 1222 million US dollars against an overall world trade of 108,600 million US dollars. In other words, arithmetically, our country enjoyed a 1.13 per cent share in world export trade. But last year the same share shrank to 0.48 per cent and even this share is fast eroding. Even if the country has to maintain a 0.48 per cent share of world export trade, what are we to do? For this, I think, we have to aim at increasing exports by 12 per cent per annum and that means—I have worked it out—we have to get new export orders, in addition to what we are getting, worth Rs. 2.2 crores per day. This we have to do after considering inflationary effects which are taking place all over the world.

This is an uphill task but I am sure my esteemed friend the hon. Commerce Minister is making some long-range strategies and policies. We are the only country in the world which exports engineers, doctors, technicians, down to manual labour and one cannot but appreciate the fact that foreign exchange remittances of Indian employees who are working abroad hit a plateau of about Rs. 1,000 crores but we must not rely on this because in a world of changing technology, specially in the oil-rich countries, I am sure they will be evolving more labour-saving systems and more labour-saving technologies. I think the best solution suitable to Indian conditions is to lay great emphasis on project exports because project exports cover a wide spectrum of Indian know-how and do-how. In project exports, we export our equipment, we export our technicians, we export our technology and labour. But, there has been

an anomalous situation in this. From the figures which have been presented by the Government, I find that figures relating to remittances received from technicians, from engineers and from labour connected with project exports are not charged to export earnings account. They are treated as figures from invisible exports. I think it is a rather anomalous position and I would appeal to our Commerce Minister to remedy this situation. We must have correct statistical information on this because when any remittance arrived at or derived from export of equipment and export of plant and machinery, it should be charged to an export account and not to invisible earnings account. While there is no doubt that exports have to be encouraged, I would like to express some caution here. We would like to export but not export at any cost. Our country needs exports. There is no doubt about it. We must not and cannot have an export policy which is against the basic concept of social justice. Exports must arise out of a surplus in the supply situation. But even then we have to take into consideration the increase in domestic demand. We must very carefully make this projection. We must ensure that all our production in the country is first diverted to our people. Our surplus production should not bypass our people.

All our exports are for the people and should be for the upliftment of the people. A complete bias towards export promotion policy is, in my opinion, not only bad economics, but we have also had a bad experience of this policy. We have seen that that domestic inflationary pressures have arisen in the country. This is because of a tremendously biased export policy. So, we have to arrive at a balance between a rational and a balanced export policy not at the cost of the people but for the people, not bypassing the people but for creating a surplus situation in our production.

On the import side, we have an extremely dismal picture. It is here

Shri Kamal Nath]

that I would suggest dramatic control. The purpose of imports is to add muscle to our economy but a large part—and I am using the words 'a large part'—of our exports do not add muscle to our economy but add fat to our economy.

Even if we take the three Fs, food, fuel and fertilisers, it can be seen that in regard to fuel, we can develop alternative sources of fuel. I am happy in this year's Budget there are incentives, there are measures for encouraging alternative energy sources. The three Fs consume 69% of our import bill but I feel here there is still possibility, there is still scope, for conservation.

The Government has recently decided to set up a EXIM-Bank. EXIM-Bank means the Export Import Bank. It was announced that this EXIM-Bank is an agency, is a Bank, being set up to stimulate exports. I would request our hon. Commerce Minister to assure the House that this EXIM-Bank is going to stimulate exports and not imports. Why should it be called EXIM-Bank? Why cannot it be called the National Export Bank? Let there be no ambiguity in this so I would suggest that this EXIM-Bank be called the National Export Bank. Then only the real intention which has been stated on the floor of this House and which we have read in the press will be revealed.

The trade deficit problem has to be met with massive import substitution programmes, and we have to aim at a policy of curbing all non-essential imports and restructuring our domestic output so that our exports increase and our imports are curtailed. I would again come back to edible oil. We can have a massive import substitution programme for edible oil. This also has a rural aspect because all industries which will come up for import substitution programme would be in rural areas. So, it has a rural development strategy also.

Another aspect in our balance of trade position is that inflation—and this is a very vital point—has taken away most of the credit of exports since our quantum of exports is not rising. Monetarily, our exports may be rising. But is the quantum of exports rising? We have to remember that prices are rising fast in countries from where we are importing. But it is not necessary that the prices are also rising fast in those countries to which we are exporting. Consequently, we are continuously paying higher for imports and are receiving lower for exports.

We have also to break many of our psychological barriers in exports and imports. In this, I would specifically refer to one thing. We have this institution which we have continued for the last 30 years—the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. We have talked about export promotion, but we have the 'Chief Controller of Exports'! Why can't his name be changed? Why can't we have an independent Department called the Office of the 'Chief Promotor of Exports'? Why can't we have a 'Chief Restrictor of Imports'? These are the psychological barriers which are coming in our way. We are terming a very important office in our Government, calling him, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports! I would appeal to the hon. Commerce Minister to consider renaming the office of the CCIE and calling him as the Chief Promotor of Exports.

Similarly, our two Corporations, the STC and the MMTC, have, I think, outlived their necessity. The STC was set up to do trade with the rupee-trading countries, and the MMTC was set up to deal with mineral exports and ore exports. The situation has changed now. I would suggest disbanding of the STC and the MMTC and formation of two distinct Corporations, one

to be called the State Export Corporation for exports and the other to be called the State Import Corporation for our imports, for canalising the imports. It is by dividing our expertise in imports and exports that we will be able to buy the best and the cheapest. The State Export Corporation can and must act as the export house for the small scale sector, for the tiny sector and for the cottage sector which have a lot of expertise and which have been manufacturing products sometimes of international standards. We have a large reservoir of skill in our countryside; we have a lot of small technology in our countryside. The State Export Corporation could act as the export house for the small scale sector, for the tiny sector for the cottage sector—and in market research facilities and in providing the marketing infrastructure because the small scale sector, the cottage sector and the tiny sector cannot have such elaborate marketing operation or marketing infrastructure, they cannot have fancy telex operation etc.

The State Import Corporation should import, obviously, only the basic necessities of the country other than defence requirements. To-day we have both the STC and the MMTC, importing and exporting sometimes to the same customers and generally to the same countries. This, I think, is a very ridiculous situation.

This year, our exports will reach a figure of Rs. 7,500 crores and for this, I applaud the Commerce Minister. In the beginning of the year it never appeared that we could even reach the 7,000 crore mark, it appeared that we would reach only 6,500 crores mark. But looking at the statistics, looking at the trend, I am sure that the export figure will reach the 7,500 crore mark and our imports will be Rs. 12,500 crores, leaving a rough deficit of about Rs. 5,000 crores. The

task before us is to step up our efforts, both individually and collectively; we have to raise the production, we have to raise our gross national product. It is only by increasing our gross national product, it is only by increasing our production, that we can raise our exports.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : (Mavelikara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has already been said and many of the hon. Members have dealt with in detail. So, I am not going into the details and like my friend, Shri Kamal Nath, would confine myself to general points.

But, Sir, I must disagree with him when he says that export means surplus export, namely, whatever we have surplus we have to export. If that is the policy I do not think we can survive because by the time you have surplus in many commodities you may lose the market. To maintain our traditional market even if there is no surplus we may have to export.

Sir, everybody is talking about imports and exports but in my opinion the total amount of export and our deficit balance depends not on the performance of the commerce Ministry alone. It actually depends on the performance of many other Ministries, viz., Agriculture Ministry, Industries Ministry, Energy Ministry, etc. It is alarming that our import bill is increasing year by year. Hon. Member, Shri Kamal Nath, was saying that our export is increasing. There is no point in increasing the total export. We should be alarmed at the gap between the import and export which is increasing every year. That is to be seriously viewed and solutions are to be found out. I am sure that Commerce Ministry is having an efficient and able Minister. Of course, inspite of my being on the opposition I am prepared to accept the reality but why are we lacking in export. Shri Kamal Nath was blaming the previous regime.

[Prof, P. J. Kurien]

May be to a certain extent it is true. But I want to blame the whole Government including the other Ministries because Commerce Ministry cannot perform independently. How can you export unless you produce—whether surplus or otherwise? So, basically if you want to increase export then you should increase production not only in the industrial sector but also in the agriculture sector. When I say production I would like to emphasise export-oriented production. But unfortunately in our country there is not sufficient infra-structure even now to promote production. Our infra-structural constraints are standing in the way of production.

16.00 hours

So, if we want to improve the exports, bring down the import bill and have better performance of the Commerce Ministry, then the Industries Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry and the Energy Ministry, all have to improve their individual performance and work in a better coordinated way. I say this because all these things are correlated. There is no point in saying, we will improve our exports by some legislation or by some control or this or that, which the Commerce Ministry is saying. By all these methods your exports cannot be increased basically. For these things, we should first identify what are the commodities which we can export. First we should identify them in proper way. Sir, ours is an Agricultural country. I charge this Government, and this charge applies in a larger measure to the Janata Government also. There has been no long-term policy undertaken by the Government in respect of our exports. You are planning for this year. You are not planning for a long number of years; you are not having a long-term policy. Ours is an agricultural country and nobody here will dispute the importance of export. You export and survive; you import and perish. In other

words, the slogan is : 'Import and Perish; export and Survive'. That is what one can say about it. We should first identify what are these agricultural commodities which can be exported. We should have a proper long terms policy for increasing our production of those commodities. But unfortunately, that has not been done. I have heard Mr. Kamal Nath mention about this point. If there is surplus, we will export such things. But there is no special efforts made to produce such commodities more and more, which can be exported and foreign exchange earned. I can quote a number of instances. I do not know whether I have got the time for it. I will quote one example. My friend Mr. B.K. Nair spoke about cashew cultivation. I am not bringing in any controversy about that. But what I wish to say is this. Everybody knows that we are earning foreign exchange by exporting cashew kernel, but, unfortunately, we are not having sufficient raw cashew in the country itself. Then there was some controversy about the import and all that, but I am at present not going into that. It is not specifically in this year only that we know that cashew can be exported, and foreign exchange can be earned. This thing has come down to us ever since our independence. We are exporting our cashew kernel and earning foreign exchange. But we have not so far tried to produce enough cashew in the country, so that we can earn more of foreign Exchange. I am sure that in Kerala, Tamil Nadu Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, cashew can be planted in a big way. But these are all left to the State Governments and the States go in for paddy cultivation or some other cultivation. My point is this. Since cashew is an exportable item, there should be a specific programme drawn up by the Central Government. There should to produce enough cashew in the be a specific programme country. I think such a thing is

quite possible. But I am sorry to find that the Government of India is doing nothing in this direction. I ask you : why cannot you have a Cashew Board ? Why can't you set up a Cashew Board on the same lines as the Rubber Board or the Cardamom Board ?

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I support you there.

PROF P. J. KURIEN: I am sure you support all sensible things. I know that. You should set up such a Cashew Board. This is my request. You should have a long-term policy to produce enough cashew in the country.

Of course the Minister of Commerce cannot do it alone. He has to take up with the other Ministries, I agree there. But let him have an objective study carried out. Let him conduct the necessary survey whether we can establish necessary plants in the country to produce enough cashew that we can export. I am sure that we have got such a potential. I know that in this country there are some areas where the growers can cultivate cashew more profitably. But what we find is that some of these areas are being used for other types of cultivation. For example in Kerala, if you plant and cultivate cashew you can get more income than cultivating tapioca. But thousands of acres of land in Kerala are going under tapioca cultivation, which, of course is a substitute for rice. Why should they cultivate tapioca! If the government encourages them, they will cultivate cashew and we will have enough cashewnuts, and we can export it and earn foreign exchange. For that we require a long-term policy and coordination of Ministries.

In pepper we are a major exporter? What is being done to produce more pepper? You may say that I should make this speech in Agriculture Ministry. But I am

saying all this so that we should think about this. The Commerce Minister however efficient he may be. He can do nothing unless there is production. So, pepper is a commodity which can give us foreign exchange and it should be interesting to note that at least one-third of the total area in Kerala can be utilised for pepper cultivation. It is also profitable for the growers. But the thing is that there is no encouragement from this side. As Mr. Kamal Nath has said we are exporting surplus, but what is the effort to produce the actual surplus!

Take wheat and rice. Rice you can grow in Andhra Pradesh and wheat in Punjab. Similarly thousands and thousands of acres of land in Kerala which are being wasted by growing tapioca can be utilised by growing rice. That is my opinion. The policy should be changed to see that where you can produce exportable commodity, encouragement should be given to produce it. Therefore, my concrete suggestion to the Commerce Minister is that he should take up these two issues. This year you may not be able to produce big results, but let us not forget the long-term aspect which is very important. We should know our potentialities for the production of exportable commodities and exploit these potentialities. This country, I am sure can have a surplus export margin, but the only thing required is long-term planning. Then we can produce four times or five times of pepper of what we are producing now. This country can produce cashew double of its total requirements, but we are not doing that. I am not saying you should give better price, but you should give reasonable price. There is no doubt about that.

