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Tuesday, May 5, 1981
Vaisakha 15, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 5, 1981/Vaisakha 15,
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Clearance to power projects of Orissa
by planning commission and public
investment board**

*1052. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) the names of power projects of Orissa which have received clearance from the Planning Commission and Public Investment Board during 1980-81;
- (b) when works on those projects are expected to be started; and
- (c) the details about the implementation of those power projects?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). In 1980-81, the Public
Investment Board had recommended
the proposal of National Aluminium
Company for installation of a captive
power plant at Talcher in Orissa to
deliver firm power output of 400 MW

for their aluminium complex. In
March, 1981, the proposal was ap-
proved by Government of India.
Action has been initiated by the
concerned authorities to implement
the above project.

Planning Commission had also
cleared one special 132 KV Trans-
mission Project of Orissa in March,
1981. The project envisages the
following 132 KV Transmission and
transformation works:—

I. Transmission Lines

- (i) 132 KV S/c line from
Balasore to Jaleswar 44 KM
- (ii) 132 KV S/c line from
Bhawani-Patna to
Junarh 27 KM
- (iii) Loop-in and Loop-out
of the under construction
Joda-Rai-
rangpur 132 KV S/c
line at Palaspanga 18 KM
- (iv) 132 KV S/c line from
Bhanjanagar to Phul-
bani 75 KM

II. Sub-stations

- (i) 2×7.5 MVA 132/33 KV Sub-
station at Jaleswar.
- (ii) 2×12.5 MVA 132/33 KV Sub-
station at Junagarh.
- (iii) 2×12.5 MVA 132/33 KV Sub-
station at Palaspanga.
- (iv) 2×7.5 MVA 132/33 KV Sub-
station at Phulbani.
- (v) Extension of 132 KV line
bays at Balasore and Bhanja-
nagar, and
- (vi) PLCC equipments.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Sir, the number of power projects which have been taken up and the clearance given by the Planning Commission is much less in number when sources and sites available are in plenty in Orissa. So, may I know, through you, from the hon. Minister, whether Government is aware of the fact that proper attention or importance is not being given for power generation to the backward State like Orissa;

(ii) whether Government are thinking of making some investigation to have some more power projects and to implement them in the tribal areas for the down trodden masses of this State; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in Orissa, there are certain on-going projects and the Chief Minister has very correctly put in a lot of stress on the on-going projects. With regard to the other projects as given in the list, they are yet to receive the Central Electricity Authority's Clearance. Then, they will go to the Planning Commission.

Now, the Chief Minister has made two requests—one is to have Bhimkund Project which should come as a Central project. We are looking into that and he also made a request for Talcher that it should be a Central project. Now, the National Thermal Power Corporation has submitted a feasibility report to the Central Electricity Authority for setting up a super-thermal power station at Talcher to be implemented in the Central sector. The project envisages installation for units of 200 MW in the Stage I and two 500 MW units each in two further expansion stages making a total ultimate capacity of 2,800 MW. After its clearance by CEA we will again send the scheme for final clearance to the Planning Commission.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Cable line from Joda to Rairangpur is the shortest one and it covers the entire

mining area of the State as well as the tribal area. May I know when this project will be completed?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, this information is not readily available with us.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister when the captive power plant for the aluminium factory at Koraput will be completed. The hon. Minister has replied that it has got clearance from the Public Investment Board. This is about the 400 MW captive power plant for Talcher. Firstly, I would like to know by what time this 400 MW captive power plant would be completed; and secondly when the 200 MW super thermal power plant at Talcher which has also been approved will start functioning. Will it start working in 1981-82 or again it will take more time.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: Sir, I think, he has mis-understood me. I did not mean about the captive plant. The first stage capacity of aluminium complex will be 400 MW. This proposal has also been cleared by the Government of India in March, 1981 and action has already been initiated for the implementation of this project. Normally such a project takes about 4 years but here the time-limit is not given.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the other projects which are lying before the Central Government for clearance so far as power generation in Orissa is concerned?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY: There are certain on-going projects which I have already mentioned in Annexure I. Annexure II contains those projects which they have submitted to us but which have not get clearance from the CEC because of various reasons. As they are multi-purpose projects, CEC has asked for certain additional

information. We have not got that information. It takes about 4 to 5 years to complete such projects.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Keeping in view the execution of the Aluminium Plant at Koraput, may I know whether the captive plants will be executed by the Ministry of Energy or by the National Aluminium Company? I want a categorical answer from the Minister keeping in view the execution of the Aluminium complex there.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Captive power plant will be set up by the company. This is a captive power station and they will do it. So far as the date of execution is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has laid the foundation stone of this project. As the hon. Minister has pointed out already, generally it takes about 4 to 5 years to complete such projects. We do hope that this will be getting completed as per schedule.

Exploration for oil in Sundarban areas of West Bengal

*1054. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the off-shore exploration for oil in Sundarban areas of West Bengal has commenced;

(b) if so, who are doing it;

(c) the other spots in West Bengal where on-shore exploration for oil is going on;

(d) who are doing it; and

(e) with what results?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seismic surveys are being carried out by Western Geophysical Company U.S.A. for ONGC under Contract.

(c) Seismic surveys are being carried out in Barasat, Ranaghat, Debagram and Tamluk areas of West Bengal. Precision gravity survey is being conducted in Chinsurah-Howrah area. Exploratory drilling is in progress in Nadia district near Abhay. Drilling in another well at Jaguli, also in Nadia district, will be started shortly.

(d) All current on shore surveys and drilling are being carried out by ONGC.

(e) Field data from the current Seismic and precision gravity surveys are being acquired. Seismic data already acquired are under computer processing for interpretation. Results of these surveys will be available on completion of processing and interpretation. Abhay-1 well has reached a depth of 1620 metres on 27-4-1981 and further drilling is in progress. The main zones of interest in this well are yet to be reached.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, in reply to the first of my question namely:—

“whether the off-shore exploration for oil in Sundarban areas of West Bengal has commenced?”

the Hon. Minister has replied:

“Seismic surveys are being carried out by Western Geophysical Company, USA for ONGC under contract.”

My Supplementary (a) is this. When was this contract entered into? How long has this contract been under execution? When is this expected to be completed, if and when any time-schedule is stipulated in the contract?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister can reply.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): So far as this contract is concerned, ONGC entered into this contract with the American company. The survey operations started in 1979. Now they have covered 1100 K.M. of survey lines by May, 1980. From May, 1980 the survey work was suspended. That was from May, 1980 till December, 1980. Now the Company has commenced survey operation after the monsoon in January, 1981 and has covered 475 K.M. of survey work till February of 1981. The entire survey work is expected to be completed by end of June, 1981.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: With regard to the other part of my question namely:—

"the other spots in West Bengal where on-shore exploration for oil is going on".

the Minister has given answers in parts (c) (d) and (e). But the reply clearly shows that uptill now no tangible result has come about. There is only one well which he has mentioned where he has said that further drilling is in progress. Then he says:

"The main zones of interest in this well are yet to be reached."

My specific question is this. On on-shore work, this type of exploration has been going on for a long time but no result has been produced as yet. This is the position. There is often a complaint that the procedures take a very long time, due to the fact that ONGC is working from Dehra Dun. The Headquarter is in Dehra Dun. So it takes a long time for the files to come and go. This is one complaint apart from certain other complaints which have come up so far. I would like to know the thinking of the hon. Minister. Will the Minister consider any proposal of shifting of the main ONGC, or having a branch, giving it

specific responsibility, so that the delay in the matter of movement of files is avoided and decisions can be taken quickly, instead of every file going to the head office, to be directed from Dehra Dun, for all the exploration work all over the country? Will the Minister consider shifting of the Dehra Dun office or splitting up this office and making that unit independent so that these files can move quickly?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are doing everything possible for oil. In West, Bengal, we have exactly spent Rs. 45.00 crores and we propose to spend another Rs. 54 crore in the next couple of years. As far as shifting of Dehra Dun office is concerned, this would not be feasible. However, if the work and necessity demand, we shall consider opening of a Zonal office there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, as far as off-shore seismic survey and exploration work is concerned, I think this is not the first time that this work has been entrusted to American Companies. Previously a survey was also carried out some years ago. And nothing came out of it. I would like to know the terms of the contract under which this particular company is now working there and how much are they to be paid irrespective of whether they find anything or not? Or do the terms also include that if any oil is found then they will be given some share of the produce when it is extracted?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, in this contract there is no question of giving any share of the oil. They are only doing the seismic survey for which they are being paid in terms of man hours and as far as finding of oil is concerned, after computerising the data collected by the Seismic Survey Party, the ONGC itself will take up the drilling operations in the prospective areas. Therefore, the question of giving any oil to this foreign company does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it aerial survey or ground survey?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is ground survey.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can it be a ground survey? I am referring to the off-shore work. How can it be a ground survey?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Whether it is in sea or on ground, it will be called ground survey.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Seismic survey is done either aerially or on ships. How can it be done on the off-shore?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, no. This is not aerial survey.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, we heard reports that the Soviet oil experts surveyed this area and gave their opinion that the sea is floating with oil. That is the opinion they gave. I would like to know whether it is correct or not. Secondly, as I remember in 1970, 1971, and 1972, some American company were given contract for survey in the Bay of Bengal, just near Sunderbans. What work did they do? Is it not so that the data collected by them was in a perfunctory manner and there is also a question of on-shore where some drilling operations were undertaken & after reaching a certain depth pressure was felt and therefore it was abandoned? Is it not so that a new machinery would be brought and drilling operations would be continued up to 6000 metres? The oil is generally and in commercially viable quantities may be found at the depth of 6000 metres. But it was dug upto the depth of 3000 metres and when pressure came it was abandoned. Why was it not continued? An assurance was given on the floor of this House. When the ONGC is fully equipped with technical know how, etc. to conduct surveys why has this work been given to them? What is the

guarantee that they will do it seriously? The expert opinion is that oil is found where oil structure is there and here the structure is the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member, Mr. Niren Ghosh, is so short but his question is very long.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as oil survey and exploration in West Bengal is concerned, it is being taken up both on-shore and off-shore. As far as on-shore is concerned, we have taken up the Diamond Harbour area, where I would like to inform the hon. Member and the House we have gone to the depth of 5500 metres which is the deepest well so far drilled in India, but unfortunately we did not strike oil there. Similarly, in the Radha well No. 1, we have gone upto 3500 metres. However for the time being the Diamond Harbour area has been abandoned, but we would again come back to this area with further rigs and more instruments and the new structures which we now propose to take up would be Netra, Kalyanpur, Abhay and Jagauli. As far as Jagauli is concerned, we propose to go upto 5500 metres, in Abhay we propose to go upto 3000 to 3500 metres; in Kalyanpur we propose to go upto 3200 metres and in Netra we propose to go upto 5000 metres. Wherever deep drilling is necessary, we are doing that.

As far as off-shore drilling is concerned, I have just now pointed out in reply to Shrimati Mukherjee's question that the geophysical survey of the area is being conducted in collaboration with an American Company. The seismic survey is being undertaken. When they compile the information after this survey, that will be computerised and after computerisation, wherever the possibility of hydro-carbon is there, we shall take up the drilling in the off-shore areas also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has not replied to my question as to how much the American company is be-

being paid under the terms of the agreement for doing the seismic survey.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I said, we will be paying them in terms of man hours; there is no question of paying them in kind or oil.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I know something about the drilling operations in Diamond Harbour and other places because I am associated with the union. The general complaint of the employees who are connected with the drilling operations is that while the experts say that in West Bengal region, West Bengal basin, deep drilling is necessary upto the extent of 7000 metres, from the reports we have understood that the Government have only reached the deepest depth of 5000 metres, as in the case of Diamond Harbour.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: 5500 metres.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, the need is to go deeper. In none of the sites there has been an attempt made by the ONGC or the drilling party to strike the deepest structure to find oil. In respect of the West Bengal region, will the Government revise the decision and see that drilling is done upto the depth of 7000 metres?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We do not decide upto what depth they have to drill. Based on the data available by the seismic and other surveys, ONGC's technical staff has to decide as to how much they have to drill. But I can assure the hon. Member that new rigs with capacity to go for more than 7000 metres are available and if the necessity arises, ONGC would certainly take up deep drilling.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: In view of the fact and in view of our past experience, that these foreign companies are not really interested in finding oil, why is it that we are not depending on our experts? There are certain international consideration also. Oil is

a very precious commodity. What specific steps is the Government taking to see that we can exploit our indigenous sources, develop our own expertise and do not depend on these foreign companies, whose interests sometimes run counter to our national interest?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, as a matter of fact most of the geophysical survey right from the beginning is being taken up by ONGC and Oil India. But the seismic survey operations have recently technically improved a vast deal. And therefore, in order to acquire the most up-to-date data, we have to import certain equipment which is not readily available. Therefore, in such areas we have to bring in the foreign companies. Here they are concerned only with the survey work. After the data is compiled by them, ONGC will take up the on-shore and off-shore operations based on that data. On-shore they are carrying on; off-shore they will take on themselves.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, how dependable will be the data? I remember well that previously these foreign companies declared that in some areas oil would not be found. It was the Soviet experts who came and then said, yes, oil would be found; and actually that was found. The question is, the data that they will supply, how far will that be dependable? Will that also not depend upon the policy of those Governments to which the companies belong?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House and also to his notice and I think he will recall that it was during the time of late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru that the foreign oil companies of the West had discouraged India from taking up any oil find operations. But that was not a technical decision; that was more or less a political decision. Therefore, the Soviet experts were invited. They went to Gujarat and took up the operations. Oil was struck and now we are

striking oil. But as far as the technical operations carried out by any foreign oil companies are concerned, they are oil companies of repute, who are doing the work not only for the sake of money, but because they are finding ample work throughout the world. Therefore, we do not think as far as the computerising of the data is concerned, they would deceive us.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Just now the Minister has said that already Rs. 45 crores have been spent but why have North Bengal, particularly the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar been excluded from the oil exploration when there is expert opinion that there is an ample scope of oil in the Himalayan belt, particularly in Darjeeling and Sikkim areas. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister will come forward with a definite proposal to make a survey, particularly in the North Bengal, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar area?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, it will be difficult for me to give any categorical assurance of this nature, because any operation in any area would depend on the geophysical and the seismic surveys which are being undertaken by ONGC.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: No, I am asking about the geophysical survey which has not been taken up in our area.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as geophysical survey is concerned, may I assure the Hon. Member that geo-physical survey is practically complete all over India?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: In North Bengal it has not been completed as yet. I think the Hon. Minister has been misinformed.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, if there is any lacuna in my information, I will try to complete it.

Implementation of policy decisions on Dandakaranya Project

***1057. SHRI GIRIDHARI GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY, AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far Government of India have implemented the policy decision on Dandakaranya Project since the starting of the project up to the year 1980-81;

(b) how far the tribals of this project area have got promotion of their interest by his Ministry;

(c) whether the Dandakaranya Project Authority and respective State Governments have formulated schemes programmes and action plan and implemented them to achieve the objectives in Five Year Plans upto the Sixth Plan;

(d) if the project authority and State Government have been discussing from time to time regarding the settlement and tribal development, how the project authority is not aware of the investment made by the State Government on tribal and tribal areas in Plan periods; and

(e) the measures taken by his Ministry for better coordination of these two for administration and development programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGNON):

(a) The Government of India have duly implemented the objectives for which the Dandakaranya Development Authority had been set up in 1958, namely, effective and expeditious settlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan and integrated development of Dandakaranya area with particular regard to the promotion of the interests of the area's tribal population.

(b) Till February, 1981, 34.277 acres of reclaimed land had been dereleased by the Dandakaranya Project to the Governments of Orissa and Madhya

Pradesh for tribal settlement. In all, 4,161 tribal families have since been settled on the land so dereleased. Besides, the tribals enjoy the infrastructural facilities created by the Dandakaranya Project in that area, particularly in the fields of irrigation, roads, education and public health.

(c) So far as Dandakaranya Project authority is concerned, provision had been made in the various Five Year and Annual Plans for implementation of the objectives mentioned at (a) above and utilised accordingly. We have no information in this regard so far as the State Governments are concerned.

(d) & (e). It is only in regard to the tribal settlement and developmental activities undertaken by the Dandakaranya Project in its operational area which constitutes only a small fraction of the Districts of Koraput and Bastar that close coordination is kept with the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Tribal and Harijan welfare in general is being looked after by the State Governments through their own concerned Departments.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The statement relates to the settlement of refugees in Bastar and Koraput. The objective is laudable. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was started in 1958. I wanted to know whether there was an integrated approach for the development of local tribals as well as of displaced persons in these areas, between the State Government and the D.D.A.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): As it is known, this area—in Koraput and in Bastar—forms only 0.8 per cent in Bastar and 2.5 per cent of the total area of tribals in Koraput. Our achievements are there with regard to DDA. They give us the land. By now, we have settled 35,000 families, of which some have deserted. At present, there are 23,009 families of displaced persons. So far as tribals are concerned, 4161 tribal

families have been settled. At present, the procedure is that we release 25 per cent of the land, and give them financial assistance. The State Government finds out landless tribal families and settles them.

The hon. Member spoke about the integrated approach. I started a dialogue with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh about two months ago. Since 0.8 per cent is a very small area of Bastar, it will be necessary, for the purpose of having an integrated approach, that the whole of the district should develop. Therefore, he has announced a Bastar Development Authority, under which the master plan can be implemented in consultation with the Planning Commission, taking the views of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh also into consideration. As in Bastar, in the case of Koraput also we have asked Mr. Patnaik to think over this so that an integrated approach between the different departments of the Central Government and the State Government can be achieved.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Out of Rs. 115 crores spent so far by the DDA, how much money have they released to the State Government for tribal development? Unless DDA keeps a record as to how much has been spent by the State Government from the State Plan funds, for tribals, how can financial integration between the State Government and the DDA be ensured?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is an important question: and the figures will speak for themselves. So far, as per the financial review, we have spent, for the settlement of displaced persons Rs. 56.52 crores; for tribals Rs. 24.29 crores; and for general development, which means both displaced persons and tribals, Rs. 34.55 crores. That means that upto the end of the 5th Plan, we have spent Rs. 115.36 crores. Then in 1979-80 we have spent Rs. 13.95 crores, and in 1980-81 about Rs. 16 crores. It

comes to Rs. 145 crores. In the 6th Plan, we have a proposal of Rs. 79 crores. This figure, along with the land released, families settled, road constructed and irrigation projects initiated, will speak for itself that we have done a good job there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: After the partition, at whatever places these refugees were rehabilitated, the Central Government had slowly handed over the administration to the State Government. The Orissa Government is taking charge of the administration. According to other areas and projects why should not the hon. Minister try and discuss it with the State Government and hand over the Dandakaranya administration to the State Government so that with the coordination of the Centre it is better managed and the problems are solved?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true that in most of the States like Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh we have normalised the situation and the assets and the property created and the persons settled have been handed over to the State Governments. In Andhra Pradesh, we have done it fully. In Maharashtra, we have also done it. We have got in Bastar and in Koraput two zones each. In Madhya Pradesh, we have settled everything. There is nothing left now. In Orissa in Malkangiri we have only 2000 families to be settled which will be moved by this June and will be settled by September 1981. I have initiated a dialogue with the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Orissa Government for this because this is a very important question of normalisation. By normalisation, I mean that the persons who have been settled are to understand that now they are part and parcel of the State where they are resettled. Therefore, this is a very important question and I have asked Mr. Patnaik. We had a study group also to find out how best the assets can be transferred. But before that I must settle them and give a

sense of confidence; I can assure that I will do my best. After this is done, we will do normalisation with the State Government.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Kindly do it.

बौद्धरी मुलतान सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि रिफ्यूज़ आदिवासियों, हरिजनों आदि को कागजों पर तो जमीन के पट्टे दे दिए गए हैं लेकिन मौके पर जमीन का पोजेशन चार आना भर भी इन लोगों को नहीं दिया गया है ? जितनी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बात सही कही जाती है उतने ही उन पर जुल्म भी बढ़ते जाते हैं, क्या यह भी सही नहीं है ? कल ही एटा में 22 हरिजनों को मार दिया गया है ।

श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद : यह विलकुल ठीक नहीं है । जहां तक वसाने का प्रश्न है डिस्प्लेस्ड परसंज को, हरिजनों और गैर हरिजनों में कोई डिफेंस नहीं किया जाता है । जहां तक ट्राइब्ज का प्रश्न है किसर मैंने दे दिया है । उनका प्रश्न जनरल इशूज से सम्बन्धित है । इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध सिर्फ डिस्प्लेस्ड परसंज से है । जो स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने दिया है वह सही नहीं है ।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: We have been told that the Government of India have already spent Rs. 56 crores for the settlement of displaced persons. May I know from the hon. Minister how much of this money has been spent for creating new industries and for generating employment for the displaced persons and how much of this money has been spent for irrigation purposes so that the displaced persons settled down on land can till their land?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is true that the Dandakaranya Project where we have settled these refugees—I would say displaced persons mainly depends on agriculture. We have given them 3 acres of irrigated land, 4 acres of semi-irrigated land and 5

acres of dry land. Without irrigation projects, they cannot improve their situation. Therefore, we are having quite a large number of big schemes. For example, we are taking Pottaru Schemes where once we spend about Rs. 48 crores and the potential is 217,000 acres of land to be irrigated. Similarly, we have taken up about 44 minor schemes. So, in total, we are creating a capacity of irrigation for 365,000 acres of land. Not only that, the Madhya Pradesh Government and also the Orissa Government are taking up, in these areas schemes with an equal number of acres of land. So, by and large, we will have 7 lakh acres potential for these schemes. We are going ahead. Some of the schemes are complete. Some of the refugees are getting water all the time. Pottaru is a big scheme. It will take time and we will cover it by 1983-84. Therefore, we are laying emphasis on irrigation. So far as industries are concerned, we have asked the Khadi and Village Industries Commission about Handicrafts. They have gone to that area. They are trying to have their centres in that area. But apart from this, at present there is enough work on, for bamboo cutting, forest clearance, oil extraction etc. There are schemes of the Orissa Government also. But today we are lacking in manual labour in that area. We have to get them from outside.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: He gave a statement. I wanted the break-up. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Dhandapani. Be quick.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The discussion, on the question and answer have covered other projects also. In that case, I would like to ask the Minister about the displaced persons from Sri Lanka. As far as

Tamil Nadu is concerned, there are some displaced persons from Sri Lanka and their settlement has not been done properly. Many repatriates from Sri Lanka have not been provided employment and other basic amenities. In this connection, may I... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a specific question about Dandakaranya.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): From Dandakaranya Sri Rama has gone to Sri Lanka.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is why I have put the question.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. This is not the way. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get angry whenever you see a Minister. You will also become a Minister some time.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. Yes, Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I would like to ask the Minister whether the Central Government have got any concrete proposals in regard to these repatriates from Sri Lanka.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you replying?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: About what? I could not hear.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion started on a project.

(Interruptions) *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is getting up every now and then.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, please. You should read the rules and come to the House. Please see the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dhandapani, put some question. Do not talk about Sri Lanka.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government have got any concrete schemes to provide employment and other facilities to the persons who are going to be repatriated.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Ministry of Rehabilitation deals with Sri Lanka repatriates, with Burma repatriates, with Tibetan refugees, and also with displaced persons who came from East and West. This question purely deals with Dandakaranya. If Shri Dhandapani puts a separate question, I will give full details and answer.

Cost structure of Production of National and Local Dailies

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*1058. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the organisations representing newspapers have represented to Government that the cost of newsprint has gone up so high that the newspapers will be finding it impossible to produce a newspaper which a common man can buy;

(b) whether Government have gone into cost structure of production of national and local dailies and also the grievances ventilated by the newspapers organisations; and

(c) if so, what is their finding and to what extent relief can be given to newspapers in the price of newsprint supplied to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Some representations from newspapers expressing concern over the increase of newsprint price and the levy of 15 per cent customs duty on newsprint have been received.

(b) No study of cost structure of production of dailies has been made recently. However, one of the terms of reference of the reconstituted Press Commission relates to "Economics of the newspaper industry; newsprint, printing machinery and other inputs for newspapers." The present term of the Commission is upto 31-12-1981.

(c) Small newspapers would now be sold newsprint at a price which would not include any amount relateable to import duty. Medium newspapers will be supplied newsprint at a price which would include an amount relateable to import duty of only 5 per cent ad velorem. The newsprint allocation policy for the current year which was announced recently (copy already laid on the Table of the House on 28-4-1981) provides for certain facilities/consideration for small and medium newspapers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is a very well-known fact that the newspapers particularly the bigger ones, resort to increase in their prices now and then without any check or regulation by the government. I wanted to know through this question from the Government whether the Government proposes to evolve a mechanism whereby looking to the cost structure of the newspaper, prices have to be increased or have not to be increased. If there is no such mechanism, will the Government consider the question of evolving some mechanism where the price increase

has to be related to the cost of production of the newspaper? As far as the question of the Press Commission is concerned, will the Press Commission also make a recommendation with regard to the cost structure so that the prices can be or cannot be increased in relation to the cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): We have no control on the newspapers as far as their price fixation is concerned. As for the Press Commission, they will go into the entire question and if they recommend certain measure by which we can do something to co-relate the price with the cost, that, of course, will be taken into consideration.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The total newsprint required for all these newspapers is more than four lakh tonnes out of which approximately 70,000 tonnes is indigenously produced and nearabout 3½ lakh tonnes is imported which bears an import duty also and as a result of that naturally the cost of newspaper is going to rise further here. In view of this, has the Government considered or is considering any proposal to increase the indigenous capacity of our plants so as to do away with the import of newsprint and make available indigenous newsprint at cheap prices? Has the Government so far examined this? The hon. Minister, Mr. Sathe, while inaugurating a conference at Wardha said that the Government is also considering to review the policy of price hike of the newspapers. As far as that is concerned, I would like to know what is that which is under consideration of the Government? Or was it a statement by the Minister as usual without any reference to facts?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The allegation is as usual.

I have always been saying that as far as price is concerned, after the Supreme Court struck-down the

price page schedule, we have not yet thought of any mechanism by which we can control the prices relating to pages or consumption of newsprint by the newspapers. That is why, we are awaiting the recommendation of the Press Commission on this. As to the indigenous production of newsprint, we are doing everything possible to increase the production of indigenous newsprint. The Karnataka Plant and the Kerala Plant have been set up. But as the Members know, in Kerala due to a longer strike even before the Plant went into operation, there the newsprint could not be produced. Now these are the constraints. When these plants go into operation, we hope that it will ease the requirement of foreign exchange for newsprint.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Due to the rise in prices of newsprint and the import duty, it is very difficult for the small and medium newspapers to compete with the large newspapers. Therefore, are the Government thinking of supplying newsprint to the small and medium newspapers, whose circulation is below 50,000, and to the weekly papers also, at subsidised rates? Will the Government give advertisements to the small and medium and weekly papers in a large quantity to that they can compete with the large papers? If that is not done, these small papers are likely to close down which will result in the journalists and other workers being thrown out of job. Bearing this in mind, what are the steps he is going to take?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the small newspapers are concerned, as the hon. Member knows from the answer itself, they have now been totally exempt from the additional duty by the Finance Minister. So, there will be no burden on the small newspapers. The small newspapers, whose circulation is below 15,000, are totally exempt. Newspapers with a circulation of 15,000 to 50,000 which are called medium newspapers, have

to pay only 5 per cent of the duty, as against 15 per cent for the big newspapers. Therefore, the small and medium newspapers would be in a better position to compete with the bigger newspapers, as far as this relief is concerned. As far as the other reliefs are concerned, we are already giving them. As I have already said, for example, we have now brought the advertisements to language newspapers on par with advertisements to English newspapers. That is a very big and major relief.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is so far as dailies are concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mainly dailies for periodicals a different set of criteria apply, as far as advertising is concerned. I am talking of advertisement relief that we are giving. As far as the supply of newsprint is concerned, we are now opening depots at State levels so that the small newspapers can get newsprint in sheets at the depot instead of being required to go to a port or head office and get them in rolls.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The hon. Minister has referred to relief to the newspaper industry, which is one aspect. Another aspect is the availability of newspapers to the common men at reasonable prices. Which are the newspapers which get the maximum benefit out of the schemes mentioned by the hon. Minister? The reality is that the small and medium newspapers do not get much benefit, mainly because of the influence and lobbying of the large chain newspapers. Further, with the rise in prices, it is beyond the capacity of the common man to buy newspapers. The organisations which control the newspaper industry very seldom care for the needs of the common man. Will the Government consider these points as well and ensure that the small and medium and regional newspapers get the maximum benefits from these schemes?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is precisely our policy. The idea is to help the small and medium newspapers so that the big organisations of large newspapers do not exploit them.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: But you are on record that 60 per cent of the advertisement revenue goes to the big newspapers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is true. But more was being given in the past. We have now brought it down to 60 per cent. We want to bring it down still further.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबारों की कोमतों में वृद्धि हानि से बहुत सारे समाचारपत्रों और खास तौर से छोटे और मझोले पत्रों की बिक्री में कमी आ गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के बारे में आप ने कोई आकलन तैयार किया है और क्या यह बात सच है कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण छोटे और मझोले बहुत सारे पत्रों ने समाचार एजेसियों से खबर लेना या तो बन्द कर दिया है या बहुत कम कर दिया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और आल इंडिया रेडियो की खबर लेते हैं जो गलत होती है ?

श्री बसन्त साठे : वहीं तो सही होती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने जो पूछा वह लगता है आप ने सुना नहीं।

श्री बसन्त साठे : नहीं, मैंने सुना है।

असल बात यह है कि यह जो ड्यूटी लगाई गई है इस से प्रायः छोटे अखबारों पर कोई बोझ नहीं पड़ने वाला है। ... (अध्यवधान) ... जब वह सारी ड्यूटी माफ कर दी तो, बोझ कैसे बढ़ेगा ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कीमें बढ़ी हैं.... (व्यवधान)....

श्री बसन्त साठे : बोझ से फिर उस का मतलब नहीं है। यानी आप दो चीजों के मत जंडिए। आप ने यह कहा कि ड्यूटी का बंश लगने से छंटे अखबारों को अपना दाम बढ़ाना पड़ा और उन की बिक्री कम हुई, तो यह बुनियाद में ही आप का कहना गलत है क्योंकि उन पर जो ड्यूटी लगाई गई वह माफ कर दी गई है इसलिए अब उन पर कोई बोझ ड्यूटी का नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दाम बढ़े हैं या नहीं, यह बताइए।

श्री बसन्त साठे : दाम घटि बढ़ा रहे हैं तो उस के कोई आर कारण हैं जैसे पलेकर अवार्ड लागू हो। यथा, इस का उस से कोई तात्पुत्र नहीं है। दूसरे जो कारण हैं उस में जैसा मैंने कहा हम राहत दे रहे हैं जितना हम से बन सकता है ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट के रूप में या न्यूजप्रिन्ट उन के घर या स्टेट में पहुंचा कर, इस रूप में हम मदद कर रहे हैं और दूसरे तरह की जितनी मदद हो सकेगी वह हम करेंगे। लेकिन कोई जानबूझ कर दाम बढ़ाना चाहे तो उस पर तो मैंने शुरू में कह दिया कि हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister what percentage of the newspaper requirements is met by indigenous production and how much percentage of the requirements is imported.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Seventy thousand indigenous.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: 70,000 indigenous—yes, in terms of thousands. But he is asking in terms of percentage. Can you tell me, as a matter of fact, what is the percentage?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: 15 per cent indigenous and 85 per cent imported.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I agree with you. (Interruptions). I am not good at mathematics. 15 per cent is indigenous and 85 per cent is imported.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is misleading you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Vajpayee Ji, I have to get facts from him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am asking a very short question, because there is no time. Would the Government consider stopping the supply of newsprint to those newspapers which are consistently refusing to implement the Palekar Award?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a situation which we will consider.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, the hon. Minister is very much worried about colour TV. We do not want colour TV. Some people may want it.

The common man is unable to purchase the newspaper nowadays due to unexpected and sudden increase in its price. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to bring or introduce any legislation to bring down the price or stabilise the price or control the price of newspapers from the present abnormal level.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I do not know if my friend is suffering from jaundice and seeing colour.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: No jaundice....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as control is concerned, I can categorically say that we intend to have no control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Utilisation of Power for Agricultural Purposes

*1053. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to give the assessment of the percentage of the total power generated in the country being utilised for agricultural purposes, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b): Electricity consumption for agricultural purposes during the year 1979-80 is estimated to be 16.86 per cent of the total electricity consumed. Consumption for agricultural purposes on All India basis during 1980-81 is expected to be above 18 per cent.

Production of synthetic Gas

*1055. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) different processes of coal based fertilizer technology producing synthetic gas now in commercial process in the country and in the world and the types of coal required by them giving facts in detail;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to evaluate the suitability of any of them in the Indian conditions;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation is producing urea by obtaining hydrogen by gasification of Lignite; if so, details of the process;

(d) whether there are several coal gasification commercial plants in Europe producing town gas from coal with 90 per cent ash based on Lurgi

process or coal slurry process; if so, details of these processes and location of such plants in use; and

(e) whether Lurgi process and coal slurry process could be used in producing fertilizers in India; if so, steps taken in the matter; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Fertilizer is being produced from coal abroad at present using the Kopper Totzek low pressure dust gasification process, the Lurgi high pressure gasification process and the Winkler fluidized bed low pressure gasification process. In India, the Kopper Totzek process is being used at the Talcher and Rama gundam fertilizer plants. The type of coal preferred for all the above processes is noncoking coal with low ash content.

(b) An evaluation was carried out before selecting the Kopper Totzek process for the Talcher and Ramagundam plants.

(c) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is no longer using lignite as feedstock for the production of urea.

(d) There is no published information available to the Government of any coal gasification plant in Europe producing town gas from coal with 90 per cent ash content.

(e) Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Limited are reviewing all the available processes including the Lurgi process and the coal slurry process, with a view to selecting the most promising process for use in future coal based plants in India. However, the question whether any particular process is suitable or not will also have to be decided with reference to the specific type of coal proposed to be used in the particular plant.

**मध्य प्रदेश को कोयला खानों के लिए
रायलटी का भुगतान**

*1056. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह
ठाकुर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों
के लिये रायलटी के रूप में कितनी राशि
दी जायेगी; और

(ख) उक्त राशि के भुगतान में
विज्ञम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गन्नी
खन चौधरी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार
को 1980-81 में स्वामित्व की मद में
लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि देय
हो गई।

(ख) उपनिवेश सूवना के अनुसार वर्ष
1980-81 के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश
को भुगतान के लिए कोई राशि बाकी
नहीं है।

Canalisations of Bulk Drugs

*1059. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether canalisation of bulk drugs has been used as a medium to help the public sector instead of industry as a whole;

(b) on what basis all the canalised bulk drugs produced by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., were taken into distribution pool at their declared prices whereas similar facility was refused to other Indian companies; and

(c) details of declared/approved prices of canalised bulk drugs, their import prices and their pooled prices from the inception of price Control Order?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Fixation of the pooled price of the canalised bulk drugs which were also being produced within the country was done on an ad-hoc basis in each case taking into account cost studied price, where available, or declared price and other relevant material. Only in two cases of drugs within the production range of M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited which were also canalised were the declared prices of M/s. I.D.P.L. taken into account in fixing the pooled price in the past. From 1979, distribution of all canalised drugs including those in the distribution range of I.D.P.L. is being made by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited (CPC). In general, in fixing the pooled price the indigenous price, that is taken into account is the price approved by Government after cost study by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

(c) A Statement showing the present indigenous prices, import prices and pooled prices, wherever applicable, of canalised bulk drugs distributed by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2528/81] Similar details relating to previous periods from the inception of the Price Control Order are not readily available.

निर्विवाद लोगों की कानूनी सहायता देने हेतु
अनराशि का नियतन

*1060. श्री मूल अनंद डॉगरा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1980-81 में निर्विवाद लोगों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए 25 लाख रुपए की राशि नियत की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न राज्यों की, अलग-अलग कितनी राशि दी गई, प्रत्येक मामले में किस आधार पर दी गई और तब से कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 में दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में किन लोगों को कानूनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई।

विधी, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव संकर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) किसी भी राज्य सरकार को कोई राशि नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान दिल्ली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में किसी भी व्यक्ति की भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई विधिक सहायता नहीं दी गई, इसलिए सदन के पटल पर ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सूची रखने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

High Prices for Betamethasone charged by M/s. Glaxo

*1061. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Glaxo are charging very high price for Betamethasone;

(b) whether there is any proposal for reducing its price and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) since when this proposal is pending and how much time Government will take in reducing the price?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The price of Betamethasone was fixed at Rs. 134.28 per gram on 22nd August 1974 on the basis of the recommendation of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970. This price has not been revised so far.

(b) and (c). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices studied the revision of the price of Betamethasone and submitted its report thereon in 1978. But this had to be further revised in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order of 1979 which was based on the provisions of the Drugs Policy of 1978. The B.I.C.P.'s report on this revision has been examined and revised prices of Betamethasone and its derivatives are likely to be announced very soon.

Kannada Films not given any Award

*1062. SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Kannada film has been given award this year;

(b) whether the producers of Kannada films have accused the top men at the National Film Festival of Bombay and Delhi based film producers for standing in the way of Kannada films securing any award; and

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

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

(b) Government have not received any complaint. However, according to a press report, a Kannada film producer has made some allegations.

(c) These allegations have been found to be without any basis. The Jury, which consisted of film makers, film technicians and film critics drawn from different regions, assessed films for different awards according to merits of each film and their professional judgment.

World Energy Meeting in New Delhi

*1063. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a world energy meeting is likely to be held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, when the conference is going to be held;

(c) the subjects to be discussed thereat; and

(d) how many countries are likely to participate?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The 12th World Energy Conference is scheduled to be held in New Delhi.

(b) The Conference is likely to be held in September/October 1983.

(c) The theme for the conference is "Energy—Development—Quality of life".

(d) About 74 countries are expected to participate in the Conference.

Import of Coal

*1064. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has achieved self-sufficiency in coal production; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government have decided to import two million tonnes of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Overall coal production in the country is sufficient to meet the demand in full. However, there is some shortfall in the availability of coking coal to the steel plants due to the shortfall in production of coking coal, under utilisation of washery capacity and shortage of transport. Steel plants have been allowed to import coking coal to bridge the gap in the availability and also to improve the quality of coking coal as fed to the blast furnaces keeping in view the fact that imported coking coals have a much lower ash content than Indian coking coals.

Replacement of small units at Shahpur and Sikka by a Thermal unit at Sikka, Gujarat

*1065. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any decision on the request of the Government of Gujarat on a scheme of replacement of small units at Shahpur and Sikka by installing one thermal unit of 120 MW at Sikka; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government for its finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Gujarat Electricity Board had originally proposed to instal one unit of 60 MW each at Shahpur and Sikka in replacement of the existing old units. Later on, Gujarat Electricity Board decided to drop the scheme of installation of 1 x 60 MW set at Shahpur as the conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge for this station was not programmed by the Railways for the present. In place of the 1 x 60 MW capacity dropped at Shahpur, it was suggested that 120 MW unit be installed at Sikka instead of 60 MW originally proposed.

The scheme for installation of 1 x 120 MW set at Sikka, was approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.78 lakhs.

Policy for release of canalised Raw Materials

*1066. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) in what way the policy pursued by his Ministry has restricted the release of canalised raw materials to the level of licensed capacity of past consumption average during the last three years to organised sector drug units;

(b) how these instructions are proposed to be strengthened in future; and

(c) how in the present policy for released of raw materials it has been ensured that the units do not get raw materials in excess of their licensed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). In accordance with the Distribution

Policy for canalised items for 1980-81, the organised sector units have been allowed releases of such items on the basis of their formulation-wise licensed capacity or the highest annual allocation received by them during the three-year period ending March 1977—whichever is more advantageous to the unit. This policy governs the release by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) of canalised raw materials to organised sector drug units.

Consolidated industrial licences will have to be issued to DGTD (i.e. organised sector) units engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals in pursuance of the Government decision on regularisation of capacity contained in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Statement of Drug Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-1978 as also the industrial Policy announced in August, 1980 regarding recognition of installed capacities. The question of restricting releases of canalised raw materials to licensed capacities in all cases will have to be taken up only thereafter.

Proposal from Orissa Government for Setting up Radio Stations/TV Centres

*1067. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:**

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

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

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Orissa Government for setting up new Radio Stations/T.V. Centres in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Requests were received for the setting up of Radio Stations at Bhawanipatna, Behrampur and Bhubaneswar and for T.V. centres/transmitters/studios at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Angul, R. Udyagiri and Barunia. Out of these, to constraint on resources, it has been feasible to include only the scheme for T.V. transmitting centre in Cuttack in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

A Local radio station is also being set up at Keonjhar during the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

Loading of coal in bags at nearest or smallest station

*1068. **SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that almost 2000 to 3000 coal wagons per month instead of being loaded at the mines are loaded with coal bags at the nearest or smaller station; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing loading of coal in bags at the nearest or smaller station instead of their being loaded in open wagon at the mines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Coal in wagon loads is permitted to be booked only from notified stations and colliery, Cokery or Washery sidings. However, booking of 'small' consignments of coal clubbed into wagon loads have been permitted on certain railways from stations other than notified stations, Colliery, Cokery, and Washery sidings in compliance with Injunctions/interim Orders issued by the Law Courts. In such cases, allotment of wagons have been made by Railways in favour of holders of Court

Injunctions/Interim Orders subject to the availability of wagons.

Range of Visibility of Delhi T.V. Programmes

*1069. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi T.V. programme is not visible clearly on many places beyond 50 kilo metres from Delhi; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve and extend the same?

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

(b) There is a proposal to set up 2X10KW transmitter at Delhi during the V Plan period. This will increase the range of the transmitter from 68 Kms. to 90 Kms.

Improvement in Generation and Distribution of Power in Bihar

*1070. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3rd March, 1981, to Unstarred Question No. 2186 regarding power shortage in North Bihar and state what improvements have since been recorded in generation and distribution of power from various power generating Centres in Bihar after taking remedial measures in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): As a result of the various measures to improve the performance of thermal power stations, generation in the first half of the year 1980-81 in Patratu was 134.38 MU and it rose to 161.37 MU in the second half of the year giving a 20.7 per cent in-

crease. In the case of Barauni, average monthly generation during the first half of 1980-81 was 22 MU and it rose to 33 MU in the second half of the year 1980-81 giving a 52.3 per cent increase. The increased generation from Patratu and Barauni thermal power stations has resulted in improvement in power availability in the State.

**Provision of Channels in A.I.R.
Cuttack**

*1071. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more channels have not been provided to the AIR, Cuttack, in spite of demands for more channels for this premier station of Orissa;

(b) whether his Ministry have remained silent over providing frequency modulation transmitters to all AIR Stations of Orissa to meet the emergency needs; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor and whether Government are thinking to fulfill the above needs soon; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Two channels are already working at AIR Cuttack. One is for primary (Regional) service and the other for commercial service. The day time primary grade service presently covers 81 per cent of the population.

(b) The existing non-exchange lines between studios and transmitters provide satisfactory service. However, one FM unit is on order for AIR Cuttack.

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

Scheme for Promotion of Folk Songs and Folk Dances

*970. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the promotion of folk songs and folk dances in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government have promoted folk dances and songs and ancient culture of Madhya Pradesh through films; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) One of the main objectives of Sangeet Natak Akademi under the Ministry of Education and Culture is to preserve and promote the performing arts including considerable emphasis has been given on the promotion of folk performing arts, particularly under schemes such as 'Preservation and Promotion of Rare Forms', 'Documentation and Archival Collection', 'Development of Tribal Culture' etc. The Akademi also provides financial support to cultural organisations folk arts. During recent years, reengaged in training and research in folk songs and dances under its scheme of financial assistance to cultural organisations. Apart from this two Annual Awards have been earmarked for outstanding artistes selected from the fields of folk songs and folk dances. Besides this, All India Radio and Doordarshan also periodically broadcast/telecast programmes on folk music and dance. All India Radio, through some of its stations, is also attempting to collect and preserve folk music.

(b) and (c). The Akademi has in its archives short films on several forms of folk dances of Madhya Pradesh including that of tribal communities like Maria and Gonds. During the last festival in February, 1981, folk dances of Mandla region were presented

and documented through film, photographs and sound recordings etc. Apart from this, the Films Division has also produced a number of films on the cultural heritage of Madhya Pradesh. A list of such films is given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

Statement

List of Films produced by Films Division on Cultural Merit of Madhya Pradesh

1. Saga Stone (B&W)—1949.
2. Madhya Bharat Part-I (B&W)—1952.
3. Madhya Bharat Part-II (B&W)—1952.
4. Folk Dances of Madhya Pradesh (B&W)—1952.
5. Khajuraho (B&W)—1956.
6. Vindhya Pradesh (B&W)—1954.
7. Mandu the city of joy (B&W)—1957.
8. Ujjain (B&W)—1958.
9. Bhopal (B&W)—1959.
10. Madhya Pradesh (B&W)—1959.
11. Tourist Gems of Madhya Pradesh (Col.)—1960.
12. Immortal Stupa (B&W)—1961.
13. Malwa (B&W)—1963.
14. Glimpses of India (Central Region) (Col.)—1963.
15. Poem in Stone (B&W)—1965.
16. Rhythm of the Heart Land (B&W)—1965.
17. 1002 A.D. Khajuraho (Col.)—1973.
18. Workshop Nacha (Folk comedy) (B&W)—1973.
19. Bastar—Rhythm of Progress (Col.)—1975.
20. Chhatishgarh (Col.)—1980.

आल इंडिया रेडियो एडीटर्स (स्किप्ट)

एसोसियेशन, पटना द्वारा जापन

9680. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर में उनकी पटना यात्रा के दौरान आल इंडिया रेडियो एडीटर्स/(स्किप्ट) एसोसिएशन के सेक्रेटरी ने उनको एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी विषय वस्तु क्या है ; और

(ग) उसमें की गई मांग, पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) एसोसियेशन द्वारा गई मांगें इस प्रकार थी :—

(1) स्किप्ट लेखकों की तीन श्रेणियों को सम्पादकों के एकल एकीकृत संवर्ग में लाया जाना चाहिए और उनके समाचारवाचकों, प्रोड्यूसरों, इत्यादि के लिए निश्चित किए जाने वाले वेतनमान से अधिक वेतनमान दिया जाना चाहिए।

(2) संपादकों के लिए पर्याप्त पदान्वति अवसर होने चाहिए।

(3) सम्पादकों के विशेष कार्यात्मक दर्जा और उनकी अपनी पहचान दी जानी चाहिए।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संवर्ग ढांचे के बारे में एक अध्ययन दल 20-3-81 के गठित कर दिया गया है। यह दल, अन्य बातों के साथ-

साथ, आकाशवाणी सम्पादक (स्क्रिप्ट) एस.-सिएशन, पटना, द्वारा की गई मांगों सहित स्टाफ आटिस्टों द्वारा की गई विभिन्न मांगों की जांच करेगा।

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in High Courts

9681. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court is following reservation rules in recruitment and promotions in its Class I, II, III and IV services and also of other courts; and

(b) whether the High Court is bound to accept the mandatory orders issued by Government of India protecting the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Delhi High Court have reported that the rules and instructions regarding reservation issued by the Government of India are being followed in recruitment and promotion to Class II, III and IV services in courts other than the High Court. There is no Class I ministerial posts in such courts.

Regarding the officers and servants of the Delhi High Court itself, they have reported that provision for reservation has been made in the recruitment rules relating to Class III and IV posts. Although there is no provision to this effect in the rules relating to Class I and Class II posts, it is reported by the High Court that the instructions issued by the Central Government in this regard are kept in view by them while making appointments/promotions.

Article 229 of the Constitution provides that appointments of officers

and servants of a High Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of the Court or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct.

Supply of gas for sponge iron plant

9682. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas will be made available for the grass root sponge iron plant to be set up near Bombay or Mangalore;

(b) whether his Ministry have informed the Ministry of Steel of its willingness to supply the required quantity of free and associated gas;

(c) whether the project will lead to fuller utilisation of Kudremukh iron ore concentrate;

(d) whether his Ministry have also indicated that about 1.5 cubic metres of gas per day could be supplied for the plant which will have annual production capacity of about 4 to 5 lakhs tonnes; and

(e) if so, whether the Ministry of Steel have approved the proposal of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). The Ministry of Petroleum has informed the Ministry of Steel that it will be possible to supply 0.5 million cubic metres per day gas for a sponge iron plant in Maharashtra or Gujarat as recommended by a Special Committee appointed by this Ministry (Satishchandran Working Group) whose report was received in August, 1979.

(c) The precise source of iron ore that will be converted to this proposed grass roots sponge iron plant will be decided by the entrepreneur selected.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Delegates denied entry into Vigyan Bhavan during Film Festival

9683. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some delegates were denied entry to the Eighth International Film Festival, Vigyan Bhawan Auditorium to prevent them from disrupting the screening the Hungarian entry in the competition—Zoltan Fabri's 'Balint Fabian meets God'; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) No person was denied entry. However, as more persons than the capacity of the Vigyan Bhawan Auditorium had turned up to see the film on 7th January 1981 in the 6.30 p.m. show, there was some confusion. It was, therefore, decided to have a special screening next morning. This sorted out the problem to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Comparative figures of sample analysis of 9 P.M. AIR News Bulletin

9684. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that sample analysis of the 9.00 p.m. All India Radio News Bulletin from January 1 to 14, 1981, showed that statements of and news about the Prime Minister occupied 20 per cent of internal news coverage in terms of lines broadcast; other Congress (I) Ministers and leaders got 29 per cent the opposition was given 5 per cent and 2 per cent remained for the non-Cong. (I) Government; and

(b) what are the comparative figures of the same period of the same bulletin in 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) a The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

ગુજરાત રિફાઇનરી મેં પેટ્રોલિયમ,
ઉત્પાદોની ક્ષટ્રાટ ચોરી

9685. શ્રી ફૂલ ચન્દ વર્મા : ક્યા
પેટ્રોલિયમ, રસાયન ઔર ઉર્બરક મંત્રી યાં
બતાને કો કૃપા કરેંગે કિ :

(ક) ક્યા સરકાર કે, 25 દિસેમ્બર, 1980
કે, હુએ ધોખાધડી કે ઉસ મામલે કી સૂચના
મિલી હૈ જિસ મેં ભારતીય તેલ નિગમ કી
ગુજરાત રિફાઇનરી મેં ટૈકરોને માલ ભરતે
સમય નિગમ કે અધિકારીઓને ઔર ટૈકર
માલિકોની સાંઠ-ગાંઠ મેં નાખોં રૂપયે
મૂલ્ય કે પેટ્રોલિયમ ઉત્પાદન ચોરી હો
ગયે થે; ઔર

(ખ) યદિ હોં, તો ઇસ મામલે મેં
ક્યા કાર્યવાહી કી ગઈ હૈ તથા કરને કા
વિચાર હૈ ?

