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Tuesday, March 31, 1981  
Chaitra 10, 1903 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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No. 32, Tuesday, March 31, 1981/Chaitra 10, 1903 (Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday March 31, 1981/Chaitra  
10, 1903 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, who was a Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1962—70.

Earlier, he also served as a Member of Punjab Legislative Assembly during 1952—62 and was Chairman of its Public Accounts Committee for more than 5 years.

An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in parliamentary activities and served as a Member of various Committees of Lok Sabha.

He was a veteran freedom fighter. He was also founder Member of Maha Haryana Movement and suffered imprisonment in 1930.

An eminent social worker, he worked for rural uplift and community development and development of small-scale and cottage industries in Haryana.

He passed away at Karnal on 29 March, 1981 at the age of 77 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will

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join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

*The Members then stood in silence  
for a short while.*

### WELCOME TO INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELE- GATION

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Hon'ble Mr. Kartidjo, Vice-Speaker of Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (Parliament of Indonesia) and the Hon'ble Members of the Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :

1. Mr. R. Soeprantijo, M.P.
2. Drs. Suryadi, M.P.
3. Mr. H.M. Soewardi, M.P.
4. Mr. Mirdin Kasim, M.P.
5. Drs. Aloysius Aloy, M.P.

The delegation arrived here last evening and will be in India till 6 April, 1981. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament. Government and friendly people of the Republic of Indonesia.

## Radio Programmes in Konkani

\*598. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that Konkani is by far, the language most widely spoken in Goa;

(b) what is the total broadcasting time of All India Radio, Panjim, and how it is distributed (language-wise); and ■

(c) the steps taken to improve the quality of programmes in Konkani and increase the time allotted to them ?

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

(b) Total broadcasting time of Panaji is 327 hours per month. Language-wise percentage given to various language is indicated below :

Konkani	•	•	•	40%
Marathi	•	•	•	18.9%
Hindi	•	•	•	9.6%
English	•	•	•	24.9%
Portuguese	•	•	•	2.6%
Sanskrit	•	•	•	0.3%

(c) The Panaji Station constantly makes efforts to improve the quality of its programmes including Konkani broadcasts. The time devoted to programmes of Konkani-language by Panaji Station is considered to be adequate.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : He may be allowed to speak in Konkani.

MR. SPEAKER : If he has given notice I would have allowed him.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : May I ask the question in Konkani ?

MR. SPEAKER : My reply is the same.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I would really say that this House must take notice that some Members are allowed to speak in their own language whilst others like myself are not. I have nothing against Mr. Parulekar Speaking in Marathi but I should be allowed to speak in Konkani.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : You can ask the question in Konkani. I will reply in Marathi.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Konkani is the official language of the Union Territory which I represent here. It is the language of a large number of people outside Goa also i.e. throughout Konkani area. It is recognised by the Sahitya Academy.

In the context of the All India Radio there are three major suggestions and requests and I should say, demands on behalf of the people of the territory, I would put before the Minister these demands. The first thing is the upgradation of the regional news unit in Konkani. It is an assurance which was given by the Congress Government in 1975-76. It was included, I understand, in the Report of the Ministry for that year. Therefore, it must be implemented. There are two other important things to make that station effective on the lines which this question suggests, viz. to have a fullfledged light music unit and an outside broadcasting unit so that the unit can go to the villages and record programmes, live programmes, programmes of human interest. These are the three demands made by me on behalf of the entire people of the territory. Will the hon. Minister

consider them, as in fairness they should be ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** I thank the hon. Member for making these useful suggestions. I assure him that all these suggestions will, not only be considered, but be implemented at the earliest.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** While thanking the Minister....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** You are not still satisfied ?

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** I am very happy that he is possibly doing whatever he can. In Bombay, Bangalore and other places there are many channels. In Bombay there are three channels and one channel is fully devoted to the Marathi medium. Will the hon. Minister consider this humble request and demand I am putting here that there should be a channel in Konkini in Goa ? This is also very much important. What we have the relay centres of the TV in Goa, in view of the fact that a large number of people know only Konkini, will there be some emphasis on Konkini programmes so that the people of those areas are involved ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** These suggestions require technical consideration. It will not be immediately possible for me to say "Yes" or "no". As far as the relay centre is concerned, it will only be relaying programmes from Bombay. We cannot interpolate. But we shall consider whatever is technologically feasible. Once we have the relay centre, how programmes produced there can be fed into the station will be definitely considered.

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान :** मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा अपने जबाब में बताया कि कान्कणी को वहां पर 40 परसेंट टाइम दे रहे हैं महाराष्ट्र की लैंग्वेज को 18 परसेंट, अंग्रेजी को 24 परसेंट और हिन्दी

जो हमारी नेशनल लैंग्वेज है उसको आप 9 परसेंट टाइम दे रहे हैं, तो यह जो सारा प्रोपोजेंडा आपने इतना बड़ा कर रखा है कि यहां से बाहर हिन्दी की जानकारी करने के लिए एम्बेसी को टांभें जाती हैं, आप हिन्दुस्तान में रेडियो पर एनाउन्स करके नेशनल लैंग्वेज को 9 परसेंट टाइम दे रहे हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि वह हिन्दी को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या काम कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री बसन्त साठे :** हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उर्दू में जो आपने सिफारिश की है (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप मदद कर सकते हैं, इस में क्या एतराज है ?

**श्री बसन्त साठे :** हम जरूर चाहते हैं कि दोनों का संगम बनाकर एक अच्छी हिन्दुस्तानी जवान इस सारे देश में फैले और उसकी हमारी लगातार कोशिश भी है ।

जहां तक गोव्या और किसी भी रीजन का सवाल है, पहले रेडियो का मकसद है कि लोगों को उनकी जवान में उनके पास अपने प्रोग्राम और जानकारी पहुंचाई जाये । पहले जो वहां पुर्तगीज जवान थी, उसकी जगह अब अंग्रेजी ने ले ली है, क्योंकि जितने पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, जो प्रोग्राम देखना चाहते हैं, उन के लिए कोशिश की गई है अब आप कहें कि अंग्रेजी को कम किया जाये, वहां के लोग यदि मांग करें और चाहें कि अंग्रेजी की जगह हिन्दी को बढ़ाया जाये तो हमें उस में बड़ी खुशी होगी, लेकिन हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को साथ लेकर उनकी इच्छा के मुताबिक काम करना चाहते हैं, यह हमारा उसमें मकसद है ।

**आचार्य जगबानू बेध :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोंकणी का सवाल है, दीव और दमन भी उसी प्रांत से संबंधित हैं, वहां के

लोगों की बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है कि आकाशवाणी की दृष्टि से हमें सुविधा नहीं मिलती, मैं मंत्री जी से जानाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उस संबंध में क्या योजना बनाई है ?

**श्री बसन्त साठे :** मेरे पास तो ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है, अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई शिकायत हो तो वह मेरे पास भिजवायें, जरूर उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that Konkini language is like a beautiful coloured rainbow ? It is not at all one dialect. In Goa different dialects are spoken. From Goa, up to my constituency, Ratnagiri there are different dialects. Therefore, while having the Konkini programmes will you see to it that the various contours of the Konkini language are properly covered ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप रत्नागिरी का नाम लेकर फिर अलफाजो मेंगो की याद दिला रहे हैं ।

**श्री बसन्त साठे :** यह अपनी बात कह रहे हैं ।

We will be very happy and it is our desire to be as colourful as the rainbow itself. We will definitely try to see how the various colours can be taken care of.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question No 599 — Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy. Absent. Question No. 600 — Mr. Chandrashekara Murthy. Absent. Mr. B.V. Desai — Absent.

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस विषय में सोंचें । माननीय सदस्य सवाल पूछते हैं और सदन में हाजिर नहीं रहते हैं । कितना बड़ा खर्च होता है गवर्नमेंट का !

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question No. 601 — Shri Phool Chand Verma. Absent. What a unanimous decision !

Question No. 602 — Mr. K. Lakkappa. Absent. Mr. H.N. Gowda.

**Violation of companies act by M/s. Sudarsan Liners Ltd.**

\*602. **SHRI H.N. GOWDA :**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Sudarsan Liners Limited, Madras is violating Companies law under Section 417 of the Companies Act ;

(b) If so, action contemplated by Government against this company ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) This company was found having defaulted in complying with the requirements of Section 417 of the Companies Act, 1956 inasmuch as employees' security amounting to Rs. 3221/- was not deposited in a special account in the State Bank of India or in a Scheduled Bank or in the Post Office Savings Bank Account in terms of that section. However the default has since been made good on 20-6-80. When the said amount was deposited in a Special account in Central Bank of India, Madras.

(b) and (c): Necessary action for the aforesaid default is under consideration.

**SHRI H. N. GOWDA :** Sir, I would like to know when this Sudarsan Liners Limited came into being and the value of the assets of this Company. Is it not a fact that the same persons who are on the Board of Management of the Sudarsan Chit Funds are on the Board of Management of the Sudarsan Liners Ltd.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, the Sudarsan Liners Limited was registered on 10th March 1976 in Madras with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 5 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10/- each. I agree that some of those on the management of this concern are also on the management of the Sudarsan Chit Funds.

**SHRI H.N. GOWDA :** Sir, the Minister has admitted that the same persons are on the management of this Company. It is said that whatever money they got by cheating the public through Sudarsan Chit Funds, they are trying to invest here by making good all the money which they have got by Cheating the public. So, I would like to know whether the Government contemplate taking action to attach the properties of this Sudarsan Liners Ltd. by amending the law if need be, so that the public may be repaid the amounts.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** No. So far as the question of Cheating by Sudarsan Chit Funds is concerned, Sir, we had undertaken an inspection within the meaning of Section 209A of the Companies Act. Some irregularities have come to the fore and action is being taken for the purpose of eliminating this complaint. Matters have also been brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India as also the Department of Economic Affairs.

On the question of what exact dimension this problem should take, this is a matter which would be considered in depth in consultation with the other Ministries concerned.

### **T.V. Centre at Cuddapah**

\*604. **SHRI K. OBUL REDDY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for installation of a T.V. Centre at Cuddapah ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose considering such a proposal, in view of the fact that Cuddapah is a Central place for Rayalaseema area and two neighbouring States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) whether Government propose taking up feasibility survey for installing the T.V. Centre at Cuddapah shortly ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a T.V. Centre at Cuddapah during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) due to constraint in resources. The requirements of Cuddapah would be kept in view while formulating future plan for expansion of television.

**SHRI K. OBUL REDDY :** Sir, the Minister has stated in his reply that due to constraint in resources, Cuddapah could not be considered for setting up a TV Centre in the Sixth Plan period. May I know from the hon. Minister whether nay other towns in the country have been selected for TV centres in the Sixth Plan period and the basis or the criterion on which they are selected and the names of the towns selected and whether it is considered that Cuddapah is of less importance than the towns selected ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** As far as T.V. centres are concerned our first objective is to reach all the capital stations. Then we are also taking in our view areas of larger coverage of rural population. For that in the Plan subject to the constraint of resources it is proposed to set up four T.V. centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Gauhati and either relay centres at Kasauli, Murshidabad, Madurai, Kodaikanal, Asansol, Vijayawada, Cuttack, Panaji, Varanasi, during the Plan period 1980-85.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** What about Hyderabad ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Hyderabad is already going on. It has already a station. We are going to make it a full-fledged programme production Centre.

As I said the other day, there is constraint of resources. Although there is heavy demand everywhere that they want T.V. but it has very low priority. I told you the other day that the Total Budget is Rs. 32 crores for the entire Ministry which comes to nearly 48 paise per capita for the whole year and in this we have to do all these things. It is really not possible. Therefore, my friends will have to bear with us, whatever we can do we will definitely try to do.

**SHRI K. OBUL REDDY :** Cuddapah city is situated in Rayalseema which comprises of five districts with a population of one crore. It is industrially developing many instrument plants. Sugar mills are there. A number of spinning mills and paper mills are being set up and it is trijunctional point between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. In view of its strategic importance and in view of its fast development, will the hon. Minister reconsider and set up a T.V. centre in Cuddapah during the Sixth Plan Period ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** I agree that Cuddapah is an important centre in an important region. Unfortunately it is not covered the microwave link system of the P & T. Had it been covered that, there could have been some possibility of having a real centre.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** What about Tirupati ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Tirupati is a different case.

As far as Cuddapah is concerned, I may tell my friend, the idea is to service the largest number of people particularly the rural areas. We are

now thinking of upgrading the AIR station at Cuddapah from 20 kw to 100 kw. You will be happy to know that this has been included in the Sixth plan itself. Therefore, you will have to be patient as far as T.V. is concerned.

**श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा :** टी वी सेंटर के लिये देहात के लोगों को भी बड़ी उत्सुकता रहती है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर भी यह सेंटर खोलने की कृपा करेंगे ? मेरे जिले में भी लोगों की बहुत मांग है कि हमारे यहां भी यह सेंटर होना चाहिए ।

**MR SPEAKER :** Question does not arise.

**श्री बलरत्न साठे :** आप का भी विचार करेंगे ।

### Oil exploration Programme

+

\*605. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :**  
**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH :**

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

(a) whether the oil exploration work has been going on as per the scheduled programme ;

(b) whether Government have finalised any programme to speed up the oil exploration in the country ;

(c) if so, the details of the programme ; and

(d) the extra funds allocated for the purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Except for the set-back caused by the disturbances in Assam last year.