So, have a pepper board and cashew board. Take up this issue with the other Ministers. Conduct an objective study as to what is the total amount that we can

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

produce within the next five years. Spend more money on that. You will get the returns in hundred folds as foreign exchange. Therefore, revise and recast all these short-term policy of improving the exports. You cannot export in that way. I have quoted only two examples, but you should not restrict yourself to that. Throughout the country specific studies should be made as to what are the commodities which have an international market and which have a shortage; and special effort should be made as we have made in the field of rubber. We have got Rubber Board and production increased by 10 times in the country. Now we are more or less self-sufficient in rubber. Of course even that you can increase.

I support the point made by Shri B.K. Nair why should we export raw materials? It is very bad for the country that after 33 years we are exporting raw materials. If we export iron-ore this year, you may be able to show a better margin, but that is detrimental. Therefore no raw-material should be exported from this country. Only finished products should be exported. Even in Kerala I was told that 700 tonnes of cocoa was excess last month with the Federation. The whole cocoa was exported. I also want that it should be exported. But why should we export cocoa beans. We should be able to export the finished products. That will earn us more money and give us more employment. So, let us not export raw materials. Even if we are incurring a loss for the time being we should have a long-term master plan by which we can export only the finished products. That should be the basic policy for the country.

In industry, of course, there is already incentive for that. But I would like to make some specific point. In the electronics industry, I am not saying that you are not giving encouragement. I am sorry I should have spoken about this to the Industry Minister and the Finance Minister. But it is very important. Look at

Japan. How that country has flourished! Are we not having sufficient technical know-how! Our own scientists are going abroad and working there and giving them all this. We are exporting scientists and technologists and engineers. It is very bad. They should be called back. For sometime we may suffer, but in the electronics industry we should attempt a breakthrough I am sure, if we do that, our import-export margin can be made up and we can have exportables. But unfortunately you are going in for some big industries, where you will have to import so many machineries giving foreign exchange and the product may not be labour intensive in the country and finally we may not be in a better position. The speciality of electronics is that it is job-oriented and it is export-oriented. So, all I say is that there is no point in talking about increasing the export this way or that way unless long-term master plan is chalked out for increasing export. For that there should be better coordination of some of the Ministries. Then exportable commodity will be produced; of course, even at the risk of internal consumption, we will have to adopt that policy. What I am saying is you grow more rice in Andhra Pradesh and supply to Kerala; and ask the Keralites to produce more pepper and cashew. You can even bring a legislation. I will welcome even that. You give more concessions to Andhra Pradesh to produce more of rice and ask Keralites not to produce rice but to produce more of pepper and cashew.

If you keep this as the national perspective, you will find that this country is full of potentialities. If we lack oil, let us not cry over it. We can beat the oil-producing countries by re-casting the commodities that we produce, and having an export-oriented production policy, for a long period. That policy should be chalked out. That is the only solution to the problem that we are facing.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of Commerce. I have no doubt that the Government and the Minister of Commerce known for his ability hard work and dedication to his purpose, are trying to make the best of a very difficult situation in respect of foreign trade.

All our friends have referred to the widening gap between exports and imports. In fact, since 1976-77 the trade balance is steadily worsening. This year, the gap is likely to be of the order of Rs. 4200 crores—which is a matter of deep and serious concern to all of us.

I would not like to take the time of the House in giving export-import figures. But the situation, as has been referred to by all the participants in this discussion, clearly points to the difficult situation that our country is facing. What are the prospects for the future? The World Bank Report for 1980 presents the international scenario with all the relevant details. The growth rate in all the industrialized countries has been sluggish; and they are resorting to a series of protectionist measures to meet the recessionary trends in their respective countries. These trends are not likely to be reversed in the near future. The Brandt Commission has brought the realities into focus. But there is hardly any perception of the shared mutual interests, by the developed countries. In spite of so many dialogues, conferences and seminars, the situation is not moving forward in any positive direction. The balance of trade is steadily moving against the developing countries. The balance, for oil-importing developing countries was only \$6.2 billion in 1972-73. It has reached \$63.3 billion in 1980. The developing countries had to live with this situation, and plan their strategy on terms of equality with the developed countries. An equally important thing is that the

structural and institutional changes, with a different set of priorities must be made within the developing countries themselves, in order to induce a situation of sustained growth and development. The developing countries are rich in physical resources, in human resources, but they have to take positive steps to remove the institutional hurdles in order to enter an era of hope in the future. I am firmly of the opinion that unless we devise certain new systems, we would not be able to plan a strategy properly in the future. We have to build up a stable domestic demand also to make full use of our human resources in order to take the entire economy to a new level.

We are faced with a situation where the "locomotive effect" of developed countries is losing momentum and also production constraints and unavoidable inflationary pressures are very much in evidence in our economy. Imports are rising mainly because of the—as my friends had referred—rising prices of petroleum products, fertilisers and machinery. The hon. member Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha had rightly mentioned that we have to take effective steps to conserve energy wherever it is possible and as far as it is practicable. I fully endorse his views. Even today's *Business Standard* refers to the National Productivity Council's study report where it has been made out that the wasteful uses of energy are rampant in a situation where we are facing an inflationary pressure mainly because of the rising prices of petroleum product. We must have an effective realistic energy policy. It is there and it is being implemented, but greater vigilance, greater care has to be taken that it is vigorously pursued and implemented.

We find, therefore, that the foreign exchange resources are getting depleted to finance our import. In spite of what I have said, there is a very little scope for reducing the import of petroleum product because, as it is,

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

we are on a very low level of consumption of petroleum product in the entire world; and we have to import petroleum product and also critical equipments in the future. We cannot avoid it. So, we have to face this situation properly and vigorously.

The pace of import substitution has been accelerated. We have noted with very great warmth that proper steps have been taken, but really its pace depends on the maturity of the entire economy, on our industrial sector and its capacity to produce a wider range of technologically sophisticated goods. The future, therefore, compels us to take bolder measures and strike a proper strategy.

Whatever our friends have just now referred to I fully appreciate that. We must give up our ad hocism; we have given it up to a very large extent, but we must move forward in the direction of giving it up so far as a proper policy in respect of world trade is concerned. We must view the situation in the long perspective. The 6th Plan has gone into this problem depth and suggested a minimum of objective to secure a volume growth rate of 10 per cent per annum. Some economists have suggested even a higher target for the growth rate but this is perhaps the minimum requirement of the situation. But that depends on the present export policy. We have to really identify areas where in the production of certain goods and services we have natural advantages, and we must concentrate on our energy and resources on these areas, which can be fruitful as fast as possible. Regarding subsidies I would like to say a word. An impression is generally sought to be created specially in the developed countries like the United States of America and other countries—that our exports are highly subsidised. This is certainly far from truth and fact. Out of a total subsidies of Rs. 450 crores, Rs. 350 crores are made to offset the levy of

customs duty and the rest are allowed on market research and intelligence. In fact, these efforts have to be pursued more vigorously so as to keep up our sensitivity to world market. While another hon. Member was referring to massive subsidy it is perhaps not fairly and properly projected. I would certainly like that in areas where we have a natural advantage, or an edge over other countries, we should provide subsidies and if necessary we should provide subsidies in the beginning but as we provide subsidy we must evolve a policy of scaling down the subsidies in subsequent years so that ultimately as quickly as possible the use of creches for these is reduced and the industries can progress and move forward; the subsidy should be given up and they should be able to stand on their own. I would certainly most emphatically urge upon the Commerce Minister to present a paper in this House which may clearly state the world trade policy of this country at least in the coming five years or during the period of the Sixth Plan. All our industries, exporters and importers would be able to plan their own strategies on the basis of that policy.

A word about import substitution. No doubt, the effort has been accelerated but it should be realised that export promotion and import substitution are closely inter-linked and they are an integral part of the foreign trade policy. We would therefore suggest that imports should be linked to foster economic growth and exports. I would give an example. Instead of importing cement we should import cement machinery and augment cement production in our country. If cement machinery of one hundred tonnes cement plant with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 15 crores is imported, it can earn the amount of Rs. 15 crores in four months, at C.I.F. prices of Rs. 600 per tonne. We are glad that our Government have sanctioned five mini cement plants just now. We would like such

areas to be explored and efforts should be made to foster and develop our foreign trade exports. I would like also to mention certain short term measures which should be pursued more vigorously. We have seen the Commerce Ministry's report and we are glad that the Government have taken package of measures in this spare and admirable results have come as is evident.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our friend Shri Chintamani Panigrahi had referred to the rise in the export of engineering goods and the very steady rise during the last three to four years in the sphere of promoting exports of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, household tea and coffee and medicines and garments.

Some of my friends have referred to the functioning of MMTC. It has made very good progress and the turnover this year is Rs. 1335.74 crores. Many friends have suggested some closer watch on the functioning of MMTC and STC. I would not go into citing any more examples, but we have come across of certain cases where MMTC has opted for lower prices. They have found some justification for opting lower prices in preference to higher prices for their export. These things have to be looked into more carefully.

I would suggest that greater emphasis should be laid on joint ventures and turnkey projects where we can earn a good amount of foreign exchange. We are the third largest country with technical manpower and we have also cheap skilled labour available in the country. So, we can very well make use of these in getting contracts abroad and pursuing this policy. He should also try to form monitoring cells for different groups of commodities and services in the country, so as to take follow-up action and convert export potential into orders and their fulfilment. India

has perhaps a bad reputation that we cannot be relied upon for regular and timely supplies of specified quality. I think Government have certainly taken some positive measures in this respect, but this impression has to be eliminated by our performance. Similarly, the functioning of the Export Promotion Councils has to be viewed more carefully, so that the entire expenditure as far as possible should be concentrated on promotional activities and not on other activities.

I would just say a word about the textile policy. We are glad that the new textile policy has laid proper emphasis on expansion of the handloom sector, on promotion of khadi sector and increasing the production of cloth to meet the domestic requirements in our country. I want to make a special mention of the present policy towards manmade fibres. We are glad the Government is encouraging it, but it should be encouraged more vigorously and given all the help, because even the common-man today, because of washability and durability is beginning to use manmade fibres more and more and it will go a long way to meet the clothing requirements of our country. Similarly, about the handloom sector, as another friend rightly mentioned, it should be given all protection and support in the shape of timely supply of yarn, proper marketing, etc. You have said that the powerloom sector can be expanded upto 5%. Actually I have no objection to this policy, but the powerloom sector should be restricted as far as possible and contained within the given parameters so as to protect the handloom industry, which particularly caters to the very poor artisans living in the countryside and rural areas. I hope the Government would take note of these observations. Last year our competent Commerce Minister has taken all pains and pursued policies very carefully and he had been able to meet the situation as best as anyone could have. But I have given certain suggestions. I would again repeat my suggestion that the Government must evolve a

[Shri Chandra Shakhar Singh]

long term comprehensive policy to meet the situation because this situation is going to persist for a longer period.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): You know Sir, the report of the working of the Ministry of commerce has got very much to do with the overall direction of our economy. So whatever indications are there on the trade front and also of the foreign exchange reserves they have got a direct bearing on the overall economic situation in the country. If you go through the trade position the features are very clear. In 1976-77 we had a surplus of about Rs. 68.46 crores. After that year deficit has been persisting. In 1977-78 the deficit was Rs. 621.03 crores. In 1978-79 it was Rs. 1088.60 crores, 1979-80 Rs. 2439 crores and in 1980-81 Rs. 4000 crores.

We know the direction in which our economy is moving. If we go through the report, it would be very clear in which area our export goes. The report says :

“Direction-wise the export trade has considerably diversified. Four countries viz USA, UK, USSR and Japan were our major trading partners and together account for about 50 per cent of our exports, a decade ago. Their share has gradually declined to about 40 per cent only in 1979-80; the fall being steeper in case of USA, from 16.8 per cent to 12.6 per cent and UK from 11.7 per cent to 7.4 per cent. The share of East European countries has also declined from 21.8 per cent to only 13.3 per cent during this period. On the other hand, all ECM countries other than UK and all oil exporting Middle eastern countries have improved their share considerably from 7.2 per cent and 6.3 per cent in 1969-70 to 18.8 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively in 1979-80.”