પેટ્રોલિયમ, રસાયન ઔર ઉર્બરક સંસ્કારણ
મેં રાજ્ય થંક્રો (શ્રી બલબેંદી સિહ) :
(ક) 25 દિસેમ્બર, 1980 કે ધોખાધડી
કે એક મામલે કા પતા ચલા થા
જિસમે એક ટ્રક જો એક આપરેટર કા
થા જિસકો ઇંડિયન આયલ કાર્પોરેશન
કે ગુજરાત તેલ શોધક કારખાને સે
10 કિલો લિટર કી માત્રા કો ઉઠાના
થા, 2.3 કિલો લિટર ટોલ્યુન કી અધિક
માત્રા કો લે જાતા હુદ્દા પાયા ગયા।
અતિરિક્ત માલ કી લાગત લગભગ
14,000 રૂપયે થી। એસા પતા ચલા હૈ
કે ઇસ મામલે મેં ગુજરાત તેલ શોધક

कारखाने का कोई कर्मचारी शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) इस मामले में प्रयोग में लाए गए द्रवा को पुलिस के मुपुर्द कर दिया गया था और तेल शोधक कारखाने में इसके शेष पर स्थाई रूप से पांचवीं लगा दी गई है।

(ख) इस कम्पनी द्वारा कितने मूल्य का कितनी मात्रा में और कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं बनाई जा रही हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंडो (ओ प्रकाश चन्द्र सेटी) : (क) बीके, लारी कम्पनी लिमिटेड वर्ष 1919 में नियमित की गयी थी तथा उस समय इसके 7 हिस्सेदार (शेयर होल्डर) थे। वर्तमान में इसके 187 हिस्सेदार (शेयर होल्डर) हैं। हिस्सेदारों (शेयर होल्डरों) के सम्बन्ध में व्यारे तथा प्रत्येक द्वारा किया गया कुल निवेश संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) कम्पनी स्वचंगियरों तथा मोटरों का निर्माण करती है। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कम्पनी ने क्रमशः 265.32 लाख रुपये और 82.46 लाख रुपये मूल्य के स्वचंगियरों तथा मोटरों का निर्माण किया।

विवरण

(i) वर्ष 1919 में शेयर होल्डरों का व्योरा :—

शेयर होल्डर	शेयरों की संख्या
विदेशी	15,301
जीवन बीमा निगम	400
सामान्य बीमा निगम	1,672
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	3,800
भारत के राष्ट्रपति	7,80,700
बामर लारी सहित सरकारी कंपनियां	1,96,101
अन्य	1,07,726
कुल	11,06,700

(प्रत्येक शेयर का मूल्य 10 रुपये है।)

(ii) वर्तमान शेयर होल्डरों का ब्यौरा :—

क्र० सं०	शेयर होल्डरों की संख्या	नाम	शेयरों की संख्या
1	1	भारत के राष्ट्रपति	10,12,400
2	1	वामर नारी एण्ड क० लि०	1,96,100
3	1	इनाहावाद बैंक नामिनीज लि०	60,002
4	1	दि इलेट्रिक कंस्ट्रक्शन क० लि०	15,000
5	1	सैयद नजमुल हसन नगवी	3,800
6	1	नौरोजी सोरावजी सेठना	2,725
7	1	एन० एच० नगवी	2,500
8	1	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	2,300
9	1	गोविन्द भाई बलदेव भाई देसाई	2,296
10	1	वायर क्राफ्ट्स लिमिटेड	2,697
11	177	अन्य . . .	38,180
कुल			13,37,400

(प्रत्येक शेयर का मूल्य 10 रुपये है ।)

Scramble for importing power Equipment

9687. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scramble for importing power equipment following the 1977 Government Policy of liberalising their imports;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check the threat of obsolete powerkit dump in the ountry;

(c) the names of the State Governments, large industrial houses and others who have approached his Ministry for the permission to import power equipment;

(d) the approximate amount involved on such imports and the name of

the country from which the equipment is to be imported; and

(e) his Ministry's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (e). The power generating equipment for the power programme of the country is being almost fully provided by the indigenous manufacturing industry. The Import Policy of the Government of India however permits the invitation of global tenders by project authorities for the supply of power generating equipment. Any import proposal has however to be approved by the Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Industry under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry. In addition, some State Governments have been seeking permission to import power plants from specific countries on

the basis of individual offers received from foreign supplier. Import proposals are examined after taking all aspects into consideration and only in cases where the indigenous manufacturing organisations are not in a position to deliver equipment in the required time frame or for other reasons has import been permitted particularly for hydro plants where the indigenous suppliers were not in a position to supply the special kind of equipment. Imports have also been

necessary in the some cases for projects financed by external assistance under the procurement conditions stipulated for such assistance. Details of the proposals relating to import of power equipment cleared since 1977, as per information available, are given in the enclosed statement. Requests for imports were also received from Gujarat, U.P., Maharashtra and Bihar for thermal generating equipment but these have not been accepted so far.

Statement

	Organisation	Project	Country of Import	Amount
1977	1. Andhra Pradesh Elecy. Board.	Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Project (4 x 100 MW)	Japan	Yen 8.4 billion
1978	1. Govt. of Maharashtra	Paithan Hydro Electric Power Project (1 x 12 MW)	Japan	Rs. 4.45 crores.
	2. Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn. Ltd.,	Titagarh Generating Station (4 x 60 MW)	U.K.	Rs. 22.25 crores.
	3. West Bengal State Elecy. Board	Gas Turbine Project (5 x 20 MW)	U.K.	Rs. 19.42 crores.
	4. Tata Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	Trombay (500 MW)	W. German	Rs. 26.16 crores.
	5. Assam State Electricity Board	Lakwa Thermal Power Project Gas Turbine (3 x 15 MW)	Canada	Rs. 6.81 crores.
	6. Maharashtra State Elecy. Board	Uran Gas Turbine Project (4 x 60 MW)	W. Germany	Rs. 41.62 crores.
1979	1. Haryana State Elecy. Board.	Western Yamuna Canal Project Stage-I (6 x 8 MW)	Japan	Rs. 10.00 crores. (approx.)
	2. Himachal Pradesh State Elecy. Board.	Binwa Hydro Electric Project (2 x 3 MW)	Hungary	Rs. 0.88 crores.
	3. Damodar Valley Corporation	Panchet Hill Hydro Electric Project Extn. (1 x 40 MW)	Austria	Rs. 11.95 crores.
1980	1. National Thermal Power Corp.	Ramagundem Super Thermal Power Project (3 x 200 MW)	Italy	Rs. 107.57 crores.
	2. Andhra Pradesh State Elecy. Board	Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canal Power House (2 x 30 MW)	U.K.	Rs. 13.22 crores.

	1	2	3	4
3.	Assam State Elecy. Board	Mobile Gas (7×3 MW)	Turbine U.K.	Rs. 11.72 crores.
4.	Assam State Elecy. Board	Chandrapur Power Station (1×30 MW)— Boiler	Thermal Unit 2 Japan	Rs. 5.24 crores.
1981	1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	Expansion Project (3×210 MW)		
		— Boiler	Hungary	Rs. 81.00 crores.
		— Turbogenerator	Italy	Rs. 41.26 crores.

Small power projects

9688. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many states have initiated work on small power projects (hydro, thermal and solar);

(b) the amount of money to be spent, the names of places of location and the likely date of their completion along with their expected output; and

(c) the percentage of these projects in public, private and mixed sectors, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-
RAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Small
power projects initiated by the various
State Governments/Union Territories
on the hydro and thermal disciplines
together with their estimated cost,
installed capacity and commissioning
schedule are given in statement—I
and statement—II respectively. All
these projects are under the public
sector. In the solar energy area, the
activities are at present confined to
the R&D stage only and there are no
power stations working on solar
energy.

Statement I

Names of small hydro electric projects (50 MW or less) with details of installed capacity, estimates of cost etc.

Name of the scheme	Installed Capacity (No. × MW)	Sanctioned Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Commissioning Schedule
NORTHERN REGION			
Western Yamuna Canal (Haryana)	6 × 8	45.71	1984-85
Anoopgarh (Rajasthan)	6 × 1.5	6.5	1985-90
Andhra (H.P.)	3 × 5	9.74	1982-83
Binwa (H.P.)	3 × 2	4.32	1982-83

1	2	3	4
Rongtong (H.P.)	4x0.5	2.81	1983-84
Shanan Ext. (Punjab)	1x50	13.26	1981-82
WESTERN REGION			
Ukai Left Bank Canal (Gujarat)	2x2.5	3.05	1982-83
Paithon (Maharashtra)	1x12	5.96	1983-84
Bhandardara (Maharashtra)	1x10	17.59	1985-90
	1x33.5		
Pawana (Maharashtra)	1x10	3.95 (revised) estimate	1985-90
SOUTHERN REGION			
Donkarayi (A.P.)	1x25	7.92	1981-82
Kakkad (Kerala)	2x25	19.60	1984-85
Servalar (T.N.)	1x20	8.35	1982-83
Kundah P.H.V. (T.N.)	1x20	5.03	1985-90
EASTERN REGION			
Jaldhaka (W.B.)	2x4	3.16	1981-82
Ramman St. II (W.B.)	4x12.5	24.19	1984-85
Panchet Hill (D.V.C.)	1x40	16.03	1983-84
NORTH EASTERN REGION			
Dikhu (Nagaland)	1	1.56 (revised)	1981-82
Gumti Extn. (Tripura)	5	1.91	1982-83

Statement-II**SMALL THERMAL SCHEMES (50 MW & below)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State/Union Territory	Capacity	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Commissioning Schedule
1.	Coal based thermal Power Station	A & N Island	2x5 MW	9.84	1985-86
2.	Lakwa Gas Turbine sets	Assam	3x15 MW	15.64	1981-82
3.	Waste Heat Utilisation Plant at Namrup	Assam	1x22 MW	9.02	1981-82
4.	Mobile Gas Turbine sets	Assam	2x3 MW	4.28	1981-82
5.	Additional Mobile Gas Turbine sets.	Assam	4x3 MW	7.64	1981-82
6.	Diesel Generating sets	Sikkim	4x562.5 KVA	1.18	1981-82
7.	Chandarpura Extension	Assam	1x30 MW	12.92	1982-83

गैस सिलेंडरों की काला बाजारी

9689. श्री चतुर्भज : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या "गैस सिलेंडरों की रिकार्ड काला बाजारी" शीर्षक से 25 मार्च, 1981 के "नवज्योति" के पेज 8 पर कालम 2 में प्रकाशित समाचार की और केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) याद हो, तो, जयपुर के गैस डीलरों के खिलाफ उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्य शाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या रघुकत समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार जयपुर के गैस डीलरों द्वारा किए जा रहे भ्रष्ट कार्य की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरे द्वारा कराई जायगी और यदि हां, तो जांच की स्पेष्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जायगी ?

पैट्रोलियम,, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिनांक 25 मार्च, 1981 के "नवज्योति" समाचार पत्र के समाचार में जयपुर गैस डीलरों के विरुद्ध लगाये गए आरोपों की जांच इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आई.आर.सी) द्वारा करायी गई है, जिसने डीलर द्वारा किये गए किसी प्रकार के कदचारों के नहीं माना है। आई.आर.सी.ने यह तर्क दिया है कि जयपुर बाजार में कम उपलब्धता के कारण, उपभोक्ता इस स्थिति में नहीं थे कि अनुरंध पर तत्काल रिफिल की सम्पाद्य प्राप्त करें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Delay in Procurement of Stores through DGS & D

9690. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Government Departments like Defence, P&T, Railways etc. have complained of delay in procurement of stores through DGS&D as a result of which they have been delegated enhanced direct purchase power by the Department of Supply;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the reasons for delay in DGS&D; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Enhanced powers for purchase have been delegated primarily because the prices of goods have gone up considerably since the last delegation was made. It has nothing to do with complaints regarding delay in supplies. In 1974 powers were delegated to Railways, P&T and Defence to purchase directly items used exclusively by them, as in such cases the advantage of Central Purchase through bulking of indents was not available.

(b) Though enhanced delegation of powers has nothing to do with the complaints regarding delay, the procedure followed by DGS&D is kept under constant review with a view to eliminate delays and improve efficiency.

(c) Some of the measures recently adopted are:

(i) Enhancement of purchase powers of officers at all levels in the DGS&D.

(ii) Introduction of system of Tender Committees in four of the Directorates of the DGS&D.

(iii) Better monitoring of contracts, specially in the case of critical items.

Allegation against A.I.R.

9691. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is true that the Chief Minister of West Bengal had made a public allegation that the All India Radio and Doordarshan had used these mass media to make "Bengal Band" on 3rd April, 1981 a success; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government has seen such a news item.

(b) The allegation is not correct.

Departmental promotion committees

9692. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the scope of Departmental Promotion Committees constituted by his Ministry; and

(b) whether such Committees are functioning in accordance with the principles and rules laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Departmental Promotion Committees have been constituted by the Ministry of Energy to consider cases of promotion to selection and non-selection posts, substantive appointments against permanent vacancies, crossing of efficiency bar in the prescribed scales of pay and assessment of probation in different grades.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Alcohol shortage in plastic Industries

9693. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plastic industry is suffering on account of shortages of supplies of commercial alcohol;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to save the plastic industry from imminent closure;

(c) what is the requirement of commercial alcohol annually in the country;

(d) the quantity manufactured in India annually; and

(e) the quantity imported annually to meet the gap?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). The Central Molasses Board had estimated that in the current alcohol year 1980-81 (December to November) the availability of alcohol is likely to be 4,200 lakh litres only as against a likely demand of 5,716.79 lakh litres. Some alcohol based plastic industries have been experiencing difficulties in getting their full requirements of alcohol.

The State Governments have been requested to augment the production of alcohol by:—

(i) ensuring that all available molasses is utilised;

(ii) promoting the use of Khandasari molasses for alcohol production; and

(iii) ensuring creation of adequate and proper storage facilities by sugar factories for molasses.

(e) There has been no import of alcohol for the alcohol years 1979-80 and 1980-81 (December to November).

Closure of premier Morarji CHEMICALS, KERALA

9694. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Premier Morarji Chemicals, Kerala closed down due to non-availability of sulphuric acid; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to supply sulphuric acid to the said unit to continue production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Alum unit of Messrs Premier Morarji Chemicals Company Limited was closed down for want of sulphuric acid. They had entered into 5 year agreement with Messrs Cominco Binani Zinc Limited for the supply of sulphuric acid. Messrs Cominco Binani Zinc Limited could not supply the acid due to labour troubles which have since been settled in February 1981. Adequate capacity already exists to meet the requirements of sulphuric acid in the State.

Welfare Activities

9695. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the welfare activities which are carried out by his Ministry;

(b) is it a fact that the welfare unit of the Ministry has not looked into the problems of employees residing at distant places; and

(c) what steps are being taken to post various employees in his Ministry and Central Electricity Authority etc. near to their places of residence so that the employees are saved from unnecessary expenditure on travelling/conveyance etc. apart from physical inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The various welfare activities such as provision of departmental canteens, recreation clubs, benevolent fund scheme, etc., have been provided for under the Ministry of Energy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) postings and transfers of employees holding various posts in the Ministry of Energy and other offices under it including the Central Electricity Authority are made in public interest keeping in view the requirements of Govt. work and the availability and convenience of the employees concerned to the extent possible.

Extension of services of executives of Bengal Chemicals and pharmaceuticals works Ltd.

9696. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Executives of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd. have so far been given extension of services after retirement since the management of the company was taken over by Government in 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that promotion/extension of services of some of the executives who have been found guilty/corrupt by the Company Law Board as well as by various commissions a set up by the Chairman is under consideration of Government.

(c) if so, what is the yardstick of Government for giving promotion extension to such Executives; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government against those Executives who were found guilty/corrupt either by the Company Law Board or by various departmental commissions set up from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The case of one Accounts Officer who has been given extension by the Company came to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) No case of promotion/extension of service of any executive who was found guilty/corrupt by the Company Law Board or any other Commission set up by the Chairman is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The reports of the Company Law Board and Committees set up by former Company were looked into but most of the points made could not be substantiated. In one case, however, Departmental action was possible which has been initiated.

Power Breakdowns and load shedding in Delhi

9697. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent power breakdowns and load shedding in Delhi; again; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Since quite sometime load shedding in Delhi has been taking place very rarely. There was no load shedding in March and April, 1981. The Power position of Delhi is much better today as compared to 1979 and 1980. The need to maintain adequate power supply to Delhi is realised, and all possible measures are being taken in this regard.

Adulteration in Petroleum Products

9698. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is large scale adulteration in the petroleum and petroleum products; and

(b) whether Government propose to take suitable action to check this evil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No large-scale incidence of adulteration of petrol and other petroleum products has come to the notice of the Government in recent months. But, some stray cases of alleged adulteration of such items have been reported.

(b) Yes, Sir. The oil companies enforce quality control measures at the product supplying stock points. They also seal the tank trucks carrying the products from the supply sources. Regular inspection of the retail outlets by the field staff of oil companies is carried out during which samples of products are drawn for laboratory testing. Government have instructed the oil companies to intensify their vigilance over the functioning of their retail outlets and dealers. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to invoke the powers available with them under the law to deal severely with the adulterators of various petroleum products. They have also been advised to ensure periodical sample checks of products sold from the retail outlets and take appropriate action against the offenders. A senior officer of the Indian Oil Corporation has been exclusively positioned to co-ordinate with the oil companies and with State Governments to curb adulteration. A scheme for registration of re-refiners of used automotive oils has also been introduced.

Criteria for Cameraman sent abroad

9699. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Cameramen/Producers of Doordarshan have been sent abroad for training or tours or in India like sports workshop, what was their length of service;

(b) how many TV Cameramen/Producers have not been sent abroad neither on training nor tour though they have completed 7 years and 5 years service in Doordarshan, reasons therefor;

(c) what are the criteria made for sending Cameramen for such tours or training; and

(d) where and what are the trainings abroad or in India for which Cameramen are being selected?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Since the bifurcation of Doordarshan from AIR on 1-4-76, 60 Cameramen and Producers have gone abroad or have attended workshops in India. Their length of service was between 1-1/2 year and 9 years.

(b) (i) The number of TV Cameramen and Producers who have completed 7 years service on 5-5-81 but have not been sent abroad—47.

(ii) Those TV Cameramen and Producers who have completed five years service on 5-5-81 but have not been sent abroad—10.

The staff in Doordarshan is sent abroad to attend training courses or on tours for coverages of VIPs visits etc. keeping in view their merit, professional excellence, capability and the needs of the organisation.

(c) Broadly, the following criteria are adopted in selecting TV profes-

sional staff including Cameramen for training/tours abroad;

(i) The subject of study, suitability of the persons with regard to prescribed/desired qualifications, age etc.

(ii) Seniority, experience and aptitude of the persons concerned.

(iii) Preference is given to those who have not been sent abroad earlier.

(iv) For VIP coverages abroad the best personnel irrespective of their seniority are sent.

(d) Generally, Cameramen are sent abroad for training in courses being organised by the foreign broadcasting organisations like Asian Broadcasting Union and Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, Kuala Lumpur. The places where the courses are held are not fixed.

In India, Cameramen are sent for Basic Training in TV Production conducted by Film and Television Institute of India, Pune.

Construction of Cinema or Theatre

9700. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many cinema theatres are expected to be constructed in the next three years, by collaboration arrangement with the State Governments and by loaning amounts to entrepreneurs;

(b) what is the distribution of such theatres, State-wise; and

(c) is there any plan to popularise traditional arts with the help of these theatres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Construction of cinema houses is in the private sector. Exhibition as a subject falls

within the purview of the State Government. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the likely number of theatres which may be constructed during the next three years either directly by the entrepreneurs or in collaboration with the State Governments. However, as on 31-12-1980, India had about 10,889 theatres. As on 31-12-1979, the number of theatres were around 10,300. Therefore, during 1980, nearly 590 theatres or say 600 theatres, were constructed. If this trend continues the likely number of new theatres during the next three years would be in the region of 1800 to 2000.

(b) As far as the Central Government is concerned, starting with 1979, it has through the National Film Development Corporation, been providing limited loans for theatre construction to private entrepreneurs. As on 27-3-1981, NFDC has in all sanctioned 17 theatre loan applications. The State-wise break up is as follows:

Tamil Nadu	:	5
Maharashtra	:	1
Kerala	:	1
Karnataka	:	1
Orissa	:	7
Andhra Pradesh	:	2
Total	:	17

(c) Normally, cinema theatres are designed exclusively for projecting films. Therefore, there is very little scope for utilising cinema theatres for popularising traditional arts.

Visit by retired officers to Sections and P.A.'s rooms of Ministry

9701. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6623 on the 7-4-1980 regarding leakage of official secrets to outsiders and state:

(a) whether the retired Officers of his Ministry particularly the Assistants who are at present working as Liaison Officers in Large Industrial Houses are visiting the Sections and rooms of P.As. in his Ministry with impunity;

(b) if so, what positive measures he proposes to take to stop their nefarious activities; and

(c) the number of times and Security staff searched the belongings at the time of exit from the Ministry in the past one year as referred to in the reply to part (d) of the above Question?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Liaison Officers are not allowed to visit the Section and the rooms of P.As. They can, by appointment, visit officers of the level of Under Secretary and above.

(c) No record of such searches is maintained by this Ministry.

Visit by retired officers to Ministry

9702. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 6606 on the 7th April, 1981 regarding visit by retired officers to Ministry and state:

(a) whether he will ascertain from the Reception Office in Shastri Bhavan about the number of times these two retired officers of his Ministry now in private sector in very high position visited his Ministry, as asked for in part (c) of the above question and lay this information on the Table of the House;

(b) whether he is aware that the very fact that they have got contacts in his Ministry enables them not only to ferret information vital to

the interests of their principals but also to get their cases cleared according to their requirements and as a result they are getting fantastic salaries, perks, cars etc. which a person of their earlier standing in Government service can hardly afford; and

(c) if so, what special check is being exercised over their daily movements in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A large volume of records will need to be scrutinised for collecting the information. The time and labour involved in doing so will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) All cases are examined and disposed of at appropriate levels on merits and in accordance with rules and orders.

(c) Does not arise.

Protest against Ban on use of Brand Names of Drugs

9703. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian drug industry, including the multinationals, has protested against the proposed ban on use of brand names of drugs; and

(b) if so, the details of the objections voiced by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Objections and suggestions regarding the decision of the Government on abolition of brand names were received from the drug industry. The points touched in the representation concerned the likely effects on quality of products, identity of the products, introduction of new drugs etc. After considering

these objections and suggestions, Government have issued a Gazette Notification in January, 1981 amending Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to give the needed statutory effect to the abolition of brand names in respect of single ingredient formulations of the following five drugs and also preparations containing any new drug as the single active ingredient:—

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin and its salts
3. Chlorpromazine and its salts
4. Ferrous Sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts.

The abolition of brand names of the above five drugs as well as formulations containing new drugs as single active ingredients will be effective from 1st August, 1981.

Composition of Board of Directors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited.

9704. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of Board of Directors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited and its subsidiary Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited; and

(b) whether Dr. Raja Ram Jaipuria who was disqualified from being the Managing Director of the former company due to his mismanagement has packed the boards with his own man and relations by virtue of being Chairman of the subsidiary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). On the basis of the information furnished by the company, the constitution of the Board of Directors of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited as on 31st March, 1981 was as under:—

- (i) Shri Rameshwar Prasad Newatia, Chairman
- (ii) Dr. Rajaram Jaipuria

- (iii) Shri S. K. Mitra
- (iv) Shri R. K. Trivedi
- (v) Shri D. R. Miglani
- (vi) Shri Sudhir Jalan
- (vii) Dr. Ramesh C. Vaish
- (viii) Shri Narendrajit Singh
- (ix) Shri Rameshwar Nath Muttou
- (x) Shri Prabhat Kumar.

The re-appointment of Dr. Rajaram Jaipuria as Managing Director of M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited from 1st September, 1977 was rejected by the Central Government in May, 1978. Though he ceased to be Managing Director, he continues to be a Director on the Board of the company.

As per the annual return upto 27th December, 1980 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Kanpur, the composition of the Board of Directors of M/s. Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited is as under:—

- (i) Dr. Rajaram Jaipuria, Chairman.
- (ii) Shri S. R. Bhawsinghka, Deputy Chairman
- (iii) Shri R. Choudhary
- (iv) Shri Shyam Sunder Iadia
- (v) Shri Nand Kishore Jhanjharia
- (vi) Shri Mahabir Prasad Jhunjhunwala
- (vii) Shri Sharad Jaipuria
- (viii) Shri Ajay Kumar Mazumdar
- (ix) Shri Triloki Nath Sharma.

The composition of the Board of Directors of the aforesaid companies as given above does not prima facie indicate that the directors are mostly the relations of Dr. Raja Ram Jaipuria.

Discovery of Gas and Oil in Broach

9705. SHRI R. P. GEAKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and natural gas have been struck in the Broach district of Gujarat; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is very difficult to say anything about an oil or a gas field with reference to the geographical boundaries of a district in a State. However, oil and gas was first struck by ONGC Ankleshwar Project in Broach District at of Gujarat in 1960 and since then a number of oil and gas bearing structures have been discovered in the district. The latest commercial discovery has been of gas in September, 1980 at Dahej structure near the Ankleshwar oil field. The well produced gas at the rate of about 160,000 M3/day. Recently, ONGC has struck oil in a well on the Sisordra structure already proved gas bearing. The well flowed 72M3 per day of oil and 8700 M3 per day of gas. Further testing is in progress.

M/s. Pure Drinks, New Delhi

9706. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when inviting public deposits, companies are required to declare the profit before tax and profit after tax for the last three years;

(b) whether M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited had advertised for inviting Public Deposits in the Year 1980;

(c) whether the profit before tax and after tax given is consistent with the rules and regulations governing public deposits; and

(d) if not, where are the discrepancies and what action is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) In terms of Companies (Acceptance

of Deposits) Rules, 1975 the non-banking non-financial companies inviting deposits from public are required to indicate in the advertisement, the profits of the company, before and after making provisions for tax, for three financial years immediately preceding the date of advertisement.

(b) and (c). Yes. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Investment by Japan in India's Oil exploration

9707. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan have expressed its willingness to invest in the exploration of oil and natural gas reserves in India;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have been formulated in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In response to the pre-qualifying bids invited by the Government in August, 1980, for exploration contracts, response had been received from a few Japanese companies also.

(b) No, Sir, none of these companies were found fit for being short-listed.

(c) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Station, in Assam

9708. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan had offered loan for expansion of

Chandrapur Thermal Power Station in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Government of Japan have agreed to extend a loan of Yen 1.42 billion which is equivalent to Rs. 5.57 crores for the implementation of the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Expansion Project of the Assam Electricity Board. This loan would be utilised for financing the import of the equipment and materials from Japan for the supply of the 30 MW generating set of the project jointly by M/s. BHEL AND M/s. Mitsubishi of Japan.

Visit to development projects by journalists team

9709. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau sponsor journalists team for taking them on a visit to development projects around the country;

(b) how many such programmes were organised during the last year and their details; and

(c) the proposals in the future in this regard?

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

(b) A total of 16 tour programmes were organised during the last financial year; out of which 4 of them were by the Press Information Bureau Headquarters to various developmental projects and the remaining 12 by their branch offices to various tribal and backward areas. Available details are in the attached statement.

(c) Proposals are worked out depending on the need from time to time keeping in view the financial provisions for the purpose.

Statement

DETAILS OF PRESS TOURS ORGANISED BY PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, NEW DELHI DURING THE PERIOD FROM APRIL, 1980 TO MARCH, 1981.

1. A press party consisting of 9 journalists was organised from Press Information Bureau, Chandigarh to developmental projects at Chandigarh; Delhi; Hardwar, Bombay; Ahmedabad; Baroda etc. The journalists were from Jammu and Kashmir; Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh.

2. A press party of 16 journalists from Kerala was taken to developmental projects in the Northern region of the country.

3. A party of 10 pressmen was organised from Press Information Bureau, Ahmedabad to developmental projects at Anand; Baroda; Bhilai; Vishakhapatnam. Hyderabad and Bombay. The journalists taken in the party were from Gujarat and Rajasthan newspapers.

4. A party of mofasil journalists belonging to areas of Assam was taken to developmental projects near about Gauhati. The tour was organised by the Press Information Bureau, Gauhati.

THE FOLLOWING PIB REGIONAL/BRANCH OFFICES INCLUDING HEADQUARTERS HAD ORGANISED SPECIAL TOURS OF JOURNALISTS TO TRIBAL AND BACKWARD AREAS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE REGIONS UNDER THE ANNUAL PLAN SCHEME—1980-81.

1. Press Information Bureau, Patna.
2. Press Information Bureau, Hyderabad.
3. Press Information Bureau. Calcutta.

4. Press Information Bureau, Cuttack.
5. Press Information Bureau, Bombay.
6. Press Information Bureau, Madras.
7. Press Information Bureau. Srinagar.
8. Press Information Bureau, Vijayawada.
9. Press Information Bureau, Chandigarh.
10. Press Information Bureau, Bhopal.
11. Press Information Bureau. Nagpur.
12. Press Information Bureau, New Delhi.

Pact with U.K. for Creation on New Power Generation Capacity in India

9710. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the U.K. had signed a pact recently for the creation of new power generation capacity in India; and

(b) if so, the scope and volume of assistance to be received from Britain in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Governments of India and the United Kingdom for co-operation in the development of the Indian power generation sector, on 16-4-81. Several areas for co-operation have been identified in the said document, namely, transfer of technology and investment, collaboration in the creation of new power generation capacity, co-operation in the field of design, operation and maintenance of thermal power stations, training and quality assurance. However no agreement has been signed

on the exact scope and details of the co-operation and the volume of assistance have not been finalised.

Flats in Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi taken on lease by Indian Oil Corporation

9711. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation has taken some flats on lease in old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi for residence of their officers;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions on which such flats are hired;

(c) whether these conditions being fulfilled in all cases including the flats in old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi;

(d) what is the prescribed lease period in such cases;

(e) in how many cases has the lease period expired and in how many cases leases extended;

(f) whether it is not obligatory under the terms of lease to vacate the flats, if the lease is not extended; and

(g) if so, have these flats been vacated on the expiry of lease period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P C. SETHI): (a) to (g) the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supervisors of Lok Tak Hydro-Electric Project

9712. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2018 on 3rd March, 1981 regarding retrenchment

demand of supervisors of Lok Tak Hydro-Electric Project and state:

(a) the number of CEA Supervisors presently working with NHPC at Lok Tak project with details of their seniority in the parent department and with N.H.P.C.;

(b) the number of CEA supervisors so far observed with NHPC and the number of them not absorbed so far and the detailed reasons for not absorbing them so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of times the NHPC management asked for options from CEA supervisors but did not issue permanent absorption orders; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that NHPC is trying to promote certain supervisors and senior supervisors to the next grade totally ignoring the claim of CEA supervisors; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken to rectify the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) At present 23 Supervisors of Central Electricity Loktak Hydro-electric project on deputation basis. The seniority of these Supervisors in the CEA ranges from Sl. No. 135 to 328 in the seniority list. Their seniority in the NHPC will be decided only when they are absorbed in the Corporation.

(b) and (c). NHPC has offered to absorb all the 23 Supervisors. Their options were invited as early as November 1980 and they were to be exercised by 15th December 1980 which was extended to 31st January 1981 on request of Supervisors. Till 31st January of the six responses received, three had opted for absorption, two for repatriation to CEA and one had given a conditional acceptance for absorption. Following this period three more Supervisors have opted for absorption.

Simultaneously the CEA had asked for option of repatriation or absorption on 31st March 1981, which was to be exercised by 15th April 1981. In response to the Memorandum of CEA dated 31-3-81 four Supervisors have opted for repatriation. No communication has been received from the remaining 10 Supervisors.

The absorption cases of the Supervisors are under process in the NHPC.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Production of Ammonia and Urea based on off-shore Gas

9713. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. plans to produce ammonia and urea based on off-shore gas; if so, the approximate quantity to be produced for which Government's approval has been asked for and how it will be utilised;

(b) whether the GSFC had earlier applied for doubling its caprolactur facility, it has recently been issued a Letter of Intent for nominal expansion of 5 per cent only; if so, the reasons therefor and when the caprolactum is being imported from abroad under O.G.L.; and

(c) whether any other manufacturing concern in the private sector has been granted any permission to undertake the manufacture of caprolactum; if so, its particulars and the annual capacity licensed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Com-

pany Ltd. have submitted an application for the grant of an industrial licence for setting up a gas based fertilizer plant at Bharuch with a capacity to produce 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1800 tonnes per day of urea.

(b) M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd. who are operating a 20,000 tonnes per annum caprolactum plant had originally applied by expansion of their capacity by 20,000 tonnes per annum, which they subsequently modified to 30,000 tonnes per annum. After considering the proposal of M/s. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd. alongwith others, the company have been advised that Government would be willing to consider the expansion of their capacity from 20,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes per annum and asked them to submit necessary proposals, which are still awaited.

Advertisement Rates

9714. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the principal and procedure adopted by the DAVP for fixing rates of advertisement charges for different newspapers in different States in the Union;

(b) is there any panel to remove the grievances of aggrieved papers in so far as the rate of advertisement charges is concerned;

(c) whether the Managing Editor of News of the World, an English daily of Orrisa has submitted a representation for revision of rates of advertisement charges to his Ministry in the last financial year;

(d) if so, when a final decision is going to be taken on the representation; and

(e) are Government thinking of allowing special rates of advertisement charges to papers in small cities of backward and poor states like Orrisa to improve the standard of papers?

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

(a) The Rate Structure for Government advertisements has been evolved, based on the recommendations of a committee which examined in depth the newspapers economics including the cost of newsprint, other inputs, production costs and a reasonable margin of profit. The Structure is uniform for all newspapers irrespective of the place of publication.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representation was considered and the publishers informed that the rates higher than those entitled under the rate structure cannot be offered to any paper.

(e) No, Sir.

Schemes sanctioned for Rural Electrification, Villages Electrified and Irrigation pumps started by REC

9715. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of (i) Schemes sanctioned for rural electrification, (ii) villages electrified and (iii) irrigation pumps started together with the amount sanctioned therefor by the Rural Electrification Corporation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Rural Electrification Corporation has, up to 28th April, 1981, sanctioned 4,542 rural electrification schemes for a total loan assistance of Rs. 1,496.49 crores.

According to the progress report received up to 31st December, 1980, 81,089 villages have been electrified and 6,71,016 irrigation pumpsets/tubewells have been energised under the schemes financed by the Corporation.

Capacity of Ahmedabad, Lucknow Hyderabad

9716. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Nagpur stations of All India Radio and the number of channels provided to each station as also the population of each city;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ahmedabad has more population than the above three cities and is the only largest industrial city of Gujarat if so, the reasons for which cities having less population than Ahmedabad have been provided radio stations with more channels; and

(c) whether Ahmedabad station of All India Radio will be provided second channel soon and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Of the 4 cities mentioned in part (a) of the Question, Hyderabad has the maximum population on the basis of 1971 census. It has 3 channels. The remaining 3 stations, however, have 2 channels each though Lucknow has a 10 Kw shortwave supplementary transmitter also which besides supplementing the primary medium wave service

provides service to far flung hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. The primary aim of Government is to provide for maximum population coverage at least with a single channel.

The need for an additional channel over and above the existing 2 channels at Ahmedabad which has a homogenous population has not been keenly felt so far.

Statement

Place of AIR Station	Population No. of the AIR city as channels per 1971 census	Capacity of transmitter
Ahmedabad . . .	17,41,522	Two 50 kw mw 1 kw mw (VB/Commercial Service)
Hyderabad . . .	17,96,339	Three 50 kw mw 10 kw mw 10 kw mw (Supplementary) Commercial Service 1 kw mw (Commercial Service)
Lucknow . . .	8,13,982	Two 50 kw mw 10 kw mw (Supplementary) 1 kw mw (VB/Commercial Service)
Nagpur . . .	9,30,450	Two 100 kw mw 1 kw mw (VB/Commercial Service)

Progress in providing land for Refugees from Bangladesh in Chittaranjan Park

9717. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made in regard to providing of lands to those refugees from the then East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh) at Chittaranjan Park whose names are enlisted with Government;

(b) whether steps have been taken to develop lands within the area to accommodate these enlisted persons;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and detailed facts regarding the total number of applicants so far registered with the Department; and

(d) further action proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Department of Rehabilitation has not enlisted/registered any displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) for allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park in future.

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

SC|ST Employees working in Marketing Division, I.O.C.

9718. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees working in Marketing Division of IOC

Northern Region, post-wise and grade-wise;

(b) how many belong to SC & ST community;

(c) what is the minimum qualifying period for promotion to the next higher grade for SC & ST and non SC & ST employees, post-wise and grade-wise;

(d) whether quota reserved for SC & ST employees has been filled in each grade; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof and particulars efforts being made to fill the reserved quota?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C SETHI): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

News item captioned "Doubts over Soviet Power Plant Size"

9719. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated 30th January, 1981 under the caption "Doubts over Soviet power plant size" and state:

(a) the size of the plant which Soviet Union wants to send to India and the size of the plant which Indian engineers can handle easily and how the problem is expected to be solved in case of variation in demand and supply;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to import plants from USA of the capacity which Indian engineers can handle easily, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for importing heavy plants from Soviet Union; and

(c) whether matching boilers for 500 MW capacity plants will be purchased from COMECON countries as

Soviet Union has stopped their production, if so, the reasons for entering into agreements with third countries?

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

(a) Details relating to the supply of equipment by the USSR for the 1000 MW first stage development of the super thermal power project to be constructed at Waidhan in Madhya Pradesh with Soviet assistance, have not yet been finalized. At present, 200 MW units are already in operation in India and 500 MW units are being installed at the Trombay super thermal power station and Singrauli super thermal power station. Gradually, more and more power stations in the country are expected to have 500 MW units. Indian engineers would therefore have the experience and capability to handle units of 500 MW size in the near future.

(b) There is no proposal at the moment to import generating units from the United States of America. The import of power generation equipment for the Waidhan project from the USSR is in pursuance of the Agreement signed between the two countries in December, 1980, in which Soviet assistance for the construction of several projects in different sectors has been contemplated.

(c) Does not arise at this stage since the exact scope of Soviet assistance and details regarding supply of equipment have not been finalised.

Decline in Power from D.V.C. to Calcutta

9720. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late, power generation of D.V.C. has improved;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether there has been continuous decline in the supply of power by D.V.C. to Calcutta after assumption of office by the present Chairman;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and reasons for supply of less power to Calcutta;

(e) the percentage of total power generated by D.V.C. supplied to Calcutta during 1979-80 and the percentage of total power generated by D.V.C. since April, 1980 supplied to Calcutta; and

(f) if there has been any fall in the supply, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The following are power generation figures in the DVC from August 1980 onwards:

Month	Generation in mwh
August 1980	362
September 1980	341
October 1980	356
November 1980	359
December 1980	407
January 1981	358
February 1981	402
March 1981	535
April 1981 (1-22)	378

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) The CESC got on average 8.23 per cent of the total generation of DVC from April, 1979 to March 1980. Between April 1980 and March 1981 CESC got on an average 7.9 per cent of DVC power.

(f) The actual supply of power from DVC to CESC depends on the level of generation.

Enquiry against an advertising Agency

9721. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry was conducted thrice against a particular advertising agency;

(b) if so, the reasons for thrice conducting the enquiry; and

(c) the result of the enquiries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). An Enquiry Officer has been appointed to look into afresh into complaints about certain Advertising Agencies about whom complaints have been received.

Method of Appointment in Rajmahal Lalmatiya Project, Santhal Pargana

9722. SHRI SAMINUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether services of labourers, drivers, overseers, typists and other employees are required in the Rajmahal Lalmatiya Project, Santhal Pargana;

(b) whether appointments made there so far were made on the discretion of the officers and no appointment committee has been constituted;

(c) whether it is a fact that no advertisement for recruitment to the above posts has been published in local newspapers; and

(d) in case the answers to the above parts be in the affirmative, whether Government propose constituting an advisory committee and revoke the discretionary appointments made by the officers?

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

Posts lying vacant in DGS&D

9723. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several posts of Officers have been lying vacant in DGS&D's Purchase and Inspection Directorates for long periods in spite of acute stagnation in promotions at all levels;

(b) if so, the details of such posts during last five years with reasons therefor; and

(c) how many posts belonging to Central Secretariat Service were lying vacant during the corresponding period, including those in Department of Supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No Sir. Only one post belonging to Indian Supply Service and one post of Indian Inspection Service have been vacant for some time.

(b) One post of Deputy Director in Kanpur Office of DGS&D remained vacant from 9-7-79 to 24-2-80 and from 21-5-80 to 1-4-81 because of administrative difficulties. This post has since been filled w.e.f. 2-4-81. One post of Assistant Director of Inspection of the Indian Inspection Service has been lying vacant since 24-6-79. This post is reserved for Scheduled Caste and UPSC has since nominated a candidate.

(c) No post to which Central Secretariat Service Officers could be posted was lying vacant for long periods during the last 5 years.

Foreign Equity Dilution

9724. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of foreign equity dilution, approved by FIB/Licensing Committee or about which different assurances were given to administrative Ministry by the firms like May and Baker, Glaxo, Pfizer remain unimplemented; and

(b) who is responsible for non-implementation of these obligations, details of the conditions non-implemented and what action is proposed to be taken against the companies/officers responsible under Industries (D & R) Act for this non-implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The proposal of M/s. May and Baker Limited, Bombay for conversion of the company into an Indian company, associating Indian Capital to the extent of 10 per cent and payment of royalty was considered by the Foreign Agreements Committee in its meeting held on the 23rd February, 1965 and it, *inter-alia* recommended that foreign equity in the proposed company be brought down to 60 per cent in two stages. The company has taken steps for merger with May and Baker (I) Pvt. Ltd. and have since raised additional Indian capital to bring down foreign equity in the new company to 60 per cent.

M/s. Pfizer were also required to dilute their foreign equity to 60 per cent in pursuance of the conditions imposed by the Controller of Capital Issues while granting a consent to the company on 26-10-1965 to the issue of capital. Detailed position in this regard has been given in reply

to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8962 answered on 28th April, 1981.

There is no such case about M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Bombay.

Observations of Editors Guild on Broadcasting Media

9725. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observation of the third annual session of the Editors' Guild held recently at New Delhi to the effect that there has been 'Steady erosion' of the credibility of the broadcasting media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government have seen the resolution passed by the Editors' Guild of India at its third annual session held at Delhi on 27th January, 1981.

(b) Government do not subscribe to the views expressed in the resolution regarding All India Radio and Television.

Overdrafts by Bihar Electricity Board

9726. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Electricity Board's financial position has become so critical that it has had to resort to overdrafts to pay salaries and wages of its employees;

(b) whether the Board is finding it difficult to pay instalments of its mar-

ket borrowings and interest amounting to about Rs. 7.50 crores;

(c) whether the losses of the Board have also risen from Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 28 crores;

(d) if the answer to the above mentioned parts be in the affirmative, what remedial measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to revamp the Board and to put it on a sound footing; and

(e) if the answer to the above mentioned parts be in the negative, what is the actual position and what action is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There was overdrawal because instalment of Government loan due for the months of January and February, 1981 was not released till 28-2-1981. However, the overdrawal was recouped immediately on receipt of Government loan.

(b) Repayment of market loan was not due during 1980-81. The interest on market loan and other financial institutions along with instalment (except market loan which was not due) has already been paid by 31-3-1981.

(c) The amount of loans i.e. shortfall in internal resources of Bihar State Electricity Board has been agreed to by the Planning Commission and Government of India in the discussion held on 14-11-80. This has also been approved by the Government of Bihar and accordingly amount of loan has been released to Bihar State Electricity Board.

(d) and (e). The management of the State Electricity Board is under the control of the State Government and the Government of India have been advising them from time to time on the need to improve their financial position.

Distribution control on indigenous products of canalised bulk drugs

9727. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what norms have been laid down for exercising distribution control on indigenous products of canalised bulk drugs; whether distribution control is imposed in case of all canalised drugs (bulk) and if not, reasons thereof;

(b) which are the bulk drugs which were canalised but CPC refused their distribution under what provisions the essentiality is fixed by CPC and under what statutory rules/powers are given to them in respect of large, medium and small scale sectors, and

(c) whether the distribution control proposed to be rectified in view of the Chavada Committee report, if so, the details of the proposed plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Import Policy provides that the import, distribution and pricing of canalised drugs shall be made as per the connected Policy of the Government in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. The distribution of canalised drugs whether indigenously produced or imported is made as per the distribution Policy issued by the Government from time to time. This Policy applies to all the canalised drugs.

However, in respect of those canalised items where the demands are low and indigenous availability is adequate, like Vitamin E Acetate, Rutin, Menadione, Acetomenadione, Menadione Sodium Bisulphate and 2-Methyl Imidazole, the actual users were allowed to register their requirements with the indigenous manufac-

turers. Besides during 1980-81, Government lifted distribution control over two canalised drugs namely, Ampicillin Anhydrous and Gentamycin Sulphate due to heavy inventory of these items with the indigenous manufacturers. In the case of another canalised drug i.e. Vitamin 'C' Government also allowed CPC to make allocation to the actual users upto the quantity registered by them, due to adequate domestic production of the same, CPC did not refuse the distribution of any canalised drug item.

The criteria suggested by the Chavada Committee in deciding the canalisation Policy were accepted by Government.

Irregularities in import of canalised bulk drugs by CPC

9728. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been irregularities in import of canalised bulk drugs by CPC during the regime of former Government (1977-79);

(b) whether it is also a fact that CPC imported poor quality of drugs, if so, details of bulk drugs which were not cleared under Drugs and Cosmetic Act by port authorities during the said period details regarding consignment, country and names of officials involved in such transactions; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in case of anti-biotics activity per unit is important if so, details of activity per unit indigenous production of antibiotics, producer-wise and details of activity consignment-wise of imported material, prices at which imported and details of all quotations out of which this price was accepted along with activity per unit of each quotation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) have stated that the import of canalised bulk drugs is made by them as per the approved purchase procedure. The Ministry is not aware of any instance where CPC deviated from their approved Purchase Procedure.

(b) All drugs imported by CPC are tested. These are distributed only after the material passes the necessary tests conforming to prescribed pharmacopoeal standard done by the laboratories approved by the Drugs Controller of India. During the period 1977-78 to 1979-80, out of 53 items of bulk drugs imported by CPC valued at over Rs. 80 crores, only one small consignment of Tetracycline Hcl val-

1. Penicillin	I.P.
2. Streptomycin	I.P.
3. Ampicillin	I.P.
4. Erythromycin Stearate	I.P.
5. Gentamycin Sulphate	I.P.
6. Tetracycline	I.P.

The indigenous production of some of the antibiotics for the period 1979-80 and April 1980 to January 1981 is given in the enclosed statement. Information regarding quota-

ed Rs. 14.25 lakhs did not pass the Indian Pharmacopoeal Standards prescribed in the purchase contract. However, as per the standard terms and conditions of CPC import contract, the supplies replaced the material that did not pass the test and there was no loss to the CPC on this account.

(c) It is a fact that the potency of antibiotics is important. While the potency is expressed in terms of units per mg. in case of such of these antibiotics for which Pharmacopoeia do not prescribe any potency, the purity is expressed in terms of the percentage content of the pure antibiotic. In case of certain other antibiotics such as Chloramphenicol only tests for identity and purity are prescribed in the Pharmacopoeia. Activity/I.P. specifications for a few antibiotics is tested below :

Purity not less than total Penicillins and not less than 90% Benzyl Penicillin.
Contains not less than 700 U/MG
Purity contains not less than 95%.
Contains not less than 550 U/MG
Contains not less than 590 MRG/MG
Contains not less than 900 U/MG

tion-wise activity/Potency, prices etc. is considered to be confidential and it will be against public interest to divulge such data.

Statement

Production of some antibiotics during 1979-80 and during April 1980-January 1981

Sl. No.	Name of the drug	A/C Unit	Production during 1979-80	Production during April 1980—January 1981
1. Penicillin	MMU	326.96	269.26	
2. Streptomycin	Base tonnes	220.16	182.76	
3. Chloraphenicol	Powder Tonnes	74.85	71.65	
4. Tetracycline	"	141.09	137.88	
5. Oxytetracycline	"	113.96	109.72	
6. Erythromycin	"	23.06	27.77	
7. Gentamycin	"	0.33	..	

Aviation fuel stolen in Bareilly

9729. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aviation fuel defence purposes worth lakhs of Rupees was stolen from Bareilly some time ago;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter and is it a fact that some armed personnel were also involved in it; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so that it does not reoccur again?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In September, 1980 some anti-social elements tried to steal approximately 200 litres of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) worth about Rs. 680/- from the Indian Oil Corporation's pipeline at Bareilly Railway siding.

(b) The civil police authorities have apprehended 8 persons in this connection and the case is pending in the court. It is a fact that some of the persons who were apprehended by police were armed.

(c) Greater vigil is being maintained so that such instances do not recur.

Recommendations of Burney Committee on Waqf Board, Delhi

9730. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Burney Committee recommendations on the Waqf Board for Delhi;

(b) whether the recommendations are shelved; and

(c) if not, the steps his Ministry are taking to release Waqf Land to the Waqf Board and the progress thereof so far made?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Burney Committee was appointed to examine the claim of the Delhi Wakf Board in respect of wakf properties which were acquired by Government between 1911 and 1915 for the extension of Delhi city which became the capital in 1911. The Burney Committee Report has referred to 204 wakf properties as under dispute, 98 being under dispute with Land and Development Office and 106 as under dispute with the Delhi Development Authority. According to the Report the 204 properties include 52 wakf properties which were released in favour of the Sunni Majlis-i-Aukaf (the predecessor of the Delhi Wakf Board) under individual lease agreements. The Committee made its recommendations separately with regard to 52 properties which were leased under these agreements as aforesaid and with regard to the remaining 152 properties.

As regards 52 properties under lease agreements, the Committee recommended that ownership of 43 of the properties should be transferred to the Delhi Wakf Board and the Delhi Wakf Board should be given compensation for 3 properties. In respect of the remaining 6 properties, the existing lease agreements should be terminated and the Wakf Board should withdraw their claim over them.

As regards the remaining properties the Committee made the following recommendations by way of guidelines on which they should be dealt with:

I. Mosques and Dargahs :

(i) The wakf properties which are in existence on the site and

are in regular use shall be transferred to the Delhi Wakf Board/Mutawallies and the Government will withdraw its claim to their ownership. The Wakf Board/Mutawallies will be empowered to develop these properties in accordance with the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws.

(ii) The Wakfs which are non-existent on site and where the Government has already constructed buildings, parks, etc., shall be handed over to the Government and the Delhi Wakf Board shall withdraw its claim to these properties.

(iii) The wakfs which are in dilapidated condition but are capable of use shall be handed over to the Delhi Wakf Board. The Government shall withdraw its claim to the ownership of such properties. The Delhi Wakf Board shall also be permitted to develop them in accordance with the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The Delhi Wakf Board shall develop these wakfs in a befitting manner, keeping in view the architecture of the surrounding area in which the wakfs are located. The Delhi Gazette notifications of such properties shall stand and the Government will withdraw cases from the Courts against their notification.

(iv) The wakfs which are in a dilapidated condition but are not capable of use shall not be handed over to the Delhi Wakf Board. The Delhi Wakf Board have no claim to these properties and agreement, if any, in respect of such wakfs shall be terminated.

II. Graveyards :

(i) In respect of the graveyards where graves are in existence and which have been gazetted as such, the Government will surrender its claim to these properties and also withdraw their case from the

Courts. The Board shall be allowed to maintain and develop them where possible according to the Master Plan and Municipal bye-laws. The right of ownership, maintenance and development shall vest in the Delhi Wakf Board and the agreement, if any, in respect of such graveyards will be terminated.

(ii) In respect of the graveyards where graves are not in existence and which have been developed into parks or on which buildings have been constructed by the Government or Corporation authorities, the Delhi Wakf Board shall be compensated for the same and the Wakf Board thereupon shall withdraw its claim to such graveyards in favour of the Government/Municipal Corporation.

(b) and c). The recommendations have not been shelved; they have been under active consideration. The Ministry of Works and Housing have informed that the details of the ownership of the properties involved are still being collected. The Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has also been requested to go into the matter. It is only after all the relevant information is available the final decisions can be taken. As the matter relates to very old cases and precise date will have to be collected; it may take quite some time to arrive at final decisions.

Prevention of Rigging

9731. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has received memorandum from Members of Parliament regarding taking stringent measures to prevent rigging at the poll by the ruling party in the forthcoming bye-elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A copy of the representation signed by 40 Members of Parliament belonging to different opposition parties presented to the Election Commission on the 27th March, 1981 together with Commission's reply thereto is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT12529/81]

The Commission which is entrusted with the conduct of elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of every State under article 324(1) of the Constitution has in its reply made known its views with regard to various matters dealt within the representation.

Engagement of Labour by Officers of C.I.L. at their Residences

9732. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Managers, Agents, General Manager, Personnel Managers etc., of Coal India Limited engage at their residences, security guards including females on whose monthly salaries rupees nine thousand are incurred by C.I.L.;

(b) if so, by what authority officers of C.I.L. are allowed to engage paid workers of CIL at their residence and how many collieries of C.I.L. have such complex of officers; and

(c) what step Government propose to stop such practice in C.I.L.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). No security guards, including females, are engaged at the residence of the senior executive of C.I.L. as a matter of general practices. However, in certain cases where there is some danger to life and property, night guards are posted.

Proposal for Setting up Pit Head Power Station at Mejhia (West Bengal)

9733. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that D.V.C. started processing a proposal made by the State Government of West Bengal in 1980 for setting up a pit head power station at Mejhia (Bankura District) and asked the district Magistrate, Bankura to confirm that about 1500 acres of land would be available for setting up the power station;

(b) whether the district Magistrate, Bankura has sent any reply; and

(c) the decision of the D.V.C. on the said proposal?

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

(c) The DVC had submitted a Project Report for the setting up of a 3x210 MW Thermal Power Station at Mejhia (Stage I) in Bankura district of West Bengal. The Central Electricity Authority, which examined the Report, has not established the techno-economic feasibility of the scheme in view of the inadequate rail linkage facilities and non-availability of the coal of the grade suited for the thermal station.

Increase in the Prices of Medicines

9734. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are details regarding the percentage increase in the prices of medicines sold in the form of capsules during the last six months; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring down the prices of Life saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The process of revision in the prices of formulations in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 started after the Policy and Procedure for allowing such revisions were approved by the Government in August, 1980. Thereafter prices of a number of leader formulations and non-leader formulations have been revised. The revisions cover medicine sold in the dosage forms of Capsules and such revisions have resulted in increases as well as decreases. A Statement showing increases in prices of some

selected medicines sold in the form of Capsules allowed during the past six months is attached.