(b) to (c). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

### Statement

An ambitious programme for exploration and production involving a financial out-lay of Rs. 2873.58 crores has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985). In on-shore areas, exploration work is to be intensified in the Assam-Arakan, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins. The pace of exploration in the Cambay Basin will be maintained. Exploration in West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Himalayan foot-hills, Rajasthan, Orissa Coast and other areas is proposed to be suitably increased. Some of the promising areas, like shoals and estuaries, which could not be taken up so far, due to logistic problems, will also be explored by engaging, wherever necessary, specialised contracting agencies. The total exploratory drilling envisaged by the ONGC and the OIL in the on-shore basins is of the order of 300 wells comprising 882,700 metres.

In respect of off-shore areas, Oil India is expected to continue its exploratory programme in the Mahanadi Delta area. ONGC will continue exploration in Bombay Offshore Basin, extending the limits to deeper waters. The OIL also proposes to explore the structures offshore of Saurashtra in the Gulf of Kutch, Andaman & Nicobar Shelf as well as East Coast Basins, like the Palk Bay and the Krishna-Godavari Basins. The ONGC plans to increase the number of off-shore rigs deployed so as to drill about 95 exploratory wells in different offshore areas in the Plan period.

Apart from all this the full development of Bombay High Field, the development of other structures, namely, R-12, South Bassein and North Bassein fields, the B-37, B-38 structures, will also be carried out during the Plan period.

To supplement the efforts of the ONGC and the OIL selected blocks are proposed to be leased out to reputed foreign oil companies on a production sharing basis.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा है कि आसाम की छोड़ कर अन्य जगह खोज का कार्य चल रहा है, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आसाम में गतिरोध का कारण क्या है ? क्या आसाम में कोई खोज का काम चल रहा है ? अगर चल रहा है तो आप खुद ही चला रहे हैं या किसी से कोलेबोरेशन में चला रहे हैं ?

दूसरे, 5600 करोड़ रुपये का हम तेल आयात करेंगे और आप ने धनराशि इस के लिए मुकर्रर की है वह 2873.58 करोड़ है, क्या आप इस धन राशि को बढ़ायेंगे ?

तीसरे, आप ने खुद कहा है, जो आई० एल० ने कच्छ की खाड़ी में सौराष्ट्र में, अंडमान और निकोबार में पूर्वी समुद्र तट पर के बेसिनों में पाल्क की खाड़ी में और कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिनों में अन्वेषण करने के लिए प्रस्ताव दिये हैं, तो उन प्रस्तावों को कब तक अमल में लाने का विचार है ? कब से खोज शुरू करेंगे ? क्या अभी इसका प्रस्ताव आया है या इस पर पहले से विचार कर रहे हैं और इस पर क्या कार्य-वाही अब तक आपने की है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम में आन्दोलन के समय आयल फील्ड्स में तेल का उत्पादन बन्द रहा जिसकी वजह से प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो सकी ....

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने प्रोडक्शन की बात नहीं पूछी है ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं आपके हर प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहा हूँ ।

लेकिन अब वहां पर उत्पादन कार्य शुरू हो गया है । असम-अराकान बेसिन में आयल इंडिया सर्वे का काम कर रही है और एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम कर रही है । यह ख्याल है कि वहां पर



एक्सप्लोरेटरी 97 बेल्स तीन हजार मीटर के ओ एन जी सी के द्वारा किये जायेंगे और 34 बेल्स 1,13,500 मीटर आयल इण्डिया के द्वारा किये जायेंगे। जहाँ तक दूसरे एरियाज का सावाल है, इसमें भी सिक्स्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में 1984-85 तक एक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग का काम ओ एन जी सी और आयल इंडिया करेगी। इस के अलावा जसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, बाम्बे हाई से भी तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इस के अलावा बाहर की कुछ कम्पनियों को भी कुछ ब्लाक्स देकर तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ताकि फिलहाल जो उत्पादन है उसको बढ़ाया जा सके और तेल का आयात कम किया जा सके।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों ने आपके सामने टर्म्स एंड कंडीशन्स रखी हैं वह क्या हैं क्या आपकी अभी तक उन से कोई वार्ता हुई है ? क्या कोई अन्य विदेशी राष्ट्र इस संबंध में आपकी सहायता कर रहा है या ओ एन जी सी और आयल इंडिया ही इस कार्य को कर रहे हैं ?

क्या आप विदेशी कम्पनियों को, जोकि तेल के खोज का काम करेगी और क्रूड आयल का उत्पादन होगा, तेल में कोई शेयर देने जा रहे हैं ? यदि देने जा रहे हैं तो कितना शेयर देंगे ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। दिल्ली की जो पुलिस है.. (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(Interruption)\*

\*Not recorded

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई मोशन दीजिए। मैंने कब कहा कि यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन यहाँ पर कोई व्यवस्था चलनी चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाउस से पूछ लीजिए। अगर ऐसे ही चलाना है तो ऐसे ही चला लेंगे।

(व्यवधान)\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बताइये, यह हाउस बैठा है, इस तरह का कोई केस लेकर यह हाउस कैसे चल सकता है ?

(व्यवधान)\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई मोशन के जरिये उठाइये। 12 बजे आप क्यों उठायेंगे ?

(व्यवधान)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I disallowed that.

.... (व्यवधान) ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी इच्छा है, यदि इस तरह से हाउस चलाना है।

.... (व्यवधान) ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने डिस्-एलाउ कर दिया है। सारा हाउस बैठा है। व्यवस्था के हिसाब से और रूल्स के हिसाब से हाउस चलता है। हाउस के 544 मेम्बर्स यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, वे सारे दिल में यह सोचें कि मेरी बात चले और दूसरे की न चले, तो हाउस कैसे चलेगा।

बी-हैव-टू-डिसाइड-दिस-थिंग । मैं जानता हूँ जब किसी का बच्चा मरता है तो कितनी तकलीफ होती है, सबको होती है । किसको तकलीफ नहीं होती है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों विचार हैं । एक ही पक्ष के दो विचार हो जाते हैं । आप कोई मोशन दीजिए, जिस पर मैं डिस्कशन करवा सकूँ । 377 का वन सकता है । होम-मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्डस आने वाली हैं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्वश्चन आवर है । इसके बाद आप बात करिए । इस तरीके से थोड़े हो चलता है । मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई गम्भीर मामला होता है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मोशन देंगे, तो मैं देखूंगा ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोकता मैं इसलिए नहीं कि कानून कोई नहीं है । वह भी व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक फॉरन आयल कम्पनी को ब्लाक देने का सवाल है, अभी उनकी तरफ से बिड्स आना है । बिड्स आने के पश्चात ही उनसे वार्तालाप शुरू होगी । इस के बारे में अभी कोई टर्मज एण्ड कण्डीशन्ज तय नहीं हुई हैं, इसलिये जब तक वे तय न हों इस के बारे में कुछ कहना मुश्किल है । जिन 37 में से 22 कम्पनियों ने बिड देने में रुचि दिखाई है, उम्मीद है अप्रैल के अन्त तक उन की बिड्स आ जायेंगी और मई में वार्तालाप शुरू हो जायगी ।

श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद सिंह : क्या उत्पादन में से कोई शेयर देने की बात की है ? जो क्रूड-आयल निकालेंगे उस में से इतना शेयर देंगे—क्या ऐसी कोई बात हुई है या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जब तक बिड्स नहीं आयेंगी, जब तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आयेगा, उस के बिना यह कहना मुश्किल है कि उन की क्या मांगें हैं और हम क्या देंगे ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Minister, in his reply, has stated :

“Exploration in West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Himalayan foothills.....and other areas is proposed to be suitably increased.... The total exploratory drilling envisaged by the ONGC and the OIL in the on-shore basins is of the order of 300 wells comprising 882,700 metres.”

I would like to know whether in Goulshi, Bokultala and Sunderban areas exploratory work will be started. Previously it was done in a half-hearted manner. I am told by the experts that, if you explore drilling upto 5,000 metres, positively oil will be struck. The Russian experts have stated that Calcutta and Sunderban areas are floating over oil. I would like to know whether drilling in these areas—Goulshi, Bokultala and Sunderban—will be done upto 5,000 metres or even more than that. I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : In West Bengal also some wells were drilled, but they had to be abandoned because oil was not struck. However, the areas are promising, and we would continue to drill and explore in West Bengal in every possible area, wherever hydrocarbons are found.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What about drilling upto 5,000 metres.

**SHRI P.C. SETHI :** There is no problem. We can drill now more than 6,000 metres.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** May I know whether a Master Plan has been prepared to demarcate the ancient formation in the country for exploration of oil, in both on-shore and off-shore, and if so, what is the targeted date? May I also know whether it is a fact that in the Bay of Bengal and Paradeep Port basin, Carlsburg Ltd. have done production oriented exploratory drilling and after their exploration they have found that the oil reserve is much more in that area, but due to the fact that the rigs are not amenable, they cannot sustain a pressure of 300 lb. they had abandoned it.

**SHRI P.C. SETHI :** Plans for off-shore and on-shore exploration and drilling have been prepared by the ONGC. As far as off-shore is concerned, they are going to have drilling and survey operations in Saurashtra, Gulf of Kutch, Andaman & Nicobar Shelf as well as East Coast Basins like the Palk Bay and the Krishna-Godavari Basins. The Oil India will carry on the work in the Mahanadi area. As far as rigs to be deployed for off-shore are concerned, 95 wells in these areas will be done during the plan period.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** What about the findings of Carlsburg Ltd.?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question?

### **Introduction of Dual Newsprint price policy**

+  
\*607. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :**  
**SHRI N.E. HORO :**

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

(a) whether Government are in favour of introducing a dual newsprint price policy as a means to

protect the small and medium newspapers from the incidence of 15 percent budgetary levy on newsprint; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard -?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) & (b). It is the declared policy of the Government to help the small and medium newspapers. In matters relating to the incidence of 15 per cent customs duty on the newsprint, Finance Minister is considering various suggestions in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and, a final view would be taken only by the Ministry of Finance.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the points that are being considered by the Finance Ministry so that small and medium newspapers are benefited by the government decision.

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** I do not want to make any statement. On what discussions are going on between the Finance Ministry and our Ministry because these are matters which are to be considered mutually... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** What points you have suggested to the Finance Ministry—that he wants to know.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** That also I cannot disclose at this level. Sir, the other day, a question was asked of me—whether these suggestions are being considered and I said that they are being considered. On that, my hon. friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate sprang a breach of privilege motion against me....

(Interruptions) You know that is under consideration. Therefore, I do not want to get into further problems... (Interruptions) I have enough problems as such.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Further, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government, specially the Ministry of I & B. has suggested anything to the Finance Ministry so far as the policy of issuing advertisements to the small and medium newspapers is concerned. Much has been said in their favour and all sections of the House have spoken in favour of the small and medium newspapers. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has brought this to the notice of the Finance Ministry so that these points should be considered and favourable action taken for the benefit of these papers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as the advertisement policy is concerned, we do not have to go to the Finance Ministry. I have already stated that it is our policy to help the small and medium and language newspapers. I have already stated that. We have already brought the rate of advertisements given to the language newspapers on par with the English newspapers which has given substantial relief to the language and small and medium newspapers in this respect.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Hore.. He is not there.

Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Speaking on price for a pretty long time it was raised in this House and was generally accepted that there could be price page schedule. I want to know whether the Government would consider this fact. I would also like to know whether the newsprint quota to the small and medium newspapers is quite sufficient and whether he is aware that there are many big newspapers which take the full quota but

do not utilise it and sell the same in the black-market.

As regards advertisements also, I am not satisfied. He said they are treated on par with big newspapers. Sir, Government advertisements have never been given and are still not being given on par with the big newspapers to the small and medium newspapers. I assert it. His information is wrong and it should be rectified. I want to know whether he will do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : He is asking question sitting, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you differentiate between sitting and standing ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Let him stand on the bench and put the question, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, It is a fact.....

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot punish my hon. Member like that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, many great men have had a short stature. Sir, it is a fact that big newspapers are consuming larger newsprint in proportion to the small and medium newspapers as well on advertisement. Now, as per our policy, we have decided to give greater benefit and weightage to the small and medium papers. But, overnight, it is not possible to curtail the newsprint already given. According to a policy, it will have to be seen how small and medium papers are benefited further. As far as the question of price-page schedule is concerned, in the Sakal case, the Supreme Court had stuck it down and, therefore, we will have to find some other method of regulating the supply and distribution of newsprint as well as advertisements.

**श्री मूल जन्म डागा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना मंत्री बार बार कई मखबारों में स्टेटमेंट दे चुके हैं कि वे छोटे और मझौले समाचार पत्रों को सुरक्षा देंगे जिसके लिए मैं उनका आभार मानता हूँ। लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो 15 परसेंट का आयात शुल्क लगाया है उससे भी उनकी सुरक्षा करने के लिए उन्होंने कोई गम्भीर चिन्ता प्रकट की है और अगर की है तो इसमें कोई सुधार होने की आशा है या नहीं ?

**श्री बसन्त साठे :** हम इस पर चिन्तन कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) आपकी तरफ देख कर चिन्तन नहीं हो सकता, चिन्ता हो सकती है। (व्यवधान)  
मैंने शुरू में कहा है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपको तो भगवान ने ठेके पर ही बनाया लगता है।

**श्री बसन्त साठे :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब खुद इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। हमारे साथ उनकी चर्चा हुई है और योग्य निर्णय फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ही लेगी।

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten the House :

(a) Why is that money given on advertisement account to big newspapers particularly, are kept and treated as a secret document although the money is given from the consolidated Fund of India to private companies individuals etc. which does not concern the security of the country ?