Our export position and credit position are very much to do with the export area in which we operate because we are angling on to a

market that is especially a market of capitalist economy where all push and pulls high rate of inflation recession and crisis are the order of the day. So, the malady of our overall trade position is that if we are going to follow the World Bank philosophy of having export oriented trade with capitalist countries with all our best wishes and with all our best efforts we cannot solve the problem because the market mechanism of the capitalist countries is to fleece the undeveloped countries. They follow the policy of neo-colonial economic approach. That is why I am saying that we have to work out our over all strategy. If you go through the figures you will find that every year the export subsidy is going up. In 1970-71, it was Rs. 34.92 crores. In 1974-75 it was Rs. 66.32 crores, 77-78—Rs. 311 crores, 79-80—Rs. 358 crores and in 1980-81 Rs. 625 crores. This is the export subsidy which we have pumped into over economy. Now I am surprised that most of the speakers from the ruling party are speaking about self reliant economy, independent economy, sustaining economy and all those things. What I find now is, we are switching on everything for export, all for export; “export or perish” is the slogan that is now being advanced just to see that the country carries on. Why is this slogan being advanced? If it is because of the self sufficiency of the economy, if it is because our internal economy has expanded to that position then we can understand our exporting to that extent. But that is not the position here. In a country where 50 per cent of the people are below the poverty line, where there is no purchasing power for the common man, then the only remedy or solution of a capitalist State to tide over the crisis is to have export, orientation to export, priority to export; that is why the slogan “export or perish”. Though the hon. Minister seems to have an optimistic note about next year's performance, I am sorry to say that this story is again going to be repeated, perhaps in a more bad way, because the over-all economic situation in the capitalist world is

facing a recession and the crisis is going to become more inflationary.

What is the position now ? There is diversion of all major resources for production for export, in preference to all other sectors. There is priority in the matter of imports to all exporters. Then, all other considerations, such as curbing economic concentration, or growth of monopolies, their regulation of investment and production, improvement of indigenous technology, securing regional dispersal of industry, protection to small scale and labour, intensive industries, all these have to set aside, because of this policy of export promotion being given absolute priority. The new year began with the Commerce Minister's resolution that 100 per cent export-Oriented units can be allowed foreign collaboration freely, without being subject to the provisions of FERA and that they are permitted to import capital goods without any restriction. They will be exempted from export duty on raw materials, or excise duty on their finished goods. They will also be exempted from excise duties and levies. The exports are the total turnover for determining whether a company is a "dominant undertaking" under the MRTP Act. The maximum duration of pre-shipment banking credit on exports has been extended from 135 to 180 days, all considerations have been given for export.

I would like to know whether this strategy, which is being worked out, regarding the exports for the eighties, is going to materialise according to our wishes, because over and above your hopes, there are other factors which you have to take into consideration, for you are depending on a capitalist market which is working under duress. That is why I say that our Government have to switch over from the capitalist to the socialist countries, where there is no serious crisis, recession or inflationary pressure, because that is the only salvation for a far-sighted export policy for this Government.

Now I want to impress upon the Government one point regarding their export performance in the field of marine products. It is mentioned in the Reoport :

"However, the volume of export suffered a marginal fall by 493 tonnes or 0.57 per cent from 86,894 tonnes in 1978-79 to 86,401 tonnes in 1979-80. This fall is mainly attributed to poor fish catches in India."

First of all, I would like to emphasize that the marine export should be diversified. Otherwise, there is no hope of any solution to this problem. Unfortunately, we are now concentrating only on shrimps for exports. Unless we diversify the exports and also find out new markets, we cannot hope to have a bright future, because we are already facing stiff competition from Malaysia, Japan China and other countries. If we want to have increased export earnings from marine products, diversification is very much necessary. I am sorry to say that this task is not being done well. I would like the Minister to go into this problem.

Coming to cashew, I do not want to go into the details. Our cashew nut-industry has to depend on import because we are not producing enough cashew in our country. Now most of the under developed countries are slowly having their own cashew processing factories. So, we cannot hope to import so much of cashew, as was used to do in the olden days. I would suggest that the import of cashew should be canalised through the public sector agencies and no private agency should be allowed to come into the import market of cashew.

Government should encourage indigenous plantations of cashew so that our industry could sustain.

Sir, one more sector about which I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister is the handloom sector. You know the importance of the handloom sector, I need not go into the details. But you should see

that so many workers are employed in the handloom sector. Also, certain protections which are already given to handloom sector should be given in a bigger way, because you are now coming up with a policy of giving protection to yarns below 60 counts. If you work out the policy properly you can revise it because the situation in respect of the handloom sector has been bad during the last two or three years. You have imposed the restriction that in this handloom sector you will be giving protection to yarn to 60 counts. So, I would request/that this restriction should be removed because there are certain areas and certain states where ordinary people wear clothes woven with yarn of more than 60 counts. So, protection should also be extended to yarns above 60 counts. Thank you.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की जो डिमान्ड प्रस्तुत हुई हैं। मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ उन्होंने इस कठिन परिस्थिति में इस विभाग को किस प्रकार से सम्भाला है वह बड़ा प्रशंसनीय कार्य है। मगर जिस तरह से हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 1975, 1976 और 1977 में चलता था और जितना पैसा हमने 1976 और 1977 में बैलेंस आफ ट्रेड को ठीक करने के हिसाब से बचाया था उस भारी व्यवस्था को जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने मटियामेंट कर दिया।

जास कर के दो, तीन विषयों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। स्टील के हमने बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाये मगर जनता पार्टी ने एक ऐसे आदमी को मंत्री बना दिया जो स्वयं स्टील में इंटेस्ट था और उस के कारण हमारे स्टील प्लांट को उस ने किस प्रकार खराब किया, हमारे प्रोडक्शन को किस प्रकार से खराब किया

और पब्लिक सेक्टर को किस प्रकार से धक्का लगाया यह बात देखने योग्य है। और इस से सम्बन्धित होता है कि जनता पार्टी किस प्रकार से पब्लिक सेक्टर में इंटेस्ट थी और उस को पीछे धकेलने का उन्होंने प्रयत्न किया। स्टील की कीमतें कम रहीं और बाजार में स्टील ज्यादा भाव में मिलता था। इस प्रकार पब्लिक सेक्टर को ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचाया और पब्लिक सेक्टर को इस प्रकार उन्होंने बहुत धक्का लगाया जिसके कारण उसका प्रोडक्शन गिरा और पब्लिक सेक्टर का प्रोडक्शन उस लैवल पर नहीं पहुंचा जितना पहुंचना चाहिए था। और ऐसा इसलिए हुआ कि जनता पार्टी के मंत्री इस बात में इंटेस्ट थे विदेशों से माल मंगाया जाय और अपनी इंडस्ट्री को फलते फूलते देखना चाहते थे। इस से हमारे देश को धक्का लगा और हालत यह हो गई कि अब हम स्टील को इम्पोर्ट करने की इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था जनता पार्टी की शासन काल में आयी।

इसी प्रकार से सीमेंट के मामले में हुआ। जो हमारे सीमेंट के कारखाने थे उनसे हम इतना सीमेंट पैदा कर सकते थे कि अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकते थे। मगर जनता पार्टी के शासन में सीमेंट के कारखानेदारों को इस बात की छूट दे दी कि वह कम प्रोडक्शन करें और सीमेंट की कमी पैदा करें जिसकी वजह से सीमेंट ब्लैक में बिके। ऐसी परिस्थिति उन्होंने पैदा करने की कोशिश की। आज सीमेंट की यह हालत है कि उसको बनाने के लिये हमारे देश में ही कच्चे माल की कोई कमी नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas there are no Member from the Janata Party.

भी निरधारो लाभ व्यस : जनता पार्टी के तीन चार हिस्से हो गये मार्क्सिस्ट भी उनके सहयोगी थे कम्युनिस्ट भी सहयोगी थे । सब लोगों ने मिल कर के सब लोगों ने मिल-जुलकर इसको कराया है उसको आप अच्छी तरह देखिये ।

सीमेंट के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजस्थान में लाइम स्टोन का विपुल भंडार है अगर 10-15 सीमेंट फैक्टरियाँ भी आप वहाँ लगा दें कोटा, बूंदी, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़, और मध्य प्रदेश का जिला मन्दसौर है इनमें इतना लाइम स्टोन है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये सीमेंट उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं बल्कि ऐसी स्थिति भी हम पैदा कर सकते हैं कि सीमेंट को विदेशों में भेज सकते हैं एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि सीमेंट के एक कारखाने पर 15 करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी की आवश्यकता होती है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर एक बार 15-15 करोड़ की लागत लगाकर यहां 4, 5 जिलों में सीमेंट के 10-15 कारखाने आपने लगा दिये तो आपकी सीमेंट की सारी कमी पूरी हो जायगी और हमारा देश इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बन जायगा और हम सीमेंट का एक्सपोर्ट भी करने लगेंगे । इस प्रकार की स्थिति हमारे देश में हो सकती है ।

कपड़े के मामले में जो आपने नीति प्रस्तुत की है उसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ । मगर मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कपड़े के व्यापार में टेक्सटाइल के मामले में जो हमारा भीलवाड़ा जिला है, वहाँ काफी अच्छी रई काटन पैदा होती है । 4,5 आदमियों ने वहाँ कारखाना लगाने के सिम एप्लाय कर रखा है हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यान बनाने के 5,6 बड़े-बड़े कारखाने वहाँ लगा दिये

जाएँ । वहाँ इस बात की बहुत गंजाइश है अगर आप वहाँ के लोगों को परमिट देंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से यान के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे ।

भीलवाड़ा जिले में माइका अभ्रक की बहुत बड़ी खान है । बिहार के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में अगर माइका के बारे में देखा जाय तो भीलवाड़ा का दूसरा नम्बर आता है । वहाँ इतना माइका पैदा होता है मैंने पिछले सेशन में भी निवेदन किया था कि मिट्टी बहुत कम माइका खरीदती है । वहाँ के उत्पादनकर्ताओं को दूसरे व्यापारियों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । छोटे-छोटे लोग कारखाने चलाते हैं । इसलिये ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये कि मिट्टी जितना अभ्रक वहाँ निकलता है वह खरीदे जिससे गरीब लोगों को लाभ हो । मिट्टी ने बिहार में माइका पेपर का कारखाना लगा रखा है हमारे यहां इतना रा-मैटिरियल वेस्ट पड़ा हुआ है कि अगर वहाँ कारखाना माइका पेपर का लगा दिया जाय तो बहुत बरसों तक रा-मैटिरियल की कमी नहीं होगी और देश में भी पेपर की मांग को पूरा किया जा सकेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कारखाने को भीलवाड़ा में लगाया जाय तो वहाँ के लोगों को भी रोजगार मिलने में लाभ हो सकेगा और जो वहाँ वेस्ट पड़ा हुआ है वह भी देश के उत्पादन में काम आ सकेगा और यह पेपर एक्सपोर्ट हो सकेगा । इसी तरीके से मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल को पहले सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया था और उस वक्त जब यह गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में था तो हर साल 50 लाख से ऊपर इसने कमाया और इस प्रकार से उस मिल का गवर्नमेंट ग्रंडरेकिंग के हिसाब से डेवलपमेंट हुआ । मगर फिर सरकार ने उस मिल को उसी मालिक को दे दिया । आज उसकी क्या परिस्थिति है ? आज वहाँ की हालत यह है कि मेवाड़ टेक्स-

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

टाइल मिल करोड़ों बकज में दबा हुआ है वहाँ के मजदूरों को नया पसा भी नहीं दिया जाता है। जो मजदूर सर्विस पूरी कर लेते हैं वह अच्छी पाने के हकदार होते हैं लेकिन उनको वह भी नहीं दी जाती है। इस मिल की कंडीशन ठीक नहीं है। जो काला यहाँ पर कंट्रोल के भाव से आता है, उसको कालाबाजार में बच दिया जाता है। टूल इम्प्लीमेंट व अन्य आवश्यक सामग्री के अभाव में कई खाते बन्द पड़े हैं।

सन् 1975-76 में राजस्थान की सरकार की तरफ से यह एक एग्जिमेंट हुआ था टेक्सटाइल एसोसियेशन और मजदूरों के संगठनों के बीच कि साढ़े 28 रुपये एडवोकेट मजदूरों को दिया जायगा लेकिन टेक्सटाइल मिल ने साढ़े 13 रुपये के हिसाब से पेमेंट मजदूरों को किया और 15 रुपये के हिसाब से आज तक बकाया है। वह केस हाईकोर्ट जोधपुर में पेंडिंग है। मिल की मनेजमेंट को यह हालत है कि 15 रुपये के हिसाब से मजदूरों का पेमेंट भी वह नहीं कर पा रही है। इस मिल पर प्राविडेंट फंड का भी लाखों रुपा बकाया है। उनसे मजदूरों से पैसा ले लिया है, लेकिन खुद भरना शेरर जमा नहीं कराया है। भारत सरकार की तरफ से उसपर बीस लाख रुपये का जुर्माना किया गया है, लेकिन उसके अलग पैसा भी जमा नहीं कराया है और जुर्माना भी जमा नहीं कराया है। प्राविडेंट फंड का सारा पैसा गायब हो गया है। इसके अलावा ई एस आई का शेरर भी जमा नहीं किया जाता है, जिससे मजदूरों को वह बनिफिट भी नहीं मिल पाता है।

मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल आ मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर** अन्दर ही अन्दर ब्लैक मनी पैदा करके उसको दूसरे कल कार-

खानों में लग रहा है और इस मिल को सिक स्थिति में ला रहा है। अगर यह मिल बन्द हो जाये, तो इस में काम करने वाले तीन हजार लोगों को बेरोजगारी का सामना कर पड़ेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स से पहले की हालत बिगड़ जाये और यह मिल बन्द हो जाये, सरकार इसका अपने हाथ में ले ले और इसको चलाये ताकि तीन हजार मजदूरों को रोजा रोटी मिल सके और उन्हें बकाया जल्दी मिल सके।

पिछले साल मैंने निवेदन किया था कि हमारे काटन कॉरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का काम चला, लेकिन वह पूरी तरह से नहीं चल पाया है। मेरी बिनम्य प्रार्थना है कि भीलवाड़ा जिला एक काटन ग्राइंग एरिया है, इस लिए वहाँ काटन कॉरपोरेशन का काम मुचारू रूप से होना चाहिए। उस के द्वारा सारा काटन खरीदा जाना चाहिए, ताकि बिचालियों के द्वारा उनका शोषण नहो। सरकार को इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित रूप से करनी चाहिए कि इन लोगों को पूरा पैसा दिलाया जा सके।

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattapuzha) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I congratulate the hon. Minister for presenting a fair budget and I support the demands.