(b) The new Drug Policy provides for rationalisation of mark-ups. While mark-ups on Category I and II formulations which are considered essential have been restricted to 40 per cent and 55 per cent respectively a mark-up of upto 100 per cent has been provided for Category III drugs. There is no price control on the remaining formulations. Studies conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices so far reveal reduction in prices of some bulk drugs.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation	Composition	Pack size	Pre-revised retail price Rs.	Revised retail price Rs.	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chloramphenicol Caps.	250 mg/Cap.	10's strip	3.50	3.98	13.7
2.	Chloramphenicol + Streptomycin Capsules.	125 mg Chloramphenicol + 125 mg Streptomycin/Capsule	50's bottle	18.72	20.72	10.6
3.	Phenformin Capsules	50 mg/Cap.	250's bottle	96.75	106.22	9.79
4.	Tetracycline Capsules	250 mg/Cap.	16's bottle	7.57	8.01	6
5.	Tetracycline Capsules	250 mg/Cap.	20's bottle	9.10	9.94	+9

Valuable Papers of Dr. Ambedkar

9735. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the present whereabouts of large number of valuable papers, manuscripts and documents of late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar;

(b) whether they are in the custody of the court in connection with some property dispute between the legal heirs of Dr. Ambedkar; and

(c) what action is proposed by Government to retrieve all these valuable materials for purposes of research on Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to *inter alia* making of Indian Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Government has no information.

(c) Since the papers as well as the copyright therein vest in the legal heirs of the late Dr. Ambedkar, it

would not be possible for the Government to take any such action as has been proposed.

Memorandum Against Area Sales Manager of Delhi Depot of Bengal Chemicals

9736. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum containing serious charges of corruption against the Area Sales Manager, Delhi Depot of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works Limited was received by him; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Complaints from certain Members of Parliament about the Area Sales Manager, Delhi Depot of M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, were received. A Committee was appointed by the Company to go into the details of the allegations. After investigations, a report containing the findings of the Committee has been submitted by the Company which is presently under examination of the Ministry.

Broadcast of Educational, Agricultural and Youth Programmes

9737. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the duration in hours of All India Radio broadcasts during 1980-81 and the time given for broadcasts of educational, agricultural and youth programmes therein;

(b) the number of lines read in the night Hindi news bulletins broadcast over the All India Radio during the period from 1st January, 1981 to 4th January, 1981 day-wise and the details of the coverage given to the Prime Minister, Government, the Opposition and foreign news therein; and

(c) the details of the night Hindi and English news bulletins, together with headlines, broadcast over the All India Radio during the period from 1st January, 1981 to 14th January, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The duration of AIR broadcasts during January, 1980 to February, 1981 indicating the time devoted to broadcasts of educational, Rural (which also includes Agricultural programmes) and Youth Programmes is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Copies of the major news bulletins in English and Hindi including the Hindi news bulletin at 2045 hours are regularly supplied to Parliament Library and are available for reference there.

Statement

(i) Total duration of programmes broadcast during January to December, 1980
 (a) Time given for Educational programmes
 (b) Time given for Rural/Agricultural Programmes
 (c) Time given for Youth Programmes

	Hours	Minutes
	391246	00
	12473	12
	20969	12
	21164	48

(ii) Total duration of programmes broadcast during January and February, 1981	59542	13
(a) Time given for Educational Programmes	2435	39
(b) Time given for Rural/Agricultural Programmes	3427	18
(c) Time given for Youth Programmes	1772	11

Names of Additional Judges recommended by States

9738. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many names have been recommended by the State Governments for the position of Additional Judges after taking of an undertaking from them that they would be willing to be transferred out of the State and the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The Government did not ask for consent for transfer to other courts from persons whose names were recommended for vacancies of Additional Judges. It sought their consent to be appointed to other High Courts. As on 1st May, 1981, there were 47 vacancies of Additional Judges in various High Courts. Three persons have been approved for appointment. Regarding the remaining 44 vacancies, complete proposals have been received from State authorities for filling up 13 vacancies. In respect of these, consent has so far been received from 7 persons. In respect of the remaining 31 vacancies of Additional Judges, the matter is being pursued with the State authorities.

Recovery of Loan Given to Refugees from West Pakistan and Bangladesh by Centre and States

9739. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given to the refugees who came from West

Pakistan and Bangladesh, for their rehabilitation by the Central Government and State Governments respectively upto 1980;

(b) the total amount realised, State-wise from the amount of loan given to refugees upto the end of 1980; and

(c) the total number of refugees who have not yet been rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Rs. 245.14 crores. All the loans have been provided by the Central Government.

(b) The total amount realised from displaced persons in Dandakaranya Project has been Rs. 39,94,000. In addition recovery from displaced persons in different States during the period 1st October, 1976 to 31st March, 1980 is as follows:

Name of the State	Amount
Assam	4,02,609
Karnataka	3,93,015
Madhya Pradesh	22,81,140
Orissa	2,710
Rajasthan	12,25,371
Tripura	1,80,340
Uttar Pradesh	3,82,867
Total	48,68,052

(c) About 6,500 families.

Issue of Letters of Intent to FERA Companies and MRTP Houses

9740. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the policy for granting letters of intent to FERA companies and MRTP houses for manufacturing of the items which are already produced by an Indian company without any foreign technology;

(b) what is the policy for retaining an item already produced by an Indian company as a high technology and whether a list of high technology items is reviewed from time to time;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) how many such reviews have so far been made, results of such reviews and the decisions taken at each review with details of items involved and the names of their manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALEIR SINGH): (a) The policy relating to grant of letters of intent for manufacture of drug items to foreign companies and MRTP companies is contained in the Drug Policy Statement which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 29th March, 1978. All Industrial Licence applications from drug manufacturing companies are examined in the light of the New Drug Policy which contains provisions applicable to the three Sectors viz., Foreign Companies, Public Sector Companies and Indian Sector Companies (MRTP and non-MRTP). Under the New Drug Policy preferential treatment has been given to Indian non-MRTP companies as compared to foreign companies and MRTP companies. Some other aspects like demand and supply of the concerned bulk drug, stage of manufacture, technological competence are also kept in view while taking decisions on Industrial Licence applications.

(b) Under the New Drug Policy, a High Level Committee was set up in April, 1978 to identify bulk drugs not involving high technology. The Committee considered the manufacturing processes of 207 bulk drugs being produced by foreign drug companies and found that 93 of these involved high technology. No review has been carried out so far.

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

Complaints against the Mal-Functioning of Officers at Law Level

9741. SHRI VIJYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made in his Ministry to hear the grievances of staff members by the high officials in case they do not get justice at lower level; and

(b) how many grievances/complaints against the mal-functioning of officers at lower level have been received during the last three years indicating details of such grievances/complaints etc. and action taken to hear or deal with the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Grievances and complaints received against any official in the Ministry of Energy are dealt with at appropriate higher levels and necessary action is taken from time to time in accordance with the relevant rules and instructions.

Amendment to M.R.T.P. Act

9742. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government propose to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act to increase

the coverage and plug existing loopholes; and

(b) the details of such amendments proposed and the likely date by which necessary legislation is expected to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Certain proposals for amending the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act pursuant, *inter alia*, to the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee are now in the final stages of consideration and processing by Government. As the matter involves legislative enactment, it is not possible to specify the likely date by which the legislation would be enacted.

Telecasting of President Award Films of Different Languages on Delhi T.V.

9743. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the standard of Delhi Doordarshan by showing films of such pattern—Sujata, Parakh, Madhumati etc. as has recently been shown; and

(b) whether Government also propose to bring improvement by showing the President Awarded films of different languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have taken steps in the direction of improving the standard of Doordarshan whether in the field of feature films or other programmes.

(b) The award winning feature films are always given preference over other films during the course of selection of feature films for telecast from TV network.

Request from Gujarat for Replacement of Small Units at Kandla

9744. **SHRI C. D. PATEL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any decision on the request of the Government of Gujarat on a scheme of replacement of small units at Kandla by one unit of 60 MW; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Gujarat Electricity Board had sent a proposal for the replacement of old and smaller units at Kandla by a new 60 MW unit. However, as the coal availability for the 60 MW set was not confirmed by the Department of Coal, Gujarat Electricity Board was advised to drop the proposal. Notwithstanding the above position, the feasibility of burning both coal and lignite in the same boilers is being examined. Moreover, availability of coal for sustaining about 600 MW of new capacity for Gujarat projects from IB valley coal fields has recently been indicated. Gujarat Electricity Board have also been requested to update the cost estimates. The matter would be considered further on receipt of the requisite information and confirmation about availability of coal for this project.

Off-shore drilling rigs for ONGC

9745. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to buy two more off-shore drilling rigs for ONGC.

(b) if so, whether Government are negotiating with any foreign firm; and

(c) if so, the total cost involved and names of the country from where these rigs will be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The proposals of ONGC to purchase one jack-up rig and one drillship are being examined by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Criteria for inviting M.Ps. to give talks on AIR

9746. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any criteria for inviting M.Ps. to give talks on All India Radio, particularly for leaders of Tribals, representing in Parliament since long, to give idea regarding the culture, standard of living, language etc. to the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and names of the M.Ps. called to give talks in their individual capacity on any specific subject during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No criteria for inviting M.Ps. have been laid down as such. The participants, including M.Ps. are selected in accordance with the requirement of the subject of the programmes, the expertise, standing and concern of the person for the subject, his suitability and availability.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such statistics is maintained by All India Radio in this regard.

Allotment of Bombay High Gas to Union Carbide India Limited

9747. DR. SUBRAHMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that "Union Carbide India Ltd." is to be allotted the gas available from Bombay High; and

(b) if so, the considerations for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken about the allotment of gas from Bombay High to M/s. Union Carbide India Limited.

Creation of posts for seismic field Parties

9748. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different seismic field parties operating in West Bengal have been demanding for creation of posts like cleaner, khalasi, mechanical helper, auto-helper, rig-helper, electrician etc.;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) what is the prevailing method of functioning in relation to the duties of such different posts?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Different Seismic Parties employ casual labourers during each

working field season on Muster-roll basis as needed by them for their day-to-day work.

Issue of Letters under Provisions of Industries, Development and Regulation Act, 1951

8749. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) under what provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and rules made thereunder, permission letters are issued with particular reference to section and sub-section of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) the number of permission letters granted to foreign drug companies and those to Indian companies, details of products covered in permission letters their production, outgo of foreign exchange; and

(c) when the practice of issuing permission letters was stopped at whose instance and reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Consequent to introduction of I (D&R) Act, in 1951, firms which were in existence before the Act came into force became entitled to Registration under the Act for their existing range of production as well as such items where the parties had taken effective steps to manufacture them.

Various Companies approached the Government from time to time subsequently, seeking authorisation for the manufacture of articles which could be produced by them without adding to their existing plant and machinery. The Licensing Committee at their meeting held on 23.11.1953 examined this issue, and decided on some guidelines.

Based on the decision, of the Licensing Committee and with a view to enabling companies already holding valid authorisations to fully utilise the existing machinery, without adding to either royalty burden or plant and machinery or seeking any additional concessions for import of raw materials in relaxation of the general import policy, Permission Letters were issued to the companies.

These Letters were in the nature of a clarifications and elaborated the authorisations for manufacture available to the party, namely, Registration Certificates and Licence, thereby explaining to them that they were authorised to manufacture these additional items without separate licence, provided the following 4 main conditions were satisfied:

(i) No additional plant and machinery will be required for the purpose;

(ii) No royalty will be payable;

(iii) The products would be marketed under trade marks already in use and no new patent was involved.

(iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredient would be made in relaxation of the general import policy in force from time to time.

Requisite details of Permission Letters are furnished in Annexure II of Chapter V of the Hathi Committee Report, which has already been laid on the Table of the House on 8.5.1975.

(c) The last permission letter was issued on 1.11.1966. At this stage, the precise reason for the non-issue of further permission letters is not known. However, it would appear that after the coming into force of the diversification policy in October, 1966 under which facility to take up manufacture of "new articles", without obtaining separate industrial licences subject to certain conditions

the need for issuing permission letters was no longer felt.

Production in various refineries

9750. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps have been taken to optimise production in various refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken; and

(c) when the actual increased production will start and how will it affect imports in future?

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

(b) Some of the main steps are as under:—

(i) The capacity of the existing refineries is being increased by minor modifications and operating changes to the extent possible.

(ii) New projects to improve the product pattern of the existing refineries are being implemented.

(iii) The capacity utilization of the existing refineries is being improved.

(iv) Additional facilities to add to the capacity of the existing refineries are being installed.

(c) While some of the measures mentioned above have already been implemented, others are scheduled for completion during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. These facilities when completed would reduce our import quantities of petroleum products.

Electrification of districts in Madhya Pradesh

9751. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Districts in Madhya Pradesh which were totally electrified as on 31st January 1981; and

(b) the number and names of Districts which shall be totally electrified by March, 1982?

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

(b) Chhindwara district in Madhya Pradesh has been taken up for hundred percent village electrification by 31.3.1982.

New Fertilizer Factories in Punjab

9752. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached for the sanction of new fertilizer factories in Punjab keeping in view the shortage of fertilizers specially for Phosphate and nitrogen fertilizers;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have also requested to increase the capacity N.F.L. at Nangal and Bhatinda in Punjab;

(c) what steps have been taken on the request of Punjab Government,

(d) whether it is a fact that fertilizer supplied from other States leaks during transit and in some case the bags are found short up to 10 kg.; and

(e) the details about the acceptability of the demand and action taken regarding short supply of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Suggestions have been received from the Chief Minister of Punjab for the establishment of one of the proposed six additional gas-based fertilizer plants in Punjab.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Chief Minister of Punjab has been informed that, while it is not techno-economically attractive to locate one of the proposed additional six gas-based fertilizer plants in Punjab, his suggestion for setting up a new fertilizer plant in that State would be considered if any surplus naphtha becomes available for fertilizer production in the North-West region and if more gas becomes available.

(d) and (e). Requirements of fertilizers are met both from domestic supplies and imports. For both these, the bags containing the material have to be well packed and have to carry the weight indicated on the packings. In the case of indigenously produced fertilizers, the bags are mechanically stitched. The bags of imported fertilisers are also properly and securely stitched. Since these fertilizers are transported from factories/ports to the consuming areas, there may be a little damage to some bags during the process of transportation and handling. However, before supplying the material to the distributing agents like dealers, cooperative, farmers, etc., bags are properly standardised and even rebagged, wherever necessary.

अहमदाबाद में शरणार्थी कालोनी को दी
गई ऋण सहायता

5753. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अहमदाबाद में शरणार्थी लोनी को कितना ऋण तथा सहायता

प्रदान की गई है और उसने कितने मकान बने हैं;

(ख) मकान मालिकों ने कितने ऋण चुका दिये हैं और कितना ऋण बकाया है और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज की राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे गरीब शरणार्थियों को, जो ऋण वापस नहीं लौटा सकते दिए गए ऋण को बट्टे खाते डालने के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत्ता आजाद) : (क) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मकान बनाने के लिए व्यक्तिगत विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को कोई ऋण अथवा सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). उक्त (क) को धर्म में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Coal availability in Talcher area of Orissa

9754. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the proved coal availability in the Talcher area of Orissa and in all over Orissa;

(b) how much of it is being exploited and how much is targeted to be exploited during the Sixth Five Year Plan in Talcher area and in Orissa; and

(c) whether Government have agreed to form a separate coal administrative area for Orissa on the pattern of Coal India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) On the basis of exploration carried out by G.S.I. and other agencies total coal reserves of about 2390 million tonnes (m.t.) and about 3530 million tonnes have been estimated in the Ib-River Coal-fields in Sambalpur District and Talcher Coalfields in Dhenkanal District respectively in Orissa.

(b) Talcher Area has six working mines and produces about 2.00 m.t. of coal per annum and by end of Sixth Five Year Plan the total coal production is expected to reach about 3.00 m.t.

Ib-River valley has three working mines producing about 1.19 m.t. of coal per year and by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, three more open cast mines are being added, when the total planned production would increase to 1.77 m.t. per year.

(c) No, Sir.

जैत्रन पैर, राजस्थान में तेज तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा खोज

9755. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेज तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में 1980-81 में तेज तथा प्राकृतिक गैस की खोज के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ख) तेज गति से खुदाई कार्य कव तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा और इस बारे में विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या जैसलमेर से लगे हुए प्राकृतिक गैस के सुई तथा मारी क्षेत्रों में प्राकृतिक गैस के आरी निष्केप काये जाये जाये हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के क्षेत्रीय मीसम के दौरान राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये एक भू-वैज्ञानिक दल तथा एक भू-भौतिकीय दल की प्रतिनियुक्ति की गयी थीं। भू-वैज्ञानिक दल द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये आंकड़ों को संकलित किया जा रहा है। भू-भौतिकीय दल क्षेत्र में अभी अपना कार्य कर रहा है तथा इसके द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा होने के पश्चात किया जायेगा।

(ख) खुदाई परिचालनों का पुनरारम्भ भू-कम्पीय आंकड़ों की व्याख्या तथा तेल की प्राप्ति की संभावना के मूल्यांकन पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) जी, हां।

विक्रम और विहटा में एजेंसी का आवंटन

8756. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक नियम ने उर्वरक को खुदरा विक्री के लिए विहार में ५टना जिले के अन्तर्गत विक्रम नौर विहटा ब्लाकों में प्रत्येक में एक एजेंसी का आवंटन करने हेतु आवेदन आमंत्रित किए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन एजेंसियों का आवंटन करते समय शिक्षित बेरोजगारों और कृषि स्नातकों को प्रायोगिकता नहीं दी गई थी और सहपूंजी के रूप में वैक शृण पर विचार किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस अधिकारिता को छोड़ करने के लिए नियम द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह): (क) जी, हाँ। भारतीय उर्वरक नियम द्वारा विहार में पटना जिले के अन्तर्गत विक्रम और विहटा ब्लाकों सहित ब्लाक स्टर पर डोलरों की नियुक्ति करने हेतु दिनांक दिसम्बर, 1980 में आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे;

(ख) और (ग). आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित करने वाले विज्ञापन में निर्दिष्ट था कि शिक्षित, वित्तीय रूप में सुदृढ़ और कृषि निवेशों में अनुभव रखने वाली पार्टियों डोलर शिप के लिये आवेदन करने के योग्य हैं; एफ० सी० आई० ने बताया है कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों और कृषि स्नातकों को बोरोजता दी गई थी।

चूंकि डोलरशिप के लिये प्राप्त हुये आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या बहुत अधिक, जो नियम ने साक्षात्कार के लिये केवल उन आवेदनों को बुलाने का निर्णय किया जिनके पास अपनी पूँजी के रूप में कम से कम 1.25 लाख रुपये थे और अन्य आवश्यकतायें पूरी करते थे। तथापि, उपरोक्त माध्यारपर कम्पनी डोलरों का पर्याप्त संख्या में चयन नहीं कर सकी और इसलिये साक्षात्कार के लिये उन आवेदकों को बुलाने का निर्णय किया जिनके वित्तीय संस्थान, अपने कोष सहित वे के ज्ञान अन्य स्रोतों से ज्ञान कम से से कम 1.25 लाख रुपये हैं।

Taken over M/s. Gluconate Ltd. of Calcutta

9757. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken over M/s. Gluconate Limited of Calcutta under the Industries Development and Regulation Act in July, 1975;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the performance of the company since the take over;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to nationalise the Company; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, under whose management the Company is, the Company made profits in 1976 and 1977 and losses in 1978 and 1979. The Government of West Bengal have prepared a Feasibility Report for the expansion of the Company. That Government have also stated that the Report was being considered and that it would take sometime to formulate a comprehensive proposal. The decision on the future of the Company, the possible alternatives for which include sale of the undertakings as a running concern, merger with a healthy company, restructuring the past liabilities and the capital of the Company or nationalisation can be taken after considering the report of the Government of West Bengal in the matter which has been requested for.

चांदबा तथा बालुमथ विहार में पता लगी कोषला खरने

9758. श्री रमेश सिंह : क्या कर्जा मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विहार के पलामू जिले के चांदबा तथा बालुमथ ब्लाकों में कोयले की खाने मिलती हैं; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का वहाँ पर कब तक खनन कार्य शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कर्ज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) और (ब) .बिहार के पालामऊ जिले में चांदवा के उत्तर पूर्व के और बालूमथ के दक्षिण के क्षेत्रों में कोयले के भूडार होने की बात ज्ञात है तथा यह क्षेत्र नार्थ करनपुरा कोलकीटडस के पश्चिमी भाग हैं । इन क्षेत्रों में समन्वेषण कार्य अभी चल रहा है तथा यहाँ खाने खोलने की संभावना पर तभी विचार किया जा सकता है । जबकि समन्वेषण कार्य पूरा हो जाए और भू-वैज्ञानिक रिपोर्टें तैयार करली जायें ।

Chairman and Managing Director of Messrs E.I.D., Parry

9759. SHRI K. RAMMURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approved the nomination of Dr. Easo John as Chairman and Managing Director of Mrs. E.I.D., Parry, Madras on the advice of Central Public Sector Financial Institutions having 30 per cent capital in the Company;

(b) whether the Internal Audit Reports have indicated the Deputy Managing Director and the General Manager (Accounts) and if so, action that has been suggested by the Chairman/Managing Director on these two officers; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to end the internal squabble in the board of management and prevent the Company having an annual turn over of Rs 200 crores from becoming sick?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The appointment of Dr. Easo John as the Managing Director of the company for five years from 29th March, 1980 was approved by the Government. While approving the appointment, the statement of the company that the financial institutions viz., IFCI, IDBI, ICICI, LIC and SBI had accorded their prior approval to the appointment of Dr. Easo John as Managing Director of the company was kept in view.

(b) Internal audit reports are not required to be submitted by the company to the Government under the Companies Act. Internal audit reports are a part of the internal management of the company and the Government are not generally concerned with them.

(c) In cases where a company is mismanaged and this fact is brought to the notice of the Government through an inspection conducted under section 209 A of the Companies Act or otherwise or through an application of not less than 100 members of the company or of members of the company holding not less than 1/10th of the total voting power, then the Government have certain powers under section 403 of the Companies Act to appoint Directors on the Board of the company, in order to prevent the affairs of the company being conducted either in a manner which is oppressive to any members of the company or in a manner which is prejudicial to the interests of the company or the public interest. No such complaint or adverse report has been received by this Department on the subject so far. However, it may be added here that a petition has been filed by a share-holder-employees of the company in the Madras High Court under Section 397/398 of the Companies Act, 1956 on 10-3-1981. The matter being sub-judice, further Committee being sub-judice, further action will be taken according to the directions of the Court.

**Scheme to Finance Mobile Theatres
by N.F.D.C**

9760. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much finance has been made available by the National Film Development Corporation under the scheme of promoting construction of low cost theatres in rural and semi-rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (todore);

(b) if so, please give details of the places where the financed new theatres are constructed or will be constructed in M.P. and when; and

(c) whether the National Film Development Corporation has sponsored a scheme to finance mobile theatres so as to reach rural interiors, tribal and neglected areas; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). So far, the National Film Development Corporation has not financed any proposal for construction of low cost cinema theatres in rural and semi-urban areas of Madhya Pradesh. Of the three proposals for financing construction of theatres in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh received by the Corporation so far, one has been rejected and two are pending consideration. The pending cases relate to construction of theatres at Khandwa and Dewas.

(c) The Corporation's scheme for financing construction of theatres covers mobile theatres also. However, so far, the Corporation has not received any proposal for financing mobile theatres.

Eviction of people by E.C.I. in coal belt area

9761. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received a representation/memorandum from a West Bengal MLA of Raniganj Coal Belt area;

(b) if so, what are the main points contained in the representaion;

(c) what action is being taken or proposed to be taken to solve the problem of the coal belt areas and stop the irregular activity by E.C.I.;

(d) what welfare measures are taken or proposed to be taken to tackle the problem of eviction of people and requisition of land before mining operations by E.C.I. for compensation, new settlement and employment with necessary facilities; and

(e) what steps are being taken for implementation of recommendations of Coal Field Committee, in general, and stoning operation in particular ?

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

(b) The memorandum suggests that Eastern Coalfields Ltd. should stop the alleged unplanned slaughter mining and unscientific mining, carry out sand stowing in all mines, prevent surface subsidence etc., refill all old and abandoned quarries, undertake rehabilitation of the persons affected by surface subsidence. It also suggests that all construction by the coal company should be done with prior permission of Director General of Mines Safety and District and other authorities. It suggests seeking of foreign expertise to save the areas declared unsafe.

(c) All mine planning and field operation are carried out under the guidance and supervision of experienced mining engineers. There has been no case of eviction or evacuation due to unsafe mining practice after nationalisation. Sand stowing is practised wherever required by

DGMS. All new open cast projects have provision for reclamation of quarried land. Eastern Coalfields Limited has not undertaken any housing construction in areas declared unsafe by West Bengal Government after the date of declaration. Government has sought expertise from Poland to study the problems in the areas declared unsafe.

(d) Compensation is paid for acquisition of land according to law. As regards employment, Eastern Coalfields Limited gives one job to a family for acquisition of one acre of land and if the land acquired is more than three acres two dependents of the family are considered for employment.

(e) Government is not aware about the existence of any Coal Field Committee.

उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

9762. श्री जयपाल वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, में मिट्टी के तेल का निश्चारित मासिक कोटा कितना है; और

(घ) जनवरी, 1981 से अप्रैल, 1981 तक की अवधि में प्रतिमास उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी का तेल कितनी मात्रा में वितरित किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). अभी हाल के महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कुछ कमी मुख्य रूप से तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता के कारण इस उत्पाद की बढ़ी हुई मांग के परिणाम-स्वरूप रही है। जनवरी, फरवरी तथा अप्रैल, 1981 के महीनों के दौरान राज्य को मिट्टी के तेल का अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ) जनवरी-अप्रैल, 1981 की अवधि के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को किया गया मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन तथा जनवरी-मार्च, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान उसकी वास्तविक विक्री निम्नलिखित रूप में रहे :—

आंकड़े मो.० टन. में

माह	आवंटन	विक्री
जनवरी, 1981.	35300	34260
फरवरी, 1981.	30700	31780
मार्च, 1981	32900	32724 (अस्थाई)
अप्रैल 1981	38110	आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

Demands of Refugees Rehabilitated in Bihar in 1951-52

9763. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the refugees rehabilitated by Government of India in the State of Bihar in the Bihar in the year 1951-52 in Shri Krishna Pur Colony, Farm Colony and also in Ajitbas Colony under Islampur P.S. in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what was the demand made by the refugees and reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The D.P. families had represented that some of their had been occupied by the tribal people. Their request for removal of encroachment was sent to the State Government of Bihar for redressal.

Rs. 55 lakh Tower line Project for Asian Games

9764. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 55 lakh tower line project is considerably behind schedule and is likely to jeopardise the smooth power supply for the Asian Games;

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

(c) the anticipated escalation in the cost of the project as a result of delay in its completion; and

(d) the measures contemplated by Government to ensure its completion according to schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) Although the projects of construction of 66 KV Transmission Tower lines around Delhi is behind schedule, this will not affect the power supply arrangements for the forthcoming Asian Games.

The work of designing, fabrication and supply of 399 towers was awarded to one firm at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.12 lakhs. The work of erection of towers and stringing of lines was awarded to another firm at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.80 lakhs. While most of the tower material has been supplied, material for a few narrow based towers has still to be supplied.

The erection of tower lines has already been completed in some portions and the work is in progress in other sections. It is expected that 66 KV system would be completed before the Asian Games, 1982 by arranging the remaining material either from the original contractor or through some alternative sources. The escalation in the cost of tower on account of delay is expected to be about Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

Dandakaranya Project and Plan-wise Budget Allotment

9765. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the plan-wise budget provision made since the establishment of Dandakaranya Development Authority up to end of Fifth Plan and the developmental programmes undertaken in these plan period;

(b) the budget provision proposed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for Sixth Plan Period and the developmental programmes prepared to be taken up during this plan period details thereof;

(c) the area based and population based programmes undertaken by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for the development of the Dandakaranya Area and refugees upliftment alongwith the local tribals therefor; and

(d) the schemes, funds and programmes taken up by the State Government in Dandakaranya Areas since the rehabilitation of the displaced per-

sons started in this area, year-wise upto end of fifth plan to develop the area and uplift the tribals on the line of DDA Schemes and funds proposed for Sixth Plan by that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d) A Statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c): The expenditure incurred by the Dandakaranya Development Authority during the various Plan periods is given below :

Sl. No.	Plan	Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	Second Plan	1957-58 to 1960-61	727.67
(2)	Third Plan	1961-62 to 1965-66	2,105.38
(3)	Annual Plan	1966-67	315.33
(4)	Annual Plan	1967-68	331.77
(5)	Annual Plan	1968-69	358.37
(6)	Fourth Plan	1969-70 to 1973-74	2,039.94
(7)	Fifth Plan	1974-75 to 1977-78	3,755.65
(8)	Annual Plan	1978-79	1,454.78
(9)	Annual Plan	1979-80	1,257.67
		Total	12,346.56

In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 876.28 lakhs had also been incurred till 1979-80 on provision of relief assistance to the families displaced persons while in Camps /Karmi shidirs.

A provision of Rs. 79.67 crores has been made for the Dandakaranya in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) as under :—

Sl. No.	Activity	Provision made (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	Land Development	678.59
(2)	Resettlement of displaced persons	1,135.00
(3)	Resettlement of displaced persons (Backlog upto 5th Plan)	397.80
(4)	Resettlement of tribals	403.21
(5)	Administrative staff	100.00
(6)	Infrastructure/General Development	180.00

1

2

3

(7) *Functional activities :*

(a) Industrial development	.	.	.	.	50.00
(b) Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	.	.	.	.	140.69
(c) Medical & Public Health	.	.	.	.	59.14
(d) Education	.	.	.	.	205.15
(e) Roads	.	.	.	.	568.40
(f) Tools and Plants	.	.	.	.	32.42
(g) Transport vehicles & workshop equipments	.	.	.	.	21.70

(8) *Irrigation :*

(a) Satiguda Dam	.	.	.	.	229.86
(b) Paralkote Dam	.	.	.	.	20.19
(c) Bhaskal Dam	.	.	.	.	86.00
(d) Minor Irrigation Schemes	.	.	.	.	400.00
(e) Potteru Irrigation Project	.	.	.	.	3,169.93

(9) *Land Matters :*

(a) Compensatory afforestation	.	.	.	.	73.89
(b) Enumeration of forest growth	.	.	.	.	15.00
TOTAL					<u>Rs. 7,966.97</u>

lakhs
or say
Rs. 79.67
crores

The progress of achievements in regard to different programmes undertaken by the Dandakaranya Project till 28-2-81 for refugees as well as tribals, is indicated below :

(i) Land reclaimed	.	.	.	.	1,70,770	acres
(ii) Families of displaced persons settled	.	.	.	.	22,975	
(iii) Families of tribals settled	.	.	.	.	4,161	
(iv) No. of villages set up—						
(a) Displaced persons	.	.	.	.	.	409
(b) Tribals	.	.	.	.	.	153
(v) Area under cultivation during 1,05,595 acres Kharif 1980						
(vi) Water-supply—						
(a) Tube wells	.	.	.	.	.	1,842
(b) Masonry wells	.	.	.	.	.	518
(c) Village tanks	.	.	.	.	.	319
(d) Headwater tanks	.	.	.	.	.	350

(vii) Schools established—

(a) Primary	.	.	.	.	.	308
(b) Middle	.	.	.	.	.	31
(c) High/Higher Secondary	.	.	.	.	.	8

(viii) Medical—

(a) Hospitals and Primary Health Centres	.	.	.	.	11
(b) Mobile units	.	.	.	.	3
(c) Dispensaries	.	.	.	.	3
(d) Primary Emergency Aid Centres	.	.	.	.	51
(e) Health Sub-Centres	.	.	.	.	20

(ix) Roads—

(a) Main roads	.	.	.	.	561.40	kms
(b) Link roads	.	.	.	.	821.75	,
(c) Village roads	.	.	.	.	406.14	,
(d) Tribal roads	.	.	.	.	295.40	,

(x) Irrigation—

		Culturable command area	Estimated irrigation potential	Potential actually created
(1) Bhaskal Dam	.	4,400 Ha	6,680 Ha	3,278 Ha
(2) Paralkote Dam	.	9,717 Ha	14,575 Ha	13,300 Ha
(3) Satiguda Dam	.	11,336 Ha	132,600 Ha	4,010 Ha
(4) Pitteru Irrigation Project	.	61,034 Ha	1,09,361 Ha	2,000 Ha
(5) Minor Irrigation Schemes	.	2,957 Ha	3,580 Ha	3,361 Ha
(xi) Compensatory Afforestation (Area covered)	.		12,380 Hectares	

The Dandakaranya Development Authority have also provided financial assistance to the Orissa as well as Madhya Pradesh Electricity Boards for bringing electricity in that area.

Likewise, the question of rural electrification has also been taken up by the Authority with the two State Governments concerned. The Dandakaranya Project authorities have

also helped in promoting industrial activity in that area and have been in touch with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission and the All India Handicrafts Board in this connection. The Project have also arranged for providing training in the various technical and industrial fields.

The development of infrastructural facilities in Dandakaranya area has benefited both the displaced persons as well as local tribal population.

(d) This is a matter which concerns the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and we have no information available in this regard.

Hazardous living conditions of the workers of Kedla Jharkhand Collieries under C.C.L.

9766. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the hazardous living condition of the workers of Kedla Jharkhand Collieries under C.C.L. who are without quarter, water and sanitation and if so, the number of workers, and the number of quarters provided;

(b) whether there is no hospital facility or lady doctor in the collieries though a major portion of the workers are female, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether safety rules are violated there without constructing proper 'bench' in the quarries resulting in frequent accidents and if so, the facts in details for the last three years; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to provide these facilities there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a), (b) and (d). After nationalisation, 1657 permanent houses and 200 temporary

hutments have been constructed in this Area. 256 more permanent houses are under construction. Three pressure filtered plants to provide chlorinated water have been constructed in this Area covering 15,160 persons out of a population of 16,439 staying in company's quarters. Sanitation at the collieries is also satisfactory.

A 50-bed hospital for this Area is under construction. At present there are 8 dispensaries and 11 medical officers in this Area. A lady doctor who was offered appointment did not join. Recruitment of medical officers, including lady doctors, is in hand. Meanwhile, serious cases are being referred to the nearby hospitals for specialized treatment.

(c) No, Sir.

Suggestions for improvement of Aurangabad and Nagpur Radio Stations

9767. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI R. P. SARANGI:

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

(a) whether an M.P. has in his visits to Aurangabad and Nagpur Radio Stations in Maharashtra during last week of January, 1981 made certain suggestions for improvement to the officials there; and

(b) if so, the action taken on each of his suggestions, or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri R. K. Mhalgi, one of the Hon'ble Members who have put this question, visited A.I.R. Stations at Aurangabad and Nagpur on 21-1-1981 and 23-1-1981 respectively.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Shri Rambhau Mhalgi, M.P. (BJP), Thane, Maharashtra, had visited AIR, Aurangabad on 21st January, 1981. The Station Director had apprised him with the working of the Station and the programmes being broadcast from there and the Hon'ble M.P. had noted the position.

2. Shri Mhalgi, M.P. also visited Nagpur Station on 23rd January, 1981. Referring to the regional news bulletin of Nagpur Station he had enquired whether it carried mostly political news and whether non-political aspects were either not included or not correctly reported.

3. It was clarified by the local AIR authorities that the news coverage

made was objective and balanced. It covered all events, political or non-political, the criteria being their news value. Further whenever the Maharashtra State Assembly or the Council meet in Nagpur or whenever a political party held its convention at that place or when national leaders visited that region, the day's news bulletin did carry more political news as may be expected. The Hon'ble Member appreciated this.

4. He further wanted to know the approximate time devoted to political and non-political events in the regional news bulletin broadcast from AIR, Nagpur in January, 1981. This Information as since been supplied to him by the Nagpur Station. The other suggestions of Shri Mhalgi and the action taken are given below:

S. No.	Suggestions made	Action taken
1	2	3
1	AIR, Nagpur should carry out a survey to find out how far and well the programmes were received in Vidarbha. If necessary the help of the State Revenue authorities may be taken in an informal way in this matter.	Field strength survey has shown that Nagpur Station gives a very good signal in the Vidarbha region.
2	Production of a programme highlighting the historic, cultural and other aspects of Vidarbha for being broadcast from other Radio Stations in Maharashtra.	There is already a system of exchange of programme among the Stations in Maharashtra.
3	Announcements could be made to invite new talent for talkers and artists.	Procedure for participating in AIR programmes AIR explained in 'Replies to listener's letters' over the air, particularly in Yuv Vanu programmes.
4	Those who write complaints to newspapers regarding AIR could be called to AIR office and the proper position explained to them and an effort made to understand what exactly they want.	The suggestion has been noted.
5	AIR, Nagpur which is already broadcasting Sindhi Music occasionally, may consider starting a regular Sindhi programme including sopkenword items.	The suggestion is under examination.

Development work in Dandakaranya Suffered for Want of Cement

9768. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the development works of Dandakaranya Project had suffered for want of cement;

(b) whether the Dandakaranya Project Administration has loaned/sold huge quantity of cement to outside organisations and some religious organisations which have no link with the Dandakaranya Project;

(c) if so, whether the Project authorities were competent to loan out/sell cement; and

(d) what is the quantity of cement received by the Project Authorities in the period from April, 1980 to January, 1981 and what is the quantity sold/loaned out to whom and at what rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). Development works taken up by Dandakaranya Project have not suffered for want of cement. The Project Authorities received 10732 MT of cement during April, 1980 to January, 1981. Out of this, 1770.50 MTs were loaned and 378.15 MTs transferred against cash mostly to other Government organisation at prices varying from Rs. 571 to Rs. 778 per ton. The transfer to non-official agencies like an educational and religious institution in the Project area was confined to 4.25 MT.

"GAS Dealers has little care for Customers"

9769. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Indian Nation', Patna, dated January, 14, 1981 on page 4, under the caption "Gas dealer has little care for customers";

(b) if so, what are the details of complaints of the customers; and

(c) what actions Government have taken to redress the grievances of the customers attached to the said dealer?

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

(b) and (c). The news item refers to certain complaints reported to have been received from some Indane customers by the newspaper 'Indian Nation' Patna, against an LPG distributor of the Indian Oil Corporation in Patna, namely M/s. Anamika Indane. The complaints *inter-alia* refers to the alleged failure of the gas agency to display up-to-date stock position, registration of refills of gas cylinders in the name of ghost customers, preference being given to VIPs/Hotels etc. in the supply of refills and the inadequate transport facilities available with the agency for the home delivery of cylinders to customers.

These complaints have been investigated by the Indian Oil Corporation and the complaints are reported not correct. Due to the continued closure of the Barauni refinery and the reduced availability of cooking gas (LPG) from the Koyali refinery, there had been shortages in the supply of cooking gas in various parts of the country, including Patna, and consequently complaints are made by customers regarding irregular non-supply of cooking gas by the dealers. The Barauni refinery has since resumed production and the Koyali refinery has started its normal production. With the improvement in the supply position of LPG, it is expected that such complaints will become minimal.

Engineers of C.E.A. on Deputation in Badarpur Thermal Power Project

9770. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 200 Engineers of C.E.A. are working on deputation in Badarpur Thermal Power Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that these engineers have been asked to accept job in that Thermal Power project in the scale of pay and other facilities inferior to what they are getting now at present under C.E.A.;

(c) if so, facts in details;

(d) whether it is a fact that these engineers have been threatened with retrenchment in case of non-acceptance of this offer; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There are at present about 130 Engineers of the C.E.A., including Supervisors, working on deputation in the Badarpur Thermal Power Project/Badarpur Thermal Power Station which is under the management and control of the National Thermal Power Corporation.

(b) to (e). A number of Supervisors were recruited by the erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), now the Central Elec-

(A) *Supervisors* :

(i) Length of service in the grade of Rs. 425-700 in CEA	Grade to be offered in N.T.P.C.
Less than 3 years	Rs. 500-800 (Jr. Supervisor)
3 years but less than 7 Years	Rs. 550-900 (Supervisor Gr. II)
7 Years but less than 10 Years	Rs. 630-1050 (Supervisor Gr. I)
10 years and above	Rs. 700-1300 (Asstt. Engineer)

tricity Authority, and were posted at the Badarpur Thermal Power Project/Badarpur Thermal Power Station under construction including a few of them posted at headquarter under the C.E.A. Consequent on the transfer of the management of the B.T.P.P./B.T.P.S. to the National Thermal Power Corporation, Supervisors already posted at the BTPP/BTPS were treated as on foreign service with N.T.P.C. pending their absorption. Supervisors Association made a request to give an opportunity to the Supervisors working at the B.T.P.P./B.T.F.S. for exercising an option for absorption in the National Thermal Power Corporation or to revert to their parent cadre in the C.E.A. After holding discussions with the representatives of the Association of Supervisors and those of the N.T.P.C., it was decided that Supervisors working at the B.T.P.P./B.T.P.S. under the N.T.P.C. be allowed an option for absorption in the N.T.P.C. or for repatriation to the C.E.A. The details of their permanent absorption in the N.T.P.C., etc. are contained in the Statement attached

Statement

Supervisors of the C.E.A. in the pay scale of Rs. 425-700 and officers in the grade of E.A.D./A.E. in the pay scale of Rs. 650-1200 working at the B.T.P.P./B.T.P.S. under the N.T.P.C. were allowed to exercise an option for permanent absorption in the Corporation on the following terms and conditions:—

(ii) The following formula of pay fixation will be followed :—

Basic Pay in C.E.A.	.	.	.	Rs.
Add. DA in CEA (on date of absorption)	.	.	.	Rs.
Add 10% of basic in CEA	.	.	.	Rs.
Less DA in NTPC	.	.	.	Rs.
Rs. X				

If X is a stage in the pay scale to be offered, then the pay will be fixed at that stage otherwise at the next higher stage.

(iii) The construction allowance, if any, being drawn by the individual Supervisors will be protected as personal to them so long as they continue at Badarpur.

(iv) They will be eligible for consideration for promotion to the next higher grade when they complete the prescribed eligibility period as laid down by the N.T.P.C. Presently these periods are as given in the Table above. For computing the period shown in the Table, their service as Supervisor in the C.E.A. from the date of continuous appointment in the CEA would be taken into account. The promotion would be regulated as per the rules of the N.T.P.C.

(B) Assistant Engineer/Extra Assistant Director:

(i) If an Assistant Engineer has completed 3 years service, he will be given offer in the engineer's grade (Rs. 800—1400).

(ii) Length of service in the Assistant Engineer's grade will be converted into weightage in the Engineer's grade by taking into account half the length of service as Assistant Engineer subject to a maximum of 2 years.

(iii) If an Assistant Engineer has completed less than 3 years' service, he will be eligible for the grade of Rs. 700—1300 (as Assistant Engineer) in which case his seniority in the grade of Assistant Engineer in CEA will be counted.

(iv) Their pay would be fixed on the basis of the following formula:

Basic Pay in CEA	.	.	.	Rs.
Add DA in CEA	.	.	.	Rs.
Add 20% of the basic subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/-	.	.	.	Rs.
Less NTPC DA	.	.	.	Rs.
Rs. X				

If X is a stage in the N.T.P.C. scale then pay will be fixed at that stage otherwise at the next lower stage with excess being treated as personal pay to be absorbed on promotion.

(v) No construction allowance will be payable.

(C) General:

(1) The employees will be given an option to opt for the number of days

of casual leave and earned leave as in Central Government as on date without the facility for leave encashment or leave entitlements as per NTPC Leave Rules with the facility of leave encashment. No option will be available in respect of other types of leave.

(2) The date of absorption would be 1-4-1981.

(3) Employees once absorbed would be governed in all matters of discipline, conditions of service, etc. by the Rules of the N.T.P.C.

(4) The period of service rendered by Supervisors in the CEA would be reckoned towards Contributory Provident Fund benefits and the required amount would be credited by Government as employer's contributions subject to concurrence of the Ministry of Finance/Department of Personnel & A.R.

(5) Allowances will be admissible as per the NTPC Rules.

(6) As there are only a limited number of posts of Supervisors, the employees belonging to the cadre of Supervisors may have to be retrenched in the event of non-availability of posts in the CEA and their not exercising the absorption in the NTPC.

Central Power Projects under Construction in Karnataka

9771. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of central power projects that are under construction in Karnataka State together with power production capacity in each case; and

(b) the estimated expenditure of each project and when they are likely to be completed?

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

(a) and (b). While the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation is prepared to execute Hogenakal Hydro Electric Project in the central sector, provided the state government agrees, no central power generating project is under construction in the State of Karnataka at present.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड का पुनर्गठन

9772. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के पुनर्गठन के बारे में अब तक निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन किन अन्य काम्पनियों का विलय करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह पुनर्गठन कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). कोल इंडिया लिं. के पुनर्गठन के बारे में कोई निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया गया है।

Construction of Coal Dam Project in Himachal Pradesh

9773. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for construction of Coal Dam Project in Himachal Pradesh has been finalised by Government;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the work on the Dam would begin, the likely cost and the generating capacity of the Dam along with the likely period for its completion; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the plan would be finalised on the work concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The Government of Himachal Pradesh have agreed that Kol Dam H. E. Project be taken up for exploitation in the Central Sector. Residual investigations need to be comp-

pleted before construction can start. The National Hydroelectrical Power Corporation (NHPC) is likely to take up these investigations very shortly. The project is planned for an installed capacity of 600 MW, and is expected to cost about Rs. 345 crores.

Competition of "Radio Plays"

9774. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Radio Play' competition is organised on all the stations of All India Radio on the dialects languages and dialects of the various regions on which the stations are located;

(b) if so, the names of the languages/dialects, station-wise on which this programme is broadcast; and

(c) whether more dialects/languages would be selected for this programme in order to permit these dialects and languages and in order to reach the people speaking these dialects/languages?

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

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

Free Supply of Samples by Drug Companies to Doctors

9775. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Medical Representative Association at its convention held at Patiala early in April, last demanded a ban on the supply of free samples by the Pharmaceutical Companies to doctors on the ground that it led to an "unnecessary increase" in drug prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen the News item indicating that the Punjab Medical Representatives Association at its convention at Patiala demanded a ban on free samples by Pharmaceutical Companies to Doctors on the ground that it had led to an unnecessary increase in drug prices. The prices of price controlled formulations are approved under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, and while approving these prices no provision is made for the packs of formulations which are distributed as free samples to the Doctors.

News item appointed "DESU Bid to Hush up Cases"

9776. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "DESU bid to hush up cases" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" New Delhi dated the 9th April, 1981;

(b) if so, the broad facts of the case and the genesis of the financial and technical irregularities committed in the "Hindustan Times" New work referred to therein;

(c) the action taken against the delinquent officials; and

(d) what remedial measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to prevent such irregularities arising in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Government is aware of the news item.

(b) to (d). The case relating to the alleged irregularities in the purchase of L.T. pillar boxes is under investigation by C.B.I. Further action in the matter can be taken on receipt of the report from C.B.I.

Appointment of Directors in National Rayon Corporation

9777. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has recently struck down the action of the Company Law Board in exercise of its power under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 in continuing to appoint directors on the Board of Directors of Messers National Rayon Corporation Limited after the period of three years, which expired on July, 1980 ;

(b) if so, what is the position of Government Directors on the Company and whether they can vote or not; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. However, while doing so, the High Court also observed that it was "open to the Company Law Board to pass a fresh order under Section 408 after hearing the petitioner to the extent thought necessary, and also other shareholders who may wish to oppose the continuance of Government Director on the Board."

The Court further suspend its own order quashing the appointment of Government Directors for a period of six months in order to enable the COMPANY LAW BOARD and the Central Government to pass a fresh order. Necessary steps are being taken to prefer an appeal (or SLP) ag-

ainst the aforesaid orders in the Supreme Court.

(b) and (c). A petition for Special Leave for the quashing of the directions of the Delhi High Court in the aforesaid orders was filed by the original petitioner in the Supreme Court. This petition came up for hearing first on the 10th April, 1981 and then on the 24 April, 1981 and now stands adjourned to be listed on 4 May, 81 alongwith the Special Leave Petition to be filed by the Union of India and Company Law Board. The Supreme Court has, meanwhile, directed that it would be open to the Board of Directors of the National Rayon Corporation to take all decisions which are within their power but the Government nominated directors would not function as directors and that no further appointments to the Board of Directors shall be made nor shall any elections be held in that connection.

Establishment of National Corporation for Distribution of Drugs

9778. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish a National Corporation for the distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals production;

(b) if so, whether such a proposal is going to be implemented during the current financial year ; and

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

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

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

Power Generation in Santhalidih Thermal Power Plant in West Bengal

9779. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation in the Santhalidih Thermal Power Plant in West Bengal and the capacity utilisation in the last two months with date-wise break-up in details;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the 'Statesman' dated 10th April, 1981 (Calcutta Edition) that the power generation in Santhalidih power plant has decreased due to the labour problems in unloading coal if so, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that the problem arose because of the removal of all old workers in the coal unloading and their substitution by the new workers violating an agreement of 1980; and

(d) whether Government propose intervening into the matter and see that the matter with the coal unloading workers is settled and power generation at Santhalidih saved?

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

Closure of Thermal Power Generating Sets in Gujarat

9780. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two thermal power generating sets at Ukai in Gujarat have been shut down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to restart the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Unit No. 2 of 120 MW and Unit No. 4 of 200 MW at Ukai Thermal Power Station were shut down. However, unit No. 4 of 200 MW has come back to service on 28th November, 1980. Unit No. 2 is expected to be back in service before end of May, 1971.

(b) Both the units had to be shut down on account of vibrations developed during restarting of units after shut down for some maintenance works. HP rotors were found to have developed slight bend in both cases.

(c) HP rotors of unit No. 4 has been replaced and the set was recommissioned on 28th November, 1980. Unit No. 2 of 120 MW is expected to come back to service by 31st May, 1981.

Petro-Chemical Companies in India

9781. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petro-chemical complex functioning in India, with location;

(b) whether any State Government have approached for the establishment of petro-chemical complex in their State; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SUTH): (a) There are three petro-chemical complexes functioning; two are in Bombay and one is in Baroda.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have decided in principle to set up two gas based petro-chemical complexes one at Usar in Maharashtra and another at Kavas in Gujarat. Besides three aromatics petro-chemical complexes one each at Cochin (Kerala). Usar (Maharashtra) and Saleempur (U.P.) are proposed to be set up. A petrochemical project can also be erected in Bihar.

A letter of intent has been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a naphtha based petro-chemical complex at Haldia. Government is also contemplating to set up major downstream units in several States. Details are yet to be finalised.

Setting up of Petrol Pumps in Haryana

9782. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new petrol pumps set up during 1980-81 with locations thereof; and

(b) the number of new petrol pumps to be set up during 1981-82 in Haryana with the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Six retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps)

are reported to have been commissioned during 1980-81 at the following locations:

1. Gohana Road	2. Chauthala
3. Ateli Mandi	4. Balsamand
5. Dharuhera	6. Meyond Allan

Action has also been initiated during 1980-81 to put up more retail outlets in Haryana.

(b) Oil companies are yet in the process of finalising their plan of 1981-82 for putting up retail outlets.

Liquidation of Private Companies

9783. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many private companies have been liquidated during 1980-81, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such companies against whom liquidation proceedings are still going on State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) 115 private, i.e. non-Government companies limited by shares were liquidated during the first 11 months of 1980-81 (April 1980 to February 1981).

(b) Liquidation proceedings were still going on against 3639 companies as on 28-2-81. The distribution of the 115 liquidated companies and the 3639 companies in the process of liquidation is given in attached Statement.

Statement

State-wise distribution of the 115 liquidated companies and of the 3639 companies in the process of Liquidation

S. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of Non-Govt. companies limited by shares liquidated during 1980-81 (1-4-1980 to 28-2-81)	No. of Non-Govt. companies limited by shares in the process of liquidation as on 28-2-1981
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	95
2.	Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram	..	13
3.	Bihar	2	38
4.	Gujarat & Dadar Nagar Haveli	24	135
5.	Haryana	2	22
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	6
7.	Karnataka	1	222
8.	Kerala	2	276
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	39
10.	Maharashtra	5	692
11.	Orissa	..	41
12.	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & Chandigarh	6	93
13.	Rajasthan	6	85
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	496
15.	Uttar Pradesh	10	133
16.	West Bengal	11	941
17.	Delhi	5	302
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..
19.	Pondicherry	..	10
20.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	..	..
TOTAL		115	3639

NOTE : Information is itemised Registrar of Company-wise. Break up State-wise or Union Territory-wise in respect of items 2, 4, 12 & 18 is not readily available. However, in the case of Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana, separate figures for the State of Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi were available.

**Private Companies Registered in
Haryana**

9784. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of new private companies registered during 1980-81 in Haryana and Punjab, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): During the year 1980-81 (April 1980 to March 1981) 214 private, i.e. non-Government companies limited by shares were registered in Punjab and 38 such companies in Haryana. The district-wise distribution of these companies is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

District-wise distribution of on-Government Companies limited by shares registered in the States of Punjab and Haryana during the year—1980-81

PUNJAB				HARYANA			
District		No. of Companies registered		District		No. of Companies registered	
1. Amritsar	.	.	36	1. Ambala	.	.	5
2. Bhatinda	.	.	6	2. Bhiwani	.	.	1
3. Faridkot	.	.	11	3. Faridabad	.	.	6
4. Ferozepore	.	.	3	4. Hissar	.	.	9
5. Gurdaspur	.	.	3	5. Jind	.	.	1
6. Hoshiarpur	.	.	4	6. Karnal	.	.	1
7. Jullundur	.	.	49	7. Mohindergarh	.	.	2
8. Kapurthala	.	.	7	8. Rohtak	.	.	2
9. Patiala	.	.	12	9. Sirsa	.	.	3
10. Ludhiana	.	.	64	10. Sonepat	.	.	2
11. Sangrur	.	.	7				
12. Rupar	.	.	11				
TOTAL	.	213		TOTAL	.	32	

Number of companies which have not filed Form No. 18 intimating situation of their registered offices.