(b) what is stopping you from enforcing the news advertisement ratio on the basis of the distribution of Government advertisements under new print quota ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, as far as disclosing the figure is concerned it is only a matter of convenience

that the newspaper consumers or advertisement consumers do not want this to be disclosed because it has influence and effect on others. So, it is not done from the points of view of security arrangement.

As far as the ratio of news to advertisements on pages is concerned that matter is under serious consideration.

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir, I have not got the reply. The rules provide protection to Government from disclosing the fact when the security of the country and the interests of the state are concerned. The rule is quite clear on that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not in Public interest ?

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :** In the interests of the State I have said that. Now, when the money is being given from the Consolidated fund of India to private individuals where the security of the State or the interests of the state are not involved. Why is it that they treat it as a top secret documents ? Is it not a fact that it is being done in view of the fact that particular papers are doing more singing of the Government as compared to others. That is why this is not revealed.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** This is a business transaction after all. Even if it is private, it is not in public interest to go on disclosing the figures. How is it that we can go on disclosing all these things voluntarily ? Government also deals in business transactions and we abide by the rules.

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :** You kindly see the rules. He has to disclose it to the House. He has an obligation. Sir, you can see the rule, Sir, I want a ruling on this whether divulging the information on the amount paid to newspapers on advertisement account is against the public interest.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, we abide by the general business code of the financial institutions in this matter.

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir, you have been pleased to make an observation. I want to make a submission. You kindly consider whether divulging the amount paid on advertisement account comes under the purview of that rule ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question.

### Amount paid to contractors by Coal India Limited

\*611. **SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount paid to contractors by Coal India Limited between 1975/1980, (year wise); and

(b) number of employees (man-days) employed by such contractors?

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

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

### Statement

As per the latest information, amounts paid to contractors by the Coal Companies were as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	ECL	BCCL	GCL	WCL
1975-76	6.43	15.57	8.11	6.57
1976-77	7.97	24.13	8.35	9.94
1977-78	7.62	26.11	9.71	3.36
1978-79	8.18	26.96	8.60	3.40
1979-80	9.02	27.02	12.18	3.92

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir, this arrangement serves mainly two purposes for M/s. Ghani Khan Choudhri and Company and the Government.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What is this, Sir ? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :** What is wrong in that? Company Law rules and Mr. Vikram Mahajan and Mr. Shiv Shankar is also part of the Company. Government is indivisible. There is a ruling by your predecessor, Mr. Hegde. The third purpose is..

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are talking of the Government company not the private company.

**MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Government company. When did I say private company? Don't be so unkind as to put words in my mouth. I am a rural rustic and plead ignorance of all these things. (*Interruptions*) To many his master's voice; \*\* (*Interruptions*) I withdraw the word \*\*

Sir, I would like to ask the Minister whether it is a fact ...

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, how are you permitting him. Is this the way a Member of the House should address the Minister and after that use derogatory remarks ?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I withdrew the word. (*Interruptions*)

**AN HON. MEMBER :** This should not go on record, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** This will not form part of the proceedings and he has already withdrawn it.

**MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** No Sir, I have said nothing. Sir, I repeat when I come to think of it. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should not appear that he uttered a word and then withdrew it. What should appear is that the whole thing is expunged so that nothing forms part of the record and nothing is reported. That is how it should be done. You expunge the whole thing.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Whatever is unparliamentary, derogatory will be expunged and I will go through the proceedings.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Sir the Censor is within the Chamber itself. Now let me make a personal explanation under Direction 115. Sir, I used the word,\*\* when I came to think of it what will be the repercussion, I immediately withdrew it. So, what is wrong ?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I say the word\*\* is withdrawn .

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now you know what you do not like.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Sir, he has been maligning everybody and he thinks he is the wisest person in the House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Professor, I am the biggest fool in the House .... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, what made me say this word I will tell you in the Chamber. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell ...

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please let him now put the question.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Sir, Mr. Bosu is in the habit of using derogatory words. He has singled out Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri to malign him.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have said that I will go through the proceedings and anything derogatory will be expunged. Mr. Tewary you do not know what you are talking.

(*Interruptions*)

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** Sir, Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri is also a Member of the House and his right should not be infringed with a sense of impunity. You must pull a up Mr. Basu.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप में से किसी को पता है आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं ? किसी को पता है क्या बात कर रहे हैं आप ?

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** कोई नेता है इनका या नहीं ? कोई रूलिंग पार्टी का नेता है जो इनको रोक सके या नहीं है ? विरोध पक्ष और सत्ता पक्ष के अन्तर को आप समझिये ।

(*Interruptions*)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या हो रहा है हाउस में ?

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Sir, he has been deliberately doing it and getting away with it.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या हो रहा है ?

What is this ?

आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं ? आप सुनते क्यों नहीं हैं ? आप बैठ जाइये । आप खड़े हैं तो वे बोलते हैं ।

Why should you stand ?

आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? एक बात मेरी बिल्कुल समझ में नहीं आती है....

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :** आप का हुक्म मानूंगा, उनका नहीं । आप के कहने पर बैठ जाऊंगा उनके कहने पर नहीं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कह रहा हूं, रुज कह रहे हैं । उनके कहने से आप कुछ भी करिये, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस में अस्पष्ट कर क्या रहे हैं ? हाउस कर क्या रहा है ? आप सुनते नहीं हैं यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है । आप फिर खड़े हैं । यू शुड सिट डाउन । आप सुनते नहीं हैं आप सोचते नहीं हैं ।

**प्रो० के० के० तिवारी :** हम सब सोचते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप इसलिए नहीं सोचते कि आप ने मेरा रुलिंग नहीं सुना ।

Mr. Tewary, you have not listened to my ruling that is why you are speaking. If you had listened to my ruling you would not have done it.

Why don't you listen ? I have told you this. Whatever is derogatory, whatever is incriminatory, whatever is unparliamentary, will not form part of the proceedings. That is what I have said. Why don't you listen to that ?

आपने सारी बातें सुनी नहीं, और फिर सारे के सारे बात करते हैं । 25, 30

प्रादमी सब खड़े हो कर सदन का हुलिया बिगाड़ रहे हैं । यह क्या बात है ।...

(अवधान)

What is this ? Why can not you get my permission ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is going on ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Full time Chairman for National Thermal Power Corporation

\*599. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation is without a full-time Chairman;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when this post is likely to be filled up ?

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

(b) On 3rd June, 1980, Shri D.V. Kapur, the Chairman & Managing Director of the National Thermal Power Corporation was appointed as the Secretary to the Government, Ministry of Energy, Department of Power. As a result, since then he has been holding the additional charge of Chairman & Managing Director, National Thermal Power Corporation.



(c) Procedure for the selection of a full-time Chairman of NTPC has been initiated, and a decision regarding a suitable full-time Chairman will be taken as soon as possible.

### Discovery of Oil in Arunachal Pradesh

\*600. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :  
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether new oil reserves have been discovered in the Kharsang area of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Kharsang wells indicate existence of new reservoirs of oil;

(c) if so, whether it has been reported that oil from this Kharsang well is of much lighter variety as compared to the oils of oilfields in Upper Assam; and

(d) if so, the details of the same ?

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

(c) and (d). Kharsang oil in general is heavier than the average Upper Assam crude oil except that the gravity of crude oil produced from one well in the area is slightly lighter than the crude oil of Nahorkatiya oilfield of Upper Assam:

नीमच, मध्य प्रदेश और चित्तौड़गढ़  
(राजस्थान) में रेडियो स्टेशन

\* 601. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी का एक नया केन्द्र खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या

प्रक्रिया अथवा मानदंड अपनाया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या नीमच (जिला मन्दसौर, मध्य प्रदेश) अथवा चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) में एक रेडियो स्टेशन खोले जाने की मांग भी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बल्लभ साठे) : (क) नया रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय, जिन क्षेत्रों में प्रसारण सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है उनमें प्रसारण सेवा उपलब्ध करने की आवश्यकता, (2) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं, (3) जनसंख्या की घनता, (4) भाषायी और सांस्कृतिक कारणों, (5) तकनीकी सम्भाव्यता, और (6) वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता जसी अनेक बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध हाल ही में प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### Rated Capacity of Fertilizer Plants at Ramagundam and Talcher

\*606. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rated capacity of the two coal-based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam and Talcher;

(b) whether the two plants are operating at full capacity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to improve the situation ?

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

(a) The rated capacity of each of the plants at Ramagundam and Talcher is 4,95,000 tonnes of Urea per annum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Both the plants went into commercial production on the 1st November, 1980. Since then the plants have had to face teething problems such as break down of raw gas compressor, leakages in the air separation units, leakage in the waste heat boiler of the gasifiers etc. These problems have been identified and remedial action has been taken.

#### Installation of Plant for re-filling cooking gas cylinders In Ladakh

\*608. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole of Ladakh is devoid of forest and there is acute shortage of firewood ;

(b) whether Government propose to instal a plant for re-filling of cooking gas cylinders at Leh to avoid risk involved in carrying cylinders containing liquid gas to Leh and to overcome the fuel shortage; and,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) There is believed to be a shortage of fire wood in Ladakh due to the inadequate forest cover in the region.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to set up an LPG bottling plant

in Leh at present. The erection of a bottling plant at any location depends on the demand potential of the product in the area, the proximity of the location to the refineries and logistic considerations. It is on the basis of these considerations that no bottling plant has been planned for Ladakh. The risk involved in transporting cooking gas cylinders to Leh to meet the fuel shortage cannot be overcome as such by the installation of a bottling plant as the problem of carrying LPG in bulk to the bottling plant in trucks will continue.

तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की भण्डारण क्षमता

\*609. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की कितनी मात्रा तथा भण्डारण क्षमता उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या भण्डारण क्षमता न होने के कारण उपलब्ध तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस व्यर्थ जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) देश में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एलपीजी) का वर्तमान मासिक उत्पादन लगभग 35000 मी० टन है। शोधनशालाओं तथा तेल कम्पनियों के बाँटलिंग संयंत्रों में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिए उपलब्ध भंडार क्षमता लगभग 18600 मी० टन है।

(ख) यदा कदा अपर्याप्त भण्डार सुविधाओं की स्थिति को छोड़ कर तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एलपीजी) की उत्पादन क्षमता का अर्थोक्षित मात्रा से कम उपयोग कभी नहीं हुआ है।

(ब) घाने वाले वषों में होने वाली अधिक उतारचढ़ा को ध्यान में रखते हुए तेल कम्पनियों ने उतारोढ़ा रेगुलेशन गैस को प्रतिरिक्त भण्डार क्षमता के लिए योजनाएं बनाई हैं।

### **Delivery of Bombay High Gas from Uran Plant to Refineries**

\*610. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been repeated postponement in the delivery of Bombay High gas from Uran Plant to the city refineries;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the measures which he proposes to take to set right matters?

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

(a) Apparently the question refers to the supply of LPG. The LPG Plant at Uran was scheduled to be commissioned by July, 1980. It is at present under commissioning.

(b) The Project is a complex one involving very low temperature separation. Except for some back-up consultancy to review the process package by a foreign company, the entire project has been handled by Indian engineers and technical personnel. Several sub contracts were awarded to Indian companies and delays occurred in the supply of indigenous equipment. Shortage of cement, power cuts and import of steel, etc., also contributed to the slippage of about 8 months in the originally anticipated time schedule of two years.

(c) As stated above, the plant is under commissioning, and unless there are serious teething problems, commercial production of LPG should start within a very short time.

विदेशी समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिए संवाददाता

\*612. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिए संवाददाता नियुक्त हैं;

(ख) विदेशों में नियुक्त संवाददाताओं को वेतन, भ्र्वास और परिवहन से सम्बन्धित क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या ये सुविधाएं भारतीय कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों के आधार पर दी गई हैं अथवा विदेशी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मानों के आधार पर दी गई हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में और अधिक समाचार प्राप्त करने के लिए और अधिक संवाददाताओं को नियुक्त करने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या व्यौरा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बल्लभ साठे) : (क) आकाशवाणी के चार पूर्णकालिक विशेष संवाददाता तेहरान, काहिरा, ढाका और हांगकांग में तैनात हैं तथा सात अंशकालिक संवाददाता ब्रुसेल्स, काठमांडु, लन्दन, नौरोबी, दमासकस, बोन तथा मास्को में तैनात हैं।

(ख) विदेशों में तैनाती के समय पूर्णकालिक संवाददाताओं को विदेशों में तैनात गैर-भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारियों को देय वेतन तथा विदेश भत्ता, प्रतिरिक्त भत्ता और मुफ्त सुसज्जित भ्र्वास मिलता है। उनको स्थानीय कबरेन के लिए मनोरंजन भत्ता तथा वाहन भत्ता भी दिया जाता है। अंशकालिक संवाददाताओं को केवल 400/- रुपये प्रति माह का समेकित शुल्क दिया जाता है।

(ग) ये सुविधाएं भारत में तैनात अधिकारियों के बेतनमानों के माध्यम पर दी गई हैं।

(घ) जी, हाँ। सरकार ने विदेशों में कुछ और संवाददाता नियुक्त करने की योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी है।

(ङ) इसका ब्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

### Setting up of New Thermal Power Plants

\*613. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to set up new thermal power plants in different part of the country ; and

(b) if so, the costs of plants that are going to be set up State-wise, and target dates for their completion?