I would just like to bring to his notice the difficulties of plantation crops cultivators of our country. First I come to rubber. Rubber is still being imported into this country. A few year back, we are exporting rubber. Rubber thread is also being imported because rubber lobby is working in Delhi and they can manipulate things. Actually there is no shortage of rubber in India. Some of my hon. Friends who spoke a few

minutes earlier said that rubber cultivators are big fellows. It is very unfortunate to say that because the actual fact is that 90 percent of rubber cultivators numbering about 1-1/2 lacs are very poor and marginal cultivators. They are themselves cultivating and selling their products. So please show some mercy to them. A few years back, there was subsidy for spraying of rubber. Unfortunately, two three years back, it was stopped. If you are giving again that subsidy the growers will spray rubber and the production will increase and we can even export rubber. If you are giving some incentive and help to poor rubber cultivators we will become self sufficient in rubber.

As regards to cocoa a few years back, we were importing cocoa. Now there is a huge stock of cocoa lying idle in the Kerala Marketing Federation godowns. The pity is that for exporting apple products, you are giving export incentives and cash subsidy. Why cant you give subsidy for exporting cocoa products like cocoa butter and cocoa powder ? Some factories have started producing some of these products. If you give export incentive and cash subsidy they will also export cocoa products like cocoa butter and cocoa powder and earn foreign exchange for the country. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that cocoa is exported and some incentive and subsidy is given for the export of cocoa products. Let the STC come to the help of cocoa farmers till the factories are ready by purchasing cocoa beans at a fair price.

Coconut oil and copra is imported into this country. It is actually for Hindustan Lever and Tata oil Companies all big fellows for making hair oils and soaps, etc. The pity is that nearly Rs. 50 crores loss is suffered by the coconut cultivators because of the root wilt disease. If we spend some money for preventing this disease the production will increase and we will become self sufficient. A coconut Board has also been formed. I congratulate the Government for that. They

can help in extensive planting and we can become self-sufficient in coconut oil production and copra production also.

Coming to nutmeg and cloves formerly, we were importing into this country by paying a high import duty.

17.00 hrs.

But unfortunately, a few years back the Janata Government allowed import under UJL nutmegs and cloves. Some of the cultivators are removing these crops from their fields and planting alternative crops. The price has crashed to some 30% of the original value. They cannot afford to maintain their plantations because of the low price. The majority of them are 1 acre and 2 acre marginal cultivators. This is a long term cultivation. They have to wait for 7 or 8 years to get income from these crops. If you give some encouragement and a fair price to cultivators, they will cultivate these plantations. So, I request the Minister to ban the import to nutmeg and cloves or at least impose 100% import duty on these products.

Another suggestion I would like to make is about ginger and turmeric. Last year, the Minister agreed for the removal of export duty on turmeric. So, I think some people have started cultivating turmeric. Like that, ginger price also crashed. So, I request the Minister to see that ginger and turmeric are purchased through the STC and export and help the poor farmers. They are all small farmers. The price of pepper has also crashed. This is a traditional export item. But, unfortunately prices are very low now. Competition from Indonesia and Brazil and other countries is very stiff.

For pepper and cashew-nut, I suggest that pepper board and a cashew board be formed so that plantation can be extended. There is plenty of suitable land in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa.

[Shri George Joseph Mundackal]

I am a member of the Agriculture Consultative Committee. I was astonished to see that so much land is lying wasted, instead of being planted with cashew-nut for which this land is suitable. Cashew-nut is a labour-oriented plantation.

I also request the Minister to see that two Boards, one, for pepper and the other for cashew-nut may be formed.

I thank you once again and request you to stop the import of nutmogs and cloves and rubber and rubber ber threads and cocoa and cocoa products and thus save the poor cultivators.

I request that the actual small growers may be nominated to the Rubber Board and now it is the time for nomination to the Rubber Board.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, त्रिजरा इतना वसीज मौजू हैं कि इस महकमे की बहस में इतने कम वक्त में बात कह लेना मुनासिब नहीं है, फिर भी जो वक्त आपने दिया है मैं काशिश करूंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बात उस में कह दूं। रोटी कपड़ा और मकान ईसान की तीन बुनियादी जरूरियात हैं कि जिस में कपड़ा इसी महकमे का एक अहम हिस्सा है। इस लिए जो कलील वक्त मुझे मिला है उस में टैक्सटाइल और खास तौर से हैंडलूम के मुतालिक अपने को महद्द खूगों।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले नयी टैक्सटाइल पालिसी का ऐलान भी इसी एंवाम में बिना जा चुका है। नयी टैक्सटाइल पालिसी में कंट्रोल के कपडे की सारी तैयारी की जिम्मेदारी एन० टी० सी० और हैंडलूम पर डाली गई है। हैंडलूम पर यह जिम्मेदारी डालकर सरकार बद्ध समझती है कि उस ने हैंडलूम पर

भारी अहसान किया है जबकि हकीकत इस के बिल्कुल बरबक्स है। इस हकीकत कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि प्राइवेट कपड़ा मिलों का बहाने बाजों और साफ इन्कार के बाद यह जिम्मेदारी और हैंडलूम पर डाली गई है जैसा कि खुद मौजूदा टैक्सटाइल बर्मिश्मन ने अपने एक बयान में कहा है।

हैंडलूम की कमी एक रात से जरात के बाद दूसरी अहम सन्त मानते हैं। यह बात भी सभी मानते हैं कि जरात के बाद सबसे ज्यादा लोग इस सन्त से बास्ता हैं और यह हकीकत भी सब पर अया है कि इस सन्त से ज्यादातर वह लोग बाबस्ता हैं जो समाज के पिछड़े और दबे हुए लोग हैं और इस से बाबस्ता लोगों से हमदर्दी का इजहार भी सभी बिला लिहाज पार्टी और नजरिया करते हैं। लेकिन अमलन इस सन्त की बुनियादी जरूरियात से जानबूझकर बतराते रहना भी एक आदत सी बन गई है। मौजूदा टैक्सटाइल पालिसी के जरिये भी हैंडलूम से हमदर्दी का खूब बिडोग पिटा गया है लेकिन अमलन एक्सपोर्ट के नाम पर और मुल्क के कपडे की जरूरत के नाम पर मिलों पर से लूम बढ़ाने की पाबन्दी हटा ली है। हैं। मुल्क अंदरूनी जरूरत के लिए सस्ता और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा हैंडलूम पर लादा जा रहा है जब कि यह सभी जानते हैं कि सस्ता और सीधा कपड़ा मिल या पावर लूम पर आसानी से तैयार हो सकता है। हां, यह जरूर है कि सस्ता और सीधा कपड़ा तैयार करने में नफा बरहुत कम हासिल होता है। इसलिए यह एहसान हैंडलूम पर लाद दिया गया है। जो हैंडलूम बुनकर आज कल की धोती साडी और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा तैयार करने में लगे हुए हैं उन की आसत आमदनी चार रुपये यूनिया से ज्यादा नहीं है। दूर जाने की

जखरत नहीं है, दिल्ली के ही इर्द गिर्द पानीपत, मुरादनगर, पिलखुआ, मेरठ और बहुत सी दूसरी जगहों पर नजर डालें तो उन्हें हकीकत बिलकुल दरअक्स नजर आयेगी। इन जगहों पर तौलिये, चादरें, बैडसीट ज्यादातर हैंडलूम में तैयार होती हैं जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा बाहर भेजी जाती हैं। यह भी एक खुला हकीकत है कि हैंडलूम के कपड़ों की मांग बेल्जियो मुल्कों में दिन व दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। हैंडलूम के कपड़ों और गारमैन्ट की मांग पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बढ़कर चार सौ करोड़ रुपये हो गयी है। हैंडलूम और इस से वाबस्ता बेसहारा बुनकरों को कन्ट्रोल की धोती साडी तैयार करने के गैर-मुनाफा वस्स रोजगार में फंसाकर उन को एक्सपोर्ट का माल तैयार करने की तरफ से हटा कर हकूमत उन से अपनी हमदर्दी जताना चाहती है जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हैंडलूम बुनकर कुछ दिनों बाद चिल्ला उठेगा कि लिल्लाह मुझे मेरे हमदर्दों से बचाओं। कोई उन के हमदर्दों को किस तरह समझाये कि उन की कारीगरी और हुनर से हटा कर जिसका बाहरी मुल्कों में केज बढ़ता जा रहा है और दिन व दिन मांग भी बढ़ती जा रही है, सीधे काम पर लगाना उन की कारीगरी और हुनर का न तो वाजिव और मुनासिब इस्तेमाल है और न तो सनत की तरक्की के रास्ते पर लगाना है।

दस्तकार और बुनकर चाहे चादर, तौलिये, बनारसी साडी तैयार करता हो या लकड़ी या हाथी दांत पर नक्कासी करता हो, या मुरादाबाद में बरतन और भलीगढ में ताले, लखनऊ में चिकन और हाथरस में मूर्ति बनाता हो या फिर त्रिपुरा और शुमाल मशरकी भारत में बांस के तरह तरह के सामान बनाता हो, उसकी

बुनियादी जरूरत खास माल, सरमाया और मार्केटिंग है। हथकरघा और पावर लूम में 60 फीसदी खाम-माल सूत है। सूत के लिए कहा यह जाता है कि नेशनल हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन सूत की फराहमी का इंतजाम भी करेगी लेकिन उस का इंतजामी ढांचा क्या होगा इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। एन० टी० सी० मिलें सिर्फ 16 परसेंट हैंडलूम को सूत फराहम करती है जिस से सिर्फ 36 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा तैयार होता है। एन० टी० सी० मिलों का सूत अकसर प्राइवेट मिलों के सूत से महंगा और घटिया होता है। हकूमत ने कोई वादा नहीं किया है कि कपास की पैदावार के साथ साथ साल में एक बार सूत का दाम मुकरर करेगी। सूत के दाम में उतार चढ़ाव को रोकने का भी कोई वादा हकूमत ने नहीं किया है। सिर्फ मुनासिब दाम पर नेशनल हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के जरिये सूत मुहैया करने का वादा किया गया है। सूत के दाम में उतार चढ़ाव का यह हाल है कि नयी टेक्स्टाइल पालिसी के एलान के बाद 120 रुपये से लेकर 150 रुपये की फी गांठ सूत के दाम में इजाफा हो चुका है। रंग और कैमिकल का दाम भी बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है।

सरमाये की फराहमी के नाम पर कीमी हैंडलूम डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन और गियायती हैंडलूम कारपोरेशन का कोई रोल नहीं है। सरमाये के मामले में हैंडलूम बुनकर को बैंकों और दूसरे मालियाती इदारों का मोहताज होना पड़ता है। हां, मार्केटिंग के सिलसिले में जरूर कुछ काम आगे बढ़ा है लेकिन इस का फायदा सीधे बुनकर को नहीं पहुंच रहा है बल्कि सरकारी और कारपोरेशनों के मामले की सामेदारी में कुछ बिचोलिए जरूर फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Please come to your last point.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :
I am speaking on handloom, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
So many Members have already
spoken on handloom. You are only
adding to that.