Number of Companies which have not filed Form No. 18 intimating the situation of their registered offices.

Criticism by Editors' Guild reg. Functioning of AIR and Television

9785. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI RUP CHAND PAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Editors' Guild in a very recent meeting has strongly criticised the functioning of All India Radio and Television in that it is acting as a most political tool of the ruling party;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government have seen the resolution passed by the Editors' Guild of India at its third annual session held at New Delhi on 27th January, 1981.

(b) A copy of the resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2530/81].

(c) Government do not subscribe to the views expressed in the resolution regarding All India Radio and Television.

आकाशवाणी के संवाददाताओं का सम्मेलन

9786. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के संवाददाताओं का सम्मेलन 29 और 30 जनवरी, 1981 को दिल्ली में हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्मेलन के समक्ष बोलते हुए

केन्द्रीय सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के भूतपूर्व सचिव डा० अशोक मित्र ने कहा था कि आकाशवाणी की समाचार एकत्र और प्रस्तुत करने की नीति दोषामुक्त है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके भाषण का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग), डा० अशोक मित्र ने अपने भाषण में आकाशवाणी में समाचार वाचन, समाचार एकत्रीकरण के क्षेत्र, रेडियो रिपोर्टर के काम और उनकी रिपोर्टिंग, कुछ समाचार एजेंसियों के कार्यकरण, समाचार असन्तुलन, इत्यादि के बारे में अपने विचार और सुझाव दिये थे।

(घ) आकाशवाणी अपते विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों, उनके विषय, रूपों कार्यक्रम सूची सहित, की समीक्षा करता रहता है। संगोष्ठी में डा० मित्र तथा अन्यों द्वारा दिये गए सुझावों पर इस प्रकार की समीक्षाओं में समुचित रूप से विचार किया जाएगा।

Promotional prospects of officers of Indian Supply Service and Indian Inspection Service

9787. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several Government Departments like Defence, P&T, Railways etc. officers are recruited through the same source i.e. Combined Engineering Service

Examination as in the case of D.G.S.&D.; and

(b) if so, whether the promotion prospects of officers of Indian Supply Service and Indian Inspection Service as well as the working conditions in the DGS&D are not good as compared to aforesaid Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes Sir, except in the case of Ministry of Defence where the officers dealing with Purchase are not recruited through Combined Engineering Service Examination.

(b) No such comparative study has been made by this Department. So far as promotion prospects of officers in DGS&D are concerned, Cadre Review proposals are under active consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली में साफ्ट कोक के भवानी के लिए गोदाम

9788. श्री शिहल निह : क्या अर्जी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली में साफ्ट कोक के भवानी, के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में गोदाम उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये गोदाम, राज्य वार किन स्थानों पर हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कोयले के अपूरण के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में भवानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

अर्जी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विकेन्द्र महेश्वर) : (क) से (ग). कोल

इंडिया लिंग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कोयले के चार टाल साफ्ट कोक के लिए भेरठ, रामपुर, लखनऊ और कानपुर में खोले हैं। मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में साफ्ट कोक के कौई टाल नहीं खोले गए हैं। इस समय मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में साफ्ट कोक के टाल खोलने का कौई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इन राज्यों में साफ्ट कोक का वितरण डीलरों द्वारा किया जाता है जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए गए प्रायोजन के आधार पर साफ्ट कोक प्राप्त करते हैं। दिल्ली में साफ्ट कोक भारतीय लिंग द्वारा रेल रेकों में भरकर लाया जाता है। रेल रेकों से डीलरों को कोयले का वितरण दिल्ली कोल डीलर्स सिन्डीकेट द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन के कुल पर्याप्त वेक्षण/निदेशन में किया जाता है। दिल्ली में उपभोक्ताओं का साफ्ट कोक राशन कार्डों पर दिया जाता है।

Nationalisation of Drug Industry

9789. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution adopted at a convention of representatives of the workers of the chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry and some trade unions which was inaugurated by President Central Indian Trade Unions demanding an immediate nationalisation of all multinational and Indian monopoly drug industry; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to this demand?

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

(b) There is no such policy and hence the question of taking any action does not arise.

**Posts of Assistant Directors in Rate
Posts of Assistant Directors in aRate**

9790. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that as per the recommendations of Vidyalankar Committee, accepted by the Government, in the rate contract sections of the DGS&D either the section officers of Assistant Directors can be posted;

(b) if so, then how many posts have been assigned to the Assistant Directors out of this quota; and

(c) whether any Section Officers working in any other sections than these sections; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No quota has been assigned to Assistant Directors/Section Officers. The posts can be filled by either category of Officers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The actual utilisation of the Section Officers in the Purchase Directorates is done depending upon the past experience of the officer and administrative convenience.

Increase in Fees of Advocates appearing for Central Government

9792. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether advocates and lawyers appearing on behalf of various Departments of Central Government

or empanneled therefore before the City Civil and Sessions Court at Calcutta have been asking for increase of their fees which was fixed about a decade back;

(b) whether any increase has been given to such advocates and lawyers who by passage of time and experience have attained seniority; and

(c) if so, the fact thereof and what further action is being taken to ameliorate their conditions?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the time of empanelment, these counsel were given the fees as per State Government rules. Subsequently on their representations, they have been allowed to claim fee on ad-valorem basis at the rates allowed by the High Court on taxation with effect from 1st June, 1979. There is no proposal under consideration at present to revise their terms.

“पटना आकाशवाणी से भव्यकर धौधधनी”

शीर्षक स समाचार

9793. श्री नमावता-शास्त्री: ददा सूचना और प्रशासन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हिन्दी साप्ताहिक “जनसंचार” के दिनांक 22 और 28 फरवरी के अंकों में “पटना आकाशवाणी से भव्यकर धौधधनी” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इकत्ते साप्ताहिक ग्रन्थालयित इस समाचार का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की धांधली को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्य वाहा को है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (धी बसंत साडे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) समाचार में मुख्य आकाश-कापी हे पटना केंद्र में ब्रह्मावार, जातिवाद, पक्षात्म इत्यादि के कथित उदाहरणों का उल्लेख है।

(ग) समझे को जांच-रड़ताल आकाश-वाणों के एक विश्व अधिकारा द्वारा की गई थी। प्रथम दृष्टया समाचार में उल्लिखित कोई भी आरोप सही नहीं पाया गया।

Canalisation and De-canalisation of Bulk Drugs

9794. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the principles observed in canalising and de-canalising bulk drugs during last 5 years;

(b) what are the revised new norms for canalisation and de-canalising of bulk drugs;

(c) what is the production and import of various canalised/banned bulk drugs distributed by IDPL and what is the criterion for allowing distribution of canalised bulk drugs to IDPL; and

(d) is it a fact that 5 tonnes of Grisofulvin and other bulk drugs were given in package deal to M/s. Glaxo; if so under what entitlement/recommendations?

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

(b). The objectives of the Government in canalising the import of bulk drugs are as follows:

(i) To bulk the requirements of all manufacturing units to arrive at a sizeable demand which could be made use of as a bargaining counter in world markets to secure advantageous price and concessional terms of supply;

(ii) To regulate the import/introduction of newer sophisticated drugs in such a manner as not to disturb the indigenous production of drugs of similar therapeutic value;

(iii) To protect the indigenous production of drugs, especially when the production is inadequate to meet the internal demand;

(iv) To ensure the equitable supply of raw materials at uniform prices, eliminating the middle man's profit so that the formulations based on such raw materials are priced at a particular and uniform level; and

(v) To help the Small Scale (SSI) Sector of the industry whose requirements are small, and who would otherwise find it uneconomic and unpracticable to import.

The criteria for canalisation and de-canalisation is based on these objectives.

The Chavda Committee which was appointed to look into the prices of drugs imported by the CPC, had recommended that the following criteria, among others, should be considered in deciding on canalisation policy from year to year:—

(i) Drugs whose indigenous production is substantial enough to warrant their being given protection so that their growth and utility are ensured with a view to achieving ultimate self-sufficiency;

(ii) Drugs which have a limited number of world manufacturers

and where there is scope for formation of cartels; and

(iii) Drug whose imports are to be watched from the public health point of view (e.g. addiction-forming for dependence-inducing drugs such as barbiturates etc.)

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

(c) The production as reported by M/s IDPL of various canalised bulk drugs and banned bulk drugs during 1980-81 are as at Statement—I & II respectively. The import figures in respect of these drugs during the

same year are given at statement—III. Allocation of indigenously manufactured canalised bulk drugs is made by CPC, a canalising Agency, as per the Distribution Policy in vogue on domestic producers (including M/s IDPL) who indicate availability of various canalised bulk drugs to CPC for distribution. The distribution is made by the domestic producers as per allocations received/Policy in vogue.

(d) CPC have reported that Griseofulvin and/or any other canalised bulk drug were not given in package deal to M/s. Glaxo.

Statement—I

Production of Canalised items during 1980-81 by IDPL

S. No.	Drug	Unit	1980-81
1.	Streptomycin Sulphate	Ton/Base	34.4
2.	Tetracycline Hcl.	Ton	91.3
3.	Exythremycin	„	3.6
4.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	„	6.1
5.	Doxycycline	„	2.21
6.	Piperazine Hydrate	„	25.18
7.	Sulphamethoxazole	„	12.07
8.	Trimethoprim	„	5.5
9.	Vitamin B1	„	„
	(a) Hcl. Oral Grade	„	2.79
	(b) Ampoule Grade	„	1.95
	(c) Mononitrate	„	14.60
10.	Vitamin B2	„	8.93

Statement-II

Production of Banned items during 1980-81 by IDPL

S. No.	Drug	Unit	1980-81
1.	Sodium Penicillin	MMU	98.0
2.	Acetauzolamide	Tonnes	1.97
3.	Analgin	"	339.61
4.	Metronidazole	"	3.87
5.	Paracetamol	"	1.10
6.	Phenacetin	"	79.45
7.	Phenobarbitone	"	15.82
8.	Sulphadimidine	"	444.20
9.	Sulphaguanidine	"	315.70
10.	Sulphanilamide	"	11.70
11.	Sulphamethizole	"	5.63
12.	Glybenclamide	"	0.06
13.	Acedic Acid	"	2285.61
14.	procaine Penicillin	MMU	22.8

Statement-III

IMPORTS

S. No.	Drug	A/c Unit	1979-80	1980-81 (April- December)
			2	3	4	5
*1.	Streptomycin Sul.	Tonne/Base	72.83	17.51
2.	Tetracycline (HCl)	Tonne	162.00	98.80
3.	Crythromycine	"	5.38	0.57
4.	Ampicilline Trihydrate	"	54.82	72.21
5.	Doxycycline	"	3.77	4.16
6.	Piperazine Hydrate	"	90.00	25.00
7.	Sulphamethoxazole	"	64.04	90.28
8.	Trimethoprim	"	6.40	12.64

S. No.	Drug.	A/c Unit	1979-80	1980-81 (April—December)
9.	Vitamin B1	Tonne	58.64	0.72
	(a) Hcl. Oralgrade } (b) Amp. Grade } (c) Mononitrate }			
10.	Vitamin B2	"	21.10	18.69
11.	Panicillin Sod.	MMU	19.75	2.79
12.	Penicillin Procaine	MMU	6.49	2.86
13.	Acetazolamide	Tonnes	..	..
14.	Analgin	"	106.70	125.45
15.	Metronidazole	"	1.06	2.41
16.	Paracetamol	"	..	5.00
17.	Phenacetin	"	..	..
18.	Phenobarbitone	"	16	2.19
19.	Sulphadimidine	"	..	0.05
20.	Sulphaguanidine	"	1.41	2.50
21.	Sulphanilamide	"	..	..
22.	Sulphamethizole	"	1.41	..
23.	Glybenclamide	"	..	..
24.	Acetic Acid	"	..	..

Representation against Malpractices in National Thermal Power Corporation, Korba

9795. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Chhattisgarh, Sangharsh Samittee, Balkonagar, Korba complaining against the authorities of NTPC, Korba;

(b) if so the details;

(c) steps taken to investigate the charges;

(d) whether he is aware that locally available unemployed people are not given job in NTPC; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to see that recruitment is done, from local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received from the Chhattisgarh Sangharsh Samiti, Korba in which some demands have been made and allegations regarding irregularities in the Korba Project of the National Thermal Power Corporation have also been made. These allegations concern matters such as recruitment at the Korba project, appointment of senior personnel for the project and misuse of public funds.

(c) Steps have been taken by this department and the management of

NTPC to ascertain the facts and details with regard to specific allegations.

(d) It is not correct to state that locally available unemployed persons are not being given jobs in the Korba Project of NTPC. In the categories of posts which are required to be filled by persons sponsored by local employment exchange, the representation of local persons is more than 85 per cent.

(e) Does not arise.

डॉ. बी. सी. के ठेका मजदूरों द्वारा
दिया गया मांग-पत्र

9796. श्री भोगद्र श्वास : क्या उर्जा मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डॉ. बी. सी. की ठेका मजदूर यूनियन के 14 मार्च, 1981 को बी. संयंत्र, बोकारो ताप विजलीघर, डॉ. बी. सी. के परियोजना अधिकारियों को ठेका मजदूरों से संबंधित एक मांगपत्र दिया था और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या बोकारो ताप विजलीघर के एक ठेकेदार ने 12 मार्च, 1981 को एक मजदूर को गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी थी और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस ठेकेदार का अनुबंध निरस्त कर दिया गया है और क्या उसे गिरफ्तार कर दिया गया है और क्या डॉ. बी. सी. द्वारा मृत मजदूर के परिवार को क्षति-पूर्ति राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या डॉ. बी. सी. में भर्ती करते समय स्थानीय लोगों को खासतौर पर विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके सदस्यों को अब तक रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सका?

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिक्कम महाजन) : (क) दामोदर घाटी निगम के परियोजना प्रबन्धक, बोकारो 'ख' निर्माण को 14 मार्च, 1981 को दो मांग-पत्र दिए गए थे। ये मांग-पत्र, यन्त्रियों के विभिन्न दलों की ओर से दिये गये थे। प्रथम मांग-पत्र में ये मांगें रखी गई थीं—एक दिवंगत कर्मचारी के परिवार का आधिक: मुआवजा दिया जाना, मृत कर्मचारी के परिवार में से कम से कम एक सदस्य को दामोदर घाटी निगम में स्थायी रोजगार, मृत कर्मचारी की अन्येष्टि संबंधी व्यय की अदायगी, आहत व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा व्यय, जिस स्थान पर कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हुई उस स्थान पर एक शहीद मीनार बनाना तथा अधिकातर ठेकेदारों को दिये जाना। दूसरे मांग-पत्र में ये मांगें शामिल हैं—मृतक के परिवार को तथा आहत व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा दिया जाना, समाज विरोधी तत्वों को दिए गए ठेको को समाप्त करना, दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा लगाए गए सरकारी ठेकेदारों द्वारा कार्य-निष्पादित किये जा रहे कार्य को विभागीय तौर पर करवाना तथा कार्य को उप-ठेके पर न देना, ठेकेदार के कर्मचारियों को उचित बेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं देना। चूंकि, मृत मजदूर को दामोदर घाटी निगम के मुख्य ठेकेदार के एक उप-ठेकेदार ने काम पर लगाया था, अतः ये मांगें संबंधित नियोक्ता द्वारा पूरी की जानी हैं। तथापि, दामोदर घाटी निगम ने अनुदेश जारी किए हैं ताकि ठेकेदारों द्वारा मजदूरी का भुगतान कानून के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाए। मृतक तथा आहत कर्मचारियों को कर्मकार प्रतिकार अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मुआवजा देने के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम ठेकेदार पर दबाव डाल रहा है।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है कि बोकारो 'ख' निर्माण के ठेकेदार ने एक कर्मचारी को गोली से मार दिया है। बोकारो ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में दामोदर घाटी निगम के मुख्य ठेकेदार

के एक उप-ठेकेदार के एक कर्मचारी ने एक अन्य कर्मचारी को 12 मार्च, 1981 को गोली से मार दिया था। स्थानीय पुलिस को तत्काल ही सूचित किया गया था तथा आक्रमणकारी को गिरफतार कर लिया गया था। उन्नत उप-ठेकेदार द्वारा इस समय कोई भी कार्य निष्पादित नहीं किया जा रहा है। मुआवजे की अदायगी की मात्रा वा निर्णय कर्मकार प्रतिकार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत करना होगा। मुआवजे की अदायगी ठेकेदार द्वारा की जानी है।

(ग) जो, हाँ। दामोदर घाटी निगम में श्रेणी "ग" के पदों की भर्ते के लिए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को वरीयता दी जाती है। तथापि, चूंकि दामोदर घाटी निगम ने भूमि लगभग 30 वर्ष पूर्व अधिगृहीत की थी, अतः यह संभव भहीं है कि ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के परिवारों की संख्या दी जाए जिनके परिवारों के सदस्यों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाया जा सका हो। जिस व्यक्ति को भूमि अधिगृहीत की गई थी ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उचित मुआवजा दे दिया गया था।

Drug Companies under FERA

9797. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received from foreign drug companies under F.E.R.A. so far;

(b) in how many cases such applications have been finally disposed of, details regarding date of receipt of

such applications, date of action taken, actual reduction in foreign equity brought about, if any, and from which date;

(c) whether there has been any loss of foreign exchange in the country due to delay in implementation of FERA, if so, details of the same; and

(d) whether provisions of a statutory Act can be deferred through a letter issued by his Ministry, if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). 31 drug companies applied to the Reserve Bank of India under Section 29 (2) (a) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in 1974. The Drug Policy was announced vide Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-1978. As announced in the 1978 Drug Policy, a High Level Committee was set up to identify "bulk drugs not involving high technology" manufactured by various drug companies. The question of deciding on the reduction in foreign equity of these companies depended on the report of this Committee. The report of this Committee has since been received and the level of permissible foreign equity in these companies has to be decided in accordance with FERA guidelines and the Drug Policy. In view of the above, the question of any delay in implementation of FERA does not arise. In fact the pending applications are being processed with the help of the latest data collected by Reserve Bank of India.

The applications of the following companies who are engaged in the

manufacture of formulations, have already been decided and directives issued them to bring down their foreign equity to 40 per cent:—

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Date of Indianisation</i>
1. M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay	31.8.79
2. M/s. Abbott Labs. (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	
3. M/s. Carter Wallace & Co. Ltd., Goa	17.7.78
4. M/s. C.E. Fulford (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	
5. M/s. Indian Schering Ltd., Bombay	
6. M/s. Nicholas of India Ltd., Bombay	7.2.80
7. M/s. Smith, Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bombay.	

The companies at Sl. Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 6 have already Indianised themselves with effect from the dates indicated against each. The schemes of the companies at Sl. Nos. 2 and 4 have been approved and are under implementation. The scheme of company at

No. 7 has been recently received and is under examination by Reserve Bank of India.

The position in respect of 4 more companies is as follows:—

1. M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd.	This company has on its own completely disinvested foreign equity w.e.f. 13.9.1978.
2. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.	Directive issued to company for reduction of equity to 40%. Representation by the company is under scrutiny.
3. M/s. Geoffrey Manners Ltd.	Directive issued for reduction to 40%. Pricing of dis-invested shares is under consideration.
4. M/s. Wniffene (India) Ltd.	More than 40% of annual turnover of this company is accounted for by exports. The eligibility by the company to being determined.

In the case of remaining 20 companies listed in the attached Statement, it is proposed to process the applications after receipt of RBI's comments on individual cases.

Statement

1. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.
2. M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
3. M/s. Ffizer Limited.
4. M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Limited.
5. M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s. Merck Sharp & Dhome.
7. M/s. Sandoz (India) Limited.
8. M/s. Boots Co. (India) Limited.
9. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
10. M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited.
11. M/s. Organon India Limited.

1. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Company.
2. M/s. May & Baker (I) Limited.
3. M/s. Roche Products.
4. M/s. Parke Davis (India) Limited.

16. M/s. Uni Sankyo Limited.
17. M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Limited.
18. M/s. Bayer (India) Limited.
19. M/s. Cynamid India Limited.
20. M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corp. of India Ltd.

Appointment of Asstt. Station Director and Station Directors

9798. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to declare Engineers as Head of Office in All India Radio;

(b) if so, then why Asst. Station Director and Station Directors are being appointed in All India Radio;

(c) what are the reasons for not stopping the promotions in the cadre of Station Directors; and

(d) whether Government are thinking to appoint 3 and 4 Producers (experts) at every station to look after programme, production and administration?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government have decided that Engineers could also be appointed as head of office of AIR Stations.

(b) and (c). Engineers would be appointed as head of the office at a particular station with powers relating to house-keeping, book-keeping besides engineering matters. However, in matters of programmes, it will be the Station Director or the Asstt. Station Director who would continue to be in charge and responsible for the programmes. Hence, the question of not permitting or appointing Station Directors or Asstt. Station Directors does not arise.

(d) Producers (staff artists on contract) are posted at various AIR stations for the purpose of planning and production of programmes. There is no proposal to make them look after administration also.

Alleged Extortion of Money near Weighbridge at Tentulmari Colliery at Sijua, Dhanbad

9799. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a weighbridge run by the BCCL at Tentulmari Colliery at Sijua, Dhanbad (Bihar) to measure coal despatched by road transport;

(b) whether he is aware that there is a group of musclemen operating around that weighbridge extorting money from each truck coming for weight with the knowledge of everybody as "Rangdari tax";

(c) whether the local management of the BCCL at the Sijua Area is in hand and glove with those musclemen taking a share in that illegal 'tax'; and

(d) whether the matter would be probed and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Fake Contractors in Coal India Ltd.

9800. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Managers, Agents, General Managers, Personnel Managers in collieries of C.I.L.;

(b) out of the above officers, how many persons have engaged in the

fake names of their sons, brothers and relatives, as contractors of taxies trucks in C.I.L.;

(c) whether corruption prevails in C.I.L. due to the take contractors and engagements;

(d) whether heavy losses are incurred by C.I.L. due to the loot by relatives of these officers in C.I.L.; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop the loot in C.I.L.?

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

फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निर्मित फलमें

9801. श्री राम विलास पालवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह वर्ष फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा बैलठी से नारायणपुर नामक फिल्म बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार 1980 में देश में मुरादावाद तथा कई अन्य स्थानों पर साम्रादायिक दंगों के दौरान की गई हिंसक घटनाओं पर भी कोई फिल्म बना रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक यह फिल्म बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) फिल्म प्रभाग में बड़ी संख्या में ऐसी फिल्में तथा न्यूजरीले रिलीज की हैं जिनमें हरिजनों तथा समाज के अन्य कमज़ोर वर्गों पर किए गए अत्याचारों की इस प्रकार की घटनाओं से

समाज को होने वाली हानि के बारे में लोगों को शिक्षित करने के उद्देश्य से कवर किया गया है। तथापि, इस प्रकार के अत्याचारों वाली प्रत्येक घटना को कवर करना दद्दवहार्य नहीं है। मुरादावाद की घटना पर "बाई दिस इनसैनिटी" और "ह इज गिल्टी" नामक दो कहानियां भारतीय समाचार समीक्षाओं में क्रमशः 29 अगस्त और 5 सितम्बर, 1980 को जारी की गई थीं। अक्टूबर, 1980 में प्रधान मंत्री की मुरादावाद यात्रा पर एक अन्य कहानी 24 अक्टूबर, 1980 को रिलीज की गई भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा सं. 1671 में शामिल की गई थी।

झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्तियों में टेलीविजन सेटों का प्रावधान

9802. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह डाकुर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने झुग्गी झोपड़ी बस्तियों में टेलीविजन सेट लगाने के लिये 1979-80 में बहुत बड़ी राशि स्वीकृत की थी; और 120 टेलीविजन सेट खरीदे भी गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन बस्तियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें ये सेट लगाये गये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हाँ। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 116 टी०वी० सेटों की खरीद पर लगभग 2.95 लाख रुपए खर्च किए थे। इन सेटों को निम्नानुसार वितरित किया गया था :—

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण	98
नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका	15
श्रम आयुक्त	3
कुल	115

(ख) जिन वस्तियों में टी०बी० सेट लगाए गए हैं उनमें से कुछ के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

जिन वस्तियों में टी०बी० सेट लगाए गए हैं उनमें से कुछ की सूची।

I. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा लगाए गए सेट।

1. गोकल पुरी
2. नन्द नगरी
3. नई सीमापुरी
4. पुरानी सीमा पुरी जै०जै० कालोनी
5. सीलमपुर (फेज 1-4)
6. कल्याणपुरी
7. खिचड़ीपुर
8. तिलोकपुरी
9. जहांगीरपुरी
10. वजीरपुर
11. नई वस्ती
12. रुद्धाला फेज 1—3
13. चौखंडी
14. हसथल
15. पंखा रोड
16. पाण्डु नगर
17. नारायणा
18. एन० जौ० रोड
19. अलीपुर ब्लाक (दिल्ली प्रशासन)
20. सुल्तानपुरी
21. नांगलोई (फेज 2, 3)
22. जबालापुरी
23. मादीपुर
24. शकूरपुर
25. दक्षिणपुरी और विस्ता०
26. खानपुर

27. टिप्पी

28. मदनगीर जै० जै०

29. कालका जै० जै० जै०

30. गढ़ी

31. श्रीनिवास पुरी

32. सन लाइट कालोनी

33. चिराग दिल्ली, ग्राम

II. नई दिल्ली नगर पालिक द्वारा लगाए गए सेट।

34. मोती वाग सामुदायिक हस्पताल 2
35. वर्किंग गर्ल्स होस्टल, सरोजिनी नगर 1
36. एन०डी० एम०सी० चिल्ड्रेन्स हॉस्पिट “सुक्रीत” गोल्फ लिंक। 1
37. समाज सदन, पंचकुइयां रोड 3
38. अलीगंज समाज सदन 1
39. किदवर्डी नगर क्षेत्र 3

III. अमायुक्त द्रव्य लगाए गए सेट

40. आजादपुर . . . 1
41. कृष्णा मार्केट . . . 1
42. बसई दारापुर गांव . . . 1

Illegal Production by Drug Company

9803. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many instances of certain products being manufactured under authorisation of doubtful validity by M/s. Pfizer, Glaxo, Warner Hindustan and May and Baker have come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether the release of canalised raw materials have not been stopped

for these companies pending final decision; and

(c) what were the basis for taking action against Smith, Kline and French, Indian Schering, Hoechst etc., and the reasons for not taking action against the above companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) In the case of M/s. Pfizer over 40 and in the case of M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited over 25 drug formulations have been claimed to be under authorisation's whose validities require scrutiny. In the cases of M/s. Glaxo and M/s. May & Baker no such identification has so far been made because the data submitted by them is under scrutiny.

(b) The question of stopping the release of canalised raw materials in such cases would arise only after final decisions are taken and if the claims made by the parties are set aside.

(c) No action against M/s. Smith. Kline & French or M/s. Hoechst for any unauthorised manufacture of drugs has been taken so far. In the case of M/s. Indian Schering (now known as Nicholas Laboratories of India Limited) a complaint has been filed against them because they were found to be carrying on their manufacturing activities without valid authorisation issued under the provisions of I(D&R) Act.

Manufacture of Fertilisers from Petroleum Products

9804. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilisers which are manufactured from the petroleum products imported from abroad and the same petroleum products which are produced in India are not being fully utilised;

(b) whether Government exercise any check in this regard; and

(c) if so, the extent of the petroleum products utilised by the public sector and the private sector fertiliser units, separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Fertilizers are being manufactured by using the following petroleum products as feedstock namely, gas, naphtha, furnace oil and low sulphur heavy stock. Out of these products, only naphtha and furnace oil are imported to make good the shortfall in their availability from out of the production in the country's own refineries.

(b) With the exception of some small quantities of high aromatic naphtha which are surplus to the country's requirements and therefore exported, full utilisation of both naphtha and furnace oil produced in the country is made within the country. Such naphtha exports are duly approved by Government.

(c) Approximately 31 per cent and 48 per cent of the total naphtha consumption in the country during 1979-80 were utilised by public and private sector fertilizer units respectively. Similarly, approximately 10 per cent and 8 per cent of the total furnace oil/LSHS consumption in the country during 1979-80 were utilized by public and private sector fertilizer units respectively.

Setting up of Captive Power Plants In Coal Company Areas

9805. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have approved the proposal of setting up of captive power plants in coal company areas;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of the companies and areas where the power plants are proposed

to be set up alongwith the names of firms which have been asked to assist the plants; and

(c) the time by which these plants are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Proposals are under consideration for setting up of coal based captive power stations in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and Central Coalfields Ltd. These plants will be installed at Chinakuri (ECL), Kathara/ Sawana (CCL) and Monidih (BCCL).

(c) Coal India has invited global tenders for turnkey construction of these plants. Last date of receipt of bid is 30th June, 1981.

अमोनिया के उत्पादन के लिए कर्यरत उर्वरक संयंत्र

9806. श्री शिवकुमार निह ठाकुर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये तथा पुराने दोनों उर्वरकों संयंत्रों ने वर्ष 1980 के दौरान अमोनिया के उत्पादन के लिये वास्तव में कितने दिन कार्य किया है, और तत्संबंधी व्यीरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या डीजल पर आधारित नये संयंत्र के संचालन के लिये कच्चे माल की कमी मुश्य बाधा है; और

(ग) क्या इस कठिनाई के अतिरिक्त काल तक जारी रहने की संभावना है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बत्थोर निह) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान अमोनिया संयंत्रों के विभिन्न उर्वरक यूनिटों के संचालन दिनों की संख्या देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) फीड स्टाक के रूप में डिजल के प्रयोग पर कोई उर्वरक संयंत्र आधारित नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

वर्ष 1980-81 में उर्वरक यूनिटों के अमोनिया संयंत्रों द्वारा प्राप्त किये गए संचालन दिनों की संख्या

यूनिट का नाम

अमोनिया संयंत्र के संचालन दिनों की संख्या

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नामहप i 247

नामहप ii 307

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रामागुण्डम 77

(वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन दिनांक 1-11-1980 से प्रारम्भ हुआ)

तालचर 34

(वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन दिनांक 1-11-1980 से प्रारम्भ हुआ)

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New Petrol Pumps in Orissa

9807. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and policy adopted by his Ministry for opening new

petrol pumps in rural, urban and tribal districts of Orissa;

(b) the new petrol pumps to be opened in Koraput district of Orissa and places selected for the same;

(c) whether any quota has been fixed for Scheduled Tribe and unemployed youths to provide licence by the Regional Authority of his Ministry particularly in tribal areas;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(e) whether his Ministry proposed to evolve the policy to provide licences and give incentives to the tribal youths to involve them in the developmental activities of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Opening of a retail outlet (petrol/diesel pump) at a particular location depends upon its demand potential and economic viability of operation. If the feasibility study carried out for this purpose by the oil industry justifies a retail outlet/low cost outlet at a particular location, the same is included in the industry roster for opening of retail outlet/low cost outlet there as per policy laid down.

(b) Two retail outlet dealerships are reported to have been advertised by Indian Oil Corporation in the Koraput district of Orissa, one each at Malkangiri and Umarkothi.

(c) to (e), 25 per cent of all dealerships of public sector oil companies are reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 20 per cent for Unemployed engineers graduates belonging to low income group family. Oil companies have been instructed to reserve the locations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of Census report or Assembly constituencies in each State/Union Territory as far as possible to ensure adequate representation both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Manufacture of Federal M/s.
Warner Hindustan**

9808. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Warner Hindustan are manufacturing Federal 'C' tablets without any industrial licence;

(b) if so, reasons why release of prednisolone was recommended in their favour under what provisions was it so done and at what level the decision was taken to release prednisolone; and

(c) details of instruction issued by his Ministry to CPC in regard to release of prednisolone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) & (b) Details regarding the manufacture of Federal C tablets by M/s. Warner Hindustan and the recommendation for the release of Prednisolone in their favour, have been explained in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Qn. No. 8802 answered on 2nd May, 1978 and Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 253 answered on 21-11-1978. The decision to ask the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corpn. of India Ltd; to release 1.5 kgs. of Prednisolone during 1977-78 in favour of M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.; was taken at appropriate level in the Ministry.

In April 1977, M/s. Wyeth Labs. who are the only manufacturer of Prednisolone in the country, were informed that they might make supplies of this drug to the same formulators during 1977/1977-78 as were supplied by them during 1976/1976-77. For such supplies, no authorisation from the CPC would be necessary but M/s. Wyeth Labs. would furnish a statement showing their production and the supplies made to each formulator

both to the CPC and the Ministry every month. It is in this context that CPC were advised to make additional supplies of Prednisolone to units serviced by the CPC during 1977/1977-78 keeping in view the growth incorporated in the distribution policy for release of canalised bulk drugs. CPC were also authorised to make supplies to any other units who wanted to take up the manufacture of products based on Prednisolone within the framework of distribution policy. Subsequently the manufacturing plant of M/s. Wyeth Labs. was shut down for about 4½ months on account of some contamination problem resulting in loss of production. Instructions were, therefore, issued to the CPC that units serviced by M/s. Wyeth Labs. in 1976/1976-77, may be allowed releases to the extent of 40 per cent of the quantities released to them by M/s. Wyeth Labs. during 1976/1976-77. M/s. Wyeth Labs. were also to be allowed similar release from the CPC. As regards new units, CPC were advised to release a quantity of 5 kgs. of Prednisolone or the quantity recommended by the State Drug Controllers whichever was less.

(c) Prednisolone was decanalised in 1978-79. Hence no instruction have been issued by the Ministry as regards their releases after decanalisation.

राजस्थान में कोयले की सप्लाई

9809. श्री मूलबन्द डागा : क्या कर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान राजस्थान को कोयले की कुल कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई है तथा इस अवधि में किन-किन व्यक्तियों को इसकी सप्लाई की गई है और लघु उद्योग निगम तथा अन्य सरकारी विभागों को इसकी कितनी सप्लाई की गई है तथा उनकी मात्रा क्या थी ; और

(ब) कोयले की सप्लाई के संबंध में क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं तथा वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 में उन व्यापारियों तथा उद्योगपतियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उनकी मांग पर कोयले की सप्लाई की गई है तथा प्रत्येक मासमें कितनी मात्रा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पट्टा पर रख दी जाएगी।

Strike in Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

9810. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether workers of Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited recently went on strike;
- (b) if so, what were their demands;
- (c) whether the demands have been met; and
- (d) the total production loss due to the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Company, some of the operational personnel and contract loaders of the Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited went on strike on 28th Feb. 1981 and the workmen resumed work on 27th March, 1981.

(b) The main demands of the workers were absorption of contract labour, revocation of disciplinary proceedings and increase in variable dearness allowance, apart from revision in wage scales.

(c) The Company has informed that a committee has been constituted to go into the merits of the absorption of the contract labour. Meanwhile the other demands of workers relating to the variable dearness allowance and other allowances have been settled.

(d) The plant was kept operating at low capacity till the silo became full and thereafter the plant had to be closed down on 9-3-1981. During the above period, due to low production, according to the company's estimate, it incurred a production loss of Rs. 71 lakhs in terms of value of fertilizers. Besides, there was a production loss of 20,600 tonnes of urea valued at Rs. 399.31 lakhs from 9-3-1981 to 27-3-1981 and 9,272 tonnes of urea valued at Rs. 174.74 lakhs during the start up period from 28th March, 1981 to 5th April, 1981.

Dilution of foreign equity by M/s. Pfizer

9811. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of dilution of foreign equity imposed on M/s. Pfizer was to be first implemented before question of grant of any further licence or letter of intent was to be considered for this company;

(b) if so, when the foreign equity was diluted by M/s. Pfizer to 60 per cent as per condition imposed in 1968 and details of the present equity of this company; and

(c) how many letters of intent or industrial licences have been granted to M/s. Pfizer during last 3 years; names of the products covered under these letters/licences and main conditions imposed including condition for dilution of foreign equity; if not; the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Industrial Licence No. 169(76) dated 24-4-1976, granted to M/s. Pfizer Limited for the manufacture of "Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine" contained a condition regarding dilution of foreign equity. This has since been cancelled on the licence being surrendered by the company.

One of the conditions imposed by the Controller of Capital Issues while granting consent in 26-10-1965 to the issue of capital by the Company was that the Indian share holding in the company should be raised to 48 per cent (foreign share holding should, as a result go down to 60 per cent not later than June, 1970 by issue of fresh capital to the Indian public and not through sale or transfer of non-resident share holding. As the company was not in need of any fresh funds for any expansion since it had surplus funds with it, this condition of dilution of foreign equity for fresh issue could not be implemented by the company and, therefore, the company was given extension of time for this dilution, the last extension being upto 30-9-1979. The company submitted its application to the Reserve Bank of India in September, 1979 for the sale of 5,27,900 equity shares held by M/s. Pfizer Corporation, USA, to the public financial institutions and the existing share holders including employees. After detailed consideration, the Government gave approval to the Reserve Bank of India for the sale of these equity shares in November, 1980. With the sale of these shares the foreign share-holding of the company will be reduced from the existing level of 75.25 per cent to 70.05 per cent.

(c) M/s. Pfizer have been granted two Letters of Intent for the manufacture of certain items. The details may be seen in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2531/81.]

Production within Pharmatec Technology by I.D.P.L.

9812. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the products in the production range of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited which are covered within the scope of Farmafin technology;

(b) names of items for which production has been established so far out of those covered within the scope of this technology and the extent of production during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether with the help of this technology, improvement of any strain etc. has been effected and if so, the production before and after the use of the strain for a period of three years; and

(d) in respect of how many products covered within the scope of this technology agreement production is yet to be established and time such establishment of production is likely to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The products covered within the scope of Farmafin technology, as envisaged in the agreements signed, are as under:-

- (i) Potassium Penicillin
- (ii) Tetracycline Hydrochloride
- (iii) Erythromycin Estolate
- (iv) Semi-Synthetic, Penicillins i.e. Ampicillin, Amoxicillin & Dicloxacillin; and
- (v) Doxycycline Hyalate.

(b) and (c). Production based on Farmafin technology has been established in respect of Potassium Penicillin, Tetracycline Hydrochloride,

Erythromycin Estolate and Doxycycline Hyclate. Improvement of production with use of lesser number of

fermentors has been possible as the figures of production of the items given below show:

Name	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Penicillin			
(i) No. of fermentors	- . .	10	5
(ii) Quantity (MMU)	. . .	49.2	40.8 (New Technology)
2. Tetracycline			
(i) No. of fermentors	. . .	14	10
(ii) Quantity (Tonnes)	. . .	67.8	72.8
3. Erythromycin			
(i) No. of fermentors	3
(ii) Quantity (Tonnes)	0.12 (Production restricted due to market constraint)
4. Doxycycline			
Hyclate (Tonnes)	1.15
			2.23

The full impact of the new technology will be known after the technology is established during 1981-82.

(d) The 'production is yet to be established in case of semisynthetic penicillins ; the trials are in progress and will be completed by first quarter of 1981-82.

Diversion of Coal Quota

9813. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometimes quota of coal allotted to the industry was diverted to the coal merchants;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal which was originally allotted to the industry but later on diverted to the coal merchants since January, 1980 till date; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) There is no information that coal allotted for industry has been diverted to the coal merchants.

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

Allotment of petrol service station between Delhi and Faridabad

9814. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one petrol service station between Delhi and Faridabad (from Okhla Chawk);

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal with Government for the allotment of another petrol service station on this route;

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this respect; and

(d) if answer to (b) is in the negative, whether Government would consider the question of allotting another petrol pump for the convenience of the travellers?

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

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

Written Answers VAISAKHA 15, 1903-(SAKA) Complaints of embezzlement in Singhal land and finance (P) Limited

9815. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the Managing Director of Singhal Land and Finance (P) Limited for embezzlement and misappropriation of company's fund; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint has been received alleging that the Managing Director of the company has collected large amounts of money by representing to the people that the company has purchased 700 bighas of land for establishing a colony when the company had no land and has misappropriated the amounts so collected.

(b) The Registrar of Companies, Delhi is enquiring into the matter. Action as may be warranted will be taken after completion of the enquiries.

इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को रिपोर्ट

9816 ओ भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा :

ओ चित्त बसु :

ओ विजय कुमार यादव :

प्रो० मधु दंडवते :

ओमति प्रभिजा दंडवते :

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

(क) क्या द्वितीय प्रेस आयोग द्वारा "भारती समाचार पत्रों में स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण" पर दिए गए अध्ययन पर इंडियन

इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कोई रिपोर्ट पेश की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके मुख्य निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त अध्ययन में देश में आठ बड़े समाचार पत्र संस्थानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की गई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में पूर्व सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ड) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सूबना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) से (ड). भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान द्वारा किया गया अध्ययन प्रेस आयोग द्वारा शुरू कराये गये 200 या इससे अधिक अध्ययनों में से एक है। इसमें व्यक्त विचारों पर प्रेस आयोग द्वारा सरकार को अन्तिम सिफारिश करते समय निसन्देह विचार किया जायेगा। आयोग का वर्तमान कार्यकाल 31-12-1981 तक है। कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न प्रेस आयोग की सिफारिश प्राप्त होने के बाद ही उठगा।

Lift in Cuttack Radio Station Building

9817. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lift has not been provided in the All India Radio Building at Cuttack and the quarters for the staff of the All India Radio Cuttack have not been constructed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government are thinking to fulfil the above needs soon; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). As per National Building Code Part III Para 13, lift is required for buildings of more than 15 meters height. AIR Studio-cum-office building at Cuttack is less than 15 meters height. No lift need, therefore, be provided.

16 staff quarters of Type-A (8 Nos), Type-B (4 Nos.) and Type-C (4 Nos.) have already been constructed. Plinth area norms for Type "D" and "E" have recently been finalised. Construction of 2 Nos. of each type will now be taken up after completing other formalities.

Applicability of provident fund and Family Pension Scheme to work-charged and daily waged staff in Dandakaranya

9818. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Provident Fund Scheme and Family Pension Scheme have been made applicable to the Workcharged Staff and daily paid employees of the Dandakaranya Project and how many such employees have been covered by the Provident Fund Scheme and how many families of such staff have got pension during the period from the commencement of the Project till date;

(b) whether the same norm on which 50 per cent permanency has been granted to regular employees inspite of Dandakaranya being a purely temporary organisation is also to be made applicable for declaring 50 per cent of work charged staff of the Dandakaranya Project as permanent as has been done in C.P.W.D. and C.W.C. inspite of their work-charged staff being employed on purely temporary nature of works; and

(c) if so, by what date Government propose making the work-charged staff of the D.D.A. permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Work-charged employees of the Dandakaranya Project have been admitted to the Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund. Those who have not opted for admission to the Fund are entitled to terminal/death gratuity. Orders to this effect were made applicable from 11th July, 1960. Family Pension Scheme is also applicable to those work-charged employees who have opted out of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund. 118 work-charged employees have opted for Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund. Remaining employees are entitled to terminal/death gratuity and Family Pension Scheme. Daily paid employees are not entitled to these benefits.

(b) The norms applicable to regular employees do not apply to work-charged staff of this Project.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Power Generation

9819. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation in the country since October, 1980 has recorded 13 per cent increase;

(b) if so, plants which are making progress and those where the progress during this period is satisfactory; and

(c) the increase in power generation expected to be gained by the end of this year?

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

(b) and (c). The performance of hydro electric projects depends on the design potential and the availability of water. As such the percentage utili-

sation/generation is not meaningful in judging the performance of hydro stations. The capacity utilisation of thermal power stations in the country has recorded a substantial increase from 42.2 per cent in June, 1980 to 48.6 per cent in December, 1980 and further up to 52 per cent in March 1981.

Soviet help for augmenting production of coal and supply of machinery

9820. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet Coal Team visited India on April 13, 1981;

(b) whether the team discussed matters with him and identified new areas of co-operation between the two countries;

(c) if so, the coal areas in India which will get Soviet Technical expertise for their development; and

(d) whether the Soviet Union have assured supply of sophisticated machinery as also to augment production of coal in the country; and if so, the details of the same?

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

(c) Yes. The new areas in which Soviet assistance is expected are as follows:

(i) Preparation of coalfieldwise master plans.

(ii) Design and construction of a large capacity open cast mine at Damuda in BCCL.

(iii) Introduction of modern mining technology for coal production from thick and inclined seams by longwall caving method.

(iv) study the feasibility of hydraulic mining technique.

(v) Preventing and combating fires in Jharia coalfields and extraction of coal locked underneath.

(vi) Implementation of works for modernisation of Kathara and Patherdih coal preparation Plants.

(vii) Hydraulic and pneumatic transportation of coal.

(viii) technology of beneficiation of high ash coal.

(d) Supply of Soviet equipment to implement the schemes indicated will be worked out depending on their necessity and indigenous availability.

Assistance by British for off shore Exploration

9821. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Prime Minister had offered British help for off shore exploration of oil as Britain has the requisite expertise of exploring the North Sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The British Prime Minister, in the course of her speech to the Members of the Indian Parliament had made a passing reference to the effect that in the longer term she could foresee co-operation in oil exploration.

(b) and (c). It is too premature to say anything in the matter.

News item captioned "Bleak Power outlook in Bhakra-fed States"

9822. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bleak power outlook in Bhakra-fed States" appearing in the 'Sunday Standard' dated the 12th April, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). The outlook is not bleak. However, consequent on the closure of the Bhakra Main Line Canal for repairs and maintenance that could not be postponed, there has been a reduction in the water releases. But considering the requirements of power supply in the partner States the matter has been reviewed, and the Bhakra Beas Management Board advised to regulate the system judiciously to cope with the situation.

Development plans for coal companies

9823. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal companies got only 15 per cent of their total improved mechanisation equipment throwing their development plans in jeopardy;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken to meet 100 per cent requirement of mechanisation equipment of coal mines?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Coal companies are procuring all required equipment mostly from indigenous sources and some by import as per the sanctioned projects, after following the prescribed procedure.

Delay in the development of Obra Expansion Plan and Chandrapura Thermal Stations

9824. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few super thermal stations and other major State projects like Obra Expansion plan and Chandrapura Thermal Stations are on the verge of collapse because of the delay in the development of connected coal mines; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to avoid the delay of one year in the power generation programme, because of DGT&D refusing to allow the coal companies to import the required equipment for this purpose?

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

(b) D.G.T.D. has so far allowed import of equipment as and when required after due examination of indigenous capacities.

Proposal to give Gas agencies to wards of freedom fighters

9825. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment for giving priority to the wards of freedom fighters in the matter of giving Indane gas agencies; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the date by which it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. However, 10 per cent of all LPG distributorships etc. to be put up by the oil companies are reserved for outstanding social workers and/or freedom fighters.

(b) Does not arise.

Gasification of Coal

9826. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the research work has been conducted on behalf of ONGC for the gasification of Coal;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in exploring the possibility of gasification of Coal; and

(c) the details about any other method suggested by the research wing of the ONGC for the gasification work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Institute of Reservoir Studies has undertaken preliminary work on *in-situ* gasification of coal deposits discovered at great depths in Kalol region of Gujarat. An expert team consisting of a representative each of the ONGC, Government of Gujarat, Central Fuel Research Institute and Central Mining Research Station has been constituted to explore the possibilities of underground coal gasification. The team, after visiting certain

foreign countries which have such schemes in operation, will submit a report to Government indicating how underground coal gasification work should be carried out in India.

(c) No other method has been suggested by the above mentioned Institute for underground coal gasification.

Decline in production from underground mines

9827. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production from underground mines has progressively declined in the last six years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether good quality coal, particularly metallurgical coal, are not being lifted in adequate quantity; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Although production from underground mines in Coal India Limited declined from 1976-77 to 1979-80, the trend was reversed in 1980-81 when the production from underground mines increased by 2 million tonnes over that of 1979-80.

(b) Underground coal production was affected due to the shortage in power, explosives, law and order problems, difficulties in land acquisition for construction of new underground mines to replace the exhausted mines and difficult mining conditions in the deep and gassy mines specially in the Bengal-Bihar region.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Items Deleted from list of high Technology

9828. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of items which have been deleted from the list of high technology items, names of their manufacturers and their production during the last three years; and

(b) when and on what basis the recommendations of the Committee on high technology are reviewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No item has been deleted from the list of 93 bulk drugs, identified as involving high technology.

(b) The need and scope for review of the findings of Committee on High Technology are considered in the light of representations received from individual companies concerned.

Issue of Letters of Intent to Foreign Drug Companies

9829. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent have been granted to M/s. Glaxo, Pfizer, Burroughs Wellcome and Wyeth from 1973 onwards, the dates of grant of such letters of intents, their validity period and how many of them have lapsed;

(b) what are the items of manufacture covered in such letter of intent

and whether such items can not be produced by Indian companies; and

(c) how many among the items covered under the aforesaid letters of intents are produced by Indian companies, their names and production during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) M/s. Glaxo Burroughs Wellcome and Pfizer have been granted five Letters of Intent from 1973 onwards. A statement giving details of such Letters of Intent is attached. None of them has been lapsed.

(b) The names of the items have been given in the statement referred to against (a) above. Some of these items can be manufactured by Indian companies.

(c) Two items namely Salbutamol and Betamethasone are reported to have been manufactured by Indian companies. The companies manufacturing Salbutamol are M/s. CIPLA and Fairdeal and their production figures for the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	Production
1978-79	100.00 Kg.
1979-80	157.00 Kg.
1980-81, (April 1980 to Jan. 1981)	321.21 Kg.

Production of Betamethasone has been reported by only one Indian company viz. M/s. Avikon Pharma, a small scale unit which has commenced production from January 1981. They have produced 2 Kg. of Betamethasone during February, 1981.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Item	Letter of Intent No. & date	The date upto which valid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Glaxo Labs	Meclozine Hcl.	887 (75) dt. 20-12-85	The Letter of Intent was converted into Industrial Licence No. 74(77) dated 24-2-77.
2.	Do.	Salbutamol	774(74) dt. 23-8-74	The Letter of Intent was valid upto 22-8-1875 after which the validity has not been formally extended. The question of conversion of the Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence is under consideration.
3c	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.	i) Morantel Tartrate ii) Pyrantel Pamoate iii) Formulations of the two drugs specified above.	383(80) dt. 21-8-80	20-9-1981.
4.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd.	Betamethasone	768(80) dt. 18-12-80	17-12-81
5.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd.	Triprolidine Hcl.	1(13)/72 dt. 24-1-73	The Letter of Intent was valid upto 31-8-1975 after which date its validity has not been formally extended further. The question of conversion of the Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence is under consideration.

Damage caused by Floods to Power Houses, Orissa

9830. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to floods in September, 1980 vast areas were inundated and several power houses submerged in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the extent of damage caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The floods of 1980 affected a large area of Orissa, but no power houses are reported to have been affected.

Expenditure Incurred on Energy Research

9831. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the expenditure incurred by Central Government on energy research through Indian Experts only;

(b) the details regarding the foreign know-how, if any, assisting the Indian Technical know-how, in the research in Energy field in India;

(c) the amount utilised by research Institutions under his Ministry; and

(d) the details regarding the major achievements in this regard?

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.