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

(b) The names of thermal power plants under construction in various states, their latest estimated cost and expected dates of commissioning are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

Statement showing sanctioned and on-going thermal power plants, their latest estimated cost and year of commissioning

S.No.	Region/State	Name of the project	Capacity (MW)	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Year of commissioning	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Northern Region						
Haryana						
1.		Panipat St. (II)-Unit 3 & 4 .	2 × 110	72.93	Unit 3 Unit 4	1983-84 1984-85
2.		Panipat St. III Unit 5 .	1 × 210	104.90	Unit 5	1985-86
3.		Faridabad Extn. Unit 3 .	1 × 60	31.45		1980-81
Uttar Pradesh						
1.		Obra St. III Unit 12 & 13 .	2 × 200	374.40*	Unit 12 Unit 13	1980-81 1981-82
2.		Anpara Unit I, II & III .	3 × 210	344.83	Unit 1 Unit 2 Unit 3	1983-84 1983-84 1984-85
3.		Parichha Unit I & II .	2 × 110	125.56	Unit I Unit II	1982-83 1983-84

\*Include cost of Obra Stage-II.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Tanda Unit I to IV . . .	4 × 110	212.09	Unit I Unit II Unit III Unit IV	1983-84 1984-85 1984-85 1985-86
5.	Unchahar Unit I & II . . .	2 × 110	193.03	Unit I Unit II	1985-86 1986-87
<i>Punjab</i>					
1.	Ropar Unit I & II . . .	2 × 210	207.00	Unit I Unit II	1984-85 1985-86
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1.	Kota Unit I & II . . .	2 × 110	140.00	Unit I Unit II	1982-83 1982-83
2.	Kota Stage II Unit 3 & 4 . . .	2 × 210	230.00	Unit 3 Unit 4	1985-86 1986-87
<i>Central Sector</i>					
1.	Badar pur St. III Unit V . . .	210	88.22		1981-82
2.	Singrauli STPS St. I Unit I, II & III . . .	3 × 210	305.45	Unit I Unit II Unit III	1981-82 1982-83 1982-83
3.	Singrauli STPS St. II Unit IV, V, VI & VII . . .	2 × 210 + 2 × 500	495.31	Unit IV Unit V Unit VI Unit VII	1983-84 1983-84 1986-87 1987-88
<i>Western Region</i>					
<i>Gujarat</i>					
1.	Ukai Unit V . . .	210	80.00		1982-83
2.	Wanakbori Unit I, II & III . . .	3 × 210	228.20	Unit I Unit II Unit III	1981-82 1981-82 1982-83
3.	Wanakbori Extn. Unit IV, V & VI . . .	3 × 210	270.00	Unit IV Unit V Unit VI	1984-85 1985-86 1985-86
4.	Kutch Lignite Unit I & II . . .	2 × 60	71.27	Unit I Unit II	1985-86 1985-86
5.	Sikka Replacement . . .	1 × 120	54.78		1985-86
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
1.	Satpura Extn. Unit VIII & IX . . .	2 × 210	165.58	Unit VIII Unit IX	1982-83 1982-83
2.	Korba West Unit I & II . . .	2 × 210	204.00	Unit I Unit II	1982-83 1982-83
3.	Korba West Extn. Unit III & IV . . .	2 × 210	172.95	Unit III Unit IV	1983-84 1984-85

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Korba East . . . . .	120	46.40		1981-82
5	Birsinghpur Unit I & II . . . . .	2X210	210.00	Unit I Unit II	1985-86 1986-87
<i>Maharashtra</i>					
6	Koradi St. III . . . . .	2X210	233.41	Unit VI Unit VII	1981-82 1982-83
2	Bhosawal St. III Unit III . . . . .	1X210	77.62		1982-83
3	Chandrapur St. I Unit 1 & 2 . . . . .	2X210	201.13	Unit I Unit II	1982-83 1982-83
4	Uran Gas Turbine . . . . .	4X60	98.84	Unit I Unit II Unit III Unit IV	1981-82 1981-82 1982-83 1982-83
5	Trombay Extn. . . . .	1X500	180.00		1983-84
6	Parli Unit IV . . . . .	1X210	93.00		1983-86
7	Chandrapur St. II Unit III & IV . . . . .	2X210	190.00	Unit III Unit IV	1984-85 1985-86
<i>Central Sector</i>					
	Korba STPS Unit I, II, III & IV . . . . .	3X210+ 1X500	530.97	Unit I Unit II Unit III Unit IV	1982-83 1983-84 1983-84 1986-87
<i>Southern Region</i>					
<i>Karnataka</i>					
1	Raichur Unit I & II . . . . .	2X210	226.27	Unit I Unit II	1984-85 1984-85
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>					
1	Tuticorin Unit III . . . . .	1X210	85.00	Unit III	1982-83
2	Mettur Unit I & II . . . . .	2X210	230.00	Unit I Unit II	1985-86 1986-87
<i>Central Sector</i>					
1	Ramagundam STPS Unit I, II, III & IV ] . . . . .	3X210+ 1X500	671.20	Unit I Unit II Unit III Unit IV	1983-84 1984-85 1984-85 1987-88
<i>N.E.C.</i>					
1	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut . . . . .	3X210	213.78	Unit I Unit II Unit III	1984-85 1984-85 1985-86
<i>Eastern Region</i>					
<i>Bihar</i>					
1	Patratu St. IV Unit IX & X . . . . .	2X110	100.00	Unit IX Unit X	1983-84 1983-84

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Barauni Unit VI & VII . . .	2X110	90.00	Unit VI Unit VII	1982-83 1983-84
3.	Muzaffarnagar Unit I & II . . .	2X110	146.02	Unit I Unit II	1983-84 1984-85
4.	Tenughat Unit I & II . . .	2X210	281.33	Unit I Unit II	1986-87 1987-88
<i>Orissa</i>					
2.	Talchar Extn. Unit V & VI . . .	2X110	83.63	Unit V Unit VI	1981-82 1982-83
<i>D.V.C.</i>					
1.	Durgapur Unit IV . . .	1X210	75.14		1981-82
3.	Bokaro 'B' . . .	1X210	87.00		1984-85
<i>West Bengal</i>					
1.	Santalidih Unit I, II, III & IV . . .	4X120	103.23	(First 3 units already commissioned) Unit IV	1980-81
2.	Bandel Unit V . . .	210	83.42		1981-82
3.	Kolaghat Unit I, II & III . . .	3X210	250.05	Unit I Unit II Unit III	1982-83 1983-84 1984-85
4.	Kolaghat Extn. Unit IV, V & VI . . .	3X10	286.73	Unit IV Unit V Unit VI	1985-86 1986-87 1986-87
<i>C.E.S.C.</i>					
2.	Titagarh Unit I, II, III & IV . . .	4X60	95.76	Unit I Unit II Unit III Unit IV	1982-83 1982-83 1983-84 1983-84
<i>D.P.L.</i>					
1.	Durgapur Unit VIII . . .	1X110	50.14		1983-84
<i>Central Sector</i>					
	Farakka STPS Unit I, II & III . . .	3X210	349.70	Unit I Unit II Unit III	1984-85 1985-86 1985-86
<i>North Eastern Region</i>					
<i>Assam</i>					
1.	Bongaigaon Unit I & II . . .	2X60	83.68	Unit I Unit II	Already commissioned 1981-82
2.	Bongaigaon Extn. Unit III & IV . . .	2X60	53.83	Unit III Unit IV	1983-84 1984-85
3.	Namrup Waste heat . . .	1X22	14.89		1981-82

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chandrapur Extn.	. . . . 30	91.55		1983-84
5.	Lakwa Gas Turbine	. . . . 3x15	15.51	Unit I Unit II Unit III	1980-81 1980-81 1981-82
6.	Mobile Gas Turbine	. . . . 3x3			1981-82
7.	Mobile Gas Turbine	. . . . 4x3	13.98		1981-82
	N.E.C.				
8.	Caro-Hills	. . . . 2x30	43.20	Unit I Unit II	1986-87 1988-89

### Production Of Films

(d) the number of the screened?

\*614. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the total number of films produced by the private sector for commercial exploitation during the last three calendar years (language-wise);

(b) the number of them approved by the Censors;

(c) the number of them disapproved; and

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

(a) The Board of Film Censors does not maintain any record about the production of films in India as it is in the private sector.

(b) A statement showing the language-wise break-up of Indian feature films certified by the Board of Film Censors during the last three calendar years, i.e., 1978, 1979 and 1980, is given below :—

Languages	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4
Hindi/Urdu	122	114	145
Assamese	6	10	7
Badaga	—	—	1
Bengali	37	37	37
Bhojpuri	1	2	3
English	2	1	..
Gujarati	32	38	34
Kannada	54	59	68
Konkani	1	..	2
Malayalam	123	131	99



1	2	3	4
Manipuri	..	3	..
Marathi	15	19	28
Oriya	15	11	15
Punjabi	8	15	6
Tamil	105	140	145
Telugu	94	133	152
Tulu	3	..	..
Nepalase	1	1	..
<hr/>			
TOTAL :]	619	714	742

(c) The number of Indian feature films refused certificates by the Board of Film Censors during the calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is as follows :—

Year	Number refused certificates
1978	5 (4)
1979	1 (1)
1980	..

Figures in brackets show the number of films for which revised versions were certified subsequently.

(d) The Board of Film Censors does not have information regarding the number of films screened.

### Coal India's Proposal to Import Gas Turbines

\*615. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India have requested Government to permit import of gas turbines to augment power generation to produce more coal and meet energy requirements of eastern region ;

(b) the reasons why the proposal could not be accepted during the last one and a half years ;

(c) what is the present position with regard thereto ; and

(d) if approved, the number of gas turbines that will be imported and the additional quantum of energy that will be available to the entire region ?

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

(b) The proposal to import Gas Turbine sets for captive power generation to meet emergent requirement had to be examined carefully by different agencies of the Government before the Government sanction could be issued on 16-2-81.

(c) and (d) : Coal India has already evaluated the offers received on the basis of a global tender. It has been decided to procure two 10 MW and two 5 MW sets.

### Radio station at Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh

\*616. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Government have approved and sanctioned to start one Radio Broadcasting Station at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh and

(b) if so, when the work is going to start and by what time it is going to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) : The approved Sixth Plan (1980—85) of AIR includes a provision to set up a local radio station at Adilabad which is expected to be completed during the current Plan period.

### Merger of Industrial Units

\*497. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many mergers of industrial units have taken place with the consent of Government during the last 5 years ; and

(b) particulars of each of these mergers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) 26 mergers of industrial units have taken place with the consent of Central Government (Sec. 23(2) of the MRTP Act) during the last 5 years.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-225 /81]

### Promotional Prospects of Producers

5672. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :  
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7725 on the 12th August, 1980 regarding Rules regarding promotion for Staff Artists of AIR, and state ;

(a) what steps Government have taken to improve the promotional prospects of Producers ; and

(b) is it a fact that the programme executives who are junior to producers and also working in a junior grade are pressing Information and Broadcasting Minister for their promotion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) : The Cadre Review Committee for Programme Staff appointed by the Government has, *inter-alia*, made certain recommendations for improving the promotional prospects of Producers of All India Radio which are under active consideration of Government.

(b) There is no *inter-se* seniority fixed between Programme Executives and Producers as the former are regular Government servants and the latter are contractual employees.

The Programme Executives have represented for their promotion to the next higher grade (Assistant Station Directors).

### Applicability of Industrial disputes act to Dandakaranya Project

5673. SHRI A.C DAS : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND

**REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa High Court (in OJC No. 794 of 1972) had issued directives to the Union Government to examine the applicability of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to the Dandakaranya Project appropriately through a competent forum and then to take appropriate steps ;

(b) if so, in which competent forum the matter was examined and when ; and

(c) what was the appropriate steps taken after examination of the matter and when to meet the ends of Justice ?

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

(b) and (c) . An Inter-Departmental Committee was constituted to examine the question of applicability of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Dandakaranya Project. It was, however, held that the recommendations of the Committee would not have a legal validity and such a Committee would not be a competent forum as envisaged in the judgement of the court. It was, therefore, decided to approach the High Court of Orissa to clarify the term "competent forum" and whether the Inter-Departmental Committee already constituted would serve the purpose. In the meantime, another petition was filed by the employees of the Dandakaranya Project in the high Court of Orissa regarding applicability of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Dandakaranya Project. In the counter affidavit filed by the Union of India, a submission was made for clarification of the term "competent forum" . The court dismissed the petition as withdrawn.

**Projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation under completion**

5674. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details regarding the number of projects under completion of the National Thermal Power Corporation at present in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :** The National Thermal Power Corporation is presently engaged in the construction of four super thermal power stations, at Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh, Korba in Madhya Pradesh, Ramagandam in Andhra Pradesh and Farakka in West Bengal ]

राज्यों को पेट्रोल और गैस की सप्लाई

5675. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार राज्यों को पेट्रोल और गैस की सप्लाई उनके कोटे के आधार पर नहीं कर रही ;

(ख) यदि यह सप्लाई कोटे के आधार पर है तो जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च 1981 के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए निर्धारित कोटे का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्यों को वास्तविक सप्लाई का महीना-वार ब्योरा क्या है ?