AN. HON. MEMBER : A new
point.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : डिप्टी स्पीकर
साहब, हैंडलूम सनत का सीधा रिश्ता
बुनकर से है। इसलिए इस सनत की
तरक्की के लिए जरूरी है :— ॥

[(1) हैंडलूम, पावर लूम और कपड़ा
मिलों के अलग अलग दायरे मुकर्रर किए
जायें। कड़े की चौड़ाई और सूत के
नम्बर के हिसाब से दायराबन्दा हो।
इस के अलावा तौलिया, बेडशीट, चादरें,
पट्टे, टैपेस्ट्री, भी हैंडलूम के लिए मखसूस
क दी जायें, रंगीन धाती साड़ी के अलावा।

(2) सूत की कीमत साल में एक
बार मुकर्रर की जाय। नेशनल हैंडलूम
कार्पोरेशन सूत की तकसीम में उस वक्त
ही कामयाब हो सकता है जब कम्पोजिट
मिलों, कोआपरेटिव मिलों, गैर-कोआपरेटिव
मिलों और एन०टी०सी०की मिलों में सूत
की कानूनी लेवी लगाकर उनसे हैंडलूम और
पावर लूम के लिए सूत हासिल कर लिया
जम। चीनी और गन्ने की तरह से दाहरी
कीमत का तरीका जायज किया जाय
जिससे लेवी या सूत हैंडलूम को कम अज
कम तीन फीसद और पावर लूम को दस
फीसद मिलों के मुकाबले में सस्ता मिल
सके। घरेलू पावर लूम की रियायत दर
पर बिजली फराहमी की जाय।

(3) सरमाये की फराहमी के लिए
और तैयार मा को आफ-सॉल्वन में रोक
रखने के लिए एक हजार पावर लूम
और पांच हजार हैंडलूम पर ग्रामीण
बैंक की तर्ज का दस्तकार बैंक खोला
जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Please conclude.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : I
will take only one minute more.

(4) हैंडलूम या पावर लूम और
दूसरी दस्तकारियों पर निरर्थक के लिए
वसूली रकम मुकर्रर की जाए और उनके
मरकजों पर क्राफ्ट्स में ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीचूट्स
खोले जायें, जहां कम अज कम सर्टिफिकेट
कोर्स तक की तालीम दी जाए। सर्विस
सेन्टर्स को इन्स्टीचूट्स में बदला जा सकता
है।

(5) मार्केटिंग से विचारलियों को
खत्म किया जाए। एक्सपॉर्ट के इदारों
में और टैकटाइल कमेटी में हैंडलूम
के नुमाइन्दे रखे जायें।

(6) कंट्रोल का कपड़ा तैयार करने
वाले बुनकर को कम से कम 15 रु.
से 20 रु. रोज उजरत की गारन्टी दी
जाए।

आखिर में, मैं इस बात पर जोर
देकर अपनी तकीर खत्म करता हूं कि
अगर वाकई कार्मी-हैंडलूम डेवलपमेंट
कार्पोरेशन को हैंडलूम की तरक्की का
इदारा बनाना है तो उसको पालियामेंट
के एक्ट के तहत एक आला-ताकती
इदारा बनाये और अफसरशाही से दूर
रखने के लिए इसका एक गैर-सरकारी
चेयरमैन मुकर्रर कीजिए। इस इदारे में
हैंडलूम बुनकरों के नुमाइन्दों को भी
शामिल कीजिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ
मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

شری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج کلج):

ایادھیکہں مہوے - تجارت اٹھا وسیع موزوں ہے کہ اس محکمے کی بحث میں اتنے کم وقت میں بات کہہ لہذا ممکن نہیں ہے - پھر بھی جو وقت آپ نے دیا ہے میں کوشش کروں گا کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ بات اس میں کہہ سکوں - روٹی کھڑا اور ممکن انسان کی تین بنیادی ضرورتیں ہیں جس میں کھڑا اسی محکمے کا ایک اہم حصہ ہے - اس لئے جو قلیل وقت مجھے ملا ہے اس میں ٹیکسٹائل اور خاص طور سے ہیلڈ لوم کے متعلق اپنے کو محدود رکھوں گا -

ابھی کچھ دن پہلے نئی ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی کا اعلان بھی اسی اعلان میں کیا جا چکا ہے - نئی ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی میں کنٹرول کے کھڑے کی ساری تھاری کی ذمہ داری این - سی - سی - اور ہیلڈ لوم پر ڈالی گئی ہے - ہیلڈ لوم پر یہ ذمہ داری ڈال کر سرکار یہ سمجھتی ہے کہ اس نے ہیلڈ لوم پر بڑا بہاری احسان کیا ہے جب کہ حقیقت اس کے بالکل برعکس ہے - اس حقیقت سے کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ پرائیویٹ کھڑا ملوں کی بہانے بازی اور صاف انکار کے بعد یہ ذمہ داری اور ہیلڈ لوم پر ڈالی گئی ہے جیسا کہ خود موجودہ ٹیکسٹائل کمشنر نے اپنے ایک بیان میں کہا ہے -

ہیلڈ لوم کو سبھی ایک رائے سے زراعت کے بعد دوسری اہم صنعت مانتے ہیں - یہ بات بھی سبھی مانتے ہیں کہ زراعت کے بعد سب سے زیادہ لوگ اس صنعت سے وابستہ ہیں اور یہ حقیقت بھی سب پر عیاں ہے کہ اس صنعت سے زیادہ تر وہی لوگ وابستہ ہیں جو سماج کے پچھوے اور دچے ہوئے لوگ ہیں اور اس سے وابستہ لوگوں سے ہمدردی کا اظہار بھی سبھی بلا لحاظ پارٹی اور نظریہ کرتے ہیں - لیکن عدلاً اس صنعت بنیادی ضروریات سے جان بوجھ کر کواتے رہنا بھی ایک عادت سی بن گئی ہے - موجودہ ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی کے ذریعہ بھی ہیلڈ لوم سے ہمدردی کا خوب اظہار دیا گیا ہے - لیکن عدلاً ایکسپورٹ کے نام پر اور ملک کے کھڑے کی ضرورت کے نام پر ملوں پر سے لوم بڑھانے کی پابندی اٹھا لی ہے - ملک کی اندرونی ضرورت کے لئے سستا اور کنٹرول کا کھڑا ہیلڈ لوم پر لدا جا رہا ہے جب کہ یہ سبھی جانتے ہیں کہ سستا اور سیدھا کھڑا مل یا پار لوم پر آسانی سے تیار ہو سکتا ہے - ہاں یہ ضرور ہے کہ سستا اور سیدھا کھڑا تیار کرنے میں نفع بہت کم حاصل ہوتا ہے - اس لئے یہ احسان ہیلڈ لوم پر لدا دیا گیا ہے - جو ہیلڈ لوم بلکہ آج کل بھی دعوتی سازی اور کنٹرول کا کھڑا تیار کرنے میں لگے ہوئے ہیں ان کی اوسط آمدنی تین چار روپے یومیہ سے زیادہ نہیں ہے -

[شری اشفاق حسین]

دور جانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے دلی کے ہی ارد گرد پانی پت و مراد نگو و پلکھوا و مہرٹہ اور بہت سی دوسری جگہوں پر نظر ڈالیں تو انہیں حقیقت بالکل برعکس نظر آئے گی۔ ان جگہوں پر تولیئے چادر میں بہت شہتس زیادہ تر ہینڈ لوم میں تیار ہوتی ہیں۔ جو زیادہ سے زیادہ باہر بھیجی جاتی ہیں۔ یہ بھی ایک کھلی حقیقت ہے کہ ہینڈ لوم کے کپڑوں کی مانگ بیرونی ملکوں میں دن بہ دن بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ ہینڈ لوم کے کپڑوں اور گورمیلنس کی مانگ پچھلے پندرہ سالوں میں پندرہ گروڑ روپے سے بڑھ کر چار سو گروڑ روپے ہو گئی ہے۔ ہینڈ لوم اور اس سے وابستہ بے سہارا بلکروں کو کلائروں کی دہوتی سازی تیار کرنے کے فہر منافع بخش روزگار میں پھنسا کر ان کو ایکسپورٹ کا مال تیار کرنے کی طرف سے ہٹا کر حکومت ان سے اپنی ہمدردی جتانا چاہتی ہے جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ہینڈ لوم بلک کر کچھ دنوں بعد اٹے کا کہ اللہ مجھے مہرے ہمدردوں سے بچاؤ۔ کوئی ان کے ہمدردوں کو کس طرح سمجھائے کہ ان کو کاریگری اور ہلر سے ہٹا کر جس کا باہری ملکوں میں قرض بڑھتا جا رہا ہے اور دن بہ دن مانگ بھی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے سیدھے کام پر لگانا ان کی کاریگری اور ہلر کا

نہ تو واجب اور مناسب استعمال ہے اور نہ تو صنعت کی ترقی کے راستے پر لگانا ہی ہے۔

دستکار اور بلک کر چاہے چادر تولیئے ہلدی سازی تیار کرتا ہو یا لکڑی اور ہاتھی دانت پر نقاش کرتا ہو یا مراد آباد میں برتن اور علی گڑھ تالے لکھنؤ میں چکن اور ہاتھرس میں سورتی بلانا ہو یا پور تریہورہ اور شمال مشرقی بھارت میں بناس کے طرح طرح کے سامان بلاتا ہو اس کی بلیدی ضرورت خام مال سرمایہ اور مارکیٹنگ ہے۔ ہتھکڑیاں اور ہار لوم میں ۶۰ فیصدی خام مال سوت ہے۔ سوت کے لئے کہا یہ جاتا ہے کہ فیمل ہینڈ لوم تو ہینڈ لوم کاریگری سوت کی فراہمی کا انتظام کریگی لیکن اس کا انتظامی ڈھانچہ کہا ہوا اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ این۔ تی۔ سی۔ میں صرف ۱۶ پرسنل ہینڈ لوم کو سوت فراہم کرتی ہیں جس سے صرف ۳۶ گروڑ مٹر کھوا تیار ہوتا ہے۔ این۔ تی۔ سی۔ میں کا سوت اکثر پرائیویٹ ملوں کے سوت سے ملتا اور کھٹیا ہوتا ہے۔ حکومت نے کوئی وعدہ نہیں کیا ہے کہ کھاس کی پیداوار کے ساتھ ساتھ سال میں ایک بار سوت کا دام مقرر کریگی۔ سوت کے دام میں اتار چڑھاؤ کو روکنے کا بھی کوئی وجہ حکومت نے نہیں کیا ہے۔ صرف

مناسب دام پر نیشنل ہیلت لوم
ڈیولپمنٹ کارپوریشن کے ذریعے سوت
مہیا کرنے کا وعدہ کیا گیا ہے۔ سوت
کے دام میں اتار چڑھاؤ کا یہ حال
ہے کہ نئی ٹیکسٹائل پالیسی کے
امکان کے بعد ۱۲۰ روپے سے لیکر
۱۵۰ روپے فی گانٹھ سوت کے دام میں
اضافہ ہو چکا ہے۔ رنگ اور کیمیکل
کا دام بھی بڑھتا جا رہا ہے۔

سرمائے کی فراہمی کے نام پر
قومی ہیلت لوم ڈیولپمنٹ کارپوریشن
اور ریاستی ہیلت لوم کارپوریشن کا
کوئی رول نہیں ہے۔ سرمائے کے
معاملے میں ہلت لوم بلکرو کو بلکرو
اور دوسرے مالیاتی اداروں کا محتاج
ہونا پڑتا ہے۔ وہاں مارکیٹنگ کے
سلسلے میں ضرور کچھ کام آگے بڑھا
ہے لیکن اس کا فائدہ سودے بازوں کو
کو نہیں پہنچ رہا ہے بلکہ سرکاری
اور کارپوریٹوں کے عملے کی ساجھ
داری میں کچھ بچولیتے ضرور فائدہ
اٹھا رہے ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Please come to your last point.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : I
am speaking on handloom, Sir .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
So many Members have already
spoken on handloom. You are only
adding to that.

AN HON. MEMBER : A
new point.

شری اشفاق حسین : دبئی اسپیکر
صاحب - ہیلت لوم صنعت کا سودا
رشتہ بلکرو ہے۔ اسلئے اس صنعت
کی ترقی کے لئے ضروری ہے :—

(۱) ہیلت لوم پاور لوم اور کھڑا
ملوں کے الگ الگ دائرے مقرر
کئے جائیں۔ کپڑے کی چورائی
اور سوت کے نمبر کے حساب سے
دائروہ بندی ہو۔ اسکے علاوہ تولیہ
بیڈ سٹ چادر میں پردے
ٹوپیسٹری بھی ہیلت لوم کے لئے
مخصوص کر دی جائیں رنگین
دھوتی ساری کے علاوہ۔

(۲) سوت کی قیمت سال میں
ایک بار مقرر کی جائے۔
نیشنل ہیلت لوم کارپوریشن سوت
کی تقسیم میں اس وقت ہی
کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے جب کمپوزٹ
ملوں کو آپریٹو ملوں غیر کو آپریٹو
ملوں اور این - ٹی - سی - کی
ملوں پر سوت کی قانونی لہوی
لگا کر ان سے ہلت لوم اور پاور
لوم کے لئے سوت حاصل کر
لیا جائے۔ چھلی اور گلے کی
طرح سے دھری قیمت کا طریقہ
رائج کیا جائے جس سے لہوی
کا سوت ہیلت لوم کو کم لڑکم
تیس فیصدی اور پاور لوم کو
تیس فیصدی ملوں کے مقابلے
میں مستان مل سکے۔ کھریلو

[شرو اشفاق حسین]

پاور لوم کو رعایتی شرح پر بجلی فراہم کی جائے۔

(۳) سرمائے کی فراہمی کے لئے اور تیار مال کو آف سٹورز میں روک رکھنے کے لئے ایک ہزار پاور لوم اور پانچ ہزار ہیلڈ لوم پر گرانٹیں بیلنوں کی طرز کا دستکار بیلڈ کھولا۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Please conclude.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : I
will take only one minute more.