पाकिस्तान चले गये व्यक्तियों की भूमि का आवंटन

9832. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : करा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे जिनमें मामले विचाराधीन हैं जिनमें पाकिस्तान चले गये व्यक्तियों की छोड़ी गई भूमि का पाकिस्तान से यहां आकर वरने वाले शरणार्थियों को दिया जाना है ; और

(ख) ये मामले अभी तक अस्वित रहने के कारण हैं तथा नित्यन्वयनी पूर्ण व्यौरा बना है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत ज्ञान आजाद) : (क) और (ख) 139 मामले हैं, जिनका अधीरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण "क" और "ख" में दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-2532/81] इनके लिमिट पड़े रहने के कारण हैं (क) पर्याप्त भूमि का उपलब्ध न होना (ख) स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा अधिकृत करना (ग) अस्वित न्यायिक तथा प्रतिस्वापन संबंधी कार्यवाही।

छोड़ी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कोयने की कमी दूर करने के लिए नई परियोजनाएं

9833. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : करा ऊर्जा मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में लोपले की कमी दूर करने तथा तारीय बिजली घरों में उत्पादन बढ़ा कर ऊर्जा संकट दूर करने की दृष्टि से छोड़ी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी परियोजनाएं अरम्भ की जायेंगी;

(ख) इन सभी परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या स्थानीय व्यक्तियों, निवासित व्यक्तियों तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों जैसे स्थानीय बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता के अधार पर इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए एक समन्वय योजना आरंभ की जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (व) और (ख) दोपले को बढ़तों हुई मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से छोड़ी योजना के दौरान लगभग 46 खानों का निर्माण शुरू किये जाने की आशा है। कंपनीवार ढांचे नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

कंपनी	योग्यता कास्ट	भूमिगत खान
ई०को०लि०	7	1
भा०लो०लो०लि०	2	1
बे०को०लि०	3	10
भे०को०लि०	15	—
न०ई०को०	1	1
सि०को०कं०लि०	—	5

(ग) भूमि अधिग्रहण में प्रभावित कुछ लोगों को नोटिस देने का प्रस्तु व किया जाता है। कोयला कंपनियां स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यलियों द्वारा प्रेरित न मां के आधार पर भी लोगों को भर्ती करती हैं।

दुगदा कोयला धोवनशाला से मध्यम प्रकार के कोयने तथा स्तरी की तस्करी

9834. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : करा ऊर्जा मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) करा 19 फरवरी, 1981 के "रूपलेखा" ने इस बताए पर्दाफाश किया है कि दुगदा कोयला धोवनशाला से हजारों टन

मध्यम प्रकार के कोयले और स्लरो कोयले को तस्वीरों को जा रही है;

(ब) क्या सो०एम०एफ० निरोधक और बोक्सरें सुरक्षा बल ने पास के एक गांव में छापे के दोष्म मध्यम प्रकार के कोयले के अस्सों बोरे पकड़े;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार के चोरी के कोयले से नैकड़ी भट्टियां चार्नाई जा रही हैं और कई अधिकारी इस लेन-देन में लाखों रुपये कमा रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार का विवार कोयले जो चोरी में लगे हुए अधिक स्थिरों के विनाफ कार्य बाहो करने का है; और

(इ) यदि हाँ तो मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही को मर्दि है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) से (इ). सूचना एकब दी जा रही है और सभा पटना पर रख दी जाएगी।

Grant of Loan Licences for Chemicals

9835. SHRI K. MALLANNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked some specific items for the grant of loan licences for chemicals; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard as well as the terms and conditions laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No loan licences are issued by the Government for Chemicals.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of suitable selections from Buddhist Scriptures in Devotional Programmes at AIR

9836. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Resolution from the National Convention of Budhists held at New Delhi on 11th and 12th April, 1981 for the inclusion of suitable selections from the Dhammapada, Bodhicharyavatar and other Budhist scripture in the devotional programmes of All India Radio;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government and the likely date by which the programme would cover these scriptures; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

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

(b) AIR stations are free to include devotional music of any religion in their devotional programmes according to the needs and interest of the listeners in the respective areas provided the songs are suitable for broadcast musicwise and textwise. However, no frequency or duration is fixed for any particular religion or scriptures.

(c) Does not arise.

पाइराइट्स कम्पनी का मुख्यालय दिल्ली ले जाना।

9837. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना में प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 15 मार्च, 1981 के हिन्दू दैनिक, "प्रदीप" में पाइराइट्स कम्पनी का मुख्यालय दिल्ली ले जाने का निर्णय शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त समाचार का सारांश क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और ऊर्जक विद्युतियां राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) समाचार में अन्य के माथ-स थ कम्पनी के मुख्यालय को देहरा-आन-सौन से दिल्ली ले जाने के अनावा मह.प्रबन्धक, अमज्जोर माइंग प्रोजेक्ट के कार्यालय को दिल्ली लिये जाने के बारे में पाइराइट्स फास्फैट्स एण्ड कैमिक्स लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध निदेशक द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय का हवा ला दिया गया है । वताया गया है कि यावा भत्ती दैनिक भत्ती की अवायवों के कारण कम्पनी को भारी हार्नि हो रही है ।

(ग) कम्पनी को पंजीयन कार्यालय के देहरा-आन-सौन से दिल्ली ले जाने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव विचार धोन नहीं है । मह.प्रबन्धक, अमज्जोर माइंग प्रोजेक्ट के कार्यालय से अमज्जोर से दिल्ली ले जाने का कम्पनी का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । यह भी नहीं है कि कम्पनी हार्नि उठा रही है । इसके विवरों वर्ष 1980-81 में कम्पनी ने 79.72 लाख २० का लाभ कमाया ।

Blasting of oil pipelines in Assam

9838. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India's pipeline in Assam has been repeatedly blasted and subject to sabotage since the new State Government in Assam had taken-over;

(b) if so, the details of these incidents and other incidents of sabotage of oil-installations in the State during the period; and

(c) extent of loss and damage suffered thereby and Government's reaction to effectively prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). During the early hours of Feb. 13, 1981, Oil India's crude pipeline at a location close to Mikhirhat village in Nowongong district was damaged by a bomb blast rupturing 3 metres of the pipeline section. There was a loss of about 250 Kilolitres of crude oil due to the leakage. The damaged portion was repaired within 56 hours but pumping of crude had been resumed in 12 hours through the loopline.

A leak on the Gauhati-Siliguri product pipeline of Indian Oil Corporation was reported on 6-4-81 near Sorupeta close to Barpeta in the district of Kamrup, due to an act of sabotage. After necessary repairs, the pipeline was recommissioned on 7-4-81. There was a loss of about 400 Kilolitres of Light Diesel Oil on account of this leak.

Adequate security measures have been adopted to safeguard all installations in consultation with the State Government.

Terms of collaboration with C.F.P. in production from Bombay High

9839. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.F.P. delegation has returned to France after their talks with Government representatives with regard to the terms of collaboration in raising production from Bom-bay High and adjoining areas; and

(b) if so, what were the details of talks held with the team and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The talks between the ONGC and the CFP of France are still continuing and no decision has yet been taken.

Disposal of Inquiry Reports

9840. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many inquiry reports received from Central Vigilance Commission by his Ministry were not dealt with and disposed of within the stipulated period laid down in this regard during the last three years; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure that the Vigilance Cases are disposed of expeditiously and within the time limits laid under CCS (CCA) Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Out of all the Inquiry reports received from the CVC by the Department of Power and the Department of Coal during the last three years, only one Inquiry Report is pending. This report has been received in February, 1981 and some clarifications have been sought from the CVC regarding their advice. In all such cases efforts are made to dispose of the references as expeditiously as possible.

Pending cases in Sessions Courts

9841. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of backlog of cases in Sessions courts pending for more than 12 months after comm'tal, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for delay and steps being taken to expedite the disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The requisite information has been called for from the States and will be furnished after receipt.

(b) Administration of justice in district and sessions courts and other trial courts is primarily the concern of State Governments and High Courts. In their 77th Report, the Law Commission recommended certain measures to curtail delays and arrears in trial courts. The gist of their main recommendations relating to sessions courts is given in the attached statement.

Amendment of section 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as recommended, has already been done. As the remaining measures were the concern of the Presiding Officers of courts and the State Governments, copies of the report were forwarded to the High Courts and State Governments for appropriate action.

14 States are also being provided with grants under Article 275 of the Constitution as recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission. The Finance Commission's recommendation envisages a specific grant aggregating Rs. 24 crores for the establishment of 538 additional courts during the period 1979 to 1984. Of these, 103 are higher criminal courts i.e. sessions courts.

Statement

Gist of main recommendations in respect of sessions courts contained in 77th Report of the Law Commission

1. A criminal case should be disposed of within six months. In case of Sessions trials, the above period should include the period of pendency of commitment proceedings.

2. As the chances of fading out of the memory in some essential matters are considerable as a result of passage of time in criminal cases and there is also possibility of the material witnesses succumbing to undue pressure and being won over, if there is a long time lag between the actual occurrence and the date of recording of the depositions in court, it is essen-

trial that the delay in the disposal of criminal cases be eliminated as far as possible.

3. Every criminal court should keep a register showing the number of witnesses summoned for a date, the number examined, the number sent back and reasons for sending them back without examination.

4. Section 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 should also be made applicable to the Court of Sessions to enable a Sessions Judge to act on evidence partly or wholly recorded by his predecessor.

5. At least two police officials at every police station should be set apart for getting service of summons effected upon witnesses for cases relating to that police station and for ensuring their presence on the date of hearing.

6. The Police quite often deliberately refrain from producing all material/witnesses on one date. This practice is not only unfair and not warranted by the provision of Criminal Procedure Code, it also results in prolongation of the trial.

7. Officials at the police station who are concerned with investigation should concentrate on investigation. As far as possible, they should not be deputed for other purposes.

8. Having regard to the importance attached to the framing of charges, the trial magistrates should not leave it to the prosecutor to frame a charge.

9. In recording statements of the accused under section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the magistrates should ensure that all incriminating pieces of evidence are put to the accused.

10. Cases in which there is possibility of death sentence, should receive priority over all other cases.

11. The evidence in courts of Districts and Sessions Judge should normally be typed so that carbon copies

of deposition can be supplied immediately to the parties.

12. False statements on oath and false averments in affidavits should not be tolerated. Whenever a clear case of falsehood becomes manifest, necessary action against the delinquent should be taken in accordance with the law.

Power Stations facing performance problems

9842. SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) names of power stations which are facing performance problems from indigenously manufactured generating sets and auxiliary equipments and load factor (percentage, capacity utilisation) in each case; and

(b) units that have imported generating sets and their comparative performance alongwith their load factors?

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.

Schemes for rural Electrification during 1980-81 and 1981-82

9843. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of schemes taken up by the Central Government for rural electrification during 1980-81 and the State-wise number of villages to be covered under these schemes;

(b) whether any new schemes of rural electrification have been approved by the Central Government for 1981-82; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The State-wise number of rural electrification schemes approved by Rural Electrification Corporation during the year 1980-81 indicating the State-wise number of villages covered under these schemes are given in the attached statement. The responsibility for implementing these schemes is on the

respective State Electricity Boards, State Government.

(b) and (c). During the year 1981-82 (up to 28-4-1981) the Rural Electrification Corporation has approved 9 rural electrification schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 5.65 crores in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura. On completion, over periods ranging up to 5 years, these schemes envisage electrification of 584 villages and energisation of 1,738 agricultural pumpsets.

Statement

State-wise number of rural electrification schemes approved during 1980-81 by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the number of villages covered thereunder.

Sl. No.	State	Number of schemes approved	Number of new villages to be electrified.
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	94	1691
2. Assam	.	19	1686
3. Bihar	.	90	5173
4. Gujarat	.	37	958
5. Haryana	.	50	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	.	15	1029
7. Jammu & Kashmir	.	24	285
8. Karnataka	.	33	608
9. Kerala	.	8	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	.	116	6125
11. Maharashtra	.	104	1495
12. Manipur	.	3	202
13. Meghalaya	.	5	180
14. Nagaland	.	4	53
15. Orissa	.	29	1270
16. Punjab	.	39	..
17. Rajasthan	.	90	2189
18. Tamil Nadu	.	60	..
19. Tripura	.	10	128
20. Uttar Pradesh	.	165	7658
21. West Bengal	.	36	1371
22. Sikkim	.	3	50
TOTAL		1034	3251

Manufacture of formulations by Indian Sector Drug Companies based on indigenous or imported raw materials

9844. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many drug companies in Indian sector have been allowed manufacture of formulations based on indigenous, imported or canalised raw materials during the last three years and basis on which such approvals were given;

(b) how many companies have not been allowed manufacture of formulations based on indigenous/imported/canalised raw materials during this period and basis for rejections of their proposals; and

(c) how Government propose to reconcile their policy so as to allow expansion and growth of Indian sector specially when foreign companies are producing large number of formulations without industrial approvals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7429 answered on 14th April, 1981.

New LPG connections in Bombay

9845. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed to give New LPG connections to domestic consumers in Bombay from January 1981;

(b) if so, whether the new allotments have begun; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). In line with the decision taken by the Ministry to release new gas connections in the country from the first quarter of 1981, a total number of about 24,000 connections have been released in Bombay as on 30-4-81.

Grading system for casual workers under geo-science division, ONGC, Calcutta

9846. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grading system is in operation for different categories of casual workers working under geo-Science Division, ONGC, Calcutta;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the existing principle in regard to payment of wages to the casual workers?

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

(b) The casual workers employed in the field parties under geo-science Division, ONGC, Calcutta, are of skilled and un-skilled categories. Skilled casual workers having valid driving licences are employed for driving auto-vehicles. About 5 to 6 skilled casual workers per seismic party and 1-2 skilled casual workers per Gravity—magnetic party are presently employed. In addition, about 80 unskilled casual workers per seismic party and about 35 unskilled casual workers per Gravity-magnetic party are also employed.

(c) Casual skilled and unskilled workers are employed on Muster Rolls at the rate approved by the State PWD authorities plus an extra twenty per cent on the above.

Geo-Science parties functioning in O.N.G.C.

9847. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of Geo-Science parties functioning under the Directorate of Exploration, ONGC for the last five years, year-wise (West Bengal);

(b) how many casual workers/employees recruited for the Geo-science Seismic field parties during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) how many casual workers/employees have been working rendering more than two years of service;

(d) how many casual workers/employees have been provided with regular employment opportunity during the last five years, year-wise; and

(e) how many casual workers/employees have been retrenched before the expiry of one field season during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Information regarding number of Geo-Science Parties functioning under the Directorate of Exploration, ONGC for the last five years, year-wise (West Bengal) is given as follows:—

Field Season	Seismic	Gravity Magnetic.	Geological
1976-77	5	1	1
1977-78	4	..	..
1978-79	4	1	..
1979-80	4	2	..
1980-81	4	2	..

(b) The information is given as follows:—

Field Season	Number of Casual Workers recruited for Geo-science Seismic Field Parties
1976-77	451
1977-78	421
1978-79	431
1979-80	416
1980-81	411

(c) Nil; the Contingent Workers are employed seasonally during the field seasons only.

(d) The information is given as follows:—

Calendar year	Number of Casual Workers from Geo-science parties recruited against regular vacancies after following prescribed procedure
1976	1
1977	2
1978	5
1979	5
1980	2

(e) None of the Casual Workers recruited against regular vacancies as mentioned in reply to part (d) above has been retrenched during the last five years.

**Casual workers working with O.N.G.C.
in West Bengal**

9848. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual workers are discriminated from regular workers while they are in work in the Directorate of Exploration, ONGC in West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have been considering any proposal for better deal to the casual workers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P C. SETHI): (a) Terms and conditions of appointment of regular

employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are governed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Terms and Conditions of Appointment and Service) Regulations, 1975. Contingent/casual workers are employed seasonally for Calcutta-based parties purely on Muster Roll basis for work during each field season and their conditions of work are regulated in accordance with the Certified Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

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

(c) The Casual Workers are already being given the facilities which are required to be extended to them as per the above Standing Orders.

Pending proposal for amendment of COB licences

9849. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals for amendment of COB licences, existing industrial licences and change of products

of drugs are pending with his Ministry;

(b) present position of each case, company-wise, capacity-wise and product-wise; and

(c) date since when these proposals are pending and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Diesel to Punjab

9850. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have approached for more supply of diesel than the allotted quota keeping in view the shortage of electricity in the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that diesel was short supplied in 1980 as compared to 1979, and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the demand of Punjab for diesel has increased many times but the supply is too short and Punjab Government have approached his Ministry to increase at least 50 per cent during May to July, 81 keeping view the shortage of electricity; and

(d) what steps have been taken so far on the demand of Punjab Government?

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

(b) The sales of high speed diesel (HSD) oil in Punjab State in 1980 were more than those in 1979.

(c) The HSD requirements of Punjab are stated to have increased both on account of agricultural operations and power shortage. The State Government had approached the Central Government for increasing the HSD allocation for Punjab to the level of 1,00,000 kilo liters per month for the period March-June, 1981.

(d) Ad-hoc additional increased in the HSD allocations have been made for Punjab during January-April, 1981, keeping in view the requirements indicated by the State Government. The HSD allocation for May, 1981 is substantially more than that of the previous month. The supply position is satisfactory and the State has been advised to remove all restrictions on the sale of HSD.

Classification of certain drugs for low Technology

9851. RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some National Laboratories have written to his Ministry to classify certain drugs as low technology item on the basis of alternative and easier process developed by them;

(b) if so, the details of such recommendations received; items involved and the action taken by his Ministry on such reports and recommendations; and

(c) if no action has been taken so far, when the action is likely to be taken and when the outcome would become available?

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

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

Delegation to Washington for Korba Super Thermal Station

9852. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level official delegation from his Ministry visited Washington in April, 1981 to negotiate fresh credit for the Korba super thermal station;

(b) whether the Indian delegation had urged the World Bank for providing \$ 350 million to \$ 400 million for financing the 1,500 MW Phase-II;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to help this project; and

(d) if so, when will the work on the Phase-II start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An official team has visited Washington very recently in connection with the negotiations for a fresh credit for the Korba Super Thermal Power Project for which World Bank assistance has been offered. No agreement on credit for this project has yet been finalised. Hence the exact quantum of credit that would be given by the World Bank for this is not known yet.

(d) Site construction activities for the Korba project Stage-II are scheduled to commence during the current financial year.

Target of coal production during 1980-81

9853. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal production in India touched an all time high 114 million tonnes in 1980-81 thus exceeding the year's target by half a million tonne;

(b) if so, to what extent this growth rate was achieved in comparison to the previous year and the main reasons of this increase; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to improve the coal production in 1981-82 and the target fixed for this period?

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

(b) The growth rate of production in 1980-81 was 9.7 per cent compared to the production achieved in 1979-80. The increased production has been possible *inter alia* due to improvement in power availability since December, 1980, improvement in law and order situation, in the coalfields due to the co-operation of workers, officers, State Governments and improved productivity of the coal mines.

(c) A coal production target of 121 million tonnes for 1981-82 has been fixed. Steps taken to improve coal production include improvement in supply of power, installation of captive power generation capacity, procurement of essential equipment, expediting land acquisition for mine construction with the cooperation of State Governments and further improvement in the law and order situation in coal belts with the assistance of State Governments.

Stepping up of production of crude and gas oil India Ltd.

9854. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India Limited, a joint venture of Government of India and Burma Oil Company is considering to step up crude oil and gas during the current financial year;

(b) if so, what are the schemes that are being considered under which this output will be raised;

(c) whether this scheme if fully implemented will have a net saving of over Rs. 400 crores in foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, to what extent Oil India Limited will achieve increased production of oil?

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

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

(d) During 1981-82, the production of crude by Oil India Limited is likely to be about 3 million tonnes.

Blowing up of Oil Pipeline in Kamrup, Assam

9855. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil pipelines was blown up in Kamrup in Assam on 6th April, 1981 due to bomb blast at Jorhat;

(b) if so, to what extent the damage has been caused to the oil pipeline;

(c) what steps have been taken by the Union Government to repair it;

(d) whether this was a case of sabotage;

(e) whether any enquiry has been held; and

(f) whether steps have been taken to tighten security at the place and also other places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). A leak on the Gauhati-Silguri product pipeline of Indian Oil Corporation was reported on 6th April, 1981 near Sorupeta close to Barpeta in the district of Kamrup, due to an act of sabotage. After necessary repairs, the pipeline was commissioned on 7th

April, 1981. The loss, which was initially anticipated to be about 400 kilolitres of light diesel oil, has been finally assessed at 32 kilolitres only.

(e) The matter was reported to the concerned State authorities. FIR was also lodged with the local police.

(f) Yes, Sir.

टेलोविजन पर हिन्दी में "डब" की गई प्रादेशिक फोटोर फिल्मों का दिलाया जाना

9856. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या सुखना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई प्रसार है कि टेलोविजन पर दिलाई जाने वाली प्रादेशिक फोटोर फिल्मों को हिन्दी में "डब" किया जाये ताकि हिन्दी भाषा लोग भन्य राज्यों की सांस्कृतिक देन के बारे में भी अधिक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकें; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सुखना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साडे) : (क) जो, नहीं।

(ख) फोटोर फिल्मों को एक भाषा से दूसरों भाषा में डब करने में काफी समय और खर्च लगता है जिसे दूरदर्शन अपने सीमित संसाधनों से जुटा नहीं सकता।

Creation of Hindi Posts for Power Engineers Training Society

9857. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Hindi Posts are created or sanctioned for Power Engineers Training Society, a Government of India Undertaking un-

der his Ministry violating the provisions of Official Language Act; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken to create Hindi posts in P.E.T.S. in accordance with the norms laid down by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Power Engineers Training Society has been recently set up by the Government of India to function as an autonomous Society for coordinating the training activities of the various Electricity Undertakings and supplementing the same with its own efforts for meeting the total training needs in the power sector. The Society is still in its infancy and its headquarters is presently functioning with a very small nucleus staff. Though no Hindi posts as such have been created by the Society as yet, it is taking steps for fulfilling its obligations regarding the use of Rajbhasha. As and when the requirements of works would justify the creating of Hindi posts, the matter would be considered by the power Engineers Training Society.

Grant of Approvals for Formulations to M/s. Glaxo

9858. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) details of prices approvals granted and refused to M/s. Glaxo for different formulations during last three years;

(b) details of products marketed by this company during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that this company has indulged in a number of other irregularities; and

(d) if so, details thereof and what action is being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The prices of Trichloryl Tablets and Betnelan Tablets of

M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) were reduced in 1978. In 1979, April, leader prices of Category I and II formulations were announced. These were the existing prices of the manufacturers recognised as leaders in respect of each formulation and pack. Where M/s. Glaxo were producing any of these formulations and packs and their prices were higher than the leader prices, their prices were automatically brought down to the leader level. In 1980 December, revised leader prices of Streptomycin formulations were fixed under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979. The prices of M/s. Glaxo's Streptomycin formulations were accordingly regulated.

(b) M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd. manufacture and market a large number of formulations numbering over 200. The major product groups marketed by the company during the last three years include Vitamin Preparations, Analgesics, Antibiotics, Corticosteroids Hormones, Calcium preparations, Cough Syrups etc.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that this question refers to pricing. Government have not come across any specific instance of any irregularity involving M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.

Discontinue of production of Pethidine Hydrochloride by Gluconate Limited

9860. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government-run chemical company, Gluconate Limited has discontinued production of Pethidine Hydrochloride from October, 1980 despite the enhancement of its price and despite being the only company in India producing the item;

(b) whether the production of Acriflavine and Proflavine was discontinued at the time the company was taken over by Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are the sources from which these items are now being purchased?

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

(b) and (c). M/s. Gluconate have informed that before take over of their company by Government, they had suspended the production of Proflavine at their site in Calcutta which is in a thickly residential area on grounds of hazards and shifted it to Nagpur. Acriflavine was produced in their Nagpur unit. The production of Acriflavine at Nagpur was also suspended consequent on an accident at Bombay in hadling Nitrobenzene largely used in Acriflavine production. M/s. Gluconate have informed that their Nagpur Unit was sold out to a local firms in 1973-74 i.e. before the take-over of their company by the Government in 1975.

(d) The import of Pethidine Hydrochloride as well as Acriflavine and proflavine are permitted under the Import Policy of 1981-82.

Gas flared up by Different of Refineries

9861. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of the gas that is flared by different oil refineries in India; and

(b) how much more time is likely to be taken in setting up facilities to market this gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Gas produced in a Refinery is first utilised to maximise production of cooking gas (LPG); thereafter a portion of it is burnt as fuel in the refinery furnaces. The balance quantity which is minimal

is flared for safety and operational reasons.

As the balance quantity of gas cannot be utilised technically, its value has not been quantified exactly.

Enquiry into Explosions in Haldia Refinery

9862. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the explosions/fires in July 1980 in the Fuel Block of Haldia Refinery has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the finding of the enquiry committee; and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) The finding of the Enquiry Committee are as under Naphth feed pump of the Catalytic Reforming Unit suffered major failure due to starvation on account of temporary restriction of flow, resulting in severe damage to rotating parts. A large portion of naphtha profusely leaking from this feed pump at about 100°C and under high pressure got vaporised and travelled towards furnaces at a distance of about 20 metre and caught fire from the naked flame of the furnace.

(c) The Committe have made detailed recommendations for preventing recurrence of failures of this type and the same have been implemented.

Measures taken to Promote Tribal Language

9863. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tribal language papers published in the country and the places of publication and circulation thereof;

(b) the measures taken by his Ministry to promote tribal language papers in other parts of the country and the encouragement given by the DAVP for these papers by issuing advertisements and releasing and fixing newsprint quota therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry have adopted liberal policy for advertisement and newsprint quota for rural papers including the tribal paper language papers;

(d) if so, the measures taken in this regard; and

(e) the new schemes, programmes and policies for encouragement of rural and small papers adopted by his Ministry to cover the uncovered rural and tribal areas of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The names of the newspapers published in India in all the languages, their places of publication and circulation are given in the Part II of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India titled 'Press in India—1977' which was laid on the Table of the House on 2nd December, 1980.

(b) to (d). Statement showing facilities/concessions available to small and medium newspapers regarding the release of advertisements and newsprint quota is attached. These facilities are available to tribal language papers also as they fall under either of these categories.

(e) No new scheme is under the consideration of the Government at present.

Statement

The Government have been extending certain facilities/concessions in the matter of release of Government advertisements and newsprint quota to small and medium newspapers.

2. The existing Advertising Policy contains the following facilities made in favour of small newspapers, most of

which are published in Indian languages only:—

(i) A newspaper with a minimum circulation of 1,000 copies now becomes eligible for securing Government advertisements as against the minimum circulation of 2,000 copies prescribed earlier;

(ii) Papers/Journals published in backward, border and remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers have been made eligible for securing Government advertisements if their minimum paid circulation is 500 copies per issue;

(iii) Newspapers/periodicals with an uninterrupted publication of four months now become eligible for securing Government advertisements as against the period of six months prescribed earlier;

(iv) The standard print area required for eligibility has been lowered from 1260 SCC to 760 SCC for dailies from 720 SCC to 480 SCC for weeklies/fortnightlies and from 1200 to 960 SCC for monthlies and other periodicals. No minimum print areas has been prescribed for the papers published in backward, border and remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers

(v) Newspapers having a circulation of 2,000 copies can now submit the certificate of circulation from concerned District Magistrate also;

(vi) The most important feature of the new policy is with regard to parity of rates between language papers and English papers.

3. Similarly, in the matter of allocation of newsprint, a higher rate of growth has been provided at the time of initial allotment of newsprint to small and medium newspapers. Newspapers with entitlement upto 400 Mts. can get their entire quota of newsprint from the indigenous sources. The validity period of authorisation for small newspapers who consume less than 50 Mts. has been fixed at six months to enable them to

draw their newsprint quota in small instalments in a conveniently and phased manner. Small newspapers can also club their quota with others for a sizeable quantity for lifting the same on high sea sales basis through their authorised agent. In order to provide financial relief, the price differential between high sea sales and buffer stocks has been brought down to Rs. 50 per metric ton. This has helped small newspapers which mostly depend on the buffer stock. To help small newspaper inland depots have been opened in Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Delhi. More inland depots are being opened shortly. Further in order to help small newspapers, some quantity of newsprint is being imported in sheets so that the papers may be saved from the extra expenditure on converting the papers in reels into sheets. Small newspapers with a circulation of less than 2,000 copies do not need a certificate by the Chartered Accountant.

Foreign Drug Companies with more than 40 per cent of Equity Shares

5864. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign drug manufacturing companies are having more than 40 per cent of equity shares;

(b) if so, whether Government have allowed them to retain this position for quite a long time and if so, the justification for the same; and

(c) whether Government have examined the desirability of asking them to reduce their equity share and if done already, the reaction of the foreign firms in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). 31 drug companies applied to the Reserve Bank of India under section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1974. The Drug Policy was announced *vide* Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978. As announced in the 1978 Drug Policy a High Level Committee was set up to identify "bulk drugs not involving high technology" manufactured by various drug companies. The question of deciding the reduction in foreign equity of these companies depended on the report of this Committee. The report of this Committee as since been received and the level of permissible foreign equity in these companies has to be decided in accordance with FERA guidelines and the Drug Policy and, therefore, the question of allowing them to retain foreign equity for a long time does not arise.

Applications of the following companies have already been decided:—

1. M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. Abbott Labs. (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s. Carter Wallace & Co. Ltd., Goa.
4. M/s. C.E. Fulford (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Indian Schering Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Nicholas of India Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalore.

All the above companies were required to reduce non-resident equity to 40 per cent. Those at (1) to (6) have either already diluted or their dilution schemes have been approved and are

under implementation. The scheme of company at No. 7 has not been accepted by Reserve Bank of India and the company informed about this recently.

As regards the remaining companies, the position in respect of 4 companies

1. M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd.
2. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.
3. M/s. Geoffray Manners Ltd.
4. M/s. Whiffens (India) Ltd.

is as follows:—

- This company has on its own completely disinvested foreign equity.
- Directive issued to company for reduction of equity to 40%. Representation by the company is under scrutiny.
- Directive issued for reduction to 40%. Pricing of dis-invested shares is under consideration.
- More than 40% of annual turnover of this company is accounted for by exports. The eligibility of the company is being determined.

Steep rise in newsprint supply to small newspapers

9865. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the small newspapers of Rajasthan are finding it extremely difficult to make their publications viable because of the steep rise in newsprint supplied to them by the Centre;

(b) whether Government would, keeping in view the weak financial position of these newspapers, give a subsidy on newsprint supplied to them so that they can survive;

(c) whether Government have considered it desirable to assist these newspapers and other small newspapers of the country because they are more nearer to the common man than the national dailies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No complaint from newspapers in Rajasthan have been received, though organisation of small newspapers have generally expressed concern at the rise in price.

The cases of the other 20 drug manufacturing companies listed in the attached Statement, for fixing level of equity under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are proposed to be processed after receipt of RBI's comments on individual cases.

Statement

1. M/s. Burroughs Welcome & Company.
2. M/s. May & Baker (India) Limited.
3. M/s. Roche Products Limited.
4. M/s. Parke Davis (India) Limited.
5. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories.
6. M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd.
7. M/s. Pfizer Limited.
8. M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Limited.
9. M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Limited.
10. M/s. Merch Sharp & Dhome.
11. M/s. Sandoz (India) Limited.
12. M/s. Boots Co. (India) Limited.
13. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
14. M/s. Warner Hindustan Limited.
15. M/s. Organon India Limited.
16. M/s. Uni-Sankyo Limited.
17. M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.
18. M/s. Bayer (India) Limited.
19. M/s. Cynamid India Limited.
20. M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corp. India Ltd.

(b) There is no proposal to give subsidy on newsprint.

(c) and (d). Governments' Newsprint Allocation Policy, Advertising Policy and other facilities such as supply of photo features, handouts, supply of Charba, press releases slow speed bulletins etc. are geared to assist small newspapers.

News-item captioned "CIA meddling in RSEB alleged"

9866. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 30th March, 1981 under the caption "CIA meddling in RSEB alleged" and state:

(a) whether despite adequate technical expertise being available in the country, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board has invited multinational corporations for laying 220/132 KV lines;

(b) whether the RSEB has also floated global tenders for this project; and

(c) whether the State Governments as a matter of rule consult the Central Government before floating the global tenders because as such, a contract going to the foreign firm seriously jeopardise the job opportunities for our own engineers and whether the Central Government had given permission for this and if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The Rajasthan State Electricity Board have intimated that they have not invited multinational Corporations for laying of 220/132 KV lines.

(b) The Rajasthan State Electricity Board have replied in the negative.

(c) The question does not arise.

Show-cause Notice against Statesman

9867. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact the Statesman Employees Union had submitted a representation to him about the steps that the Government are contemplating against the Statesman Limited which had misused newsprint as per evidence tendered before the fact finding Committee on Newspaper Economics;

(b) is it a fact that the show-cause notice issued against the Statesman Limited in 1975-76 by the Union Government for its alleged misuse of newsprint was withdrawn by the previous Government;

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to revive the case;

(d) is it a fact that such of the employees as had tendered evidence before the fact finding committee about the misuse of newsprint by the Statesman Limited have been vindictively dismissed; and

(e) if so, what have Government done so far to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Break-up of total amount of advertisement given to Rajasthan

9868. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of an annual expenditure of six crores of rupees on advertisement issued by the Central Government, sixty per

cent is cornered by the big newspapers and only 40 per cent goes to small newspapers;

(b) whether Government have break-up of the total amount of advertisements given to the Rajasthan's newspapers during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are considering to increase the share of small newspapers so far as the Central advertisement is concerned; and

(d) if so, how much more advertisements money will be given to Rajasthan small newspapers during 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The category-wise break-up of expenditure on advertisements released by DAVP to newspaper published from Rajasthan during the last three years is as under:—

	BIG	MEDIUM	SMALL	TOTAL
1978-79	Rs. 2,20,733	Rs. 2,71,997	Rs. 3,06,411	Rs. 7,98,141
1979-80	Rs. 2,34,549	Rs. 2,70,018	Rs. 3,19,860	Rs. 8,24,427
1980-81 (Upto 31-12-1980)	Rs. 1,33,902	Rs. 2,78,711	Rs. 3,05,000	Rs. 7,23,673

(c) It is the constant effort of the Government to make increasing use of small and medium papers within budgetary limitations and in keeping with publicity requirements.

(d) It is difficult to anticipate the value of advertisements to be released during the year to newspapers published from a particular State.

vided opportunities to give talks on Delhi Doordarshan in the programmes 'Aap Ki Sehat'; and

(b) whether more opportunities are proposed to be given to doctors of Homoeopathy and Indian System of Medicine in this programme so as to popularise these systems of medicine and if so, when?

Talks on Delhi T.V. by Doctors of various system of Medicine

9869. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) the number of occasions when doctors of Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani have been pro-

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The programme 'Aap Ki Sehat' is a fortnightly programme. Since January 1, 1981, fourteen doctors belonging to Allopathic system have been invited to participated in this programme. So far, none from the field of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy or Unani systems of medicine has been invited.

(b) It is proposed to invite doctors belonging to other System also in future programmes.

Schemes and Programmes for Tribal areas and Tribal Population in Sixth Plan

9870. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes prepared by his Ministry in Sixth Plan period for tribal areas and tribal population so far;

(b) the role of the different departments/Divisions of his Ministry for these areas and the people in Annual Plan of Sixth Plan, Department and Division-wise;

(c) funds earmarked by his Ministry in Sixth Plan and Annual Plans for these schemes and programmes;

(d) the guidelines and directions issued to concerned Departments and Divisions of his Ministry and different unit in the States in this regard; and

(e) the schemes and programmes of the States in tribal areas so far prepared and under execution, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting publicises the policies and programmes of the Government for the benefit of the people in general, and for rural, tribal and weaker sections in particular. They are, however, not for exclusive benefit of any particular community and therefore, all of them are not susceptible to identification. Appropriate guidelines have been issued to the respective Media Units for giving full publicity support to the schemes intended for the tribal people. Some of the programmes which will benefit people in tribal areas are as under:

(i) All India Radio will be setting up a Radio Station with 100

801 LS—9.

KW Transmitter, Studios and Staff Quarters at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh); a 50 KW SW Transmitter and Studio facilities for the new integrated services for North-Eastern Region at Shillong (Meghalaya) and a new Radio Station with 20 KW Transmitter etc. at Tura (Meghalaya). In addition, new Radio Stations in the form of Local Broadcasting Centre will be set up at Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh), Keonjhar (Orissa). It is also proposed to set up Type II Studio at Ranchi (Bihar), upgrade the existing Transmitters at Dibrugarh, Gauhati (Assam), Ranchi (Bihar) and Shillong (Meghalaya). All India Radio will further improve the quality and contents of broadcast programmes intended for the people in tribal areas. The Sixth Plan Outlay (1980—85) for these schemes is Rs. 1371.27 lakhs and that for Annual Plan 1981-82, Rs. 37.77 lakhs.

(ii) Doordarshan will set up a full fledged TV Centre at Gauhati (Assam) during the Sixth Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs. The outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 32 lakhs.

(iii) Press Information Bureau will continue to arrange special conducted tours to the tribal areas for dissemination of information on developmental and national themes and to ascertain their reactions to the Government policies and programmes. The Sixth Plan outlay for these schemes is Rs. 10.82 lakhs and that for Annual Plan 1981-82, Rs. 1.78 lakhs.

(iv) A Plan scheme for setting up of Regional Centres of the Films Division at Calcutta and Bangalore for production of special films and development of 16 mm technology has been sanctioned in the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 305.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, feature type documentary films on themes relevant to the development of tribal and rural people will be produced in

16mm and shown to the people in these areas through Field Publicity Units of Directorate of Field Publicity Unit.

Documentary film "Region of Harmony—Andamans" in 35 mm has already been produced and released. More documentary films on themes relevant to the development of tribal people will be produced. Some of the other films under production are "Cultural problem of tribals in North-Eastern Region; Mizoram; Horticulture programmes in tribal areas; Assam & North-Eastern Region; and life in Vindyachal etc."

(v) Song & Drama Division will set up a Pilot Project to utilise the folk forms of tribal areas and will organise special programmes for the benefit of the people in these areas with an outlay of Rs. 16.90 lakhs in Sixth Plan and Rs. 4.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1981-82.

(vi) D.A.V.P. will set up a Field Exhibition Unit at Ranchi (Bihar), a Mobile Exhibition Unit at Tezpur (Arunachal Pradesh) and a Regional Office at Gauhati (Assam). The Units will organise exhibitions on themes relevant to the development of tribal population. The Sixth Plan outlay for these schemes is Rs. 32.75 lakhs and that for the Annual Plan 1981-82 Rs. 8.70 lakhs.

(vii) Directorate of Field Publicity will be giving more attention to coverage of tribal areas. In 1980-81, Directorate of Field Publicity set up 5 Units in tribal areas at Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) Diphu (Assam), Gumla (Bihar) and Belghat and Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh). In 1981-82 Units will be opened at Chandel (Manipur) and Nasik and Nanded (Maharashtra). Also Regional Office at Gauhati will be set up during 1981-82. In addition conducted tours, sound and slide programmes and construction of offices and residential accommodation are other plan schemes for these areas.

Instructions have been issued to Departments concerned to ensure speedy implementation of plan schemes. The progress of implementation is regularly monitored by the Ministry. All these schemes are central schemes.

Import of Rare and Pure Chemicals

9871. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are names and quantities of important rare, base and pure chemicals and derivatives still imported;

(b) what steps have been taken to encourage efforts to prepare such chemicals and derivatives in India; and

(c) whether the University departments IIT's and National laboratories been urged and encouraged to develop indigenous production of such imported material and utilise the highly educated scientific manpower of the country which is unemployed, under-employed or migrates to developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Except in regard to methanol, phenol, benzene and Xylenes adequate installed capacity exists to meet indigenous demand. However, imports of basic chemicals, other than methanol, phenol, benzene and xylenes, become necessary whenever there is a shortfall in their production. The information regarding the names and quantities of chemicals that are being imported is published by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Volume-II), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Steps are being taken to improve capacity utilisation wherever

necessary and to license further capacities wherever installed capacity is inadequate.

(c) Research is being carried out in the National Laboratories, IITs and Universities in India to develop indigenous technologies as a measure of import substitution. Whenever a technology is developed its commercial viability is evaluated and licences given to exploit the indigenous technology so developed. The technology developed by National Laboratories is commercialised by the National Research Development Corporation.

Manufacture of Gas Cylinders

9872. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether Government propose to manufacture smaller and larger cylinders so as to meet the demands of small families and large commercial kitchen?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of his Ministry.

Latest Scientific and Technological Advances in Fertilizer

9872. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have Government taken to incorporate latest scientific and technological advances in fertilizers;

(b) are Government taking any steps to increase and improve the capacity of the existing plants; and

(c) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government are continually assessing the losses scientific and technological advances in fertilizer production and, whenever the opportunity arises incorporates the proven technologies in the plants being set up in the country. Government have already decided to go in for large sized ammonia plants with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day of ammonia.

(b) and (c). The capacity of the fertilizer plants is generally fixed. In some cases, it can be increased marginally by debottlenecking operations. Such increases have been made in the past in plants like Gorakhpur, Kota and Kalol.

Steps to curb scenes of violence and drinking in Films

9874. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how far the steps taken by the Government to curb the scenes of violence and drinking in the films been successful; and

(b) what further steps are being taken to monitor and ensure that such scenes which still predominate the films, are not allowed to continue poisoning the minds of over new generation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). All films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. In accordance with these guidelines, while examining films for certification, the Board does ensure *inter alia* that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified that pointless or avoidable

scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown; and that scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown. Scenes considered objectionable in terms of the guidelines are deleted by the Board before certificates are granted. According to the Board, there have been censorship violations including interpolations in films. However, it is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administration to enforce the penal provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952. It may be added that the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 1961 which is before Parliament, *inter alia* provides for—

(a) suspension or revocation by the Central Government, of certificates granted by the Board, for serious censorship violations; and

(b) enhanced penalties for offences punishable under Part II of the Act relating to certification of films, apart from such offences being made cognizable.

Accident in Girimint Colliery and Bisrampur Colliery

9875. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps against the management who are responsible for the accident which took place in Girimint colliery on 30th March and Bisrampur colliery on 27th March, 1981;

(b) if so, the nature of action taken by Government against them.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total compensation paid to the deceased persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). No person was killed in the accident which occurred in the Girimint Colliery on 30.3.81 and nobody has been held responsible for the accident. As such the question of taking action against the management and for payment of compensation to dependent of any deceased does not arise.

In so far as the accident in Bisrampur Colliery is concerned, the accident occurred on 27.3.81 resulting in the death of one person. The statutory enquiry report from D.G.M.S. is still awaited. The Internal Safety organisation of the Company has, however, conducted an enquiry and the management has not been found responsible. A Mining Sirdar has, been held partly responsible for the accident for which necessary action is being taken by the company. As regards payment of compensation to the dependent of the deceased, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Broadcast Channel

9876. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a National Broadcast Channel for providing Round the Clock Broadcast;

(b) whether All India Radio's Research Engineers have submitted such a feasibility plan on the longwave channels; and

(c) if so, what is the final decision of the Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). There is an approved proposal to make a beginning for the development of a

dedicated National Broadcasting Service for about eighteen hours a day during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). Investigations carried out in the Research Department of All India Radio had indicated that the longwave band could be advantageously used for providing a National Broadcasting Service. As there is no allocation for broadcasting service in the longwave band in the radio regulations of the International Telecommunication Union for Region III (Asia/Pacific countries), the alternative available is a group of medium wave transmitters. A final decision has not yet been taken.

Film making as an Industry

9877. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision over the issue whether film making should be declared an industry or not;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not arriving at any final decision?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Government have not taken final decision over the issue of declaring film making an industry so far.

(b) and (c). The issue is still under consideration.

Setting up of captive power generators

9878. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up captive power generators in the country;

(b) whether such power generators will be set up in every state;

(c) whether the sites in each State have been selected for setting up these generators; and

(d) the quantum of electricity likely to be generated as a result of such installation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c). Captive plants are normally set up by electricity consuming units (both in the public and private sectors) to meet their critical requirements of power or for stand-by purpose. According to the present policy on Captive generation, industries where process steam is required or where waste heat is available, captive plants based on total energy concept would be encouraged. Captive generation is also permitted by the Government where it is necessary for meeting the essential load of core sector industrial units.

(d) The installed capacity of Captive Power Plants (100 KW and above only) in industries in the country, as on 31-3-1979, was approximately 2552 MW.

Violation of Companies Act by M/s. Aruna Leathers and Exports Limited, Madras

9879. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is true that M/s. Aruna Leathers and Exports Limited, Madras, is violating Sections 295(4) and 370(1)(b) of the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated by Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). M/s. Aruna Leathers and Exports Limited had submitted two applications for grant of *ex-post-facto* approval under Section 295 of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of loans already advanced to two private companies in which one of the directors of the applicant company was interested. Since prior approval of the Central Government is required to be obtained in such cases both the applications were rejected. In one case the loan had been recovered and the company was let off with a warning. The company was also informed that the office of the interested director stood vacated under Section 283(1)(h) of the Companies Act, 1956. In the other case, the company was asked to recover upto 16-3-1980 the amount of loan already given. The period of recovery was extended from time to time at the request of the company and the last extension was upto 16-11-1980. The company has requested for further extension of time upto 31-5-1981. This request will be considered on merits on receipt of certain information called for which the company has yet to furnish.

M/s. Aruna Leathers and Exports Limited had also contravened the provisions of Section 370(1) (b) of the Companies Act, 1956 as it has advanced loans to its holding company without passing a special resolution as provided thereunder. However, the company subsequently passed the resolution to regularise the transaction and they have been let off with a warning to be more careful in future.

Statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 5069 dt. 22-7-1980 re. representation regarding screening two Marathi Dramas

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): In reply to the

Unstarred Question No. 5069 seeking information as to whether Government had received a representation dated 15-2-1980 from a body of persons from Thana (Maharashtra) regarding screening of two Marathi Dramas 'Nat Samrat' and 'Batyachi Chawl' and what action Government had taken or proposed to take, an answer in the negative was given in the House on 22-7-1980. It now transpires that such a representation was received in the Ministry and was duly acknowledged. Unfortunately, however the letter in question appears to have been misplaced and, therefore, no action could be taken thereon. Subsequently, after the Unstarred Question No. 5069 was answered, the person who had sent the representation forwarded a copy thereof to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which was examined in consultation with DG: Doordarshan. According to DG: Doordarshan, the play 'NAT SAMRAT' had already been telecast from Bombay Doordarshan Kendra twice during 1973-74. The Kendra could not, however, preserve the play due to shortage of video tapes. As regards the play 'BATTYACHI CHAWL', the Bombay Doordarshan Kendra approached the eminent play-wright and Producer Shri P. L. Deshpande to record the play. Since it is a one-man show and since Shri Deshpande was not well, it has not been able to record this play. DG: Doordarshan has, however, asked the Bombay Doordarshan Kendra to make efforts to record both the plays for preservation and future telecast.

The delay in laying the statement, correcting the earlier reply, has occurred because the factual position had to be ascertained from the concerned Media Units.

I regret the inconvenience caused to the House.

(Interruptions)

12 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make some observations. If you are not satisfied with that, then one by one I will call.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make some observations. If you are not satisfied with that, then one by one I will call. You will have to complete it within ten minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. I am making my observations.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling you one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you one by one. Please hear my observations.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am telling you, I will call one from this side and one from that side.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you to raise a point of order.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from S/Shri Raj Nath Sonkar, Shastri, Ram Vilas Paswan, Harish

Kumar Gangwar, Maniram Bagri, Rasheed Masood, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Dhanik Lal Mandal, Chandrajit Yadav, Harikesh Bahadur, Niren Ghosh, Chitta Basu and Ramavtar Shastri on the reported atrocities on Harijans, Backward Classes and minorities in Biharsharief in Bihar and Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Etah and in other parts of U.P.

I have also received notices of Adjournment Motion from S/Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, K. K. Goyal, Chitta Basu, Jagpal Singh, Harikesh Bahadur, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, S/Shri K. A. Rajan, Ramavtar Shastri, Satya Sadhan Chakraborty and Jaipal Singh Kashyap on the reported gunning down of Harijans by dacoits in Etah, Uttar Pradesh.

We are all deeply concerned.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): What about my Adjournment Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear. I have not concluded.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are all deeply concerned when atrocities are committed on any citizen of this country particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, minorities, etc. While law and order is a State subject, we have discussed such matters in this House on a suitable motion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: While law and order is a State subject, we have discussed such matters in this House on a suitable Motion. While Members have already been individually informed that consent to their

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Notices of Adjournment Motion has been withheld, it is open to them to give a proper notice for raising a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): On law and order will you allow Adjournment Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not said that.

We have received Notices of Adjournment Motion from Sarvashri Harikesh Bahadur, Jagpal Singh, Rajesh Kumar Singh, and Satish Agarwal on the reported failure of Government in protecting the passengers who were looted and kidnapped by the dacoits in railway trains. We have also received Call Attention Notices on the subject. A Call Attention Notice on this subject is being admitted.

The Members have been individually informed that consent to their Notices of Adjournment Motion has been withheld.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about my Adjournment Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already been informed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What have I been informed? What is my Adjournment Motion? (Interruptions). I have given notice of Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have withheld my consent.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission. I will call one by one. I will start from this corner.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George, I have told you, I will make my observation. If anybody is not satisfied, I will call you one by one. I am now calling Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about my Adjournment Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call the hon. Members one by one.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): I have given an adjournment motion regarding food shortage in Kerala... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you. I will call the members one by one. Shri Bagri. Only one minute; you must be very quick.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो काम-रोकों प्रस्ताव आपकों दिए हैं : प्रथम काम रोको प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर हरिजनों और मुसलमानों को डाकुओं ने आर 48 घण्टे के अन्दर 21 आदमियों को मारा और विहारशरीफ में 41 आदमियों को कर्तल किए गए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद मैंकों पर गई थी। वे अब जलते हुए देश को छोड़कर बाहर चला गई हैं—गह वडे शर्म की बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observation.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion on a serious situation arising in Kerala because of food shortage. We are having a stock of only 40,000 tonnes of rice. This is hardly sufficient for a week's supply. Therefore, this is a very serious question affecting the whole State of Kerala. I want the Government to allow a discussion on this matter.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, when you read out the adjournment motions submitted by other members,

you should have also read the adjournment motion submitted by me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come to the point.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My adjournment motion refers to the Prime Minister of the country going abroad at a time when, firstly, Bihar is reeling under the most unprecedented.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have withheld my consent. No speech on that. You are not satisfied because it was not allowed. If you want, you come and meet me in my chamber. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to express my total disapproval of the Prime Minister of India going out of the country... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever I have not allowed will not go to record. Shri Lakkappa.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing without my permission will go on record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a reported news item that some of the lawyers of the Supreme Court Bar Association are organising a meeting to discuss about MP's conduct... (Interruptions) I want the Law Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told you yesterday.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Otherwise, there will be a privilege issue. I want

a categorical statement from the Law Minister.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pokachi): There is no law and order in Tamil Nadu. There is no security of life not only for an ordinary citizen but even for a Member of Parliament. When an Hon. Member of this House, Shri T. Nagaratnam, was going to attend a meeting, the ruling party conspired to murder him...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not given my consent to it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: They are doing it with the connivance of State police; no action has been taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not given my consent. I have replied to you.

Now, Mr. Tewary. All other Members, please sit down. I will call one by one. One from this side and one from that side. I will call you. Mr. Tewary, what do you want?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I am raising an issue of utmost importance to this House. The freedom of the Members of this House is protected under the provisions of the Constitution and the conduct of the Members of this House and the speeches made by them are being discussed openly and they are being criticised by certain forums of lawyers in the country. So, the entire House has given a calling attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come and meet me in my Chamber.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting your point of order.

(Interruptions)

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Nothing will go on record without my permission. Now, Mr. Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): You have disallowed the adjournment motion on the communal situation. I have been personally informed that it has been disallowed.

This morning I got telephonic message from a very important Congress leader at Patna. More than 200 people have been killed in that area.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Law and order has totally failed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can come and meet me. You have not heard my observation. I have said that we will discuss in some form. We will discuss about that.

Now, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Bihar and U.P. should be declared as disturbed areas. We have given adjournment motion. People are being killed. Hundreds of people are being killed. Harijans are being killed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You come and meet me in the Chamber.

श्री रामदिलास पासवान (हार्जीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष जो, कल अखबारों में निकला था कि 19 आदमियों की मौत हुई है, लेकिन मैंने कल इसी सदन में कहा था कि मरने वालों को संख्या 70 से अधिक है। आज अखबारों में निकला है कि 48 आदमी मारे गये, लेकिन अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि है 200 के लगभग लोग मारे गये हैं। स्थिति पहुंच गम्भीर है....

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have given adjournment motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observation. You come and meet me.

श्री रामदिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष जो, स्थिति बहुत तनाव पूर्ण है। एटा में 11 हरिजन मारे गये। कल यहां बोट करव पर 400 हरिजन गिरफ्तार किये गये। बोटोंसाठ द्वारा आदिवासियों के नंगे चित्र लिये जा रहे हैं और पूरे देश में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और माडनोरिटाज को लाइक असुरक्षित है। आप इस पर बहस करवाइए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observation.

श्री रामदिलास पासवान : यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। देश जान ले दा है। आप इस पर बहस करवाइए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, yes. Mr. Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामदिलास पासवान : ये, ये का मतलब यह है कि बहस होंगी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should give a proper notice. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. Please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I can understand that some of them, out of demoralisation and frustration, are bringing in Adjournment Motions

with cheap jibes against the Prime Minister of this country. I can understand their mental make-up. (Interruptions) I may respectfully submit that the Home Minister is going to make a statement on this issue this evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Home Minister is going to make a statement on this in the evening. (Interruptions) Hon. Members, we have spent 15 minutes. I have given sufficient hearing. With your permission, I am now going on to the next item. Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other things will not go on record. (Interruption) **

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

—
12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL TIBETAN SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD FOR 1978-79 AND 1979-80 WITH REVIEW THEREOF AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : On behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tib-

etan School Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2492/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad for the period July, 1978 to June, 1979.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad for the period July, 1979 to June, 1980.

(4) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad for the period July, 1978 to June, 1980.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (2) to (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2493/81].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2494/81].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BRIDGE AND ROOF CO. (INDIA) LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year (1978-79).

(ii) Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2497/81].

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 6611 DATED 7-4-1981. Re. PUBLIC DEPOSITS RAISED BY COMPANIES

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 7th April, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 6611 by Shri R. Prabhu, regarding public deposits raised by companies and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2496/81].

DRUGS (PRICES CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDERS, 1980 & STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6)

of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Drugs (Prices Control) Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. SO. 978 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1980.