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :** (क) और (ख) . राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों को मोटर स्पिरिट (पेट्रोल) और तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल० पी०जी०) के मासिक आवंटन करने की कोई प्रणाली नहीं है । देश के विभिन्न उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों में मोटर स्पिरिट की अनुमानित

आवश्यकताएं तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं और इन क्षेत्रों में उत्पाद को तदनुसार पहुंचाया जाता है। तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के, सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न बाजारों में उत्पाद की मांग को तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा वर्तमान उप-भोक्ताओं के आधार पर निकाला जाता है और वितरण इस प्रकार के अनुमानों के आधार पर किया जाता है। (ग) जनवरी और फरवरी 1981 के दौरान, देश में मोटर-स्पिरिट और तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस के सम्पूर्ण विक्रय के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

मास मोटर स्पिरिट तरल पेट्रोलियम  
की बिक्री गैस की बिक्री

लाख मी० टन० लाख मी० टन०

जनवरी 1981	1.29	0.36
फरवरी 1981	1.29	0.35

मार्च 1981 के लिए बिक्री आकड़े तैयार नहीं हैं।

### Review of T.V. programmes

5676. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that apart from meaningless programmes like Krishi Darshan (Five times a week), classical dances and music (daily) and interviews ; Indian T.V. stations have nothing new to offer to their audience and repeat their programmes again and again ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the televisions installed in the villages are generally opened on Saturdays, Sundays or at the most on Mondays to see plays ;

(c) whether it is a fact that T.V. programmes are limited to their studies and dramas T.V. Films, cultural programmes etc., are recorded, light effects and sound recordings are also poor ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review the whole procedure and system in this regard to show good performance to the audience ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No. Sir, Firstly it will not be fair to describe all programmes like Krishi Darshan, classical dances, music and interviews, as meaningless. Secondly, apart from the aforesaid programmes Doordarshan does put out a large number of other interesting and popular programmes like feature films, films based programmes, plays, Quiz programmes etc. etc. In fact, the programmes from various Doordarshan Kendras are designed to serve a wide variety of tastes, needs and interest keeping in view the different sections of the viewing public.

(b) No, Sir. In fact Audience Research of Doordarshan has shown that the audience at the community viewing centres is progressively growing and there is sizeable interest among rural audiences for instructional and educative programmes.

(c) No, Sir. T.V. programmes are recorded both in studios as well as outside on locations depending upon relative programmes exigencies.

(d) There is constant endeavour on the part of Doordarshan and the Government to review the system for improving the quality and impact of Doordarshan programmes.

### Retention prices for Fertilizers

5677. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR :

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the retention prices for fertilizers ; and

(b) ifso, what are those prices ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The retention prices in force now are given in the attached statement.

### Statement

*Unit-wise and product-wise retention price*

Name of Unit	Products	Retention price in force now (Rupees per tonne)
Indian Explosives Ltd., Kanpur	Urea	
Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd., Goa	Urea	1681
	19:19:19 ]	2405
	14:35:14	2947
	28:28:0 ]	2895
	18:46:0 ]	3380
Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Mangalore	Urea	1701
Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.		
Kalol	Urea	1242
Kandla	12:32:16	
	10:26:26 ]	
Phulpur	Urea	2088
Shri Ram Chemicals Ltd., Kota	Urea	
Coromandal Fertilizer Ltd., Vizag	28:28:0	2578
	14:35:14	2603
E.I.D. Parry, Ennore	16:20:0	2318
Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras	Urea	
	17:17:17	2124
	14:28:14	2567
	24:24:0	2477
	18:46:0	3415
Southern Petrochemical Industries Ltd., Tuticorin	Urea 18-46-0	

Name of Unit	Products	Retention price in force now (Rupees per tonne)
Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, Baroda	Urea 18:46:0	1232 3215
<i>Fertilizer Corporation of India</i>		
Gorakhpur . . . . .	Urea	2192
Sindri . . . . .	Triple Superphosphate	2573
	Urea	2263
Talcher . . . . .	Urea	2250
Ramagundam . . . . .	Urea	2248
Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri	Triple Superphosphate	2281
<i>Fertilizer &amp; Chemicals Travancore Ltd.</i>		
Udyogamandal . . . . .	16:20:0	2181
	20:20:0	2353
Cochin I . . . . .	Urea	2182
Cochin II . . . . .	17:17:17	2715
	28:28:0	3659
	18:46:0	4197
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Trombay	Urea	2335
	15:15:15	1902
	20:8:20:8:0	2514
<i>National Fertilizers Ltd.</i>		
Nangal . . . . .	Urea	2178
Bhatinda . . . . .	Urea	2394
Panipat . . . . .	Urea	2372
<i>Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.</i>		
Durgapur . . . . .	Urea	1912
Barauni . . . . .	Urea	2270
Namrup . . . . .	Urea	1446
Neyveli . . . . .	Urea	2533

### Illegal Sale of Newsprint

5678. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large-scale illegal sale of newsprint allotted by the Government to the newspapers and chain newspaper organisations are bigger culprits in this regard; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the obvious consumption of newsprint by several big newspapers, as borne out by the circulation figures given by them, is far in excess of the quantity allotted to them ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Generally consumption of newsprint by newspapers in 1979-80 was found to be within their entitlement.

### Separate Companies for Commercial Channels on Doordarshan and Akashvani

5679. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a separate company for commercial channel on Akashvani; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) : A proposal for setting up two public sector companies—one each for the commercial services of Akashvani and Doordarshan is under study.

### Applications from Large Industrial houses for Expansion

5680. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of applications pending in this Ministry and M.R.T.P. from first 5 large Industrial Houses for expansion of their existing capacity or installation of new units by them or by their inter-connected companies, the capacity proposed to be expanded or new capacity to be installed, and the capital outlay involved;

(b) whether Government are following a softening approach in the clearance of such applications from monopoly houses, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent further concentration of power in the hands of few selected Industrial Houses ?

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

(a) The first five large Industrial Houses according to the size of their business assets in 1979 were (i) Birla; (ii) Tata; (iii) Mahatma; (iv) J.K. Singhanian; and (v) Thapar; in that order. The particulars of applications from these large Industrial Houses for substantial expansion of activities or establishment of new undertakings respectively under Section 21 or 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, pending with the Government are given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2256 81];

(b) The M.R.T.P. Act is intended to ensure inter-alia that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment. Proposals from large houses are examined in the context of socio-economic objectives laid down in Section 28 of the M.R.T.P. Act and clearance is given only after being satisfied that the aforesaid objective would be subserved by such proposals.

(c) The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) has already made a review of the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act. The report of the Committee was laid on the Table of the Houses on 30-8-1978. The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government in the context of the socio-economic objectives sought to be achieved through the M.R.T.P. Act.

#### **Amount spent on importing Generating sets**

5681. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Total amount spent on importing generating sets during 1980-81 ; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the country self-sufficient in this regard ?

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

(a) According to the information available, the total c.i.f. value of the import licences granted so far during the current financial year aggregates to Rs. 241.56 crores.

(b) Diesel generating sets of capacities upto 500 KVA and in some cases for even higher capacities are being manufactured in the country. Efforts are also being made to encourage the creation of capacity for manufacture of diesel engines, alternators and control gear for higher ranges.

M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals limited are manufacturing generating sets of higher capacity. M/s BHEL have also taken steps to increase the range and the capacity of the sets to meet the growing requirements of the country.

#### **Funds sanctioned by R.E.C. for Electrification Schemes in Nagaland**

5682. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYARK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned funds for rural electrification schemes in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes; and

(c) the amount earmarked for them and when these would be completed ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names of the schemes, the loan amounts sanctioned and the periods within which these are expected to be completed are given in the attached statement



## Statement

The details of R.E.C. Schemes sanctioned in Nagaland up to 28-2-1981

S.No.	Names of the Scheme (Block/Tehsil)	District	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Period of completion
1.	Mokokchung . . . . .	Mokokchung	46.017	1984-85
2.	Wokha . . . . .	Kohima	55.222	1984-85
3.	Zunaboto . . . . .	Phek	75.824	1984-85
4.	Kohima . . . . .	Kohima	70.763	1983-84
5.	Mon . . . . .	Mon	72.927	1984-85
6.	Kohima ] . . . . .	Kohima	27.345	1982-83
7.	Longkhim . . . . .	Tuensang	55.292	1984-85
8.	Longleng . . . . .	Tuensang	70.943	1984-85
9.	Dimapur . . . . .	Kohima	1.288	1981-82
10.	Tenning . . . . .	Kohima	60.950	1985-86
11.	Chazouka . . . . .	Phek	90.703	1985-86
12.	Dimapur . . . . .	Kohima	8.110	1983-84
Total			635.384	

**Electrification of Villages without extra charges from intending consumers**

5683. PROF. NARIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the "norms" adopted by the R.E.C. and the various State Electricity Boards in each of the States of the country for providing electricity without any extra charge/financial burden on the intending consumer, when a village is taken up for electrification;

(b) the number of villages (or Census Villages) which do not qualify for electrification, without any financial burden on the intending consumers in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh

Hill Distts. and the North Eastern States; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for ensuring the electrification of the villages ?

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

(a) Rural electrification schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Electricity Boards, funds for which are provided through Rural Electrification Corporation as well as the under Normal Development Programme of the States. The Corporation adopts different norms in granting loans to the State Electricity Boards according to the level of development of the areas to be covered under REC schemes.

For Backward and underdeveloped Areas, loan assistance is made available at very liberal terms and conditions. For drawing lines for transmission of electricity to a village, the Corporation does not levy any charge on the intending consumers. As regards the projects financed by the Electricity Boards, each one adopts its own norms.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Several measures are taken by the Government for ensuring electrification of all the villages in the country. These include setting up of new power projects, stepping up of the generation from the existing units, drawing up more transmission and distribution lines, solving problems relating to construction material etc. and also increasing the allocation for rural electrification from time to time. According to the present estimate, all villages in the country are likely to be electrified by 1994-95.

#### **More time for Marathi Broadcast on A.I.R.**

5684. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 23rd February, 1981 suggesting more time for Marathi Broadcasting on All India Radio, Portblair (Andaman and Nicobar); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

According to the 1971 Census, the number of Marathi speaking people was only 115 as against the total population of 1,15,133 in the islands. There is, therefore, no justification for allotting more time to Marathi broadcasts from the Port Blair Station.

**सधु सभाचारपत्रों को और अधिक विज्ञापन**

5685. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लघु और मझोले समाचार पत्रों को और अधिक विज्ञापन देने के कुछ नए प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :**  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### **Division of LPG Agencies**

5686. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any appeals were made by the LPG Distributors for bifurcation and trifurcation of their agencies; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allowing the bifurcation and trifurcation of existing distributorships would lead to the deprivation of other meritorious candidates against the quota allotted. Therefore, it has been decided not to encourage such proposals.

### **New Connection for L.P.G. for Punjab**

5687. SHEI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quota of new connections for L.P.G. to be allotted to Punjab consequent on the release of Bombay High Gas;

(b) when are these likely to be made available ; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the issue of new connections in major cities like Amritsar, Jullundur etc. in Punjab; if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). As per the current enrolment plan, about 27,000 connections are to be released in the State of Punjab in the next one year.

(c) Release of new LPG connections including in the cities in Punjab like Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana will be made from the waiting lists maintained by the distributors in those areas.

### **Supply of Gas Cylinders by Indane Dealers in Ghaziabad**

5688. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ghaziabad a period of one week to four weeks is taken by the Indane

Dealers to refill supply of Indane Gas Cylinders;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this undue delay;

(c) whether they have received any complaint in this regard against the dealers of Indane gas in Ghaziabad;

(d) if so, what are the names of those dealers and what is the nature of those complaints;

(e) whether any action has been taken against any dealer; and

(f) steps taken to ensure timely supply of Indane gas Refills to the consumers in Ghaziabad.

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

(b) Due to reduced production in Gujarat refinery, there has been backlog in cylinder refill supplies in all the places including Ghaziabad which are fed from this refinery;

(c) and (d). Complaints regarding delay in refill supplies etc. have been received. There are following three distributors in Ghaziabad (1) Engineers Gas Services (2) United Gas Company and (3) Ghaziabad Gas Company;

(e) In view of (b) above, no action was taken against the distributor;

(f) Steps have since been taken to move bulk LPG (Cooking gas) from Bombay to supplement supply from Gujarat refinery. Supply position is expected to improve as soon as production in Gujarat refinery normalises.

### Officers from DGS&D sent Abroad for training

5689. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any officers from DGS and D have been sent abroad recently for training ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including officers ;

(c) whether the officers so sent were doing work connected with their training ; and

(d) whether any protest against this move came from any quarter ; if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Shri P.D. Seth, Dy. Director (Admn.), DGS&D was sent on training. He was nominated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, for the course known as Supply & Materials Management conducted by the Government of U.K. under the Colombo Plan from 19-1-81 to 10-4-81. The aim of the Course is to equip Middle and Senior Management personnel to be able to develop existing supplies procedures and plan new supplies systems.

(c) The Officer has been working in the DGS&D as Deputy Director (Admn.) dealing with matters pertaining to Indian Supply Service and other staff. He is further likely to be assigned, on his return, work in which the training can be of use directly.

(d) Yes. A protest was received from the DGS&D Officers' Association on 29-1-81 saying that in future only the Officers of Indian Supply Service/Indian Inspection Service be sponsored for such courses for

making better use of the training.