(۴) ہیلڈ لوم پاور لوم اور دوسری دستکاریوں پر ریسرچ کے لئے خصوصی رقم مقرر کی جائے اور ان کے مرکزوں پر گرانٹس مہینہ ٹریڈنگ انسٹیٹیوشن کھولے جائیں جہاں کم از کم سرٹیفیکٹ کورس تک کی تعلیم دی جائے۔ سروس سیکٹرز کو انسٹیٹیوشن میں بدلا جا سکتا ہے۔

(۵) مارکیٹنگ سے بچولیوں کو ختم کیا جائے۔ ایکسپورٹ کے اداروں میں اور ٹیکسٹائل کمیٹی میں ہیلڈ لوم کے نمائندے رکھے جائیں۔

(۶) کنٹرول کا کپڑا تیار کرنے والے بلکر کو کم سے کم ۱۵ روپے سے ۲۰ روپے روز اجرت کی گرانٹی دی جائے۔

آخر میں میں اس بات پر زور دے کر اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں کہ اگر واقعی قومی ہیلڈ لوم ڈیولپمنٹ کارپوریشن کو ہیلڈ لوم کی ترقی کا ادارہ بنانا ہے تو اسکو پارلیمنٹ کے ایکٹ کے تحت ایک اعلیٰ طاقتی ادارہ بنانا اور افسر شاہی سے دور رکھنے کے لئے اسکا ایک غیر سرکاری چیئرمین مقرر کیا جائے۔ اس ادارے میں ہیلڈ لوم بلنوں کے نمائندوں کو بھی شامل کیجئے۔ ان شعبوں کے ساتھ میں آپ کو دھلے واٹ دیتا ہوں۔

SHRI R.Y. GHORPADE (Belary) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce. While some of my friends on the Opposition benches, as usual, have been critical of the Ministry and its performance, and while constructive criticism is always welcome in the larger interest of making the economy viable and self-reliant which is the main objective of our Government's planning, at the same time I wish some of the Members who have been critical of the performance of the Ministry had done some introspection and a little more of homework also because what the Government of toady has inherited was an economy left in complete shambles and the finances in doldrums. That has been responsible for the difficult situation in the Commerce Ministry.

Sir, I must congratulate the dynamic, energetic and progressive Commerce Minister for having steered the ship through these troubled waters in the last one year. In fact, the results

of one year itself speak volumnes and, as such, I would like to quote a few. Our exports in respect of tea have increased by 8.4%, coffee has gone up by 13.7% and cotton by 27% and crude, vegetables and materials by 41%. This is no small achievement to the credit of Commerce Ministry.

Sir, a little while ago my friend from Kerala, Prof. Kurien, was very vociferous about the exports and the role that the Commerce Ministry should play. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Kerala is the only State in the country which sells energy to other States. So, it speaks volumes of the seriousness with which they look towards exports and promotion of exports.

Sir, I would like to quote a few more examples to support my contentions of the impact that the Commerce Ministry has brought about in the course of last one year. The export of engineering goods has risen from Rs. 67.2 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 566.29 crores in the year 1976-77. The average annual growth rate was 32% just before the Janata Government came to power. During the Janata regime in 1977-78 there was a precipitate fall in the growth rate from 33 to 9 per cent. Looking at the totality of the picture during 1977-78 to 1979-80, we see that the average annual growth rate of export was eight per cent. For the the three previous years the average annual growth rate was 27 per cent. This totally exposes the economic mismanagement by the people in power during the Janata regime.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
That Government has already gone.
Come to the present Government.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE : Sir,
we have to justify also what we have

done. Similarly, we have achieved quite a lot by Indian project contracts abroad in 1980.

In 1980 we took over the Government. The project contract in this year was of the order of Rs. 1961 crores as compared to Rs. 3965 crores in 1980-81—a rise of 300 per cent. This is no mean achievement today we can proudly say that we have emerged as an exporter of finished goods and also commodities like Cement Plants, Textile Machinery Plants, Heavy Electricals and other turn-key projects. We have become one of the biggest exporters of Railway Wagons. This clearly shows that massive break-through has been achieved during the course of the last one year. The deterioration in the balance of payment position was due to the steep hike in oil prices in the year 1980. Another factor was the high price paid to the imports of fertilizers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Please conclude.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE : How
to conclude ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I
will tell you how to conclude. Simply
take your seat. That is all.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE : I
would like one more important point
to be brought to the notice of the
House. I would like my friends in
and outside Parliament to seriously
ponder over the harsh reality. To put
it in short, we are in the grip, on the
one hand, of an imported inflation.
On the other hand, we have got in-
flation which is generated within the
country for reasons which I have
already explained. In this critical
position which our economy is passing
through, it is a great shame and tra-
gedy that our critics are taking poli-
tical advantage by whipping up agita-
tions in and out of season and also in
every sphere.

[Shri R. Y. Ghorpale]

Having inherited an economy in total shambles and our finances in doldrums, our dynamic and imaginative Commerce Minister, deserves special congratulation for having pooled his wits and wisdom together to steer the ship of State through troubled waters in the year 1980-81.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Please conclude ; I will give you more chance when you speak on other Demands.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE :
There is one more important point. That is a matter which emanates from my own State. I will be failing in my duty to my people if I do not mention that. This is about 'Coffee'. Coffee, as you know, has played a very vital role not only in generating foreign exchange but it has also massively contributed to the State Exchequer by way of Agricultural Income-tax.

Sir, Coffee occupies 0.09 per cent of the cultivated area in my State. It provides 75 per cent of the State's revenue from Agricultural Income-tax. The Indian revenue from all duties and taxes on exports in 1977 was of the order of Rs. 228 crores. From coffee alone it was Rs. 60—95 crores or 27.6 per cent.

So, Sir, I am trying to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the vital role played by this vital industry. But unfortunately, despite this massive role played by this industry, not only in earning foreign exchange, . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
With Coffee, you can conclude now.

SHRI R.Y. GHORPADE :
Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to treat the coffee industry at par with other industries which are export-oriented. Today, none of the benefits, concessions given to export-oriented industry are given to the coffee industry and it is really very unfortunate. The Prime Minister has been

very keen that we should encourage the agricultural sector and this is very much in the agricultural sector. I think, the hon. Minister will bear this in mind and show certain consideration to this sector and given them not only concessions and other relief, but also exempt them from the purview of wealth tax.

It is very important that they are exempted from the wealth tax net. In this connection, I would like to give you a few examples of the coffee concerns in the State of Karnataka. The tax as percentage of gross profit paid by the Consolidated Coffee Ltd. in the Karnataka State is 63.49 and by Coffee Lands it is 63.57%. If you take similar figures in respect of other companies under Central Taxation, in respect of TOMO, it is 31.46%, Bombay Dyeing — 17.48%, ACC — 35.34%, TISCO — 16.98% and so on. In view of this, kindly see the role played by the coffee industry.

In the end, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one important fact of which he is already aware. It has already been agreed to in principle that Government would establish Karnataka Cardamom Corporation of India. I would only request the hon. Minister to see that the Cardamom Corporation comes into existence as early as possible. The small and medium size growers have already suffered immensely. If this Corporation is established, it will go a long way to save the cardamom planters, and the cardamom industry would be able to play a vital role in augmenting the foreign exchange reserves of this country.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जो प्वाइन्ट्स आए हैं, उन को छोड़ कर मैं केवल उन प्वाइन्ट्स पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करूंगा, जिन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है ।

जो हमारे लायक मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी और श्री खुशीद आलम खान हैं, मुझे उन पर पूर्ण विश्वास है कि उन के नेतृत्व में कामर्स मिनिसट्री हमारे देश के उद्योगों और व्यापार को काफी आगे ले जाएंगी। कल श्री खुशीद आलम खान ने यह बताया था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 25 स्पिनिंग मिल और खोले जाएंगे। आप के माध्यम से मैं उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में बुरहानपुर नगर में 15 हजार पावरलूम्स हैं और हमारे जो खंडवा और खरगोन जिले मध्य प्रदेश में हैं, वे कपास के बड़े जिले हैं। अकेले बुरहानपुर में पावरलूमों में 36 हजार किलोग्राम यार्न रोज लगता है और इस हिसाब से 25 हजार स्पिंडल वाले 9 मिलों की आवश्यकता है, बुरहानपुर को पूरा यार्न सप्लाई करने के लिए। इसलिए मैं उन से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उस जगह पर आप 9 मिल नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम एक-दो स्पिनिंग मिल तो वहां पर दें। उस क्षेत्र में इतने मिल तो अवश्य खाले और अगर ये भी नहीं खोलना चाहते हैं, तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां के किसान सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में इन को खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं। उन को आप इस बात का एसोरेंस दे दें कि उन को शीघ्र मशीनें सप्लाई की जाएंगी। आज स्पिनिंग मिलों के लिए जो मशीनों की आवश्यकता होती है, वह छः सात साल से पहले नहीं मिलती है। या हमें पुरानों मशीनों विदेशों से आयात करने की इजाजत दें। हम किसान पैसा इकट्ठा करके एक कंभापरेटिव बना लेंगे और वे खंडवा जिले में 3,4 स्पिनिंग मिलें खोलने के लिए सक्षम हैं।

मेरे क्षेत्र की जो बातें हैं, उन को ही मैं यहां पर कहूंगा।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने 31-12-79 को अनप्रथो-राइज्ड पावरलूम को प्रथोराइज्ड करने के लिए एप्लीकेशंस मांगी थीं। मेरे क्षेत्र में बरहानपुर के तीन-चार सौ लोग गरीबी के कारण या पैसे की कमी के कारण समय पर एप्लीकेशंस नहीं दे पाये। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे भी एक हजार पत्र मिल चुके हैं और आपको भी मिल चुके हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी बुरहानपुर के लोगों को इस मांग पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करके उनके पावरलूम्स को प्रथोराइज्ड करें।

पावरलूम उद्योग को उठाने के लिए जब तक आप उन्हें बेअरहार्डसिंह कोरपोरेशन और मार्केटिंग फेसिलिटीज नहीं देंगे तब तक यह उद्योग ऊपर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। यह सब उद्योग में काम करने वाले लोग गरीब हैं। अतः केन्द्रीय शासन को देयरहार्डसिंह कोरपोरेशन के लिए और मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन को सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में चलाने के लिए काफी मदद देनी चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेल्स टैक्स जमें अनेक प्रदेशों में काफी विविधताएं हैं। हालांकि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है फिर भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी वजह से इसमें दो नम्बर का व्यवसाय बहुत हो रहा है। सेल्स टैक्स के क्षेत्र में सभी प्रदेशों में एकरूपता लायी जानी चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र और अन्य प्रदेशों में सेल्स टैक्स दो परसेंट है जबकि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में यह तीन परसेंट है। इसलिए इसके कारण एक नम्बर का व्यवसाय बहुत कम हो पाता है और इससे सरकार को रेवेन्यू का लोस होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें सभी प्रदेशों में एक रुपता लायी जानी चाहिए।

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

हमारे देश में एडवांस मायल का सात सौ करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। नेशनल डेयरी डवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन के अध्यक्ष डा. कुरियन ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को एक स्कीम दी है। उनका दावा है कि अगर उसको मान लिया जाए तो देश की सात सौ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा बचायी जा सकती है। उनकी योजना का ठीक तरह से परीक्षण कर के क्रियान्वयन किया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश की सात सौ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा बच सके। उनके नेतृत्व में गुजरात के खेड़ा जिले के किसानों ने सफलतापूर्वक दूध के घीर दूध के पदार्थों के उत्पादन में इसको क्रियान्वित किया है। इसी प्रकार से उनकी टेक्सटाइल के क्षेत्र में भी कपास जरे लेकर बांग्लादेश मिल तक के लिए योजना है। उनकी योजनाओं पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर के अमल किया जाना चाहिए।

उपस्थित महोदय, आज हमारे किसानों को मजबूत करना पड़ेगा। सी.सी.आई. जो कपास खरीदती है उसको खुले रूप से मार्केट में जा कर ज किसानों की कपास को खरीदना चाहिए। उसने काफी पैसा कमाया है। इसलिए स. सी.आई. को बिल्कुल नो प्रॉफिट, नो लॉस के बेसिस पर काम करना चाहिए जिससे कि किसानों को लाभ हो सके।

इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made their observations while participating in the Demand for Grants concerning the Ministry of Commerce.

Sir, this is the first in the series of the current year. I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members when they look at the figure particularly to the gap on our trade account, which is staggering and the concern which they expressed in regard to the performance of export.