(ii) The Drugs (Prices Control) Second Amendment Order, 1980, published in Notification No. S.O. 38(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1981.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2497/81].

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA, 1979-80—UNION GOVT. (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS), AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (P&T) 1979-80

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1979-80—Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

(2) A copy of Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1979-80 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2498/81].

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM Sittings OF THE HOUSE MINUTES

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 19th March and 29th April, 1981.

12.2z hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SERIOUS SITUATION DUE TO DECANALISATION OF IMPORT OF CASHEWNUTS

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam):
I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported serious situation arising out of the decanalisation of the import of cashewnuts in Kerala.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, import of raw cashewnuts had been canalised through the Cashew Corporation of India since 1st September, 1970. The exportable surpluses of raw cashewnuts from the traditional sources of supply in East Africa have come down substantially after allowing for these countries' own processing requirements which have been progressively going up with the creation of new capacities. Consequently, imports by the Cashew Corporation of India have progressively gone down from 1.95 lakh tonnes to about 20,000 tonnes in 1980-81.

Indigenous raw cashewnuts production is estimated at about 1.10 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The installed processing capacity in the country is estimated at 4.5 lakh tonnes. The cashew processing industry employs approximately 1.5 lakh workers. Thus the estimated requirement of raw cashewnuts for providing all round the year employment would be approximately 4.5 lakh tonnes.

In order to increase the availability of raw cashewnuts for processing, a scheme was evolved in July 1979 permitting import of raw cashewnuts

from non traditional sources (excluding Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Malawi) by manufacturer-exporters subject to the approval of Cashew Corporation of India for distribution to all eligible factories. Under this scheme, State Corporations, like the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation, as manufacturer-exporters, were also eligible to import raw cashewnuts from non traditional sources.

Inspite of this special scheme which was announced by the Cashew Corporation of India in July 1979, adequate raw cashewnuts could not be imported. and in order to augment the supply of raw cashewnuts a Public Notice was issued under which CCI & E may allow direct imports of limited quantities of raw cashewnuts on merits for the purpose of processing in India for re-export subject to such conditions as may be stipulated in each case. Only 5013 tonnes were imported by a single private party under this public notice. Thereafter, I had, while replying to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce in the Lok Sabha on the 7th July 1980 and in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th July 1980, assured that private parties will not be allowed to import raw cashewnuts provided State Casew Corporations are able to make arrangements for their import. Inspite of this assurance, no State Cashew Corporation actually imported any raw cashewnuts, under this Public Notice.

To review the situation I had taken two meetings with MP's of Kerala and Tamil Nadu on 2-4-81 and MP's of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on 16-4-81 where the seriousness, arising out of paucity of raw nuts was discussed in detail. Only after explaining the position to the MP's and with a view to increasing the foreign exchange earnings of the country as well as providing additional employment, it was decided to decanalise the import of raw cashewnuts. By Public Notice No. 18 ITC(PN)/81 dated 27.4.81 raw cashew

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imports have been placed under OGL subject to the condition that half the quantity imported shall be offered to the Cashew Corporation of India for distribution to actual users in such a manner as may be laid down from time to time.

It may thus be seen that no serious situation has arisen as a result of the decanalisation of import of raw cashew in as much as even prior to the decanalisation, the availability of imported raw nuts had come down substantially. On the contrary, it is anticipated that with the change in policy there might be additional generation of foreign exchange and employment in the country.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: I called the attention of the hon. Minister to a serious economic crisis in Kerala. This economic crisis will surely lead to thousands of people being thrown out of employment.

The cashew industry in Kerala employs more than 1½ lakhs workers and it requires nearly 4-1/2 lakhs metric tonnes of raw cashewnut a year. The indigenous production of raw cashewnuts is not sufficient to meet even one-fourth of the actual requirements. The remaining quantities have, therefore, to be found through imports. The State Government has once moved the Government of India for arranging maximum import of raw cashewnuts through the Cashew Corporation of India. The Cashew Corporation of India have also been requested to intimate the arrangements they have made or are making for further import of raw cashewnuts. No firm reply either from the Government of India or from the Cashew Corporation of India has so far been received in this regard.

Sir, the Government of India have also been requested to permit the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation to import raw cashewnuts direct from foreign countries for its own requirements. Government of India have indicated that import of raw nuts from non-traditional areas could be made by manufacturer exporters subject to the approval of the Cashew Corporation of India and their surrendering 50 per cent of the import to the Cashew Corporation of India for distribution to all the eligible factories. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports would also allow direct import of a limited quantity of raw nuts for the purpose of processing in India for re-export subject to the conditions stipulated by the Controller in each case. As the above conditions will not be beneficial to Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation, the Government of India was again addressed for the grant of permit to the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation to import raw nuts from traditional and non-traditional areas without any conditions attached. But the Government of India intimated that it is not possible to allow such imports without the conditions earlier prescribed by them.

Ever since September 1970, Government have been following a well-thought-out sensible and rational system of canalising raw-cashewnut import through the Cashew Corporation of India. Consequent on the revised import and distribution policy for raw cashewnut for 1980-81, the Union Government have permitted private cashew processors to import raw cashewnuts. The State Government was afraid as the private processors, if permitted to import nuts, are sure to direct their imported stocks to the neighbouring States of Tamilnadu or Karnataka where the unorganised labour is deliberately exploited with a view to making more profits. The State Government have thereupon invited the attention of the Union Government to the alleged im-

port policy revision highlighting how it will seriously jeopardise the cashew industry in this State, particularly, at a time when it is struggling for existence and moved the Union Government to rescind the decision, if any, taken to change the canalisation policy so far followed. But, Union Government have changed the policy to the effect that import permits are issued to the private cashew processors. Sir, this decision, surely, is against the aspirations of the Kerala people. The Government has decided to import cashew-nuts. They are going to import coconuts, cocoa and rubber. What is the intention? Sir, the intention is very clear. Anyway, it is to make a blockade against Kerala Government. I request the Minister not to try to catch fish in troubled water.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the reason for this enmity?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): Because, there is non-Congress Government in Kerala.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Sir, I am sure, the Government is trying to make troubles in Kerala. The Minister so many times, when the Kerala M. Ps irrespective of the politics met him, assured at that time that he would not permit the import of cashew by the private parties. But, the policy is changed and we know the person behind it. Anyway I do not think the Minister himself is responsible for this. We know the man who is behind this decision. We, the Kerala people, know him. He is an advocate of the monopoly capitalists. I do not want to go further. But, this is against the Kerala people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: I am putting a few questions only. Sir, what made the Government to change the canalisation policy so far in existence.

(2) Whether this policy is going to help the organised industrial sector of cashewnut industries;

(3) What will be the impact of the new policy of import on the public sector factories under Kerala Government?

(4) Whether Government can guarantee adequate imported nut to feed the factories in Kerala at least for a period of six months for giving employment to one-and-a-half lakh workers? With these word I conclude.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that the situation is serious. I do agree with this part of his observation that the situation is serious but I do not agree with his conclusion that the new policy has caused the serious situation.

Sir, if you look at the import figure and the indigenous production you will find that from 1970 onwards the import is going down. We had the opportunity of discussing this problem on the floor of this House on a number of occasions and when the hon. Members insisted that there should be no change in the policy and the policy of canalisation should be pursued—while taking part in the debate on the Demands of my Ministry—I told them that I was not going to change the policy. But what has been the effect? In the full year we have not been able to import more than 20,000 tonnes. Even your own State Corporation has not been able to import a single nut. When we did not allow the private parties to import for full one year. The point is your total production is 1.10 lakh tonnes, and if you want to give employment to 1.5 lakh people engaged in various cashew factories throughout the year then your total requirement is 4.45 lakh tonnes. Where would you get it? Public sector organisation is not in a position to import because of two developments that have taken place. First among the traditional suppliers like Tanzania, Mozambique, Kenya and Malawi from where we used to get 80 per cent of our import, on the one hand, their production is going

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down and on the other hand, they themselves have developed the processing units. So, they are not exporting raw cashewnuts. They are getting processed there itself. Further, certain other countries have come to the market.

The question which I posed before the Members of Parliament when I had discussion with them in two instalments was that we are primarily concerned with getting cashewnuts. How can we get that? If the public sector organisation has not been able to get it, then let us try to give a chance to the private sector if they can bring in. The situation is not going to be worse. This year the total import is just 20,000 tonnes. In 1970-71 the total import was 1.95 lakh tonnes. In 1972-73 it was 1.90 lakh tonnes. In 1980-81 it came down to 20,000 tonnes. The year before that it was 24,000 tonnes and the year before that it was 20,000 tonnes. Therefore, from 1975-76 onwards we are seeing that Cashew Corporation is not in a position to import cashew which can meet the requirements of industry. So, what is the alternative? If the private parties can bring some cashew, then that will be processed here. After all people will get some jobs. If somebody takes the position that if Kerala units do not get the nuts then no other units established in other parts of the country could get nuts—I am afraid—I cannot accept the position. Even in the present policy, as I have clearly explained to the hon. Members, it would be our effort to see that out of whatever is imported, 50 per cent of it they will have to give to the Cashew Corporation and according to the distribution formulae of the Cashew Corporation, of whatever Cashew Corporation will get 80 per cent of it will go to the Kerala units because the number of units and the number of people employed there are more. Therefore, according to the formulae 80 per cent of the share of Cashew Corporation will go to the Kerala units. But if no cashewnut is

imported then what can I distribute? Your State Corporation could import it from non-traditional sources. They could not import a single nut. What is the demand. Give me the monopoly right. How can I come to the conclusion—Cashew Corporation had the expertise and who is in a position to import cashewnut from 1970-71—the hon. Members would appreciate their performance in 1970-71 and upto 1975-76 was quite satisfactory and they were importing more than 1,00,000 tonnes. If they are today not in a position to import more than 20 or 25 thousand tonnes, how can you convince me that if I give you the monopoly right, Kerala Corporation would be able to bring it? Secondly, what would be the position of the Tamil Nadu Corporation if they come forward and ask, why are you permitting a State Corporation monopoly in this? Why not they get it? What about the Karnataka Corporation? What will happen if some other State Corporations also come up? Therefore, this is not possible. If we have to give monopoly right of procurement that can be given only to the central agency. We cannot give it to a State agency. That is the position. But even in this new policy we have ensured this: If we get the nuts we will see that the majority of the nuts will go to Kerala. This is according to the formulation and the policy which we are pursuing. All these insinuations and conclusions drawn that the whole policy is detrimental to the interest of Kerala and so on, is not correct.

Now, you are talking of rubber. What is the price of rubber today? The present market price is Rs. 1475; did the market price reach this figure at any time? No. It is the present ruling price. For God's sake, you tell me, at what point of time this was the level of price, so far as indigenous rubber is concerned. Normally it varies from Rs. 800 to 1000 and today is more than Rs. 1400. I regulated the import deliberately. The industry demanded that 30,000 tonnes will have to be imported. The

projected production they said would be roughly about 150,000 tonnes and the total requirement would be 180,000 tonnes. I have not permitted it. I am importing 4 or 5 or 6 thousands. It is not beyond that so that the indigenous producer gets a reasonable price. But we will have also to look at the interest of the ultimate consumer and the industry. You cannot just follow a policy which will lead you to one track only. So, these insinuations are not called for. If you want to make such insinuations, you can do it. That is another matter.

Now, regarding cocoa, half-a-dozen times I have mentioned it on the floor of the House. I have put it in the restricted list. We are not importing it. It is not permitted. It has been shifted from OGL. You do not look at the import policy but you simply accuse the Government of India that I am importing Cocoa, I am importing rubber and the policy is detrimental to the interest of Kerala and so on. These are not facts. We are trying to help them in every possible way. I cannot help it if I cannot import cashewnuts. These are hard facts.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: One question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it a new question? No. You can ask for clarification only. Now, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan. You may tell her.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): There was a discussion here in the House. Unfortunately when the Minister called the M.Ps. for a meeting of all the M.Ps. from the various States, majority of Kerala M.Ps. were not there. So there is no point in saying that we had discussion for name's sake. You can say that all M.Ps. were consulted. Actually we would have responded if we had been contacted and informed well in time. We were away from the House. We could have participated. But one or two M.Ps. who participated were themselves against it; and they strongly protested against it, we should know

why this canalisation was adopted. You know, there is a long history behind these. Industrialists in the country were processing it in the unorganised sector giving very paltry sums of wages to the workers. It was so difficult to maintain any rules in these companies. So, it is because of the persistent struggle from Kerala that Government accepted the canalisation of cashewnuts. For the last one year there was the same difficulty. As was explained by the Minister, processing units were started in these areas: so many countries are purchasing these cashewnuts. Of course, there is scarcity. Our feeling is this. The Cashew Corporation of India is not really very serious in bringing cashew to our country. At present that is the difficulty. That is why we have suggested that the State Cashew Corporation could do it. The State Cashew Corporation is prepared to bring it. We do not want any monopoly in this trade. If you want that 50 per cent of this product is to be distributed to other States, then the distribution work should be done by the State. The restrictions imposed by the Central Government should be removed. The restriction was that it should be brought from outside the traditional areas and 50 per cent should be distributed to other States. Now, why do we want canalisation? It is because this should go to the organised sector. In the Kerala Cashew Corporation, there are about 65,000 workers and they are getting very good wages. I have visited some of these areas before the Cashew Corporation came into existence. The women workers were complaining that a very old woman was engaged by the Companies to look after the very small children of the women workers. The small children in their creches would pass stools and the old woman would not be in a position to wash them and by the time their mothers return, the little ones would eat their own stools. Such was the condition. Now, when the Cashew Corporation came into existence they have been working there because they are getting good wages and good working

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conditions. Now, the factory owners are thinking of shifting their factories to the suburban areas because they could get old and young people in the new areas for a very meagre wage. They would pay less than half of what the organised sector pays. That is why we say that the organised sector should be developed. Why should you put restrictions that they should not go to the traditional areas? When some offer comes from other States, the State Corporation should be allowed to import them but the Government of India says that the Cashew Corporation should not import them from the traditional areas. Moreover they say that 50 per cent of the product should be given to other manufacturers. These restrictions should not be there. If the State Cashew Corporation import it and crush it in their factories, about 65,000 workers will get the benefit. But you are putting conditions and you are unable to import 20,000 tonnes of cashewnuts. Why don't you give them a trial? You are giving a trial to the private parties. Why don't you have a trial with the Cashew Corporation of Kerala? Even Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are prepared to import cashew. You should give them licence and allow the State public sector undertakings to import it for crushing purposes. Why should you allow the private parties to import it? Now, the workers in the Cashew Corporation are getting a better deal. But you are allowing the big monopolists to exploit the poor people.

Even now the cashew is being brought from our State. What is happening there? These big monopolists are giving Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 more per kilogram. The producers in the border areas sell them to the monopolists. Now, you may ask how can the monopolists afford to pay more. It is possible because they pay very low wages to the workers. The Government of India is encouraging them.

That is why we are asking: are you prepared to give it only to the State Corporation in Kerala, and allow Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to have their corporations for this purpose? Not only that. You have said that the price of rubber has gone up. Why? I may point out here that the price of everything has gone up. When wages go up and the price of everything goes up, naturally the price of rubber will also go up. When you get this commodity from outside, the price that you will pay for that would be still high.

Now, take copra for example. There is a lot of production of coconut in Kerala. When there is an abundant production of coconut in Kerala, I do not understand why copra should be imported. I can understand if it is imported during lean months. But when there is a lot of production of coconut, I do not understand why copra should be imported. It is only to help the soap producers, Tatas and Birlas, who produce soap. I can understand if you are importing copra when the scarcity is there, but during that season you will not allow them to import, because you want to help them. They will purchase during this time, hoard it and sell it at a time when there is scarcity of coconut. The hon. Minister was telling that they have nothing against Kerala, but actually whatever we have built up there in giving employment to the workers, in giving more wages and other things, they are trying to demolish it. That is what is happening. Our Industries Minister is there; he has given licence to a coir magnate for the mechanised unit about four and a half years ago, and thousands of workers are going to be affected by that. Every day you are doing such things. That is our experience. That is why we want reversal of the policy. Are you prepared to allow imports to the State Cashew Corporation instead of the private producers? We are prepared to take it up and if the sole monopoly is given, we are prepared

to give 50 per cent to the Cashew Corporation of India.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: All the observations which the hon. Member has made, I knew that she has to make these observations and what she meant was that our policy is to ruin the economy of Kerala. On one point I can assure the hon. Member that perhaps her own people are more competent to ruin the entire economy of Kerala; she does not require anybody else. I can analyse the way they are standing in the way of traditional exports, the way they have created a situation in which nuts are produced, but these are not being processed in Kerala, there are being smuggled out of Kerala and processed in Tamil Nadu or Karnataka, but I am not going into that aspect. Now, the raw cashew import is placed under O.G.L. and you can show your competence, and how much you can bring in. You want that protection should be given to you... (interruptions). Now you can show your competence, how competent the Kerala Cashew Corporation is to bring raw cashew from traditional and non-traditional sources at whatever price; whatever they want to do, they can do. And here I can give you an assurance right now that I am not going to impose any levy on your imports, you utilise it in your own units. I will make an exception for the State Corporation that whatever they will be able to bring, they can get it processed in their own units. For other private imports, I would impose levy and they will have to give fifty percent to the Cashew Corporation of India, so that out of that 50 per cent, 80 per cent goes to Kerala units. I will make that arrangement so that you can get more, but I would like to see how much you can bring in. Let there be some experiment and you show your competence; you can bring it from traditional, non-traditional and whatever sources you want. The facts are with us. You are saying that Cashew Corporation of India is not bringing it. What is the interest

of the Cashew Corporation in not bringing it? If they could bring it in 1970, 1971, 1972 right upto 1975 and import more than hundred thousand tonnes, why are they not in a position to bring more than twenty or twenty-five thousand tonnes this year and for the last three years. You will have to go to the root of the problem. The problem is because nobody is interested. As a producing country am I interested to send my raw materials? If I have the opportunity, I would like to get it processed. Similarly, from the traditional sources when the Ministers came here, I took up with them; even I wanted to suggest that I am prepared to go with them, have some sort of joint ventures so that we can go into the production and get some assured market, but no country is agreeing to it. It is not in my hands; it depends on them. If they agree to it, it would be all right, but the whole question is that they are having their own processing units; their production is going down, and more people are coming in the market. Therefore, these three factors are relevant. When we, were in a position, for instance from Mozambique we used to get 80 per cent of their exportable surplus. Now we are not getting even 50 per cent. On that account their production is going down, exportable surplus is going down. Therefore, where would you get it? The moot question is how you get it? If you get the nuts you can process it. And we can have some mechanism through which we try to help the Kerala units. Everybody appreciated it. Eighty per cent of the workers are working there. Largest number of processing units are established there. But the main objective should be to get the nuts. If we get the nuts, if we can get it processed, your people will get jobs. It is not other areas. It is mainly concentrated in three-four States. I do not understand why you are time and again raising this question. Do you want canalisation for canalisation sake? If you want it, all right have it. But what purpose will it serve?

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Canalisation is to regulate the import. Canalisation is to provide the raw materials to the processing units. If they are not in a position to bring the raw material, what is the fun of having the canalisation? And there, I don't agree with you.

Now you have been put on par with others and you show your efficiency. And if you don't want to compete, I am afraid I can't agree with you.

In regard to the meeting of the Members, I am very sorry she has mentioned to it. I invited the members. Eleven members of Kerala were invited, five members from Karnataka were invited, seven members from Tamil Nadu were invited. Their State Resident representatives in New Delhi were contacted to contact the Members. If they don't come, what can I do? I held meetings twice, not once. If you don't come and don't take interest, what can I do? and consultation does not mean I shall have to be guided by only your suggestions. I talked to the Members of the other States and when we explained to them the position, the situation came that I had to take a decision. And this decision I have taken. Let us see how it works. And if it does not yield any results, then nothing prevents me from changing the policy.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Then make it a condition that in the traditional areas, Kerala Cashew Corporation will do the purchase.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Now, you can do in traditional, non-traditional, everywhere.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: When the private parties are in the market, then we cannot compete with them.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Sir, from the Statement of the hon. Minister, it could be seen that 1.5 lakhs of workers are engaged in this industry. If the private impor-

ters import cashew, 50 per cent will go into the hands of CCI. Out of that, 80 per cent will be given to the Kerala State. So, what is the activity? Kerala State will be getting only 40 per cent of the total import. Out of these 1.5 lakhs of workers, the vast majority is in Kerala. Only a minority of workers engaged in this industry are in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. So, by giving only 40 per cent to the Kerala State, does the hon. Minister, believe that the interest of the Kerala workers can be safeguarded by this policy?

Secondly the decision of the Government to allow the private employers to import cashew is only to help the private exploiters. This Government does not want to take care of the interests of the real workers. They are only interested in the profit. In this very statement, he has stated: "It is anticipated that with the change in policy, there might be additional generation of foreign exchange and employment in the country." The question is whether this will help guarantee employment to the workers who are now engaged in this industry in Kerala. Perhaps, you may be able to give additional employment to workers living in other States. There, the employers will get cheaper labour. If hon. Minister is willing to go into the real state of affairs, he will see that for a very meagre, i.e. the lowest wage, these employers engage workers in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

So, the whole policy is to safeguard the interests of monopolists and exploiters. As my hon. colleague pointed out earlier, there was one big leader of our state; and he was in the cashew industry, organizing the workers. Now he is communicating between the employers engaged in the cashew industry in Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the Government of India—on behalf of the employers. Because of this communication, the policy of canalization for the Government of India was cancelled, and this de-canalization was started.

This is the reality. In my opinion, there is a real discrimination against Kerala. Why? Unemployment is going to increase. The majority of workers are employed even now. The hon. Minister is saying that the policy which Government was pursuing earlier, was not getting as much raw cashew from outside as was desired. So, it was a failure. To overcome that, this new policy has been enunciated. That is his main argument. But what I am saying is if anybody is suffering from headache, will he cut off his head to get rid of the headache? If canalization had failed because of any reason, Government will find means to rectify the defects in the canalization policy, as well as import policy, provided it is willing to safeguard the interests of the country—not of the exploiters but of the toilers. If there is any flaw in the import policy, they will try to rectify it.

So, the policy change made by this Government is a continuation of the policy of discrimination against the backward Kerala State—as in so many other respects. Kerala does not have caprolactum. It does not have sufficient rail links. There is no rice allotment. There is no railway wagon allotment. Sufficient Plan allocations are not there. The demand for a precision instruments factory has also not been fulfilled. In all these respects, there is a policy of discrimination followed by this Government. It is in continuation of it that this policy is being pursued by the hon. Minister in this case also. This is actually helping the forces of disintegration in this country. We have been seeing similar things in Assam and some other places of this country. So, my earnest appeal to the hon. Minister is to stop this policy, and take up canalization and help the workers of Kerala, and the interests of Kerala State.

13 hrs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. member has also repeated the arguments given by other members.

Only one point I would like to tell him. What is the present quantum they are getting now? The moot question is that some raw material should be made available so that those factories can work. Due to this we are trying to get it through CCI. As I had mentioned earlier, we are not in a position to get it because of certain factors. We can try whether private importers, State Corporations or anybody can bring it. Now, the Kerala units will also try it. Your State Corporation will also try it. In that process, instead of making efforts through one corporation, if we can get from various sources some nuts, those nuts will be processed there and people will get their job. Today, even you are not getting 40 per cent. You are thinking that if some private importer brings it and gives it to CCI, then they may get it. What are you getting today? Today you are not getting anything. Only 20,000 tonnes are imported. Of that, 10,000 tonnes only go to you. You will also have inhibition. Earlier you had an inhibition. Now you can go to the traditional market, non-traditional market. From anywhere at any price you can bring it and get it processed. So, what is the difficulty? If we find that this policy is not in a position to bring more nuts, we can review it. I have never said that this policy is going to continue for all time. We can review it. But we are seeing that a policy which is continuing has not been able to bring in more nuts. Earlier it imported more nuts. But for the last 3-4 years, it is just importing 20,000 tonnes, 25,000 tonnes, 30,000 tonnes. Therefore, we are changing this policy where everybody will be placed at par. It is on OGL and no party will have any additional difficulty. As I had mentioned in reply to Mrs. Gopalan's query, whatever CCI will bring, the same formulation which existed earlier, the formulation of distribution will go to you. Therefore, this policy particularly is not causing any harm to you. Rather it is trying to help you. Unfortunately, you do not want

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

to understand it. If you have that dogma and jargon, I am afraid I cannot go with that—That canalisation is a must whatever be the consequences. I do not subscribe to that view. Canalisation is for bringing a particular commodity. Canalisation is to have a regulation and control over the import. But canalisation for canalisations sake, you may have that view. I do not have that view. Therefore, I do not like to add more. The only point I would like to say is that this is the reason why I wanted to discuss it with you. At the first meeting only 3 members from Kerala came. At the second meeting only 2 members from Kerala came. I sent an invitation to 11 members of Kerala and 5 members of Karnataka and 7 of Tamil Nadu. If you could have come and if we could have discussed it, that may not have changed the policy or the decision but I could have explained to you in greater details.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): The hon. Minister is kind enough to say about it here.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Why did you not come?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is all right. Meetings alone cannot decide things. The point here is that our hon. Minister was saying that we have to go into the root cause of the question and find out some solution. All right. If the hon. Minister is willing to go into the root cause of the question and find out a solution, we will discuss it and find out a solution. The Government of India have taken this decision, of canalisation not all of a sudden. The experience of many years has compelled them to take this decision. Why? The hon. Minister was saying that private employers may try their luck and bring some more nuts so that the industry may get some more nuts. That is the trial which he is going to make now.

What were they doing and what are they going to do now? The industry which fetches the largest amount of foreign exchange is being given to whom? The Government found that they were doing so many things, under-invoicing, over invoicing by which they were making money, not the Government of India. So, these people have been tied for a long time. And then only they brought forward this canalisation.

I may read from the statement made by the hon. Minister here. He says by introducing a new system more nuts will come. From where will they come? If the Government of India is having an organisation and with that organisation if we can buy nuts from outside the country, how can the private interest come in and get it? If they can do it, it means they will be resorting to under-hand methods. I know, if canalisation is resorted to by the Government of India, some restrictions might be there; there may be some fairness in that. But the experience we had with the C.C.I.—I may say here with all humility to the Ministers and others here—that they were just doing this business just like traders or a commercial agency, not like an agency which has its task to get more money for the Government of India or more foreign exchange and primarily to give employment to these one lakh and fifty thousand workers. This was not their concern. What was the concern of the C.C.I. Their concern was to get more profit. As our Minister pointed out, practically their purchases are coming down year after year. There was some reason. Reasonable reason was there. That I do admit. In certain traditional areas some industries have started. The incentive arose because of the conditions these people imposed. They wanted to buy the nuts at the lowest price to make profit. Therefore, those indigenous producers wanted to start production by themselves. About the efficiency in production, I am not going to deal

with that question. I am only requesting the Minister to note that in Kerala we have experience about this efficiency. The new Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I agree he is efficient and all that. But we are also people connected with the industry for long. Therefore, he has to, at least, listen to us. In this industry, (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to listen from you....

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The point is listening means not only hearing. When this kind of policy questions are taken seriously, he has to listen to us. On this question of cashew nuts we are only suggesting what he should do. The remedies, I suggest, or he suggests, may be good for trial and error and mistakes may occur. But what is the basic position? As he wanted me to point out the basic position, the basic position is that the public sector industry should be developed and the Minister should see that errors and mistakes are not there. The Government of India gets more foreign exchange. Is it the policy to give more money to the private industries, or the private capitalists to squeeze the workers and to fill their pockets? That is the basic point on which some kind of discussion should be held and the policy has to be formulated. The assumption is that the private capitalists may bring something. I do not doubt it. They may be able to bring it. The Government takes a stand that the Cashew Corporation of India, with all their might, failed to buy the cashew nuts from outside the country and they have failed. Therefore, private industries are brought in. That is a big myth. The Government of India—the almighty—has failed and these Chotas, of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu,—I know the names, I do not want to mention the names—are allowed to buy the cashew nuts. Are they powerful people? How can they bring cashewnut into the country? What is this? This is a fantastic statement. This comes

from, emanates from the understanding of the Minister, that the private capitalists are to be helped, not the workers and the industry in the corporate sector. One sentence I want to add here. In the country as a whole, this Cashew Corporation of Kerala which employs nearly 60,000 workers, should be taken as a model. If Shri Pranab Mukherjee or any other friend of them wants to do some thing, I do not think that politics will stand in the way. If there are some lacunae, we are willing to discuss with them and understand their views and correct ourselves if mistakes are there. To protect the unorganised workers who are being exploited like anything, the Government of India had to bring in so many pieces of legislation to see that exploitation of such a labour is reduced to the minimum extent. That has been the approach of the Government of India for long. If that is to be implemented practically, the Private Sector should not be allowed to come again in the import of nuts. So, I submit that these policies go counter to the basic policy. Therefore, I ask the Minister this question. The hon. Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, will excuse me if I just divert from the main subject and say a word or two to the Minister of Industry. The coir industry employs five lakh of workers in Kerala. He has taken the latest decision—a wonderful decision;—to mechanise the coir industry. If mechanisation is introduced in the coir industry, lakhs of workers in Kerala will become unemployed. So, how can you do it? You want to allow one or two fellows to mechanise the industry and take away our livelihood. You can kill us, you can hit us below the belt. But in this way you cannot cow down the people of Kerala. By adopting this method, you want to keep us down politically. That will not work.

I request the Minister to ponder over the question once again. There may be defects in the public sector. Those defects should be looked into and rectified. But that organisation

[Shri E. Balanandan]

has to be given maximum help by the Government of India. If the Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh or any other State comes forward, we are not against it. We are equally concerned about the workers of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh or any other State. The only point is what model we should adopt. The policy of the Government of India is claimed to be to protect the unorganised scattered workers, to encourage the public sector and to earn more foreign exchange. In that case, this public sector Cashew Corporation of Kerala may be given some kind of monopoly. I request the hon. Minister to discuss with the Cashew Corporation of Kerala and then evolve a method for bringing in more cashew nuts. Canalisation should be restored. That is the only way by which we can control the import trade. As the other hon. Member was saying, do not adopt the policy of cutting the head if there is any trouble with it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am prepared to discuss with anybody, any organisation to explore possibilities of getting more nuts as primarily I am concerned with import of more cashew nuts.

The hon. Member has mentioned that the Cashew Corporation is not making serious efforts and that they are not giving higher price. In 1973-74 our total import was 1.63 lakh tonnes and the price was Rs. 1500/- per tonne. In 1980-81 we are paying Rs. 9000/- per tonne but still our import has gone down from 1.63 lakh tonnes to 20,000 tonnes. The reason is that the cashew nuts are not available and secondly, they are processing themselves. How can the Cashew Corporation give a higher price? After all, the industry has to absorb it. It happened recently. Tanzania made an offer of 15,000 tonnes of cashew nuts in March, 1981. The industry says, "you do not go beyond

\$1120 F & B per tonne." The Cashew Corporation says that they are prepared to go upto \$1150 per tonne. But Tanzania says, nothing short of \$1381 which was the highest bid received by them. So, they sold it to others. The Cashew Corporation can purchase it but the industry does not take. The arrangement before fixing the price is that they have to consult the industry which will utilise it. What is the position that the industry is taking? They would require raw nuts. They would ask the Cashew Corporation to bring it. At the same time, they would dictate price and would say that at a particular price they would have to make purchases. No public sector organisation can fulfil so many conditions and bring materials in a highly competitive market. If it was a buyers' market you could say anything you like. But it is basically a sellers' market. There, you cannot put so many conditions that prices should not go beyond certain point; you are the only person to bring it, no other person should bring it and you are to import it at this particular condition. Therefore, this is just one instance which I want to give. Ultimately, we could not bag that contract; it went to some other country. Otherwise, you would have got 15,000 tonnes, if the industry had agreed, the industrial units in your State had agreed, to pay a higher price, if you said that you could market it at that price. The importer will purchase at a price at which he can make a profit while selling it, because profit would be his consideration. You have to take a quick decision and enter into a contract. In fact, even at this price we could not get much.

Secondly, I want to draw your attention to another point. What is the scheme of indigenous production? When I was having discussions with my officers, I was told that a scheme which was initiated much earlier has not yet started, even though your own State unit has to give effect to that. It is a World Bank scheme where SADU was to take up an indigenous

production programme under which there would have been a production of 8,000 tonnes. In the ultimate analysis, we have to produce at least 4 lakh tonnes. You have not given serious thought even to this scheme, which has Rs. 27 crores worth of World Bank aid, when you are having serious problems. Then there is the Multi-State Cashew-nut Development project through which we are expecting we may get some production by 1986-87 in certain other areas, like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Orissa. But we do not know what is the state of affairs in Kerala of their projects. Therefore, these are the areas where we shall have to concentrate. I have already mentioned the name of the organisation, which has to do this, SADU, the Special Agricultural Development Unit. In Kerala they are entrusted with this project. If they had started functioning, the production would have been 40,000 tonnes more. Therefore, we shall have to take into consideration the various factors.

I would not like to repeat it; it is not the intention to put the Kerala units in difficulties. I am sorry, I cannot convince you. We are trying to help the Kerala units. We cannot help you unless we have the nuts. Mere word is not enough to process; mere word is not going to do the job. You were all along

referring to the Minimum Wages Act. Can you tell me what is the rationale of the Minimum Wages Act. Now while you guarantee the minimum salary, the job is not guaranteed. The spirit of the Act is, if you do this job, you will get so much income but the job is not done. You have created a situation where they do not do the job. Therefore, a mere guarantee of minimum wage is not enough. You have to create a situation where, while the minimum wages are guaranteed, at the same time, the job is also ensured. Therefore, I do not think any fresh policy is necessary. But I would inform the hon. Members, particularly the hon. Members from Kerala, that I am prepared to discuss with them if they can suggest any other mechanism through which we can augment the import of cashew-nuts, and I am prepared to consider it.

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13.18 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from sittings of the House in their Fourth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods mentioned against each:—

1. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy . . .	6th April to 27th April, 1981 (Fifth Session)
2. Shri V.N. Swaminathan . . .	6th March to 6th April, 1981 (Fifth Session)
3. Shri A.A. Rahim . . .	17th February to 3rd April, 1981 (Fifth Session)
4. Shri Cumbum N. Natarajan . . .	8th April to 8th May, 1981 (Fifth Session)
5. Shri Thazhai M. Karunanthi . . .	23rd February to 1st April, 1981 (Fifth Session)
6. Shri Keyur Bhushan . . .	10th April to 30th April, 1981 (Fifth Session)
7. Shri Somnath Chaterjee . . .	6th April to 30th April, 1981 (Fifth Session)
8. Shri Balakrishna Wasnik . . .	8th March to 24th April, 1981 (Fifth Session)

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave is granted, by the pleasure of the House. Members will be informed accordingly.

13.19 hrs.

ADVOCATES (VALIDATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE BAR COUNCIL OF DELHI AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to validate certain proceedings of the Bar Council of Delhi established under the Advocates Act, 1961 to make certain interim provisions with respect to the discharge of the functions of the said Bar Council and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to validate certain proceedings of the Bar Council of Delhi established under the Advocates Act, 1961, to make certain interim provisions with respect to the discharge of the functions of the said Bar Council and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I introduce the Bill.

13.20 hrs.

DALMIA DADRI CEMENT LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interest of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of cement which is essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interest of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of cement which is essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I introduce the Bill.

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 5-5-81.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Twenty-five minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.**

[**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair**]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **REPORTED MOVE TO SHIFT THE HEAD
OFFICE OF BROOKE BOND INDIA LTD.
FROM CALCUTTA TO BANGALORE.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters under rule 377. Shri R. P. Das.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, Brooke Bond India is engaged in tea trade with its headquarters at Calcutta since six decades. The present total turn over of the company is of Rs. 198 crores. Recently, the firm is engaged in diversifying their activities like export of buffalo meat, spices, sale of blades, etc. But the profit of the firm mainly comes from tea trade which is well over 85 per cent of the total. Domestic sale of tea is also concentrated in North and Central India. Recently, the firm has decided to shift their headquarters from Calcutta to Bangalore which only deals with diversified activities of the firm which in turn give the firm only 15 per cent of the profit. This move of the firm has created a very serious situation, because the decision is based on motives. One of the motives is to systematically shift its stress from tea business to other new projects by utilising funds earned from tea business. Another motive is to prove "tea industry" as a sick industry within a reasonable time. To achieve this end, the firm is starving its workmen through short supply of tea to be packed and consequently the salesmen do not have sufficient packets to sell. In other words, the firm is out to create scarcity of tea in the country. Several representations from different quarters are pending with the Government in this regard but nothing seems to be moving.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate action

and intervene in the matter and stop the shifting of Head Office of Brooke Bond of India from Calcutta to Bangalore. I also demand that the concerned Minister make a statement on this issue in the House, tea being one of the main foreign exchange earning item of the country.

(ii) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MEET
DROUGHT SITUATION IN MADHYA PRADESH**

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Since the last 2/3 years, Madhya Pradesh has been undergoing unprecedented drought conditions, season after season. In September, 1979, the M.P. State Government submitted a Memorandum to the Central Government for assistance of Rs. 91 crores to cover the period October, 1979, to March, 1980. In anticipation of getting assistance for scarcity works and as recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission and instructions from Union Government, the State made a provision in a supplementary Budget Rs. 71 crores for drought situation and another Rs. 22 crores for relief works like drinking water, fodder, medicines, seed supply etc. The Central Government team visited the affected areas in October, 1979, and permitted utilisation of advance plan assistance up to Rs. 21.25 crores.

Again in April, 1980, the State Government submitted a second Memorandum for Central assistance of Rs. 165.17 crores against which the Central team recommended an assistance of Rs. 43.64 crores only for scarcity and on-going relief projects up to September, 1980. Due to the severity of the drought, a third Memorandum was given to the Central Government in November, 1980, showing expenditure incurred on relief and scarcity works, the extent of the seriousness of the situation and probable assistance required till 1981.

Thus, against the total expenditure of Rs. 178.40 crores incurred, the advance Plan assistance so far received by the State Government is only Rs. 64.61 crores. This has adversely affected the finances due to which the

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

State has incurred a burden of a large overdraft of Rs. 82.00 crores.

Since the end of 1980, the State Government has been pressing for advance Central assistance of Rs. 53 crores so as to pay off the overdraft.

May I earnestly request the Central Government to sanction assistance as much as possible to Madhya Pradesh immediately and to send a Review Team to assess the situation and finalise the financial burdens of the State, due to which several development programmes, schemes and projects are held up. I hope the Government would awaken to the situation without further delay to reduce the hardships of the poor suffering people, particularly of the scarcity areas and backward regions.

(iii) REPORTED REDUCTION IN THE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE TO HINDI NEWS AGENCIES

श्री राम विलास पालवान (हाथीपुर) : समस्ति महोदय, हिन्दी संवाद समितियों के प्रति सरकार के उपेक्षापूर्ण रुख के कारण उनकी आधिक स्थिति दिन-प्रति-दिन खराब होती जा रही है और वे अभी तक मार्च महीने का बेतन भी अपने कर्मचारियों को नहीं दे सकी हैं।

सरकार के भेदभाव का पता इसी से चलता है कि जहां सरकार आकाशवाणी एवं दूरदर्शन को, समाचार सेवा के बदले अंग्रेजी संवाद समितियों को 70 लाख रुपये सालाना प्रदान करती है, वही हिन्दी संवाद समितियों को केवल दस लाख रुपया देती है। बार-बार सदन एवं सदन के बाहर सरकार का ध्यान इस और आकृष्टि किया गया, लेकिन सरकार पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। संवाद समितियों को समाचार सेवा के लिए दिये जाने वाले शुल्क का फार्मूला फ्रास्ट 1980 में समाप्त

हो चुका है, लेकिन सरकार जानबूझकर नया फार्मूला बनाने में देर कर रही है जिससे हिन्दी संवाद समितियों का आधिक संकट बढ़ता जा रहा है।

खेद है कि नया फार्मूला घोषित करने के बजाय गत एक अप्रैल से विगत पिछले तीन वर्षों से कर्मचारियों के बेतन के एक हिस्से के रूप में मिलने वाली आधिक सहायता में भी सरकार ने 25 प्रतिशत कटौती कर दी जिससे इनका धाटा और बढ़ गया है।

अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि शुल्क का नया फार्मूला शीघ्र घोषित किया जाये और आधिक सहायता में की गई कटौती को भी वापिस किया जाये।

**(iv) EXPLORATION OF OIL AND GAS-
IN NARASAPUR AREA OF ANDHRA
PRADESH**

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Sir, the planned efforts to explore oil and gas at Lingaboyincherala and Y. B. Lanka in Narasapur area in Andhra Pradesh yielded very good results and raised high hopes for the rich deposits of oil and gas in both off-shore and on-shore around Narasapur. The expectations were further strengthened when it was officially declared, sources reveal, that the Godavari basin might prove to be another Bombay High. Later it was stated that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had drilled two wells in Godavari basin without any success. Again it has been announced that notable achievement of the off-shore drilling in 1980 was the discovery of hydro-carbons in the structures of Godavari basin. It has been however, stated again that the Godavari basin is very rocky and muddy and therefore deep drilling had become very difficult. The official announcement declared recently that the Government may go in for foreign consultancy for the exploration of oil in the Godavari basin and financial assistance has also been sought from the World Bank for this purpose.

Besides, the Norwegian Rig which was initially employed for drilling at Narasapur has been withdrawn to divert it to other places. The Government has been evincing great interest in carrying out explorations for oil and gas wherever indications are available except in Narasapur. These contrasting versions very frequently pouring in the press have created great confusion in the minds of the people of Andhra Pradesh in general and the people of Godavari district in particular. Our need for oil and consequent expenditure is increasing. We may have to pay Rs. 6,000 crores in 1981 as against Rs. 1,500 crores in 1978. In view of the utter confusion and uncertainty about the attitude of the Government so far shown in action in conducting oil explorations, particularly at Narasapur, I would strongly urge upon the Government to declare a time-bound programme for exploring oil and gas at Narasapur and implement it with all seriousness and sincerity.

(v) **DEMAND FOR LINKING RATNAGIRI CITY WITH BOMBAY BY AIR SERVICE**

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to mention the following matter of public importance:—

Ratnagiri city which is the headquarters of the district is a small town in deep waters on the west coast of Konkan in Maharashtra State. This district is a long narrow strip between the ghats and the sea, and hills rise to the sky. The Konkan Littoral presents great scenic beauty because hills march with beaches. The sea is the bluest of blues like bluegratto in Capri in Italy and hills run sky-high. There is a great recreational and tourism potential in Ratnagiri, provided tourism infrastructure is built up. This district is not linked up with rail line nor is there any sea transport facility worth the name. The Maharashtra Government constructed an air-strip at Ratnagiri some years back by spending lakhs of rupees with a hope that the Central Government would start ope-

rating air service between Bombay and Ratnagiri. This is the only air-strip in the entire area of Konkan. Private operators by name Golden Son Aviation Company was permitted to operate air service between Bombay and Ratnagiri and the said service was in operation during 1977-79. Due to escalation of fuel prices, the service has been discontinued. It is reported that the permission sought by these private operators to import a new type of plane which would consume considerably less quantity of fuel has not been granted by this Government. Under the circumstances, I request the Government to give all necessary assistance to private operators who are willing to operate flights on this route or start Indian Airlines service between Bombay and Ratnagiri or at least direct the Indian Airlines to connect Ratnagiri to Bombay by a flight which operates between Bombay and Belgaum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, your poetic expression will have some influence on the Government.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: At least I will try that way now.

(vi) **DEMAND FOR REOPENING OF A BRANCH OF NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION IN BHEELWARA, RAJASTHAN**

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bheelwara): Under rule 377, I rise the following matter for Government's consideration and action:—

Bheelwara town in Rajasthan is developing fast industrially though it is still a backward area district. Around this town exists a sea of mines providing necessary raw materials for establishment of small scale industrial units. In recent years, based on these raw materials, many small scale industrial units have come up. Besides, this town also has a few big textile units.

In view of all these considerations, a decision was taken for the establishment of a branch of General Insurance Society, now part of the National Insurance Corporation. However, this

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

decision has not yet been implemented, causing a loss of financial revenue to this Company as well as a risk to the units since they are not being effectively covered by a nationalised insurance company.

(vii) NEED FOR JUDICIAL ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY CRP ON STUDENTS IN PATNA.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): 2 मई को पटना में एक दिल दहला देने वाली घटना घटी। पुलिस और छात्रों के बीच हुई कुछ झड़प के क्रम में मामला शांत हो जाने के बाद सी आर पी के लोग बी एन कालेज के छात्रावासों में जवरन घुस गए और कमरों के दरवाजों को तोड़ कर उन में बढ़े, पढ़ रहे और सोये छात्रों को बेरहमी के साथ पीटा। एक छात्र को मारते मारते छत से नीचे धकेल दिया गया जिस के फलस्वरूप उस को मृत्यु हो गयी। दर्जनों छात्र बुरी तरह घायल हैं। हाई कोर्ट से लौट रहे एक वकील को भी बुरा तरह से पीटा गया जिन की हालत गंभीर है।

सी आर पी के सिपाही बी एन कालेज के छात्रावास के सुरिटेंडर के मकान में भी घुस गए। घुसने के बाद उन लोगों ने घर में जो भी मिला उन्हें पीटा, यहां तक कि महिलाओं को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया। कालेज के प्राचार्य के विरोध पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और पुलिस नंगा नाच करती रही। पुलिस ने गोलियां भी चलायीं।

लोगों का कहना है कि पटना में पुलिस का ऐसा जुल्म पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। अतः पटना के नागरिकों में तीव्र रोष होना स्वाभाविक है। फलस्वरूप सी आर पी के इस जघन्य कुक्षिय के विरोध में 4 मई को संपूर्ण पटना पूर्णतः बन्द रहा। अतः गृह मंत्री से मेरा आग्रह है कि वह पटना में छात्रों पर सी आर पी द्वारा किये गये जुल्मों की न्यायिक जांच करवा कर दोषियों को सजा दें तथा मृत छात्र के परिवार के लोगों को पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता दें।

(viii) NEED FOR RESTORATION OF JOG-BANI EXPRESS FROM ALLAHABAD

श्री जैनुल बद्दार (गाजीपुर) : पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की इलाहाबाद से जोगबनी अप और डाउन एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां रट कर दी गई हैं। इस से इस क्षेत्र के यात्रियों को बहुत कष्ट है। विशेषकर बलिया, गाजीपुर और वाराणसी के लोगों को इस से बहुत परेशानी पैदा हो गई है। इन तीनों जिलों में हजारों की संख्या में लोग हाई कोर्ट में अपने मुकदमों की पैरवी के लिए इलाहाबाद आया जाया करते थे। हाई कोर्ट होने के अतिरिक्त इलाहाबाद में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कई मुरुयालय भी स्थित हैं। इन मुरुयालयों में भी अपने काम से बड़ी संख्या में लोग जाते थे। वाराणसी उस क्षेत्र का एक बड़ा आद्योगिक नगर ही नहीं बल्कि मण्डल का मुरुयालय भी है। मण्डल स्तर के सारे कार्यालय वहां स्थित हैं। बलिया और गाजीपुर के लोगों को उसी दिन वाराणसी जाने में जोगबनी एक्सप्रेस से बड़ी आसानी थी। बलिया गाजीपुर के अनेकों लोग जो वाराणसी में कार्यालयों में काम करते थे वे तथा अन्य वहां अपने ध्यापार के लिए जाते आते थे। वे रोजाना उक्त रेलगाड़ियों से सफर किया करते थे।

जोगबनी एक्सप्रेस बन्द हो जाने से और उस के स्थान पर कोई दूसरी रेलगाड़ी न होने से बलिया, गाजीपुर और वाराणसी के लोगों को इलाहाबाद आने जाने के लिए और इस के अतिरिक्त बलिया और गाजीपुर के लोगों को वाराणसी आने जाने के लिए एक बड़ी गंभीर समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई है। अतः रेल मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे या तो इलाहाबाद जोगबनी एक्सप्रेस को पुनः शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चालू कराएं और यदि यह बात संभव न हो तो एक नयी रेलगाड़ी प्राप्त: बलिया से इलाहाबाद के लिए चलायी जाय जो साथ को इलाहाबाद से बलिया

बापस आ जाय। इस से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की यातायात बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता दूर हो जायगी।

14.44 hrs.

**DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) AMENDMENT BILL—
Contd**

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महावय, जो बिल सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करने के लिए ख़ड़ा हुआ हूँ। हार्दिक समर्थन सिर्फ़ इसलिए नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मैं देजरो बैंच का सदस्य हूँ बल्कि एक विशुद्ध नागरिक के दृष्टिकोण से भी यदि आप बिल की अहमियत का देखने तो पाएंगे कि देश को आन्तरिक युद्धका के लिए इस बिल का आना बहुत ही युक्तिसंगत है। आप देख रहे हैं कि काश्मीर से ले कर कन्या कुमारी और लक्ष्मीपत तक तथा बंगाल से लेकर इधर पश्चिम में जो हमारी अन्तिम सीमा है, वहां तक एक अखण्ड भारत की परिकल्पना में कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी विधि से फिरकापरस्ने ताकतें अपना सर उठा रही हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जब इस मुल्क में जनता पार्टी की हुक्मत थी, उसमें एक बात आई थी। बंगाल ने स्टेट आँटोनामि के नाम पर कहा कि मुझे अपनी बार्डर सिक्योरिटी रखने की इजाजत केन्द्रीय सरकार दे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ बंगाल सरकार के समक्ष आई थीं कि उसने यह मांग को कि हमें मोर-आँटोनामि चाहिए, मुझे सीमाओं पर रखने के लिए बार्डर सिक्योरिटी चाहिए। वे चाहते थे कि इतने बड़े जम्हूरियत वाले देश में कहीं न कहीं दिक्कत पैदा करें। इसके पीछे कौन सी ताकतें थीं? इस के पीछे जीन की ताकत थी या बाहरी ताकतें, जैसे सीधाई०० की ताकतें रही हैं।

मैं सभापति जो, आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत एक देश है, लेकिन वे स्टेट आँटोनामि के नाम पर पृथक्तावादी ताकतें पैदा करना चाहते हैं। मैं विगत 18 अप्रैल को एक हिन्दी स्पोर्किंग लोगों की कांफेस में कलकत्ता गया था। जहां पर कि 40 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा लोग, जो कि हिन्दी बोलते हैं कलकत्ता में रहते हैं। वे छाटे ग्रीकात के लोग हैं, जो कि किसी के यहां खाना बनाते हैं, रिक्षा चलाते हैं और फिजकल लेबर का काम करते हैं। ये बिहार, यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश के लोग हैं, जो वहां पर गये हैं और अपना भरण-पोषण करते हैं। आप जैसे ही बंगाल की सरहद में प्रवेश करें, वहां स्टेशनों पर जा हिन्दी में नाम लिखा हुआ है, उसको उन्होंने अलकतरा से मिटा दिया है और सिर्फ़ बंगला तथा अंग्रेजी शब्दों को रखा गया है। हम पूछता चाहते हैं बंगाल की उस हकूमत से जा कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक अभिन्न अंग है, वहां जो स्टेशनों पर हिन्दी में नाम लिखे हुए, ये, जो कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है, उसको वहां लोगों ने मिटाने की काशिश की और सिर्फ़ बंगला शब्द तथा अंग्रेजी के शब्दों को रखा गया, यह क्यों किया गया? आप कहेंगे कि यह तो रीजनल लैंगवेज है। सभापतिजी, रीजनल लैंगवेज को देश में पनपना चाहिए, चाहे वह तेलगु भाषा हो, मगधी की लैंगवेज हो और चाहे मलयालम लैंगवेज हो, सभी रीजनल लैंगवेज को पनपना चाहिए, लेकिन इस बात का भी रुद्धाल रखना चाहिए कि कहीं रीजनल लैंगवेज के नाम पर हिन्दी, जो कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है और जिस को हमने संविधान के द्वारा आसन पर बैठाया है, उसका अहित नहीं होना चाहिए। इस चौब को ध्यान में रखकर ही क्षेत्रीय भाषायें पनपनी चाहिए, लेकिन क्षेत्रीय भावना इतनी आगे बढ़ गई है कि आज कहीं-न-कहीं पृथक्तावादी आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया है। आप असम में जाइए, बंगाल में जाइए, केरल में जाइए, पंजाब में जाइए—पंजाब में भी

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

झव खालिस्तान की मांग कर रहे हैं। स्टेट आटोनामि के नाम पर यदि इस प्रकार की बातें होंगी तो हिन्दुस्तान को एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा उत्पन्न होगा और हर भान्त कहेगा कि मैं एक देश बन जाऊँगा। बंगाल कहेगा कि बंगाल एक अलग देश है, उसको हिन्दुस्तान से कोई मतलब नहीं है। मुझे अक्सोस होता है इस बात को कहने के लिए, हनारे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जो बैठे हुए हैं, एक बहां पर बाहर से आने वाले लोगों को कहते हैं—हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, बगाली नहीं। बिहार से बंगाल गये हुए लोग, यू०पी० से बंगाल भये हुए लोग, मध्य प्रदेश से बंगाल गए हुए लोगों को बहां हिन्दुस्तानी कहा जाता है और जो बंगाल के लोग हैं उन को बंगाली कहा जाता है। मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है, चाहे कोई बंगाल का रहनेवाला हो, आसाम का रहने वाला हो, पंजाब का रहने वाला हो, केरल का रहने वाला हो, नव हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के मातहत ही बंगाली अते हैं, आसामी आते हैं, दूसरे प्रांतों के लोग आते हैं, अलग से उन को कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है।

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ। कि जो बिल आप सदन के सामने लाये हैं, वहकु एक ऐतिहासिक बिल है तथा इस के लिये हमारी भरकार धन्यवाद का पात्र है, देश की अखंडता को बनाये रखने के लिये ही यह बिल नाया गया है। डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया कित को कहते हैं, ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी? इस बिल के द्वारा नेशनल-पीस की तरफ हम मुल्क को ले जाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हमारी जन्मुरियत के बारे में, सोशलिज्म के बारे में जो परिकल्पना है—उस को इस बिल के द्वारा बनाये रखना चाहते हैं ताकि कोई आज बिदेशी और स्वदेसी के नाम पर आन्दोलन न कर सके, बंगाल बंगालियों का है, असम असमियों का है, केरल केरलियों का है, पंजाब सिर्फ़ सिखों का है—ऐसी भावना पैदा

न हो सके। लेकिन, मैं आप के माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से एक बात कहता चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बिल को सख्ती से लागू करें।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह बिल अवो-रिटेन्यन है, बैन्डरिंग नहीं। इस बिल के द्वारा राजशे की आटोनामि में इन्टरफ़ीशर करना चाहती है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस से किसी की आटोनामि को खतरा है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—जहां नानन्दा जिले के हेडक्वार्टर बिहार-शरोफ में आज दंगे हो रहे हैं। बहां पर जो दकियानूसी लोग हैं, जो जमायते-इस्लामी और आर०एस०एस० के लोग हैं। इस तरह को चाजे पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता चाहता हूँ—बिहार की वह धरती जिस ने महात्मा बुद्ध को जान दिया, जिस ने भगवान नाम को कुछ दिनों के लिये अपना नेता माना, उस जगह में ये साम्रप्रदायिक ताकते कभी पनप नहीं सकती, चाहे जमायते-इस्लामी के लोग हों या आर०एस०एस० या जनसंघ के लोग हों, उन को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता, खास कर बिहार की जनता कभी पनपने नहीं देगी, उन के नापाक इशारों को चूर कर देगी। विरोधी दल के लोग कहते हैं कि इस बिल को लाने की आवश्यकता क्या थी? मैं बड़े अदब के साथ होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि आप का जो प्रश्नामन तंत्र है, एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन है, वह “इण्डिया किंज कमीशन” पर आधारित है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस में आप तबदीली लाइये। आइ०ए०ए० के अन्दर आप ने हर स्टेट के केडर्ज बनाये दुएँ हैं, आफिर्ज को हर स्टेट में अलग-अलग बांटा हुआ है, जैसे बिहार का केडर अलग है, केरल का केडर अलग है, बंगाल का केडर अलग है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस केडर मिस्ट्रेंस को चेन्ज कर दें, बिहार केडर, यू०पी० केडर, गुजरात केडर, इन सब को एवालिश कर दीजिये और देश का केडर बनायें। आसाम का जो कलक्टर है, उस को सीधे केरल भेज दीजिए और केरल के

एसओ० को बदल कर बिहार भेज दीजिए। अगर आप इस तरह को उन्नत्या करेंगे, तो यह अच्छे प्रशासन की एक कड़ी बात जा सकती है। केंद्र सिस्टम को अगर आप ले कर बदलते रहे, तो प्रशासन में सुधार नहीं आएगा। आपका जो प्रशासन है, उनमें ऐसा नहीं है कि सभी लोग अच्छे हैं। आपको वहां ऐसे प्रशासक भी मिलेंगे जो यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सोशलइज्म न आवे, हिन्दुस्तान में इक्वेलिटी न आए, हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों को जमीनें न मिलें और आदिवासियों को सुरक्षा न मिले। आपके जो सोशलिस्टिक मेजर्स हैं, उनमें जिरे हुए लोगों को उठाने की आत है लेकिन देश की जो मौजूदा स्थिति है, पर एक प्रश्न उठ खड़ा हुआ है।

14.50 hrs.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सभापति महोदय, आप कह रहा था . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप कनकलूढ़ कीजिए। आपकी बातें काफी विस्तार में आ गई हैं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप प्रशासनिक दोषों में पहले सुधार कीजिए। आप के माध्यम से मैं इन्हें यह मुख्य सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं-कहीं की स्टेट गवर्नरेंटेस और खासकर केंद्र की, बंगाल की और आसाम में भी कुछ

फिरकापरस्त बहां बैठ कर पृथकतावादी लाकर्तों को पनपा रहे हैं बहुत सी जगहों की स्थिति बिलकुल स्पष्ट हो चुकी है। अगर आप इसमें कोई चेन्ज नहीं लायेंगे, तो मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अब आने वाले दिन बहुत ही कम हैं जबकि बसु जी बंगाल को अलग देश बनायेंगे और उबर केरल वाले कहेंगे कि हम अलग देश होंगे और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं रहेंगे। ये जो फिरकापरस्त लाकर्ते हैं, पृथकतावादी लाकर्ते हैं, ये देश में कहीं धर्म के नाम पर, कहीं जाति के नाम पर, कहीं महजब के नाम पर फिरका परस्ती पैदा कर के देश की तोड़ना चाहती हैं।

15.00 hrs.

दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं पर जी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हों, आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार हों, तो ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर कड़ी निगरानी रखे। तभी जा कर उन लोगों को सुखी जिन्दगी मिल सकेगी। कहीं-कहीं ऐसे पदाधिकारी होते हैं कि जाति-पात की भावना के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, महजब के नाम पर तत्परता नहीं दिखाते। इस के होती कथा है कि इन लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों पर या भुसलमानों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं और जहां कहीं होते हैं वहां पर केन्द्र को उनके बारे में सीधे इन्टरफिक्युरेंस करने का अधिकार हो, ऐसा प्राप्तिकान होना चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

*SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Disturbed Areas Special Courts Amendment Bill. While doing so, at the very outset I should say that I am disturbed at the

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deteriorating law and order situation in Tamil Nadu due to the apathy of AIADMK Government there.

The hon. Members from the Opposition benches were eloquent in their vituperative criticism of this Bill. They gave vent to their frustration by saying that this Bill will decimate democracy in the country. They were prattling that this Bill empowers the Centre to interfere in the jurisdiction of the States. They apprehended that of this Bill will undermine the concept of federalism being practised in the country. I can say without any fear of contradiction that this innocuous Bill does not warrant such innundos. I would also assert that the Central Government has not exhibited any such intention in this legislative formulation. I say this with all the force at my command because I am convinced that unless the States and the Centre function in unison and in mutual understanding of the problems that the country is facing, the spectre of poverty cannot be sundered from the social fabric of the country, and the endemic economic ills cannot also be ended once and for all.

We have presently the practical example of federalism in the country. We have in a few States the Opposition parties in power and in the Centre the Congress (I) Party is in the saddle. If the States administered by other parties do not extend their cooperation to the Central Government, naturally there will be clash of interests and conflicts of ideals. In such a tense situation the common people are the victims of vagrant State Governments. The Centre should have powers to come to the rescue of the people. The Centre should have the authority to admonish the erring State Governments. If the Centre is made hapless without such powers, then then national integration will be injured beyond repair. The Central Government has the onerous task of sustaining and

maintaining national integration and it cannot shirk this sacred duty in the interest of the nation as a whole.

I would in particular refer to the disturbed conditions prevailing in Tamil Nadu and also in some other States. Though I may not narrate in detail the harrowing tale of tragedy of a young and innocent Harijan girl in Maduranthakam in my constituency in Tamil Nadu. I owe a duty to my voters and I should expose the complicity of the AIADMK M. L. A. in this sordid affair. This young Harijan girl went to him seeking employment. Unfortunately she became a tool for the sexual exploits of the unscrupulous people present there. She was raped and molested. When she demanded retribution through marriage, her chastity was bargained for Rs. 500. In the AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu the chastity of a woman is auctioned for Rs. 500. This victim of rapaciousness was hanged to death creating an impression to others that she had committed suicide. After I appealed to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister about this atrocity, the abettors of this crime have been brought to book. In his Maduranthakam episode since the ruling party MLA is involved, we cannot expect that justice would be done. The conflict between the Harijans and the others has reached the stage of volcanic eruption. In such a tense climate, if the Central Government has not got the special powers to constitute Courts, the poor people, the suffering people will never get justice. They can never expect justice and fairplay from the normal courts which are susceptible to local pulls and pressures.

I can say without any compunction that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri M.G.R., is given to untruths. I have not faith in his rule. I am fully convinced of the necessity for the Centre to have such powers and then only the suffering millions will get succour. I can go on with the tales of woe of the common people caught in

the violent clashes between two communities in Ramanathapuram District of Tamilnadu. From the manner in which the State machinery is tilting towards a particular community, I am afraid that the Harijans will never have justice done to them from the Government of M. G. R. who is a sworn enemy of Harijans. Wherever the Harijans are attacked, such attacks are suppressed and the Harijans are harassed endlessly. Recently, in Tiruchendur, an official of Hindu Religious Endowment Board was murdered and then made to hang from the shower-pipe by the AIADMK hooligans. His only crime was that he wanted to check the misappropriation of funds donated to the Temple. In Tiruttani, the temple funds have been looted and the complicity of AIADMK MLA and his henchmen has become the talk of the town. As if to add insult to the injury, this loot was compounded with rape. When my colleague here in this House, Shri Nagaratnam, demanded an inquiry, he has been mauled and manhandled by AIADMK men. I may also become a victim of their vicious attack. My life may also be endangered. I will not be off the mark if I demand a special court to be set up in Tamil Nadu because the entire Tamil Nadu is disturbed and such a special court should order the dismissal of AIADMK Government there. How can this be done if the Centre has no powers to set up such special courts? This Bill seeks to empower the Centre to act decisively in such cases so that the disturbance in one area does not become an epidemic throughout the country. The offenders of law should not be allowed to go scot-free. The ineptitude of a State Government or the intransigence of a State Government should not enable the anti-social and anti-national elements to have their sway over the society and the nation. Since this Bill is the potent instrument to curb such a menace I extend my full support to it.

When we set up such special courts, then the question arises as to what

kind of people should be appointed as Judges. I raise this issue because out of 2000 raids conducted by the Income tax Department on the tax-dodgers and tax-evaders and when incriminating evidence has been seized in such raids, in 1500 cases the High Courts and the Supreme Court have given injunctions of stay. The raids were conducted to unearth black money and to bring to book the hoarders and the blackmarketeers. Should we have such judges or such courts who seem to give judicial protection to hoarders and black-marketeers? I wonder how the law courts can arrogate to themselves the authority of administering the country.

Sir, our hon. Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman is known for his integrity, dignity and talent. He brought forward the Bearer Bonds Scheme in the economic interests of the country. But I have read in the newspapers about the audacity of a Supreme Court Judge who stated 'Which fool will buy these bearer bonds?' I ask, Sir, whether such Judges who mock at the meaningful laws of the Government should continue to adorn the chairs in the Courts of our country. When we set up special courts, we should ensure that such Judges are not appointed. We should have judicial personages who are in tune with the spirit of the laws of the land and who do not give tendentious judgments. Today, our hon. Mrs. Indira Gandhi may be the Prime Minister. Tomorrow our Opposition friend Shri George Fernandes may come to power. If it happens that all the laws passed by the Parliament are annulled by the Courts, how can the country make any progress, particularly in the efforts to banish poverty from the land? We do not require such Courts and we do not require such Judges. We should bring forth immediately a revolutionary change in the judicial administration of this country.

Before I resume my seat, I have to refer to the malicious and mendacious

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statements of Shri Kalimuthu, a Minister in the AIADMK Government of Tamil Nadu. He has called the hon. Prime Minister as the Brahmin villainy. His vilification of our hon. Prime Minister has gone to the extent of calling her as an autocrat and a dictator. He has thrown the challenge that the State Government of Tamil Nadu will not succumb meekly to her machinations. The hon. Member, Shri Unni Krishnan and his ilk used to call the hon. Prime Minister as Hitler and Mussolini and they have all been taught a lesson by the people of the country. They have all been relegated to the realms of fantasy and fancy. The AIADMK may not take long time to follow suit. Today in Tamil Nadu the difference of opinion between the AIADMK, the D.M.K. and the Congress (I) is so acute that it may flare up into violence any moment. The fulminations of State Ministers like Shri Kalimuthu will further aggravate the situation. The Centre cannot afford to remain silent spectators for long. The Centre should have powers to set up special courts in all such disturbed areas in order to give justice to the common people and in order to give protection to the victims of vandalism and harassment. I demand immediate implementation of this law in the interest of millions of suffering people in our country.

I welcome this Bill and conclude my speech.

श्री जार्ज़ फर्नांडोज़ (मूज़भकर पुर) : आज सुबह एतान हुप्राथा और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि तोन बजे तक बयान आ जाएगा।

बह मंत्रालय तथा मंसोदीय कार्यविभाग मे रख्य बंडो (श्री श्री० बैकटसुदौवा) : तोन बजे तक नहीं कहा था।

श्री जार्ज़ फर्नांडोज़ : कुछ पहले प्रता लगाना चाहिये कि किस बक्त होगा।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: At 5.30 p.m.

श्री मनोराम बाणी (हिंसा) : एक क्लेरिकलेशन मे श्री चाहता है। यह बयान सिर्फ बिहार शरोफ पर होगा या और जाहिरजन उत्तर प्रदेश बगैरह मे मारे गए हैं उस पर भी होगा ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Only on Biharsharif.

श्री मनोराम बाणी : सुबह तो यह था कि दोनों पर दोनों हरिजन मारे जाएं उनके लिए कुछ नहीं ?

श्री प० बैकटसुदौवा : पहले एक तो आलेन दो।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the small piece of Bill amending the original Act of 1976 vests power both with the Centre and the State Governments to control riots and other anti-social activities in this country.

Sir, the original Bill enunciates that the State Government, where it is satisfied that there is large disturbance of public peace and tranquillity as is referred to in sub-clause, can declare a particular area as a disturbed area.

The same power has been vested with the Central Governments. So, two Governments—the State and the Centre—jointly or separately are going to exercise this power to control extraordinary situations, whenever they arise.

Some of our friends had raised an academic discussion covering all points. As far as this Bill is concerned, it gives ample powers to the State Governments also. Clause 3(b) says:

"where a notification has been issued under this sub-section by a State Government in relation to any period specified therein with

respect to any area in the State, the Central Government shall not issue any notification in relation to the whole or any part of such period with respect to the whole or any part of that area."

So, when the State Government takes appropriate action on a particular occasion, Central Government will not interfere in this matter—which has been correctly put here. So, there is no question of encroaching upon State's powers, under this Bill. So, this Bill has to be welcomed, because the protection of life and property of individuals is the duty of the Central Government. It has been stated here also. A question was raised whether, under Article 355 it has got legislative competence or not. Some Members said that it was only an executive competence. Whatever it may be, the learned lawyer H. M. Seervai has said this in his book "*Constitutional Law of India*"—I quote:

"Article 355 by imposing a duty on the Union to secure that the government of every State is carried on according to the provisions of the Constitution, recognizes the right of every State to carry on its government according to the provisions of the Constitution. This right obviously flows from the fact that the Constitution of India contains a Constitution both for the Union and the States."

So, the Centre and the States have got equal powers in the matter of protecting individual rights. So, the Bill has been brought here.

Another important point was raised by our friends—which is the basic problem. Many people might have forgotten it. The point is whether the court is a Union, or it is unitary or federal. These questions were raised. As far as the word 'Union' is concerned, the word was consciously picked up from the British North America Act of 1867 where it had

been used deliberately to indicate that the provinces could not opt out of the Union. According to K. C. Wheare, India is neither federal, nor unitary, but is quasi-federal. When the government of the country proceeds in a smooth way, it acts as a federal Government. If any disturbance arises either from outside or from inside, the Government has to act as a unitary Government. This was the position as far as our Constitution is concerned. Even before SRC Award, before 1956, there were many Unions, many States. They were called A, B, C and D States. At that time also, in the case of Part A States, it has been stated that the Union of India was federal; in the case of Part B States, it was quasi-federal and in the case of Parts C and D States, it was unitary. Therefore right from the beginning, the question of Union or federal or unitary, whatever it may be called, has not been properly answered. That was one of the reasons why the political parties including DMK have been pleading for more powers for the State Governments. Only then there will be a true federalism. But our friends argue that this Constitution is a federal Constitution. That is not the point. Now that is not correct also. That is why I say it is quasi-federal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): His problem is the problem of DMK.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: My problem is not only the problem of DMK but my problem is something which I do not want to tell you. I do not want to injure the feelings of my friends. My problem is anti-national. We should see that anti-nationals should be dealt with through this Bill. That is my object. I do not want to say whether this Bill is competent or not, but the Government has brought forward a proper Bill to deal with all those things. The previous speaker had stated here that when some riots or disturbances take place in some of the States, the State Governments do not take action.

[Shri C. T. DhandaPanji]

Take the case of Kerala or West Bengal or even Bihar or even Tamilnadu where it may be due to some reasons or other—I do not want to attribute any motive on that—some of the State Governments may keep quiet by not taking any action. Time and again, we are discussing it and demanding some action to be taken by the Central Government against the incidents which are taking place in different States. But the Chair always says that it is a State subject. In that case where will the affected persons go? For example, in Tamilnadu or in other places or in Ramanathapuram some clashes may take place. In Ramanathapuram there was a clash between two communities. Even the local police was supporting a particular group. It was not ready to stop the riots or clashes. Only after the arrival of the CRP, they were able to bring some peace in that area. We had accepted the deployment of CRP. We accept the deployment of CRP, whether it is a Congress (I) or non-Congress (I) State Government. We also accept the deployment of BSF. We must come to a reality, whatever it may be. If some troubles are there or somebody wants to create some trouble, what would be the position? I received a big letter from a Harijan student. Now Harijans are not allowed to go to the towns and attend to their work. Teachers, clerks and other have written a big letter. This is written in Tamil. It says, "If no protection is given by the Central Government....." They totally disbelieve the words of the Chief Minister who visited that area. He assured the people that he would constitute peace committees. He just announced it as he does it in all cases, but he will not implement it. The announcement is there. No implementation. The Committee was not constituted. The fact is, the Harijans are in a serious condition. Life is also unsafe now. They have written that if the Central Government does not come forward to give protection to them, they—the Harijans belonging to a particular area—would convert themselves into Islamites. This is what

the letter says. I want an answer from the Government. What is the Government going to do? I want to ask our friends who are criticising this Bill. What is your answer? When the State Government is keeping quiet about an agitation, about disturbances, what is your answer? No answer at all. No answer at all. That is why I support the Bill. Take an example. Another important matter is there. All of a sudden our friend the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has raised the bogey of Hindi.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Bogy?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Yes. He raised a question. Why should you have a knowledge of Hindi? This appeared in the *Hindu*. All these days he was keeping quiet. When some announcement goes from Parliament he starts saying all these things. He is instigating the local people, local Tamilians. He is exploiting them. What he says, I quote:

'Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister warned the Centre against insisting on a knowledge of Hindi for promotion in the Armed Forces. All political parties should raise their voice in unison against such a move.'

He is trying to create tension in Tamil Nadu by using the name of Hindi, in the name of language. In that case, the Central Government has got to intervene in all these matters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): And make it a disturbed area!

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Naturally, that has to be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then the people will feel disturbed.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is your view? Hindi should be made compulsory or not?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: What is your view?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My view is clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member speak. If anybody wants to say anything he should stand up and say. Then only we can hear it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Friendly interruptions are made to make the discussion lively.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should not be too much.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: When provoked, Mr. Dhandapani will (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will not be provoked. Dhandapani cannot be provoked at all.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Even when he was on the other side has not replied to my question. On this side also he has not replied to my question. So that is so. As far as this point is concerned, tension or some riot conditions are created. The Central Government should deal with all these things. Therefore this Bill is going to be passed here. And on behalf of my Party I support this Bill. I welcome it. It should be implemented in its true spirit and effectively.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhausaheb Thorat. May I request the Members to be brief because we have limited time and the Bill has to be passed today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How is it possible? Members of the same Party have been speaking. The same Members are speaking so many times. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am saying that all will be given time.

SHRI/BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pan-dharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support and congratulate the Home Minister for bringing an amendment of this Act. This is an amendment in the interests of the nation; and parti-

cularly in the interests of the Harijans in States? Why? Atrocities on Harijans are being committed. Just today lot of *Hallagulla* was made in the Lok Sabha regarding the atrocities. Atrocities are committed on person and property. Not only that. Economic atrocities are also committed. The policy of the Government regarding the upliftment of Harijans and Girijans in the country is very clear. Regarding the economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes it is stated in the Report of the Home Ministry for the year 1980-81 that the economic development of the Scheduled Castes is essential for a permanent solution of the problem regarding atrocities. So the permanent solution is the economic upliftment of the Harijans. For this purpose, the State Governments should come forward declaring or specifying not only particular areas geographically but also particular departments in which reservations of SC & STs in services are not fulfilled or not carried according to the provisions of the Constitution, as disturbed. So, atrocities are committed both ways. And reservations in services are not being fulfilled or followed by the departments in two ways—not filling up the vacancies by direct recruitment and de-reserving the post and filling it up by another person. I have gone on record and said that the procedure of de-reservation has no constitutional sanctity at all. The constitutional provision is very clear. The posts are reserved for SC & STs under the provisions of the Constitution. But there is no sanction of the Constitution regarding de-reservation of posts. The bureaucracy in this country is so rude that it does not follow the provisions of the Constitution. In order to fill up the reserved vacancies by their own men they say that the Scheduled Castes persons are not suitable for appointment. And for that purpose, de-reservation procedure is being followed. I suggest that the procedure of de-reservation should be done away with and the posts which are reserved for SC & STs should be filled up only by SC & ST candidates.

[Shri Bhausaheb Thorat]

In order to deal with atrocities committed on Harijans, the Civil Protection Act was enacted. But this Bill does not cover the provision of this Act. I would request the Home Minister that the provisions of this Act or the offences committed under this Act should also come under the purview of this Bill.

Section 3, clause (b) provides:

"where a notification has been issued under this sub-section by a State Government in relation to any period specified therein with respect to any area in the State, the Central Government shall not issue any notification in relation to the whole or any part of such period with respect to the whole or any part of that area."

I would suggest that the power of issuing the notification should be vested only in the Central Government, so far as atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, because a State has got its own interest, be it ruled by the Congress (I), CPM or any other party. So, the power to issue notification regarding the declaration of disturbed area, so far as atrocities of Scheduled Castes and Tribes are concerned, should be vested in the Central Government alone.

I fully support the Bill with the special request to the Home Minister again these the offences under the Civil Protection Act should be covered by the Bill.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. This is a Bill which aims at the belittling of the importance of States in India. It is rather an invasion, a Central invasion, a blatant Central invasion on the legislative and executive powers of the State.

I would not enter into the details because so much has been referred to by other friends. I would like to touch upon only one point. I come from a State declared to be disturbed in perpetuity. What happens there? Despite the pious intentions of the Bill, what is actually happening in such places, or in such areas, declared to be disturbed, either by the State Government, or henceforward to be declared by the Central Government to be so? That is why I say it is an attempt to usurp the legitimate power and rights of the States, as guaranteed under the Constitution.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): No, Sir.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: There will be two sets of courts, so to say, in every State. The Centre will be keen to set up several special courts and the State also will be equally keen to set up such courts there. There will be a plethora of courts but there are no accused. Since our venerable Prof. Ranga does not come from a disturbed area, he will not be very conversant with what is happening in a disturbed area and he is also not disturbed; he is very much safe.

To give an example from my own State, in Manipur there are quite a lot of CBI cases, which have been registered at the instance of the Centre as well as from the side of the State itself. Now most of these cases are not brought before the court for trial. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated in the first paragraph:

"....so that the offenders are promptly brought to book, thereby restoring a sense of confidence amongst the people...."

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, in the Treasury Benches there is no Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one Minister.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: But he should listen. So, there is nobody, no Minister. Let us not disturb him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, he should not be disturbed. He should be brought under the purview of the Disturbed Areas Act.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is a disturbed area, Sir.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, he is not sleeping. He was listening to the speech carefully closing his eyes and he is not sleeping.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, I think Mr. Veerendra Patil does not need anybody's support. It is all right.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Sir, Mr. Lakkappa is very active, but unfortunately he is not a minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you want him to be inactive?

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: Sir, under such circumstances, as for example, in some of the areas.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sometimes this Bapusaheb becomes very young.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: How could you ensure speedy trial...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the Member continue. I think Mr. Ranga is becoming younger now.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: I shall repeat it. How could the Central Government, or for that matter, the State Government, ensure speedy trial when offenders who are fit to be brought before such special courts which the Centre is very enthusiastic to set up now, are set at large? I could give quite a lot of examples.

Even in my State which is a disturbed area and which is put under the President's rule throwing every democratic norm to the winds, could you expect anything because they do not want to concede a chance to the People's Democratic Front which has a majority to form the Government? Of course, the Central Government or the Home Minister may say that it is irrelevant. But the relevancy is there. When such democratic norms are not observed in every nook and corner of the country, any sort of Special Court or any sort of Special Courts Act or anything will not help solve any problem.

Now, for example, without any special court being set up there over and above those existing courts, they have started some kind of summary execution there. Now, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. friends on the other side that on 1st May, at 7.30 p.m. one of the components of the security personnel there caught, or rather captured four innocent persons, took them to a certain place and shot them point blank. They were not running, yet they were caught and shot down. These four persons were well-known people in the locality. Two of them were well-known drama artists and radio artistes. One was aged 45 and the other aged 56. Among the other two, one was Government employee in the Electricity Department and other aged 28 years was a school teacher. All the four of them were shot summarily. Against this killing there is a 24 hour Manipur Bandh at the call of the People's Democratic Party this very day. Another example is, an application was made by two mothers to the Prime Minister as a last resort.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: I was disturbed for some time and to that extent my time was taken. So, my time must be compensated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have taken all those factors into consideration. On

[Mr. Chairman]

this Bill please give your opinion and the points. If you start mentioning the individual incidents here and there, you would not be able to make your points on the Bill.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA: But I want to state these things because nobody is there to listen to these. (Interruptions). Howsoever unpalatable they are, I have to say these things. Two young men aged 18 and 21 respectively were apprehended by the army and their whereabouts are not yet made known to their mothers. They were arrested on 23rd September, 1980 under the regime of Congress (I). Two Congress (I) Governments came and went away. Still the whereabouts of these two boys are not made known. This is the position. If you feel that multiplicity of special courts will solve the problem then you may go ahead. But experience shows that there have been so many cases in Manipur which were registered by the C.B.I. under the Prevention of Corruption Act and the like. Most of those cases ended in withdrawals rather than tried and the persons involved have not been charge-sheeted, although Special Judges have been sitting there. There is no speedy trial and their cannot be too. So, this Bill, is something like striking a discordant note, to divert public attention.

We have seen so many things in the case of National Security Act. That was very well intentioned according to the hon. Home Minister. But what happened in the distant border State of Manipur? A doctor was arrested and detained only to be let off after about a week. That is how the Special Act is made use of by those who are at the helm of affairs.

We must not go by cheap standards. I have every right to say that. Is there anything new in the present Bill?

One thing is very clear. This Bill has been brought by the Central Go-

vernment to bring those States under their control which do not see eye to eye with the Central Government. It apparently wants to bring those States in line with the Central Government. This Bill is meant for that.

I do not want to enter into academic and constitutional discussions because there are other stalwarts who will say many things. I oppose this Bill simply because it will not solve problems but it will create more problems. It will only add fuel to the existing golemal.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर): सभापति महोदय, विद्युत क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) अधिनियम 1976 का संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक, जो पेश किया गया है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

एक कहावत है कि जिसे पीलिये की बीमारी हो जाए, तो उस को चारों ओर पीलिया ही पीलिया नजर आता है। मैं कल से बड़े ध्यान से इस चर्चा को मुन रहा हूँ और कल जब श्री सोमनाथ चट्टी जैसे व्यक्ति ने यह कहा था कि यह इमर्जेंसी को लाने का एक प्रयास है, तो मुझे यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि इमर्जेंसी लाने का प्रयास विरोधी पक्ष के बे लोग कह रहे हैं, जिनको 5 साल के लिए जनता ने चुन कर भेजा था और लाई साल में पंक्तर हो कर अपनी पोजीशन खराब कर के बे अपने घर पहुँच गये। जनता ने पुनः श्रीमतो इन्दिरा गांधी को सत्ता में लाकर के, न केवल लोक सभा में बल्कि विधान सभाओं में भी बहुमत प्रदान कर के उन्हे जो सत्ता प्रदान की है उससे यह बात साबित हो गयी है कि इस देश की जनता एमर्जेंसी को चाहती है। इस देश के अन्दर किसी प्रकार की कोई अराजकता पैदा न हो, इस देश के अन्दर शांति स्थापित करने के लिए अच्छा शासन चलाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस

तरह के कदम उठाये जाएं जिससे कि देश में अराजकता और अशांति पैदा न हो।

हमरोज इस लोकसभा के अन्दर शून्य काल में देखते हैं कि विरोधी पार्टी के लोग यह शिकायत करते हैं कि कहीं हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो गये, कहीं अल्पमत के भाइयों पर, मुसलमानों पर अत्याचार हो गये। वहां पर केंद्रीय सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि प्रांतों के सवाल आता है और केन्द्र उनके मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकता है। यदि इस तरह का संशोधन कर के केन्द्र सरकार को अधिकार मिल गये तो यहां पर विरोधी पार्टियों के भी केंद्रीय सरकार से जवाब-तलब करने का अवसर मिलेगा क्योंकि तब ये मामले केंद्रीय सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आ जायेगे।

आज जो घटनायें देश के अन्दर घट रही हैं, वे किसी से छिपी नहीं हैं। आज बंगाल की स्थिति केरल की स्थिति, कर्मांत की स्थिति आप देख लीजिए। उधर खालिस्तान की बात कं. देख लीजिए। जो भी ऐसी घटनाएं घट रही हैं उनमें इस बिल को पास करना जरूरी है। सभापति महोदय भेरे सामने 'हिन्दुस्तान' अखबार रखी है। इस हिन्दुस्तान अखबार के अन्दर यह दो मई का अखबार है, इसके प्रथम पेज पर लिखा हुआ है कि**

फिर नवभारत टाइम्स में लिखा ...

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: (Sringer): On a point of order, Sir. How can he mention here the Chief Minister of a State who cannot defend himself, by just merely quoting a newspaper? How can he do it? That is a wrong thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. You have raised your objection. I

think, the name of a person and, particularly, the Chief Minister, who is not a member of the House should not be mentioned.

You should not merely go on the basis of a news report.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं बात बह कह रहा हूँ जो पेपर के अन्दर लिखा है। (अध्यवधान) पेपर के अन्दर लिखा है कि**
(अध्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आचार्य जी आप आसन ग्रहण करिये। You please speak on the Bill.

आचार्य भगवान देव : सभापति जी, जो प्रांतों में स्थिति हो रही है उसका उल्लेख में सप्रमाण करना चाहता हूँ। वहां के जवावदार लोग और पार्टियां एक दूसरे पर आक्षेप कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर ऐसा हो रहा है। इधर जनता पार्टी कह रही है कि बंगाल के अन्दर, केरल के अन्दर अराजकता है, वहां कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं रही है जिसको कि स्थापित किया जाए। दूसरी तरफ भारतीय जनता पार्टी यह कह रही है कि केरल के अन्दर आर० एस० एस० और विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों की हत्यायें की जा रही हैं। इस तरह की परिस्थितियां बहुत से रज्यों में हैं।

कुछ दिन पहले हमारे लदाख के माननीय सदस्य ने यहां कुछ बातें कही थीं और मिस्टर फारूख जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं उनके ऊपर कुछ चाजिं भी हुए हैं उनके ऊपर कुछ चाजिं भी लगाये थे। इनके ऊपर यह चार्ज था कि ये दो प्रकार के विचार व्यक्त करते हैं। उसका फारूख साहब स्पष्टीकरण करें। मिस्टर फारूख ने हाउस के अन्दर कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया है। (अध्यवधान)

**Expung as ordered by the Chair.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I have already explained. I have said it in the House and I have cleared this point. I have given notice of a privilege motion under rule 222. I have been waiting for the past 4-5 days to get anything out of it from the hon. Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your position clear.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: He is talking irrelevant.

आचार्य भावान देव : लक्ष्मण के भेस्टर ने जो चार्ज लगाये थे उनका स्पष्टीकरण इस हाउस के अन्दर उन्होंने नहीं किया है। पितने भी आधकर के अधिकारी वहां गये थे, उनके बारे में उन्होंने जो पूछा था और उस मामले को सदन के सामने उन्होंने जो रखा था उसके बारे में.... (व्यवधान)

डा० कार्ल अब्दुल्ला : मैंने इस हाउस में कहा है। (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भावान देव : आधकर के अधिकारी को गर्दन काट कर के आपने फूल-मालाएं पहनायीं। आधकर के अधिकारी कम्पोर गये। पहले दिन वहां किसी प्रकार का कोई दंगा नहीं हुआ, दूसरे दिन हुआ।

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I would like to ask him....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: How can I tell him? You are not protecting me.

सभापति महोदय : आप इस बिल पर बोलिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं इस बिल पर ही बोल रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप इस बिल पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। एक घटना को लेकर और उसके विस्तार पर मत जाइए। इस बिल पर बोलिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव : अलगाव-वादी और अराजकतावादी परिस्थितियां प्रांतों में लाई जा रही हैं। तमिलनाडु के मेस्टरों ने कहा है कि वहां पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और वहां सरकार सुनियोजित ढंग से यह करा रही है। मेस्टर आफ पालियामेंट स्थान भयभीत हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में केन्द्र का दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह कुछ न कुछ करे और इसी दृष्टि से यह संघोधन लाया जा रहा है। यह तो चार को दाढ़ी में तिनके बालों बात है। आप क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं? अगर आप सच्चे हैं और इमानदार हैं तो आपको परेशान होने की जरूरत नहीं है।

कहीं रावलपिंडी का रोड खोने की बात कहीं जाती है, कहीं नक्कलवादियों द्वारा अराजकता फैलाई जा रही है। ईस्ट गोदावरी, वैस्ट गोदावरी, विशाखापट्टनम, खमाम, वेरंगल आदि स्थानों पर नक्कलवादी अराजकता फैला रहे हैं। दीपाली के दिनों में मैं रिरीकाकोलम क्षेत्र के जंगलों में घूमा हूँ, वहां पर "भूमि-भाष्यवन्तम्" नाम के नाटक दिखा कर ग्रामीण जनता में विद्रोह पैदा किया जा रहा है। बिहार में छोटा नागपुर के अन्दर बिदेशी ईजाई पादरी गतिविधियां चला कर अलग राज्य स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ मार्क्सवादी सिहमूमि क्षेत्र के नाम से अलग बारबंड प्रांत की बात कर रहे हैं।

इन स्थानों पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थापना करने के लिए केन्द्र के सिवाय और कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकता। (व्यवधान) इन सब क्षेत्रों में अराजकता पैदा करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। छोटा नागपुर और मणिपुर नक्कलवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं और

वहां पर अराजकता है। मुझे तो यह भी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि गुप्त संगठन बनाकर बंगाल, केरल, तमिलनाडु और कश्मीर आदि में अराजकता लाने का और देश में अराजकता लाने का सुनियोजित ढंग से प्रयास किया जा रहा है और सरकारी मशीनरी और सरकार के लोग उनको सर्पार्ट कर रहे हैं।

अभी कांग्रेस-आई के लोगों ने बंगाल में आहेन्ट्रामक आंदोलन चलाया और जुलूस निकाला। देश भर के प्रसिद्ध पेपरों में पुलिस के हाथ में पत्थर थे। वे पत्थर लेकर नागरिकों के ऊपर बार कर रहे हैं। पुलिस द्वारा पत्थर मारने काली बात समझ में नहीं आती। पुलिस जुलूस को रोक सकती है, आंगू गैस के गोले फेंक सकती है और लाठी चार्ज कर सकती है, गोली चला सकती है, परन्तु पत्थर उठाकर शांतिमय आंदोलन करने वाले व्यक्तियों पर बार करने का यदि कोई प्रयास करती है तो इससे एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि उन सरकारों द्वारा पुलिस तंत्र में राजनीतिक पार्टी के लोगों को भर्ती किया गया है और उनके द्वारा जनता का दमन करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

इन तरह से रक्त क यदि भक्षक बन जाएं और प्रांतों की सरकारें अपने ढंग से काम करें और अपनी जवाबदारी महसूस न करें तो केंद्र का दायित्व ही जाता है कि उसके कानूनियन्त्रण रखे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन का हृदय से समर्यन करता हूँ। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इससे भी ज्यादा कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस देश की जनता ने चुनाव के प्रन्दर स्पष्ट बहुमत देकर के इमरजेंसी का समर्यन किया है। वह तो मानूली तो बात है, मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए और कठोर कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि जो अव्याकृताहिन्दुस्तान में फैलाई जा रही है और जो सोग तोड़-फोड़ कर रहे हैं और कानून को छपड़े हाथ में ले रहे हैं, उनका दमन करने के लिए और उनकी

सबक सिखाने के लिए सक्त से सक्त अगर कोई कानून हो सकता है तो उसको सदन में लाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ ये इस संशोधन का हृदय से समर्यन करता हूँ और स्वतंत्र करता हूँ। (ध्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बाटड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा एवाइंट आफ आर्डर है। समाप्ति जी, यह जो चर्चा इमरजेंसी के पक्ष-विपक्ष में चल रही है, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इमरजेंसी के पक्ष में हैं? क्या वे इमरजेंसी लगाना चाहते हैं? क्या इमरजेंसी के दिन भूल गए?

.... (ध्यवधान)

16 hrs.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. It would be necessary to consider as to what is the scope of the Bill. Because the word 'disturbance' is used, hon. Members are referring to all kinds of disturbances. One of the hon. Members referred to the disturbance, according to him, that was created in the House; probably, the hon. Member thought that this Bill covered any disturbance taking place in this House. (Interruptions) I did not refer to you; you did not say that. The hon. Member who spoke before me referred to the disturbance created by foreign hands; he also referred to the disturbances which would be created by political parties. All these types of disturbances, in my respectful submission, are not covered by this Bill. That will be *prima facie* clear if only some pains are taken to read section 3 of the original Act which reads:

"Where a State Government is satisfied that—

- (i) there was, or
- (ii) there is,

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

in any area within a State extensive disturbance of the public peace and tranquility, by reason of differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities....."

This is all the scope, and it would be necessary, I believe, if we are to speak keeping to the rules of relevancy, that we have to restrict ourselves to this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Income-tax is not included! (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, any hon. Member who participates in the debate thinks that he is making relevant points. It is for the Chair to say whether it is relevant or irrelevant. Let Mr. Parulekar start his speech. I hope there will be no irrelevancy in what he says.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I will be very happy if the hon. Minister could refer to any irrelevancy on my part. The only difficulty would be whether he would be able to appreciate the points which I am going to make.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is he, as Parliamentary Affairs Minister, able to control irrelevancies on his side? Let him first do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not for the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to control; when any hon. Member is speaking, it is, for the Chair to control and not for the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let the first exercise be done by them.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Coming to the Bill proper, this particular Bill gives powers to the Central Government to declare certain areas in a State as 'disturbed areas' and, secondly, this Bill gives powers to the Central Government to establish Special Courts within the State territories. These are the two points. Apart from the propriety or impropriety of it, in my respectful submission, this Bill is not only pernicious and illegal but also unconstitutional. In this connection I tried to make certain points at the time of introduction, but the hon. Home Minister in his reply said. "It is not necessary to refer to this because that would amount to discrimination; I am not going to refer to the submissions made by him with reference to article 355 and others". It would be necessary, first, to consider whether we are doing a Constitutional and legal thing in this House, which we are supposed to do or rather which is in fact, a sovereign body in this country. We are trying to amend an Act, which was enacted in 1976. It was my say at that time—and it is my say even today—that that Act is not in existence; that Act had come to an end in August, 1977. That was the point which goes to the root of the matter, but unfortunately the hon. Home Minister, though he had sufficient time to tell us *shers* and *shairis*, did not find time to reply to this particular point.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would, therefore, invite the attention of the hon. State Minister through you and would request him to reply to this particular point whether this particular legislation, the Act of 1976 is to day in existence or whether it has eased to have any operation....

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): If this is such a pointed question, let him reply new niself.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I will say why. During the debate at the stage of introduction...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I do not claim myself as a very capable lawyer as you, Mr. Mhalgi.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I want to know whether that particular Act to which we are trying to make some amendments is in existence to-day. The hon. Home Minister told us at that time that under Art 246(2) read with item 11A in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule this particular legislation in the year 1976 was enacted. There is no other Article, there is no other Schedule referred to by him. In my respectful submission, in the year 1976, when this legislation came to be passed, this particular clause in the Seventh Schedule, clause 3, namely 11A, was not on the statute book. It has been lost sight of by the Government. The hon. Home Minister said that it is under this, clause—"administration of justice, constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the High Courts." It is under this clause read with Art 246(2) that legislation came to be enacted. Mr. Venkatasubbaiahji, I would like to invite your attention to this fact that this 11A came to be added in the Concurrent List by the Forty-second Amendment on 3rd January 1977. Prior to that this was not in the Concurrent List. You will find that this Disturbed Areas Special Courts Act was passed by the Lok Sabha on 20th May 1976 and by the Rajya Sabha on 27th May 1976 and assented to by the President on 11th June 1976. So the power under which the hon. Home Minister claims that the Parliament had power to legislate in view of this particular clause 11A was not in this particular Seventh Schedule—Concurrent List....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In 1976 when this parent Act was passed,

I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to item 2 of the Concurrent List....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I am coming to item 2.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: After the Forty-second amendment, 11A was inserted. Before that there was a provision in the entry to enable us to enact the parent Special Courts Act. That is why that Act is not dead. It still exists.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I am very happy that the hon. Minister agrees with me that this particular legislation in the year 1976 was not enacted in exercise of powers under clause 11A of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule. So I accept this.

I am coming to clause 2. I have not yet come to it. The reason why I am saying this is that immediately after this Bill is converted into an Act, it will be challenged in the Supreme Court and the High Courts and I am sure the courts will strike it down and then our politicians and the Ministers and Members of Parliament will condemn the courts saying 'We are legislating in the interests of the nation, in the interests of the poor and in the interests of the economically backward. But what can we do because the Courts are striking that down!' So I caution the hon. Home Minister for State—let us not indulge in illegal and unconstitutional things. That is why I took up this point and I am happy the Minister agrees with this that that particular legislation was in exercise of the powers conferred under clause 2 of the Concurrent List.

Clause 2 does not refer to establishment of courts. It refers to the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. It says: 'Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution'...

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

Leaving aside for the purpose of the debate as to what is the meaning of the words 'at the commencement of the Constitution', this does not give a right either to Parliament or the State legislature to establish courts. Had it been so, the Parliament, in its wisdom, would not have felt the need of incorporating 11A in the year 1977. So, there is a distinction between the two. 11A gives the power to establish courts and Clause (2) of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule gives the power to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. Sir, if you read the parent Act or, if you read the present Bill, not a single section of the Criminal Procedure Code out of so many sections had been tried to be amended. Therefore, my submission firstly is that the only power that was available to the Government in the year 1976 to legislate such an Act which was a State Subject then, because it was not included at that time, as I said, was the power under Article 250—not 355 and not even 353. Art. 353 speaks about the executive powers to be exercised by the Central Government during emergency and Art. 250 gives the power which is a legislative power, to the Parliament during emergency. The Home Minister, while replying, may say that this is under Art. 355. Again, there was a reference to Art. 353. Are we in emergency? Or, if they are thinking of imposing emergency, I do not know, both Art. 355 and 353 are not applicable to the facts in the present case (Interruptions). I invite your attention to Article 250 which makes the position very clear.

"Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws...."

Art 353 speaks about the directions while Art. 250 speaks about the power to make laws. Art. 250 speaks about the legislative power given to the Parliament during Emergency. Art. 353

gives the power to make laws. It gives the executive powers to Parliament during emergency.

In my respectful submission, the act was not passed in exercising the powers given under Art. 246(2) read with Clause 11A—not in clause 2 of the Concurrent List in Seventh Schedule. The only article that was applicable is Art. 250 in 1976. Now, Sir, if that is so, I need a reply to this. Under sub-section 2 of Art. 250, 'within six months' after revoking emergency the legislation becomes inoperative. This was the point I made at that time to which I did not get the reply. These are the points I am making which are likely to be urged after the measure is converted into an Act. We are arguing that this act was not in existence. This is one aspect of the case. Therefore, I say that there is absolutely no legislative competence because the parent act is not in existence to-day. You may get powers under Clause 11B to legislate for the purpose of the States. That is one aspect of it. The second aspect of it, apart from the establishment of courts, is the power which the Central Government is taking for declaring certain areas as disturbed areas. Under what Clause? And under what Schedule? A reference as we find is only in the State List Clause 1. Public Order I will not repeat that argument I had said at that time this was a matter of public order and Public Order is exclusively a State subject and the Centre do not get the powers when there is no emergency to legislate for this purpose.

When these points were made, the hon. Minister for State, Shri Vikram Mahajan came to the assistance of the hon. Home Minister and he referred to a Supreme Court case reported in a supreme Court's Journal on Page 411 AIR, 1979. That volume is not available. There what is mentioned is something different. That case was with reference of the Special Courts Act which was enacted in

1979. The judgment given by the Supreme Court was that under 11A, Parliament has got the power to legislate for the establishment of special courts. That was in 1979. We are concerned with 1976. So, this case is not applicable. It is not applicable on facts. Even on points of law it is not applicable.

The last point that I want to make is with this particular legislation the power had been given to the Centre to declare a particular area as disturbed area. I will not go into the intentions; but suppose tomorrow all the States which are governed by non-Congress (I) parties declare the entire area as disturbed area then this Bill is ineffective because your Clause mentions:

"If the State Government has notified a particular area 'disturbed area', Central Government has no authority or power to declare a particular area 'disturbed areas'."

So, the entire object will be defeated. Apart from this you have not taken any pains to consider what would be the effect of Section 4. You have given concurrent power to the States and to Centre to establish courts. So, there will be special courts in the same area by the State Government and there will be special courts by the Central Government. There will be conflict. All these aspects have not been taken into consideration and, I am afraid, this legislation which we are going to pass will be struck down by the Supreme Court.

Sir, I agree with the hon. Member who suggested that in these Schedules attached to the Act, the Civil Disabilities Act should be included because powers are only given to the special courts with reference to IPC, with reference to Arms Act and with reference to explosives. The object of your Bill is to stop the communal riots, caste riots and those powers which are given there—the offences—are not to be made triable under the Special Act. It is totally inconsistent with the spirit of this particular Bill. If at all you want this Bill to go

through I have nothing to say but I do not want to be a party to this unconstitutional and illegal measure because we have come here to do some legal acts.

Lastly, when there was no reply to all these arguments the hon. Home Minister said that he was surprised how Mr. Unnikrishnan who was Secretary of the Congress Party at that time did not oppose and Shri Chandrajit Yadav who was in the Cabinet did not oppose. Sir, how could they oppose? In the year 1976 a legal act was being done under Article 250. Therefore, at that time they did not oppose. Now, an illegal act is being done and, as such, they are opposing. So, according to the Home Minister when the legal act was being done they should have opposed and now when the illegal act is being done they should support. That is the reply which the Home Minister is giving. Sir, he is the Home Minister of the country and I believe we expect logical arguments from him.

With all this I oppose this Bill and I request all the hon. Members to refrain themselves from indulging in the illegal and unconstitutional act and throw out this Bill root and barrel. Then alone people will say that we are discharging our duties properly otherwise they will blame us.