### Different service cadres in Ministry of Energy

5690. SHRI K. N. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) details about cadres of different services being controlled by his Ministry and its attached offices ;

(b) details of the posts increased in each category consequent upon the last cadre review of technical side ;

(c) is it a fact that such a cadre review of all the services has not been done ; and

(d) if so, the action being taken for cadre review of all the services ?

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

(a) The details about cadres of the following Central Services being controlled by the Ministry of Energy including its attached offices are given below :—

#### (1) Central Secretariat Service

	Rs.
(a) Section Officers	650(710)-1200
(b) Assistants	425-800

#### (2) Central Secretariat Clerical Service

	Rs.
(a) U.D.C.	330-560
(b) L.D.C.	260-400

#### (3) Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

	Rs.
(i) Grade A	775-1200
(ii) Grade B	650-1040
(iii) Grade C (Selection Grade)	650-900
(iv) Grade C	425-800
(v) Grade D	330-560

## (4) Central power Engineering (Group A) Service

Rs.

(1) Chief Engineer (Level I)	2500-2750
(2) Chief Engineer/Member Secretary (Level II)	2250-2500
(3) Deputy Chief Engineer	2000-2250
(4) Director/S.E. (SG)	2000-2500
(5) Director/S.E. (OG)	1500-2000
(6) Deputy Director EE	1100-1600
(7) A.D./A.E.E.	700-1300

## (5) Central Power Engineering (Group B) Service

Rs.

E.A.D./A.U.	650-1200
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(b) to (d). Although the above mentioned grades of the C.S.S. \*, C.S.C.S. \*\*, and C.S.S.S. \*\*\* are decentralised, the cadre review of these Services for the various participating Ministries/Departments is undertaken by the Department of Personnel & A.R., Ministry of Home Affairs, on all-Secretariat basis from time to time. The review of cadres of the Central Power Engineering Services is in progress.

\*Central Secretariat Service.

\*\*Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

\*\*\*Central Secretariat Steno-graphers Service.

### Supply of power by DESU to ginning presses in block G. of Kalkaji Colony

5691. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the DESU authorities have supplied power load to the owners of Ginning Presses in Block G. of the Kalkaji Refugee Colony, Delhi ;

(b) if so, how this load was sanctioned for running this hazardous profession in a residential colony and who did this and action to be taken against him ; and

(c) whether he will have the matter investigated and take necessary action to order disconnection of the power load which is a constant menace to the environmental ecology and health of the residents close-by ?

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

### राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम

5692. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :  
श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम की स्थापना किन उद्देश्यों से की गई थी ;

(ख) निगम की विदेशों से अब तक कुल कितने ठेके मिले हैं और कितनी लागत के मिले हैं तथा अपने देश में ही निगम को कितनी लागत के कुल कितने ठेके मिले हैं ; और

(ग) कितने ठेकों का कार्य निगम ने स्वयं निष्पादित किया और कितने ठेकों का कार्य ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से कराया तथा उनका पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा और लागत क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजब) : (क) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम की स्थापना सरकारी क्षेत्र में ठेकेदारी अभिकरण के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए जनवरी 1957 में की गई थी ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को अब तक मिले कार्यों की संख्या 4 है, जिनका कुल मूल्य 37.57 करोड़ रुपये है। अद्यतन स्थिति के अनुसार देश के अन्दर मिले कार्यों की संख्या 46 है जिनका कुल मूल्य लगभग 178.92 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम के अधिकांश कार्य निगम द्वारा विभागीय तौर पर किए जाते हैं जिनमें वह अपने संयंत्र, उपस्कर, मशीनरी, उजरती कारीगरों, और मजदूरों की दर पर काम करने वाले कामगारों का उपयोग करता है। तथापि कार्य संचालन संबंधी मितव्ययिता के समग्र हित में कुछ कार्यों के कुछ भाग, उप-ठेकेदारों को दे दिए जाते हैं। इस समय केवल 6 उप-ठेके दिए गए हैं जिनका मूल्य लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये है और जो हाथ में लिए गए कार्यों के मूल्य का 10% से कम बैठता है।

#### **Licence for 3 band Radio and Recording of Tribal programmes**

5693. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is scrapping licence for 3 band radio also as the price of 2 band set is exactly the same ;

(b) if not, what are the other attractions his Ministry is giving to remote rural masses for A.I.R. national and educative programmes ;

(c) whether A. I. R. recording teams visit tribal area for recording, the folk culture and events, the number of programmes broadcast from BHOPAL AIR during 1980 especially for backward district like Betul in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the steps to give more coverage of backward areas ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

(KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

(b) The main attraction of All India Radio programmes is their content. 61 Farm and Home Units have been set up at 61 Stations. So far as the National programmes are concerned, they are by and large relayed by the regional stations on medium wave facilitating listening on cheaper sets.

(c) The All India Radio recording teams do visit rural and tribal areas with a view not only to providing coverage to the functions and fairs held in those areas from time to time but also to involve the masses in the programmes of All India Radio. The daily rural programme broadcast from Bhopal Station is directed to all the districts in the service zone of the station, including areas like Betul.

(d) 30 Stations of All India Radio have been given OB units for field coverage including backward areas. The Government proposes to establish 30 more such units.

#### **Economy in consumption of and diesel in Ministries**

5694. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by Government to effect economy in the consumption of petrol and diesel in the Ministries of Government of India ; and

(b) what has been the result of the steps taken so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :**  
(a) and (b). The number of diesel-driven vehicles in the Ministries of the Government of India is very small and the consumption of high

speed diesel oil by such vehicles, as compared to the overall diesel consumption in the country, which is of the order of 10 million tonnes per annum, will be negligible. In so far as petrol is concerned, the price of the product has been raised to act as a disincentive for the indiscriminate use of petrol-driven vehicles. The consumption of petrol in the Ministries is governed by the budgetary provisions made each year for purchase of fuel. Moreover Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and public sector undertakings had been advised to effect savings in the consumption of petrol in their staff cars. It is not possible to precisely quantify the savings in the consumption of petrol in the Ministries pursuant to the instructions mentioned above.

**Issue of allocation orders for Antibiotics and Streptomycin Sulphate by SPCP**

5695. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of allocation orders issued for antibiotics and streptomycin sulphate without any registration by (certain Officials) of the State Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited during 1979-80 and 1980-81 on indigenous units ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to the above, the indigenous units have serviced excess allotments during this period than officially issued by CPC; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto and how do Government deny that the allotment and purchase procedure has not been misused ?

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

and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd., (CPC) have reported that no allocation orders for Streptomycin or any other canalised antibiotics were issued by them on indigenous manufacturers during 1979-80 and 1980-81 without registration. CPC have reported that they have followed the Distribution Policy announced by Government from time to time in making the allocations and that they have followed the purchase procedure laid down by the CPC Board and no misuse has taken place.

**Demand of more Crude Oil by Gujarat**

5696. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat had demanded more crude oils during 1981-82 in comparison to 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if so, how much quantity had been allotted and given during the above periods;

(c) the reasons for short supply to Gujarat; and

(d) the total production of crude oil during the above period in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :  
(a) Crude oil is supplied only to the oil refineries for being refined into petroleum products. The words "crude oils" used in the question presumably refer to light diesel oil (LDO) which is utilised for pump sets. The Government of Gujarat have, in recent months, asked for the supply of more LDO to the State than that supplied in the previous years.

(b) There is no system of making monthly allocations of LDO to the States and Union Territories including Gujarat. This product is moved from the refineries and installations of the oil companies to the different consuming zones on the basis of the demand estimated by the oil companies. The demand for LDO varies from month to month and from year to year depending upon the incidence of rainfall and the needs of agricultural sector for irrigation. The total sales of LDO in Gujarat during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 were as follows :—

Figures in  
metric tonnes

Year	Sale of LDO
1977-78	3,18,400
1978-79	3,15,000
1979-80	3,20,000

(c) It is the endeavour of the oil companies to meet the demands of LDO in full. In so far as Gujarat State is concerned, the requirements of this product have generally been met except for brief periods when shortages of a temporary nature had been faced on account of inadequate positioning of the product at Kandla.

(d) The total production of LDO in the country during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 was as under :—

Year	Production
	million tonnes
1977-78	1.224
1978-79	1.227
1979-80	1.230

## सोडा ऐश का उत्पादन और कमी

5697. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोडा ऐश के 92 प्रतिशत से अधिक उत्पादन केवल दो एकाधिकारियों के कथित नियंत्रण के बारे में अखिल भारतीय सिलीकेट निर्माता एसोसिएशन द्वारा 29 जनवरी, 1981 को प्रधान मंत्री, वाणिज्य मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, पेट्रोलियम मंत्री को तार द्वारा सूचित किया गया था;

(ख) क्या सोडा ऐश की जमाखोरी कर कृत्रिम कमी पैदा कर दी गई है और इसका मूल्य 400 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया गया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप धोबियों, गृह स्वामिनियों और लघु उद्योगों को इसे काले बाजार से 1100 रुपये से 2600 रु० प्रति टन अधिक भुगतान कर खरीदने के लिए बाध्य किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जनहित में एकाधिकारी तत्वों को समाप्त करने के लिए सोडा ऐश उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है।

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

(ख) जी नहीं। सोडा ऐश वैधानिक मूल्य और वितरण के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है। तथापि सरकार एक और सोडा ऐश के अनौपचारिक विनियमन और देख रेख करने और दूसरी ओर मांग और स्वदेशी उत्पादन के मध्य कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात करने की दोहरी पद्धति अपना रही है। जनवरी, 1979 में इस विभाग द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शिका के अन्तर्गत निर्माता, औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को उत्पादन का लगभग 86 प्रतिशत सीधे सप्लाय करते हैं। निर्माताओं ने नेशनल कन्जुमर्स कोऑपरेटिव फेडरेशन को धोबियों तथा गृहणियों जैसे लघु उपभोक्ताओं



को अपने खुदरा केन्द्रों से वितरण के लिए प्रतिमाह 1,000 टन सोडा ऐश सप्लाय करना शुरू कर दिया है। सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप सोडा ऐश की उपलब्धता में काफी सुधार हुआ है और बाजार में सामग्री सुलभ है। सोडा ऐश का खुले बाजार में मूल्य जो वर्ष 1978 में 3,500 रुपये प्रति टन था और जो एक वर्ष से अधिकतम अवधि तक लगभग 3,000 रुपये प्रति टन पर विद्यमान रहा था, अब वह घटकर 2,100 से 2,400 रुपये प्रति टन हो गया है। निर्माता मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है। 1-1-1980 को रेल पर्यन्त निशुल्क (एफ० ओ० आर०) कारखाने से बाहर मूल्य जो 1,718.20 रुपये से 1,899.04 रुपये प्रति टन तक था, वह 1-1-1981 तक बढ़ कर 2167.02 रुपये से 2527.98 रुपये प्रति टन हो गया है। वृद्धि के लिए अधिकतर कच्चे माल, उपयोगिता और परिवहम लागत में बढ़ोतरी उत्तरदायी है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

**खुरेजी खास गांव दिल्ली में अभिरक्षक नियंत्रणाधीन भूमि**

5698. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में खुरेजी खास गांव में अभिरक्षक के नियंत्रणाधीन कितनी भूमि है और सरकार के कब्जे में जमीन का क्षेत्रफल कितना है तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा की गई भूमि कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने खसरा संख्या 43/169, 43/17 और 43/18 की 3 एकड़ भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा कर रखा है और उन पर जुलाई 1980 में निर्माण भी कर दिया गया है, जिसके बारे में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट भी दर्ज की गई थी परन्तु उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त अनधिकृत निर्माण को हटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) :** (क) यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में खुरेजी खास गांव में निष्कांत भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र 1417 बीघे था। इसमें से 386 बीघा का निपटान या तो नीलाम द्वारा या विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को आवंटन कर के कर दिया गया था। शेष 1031 बीघा क्षेत्र दिल्ली प्रशासन को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था या भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उनके द्वारा अर्जित कर लिया गया था।

(ख) ये खमरे उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) में संदर्भित कुल 1417 बीघे क्षेत्र में शामिल है। चूंकि उक्त उल्लिखित पद्धति के अनुसार, भूमि के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र का निपटान पहले ही किया जा चुका है अतः यह विभाग अब भार मुक्त हो गया है। अतः हमें भूमि पर किसी अनधिकृत कब्जे या पुनिस के पास दर्ज की गई रिपोर्ट के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

**पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में लाभ और लागत का अंश**

5699. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आनन्दपुर साहिब पन-बिजली परियोजना, माकेरिया पन बिजली परियोजना और यू०बी०डी०सी०, पन-बिजली परियोजना के लाभ और लागत के अंश का निर्धारण करने के मामले को, इन परियोजनाओं में अन्तर्राज्यीय भागीदारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए पंच-निर्णय के लिए सौंपने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त परियोजना को उनकी अपनी-अपनी नदियों से पानी मिलेगा जिनके सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राज्यीय भागीदारी की गई है और जहाँ तक लागत और लाभ के पहलुओं का सम्बन्ध है, भागीदार राज्य अपने अंश की मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पंजाब उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं में अन्य राज्यों को अंश देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो किन आधारों पर तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :** (क) और (ख) . आनन्दपुर साहिब तथा मुकेरियाँ जल विद्युत् परियोजना का निर्माण पंजाब सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है। अपर बारी दा आब नहर चरण-III का बांध परियोजना का एक भाग है, इस भी पंजाब सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिया गया है। आनन्दपुर साहिब और मुकेरियाँ के संबंध में इन परियोजनाओं से होने वाले लाभों में अपने हिस्से के लिए राजस्थान और हरियाणा ने दावे किए हैं। प्रस्ताव यह था कि इन दावों को एक मध्यस्थ को सौंप दिया जाए, वरन् कि ये राज्य इस बात पर सहमत हो जायें कि उसका निष्कर्ष सभी संबंधितों के लिए आवेक कर होगा। ऐसी कोई सहमति प्राप्त नहीं हो पाई है। अतः इस दिशा में आगे कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई।

(ग) और (घ) . इन तथा ऐसी ही परियोजनाओं के मामले में लाभों में हिस्से के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा किसी न किसी आधार पर परस्पर-विरोधी दावे किए गए हैं। इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संबंधित राज्यों के साथ विचार-विशर्ष आरम्भ किए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव भी किया है कि विभिन्न परस्पर विरोधी दावों का समाधान जब तक नहीं हो जाता तब तक ऐसी परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में या केन्द्रीय सहयोग से हाथ में

लिखा जा सकता है और दावों की परियोजना की निर्माण अवधि के दौरान निपटाया जा सकता है।

### Setting up of polyester units in backward areas

5700. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to set up five new polyester units in backward areas in various States;

(b) if so, the areas selected in Madhya Pradesh for the purpose; and

(c) whether any progress has been made in this direction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A number of applications for setting up new polyester staple fibre units in various states have been under consideration of Government. A final decision on the applications including that of the Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Limited is yet to be taken.