Sir, as I mentioned while replying to the debate on the floor of this House last year export performance depends on the general health of the economy. As a member has correctly pointed out, after all if something is being produced, then it is the responsibility of the salesman to sell it. And the role of the Commerce Minister is that of the salesman to sell the products of the country outside in the world. Therefore, if the production apparatus within domestic economy is not geared up naturally it will have its effect on the Export.

Secondly, Sir, the question which we shall have to take into account is what approach should we have? Unfortunately, the idea was permitted to be injected into the system that we must have sufficient to export. We must have exportable surplus. Here the point I would like to mention is this. In the Indian economy, and in the context in which we are living to-day, with such a huge population and a very big market with capacity to absorb, the concept of exportable surplus is not perhaps very relevant. We have to produce, to meet our demand. At the same time, a part of it must be earmarked for export. Otherwise, if we want to point out that after meeting the domestic demand fully, we can export whatever surplus is left, I would say that we have not reached that stage in the Indian economy. Therefore, export must be a conscious effort, and we must manage the demand and supply in such a

manner, and control our economy in such a fashion that we are in a position to keep our presence felt in the export market. At the same time, we can go on meeting our demand more and more.

I would first like to explain one point to the hon. Members, as most of them have drawn their conclusions from the figures which we have quoted in the Annual Report, and which have been quoted in the Economic Survey. Unfortunately, the system of our information collection and data processing is a little erroneous. The figure which we projected there, relate to the period upto September. And as the hon. Members are well aware, not only was the year 1979-80 a very bad year from the economic point of view ; but even up to the first six months of the calendar year and the first four months of the financial year, upto July 1980, the position was extremely bad. Therefore, if I quote the latest figures which I have, I think the hon. Members should come to this conclusion, viz. keeping in mind the picture depicted in the Economic Survey on the basis of the information which was made available earlier, and the figures which we have now, the picture is not so gloomy. The totality is this : if we take into account the figures from April to January, or April to December, in a large number of items in respect of cases both where our exports have increased, and where our exports have decreased in 1979-80 the total export was for Rs. 3700.99 crores ; and that was the figure on the basis of which I made the projection of our export targets for the current year. Ultimately, this figure of Rs. 3700.99 crores reached the figure of Rs. 6400 odd crores—Rs. 6426 crores or Rs. 6427 crores. That is the ultimate figure, which

was our export performance for 1979-80.

Compared to that, this year's figure for the same period in those items—both in cases where exports have increased, and cases where they have decreased—comes to Rs. 4261.08 crores. And the growth is 15.1%. On that basis, we are optimistic that it will be possible for us to reach the export target figure which we have fixed, viz. Rs. 7100 crores.

Let us look at the movement of the various commodities. In tea there has been a growth of 8.3% in coffee, of 40.4% ; in tobacco—unmanufactured, of 21.7% ; in cashew kernels, of 37.7% ; processed foods, of 51.4%, and of raw cotton, of 250.0%.

Somebody may say : "There are all primary commodities or agricultural commodities. What is your performance in respect of manufactured commodities " Therefore, I am coming to some of the manufactured commodities. In cotton textiles, the growth has been 17.7% ; in jute manufactures, of 34.7%, and in engineering goods, of 30%. These are the bulk commodities. The value which we have projected this year for engineering goods is roughly about Rs. 900 crores.

Somebody may say—and it is very often pointed out "This growth is nothing but inflation. The prices have gone high ; and that is why you have realized more amounts in the form of inflated prices. Therefore, it does not indicate the real position." I would say, it is partly true ; it is not fully true. Where the growth is just about 10 to 12 per cent, we can take into account that there has been an

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inflationary reflection in the volume of growth; but where the growth is more than 20 to 25 per cent for 30 per cent, if we say that it is just because in terms of value, perhaps it would not be correct to come to that conclusion. Here I have got some figures where I can indicate that there has been some growth in respect of volume also and there too I will take a few agricultural commodities, a few manufacturing commodities. For instance, take the jute manufacturers. I am taking the figures from April to October. In 1979-80, it was 236.30 thousand tonnes; for the same period, in 1980-81, it is 242.4 thousand tonnes. In terms of value it has gone up from Rs. 143.36 crores to Rs. 193.51 crores. In terms of tea, it was 117.32 million kgs. in 1979-80; in 1980-81, it is 119.95 million kgs. In respect of coffee it was 49.65 thousand tonnes in 1979-80; in 1980-81, it is 17.34 thousand tonnes. Therefore in certain commodities, in respect of both volume and value, there has been an upward trend, but, at the same time, keeping an eye on our requirement and on the international scenario, I would not say that our performance is quite satisfactory. What I can say at a given situation is that we cannot expect to have perhaps the better results than what we have achieved during this year, particularly in the situation in which we allowed ourselves to think in terms of having something to export after meeting the domestic demand fully and that concept of exportable surplus which we allowed, that culture was unfortunately injected into the system which stood in the way of vigorous export promotion.

One point is to be kept in mind while we are considering about export. It is easier for a manufacturer and a producer to sell it in the domestic market because his return and profit is much more. Therefore, if one gives him the option to sell it in the domestic market, definitely, he would not like to go to the international

market where the competition is stiff and the atmosphere is hostile, at least not so friendly, unless he is provided with some sort of incentive—the question of cash assistance and cash subsidy.

Whether our export is highly subsidised or not, I will come to that aspect a little later. But before that I would like to explain the international situation under which we are placed today. Sometimes it has been pointed out that very often we are raising the question of oil. How long are we going to repeat that argument and whether we are utilizing that argument that the rise in the oil prices is a cover to our inefficiency? This is not so. It is not the picture in relation to India alone. According to the information provided by the World Bank about the state of affairs of the oil importing developing countries, I would just give you the figures which will indicate what is a staggering figure we have, so far as our import bill is concerned. It is relating to every oil importing country. In 1973, the total value of the oil import of oil importing developing countries was 7 billion U.S. dollars in 1980, the figure has gone up to 67 billion U.S. dollars—from 7 billion in 1973 to 67 billion in 1980 over a period of 7 years. What is the volume of import? The volume of import in 1973 was 4.6 million barrels per day; and it has increased to 6.2 million barrels per day. If we make a simple arithmetic, we will find that the volume is remaining more or less the same or a little improvement, but the net import bill has gone up from 7 billion U.S. dollars to 67 billion U.S. dollars over a period of 7 years. And what is the current account deficit? It is not merely India. It is so with all oil importing developing countries. In 1973 the total current account deficit was U.S. dollars 6.7 billions. In 1975 from 6.7 it went up to U.S. dollars 39.6 and in 1980 it has gone up to U.S. dollars 61. Therefore, this is the state of affairs.

So far as our export earnings are concerned, hon. Members are fully aware that almost 65 per cent of our total export earnings is being spent on importing petrol and petroleum products alone. Some hon. Members have suggested that we should make serious efforts to reduce our dependence on imports of petrol. This is a matter which should be considered seriously. But if you just look at our total volume of import which is roughly 15 to 16 million tonnes a year, and if we have to reduce, which is the area for reduction? We cannot reduce on dieselisation of our pump sets for irrigation projects; we cannot reduce the import of kerosene oil to provide lighting facilities to 6,00,000 villages; we cannot reduce import of fertilizers if we want to maintain our agricultural production. We cannot reduce on our necessities so far as transport is concerned. You can say that we can reduce our consumption on personalised transportation. I have calculated it is not even five per cent. And India has the go over the volume of the total import order or stock order, compared to many other countries but so far as petrol consumption is concerned India has one of the lowest per capita consumption of petrol and petroleum products. Therefore, the international situation and the problems of the developing countries are not so easy and comfortable. Someone has asked why our shares are going down. It is not only our shares that are going down. Shares of any of the developing countries are going down. And in fact, according to the Report of the GATT the Volume of the growth in international trade was almost half compared to that of last year. In 1980 it is almost half compared to that of 1979. And both the developing countries and the developed countries are having problem. Their problem is to restriction to enter into the market of the developed countries. The developed countries have the problem of recession, they have the problem of demand constraint and inflation and the developed countries have the capabilities

and capacities to transfer their problems to the developing countries. They have the advantages, because even if you take the recycling of petrodollars which comes to a huge amount of money it is the developed countries who have the advantages and they are in an advantageous position. And it is known to hon. Members, particularly Mr. Goel, who was making his observations, he is aware of the problem. He was a Minister in this Ministry itself.

In every international forum, be it at the UNCTAD, be it the UNCTAD III at Delhi, or be it the Tokyo round of discussions in almost all international fora we have been trying to impress upon the developed countries that they should restructure and they must provide facilities to the developing countries in areas where they have developed the appropriate technology. We have pointed out that a developing country like India is not going to export sophisticated items like jets. We have the comparative advantage in textiles, we have the comparative advantage in certain products like those where we have the appropriate technology where we are in a competitive position and even in respect of these items the market is restricted to us. It will be very difficult for the developing countries to earn the requisite foreign exchange not merely by selling their goods but they cannot import the necessary technology, they cannot import the necessary inputs raw material, machinery and equipment which are absolutely necessary for the industrial development of the country. This battle is going on. The North-South dialogue has failed. The special session of the UN Assembly which was meant to evolve the strategy for the current decade could not materialise. But it should not be pointed out that we should give up all hopes or we should not try. We are making our efforts and I hope it will be possible for us over a period

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of years and by sustained efforts to convince them and to impress this upon them.

Coming to the domestic situation, as I have already pointed out, keeping this huge trade gap in view, what type of strategy can we contemplate? I do agree with certain hon. members when they have suggested that we must look at the import figures and see whether we can reduce our dependence on imports in certain non-essential areas. So, our strategy would be, in certain areas where we have the capacity, fullest emphasis should be laid on utilisation of capacities which have been created. If we can utilise the capacities to the fullest extent, it would be possible for us to meet our requirements to a considerable extent. Take the case of aluminium. We have the capacity of producing nearly 300,000 tonnes and our requirement at the present level of consumption is more or less the same. But unfortunately, last year we produced only 192,000 tonnes. This year the production may be about 200,000 tonnes or a little more. Therefore, there is a gap of nearly 100,000 tonnes and we have to import it. Same is the case with cement. Same is the case with steel.

Certain infrastructural constraints which stood in the way of greater utilisation of capacities fortunately have been taken care of and from September onwards, things have started improving. Particularly in respect of one of my own Ministries, as hon. members are aware, because of infrastructural constraints, we were not in a position to produce steel. If we just look at the steel production figures from April to September, the average monthly production was just 300,000 tonnes. From October onwards, the production picked up and as a result it would be possible for us to produce more. If the constraints would have continued, this year's production would have been a hundred million tonnes less than that of last year. But because of the improvement in the situation in regard to

availability of power and availability of coal, it may be possible for us to increase the production a little more from the level of the last year. Same is the case with many other industries. Therefore, we do hope that it may be possible for us to reduce our imports in certain areas where we have created capacity, by greater utilisation of that capacity.

Many hon. members have pointed out about edible oil and asked, why can't you do it? In fact, we wanted to reduce the import of edible oil. One hon. member quoted some figure; would not like to go into it. But in 1977-78 we took a very easy position, as at that time there was no constraint of foreign exchange and we thought that perhaps it would be easier for us to import edible oil by spending some foreign exchange. I would not mind a liberalised import policy which can widen our production base, which can help rapid industrialisation. I do not mind importing sophisticated technology, which we do not have. I do not mind importing critical inputs and raw materials which can strengthen my own production base. But definitely we must have a fresh look whether, taking advantage of the liberalised import policy, we can permit the import of those commodities which are not absolutely necessary for enlarging and expanding the economic activities of the country. I can assure hon. members that when the new import-export policy would be announced, many of the suggestions which hon. members have made will be taken into account.

AN HON. MEMBER : By what date ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Usual date. Surely I am not going to make you April Fool !

Coming to the general strategy of various policy measures which have been taken and their impact, some hon. members have pointed out that we have given a series of concessions to the exporters. Sometimes it has

been pointed out that export is going to be a pampered child. My submission is that export is not a pampered child.

Export is an absolute necessity. It is necessary for us to meet our debt services. It is necessary for us to enable us to import the essential raw materials, technology, inputs to widen our production base. At the same time it is necessary to create a situation in which our products are in a position to compete. Is our export highly subsidised? Very often this argument is played up that you are highly subsidising your exports. Unfortunately, sometimes, this argument is quoted against us particularly by those countries which want to impose counters voiling duty. Particularly in the USA they have been saying that in the Indian Parliament many of the Members have said that their exports are highly subsidised. If you just look at the volume of export and the amount which we spend on cash compensatory support you will find that it is not highly subsidised. Even then we make a regular review. As a result of the last year's review we have reduced or abolished cash compensatory support in 75 items. But we have to neutralise the tax element and incidence of direct and indirect taxes so that our goods become competitive in the world market. We are a signatory to the GATT agreement against subsidies and against dumping. Therefore, the countries which cannot compete with us, will not permit our products to be highly subsidised. In a few cases, particularly in the textile case, the United States Government took this position that your textile items were highly subsidised. We contested and ultimately we won the case. In certain cases we have referred the matter to the GATT and in due course, our view point will be strengthened. But what is needed to make our goods competitive and to see that our goods could find access to the foreign markets, is to provide the necessary support to them.