SHRI CHANDRA BHALL MANI TIWARI (Balrampur): The hon. Member has not explained any alternative to that.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yes. I say amend Seventh Schedule and bring Public order in the concurrent List and you will be doing a legal act. But you do not want to do things legally. You are interested in doing illegal things. What can I do? I have said that.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपायक भारतीय संसद विल नाम गया है, मैं उत्तम सागत करता हूँ। इस विल की

[भी जैनूल बशर]

लाने के पीछे सरकार की मंशा यह लगती है कि अगर कम्युनल रायट्स या कास्ट-रायट्स के बाद जिन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है, अगर कोई राज्य सरकार उनके खिलाफ अदालत में मामला ले जाने में आनाकानी करती है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह अधिकार प्राप्त हो कि वह इसके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाए। लेकिन इसमें मैं एक खतरे की तरफ मननाय सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल केवल एक अदालती काम, जो को का काम है मुकदमे चला कर जो गलत लोग हैं उनको सजा दो का, इतनी ही बात के लिए है। लेकिन तजबार्या यह बताता जाहै कि खास कर जब कम्युनल रायट्स होते हैं या कास्ट-रायट्स होते हैं अधिकतर कम्युनल रायट्स और कास्ट-रायट की शुरुप्रात खुद पुलिस से संघर्ष के बाद होती है, जिनमें भी कम्युनल रायट्स हुए हैं उनके इतिहास को अगर देखें तो आपको मिलेगा कि उनमें अधिकांश को शुरुआत पुलिस से और अल्पसंख्यक लोगों से मुठभेड़ से हुई, मुरादाबाद में यही हुआ, और वहुत सी जगहों में बनारस में यह हुआ, इनहावाद में यह हुआ कई जगहों की बात मुझे मालूम है कि इसी तरह उसकी शुरुप्रात होती है और यह भी तजबें की बात है कि जो लोग कम्युनल रायट्स में परेशान होते हैं, मारे जाते हैं, जिनकी जायदाद का नुकसान होता है, जिनकी जायती हैं उन्हीं के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही भी की जाती है, उन्हीं के खिलाफ एफआईआर भी दर्ज किए जाते हैं, उन्हीं को जेलों में डाना जाता है और दूसरी ओर अल्पसंख्यक सन्दाय के लोगों और कमज़ोर लोगों की एक आई और दर्ज नहीं की जाती, उनके मुकदमे दर्ज नहीं किए जाते। तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जब इस प्रकार के काम होंगे तो उनको देंगा फसाद में भी नुकसान हुआ, उन पर मुकदमा भी चलेगा, उनको सजा भी होगा उनके खिलाफ दोहरी मार पड़ेगी।

हम देखते हैं कि जो राज्य सरकारें इस मामले में अधिक शीघ्र कार्यवाही नहीं करती हैं उसका कारण यही है कि बाद में जब मालूम हो जाता है कि पुलिस की ज्यादती है और पुलिस ने गलत लोगों को फँसाया है तो अधिकतर राज्य सरकारें मुकदमे बापस ले लेती हैं और आगे की कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाती। इस मुद्दे को भी हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा। इसके लिए केवल यह बिल जो लाया गया है वह काफी नहीं है। अगर हम वार्कइल्पसंख्यकों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, कमज़ोर और गरीब लोगों की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो हम लोगों को और सरकार को इससे और आगे कदम बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि जहां कम्युनल रायट्स हों या कास्ट-रायट्स हों और एक अवधि के अन्दर राज्य सरकारें उन पर काबू नहीं पा लेतीं वहां केन्द्र सरकार को उसमें हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार मदद जरूर करती है। आजकल राज्य सरकारों की पुलिस जो है उनकी जो मनोवृत्ति है जिस मनोवृत्ति का परिचय उन्होंने अभी हाल में मुरादाबाद में दिया है और अभी इस समय विहारगारीफ में दे रहे हैं उनसे हम वाकिफ हैं। वह एक पार्टी बन कर काम करते हैं, वह कभी शांतिव्यवस्था कायम करने का काम नहीं करते। शांति व्यवस्था तभी कायम होती है जब वी एस एफ जाती है या सी आरपी एफ जाती है या जब हम फॉज की मदद लेते हैं, तब जा कर शांति व्यवस्था कायम होती है। राज्यों की पुलिस कभी शांति व्यवस्था कायम नहीं कर सकी क्योंकि वह एक पार्टी बन जाती है और पार्टी बन कर अल्पसंख्यकों और कमज़ोर लोगों के खिलाफ बाकायदा हमला करती है उनको लूटती है। इस प्रकार के इलजाम इस माननीय सदन में और इसके बाहर आज कई वर्षों से पुलिस पर लगाए जा रहे हैं। इतनिए आवश्यक हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार ऐसा कानून बनाए कि अगर एक अवधि के अन्दर कम्युनल रायट्स राज्य सरकारें नहीं रोक पाती हैं,

कास्ट रायट्स नहीं रोक पाती हैं, अल्पसंख्यकों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की रक्षा राज्य सरकारें नहीं कर पातीं तो केन्द्र सरकार को उसमें हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए। और उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट एरिया में उसके बाद जो इंक्वायरी होगी, जो जांच होगी, जो मुकदमे कायदम होंगउनको कौन करेगा—इसका इसमें कोई भी जिक नहीं है। वह सब राज्य सरकार की एजेन्सी करेगी, राज्य सरकार की पुलिस करेगी और राज्य सरकारों की एजेन्सी और पुलिस जैसे मुकदमे बनाकर लायेगी....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:
There is no quorum.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, he is challenging the quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not raised it. If you want to raise it, you raise it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has done it; it is on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You ask him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should I ask him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: There should be quorum in the House. If it is there, then it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no quorum in the House. The hon. Member may resume his seat. Let the quorum bell be rung.... There is quorum now. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री जनूल बशार: उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब तक किसी कम्युनल रायट या किसी कास्ट रायट को काबू कर पाने का अधिकार, और जो मुकदमे कायदम किए जायेंगे उनके इन्वेस्टिगेशन का अधिकार केन्द्रीय

सरकार के पास नहीं आयेगा तब तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट एरियाज इस बिल के मात्रात्मक स्पेशल अदालतों को कायदम करने की बात से कोई फायदा पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। इसके लिए आवश्यक है केन्द्रीय सरकार, अगर आवश्यकता हो तो संविधान में संशोधन करे और संविधान में संशोधनकरके अधिकार प्राप्त करने के बाद ऐसे कानून बनाए कि जब कोई राज्य सरकार किसी कम्युनल रायट को या किसी कास्ट रायट को स्टैन पीरियड में कन्ट्रोल कर में विफल हो तो उस स्थान पर केन्द्रीय सरकार कुका कन्ट्रोल हो सके। उस पर काबू पाने के लिए इस तरह की स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाकर नको जल्दी से जल्दी सजा दी जाए, जब तक यह कदम नहीं उठाया जाएगा, तब तक यह काम नहीं होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस मामले को हम गम्भीरता से नहीं ले रहे हैं आज हम केवल कानून और संविधान की व्याख्या के उलटफेर में पड़े हुए हैं। सब जानते हैं कि हरिजनों पर ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं, गुजरात की पुलिस एक पार्टी वन चुकी थीं, उसके पहले मुगादावाद में मुसलमानों पर ज्यादतियां हुई, पुलिस एकशन हुआ। हम सब जानते हैं कि आज विहारगणरीक में जिस तरह से विहार की पुलिस ने ज्यादतों की है, वहां के लोगों को जिस तरह से मौरा है और जिस तरह से अभी भी दमन का कार्य चल रहा है, हका नहीं है। उससे क्या हम यह उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि मुसलमानों को, हरिजनों को आदिवासियों को या कमज़ोर लोगों को राज्य सरकारें प्रोटेक्शन दे सकता हैं? राज्य सरकारें कदापि प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकती, चहे किसी पार्टी की सरकार हो क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों का आज जो शासनतन्त्र है वह बल्कुल निकम्मा हो गया है। आज राज्य सरकारों का जो शासनतन्त्र है, उसमें निहित-स्वार्थ के लोग घुस गए हैं। राज्य सरकारों का जो शासनतन्त्र है उसमें साम्राज्यिक विचारधारा के लोग और उन्हीं नीच पर विचार करने वाले लोग हैं और सामन्तवादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग आज राज्य सरकारों के शासन को चला रहे हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहने

[श्री जैनुल बशार]

के लिए तैयार हूं कि अगर काम्यूनल रायट के मामले में या आदिवासी—हरिजनों और कमज़ोर लोगों के मारे जाने के मामले में अगर एक भी राज्य सरकार को वरखास्त कर दिया जाए तो आगे किसी राज्य सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ेगी कि इस तरह लोगों को मारा जाता है और वह चुपचाप बैठते रहे। आखिर जब हमारी सी०आर०पी०, बी०एस०एफ० और मिलिटरी शांति व्यवस्था स्थापित करती है, तो उस पाठिकूलर स्थान का शासनतंत्र लेने में क्या ऐतराज है। आज बी०एस०एफ० के लोग, सी०आर०पी० और मिलिटरी के लोगों को ऐतराज होता है कि अब हमको तो वहीं करना पड़ता है जो वहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट कहता है, जो वहां का पुलिस कप्तान कहता है। जहां इस तरह का अगड़ा होता है या जहां पुलिस जायदा दमन करती है, वहां ये लोग हम को नहीं जाने देते और दूसरी जगह जाने देते हैं। इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हम वहां शांति-व्यवस्था और अमन कायम कर सकते हैं, उतनी जल्दी हम वहां नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करे और जब तक हम सच्चती के साथ राज्य सरकारों के साथ वेश नहीं आयेंगे, तब तक इस मामले में कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है।

यह जो विल सदन में लाया गया है, इसकी मंशा का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन भी करता, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विल जिस मंशा से लाया गया है, उसकी पूर्ति जब तक नहीं होंगी, तब तक कि जो मैंने और सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर गंभीरता से न सोचा जाए और उस पर अमल न किया जाए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill.

Sir, a piquant situation has been created just at the moment because

of certain observations made by the hon. Minister of State of Home Affairs.

You may recall that at the stage of introduction of the Bill, we from this side of the House challenged that this House has no legislative competence to consider this Bill. In course of answering the points raised by us, the Hon. Home Minister, Mr. Zail Singh claimed that the original Bill was passed under Article 246 and under Entry No. 11(a). This is for him to check. This was the statement made by Mr. Zail Singh on that occasion. Now the Minister of State of Home Affairs comes and says that the original Act was passed under Entry 2 of the Concurrent List. I think I am correct. Entry 2 of the Concurrent List says:

"The criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure, at the commencement of the Constitution."

If you go through the body of the Bill, you shall not find any instance wherein criminal procedure has been mentioned. So, this Bill has got nothing to do with the Criminal Procedure Code. It is not the object of the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. So, Entry 2 is not relevant in this particular case. It was originally claimed that the Bill was passed under Article 246, under Entry 11-A. At that time, Entry 11-A was not there. Therefore, the only alternative course left with the Government at that time was to rely on Article 250.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar has dealt with this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is an important point. The Minister has created a piquant situation. Article 250 can be applied only when there is emergency in the country. (Interruptions) It will be an illegal act on the part of Parliament. It is un-

constitutional; and naturally, it will be illegal if we pass this Bill.

Again, about Entry 11-A, it is my view that it is also not attracted by this legislation. The point is that the Bill does not seek only to set up special courts. Special courts can be set up only in a State which has been declared as disturbed or in a disturbed area. So, the setting up of courts is a consequence of declaring by a State, an area as a disturbed area. So, the objection is not to setting up special courts alone. Government has a right to set up special courts. But here, the question is one of declaring an area of a State, or the entire State, as a disturbed area. That right was vested with the State Government by the parent Act. Now, Entry 1 in the State List is public order; and Entry 2 is Police. Since this public order and police are included in the State List, it is the State Government which can declare an area as a disturbed area. An area can be declared as a disturbed area when the public order is disturbed, when the action of the police is to be taken into account. Therefore, the powers of the States are being taken away by this legislation in an undemocratic way to make the public order Entry 1 to make the police Entry 2 into a Concurrent List—that also not by amending the Constitution. We may try to have it by amending the Constitution that is Seventh Schedule of the Constitution by including public order, by including police in the Concurrent List. But that is not possible because of the opposition of the Parliament. Therefore, they do not like to get it done. The main object, the political object of the Bill is to subvert the Constitution. The main purpose of the Government is to erode into the rights of the States. You would agree with me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never disagree with you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With regard to the limit of the time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Now it is time that more powers are to be given to the States. This is the demand of the States. This is not only the demand of the left and democratic States, but many States also demand that more powers should be given to the States. Instead of conceding to that, the Government seeks to take away certain powers which are already within the State List. This will disturb the Centre-State relations; this will damage the delicate balance between the Centre and the States which has been created by the founding fathers of the Constitution.

My second point is that they rely on the recommendations of the National Integration Council on this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This argument had already been advanced.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The National Integration Council's recommendation was in 1968. Then 1969, 1970 and 1971 had passed but they brought this kind of measure only in 1976. The political will was not there to have a legislation of this nature. Even after the legislation was passed, let us see what was its implementation. There were communal troubles in Moradabad, Aligarh and in several other places. In Uttar Pradesh, why was this Act not implemented in setting up special courts? Therefore, the object is not to set up special courts to try cases but to take away rights which are being enjoyed by the State Governments. The ultimate object is, and I want to reiterate it, that they want to declare an internal emergency on the ground of internal disturbances under Article 352. But you know that Article 352 has been amended. Where "international disturbances" are not available today to declare an internal emergency, the words "armed rebellion" have been substituted by the words "internal disturbances".

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Therefore, they want to take advantage of Article 352 in a different way by declaring a number of States simultaneously a disturbed area and getting things done as they want to do. Therefore, the intention is *mala-fide*. It is a sinister move which is ominous. Therefore, this House cannot agree with the proposal of accepting this Bill or passing this Bill. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that even at this stage they should listen to the reasons of the hon. members and see that this Bill is withdrawn. I oppose this Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Throw it out.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Tooth and nail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas. You will take only 3 minutes.

ओगिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विक्षुव्य क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) संशोधन विधेयक, 1981 प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि—“राज्य में गंभीर विधिशील और व्यवस्था की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर समय के भीतर कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक है। ऐसी स्थिति में समुचित प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई के अतिरिक्त एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात विक्षोभ से सम्बन्धित मामलों का शोध विचारण है, जिससे अपराधियों को तुरन्त सजा दी जाए जिससे जनता के भीतर विश्वास की भावना पुनः स्थापित हो और मामलों के दीर्घकालिक विचारणों के कारण बने रहने वाले तनाव से भी बचा जा सके।”

इसका दूसरा मुख्य कारण है कि—“अनुभव यह बताया है कि, यद्यपि बहुत से साम्प्रदायिक, जातीय और अन्य प्रकार के

बलबे हुए हैं, जिन में से कुछ बहुत ही गंभीर और दीर्घकालिक थे, तथापि साधारणतः राज्य सरकार के विक्षुव्य क्षेत्र (विशेष न्यायालय) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबंधों का प्रयोग करने का मार्ग नहीं अपनाया है।” यह दूसरा मुख्य कारण है।

इन कारणों की वजह से यह बिल यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं आप से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की स्थितियाँ हमारे देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में इन दिनों पैदा हुई हैं। इनको मुख्य रूप से बेस्ट बंगाल में जहाँ पर कि माओवंदावादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की गवर्नरेंट है, देखा जा सकता है। वहाँ पर कांग्रेस आई के लोगों ने उनके खिलाफ शांतिपूर्ण आनंदोत्तेन किया तो इस कारण से अपने साथियों के द्वारा वहाँ की सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लोगों ने 23-24 आदमियों को जान से मरवा डाला और वहाँ की स्टेट गवर्नरेंट ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इस प्रकार की जिस राज्य में स्थिति हो, उस राज्य में निश्चित रूप से डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित कर के विशेष न्यायालय की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए जिससे ऐसे अपराधी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सके जो लोग मारे गये हैं या मारे जा रहे हैं उनको मारने वालों को निश्चित रूप से सजा होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आवश्यक थी जिसको कि राज्य सरकारों ने नहीं किया। अब इस बिल के द्वारा भारत सरकार को यह अधिकार मिल जाएगा कि वह किसी ऐसे एरिया को डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित कर के वहाँ न्यायालयों की स्थापना कर सके जिससे कि अपराधी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सके।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि आज केरल में क्या हो रहा है। केरल में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। आज वहाँ भारत एस० एस० के लोगों को जान से मारा जा रहा है कांग्रेस आई

के लोगों को जान से मारा जा रहा है। जिस राज्य में इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो, उस राज्य में भारत सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वहां वह उस क्षेत्र को डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित कर के वहां अदालत स्थापित करे और दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे।

इसी प्रकार की स्थिति विपुरा में हुई थी। वहां पर हजारों आदिवासी जान से मार डाले गये थे। वहां पर भी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेन्ट कुछ नहीं कर पायी थी। ऐसे राज्यों में जहां कि राज्य सरकार अपना कर्तव्य नहीं निभा सकती हो उन राज्यों के बारे में भारत सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वहां की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कार्यवाही करे। जो लोग जान से मारे गये हों उनके मारने वालों के विरुद्ध निश्चित रूप से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और उन्हें सजा मिलनी चाहिए। वहां पर काफी हत्याएं हुई, काफी लोगों की प्रापटी लूटी गयी, काफी लोगों के साथ अन्याय हुए लेकिन किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जहां जहां भी इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां पैदा होती हैं, वहां वह धर्म के या जाति के आधार पर पैदा हों, वहां वहां निश्चित रूप से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए और उस क्षेत्र को डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित करके न्यायालय स्थापित होने चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक का विस्थूट है। वहां पर भी लोग मारे गये हैं जिनके खिलाफ राज्य-सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती, तब केन्द्र सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वहां पर डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित करके जिन लोगों ने कानून-व्यवस्था अपने हाथ में ली है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे।

आज नागालैण्ड, भेदालय और अंधपुर इस्यादि स्थानों पर जिस प्रकार

विदेशी शक्तियां काम कर रही हैं और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेन्ट कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती, तो जो लोग देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है है कि डिस्टर्ब एरिया घोषित करके इनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए जो लोग हमारे देश में गावत करते हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

गुजरात में देख लीजिए। वहां पर जिस प्रकार से शेडयूल कास्ट लोगों पर अन्याय और अत्याचार हुए हैं, जिस प्रकार से उनके घरों को जलाया गया है और उनको मारा गया है इस प्रकार की स्थिति में यदि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेन्ट कार्यवाही नहीं करती तो इस प्रकार का अधिकार भारत सरकार को निश्चित रूप से होना चाहिए कि वहां पर स्पेशल कोर्ट्स स्थापित करके उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। जहां पर इस तरीके से छोना-झपटी जान-माल की लूट और गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं, वहां पर भारत सरकार को अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, जिसके जरिए लोगों को न्याय मिल सके और यह अधिकार इस बिल के जरिए केन्द्र सरकार को मिलता है इसलिए मैं इस बिल का पूर्णतः समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, युवक कांग्रेस के सर्वाधिक नौजवान सदस्य का भाषण सुनने के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यह विधेयक पेश किया जा रहा था, उस समय भी मैंने यह कहते हुए इसका विरोध किया था कि यह अन्याय पूर्ण, घृणित, अनुचित, असंवैधानिक प्रौद्योगिकी विधेयक है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को फौरन माननीय मंत्री जी वापिस ले लें। इसका

[श्री हरोकेश बहादुर]

जितना कटु विरोध हो सकता है मैं कर रहा हूँ। केवल जुबान से ही कर सकता हूँ दूसरा कोई रास्ता तो है नहीं और सरकार की समझदारी के लिए भगवान से प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि वह इस विवेयक को वापिस ले लें।

मान्यवर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के उन तमाम हिस्सों में, जहां पर कांग्रेस-ग्राई का शासन है वहां पर पूरे तरीके से अराजकता फैली हुई है। विहार-शरीफ में देख लोजिए कितने लोग मारे गए हैं। सब लोग जानते हैं कि वहां पर जघन्य अपराध हो रहे हैं। इस बारे में सदन में भी चर्चा हो चुकी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर डाकुओं ने पक बार 20 आदिमियों को जान से मार दिया और अभी 21 लोगों को फिर से कत्ल कर दिया, जिसमें अनेक हरिजन हैं। यह कांग्रेस-ग्राई शासित प्रदेशों में हो रहा है। जब इनका शासन आया था तभी कुफालता उत्तर प्रदेश में 16 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया था, अभी 21 लोगों को मारा गया है जिसमें से 15 हरिजन हैं। इसी प्रकार से आंध्र में अनेक आदिवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई। निपानी में अनेक टोकेंगों ग्रोवर्स की हत्या की गई है। उड़ीसा के अंदर जितने अत्याचार हुए सब कांग्रेस-ग्राई के लोगों ने कराए हैं। पत्रकार के साथ दुर्घटव्हार किया गया। यहां तक कि वहां पर एक पत्रकार की पत्नी के साथ बलात्कार किया गया और हत्याकर दी गई है। अभी दिल्ली में एक पत्रकार जोकि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार का पत्रकार है और जो हम लोगों की संसद की कार्रवाई के काम को देखता है, उनके घर में छुस कर उन पर आक्रमण किया गया है और कहा जाता है कि सत्ताहृष्ट पार्टी से सम्बन्धित लोगों का उसके पीछे हाथ

है। इस प्रकार से पत्रकारों पर तमाम अत्याचार किए जा रहे हैं और सरकार करा रही है। एडीटर प्रचंड वीकली को पकड़ा गया और उसके साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया गया। हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, अत्य संघ्यकों, आम लोगों, पत्रकारों यानी समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग के लोगों के कपर खास तौर से उन तमाम राज्यों में जहां पर कांग्रेस ग्राई की सरकारे हैं, अयंकर अत्याचार किए जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के बन जाने के बाद क्या उन राज्यों को डिस्ट्रिक्ट एरिया घोषित किया जाएगा? नहीं किया जाएगा। वास्तव में यह विवेयक ग्रांडैव्हानिक है क्योंकि राज्य समा ने कोई प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार का विवेयक पास करने के लिए पारित नहीं किया है और संविधान के अनुसार जब राज्य सभा इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव पास करे तभी इस पर यहां बहस हो सकती है।

कानून और व्यवस्था का मामला पूरी तरह से राज्य सरकारों के अधीन आता है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये। किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिक से अधिक अधिकारों को ग्रहण करने की इच्छा से, सत्ता को संचित करने की इच्छा से इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा कर रही है जिस में लोकतंत्र पूरे तरीके से खतरे में पड़ जाए। सरकार का वास्तविक इरादा राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप करने का है और वह चाहती है कि इस प्रकार के कानून के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव डाला जाए और उन पर काबू रखा जाए। इसीलिए वह इस प्रकार का विवेयक लाई है।

दिल्ली की ही बात को आप लें। यहां पर पत्रकारों पर आक्रमण हो रहे

है। प्रधान मंत्री पर छुरा फैका गया। निरंकारी चीफ की हत्या कर दी गई। श्री भामवत सा आजाद जो कि एक मंत्री हैं उनके सिक्योरिटी गार्ड की हत्या कर दी गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली जोकि पूरे तरीके से केन्द्र सासित है, क्या सरकार इसको डिस्टर्बंड एरिया घोषित करेगी।

रोज हत्यायें हो रही हैं। द्वेनों में छक्कियों पड़ रही हैं। महिलाओं को लूटा जा रहा है। माताओं और बहनों की इज्जत लूटी जाती थी किन्तु अब तो उन्हें ही लूटा जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में रोज द्वेने लूटी जा रही है। सरकार इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने में असफल साबित हो रही है। मुरादाबाद में इतना बड़ा अघन्य अपराध हुआ है, सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए हैं, बिहार शर्टफ में मारे जा रहे हैं, कम्युनल रायट्स केवल अलीगढ़, मुरादाबाद और बिहार शरीफ में ही नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम नगरों में रामपुर, बरेली, बनारस, कानपुर और यहां तक कि दिल्ली में भी होते रहे हैं। अहमदाबाद के अन्दर जो कुछ हुआ है उसको देख कर शम्ख से सिर झुक जाता है। क्यों इस प्रकार के कानून बन रहे हैं। वास्तव में विरोधी दलों की सरकारें जहां पर हैं उनके कार्य अंत में हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए ये कानून बन रहे हैं। इस वास्ते में इस विवेयक की तीव्र भर्त्सना करता हूँ। और बड़े से बड़े शब्दों में इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसको वापिस ले लिया जाए।

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। डा० महावीर प्रसाद गुप्त ने एक किताब लिखी है “एसपैस्ट्रस आफ नलेज”।

इस किताब के बारे में श्री बसन्त साठे, लक्ष्मा साहब तथा और भी कई रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों ने कुछ मोशन भी दिए थे। उस में कम्युनल रायट्स को खत्म करने के लिए और देश में एकता स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ चैप्टर लिखे गए हैं। उस किताब को बड़ी तारीफ हुई थी। प्रेजीडेंट डा० जाकिर हुसैन, गमाल अबदुल नसिर, राजगोपालाचारी जी तथा प्रो० हिरेन मुखर्जी जैसे महानुभावों ने उस किताब की बहुत तारीफ की थी। डा० महावीर प्रसाद गुप्त एक सोशल थिकर हैं, सोशल वर्कर हैं। उन्होंने हम लोगों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया है। मैं गृह मंत्री तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह उनको बुला कर उन से बात करें और पूछे कि कौन सा रास्ता है जिस पर चल कर इस तरह के कम्युनल रायट्स को रोका जा सकता है। आजकल तमाम समाज सेवकों, तमाम समाज सुधारकों को इस काम में लगाने की जरूरत है।

जिस उद्देश्य से यह बिल लाया गया है उस उद्देश्य को यह देश पूरे तरीके से समझ रहा है। वास्तव में सरकार का इरादा क्या है, सरकार क्या चाहती है, इसको देश अच्छी तरह से समझता है। आज तो जो भी कार्य हो रहे हैं उन से ऐसा लगता है कि वास्तव में सरकार एक प्रकार का षड्यंत्र रच रही है और पूरे देश की जनता के मन में भ्रम पैदा कर रही है और वास्तविक उसकी इच्छा यह है कि एक बार फिर समरजेंसी जैसा कोई पग उठाया जाए। इस प्रकार का कोई महान अपराध करने की योजना सरकार बना रही है। तमाम ऐसे लोग जो समाज को सही रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, समाज की सेवा करना चाहते हैं और जिन्हें सरकार अपने लिए असुविधा-

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

पूर्ण समझ रही है, उन के ऊपर सरकार दमन चक्र चलाने के उद्देश्य से इस प्रकार के विधेयक को लाई है और मैं इसका कड़ा विरोध करता हूँ। अब भी वह इसको वापिस ले लें। यही इस देश के लिए और इस सरकार के लिए और हम सभी के लिए सब से उचित बात होगी।

17.00 hrs.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विकुञ्ज झेव (स्पेशल कोर्ट्स) विधेयक लाया गया है यह स्पष्टतः असंवैधानिक है, अप्रजातांत्रिक है दल विरोधी और जन विरोधी है इसीलिये मैं इस बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ। क्योंकि अगर इनकी मंशा सांम्प्रदायिक दंगे, जातिगत दंगे और तरह के फसादों को रोकने की होती तो यह बिल 1976 में ही सरकार ने बनाया था, और जब कि नेशनल इंटेरेशन काउन्सिल ने 1968 में ही कहा था तभी मैं 8 सालों के बाद 1976 में संसद में स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बिल लगाया गया था। और उसके बाद भी जो कार्यवहियां 1976 से आज तक हुई हैं इस बीच में स्पेशल कोर्ट्स के द्वारा कोई भी रिलीफ नहीं मिला। यह एक जो अर्भा तक चलता रहा उसके दौरान कम से कम राज्यों में जितने दंगे फसाद हुए, राज्यों को शक्ति दी गई थी, वह विकुञ्ज झेव घोषित करें और स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का व्यवस्था करें और जितने असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा अपराध हों उनका निष्पादन शीघ्रता से करें, लेकिन आज तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी।

सारे देश में, बहुत से भिन्नों ने बहुत से दंगों का जिक्र किया, मैं उनका जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जितने भी दंगे हुए यह स्पेशल कोर्ट्स कोई

रामबाण दबा नहीं है। यह केवल गजनीतिक विद्वेष का एक रूप है, इसके पीछे समवर्ती शक्तियों के केन्द्र सरकार अपने में सन्निहित करना चाहती है और राज्य सरकारों का कार्यपालिका और विधार्य शक्तियों के अपने हाथों में लेना चाहती है। यह बहुत बड़ा कुठाराघात होगा राज्यों के स्वच्छन्द प्रशासन, विधि व्यवस्था को खेने में। अगर केन्द्र सरकार को यह शक्ति दी कि जो राज्य सरकारें सक्षम नहीं हैं, जो विधि व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकतीं, उपद्रवों को नहीं रोक सकतीं, दंगों को नहीं रोक सकतीं वह सरकार निकम्मी है और उसे गिराना चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया, कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया क्योंकि सरकार का यह मंशा है कि जो भी सरकारें सत्तारूढ़ दल के विपरीत हैं उन सब को ही क्षण करना है। इसके सिवा और कोई दूसरी मंशा नहीं है। 1975 में जैसे इमरजेंसी लायी गई थी, जिसको आचार्य जी ने चर्चा की कि जनता ने उसको पसन्द किया, उसी तरह से आज प्रजातंत्र के विरुद्ध यह कार्यक्रम है। जब गांधीजी सुरक्षा अधिनियम पास हो ही चुका था उसके द्वारा भी आप असामाजिक तत्वों को बन्द कर सकते थे, लेकिन यह भी नाकामयाब है। 1976 में यह कानून बन चुका था और आज तक यह निरर्थक साधित हो चुका है। मतलब यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार संवैशक्तिमान बनाना चाहती है और राजनीतिक, कूटनीतिक चालों के द्वारा विरोधियों को क्षण करना चाहती है। यह स्पष्टतः अधिसंघवाद के सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध है और राज्यों की विधायी और कार्यपालिका शक्तियों के विरुद्ध है। विधि व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार का एक संवैधानिक आरक्षित अधिकार है। अगर इसको छीना जाता है तो यह अयंकर कुठाराघात है। अलीगढ़ में दंगे हुए वे

ओर वहां पर जब सरकार जांच कमीशन बैठाया और जब सत्तारूढ़ दल के आदमी उसमें फँसते रहे तो उसको समाप्त कर दिया । तो वहां स्पेशल कोर्ट क्यों नहीं बैठाया ? बिहार में लोगों को अंधा किया गया, जमशेदपुर में दंगे हुए भयंकर अराजकता हुई मुगदाबाद में दंगे हुए, जातिगत दंगे हो रहे हैं, और अभी जो सवालों के दंगे हो रहे हैं.....हजिरनों के दंगे आदि हो रहे हैं, इससे सारे देश में अराजकता का बातावरण बन रहा है, उसका निदान यह बिल नहीं है । इस बिल के पीछे केवल कूटनीतिक चाल है । इसमें राजनीतिक हथकड़ों के द्वारा गजनीतिक शक्ति प्राप्त करना ही है और कुछ नहीं है ।

मैं बिहार से आता हूँ, आज बिहार शरीफ में भंकर दंगे हुए हैं, इसमें किन-किन का हाथ है ? मुख्यमंत्री कोई कार्यवाही इस बारे में नहीं कर पाये हैं । उत्तरप्रदेश के सधी मुख्य नगरों में दंगे हुए, कहीं स्पेशल कोर्ट नहीं बनाये गये जब कि सरकार को 1976 से इसका अधिकार प्राप्त है ।

मगर कोई व्यवस्था की होती, स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाये होते, किसी को सजा दी होती, किसी असामाजिक तत्व को पकड़ा होता, तो इस तरह का बातावरण न होता, लेकिन सरकार खुद इस तरह से लोगों को डर देती है और यह चाहती है कि गजनीतिक लोगों के द्वारा पाबन्दी करे । मैं इस बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ । मगर सरकार समझती है कि दंगे रोकना जरूरी है, आवश्यक है, गष्ट के हित में है तो उसे बिहार सरकार को तुरन्त डिजाल्व कर देन चाहिये ।

हम समझते हैं कि 50,60 लोगों का एडवरटाइजमेंट सभी पक्षों में छपवाकर

यह समझना कि व्यवस्था ठोक है, यह गलत बात है । कौन कहता है कि विधि व्यवस्था सुधर गई है ? यह सब कुछ बिल्कुल नहीं है । इसलिये बिहार सरकार को तुरन्त ही डिजाल्व कर देना चाहिये ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I welcome the anxiety and the concern on the part of the Government to bring to book more speedily and expeditiously persons guilty of offences connected with communal, caste, linguistic and such other offences. There can be no two opinions about the principal objective that such offences must be investigated and such offenders must be brought to book speedily and promptly. Such has also been the recommendation of the National Integration Council which met at Srinagar in 1968. Every attempt to expedite criminal cases connected with communal and such other incidents is bound to have a deterrent effect on the commission of such offences. However, we must say that the Government record in this respect is disgracefully dismal. I must say riots have taken place and Administration has totally failed in bringing to book those guilty of serious offences connected with these riots. This particular fact has given encouragement to anti-social elements and as a result of which we find an increase in the number of riots.

Now we have this Bill which amends the Disturbed Areas Act. The principal Act gives powers to the State Governments to declare any area as a disturbed area and then to set up Special Courts over there. Now this particular Bill gives the power also to the Centre to declare an area as a disturbed area and to set up courts over there. The objection that has been taken is that there is an encroachment on the federal principle. There is an encroachment on the powers of the State. But let us see the nature of the power that flows to the Central Government as a result of this Bill. The Central Government merely declares an area as a disturbed area and, after declaring an

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

area as a disturbed area, what extraordinary powers flow to the Government? None whatsoever except the power to set up a court. They do not have powers to send an army over there or interfere with the administration of the State over there. They get only the power to create special courts for the speedy disposal of cases. I, therefore, find that every argument that is being put forward with respect to encroachment on the federal principle raises an insignificant and academic discussion alone. I must, however, submit that there can be certain political misuse. But then certain safeguards can be provided in the Bill itself. I have given notice of certain amendments and I will come to them at an appropriate stage.

The last point that I want to make is that mere setting up of courts not an answer to the question. I respectfully submit to the Government that there must be a change of attitude. It is shocking to know that while after a long interval a judicial inquiry has been set up with respect to Moradabad riots, the headquarters are in Allahabad. A judge has been named; he is to inquire into the riots that took place in Moradabad. It has been declared that the headquarters will be in Allahabad, far away from Moradabad. This is highly unsatisfactory. It will defeat the very purpose of the inquiry. The headquarters have to be in Moradabad or at the most in Rampur. The sittings should also be held at Moradabad itself.

Then, certainly, the Senior Superintendent of Police and other police officers must be transferred before the inquiry starts because many of the allegations are with respect to the Police role. When I am referring to Moradabad riots, I must also say that if the Government is sincere in curbing the riots, there must be a radical change in the outlook of the Government. A number of FIRs were lodged by the Muslims of Moradabad, naming the culprits, and I am sorry to find that no action whatsoever has been taken on a

large number of such FIRs. So, mere setting up of courts will not help. There is the need to see that investigations and prosecutions are also carried out with sincerity. The investigation must be complete. The prosecution must also take pains to see that we get convictions. But we find a lot of defects in both these respects.

Here, I must also point out a very important point. Let us look at the attitude of the Government in Maharashtra. We had unfortunate riots in Bhiwandi, Jalgaon, Mahad and other places. The Madan Commission was appointed. The report was submitted and, in the report, the Madan Commission named police officers and constables responsible for dereliction of duty and who aided and abetted in the committing of offences. The Maharashtra Government accepted the report and, thereafter, punished those police officers responsible for dereliction of duty. The police officers who aided and abetted in the committing of offences were punished. Do you know what was the punishment? A fine of Rs. 10/- and even that fine of Rs. 10/- was collected in 10 equal instalments of Re 1/- each. If such is the attitude of the Government, then I must respectfully submit that the anti-social elements will have the necessary encouragement and we will not be in a position to curb the riots. But why should I talk of Bhiwandi and Jalgaon and all that? Look at the attitude of the Centre. I raised a question in this House. It was replied by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. There was a PTI news that 15,000 bombs were recovered from a mosque. There was news that there was a bomb factory in the mosque in Lucknow. I asked the question. The reply given by the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting was on 16th December, 1980 to my Unstarred Question No. 4121.

I will not take much of the time of the House by reading out. But the sum and substance of the reply was that the PTI news was based on police briefing.

I, therefore, made a statement under Rule 377 and then a reply was given.

It was a long reply from the Hon. Home Minister. In the letter to me dated 23rd December, 1980, it is said that there was no such police briefing. He goes on to say "The State Government have denied that the local police officer has said that these very bombs were used in Aligarh and Moradabad." He further goes on to say "There was no question of police having told him that these hand-grenades were being manufactured in the mosque."

See how the different Departments of this very Government function. If such is the nature of things, with all good intentions that they may have, it will be very difficult to curb the communal problem.

With regard to the Bill, I wish well to the Government in their attempt to deal with the cases expeditiously. Certain questions have been raised with respect to constitutional infirmities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't go into them now. Conclude now. You have no time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will abide by what you have said. I will only say that when there is a grave situation that threatens the secular character and the national integrity of our country, then, I would not like to quibble with technicalities. If there are any constitutional infirmities, let them be removed even through an appropriate amendment of the Constitution.

With these words, I support the Bill. But I must also emphasise that a radical change in the outlook is needed on the part of the Government if this problem of communal and other riots is to be dealt with effectively.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार)
तड़पने की इजाजत है न फरियाद की..
(व्यवधान) ... अब आप आपस में
बात करेंगे तो वह समय आप का कटेगा
मेरा नहीं कटेगा ।

तड़पने की इजाजत है न फरियाद की
धुटके मर जऊं यह मर्जी है मेरे सैध्याद की ।

गांधी जी का ग्राम राज्य, डा० लोहिया का चौखम्भा राज्य, जयप्रकाश जी की समग्र क्रान्ति और इस देश की संसदीय प्रणाली उन चीजों पर आधारित है। इस विल से गांधी जी के ग्रामराज्य की आत्मा, डा० लोहिया के चौखम्भा राज्य का विवेक और जय प्रकाश जी की क्रान्ति का समग्र रूप से विनाश होता है।... (व्यवधान) ... क्यों छेड़ रहे हो भाई ?

मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज कर रहा था कि याद रखना जिस तरीके से पुराने तजब्बों को दोवारा बुद्धिमान लोगों को इस देश में दोहराना नहीं चाहें उसी तरह से आप याद रखिएगा समूचे भारत के अन्दर आज क्या हो रहा है ?

यह इशारा है कि एक जलजल आयेगा। चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे विहार हो, समूचे भारत में चाहे रेल में हो चाहे जेल में हो, चाहे आप अन्दर हों चाहे बाहर हों, चाहे शहर में हों चाहे गांव में हों, चाहे कम्युनल रायटर्स हों, फिर केवाराना फसाद हों, चाहे जाति जाति के ऊपर छगड़ा हो, चाहे नारी की इजाजत और अस्मत का सवाल हो, चाहे हरिजनों का सवाल हो, यह जातियता और धर्म व्यवस्था इतनी बिगड़ गई है कि अब डाकू लूटेरों के अन्दर धर्म का आसरा आपके राज में इतना बढ़ गया है कि डाकू भी मारते हैं तो यह तलाश करके कि कौन जाति का है, कौन जाति का नहीं है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। यह इशारा है कि जब पाप पाप के कण्ठ पर बैठता है तो उसका नाश करता है। याद रखना संपेरा काले सांप की कमाई खाता है लेकिन संपेरे की मौत का कारण भी काला सांप ही बनता है। शासन पार्टी याद रखे, इस विषेयक से शायद वह कुछ दिन शक्ति-

[श्री मनोराम बागड़ी]

को अपने हाथ में रख ले, लेकिन शासन का नाश जिस तरोंके से एमजैन्सी ने समग्र भारत में किया और 29 महीने तक जो तकलीफ आप को हुई, उस को नहीं शूलना चाहिये।

मैं आप के माध्यम से यह बात कहूँगा—एक बात की मुझे तकलीफ है, मैं इन्दिरा जी के बारे में कहूँगा, कि जब रोम जल रहा था, नीरो बांसरी बजा रहा था और आज समूचा भारत जल रहा है—फिरकेवारी में, जाति-जाति में, लेकिन भारत की प्रधान मंत्री विदेश के अन्दर भारत की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने गई हैं। यह इस देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। यह सही है कि मेरे कहने से बिल वापस नहीं होगा और जो लोग बिल रखने वाले हैं वे भी स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं, एक किस्म के बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। जैसे कि ये मेरे एक साथी अपोंजीशन में बैठ कर जिस तरह की बात करते हैं, वह भी बंधुआ-मजदूरी टाइप है। फिर भी हर व्यक्ति को अपना फर्ज पूरा करना चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा विधेयकों के बजाय सिद्धान्तों पर समाज और शासन को अधिक निर्धारित करों, तभी देश का कल्याण होगा और आप का भी कल्याण होगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBB-AIAH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am confronted by a galaxy of eminent lawyers starting from Shri Somnath Chatterjee and ending with Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar. Many legal points have been raised in this House with regard to the legal competence and Constitutional validity of this Bill. With all humility at my command I plead that I am not a lawyer, but I will deal with the Bill and also clarify the points

raised, from a commonsense point of view as I have read the Constitution.

The first point that has been raised is with regard to the so called contradiction between the statement made by the Home Minister and the statement made by me. I would like to clear it. The Home Minister has said that the present amending Bill is based on Concurrent List, Entries 2 and 11A. What I have said that the original Act the parent Act, had been drafted on the basis of Concurrent List, Entry 2. So, there is no contradiction between what the Home Minister has said and what I have clarified in this House.

Another point which I would like to clarify is with regard to article 355. It has been started that we have taken recourse to article 355 when we framed this Bill. I would like to take the Members back to the discussion that had taken place in the Constituent Assembly when Dr. Ambedkar had extensively dealt with this; I will quote it for the benefit of the Members; Dr. Ambedkar said:

"When once the Constitution makes the Provinces sovereign and gives them plenary powers to make any law for the peace, order and good government of the Province, really speaking, the intervention of the Centre or any other authority must be deemed to be barred because that would be an invasion on the sovereign authority of the Province."

"That is a fundamental proposition which we must accept by reason of the fact that we have a Federal Constitution."

We have followed it up.

"That being so, if the Centre has to interfere in the administration of the provincial affairs, it must be under some obligation which the Constitution imposes upon the Centre."

Article 355 says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance

So, Sir, in the light of the observations made by Dr. Ambedkar, I will again read Article 355 for the benefit of the hon. Members. It says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

So, Sir, primarily, we have taken the provisions of the Constitution, in these three parts, as I have already stated. The Centre has got a supervisory jurisdiction in these three matters which have been adumbrated in Article 355 of the Constitution. Mr. Parulekar while speaking questioned the very validity of the parent Act when I said that Entry 2 has been basis of framing the original parent Act in 1976. At the commencement of the Constitution, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1899 was in force which provided for various categories of courts—the Constitution, of course, of courts, ordinary or special. It is included in Entry 2. And it was in accordance with this Entry, that Parliament passed the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 which provided for the appointment of special courts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, when we raised the question of Article 355, we said that this has nothing to do with the question of dealing with the legislative competence. It only authorises the Central Government to issue executive orders. We are precisely dealing with the question of legislation. Therefore, the reference, by the Home Minister, at the time of introduction, to Article 355 was relevant because it did not confer the legislative competence on Parliament. Art. 355 has nothing to do with it. Therefore, Mr. Venkatasubbiah, Art. 355 does not give the legislative competence. That is the point. The executive power and the legislative power are two different things. Therefore, that is relevant. And you have to answer that. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Sir, from the Opposition, of course, with a

several hon. Members, particularly, few very refreshing exceptions of Shri Banatwalla and Shri Dhandapani, made their points. The theme or the line of argument is that this Bill is intended to de-stabilise or create problems for the non-Congress(I) States in the country. Sir, our friends believe in the dictum of 'Offence is the best form of defence'. That is the dictum, Sir, I would categorically say on the floor of the House that our party will not indulge in politics of vendetta, as had been done by the previous regime. (Interruptions) Sir, a leader eminence who had been the Prime Minister of this country for 11 years continuously sought and got the mandate of the people of Chickmagalur. She came here as a Member in her own right. It was an act of political vendetta that our Prime Minister had been expelled and sent to prison.

It is unparalleled and extra-ordinary in the annals of democratic history of any country. Do our friends deny that it is not vendetta? We never indulged in vendetta. Time and again our Prime Minister has said that we are not interested in toppling that non-Cong.(I) governments. It has been categorically stated by our Prime Minister time and again. Unfortunately, some of them and especially Members coming from a particular State, are obsessed with a psychosis of imaginary fears. I am reiterating again the statements made quite often by our Prime Minister that our Government is not interested in toppling the non-Cong.(I) governments.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the position of your party?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Our Prime Minister is not only the Prime Minister but also President of our Party.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When West Bengal branch of your party is defying your party, have you taken disciplinary action against them?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: It is a democratic right of every poli-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

tical party to criticise the Government and, if necessary, to prepare the people for alternative government. It is the prerogative of every political party. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. I do not know whether he is yielding or not.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, the Minister has made an important statement that it is the prerogative of every political party to prepare the people for alternative government. I only want to add that it should be through constitutional means.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My hon. friend's name is Satyasadhan Chakraborty. So, I value what he says.

Sir, they have made several suggestions and also made certain criticism. I will go through them in detail. I may not be able to mention the names of the hon. Members separately but in sum total I will try to convince them although it is very difficult to convince those who do not want to be convinced.

Sir, the hon. Members opposite have said that it is directed against non-Cong.(I) governments. In this connection I would like to recall the recent statements made by the President of the Janata Party because if we make a statement they will impute motives. This is a party with whom they had a league and cooperation in the previous regime. They have made trenchant criticism of the happenings in Kerala and some other States ruled by non-Cong.(I) governments.

Now, Sir, coming to the original proposition of the Bill, I would like to say this: Time and again, hon. Members of the opposition have been saying that this is another way of bringing emergency and so on. Sir, our

Leader has stated on several occasions that we have no intention to bring emergency again. She has said it and she has gone on record several times for having made such a statement. If hon. Members attribute motives, it is possibly due to their own fear in their minds concerning certain things, and I am not here to convince them. This is my contention. Sir, I may point out that the original Act had given powers to the State Government to declare a particular area as a disturbed area and take such salient measures as to administer justice and also punish the guilty. Sir, here, the intention of the Amending Bill is this. The Central Government also takes concurrent power. If the State Government declares a particular area as a disturbed area, the Central Government will not come at all in the way. Where the State Government is reluctant to implement this Bill, then, we said, we will come into the picture; and we will declare a particular area as a disturbed area. Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Members that the scope of the Disturbed Areas Act is limited in nature. That is, to declare an area as a disturbed area and to constitute a Special Court. And the appointment of the Judges to that Court is left to the High Court of that State. Whatever procedures are to be adopted, that will be done according to the provisions of the Act. The Central Government will not come into the jurisdiction of the State Government. Sir, it is for the State Government to maintain law and order, in their areas, and to maintain the provisions of this Central Act and also to take such measures as will give the people speedy justice. The scope of the Bill is limited, as I have pointed out earlier. The Special Court is being constituted for limited purpose of looking into such offences which have been committed, communal, caste and other types of riots. The aim of the Central Government is only to protect the interest of the minorities and to protect the people belonging to the various castes and communities when there is such a

conflict. So, these are the provisions which we wanted to be taken care of by this Bill. And when judges are appointed by the State High Courts, the procedure and the manner in which the offences are to be tried, will be completely in accordance with the existing provisions of the Act.

Our endeavour is to provide speedy trial of offences and to bring to book the offenders who are guilty, so that salutary effect may be created to prevent such crimes being enacted in future.

Now, for the information of hon. Members, I may state, crimes are also specified in the parent Act.

Every area, *suo motu* cannot be declared with an ulterior motive, as a 'disturbed area'.

It is only that area in which there is, or there has been, extensive disturbance of public peace and tranquility (by reason of differences or disputes between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes), that it can be declared as a 'disturbed area'.

Under the original Act, the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976, a State Government can declare an area as 'disturbed' area where, it is satisfied that there was or there is in any area within a State extensive disturbance of the public peace and tranquility, by reason of differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such area to be a disturbed area.

While issuing the notification, the Government shall also specify the period during which the area shall be a disturbed area and such period shall be three months from the date of the notification or that period may further be extended by another notification.

It can also be for a period of three months preceding the date of the notification only.

After declaring a particular area as a disturbed area, the Government would take action for constituting special courts. These special courts can try only specified offences listed in the schedule to the Act of 1976. Offences under certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code which have been specified in the Schedule can be tried by the special courts. The Special Court Judge can transfer cases which do not come under the specified crimes, and which do not come under the scope and jurisdiction of the special courts to a regular judge, who can try these offences.

I entirely agree with the sentiments expressed by Shri Banatwalla and other friends that perhaps this Act which has been introduced with all the good intentions will protect the secular character of this country and give adequate protection to the minorities, backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and others which has been the constant endeavour of our Prime Minister and our party. We have got mandate from those people, we are here to protect their interests at all costs and I am going to give a solemn assurance here. You cannot wear the mantle of protecting these people as if we are not their protectors. I cannot use a strong word and say that it is their sheer hypocrisy. I do not want to use that word, but I would only say that we are second to none in protecting these people. Our Prime Minister has been constantly endeavouring to protect their interests.

Some of the hon. Members took objection to certain sentiments expressed by my friend Shri Zainul Basher. Ours is a democratic party; ours is not a totalitarian, monolithic party, indoctrinated with an ideology not relevant to the realities of life in

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah] this country. Our party is a responsive party, responding to the expressions and problems of the people and we are here to serve the people on whose mandate we were voted to power within the shortest period of defeat at the polls in 1977 under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It was an extraordinary thing in the annals of our parliamentary democracy. I once again commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would like to have one clarification from the hon. Minister. He did not reply to one point, under what clause of the Concurrent List, you get powers to legislate and empower the Central Government to declare an area as disturbed area. It comes only under the State List. I would like to know under what clause you get that power. That was the point raised by me.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have given my answer extensively. I do not want to make any repetition.

—
17.45 hrs.

STATEMENT re. INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AT BIHAR-SHARIF IN BIHAR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Home Minister will make a statement.

श्री भनीराम बाणझी (हिसार) : आप बयान दे रहे हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि बिहार-शरीफ के संबंध में काम रोको प्रस्ताव था। उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजन और मुसलमानों का जो आम नर-संहार हुआ है, उसको भी अगर साथ ही जोड़ दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

युह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : इसके लिए मैं कल सारे फैक्ट्स इकट्ठे करके स्टेटमेंट देंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER, with a heavy heart and deep..

ओ राम बिलास पासवान (हार्डीपुर) मंगेजी में ?

श्री जैल सिंह : आपको कौई एतराज है ? डॉ

ओ राम बिलास पासवान : हिन्दी में काफी भी आप नहीं बिजवाते हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : हिन्दी में काफी हम भजवां देंगे, लेकिन जो स्टेटमेंट होते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भनीराम बाणझी : न आपको आती है न हमको आती है, इसलिए गलती हो जाती है।

श्री जैल सिंह : आप इस बात की चिंता न करें। हाउस के अंदर चौदहों भाषाओं के अंदर जो भी चाहे अपनी बात कह सकता है। अगर आप समझें कि मैं कहाँ गलती करता हूँ तो आप मुझे बता सकते हैं।

श्री भनीराम बाणझी : मैं अंग्रेजी जानता ही नहीं।

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Sir, it is with a heavy heart and deep anguish that I rise to make a statement on behalf of the Government about the deplorable incidents of violence which have taken place in and around Bihar Sharif in district Nalanda of Bihar State during the last few days.

According to the information received from the State Government, the communal trouble started around 4.30 P.M. on 30th April, 1981. A drunken brawl between youngmen belonging to the two communities escalated into a serious clash in which bombs,

crackers and fire-arms were used. Similar incidents of communal violence were reported from other areas of the town and some adjoining villages. The local administration took prompt action and rushed force to control these incidents. Indefinite curfew was imposed at 5.00 A.M. on the 1st May, 1981. The situation in Bihar Sharif town was not allowed to deteriorate but incidents were reported from some rural areas on the 2nd and 3rd May, 1981. According to the reports received from the State Government, 42 precious lives have been lost and 62 persons have been injured in these clashes. 258 persons have so far been arrested. On our part, the Central Government has provided assistance in the form of contingents of Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force to assist the State Government in controlling the situation. The Prime Minister air-dashed to Bihar Sharif and visited the injured persons in the hospital and the evacuees in a camp to console them in this time of distress. She also reviewed the measures taken by the State Government with the Governor, Chief Minister, State Ministers and officials. She impressed upon them the need to take firm action to put down the trouble with utmost expedition and restore confidence amongst the minority community. She also met peoples' representatives and prominent leaders of the two communities and urged them to create conditions conducive to restoration of peace and harmony. The Prime Minister has donated Rs. 5 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for the affected families.

The situation is being brought under control by the law and order machinery. I would appeal to all the members of the House to lend their co-operation to the Government in creating conditions to facilitate early restoration of normalcy in the affected areas of Bihar. I offer my heart-

felt sympathies to those who have suffered in these riots.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: rose.
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: We want discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; no discussion. You give notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This statement has been made in the context of.... (Interruptions) Our adjournment motions are before you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give me proper notice. The rules are very clear.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; the rules are very clear. Nothing will go on record. Now I will go to the next item.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules are very clear.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules are very clear. You cannot.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: On a point of order.

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

SHRI RAM VLAS PASWAN: We want discussion.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. No. No discussion or any clarification on a statement, i.e. on a *suo motu* statement. No.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you very rightly said that we could not have a discussion on a *suo motu* statement. This is not a *suo motu* statement. This statement is coming against the back-drop of our adjournment motions. It is not a *suo motu* statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a *suo motu* statement. You give me proper notice.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on a point of order. My point of order is that the hon. Home Minister was not present in the House this morning. You were present, Sir, here. We raised a certain issue. It is against the backdrop of the issue that we raised....(Interruptions) that you directed that the Government should make a statement. It is on your direction that the Government is now making a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. No I make it very clear: No.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This morning, when we raised this issue.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make it very clear. You may go through the proceedings. I make it very clear. At Zero Hour, when this was raised by many agitated Members, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, Minister of State for Home Affairs came forward of his own accord, to announce in the House that the Home Minister would make a statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I stand corrected, Sir, that the Minister of State for Home Affairs came forward. But the point is that it was made against the backdrop....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made it very clear even in the morning, at the Zero Hour, that we would try to see in which form a discussion can be allowed. And I have asked the leaders of political parties in the Opposition to come and meet me. And, therefore, there is no question of your raising it now.

Now we go on to the next item, with the cooperation of you all.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा पाक प्लाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under which rule?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 376 में।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Or, do you want any clarification from me?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज मुझहं जीर्णे आवार में हम लोगों ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मोण्ट दिवा था और काफी हँगामा भी हुआ था। उसी हँगामे के बीच में श्री वेंकटमुच्चवर्द्धया ने घोषणा की थी कि इस सम्बन्ध में होम मिस्टिर टेटमेंट देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has been done now. None of the hon. Members asked the Government to make a statement.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डिस्क्रिप्शन का मतलब है कि जो हम लोगों की डिमांड थी उस डिमांड के तहत यह स्टेटमेंट आया है। जो स्टेटमेंट आया है इससे हम लोग सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि विहार सरकार को डिसमिस किया जाए। वहां ला एंड आर्डर नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। हम लोग इस पर डिस्क्रिप्शन चाहते हैं। श्रीर हम इस पर डिस्क्रिप्शन चाहते हैं फूलफ्लेज़।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give notice.

श्री राम विलास पासदान : हमने नोटिस दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to run the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. I will go to the next item. Let us not waste the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your amendment Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : No, I want to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot speak now. I will go to the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have going to the next item. I am not permitting anybody. It will not go on record. I have already made it clear during Zero Hour and now also.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. I would appeal to you to kindly cooperate and allow me to go to the next item.

—
DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) AMENDMENT BILL—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No. I want to speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot speak on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1981." (6).

The motion was negatived.

(Interruptions) **

Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri George Fernandes and some other hon. members then left the House.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration." those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

**Not recorded.

AYES

Division No. 16)

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
 Anwar Ahmad, Shri
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Baitha, Shri D. L.
 Baleshwar, Ram, Shri
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
 Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhandapani Shri C. T.
 Dogra, Shri G. L.
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Era Mohan, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Gomango, Shri Girdhar
 Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Karma, Shri Laxman
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
 Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
 Mahala, Shri R. P.
 Mallanna, Shri K.

Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Mohite, Shri Yashawantrao
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
 Murugian, Shri S.
 Nagaratnam, Shri T.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Naikar, Shri D. K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Patel, Shri Amrit
 Patel, Shri C. D.
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sawant, Shri T. M.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singaravadiel, Shri S.

Singh, Dr. B. N .
 Singh Deo, Shri K P.
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Subburaman, Shri A. G.
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yusuf, Shri Mohamed
 Zail Singh, Shri
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy
 Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
 Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Horo, Shri N. E.
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Lawrence, Shri M. M.
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Modak, Shri Bijay
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 *Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sen, Shri Subodh
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to Correction the **result of the division is: AYES: 101; NOES: 39.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 6, 1981/Vaisakha 16, 1903 (Saka)

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri H. R. Parmar, Virdha Ram Phulwariya and K. Ramamurthy;

NOES: Sarvashri Ram Kinkar, Devi Lal and Mohammad Ismail.