### प्लास्टिक उद्योग

5701. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्चे मान के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण प्लास्टिक उद्योग की हालत बहुत गम्भीर हो गई है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से एककों के बन्द होने की सम्भावना है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने एकक पहले ही बन्द हो चुके हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में 6000 प्लास्टिक प्रोसिसिंग एकक हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनमें 1979-80 और 1980-81 में कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उत्पादन में गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं ?

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री** (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) विभिन्न लघु पैमाने के प्लास्टिक निर्माण करने वाले संघों से कच्चे माल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि से उन पर बुरे प्रभाव पड़ने के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त किये गये हैं। तथापि, लघु पैमाने के क्षेत्र की किसी भी एकक के बंद होने की रिपोर्ट सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त नहीं की गई है। देश में प्लास्टिक शोधन एककों की सही संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है; तथापि अनुमान है कि लघु पैमाने क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के निर्माण करने वाली दोनों पंजीकृत और गैर पंजीकृत एककों करीब 5000-6000 हैं जबकि इन एककों के 1979-80 और 1980-81 के उत्पादन आंकड़े तुरंत उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इन दो वर्षों के दौरान कच्चे माल की खपत बढ़ी है। अतः सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन में कोई कभी नहीं आई है।

### Excise duty, production and distribution of rectified Spirit

5702. SHRI XAVIERARAKAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) How much excise duty is collected in the manufacture of 'Rectified Spirit' ;]

(b) What is the national policy of its production and distribution and has any guideline been issued by the Centre in the matter of distribution; and

(c) Have any cases of illegal transport and misuse of rectified spirit by the State Governments have come to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There is no Central excise duty on 'Rectified Spirit'.

(b) At the meeting of the Central Molasses Board on 11-11-80, the State Governments were requested

to augment the production of alcohol by :—

(i) ensuring that all available molasses be utilised.

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

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

The State Governments were advised to strike a proper balance between the demand for potable use and the demand for industrial use so that revenue considerations do not lead to the starvation of the chemicals industry.

(c) Allegations of irregularities in the movement of alcohol from Tamil Nadu to Kerala by private parties have come to the notice of the Government.

### Solving Energy crisis in Agriculture

5703. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken by the Ministry of Energy and Rural Electrification Corporation to solve energy crisis in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : Agriculture is always given priority in the matter of power supply. Even in times of crisis, power for agricultural operations is invariably ensured. Several steps are being taken by the Ministry of Energy in generation and distribution of power. These include speeding up of the new projects, increasing the efficiency of the existing power stations and drawing up more transmission and distribution lines.

Both the Ministry of Energy and the Rural Electrification Corporation have informed the State Governments that, in future, rural electrification schemes will be sanctioned

by the Corporation only on the condition that adequate power supply on a time-bound basis will be ensured to the rural areas, including agricultural operations. The Corporation has also been continuously monitoring the power supply to the rabi crop in the different States to ensure at least six to eight hours a day of power supply. According to the information received from the States, the minimum requirements of agricultural sector are being taken care of by all the States.

### Electrification of Villages in each State during Sixth Five Year Plan

5704. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of villages in each State so far electrified; and

(b) the total number of villages in each State proposed to be electrified during the next five years and the amount sanctioned in favour of each State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The total number of villages electrified in each State up to the end of December, 1980, is given in Statement-I.

(b) During the Five Year Plan, (1980—85), the Planning Commission has proposed a target of electrifying one lakh new villages. The total outlay provided for rural electrification, (which includes pumpset energisation also) is Rs. 1861.51 crores. In addition, Rs. 420 crores are expected to be available from ARDC and Commercial Banks. State-wise details of the allocations for rural electrification during 1980—85 are given in Statement-II. Information regarding villages to be electrified in each State is not available.

### Statement-I

*Inhabited Villages Electrified—1971 Census*

S. No.	States	Villages electrified as on 31-12-1980
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,276 (*)
2.	Assam	4,740
3.	Bihar	20,628 (b)
4.	Gujarat	11,879
5.	Haryana	6,731
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9,698
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,552 (*) (a)
8.	Karnataka	16,505
9.	Kerala	1,268
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23,719
11.	Maharashtra	26,623
12.	Manipur	322 (b)
13.	Meghalaya	624
14.	Nagaland	360
15.	Orissa	17,550
16.	Punjab	12,126 (+)
17.	Rajasthan	14,421 (*) (c)
18.	Sikkim	75 (c)
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,576
20.	Tripura	851
21.	Uttar Pradesh	40,429
22.	West Bengal	13,579
TOTAL (STATES)		2,59,532
TOTAL (U.Ts)		1,446
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		2,60,978

(\*)—Figures provisional.

(+)—62 villages have been declared uninhabited.

(a)—As on 31-12-1979.

(b)—As on 30-6-1980.

(c)—As on 30-11-1980.

## Statement-II

Rural Electrification Pumpset energisation  
targets and outlays Sixth Plan 1980-85

States	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . .	13000
2. Assam . . . . .	5786
3. Bihar . . . . .	9239
4. Gujarat . . . . .	6024
5. Haryana . . . . .	5500
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	2641
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	2965
8. Karnataka . . . . .	5000
9. Kerala . . . . .	1672
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . .	16000
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	16000
12. Manipur . . . . .	506
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	1064
14. Nagaland . . . . .	600
15. Orissa . . . . .	7470
16. Punjab . . . . .	7134
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	10310
18. Sikkim . . . . .	130
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	11500
20. Tripura . . . . .	1042
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	23728
22. West Bengal . . . . .	8615
Sub-TOTAL	155976
Lump sum for REC SPA . . . . .	21000*
Rural Coop. Harijan Bastis . .	3300
System Improvement . . . .	4200
TOTAL : STATES	181476
UNION TERRITORIES	1675
GRAND TOTAL	186151*

\*Does not include Rs. 42000 lakhs under  
SPA from ARDC and Commercial Banks.

# Rated capacity at Fertilizer Plant<sup>s</sup> at Ramagundam and Talcher

5705. SHRI G. NARSIMHA  
REDDY:  
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETRO-  
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FER-  
TILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that an investment  
of over Rs. 100 crores would be  
required to achieve the rated capacity  
at the two coal based fertilizer  
plants at Ramagundam and Talcher;

(b) if so, whether Government have  
taken a decision to invest the re-  
quired amount immediately; and

(c) the total capacity of each plant,  
and what is the quantity produced  
at present and what would be the  
quantity to be produced after fur-  
ther investment of Rs. 100 crore in  
each unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF PETRO-  
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-  
LIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):  
(a) to (c). The coal based fertilizer  
plants at Ramagundam and Talcher  
went into commercial production  
with effect from 1st November, 1980.  
On the basis of the experience of  
running these plants since then, the  
Fertilizer Corporation of India has  
identified some limitations of equip-  
ment which might require some addi-  
tional investment. No decision has  
been taken so far in this regard.  
It is expected that when this addi-  
tional equipment is installed, the  
plants would be able to achieve their  
rated capacity of 4,95,000 tonnes of  
urea per annum. The production dur-  
ing the period November, 1980 to  
February, 1981 has been 38,731 to-  
nnes of urea at Ramagundam and  
9,084 tonnes of urea at Talcher.

### Development of Indian Drug Industry

5706. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) the steps so far taken to develop the Indian drug industry to save the people from exploitation by multinational Corporations; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

(a) One of the broad objectives of the New Drug Policy is "to foster and encourage the growth of the Indian Sector". All Industrial Licence applications received from drug manufacturing companies are examined in the light of the provisions of New Drug Policy which give preferential treatment to the proposals of Indian companies as compared to those of foreign companies. Indian drug manufacturing companies in the Organised Sector have been granted 101 Industrial Licences as against only 4 to foreign companies with direct foreign equity exceeding 40% during last three years viz. 1978, 1979 and 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

### Seminar on Accelerated Hydro-Electric Power

5707. SHRI CHINTAMANI  
PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on "accelerated hydro-electric power in India" was recently held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar and reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A detailed report on the proceedings of the Seminar is being prepared, after which the recommendations will be examined in the Ministry and suitable action taken on each of them.

"बी० एच० सी० टेक्नीकल" के निर्माण के लिए कारखाने की स्थापना करना

5708. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड का विचार 76 प्रतिशत "गामा" पर आधारित बी० एच० सी० टेक्नीकल तैयार करने के लिये कारखाना लगाने का है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना की प्रगति क्या है तथा इसमें उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा,

(ग) उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता और अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी तथा वह कहाँ पर स्थापित किया जाएगा,

(घ) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये किसी विदेशी तकनीक का उपयोग किया गया है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये किस विदेशी कम्पनी का सहयोग मांगा गया है और इस बारे में मुख्य शर्तें क्या हैं ;

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि० की एक सहायक कंपनी, सर्वन पैस्टी-साइड्स

कार्पोरेशन 26 प्रतिशत गामा बी० एच०सी० तकनीकी के निर्माण के लिये एक प्लांट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखती है।

(ख) कंपनी के प्रायोजना के लिये भूमि पहले ही प्राप्त कर ली है और निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 1983 के आरम्भ में उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

(ग) (1) उत्पादन क्षमता

बी० एच०सी० 26 प्रतिशत

गामा तकनीकी 3.300 टन प्रतिवर्ष

बी० एच०सी० 50 प्रति-

शत डब्ल्यू०डी०पी० 4.400 टन प्रति वर्ष

बी० एच०सी० 10 10.00 टन प्रतिवर्ष प्रतिशत डस्ट

(ii) प्रायोजना की

अनुमानित लागत 487 लाख रुपये

(iii) स्थान केम्बूर, आंध्र प्रदेश।

(घ) उत्पादन आयातित प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित होगा।

(ङ) हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टीसाइड्स लि० ने हाई गामा बी० एच०सी० के लिये केन्द्रीयकृत आधार पर प्रौद्योगिकी प्राप्त करने को दृष्टि से यू०एल०ए० के मैसर्स स्टाफर्स कैमिकल्स के साथ एक विदेशी सहयोग करार किया है। इस करार की मुख्य शर्तें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(i) रायल्टी का भुगतान नहीं किया जायेगा।

(ii) यह करार गैर एकात्मिक आधार पर किया जायेगा और मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टीसाइड्स लि० के पास इसका स्थायी अधिकार और लाइसेंस होगा कि वे उस प्रौद्योगिकी को भारत में प्रयोग कर सकें। उनको यह भी अधिकार होगा कि वे उसके लिये भारत में दूसरी पार्टियों को उस लाइसेंस दे सकें।

(iii) उत्पादों को भारत अथवा विदेशों में बेचने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होगा।

(iv) 3,300 टन की क्षमता वाले प्रथम प्लांट को स्थापित करने के लिये मैसर्स स्टाफर्स कैमिकल्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया को 2,40,000 अमेरिकी डालर की एक मुस्त राशि का भुगतान किया जायेगा। इतनी ही क्षमता वाले दूसरे प्लांट के लिये प्रति टन 34.45 अमेरिकी डालर की दर से भुगतान किया जायेगा। उसके बीच पश्चातवर्ती अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिये प्रति टन 20 अमेरिकी डालर का भुगतान किया जायेगा।

### Production and Import of Basic Technical Pesticides

5709. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of factories producing basic technical pesticides its yearwise production for the last five years;

(b) the total amount of basic technical pesticides imported during the last five years; and

(c) the details of the programme to meet the increasing demand of pesticides in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A list of the companies manufacturing technical grade pesticides in the country is attached. Production of technical grade during each of the last five years was as under :—

Toones

1976-77	.	.	.	.	35,811
1977-78	.	.	.	.	42,595
1978-79	.	.	.	.	52,531
1979-80	.	.	.	.	50,294
1980-81	.	.	.	.	32,082
(up to Dec., 80)					

(b) Import of pesticides during each of the last five years was as under :

(In tonnes)

1975-76	15,318
1976-77	6,105
1977-78	11,267
1978-79	13,766
1979-80 (upto Jan. '80)	7,578

(c) The 1984-85 demand for Pesticides is estimated to be 1,15,500 tonnes. As against this, the present installed capacity is 74,695 tonnes. Further capacity to the extent of 36,955 tonnes is covered by Industrial licences and Letters of Intent which are at various stages of implementation. The licensing of necessary further capacity will be considered as applications are received.