Coming to certain specific subjects which the hon. Members have mentioned particularly in regard to the textile policy which we have announced naturally some hon. Members have made their observations. In regard to handloom I would not like to discuss anything because my colleague, the Minister of State, Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, yesterday spelt out in detail the policies and programmes which we are going to have.

Textile is a very important sector not only for export purposes but also to meet our cloth requirement. I now come to the unfortunate policy which was adopted by the earlier Government in 1978. In fact, this morning, I was going through, the speeches of Mr. George Fernandes, who was the father of that Scheme, and I cared to find as to what prompted him to evolve that policy which put a blanket ban on the expansion of the organised sector. Then I found a very interesting passage about that new textile policy where he said that he would replace machine by hand. There is no objection. He can give maximum mileage to the handloom sector. But still there is a limit. If your total cloth requirement is 36,000 million metres by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, can anybody say that these 36,000 million metres would be produced in the handloom sector alone?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Yes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
No. Even if you produce it, what would be the cost, who will be able to purchase it? If you subsidise it, from where the money will come? It is not going to come either from my pocket or from Mr. Paswan's pocket or Mr. Venkataraman's pocket. We will have to take it from the people and then we will have to subsidise one section of the economy. Therefore, in the new policy which I have announced have kept the predominant role of the handloom sector. 40 per cent of the growth is envisaged for the handloom sector.

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At the same time, I have made certain changes on power looms. Some hon. Member has pointed out that there should be a review ; I agree. We created a situation . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : What about a national wage policy for handloom weavers ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that. You cannot have a national wage policy in respect of one sector, unless you take a totally comprehensive view.

So far as powerloom is concerned, we took a peculiar position, like the ostrich, keeping our nose and eyes sunk in the sand, thinking nobody is seeing us, because we cannot see anybody. Powerloom very much exists, but we did not impose any duty. At one point of time—perhaps, Shri Satish Agarwal would have seen the file—even the excise levy was not realised from the powerloom. Therefore, the growth of powerlooms was just like mushroom.

I do appreciate the stand taken by the earlier Government, by recognising this powerloom. What have I done? I have tended the policy to its logical conclusion, that all the powerlooms which have come to exist should be regularised, should be recognised, and they should be brought under some sort of control. At the same time, I have recognised the fact that at least five per cent growth should be permitted there.

There too we have taken into account that powerlooms do not stand in the way of expansion of handlooms. Therefore, in the new policy I have pointed out that these handlooms which would like to graduate themselves to powerlooms, will be given preference, and in the five per cent of growth that has been visualized, they will be given additional looms, so far as powerlooms are concerned.

In respect of the organised sector, unless we modernise them, it would not be possible for us to see that we can compete in export. For that we have to improve our quality. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have some sort of expansion. I cannot permit them any blanket expansion, but expansion which is necessary for export, expansion which is necessary for modernisation. If you do not recognise this fact, you may have a particular philosophy or a particular ideology, but it would not ultimately help the economy. That is why we have to change the policy and make certain changes, which we do feel are absolutely necessary, in conformity with the objectives which we have before us.

Shri Goyal has very correctly pointed out, as some of the producing countries are trying to build up better relations in respect of certain commodities, why should we not try to do so. He has specifically mentioned jute and our relations with Bangladesh. Perhaps, he would appreciate that we are very much interested in having better relations in respect of certain commodities which we produce, so that we can realise better prices through collective—I would not use collective bargaining, so I would say—collective efforts in the international market so that there will be better prices and better realisation. But, there too we shall have to keep in mind the reality. Just take the example of jute. Our total export earnings from jute is roughly about five per cent. The export earnings of Bangladesh from jute is nearly 95 per cent. So, can there be any comparable point? At any price Bangladesh is bound to sell its produce. Also, Bangladesh will have its advantages, because there is no minimum price there. For the growers there is no minimum price ; for the export also there is no minimum price.

I cannot create a situation in which resources will be transferred from a poor country to a rich

country. Whatever be the necessity for export earnings, whatever be the compulsion of export, I cannot create a situation when I will sell away my goods at a throw-away price and in that process, create a situation in which net resources will be transferred from a poor country to a rich country. So, I have fixed a minimum price both for growers and for export. Therefore, I am in a disadvantageous position. But, in spite of that, we are trying our best. As hon. Members are aware, we are going to have a meeting of the jute-producing countries, where we can evolve some arrangement, through which we can operate jointly.

In respect of tea, hon. Members would be happy to know that we have made some progress and some advance has been made in the right direction. Two or three meetings have taken place and I hope it will be possible for us to enter into some sort of arrangement.

One thing which has got to be kept in mind is that the producers of these commodities are the least developed countries, or the developing countries. So, in certain commodities their stake is very high. Therefore, it will not be possible to have a common stand. For instance, somebody was saying that there should be control on produce of tea. I am in a position to control production in tea because I can compensate in certain other items. Somebody asked that 'you don't produce tea and you don't export more tea.' I could not have accepted that position. Similarly, certain countries may have this position with the various levels of development and export R&D mechanism. So, we shall have to take into account those factors and through that we shall try to evolve a mechanism through which we can build up better understanding and try to sell our products in a better manner.

In respect of jute and tea Mr. Subodh Sen has made certain observations. Many times I have said that I am not quite happy with the performance of the Jute Corporation of India. But it is of no use whipping the dead horse because the situation was not created by me. The situation was created not because of me, but in spite of me. When I have had to inherit the administration and when I looked into the functioning of the Jute Corporation of India, I found that they are loaded with 16 lakh bales of jute, of which even one ounce they could not dispose of in two years, 1978 and 1979. Therefore, in 1980 I had to dispose of the accumulated old stock, and at the same time I had to procure a little bit and the procurement of the Jute Corporation last year was 10.25 lakh bales. Compared to their past performance, it is a little better. It may not be up to our satisfaction but compared to their past performance, it is a little better, and they have been able to dispose of 10 to 12 lakh bales and with the arrangements which we have made, I hope it would be possible for them to dispose of 6 to 7 lakh bales additionally, and if they are free from the old stock, it would be possible for them to go in a bigger way in the market in the coming season and they can operate to the tune of 20 to 25 lakh bales. Unless the total production is roughly 80 to 82 lakh bales and unless they are in a position to have control of 1/3 of the total production, it would not be possible to give substantial relief to the growers whatever we may think of. But still I agree with the suggestion of the West Bengal Government when they suggested to us that they will issue certificates to the growers and we will purchase jute from the growers on the basis of certificates or some sort of identity cards or the like which they will give, and we can improve that procedure.

In respect of the industry, as the hon. members are aware, we have taken control of at least 10 per cent

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of the industry by nationalising the sick jute mills. Sometimes suggestions come stating 'why do you take over the sick mills only, why not the healthy mills?' I will be very glad to take over the healthy mills, but at the same time perhaps the hon. Members are well aware that in respect of one case when some healthy textile mills were taken over by the Government, the Supreme Court had given the decision that even if we take over straightway, we shall have to give the reasonable opportunity of being heard to the owner of the company. Can you take over a single unit after giving the reasonable chance of being heard to the owner? He will dispose of everything. But unfortunately this has come and we are confronted with a problem like that.

So far as the other jute mills are concerned as the hon. Members are aware, we are not permitting the private individuals to have the jute mills, we have given, rather we have addressed certain State Governments that we are going to have some new jute mills particularly in Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya and all those will be in the public sector.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Orissa also?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In Orissa we are already having one.

In respect of certain commodities particularly, the Members from Kerala have expressed their views. Those items have also been discussed a number of times. In respect of rubber, perhaps the hon. Members would appreciate that because of our policy this time, rubber growers got a good price and the price which is prevailing in the market is roughly about Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1400. But the minimum support price is Rs. 825, and I agree with their views, but at the same time they shall have to keep in mind that if the total production is 150,000 tonnes and if the re-

quirement in the industry is 170,000 tonnes, there must be some mechanism to bridge the gap.

I produce 1,70,000 tonnes. If I take a decision that I am having 1,60,000 tonnes, whatever be the requirement, I will not import, I think that is not a very sound policy. That is why we are having a limited import.

Some hon. Members wanted to know that you have imported 10,000 tonnes and you have allocated only 8,000 tonnes. I have got the figures. I have checked it up that 6,000 tonnes have been allocated, 6,000 and odd tonnes have already been lifted and rest will be lifted. We are monitoring. The situation with which we were confronted some time back will not be repeated. I am keeping an eye on that. I am monitoring the whole thing. Whatever is absolutely necessary to meet the requirement of industry, I am going in for that. I am not going beyond that.

In respect of cashew nuts, the problem is such, practically I am afraid, I do not know what to do. The industry is suffering. I asked the Kerala State Corporation also that if you can import, you import it. They have not been able to import. My own Cashew Corporation has not been able to import. Private parties are in a position. But as the hon. Members will appreciate, both the Kerala Government and the Members of Parliament do not want the private parties to be permitted to import. I have not permitted them. As I have given word on the floor of the House, I will not permit private parties to import cashew nuts, I have not permitted them. But the fact remains most of the units cannot operate fully simply because it is not available. If anybody can suggest that he can bring, any public sector corporation can bring it may be my own or it may be of Kerala Government, I am prepared to permit. Bring it and feed your unit.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : If the private parties say that they can import. Why not C.C.I. import from the same source ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is for various obvious reasons. Private parties may have contacts and they may bring 5000 tonnes and after that their job is over. Your requirement is 1,20,000 tonnes. They bring from various odd sources. They have their own way of operation. You will not permit public sector corporation to do that.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : Kerala Corporation have been permitted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have permitted Kerala Corporation. I have told them that if you can bring it, bring it, presuming my own public sector corporation is inefficient and they cannot do it. Almost eight or nine months back I told the Kerala Government that I am permitting your own Corporation to import cashew if you can do it, do it and feed your own units. I do appreciate that large number of people are not getting jobs because raw material is not available.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : They have complained that you are confining permission to non-traditional areas only. Is there any ban on traditional areas ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If they have procured from traditional areas or non-traditional areas we can consider. Whatever permission they wanted, I have permitted. It is no use having a permit. It is one of bringing in the goods. Upto now they have not been able to bring any goods.

It will take time where we can be self-sufficient in respect of cashew nuts, edible oils. In respect of edible oils I informed the hon. Members, even in the Plan document it has been

made clear that we cannot go on to import one million tonnes edible oils from various countries and spend foreign exchange. Therefore, we must create situation in which we can produce. It is not difficult for us. Our growers and farmer have shown that they are capable of producing. Hon. members will appreciate that in a short span of eleven years, 1966 to 1977 our total foodgrain production went up twice from 65 million tonnes to 127 million tonnes—only wheat and rice together. I am not taking into account other cereals. Therefore, the Indian growers and farmers are in a position to produce. India was a net importer of foodgrains even in 1970. If I remember correctly in 1974 we have to import certain wheat. Today whatever it may be, India Food Minister and Commerce Minister can say, I am in a position to export one million tonnes of rice or foodgrain. It is possible. Therefore, if we can make a break through in respect of food, we can make a break through in respect of edible oils. Appropriate steps have been taken; Due emphasis has been laid and I hope it will fructify.

Certain points have been raised and you, Sir, will appreciate that the hon. Members have made their observations for nearly five hours and I cannot cover all the points which they have mentioned. But, at the same time, they should not have a feeling that they will not receive our due consideration. Whatever suggestions the hon. Members have made, I will take them into account even if I am not in a position to respond to them immediately, particularly, Mr. Nair, who is just sitting behind me and who raised the question of bonus to Rubber Board employees. There is one problem about the employees of the commodity boards. We shall have to take a view in totality. That is why it has taken certain time and we shall have to see what we can do for them. I

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have not been able to cover many points and, I hope, the hon. Members will not mind it.

With these words, I request the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions and to approve the demand.

SHRI SUBODH SEN: (Jalpaiguri) : Will the hon. Minister reply to one point ? Would he please take some steps to stop the machinations of big traders in tea trading who are often found to bring down the prices in tea auction sales thereby causing suffering to small and medium producers ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We have accepted the recommendations of the Tandon Commission and we are monitoring. But here, I would like to request the hon. Member to impress upon his State Government, the State Finance Minister to see that they do not impose unnecessary levy on tea.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House agrees, I shall put all the cut motions moved to the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce together.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put them together to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1, 3, 4, 13 to 30, 33 to 90 and 98 to 132 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce.”

The motions was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1981-82 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce Voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
11	Ministry of Commerce	32,52,000	..	1,52,60,000	..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	76,66,09,000	10,39,67,000	383,30,44,000	51,98,33,000
13	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	53,40,34,000	8,40,33,000	88,01,71,000	42,01,62,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The demands relating to the Ministry of Commerce are passed.

18.13 hrs.

The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 25, 1981/Chaitra 4, 1903 (Saka).