#### LIST OF UNITS MANUFACTURING TECHNICAL PESTICIDES IN INDIA—1981.

1. Agromore Limited,  
Mysore Road, Bangalore—  
560026.
2. The Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Limited,  
P.O. Rishra,  
Distt. Hooghly (WB)
3. The Atul Products Ltd.,  
Atul, West Railway, Valsed,  
Pin Code 396020.
4. Bayer (India) Ltd.,  
Express Towers, Nariman Point,  
P.B. 1436, Bombay—400001.
5. Bharat Pulversing Mills Pvt. Ltd.  
Hexamer House,  
Sayani Road, Bombay  
400025.

6. Boots (India) Ltd.,  
17, Nicol Road,  
Bombay—400038.
7. BASF India Limited,  
Maybaker House, Sudam Kalu  
Abire Marg  
Bombay—400025.
8. Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd.,  
Santa Monica Plant, Post  
Box-I., Corlim, IIhas, Goa.
9. Cyanamid India Ltd.,  
Agricultural Division,  
Nylac House, 254-Dr. Annie  
Besant Road, Bombay—400025.
10. The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.,  
Prospect Chambers, 317/21,  
Dr. Dadabhoy Naroji Road,  
Bombay—400001.
11. Excel Industries Limited,  
184-87, Swami Vivekanand  
Road, Jogeshwari  
Bombay—400060.
12. HIDO Products Pvt. Ltd.,  
Mogal Lane, Mahim,  
Bombay-400016.
13. Hindustan Insecticides Limited,  
Hans Bhavan, Wing-I, Ground  
Floor, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg,  
New Delhi-110002.
14. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., P.O. Rasayani, Distt. Kulaba, Maharashtra.
15. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.,  
Pimpri, Pune-400018.
16. Indofil Chemicals Ltd.,  
Nirlon House, Dr. Annie Basant  
Road, Bombay-400025.
17. Inventa Corporation, 167, Dr. Annie Basant Road, Worli, Bombay-400018.
18. Kanaria Chemicals & Industries Ltd., 16-A, Brabourane Road, Calcutta-700001.
19. Mico Farm Chemicals Ltd.,  
Lotus Court, 165, Thambu



Chetty Street, P.B. No. 158,  
Madras-600001.

- 20 NCHO Chem. Pvt. Ltd.,  
Plot No. 100, Nand Sari, Industrial Estate, Baroda.
- 21 Pesticides and Brewers Ltd.,  
138-141, Govt. Industrial Estate,  
Kachdivli (West),  
Bombay-400067.
- 22 Pesticides India, Udaisaragar  
Road (Kjasthan), Udaipur-  
313001.
- 23 P.N.M. Company,  
Technical Division, 6015,  
S.K.C. Road, Erode-638009.
- 24 Paushak Limited, Alembic Road,  
Baroda-390003.
- 25 Punjab United Pesticides &  
Chemicals Ltd., SCO 35, Sec-  
tor-26-D, Madhya Marg,  
Chandigarh-160026.
- 26 Rallis India Ltd., Rallis House,  
21, Ravelin Street, Bombay-1.
- 27 Sandoz (India) Ltd., Sandoz  
House Dr. Annie Besant Road,  
Worli, Bombay-18, WB.
- 28 Swadeshi Chemicals (Pvt). Ltd.,  
Mahalaxmi Chambers, 2,  
Bhulabhai Desai Road,  
Bombay-400026.
- 29 Sarabhai M. Chemicals, Wadi  
Wadi, Baroda-390007.
- 30 Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur,  
Gujarat State (Western Rail-  
way).
- 31 Travancore Chemicals & Manu-  
facturing Company Limited,  
Kalamessary, Alwaye-4.
- 32 Union Carbide India Ltd., 5,  
Parliament Street, New Delhi.
- 33 Volrho Limited, Patancheru-  
502319, Medak District,  
Andhra Pradesh.

### Selection of Hindi Films by Delhi Doordarshan

5710. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased  
to state :

(a) what are the details regarding  
the procedure adopted while select-  
ing Hindi pictures to be televised  
weekly (Sundays) in the Capital;

(b) the terms and conditions on  
the basis of which Hindi films are  
televised every week; and

(c) whether Government propose  
considering showing of some historical  
pictures of other States which have  
been translated into Hindi to let the  
people know fully regarding the  
culture of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMA-  
TION AND BROADCASTING  
(KUMARI KUMUDBEN M.  
JOSHI) (a) Doordarshan telecasts  
only such feature films as are certified  
'U' by the Censor Board. All such  
feature films offered by Producers/  
Distributors are previewed by a  
Screening Committee to adjudge the  
suitability of the film for telecast  
for family viewing. After the  
completion of contractual formalities,  
the films are sent to various centres  
depending on the requirement of  
various Doordarshan Kendras and  
availability of those films for that  
particular Kendra.

(b) The rate of payment per  
screening of a feature film on Door-  
darshan is as follows:—

- |                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Films upto 3 years old     | Rs. 8,500/- |
| (b) Three to 5 years old       | Rs. 7,500/- |
| (c) Five to seven years<br>old | Rs. 4,000/- |
| (d) Seven to ten years old     | 3,000/-     |
| (e) Ten years and above        | Rs. 2,000/- |

In the case of regional language films,  
the rate of payment is Rs. 2,000/-  
if these are shown from Doordarshan

Kendras situated in regions the language of which is different from that of the film(s).

Films which have won Presidential Awards or films which have received national or international recognition, irrespective of the language of the films, are entitled to the payment at the highest slab, namely, Rs. 8,500/-.

(c) If any such regional film dubbed in Hindi is offered for telecast, it will be considered.

असम आन्दोलन के कारण पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उत्पादन में हुई हानि

5711. श्री नरसिंह मन्नाभाणा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) असम आन्दोलन के कारण कच्चे तेल और अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उत्पादन में हुई कुल कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) असम में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उत्पादन के संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) वहाँ उनका कब तक पूरे जोरों पर उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग) असम में काम कर रही सभी चार शोधनशालाओं अर्थात् दिग्बोई, गोहाटा, बोंगाईगांव और बरोनी की इस समय प्रशोधित तेल की सप्लाई, जो धीरे धीरे बढ़ रही है, मिल रही है ?

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन पर नाटक/फीचर फिल्म

5712. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दूरदर्शन पर कुछ नाटकों को बार-बार प्रसारित किया जाता है जिससे दर्शकों की उत्सुकता कम हो जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रविवार को दिखाई गई कुछ साप्ताहिक फीचर फिल्में पुरानी, नीरस थीं और उनकी केवल पुनरावृत्ति की गई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन फिल्मों और नाटकों की संख्या क्या है जो एक से अधिक बार दिखाये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) नाटकों को बार-बार टेलीकास्ट नहीं किया जाता। तथापि, उन नाटकों को, जो दर्शकों पर गहरा प्रभाव डालते हैं कभी-कभी पुनः टेलीकास्ट किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) रविवार को टेलीकास्ट की जाने वाली फिल्मों का चयन परिवार के साथ देखे जाने के लिए उनकी गुणवत्ता और स्वोकार्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है फिल्म की आयु मुख्य विचारणीय बात नहीं है। तथापि, कभी-कभी दर्शकों की मांग पर कुछ पुरानी उत्कृष्ट फिल्में पुनः टेलीकास्ट की जाती हैं। पिछले दो वर्ष के दौरान एक से अधिक बार दिखाई गई फिल्मों और नाटकों की संख्या क्रमशः 10 और 19 थीं।

### डा० अम्बेडकर की जीवनी

5713. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री डा० अम्बेडकर की जीवनी के बारे में 15 जुलाई, 1980 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 543 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "भारत के अमर चरित्र" श्रृंखला में हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में बाबा साहिब डा० बी० आर० अम्बेडकर की जीवनी भी प्रकाशित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (कुमारी कमलबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की जीवनियाँ "आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता" श्रृंखला के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित की जा रही है। इस श्रृंखला के अन्तर्गत डा० अम्बेडकर की जीवनी अंग्रेजी में पहले ही प्रकाशित की जा चुकी है और उस के हिन्दी और मराठी रूपान्तर शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित होने वाले हैं। इस प्रकार, भाग (ग) नहीं उठता।

### Shifting of Headquarters of Coal India Limited from Calcutta to Dhanbad or Ranchi

5715. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar is the largest coal producing State;

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping the Head Office of Coal India Limited in Calcutta;

(c) whether it is proposed to shift the head office from Calcutta to Dhanbad or Ranchi to make the company more economic and function efficiently; and

(d) if not, reasons therefore ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Calcutta being the traditional centre of coal industry and the headquarters of Railways serving the coalfields, the head office of Coal India Ltd. has been kept in Calcutta. There is no proposal to shift the headquarters of Coal India from Calcutta at present.

### Demand of Petroleum products by Maharashtra

5716. SHRI S. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly demand of petrol, diesel and kerosene made by Government of Maharashtra during the period from 1st January, 1980 to 31st December, 1980, month-wise and the extent to which their demand was accepted and the quantity supplied month-wise; and

(b) if supplies are less than demand, what steps Government have proposed to take to meet this demand?

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

(a) There is no system of making monthly allocation of motor spirit (petrol) to the States and Union Territories, including Maharashtra. This product is freely available and the requirement of the Maharashtra State has been met in full during the year 1980. In so far as high speed

diesel (HSD) oil and kerosene are concerned, the Government of Maharashtra had indicated, during the year 1980, the requirements of the State for certain months only. These were taken into account and *ad-hoc* increases in allocations were also given to the State. The following are the details of the allocations and actual sales of HSD and kerosene in respect of Maharashtra State for the year 1980:

Month	Figures in metric tonnes			
	High Speed Diesel oil		Kerosene	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
January '80	98500	99052	69000	69213
February '80	101377	95002	67334	68083
March '80	120000	112687	71596	68205
April '80	130800	107078	66029	58790
May '80	120700	109853	64500	57006
June '80	107500	92089	62270	62020
July '80	107500	95060	66470	68961
August '80	98200	84142	69100	67795
September '80	100200	94426	69100	71682
October '80	90000	93712	69000	68709
November '80	98000	98852	72660	70799
December '80	105500	105165	71000	69638

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

**T.V. facilities for Patna**

5717. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether TV facilities for Patna are proposed to be provided in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which such facilities would be completed ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMA-**

**TION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) and (b) : TV Centre at Patna could not be included in the approved Sixth Plan proposals (1980-85) due to constraints in resources. However, the requirements for Patna would be borne in mind while formulating future plans for expansion of television.

**Equipment purchase by Coal India Ltd.**

5718. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) number of major types of equipments purchased by the C.I.L. in the last three years in the process of mechanization and the amount spent on that with company-wise and year-wise break-up in details;

(b) percentage of imported machines and equipments and the foreign exchange invested in that;

**Statement**

*Company-wise order placed by Coal India Limited during 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

1978-79

Company	Import	Indigenous	Total	% imports
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coal-fields Ltd.	119.34	644.60	763.94	15.6%
Central Coal-fields Ltd.	—	1,227.92	1,227.92	0%
Western Coal-fields Ltd.	104.26	2,199.84	2,304.10	4.5%
Bharat Coking Coal-Ltd.	0.19	771.82	772.71	0.02%
North-Eastern Coalfields	—	66.00	66.00	0%
Central Mine Planning & Design Instt., Ranchi.	3.35	—	3.35	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227.14</b>	<b>4,910.18</b>	<b>5,137.32</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in Blitz dated 21st February, 1981 under the caption "Coal India Helps multi-syphon out 530 crores"; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b) Statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Heavy Engineering Corporation has entered into a foreign collaboration with M/s. Ransoms and Rapier, UK in 1980 for indigenous manufacture of draglines. Coal India Limited has already placed order for two Nos. draglines on Heavy Engineering Corporation.

*Major equipment purchased:*

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
35T Dumper . . . . .	115 Nos.	Tractor	24 Nos.
50T Dumper . . . . .	31 Nos.	Dint Header	4 Nos.
25T Dumper . . . . .	4 Nos.	A. E. C.	4 Nos.
Dozer. . . . .	34 Nos.	B. H. Drills	18 Nos.
Scraper . . . . .	11 Nos.	Pumps	50
Shovel . . . . .	11 Nos.	Chain Conveyor	158
Road Header 1978-80 . . . . .	4 Nos.	Slusher	124
E. C. L. . . . .		292·82    1,003·33    1,296·15	22·6
C. C. L. . . . .		579·13    1,277·64    1,856·77	31·2
W. C. L. . . . .		99·04    2,071·80    2,170·84	4·5
B. C. C. L. . . . .		101·70    761·75    863·45	11·8
N. E. C. . . . .		..    17·60    17·60	0
Total:		1,072·69    5,132·12    6,204·81	17·3

*MAJOR EQUIPMENT PURCHASED BY CIL*

Dozer— . . . . .	62 Nos.	Belt Conveyor—	28 Nos.
35T Dumper . . . . .	95 Nos.	Chain Conveyor	30 Nos.
L. H. Dumper . . . . .	9 Nos.	C. C. M.	21 Nos.
50T Dumper . . . . .	14 Nos.	A. F. C.	10 Nos.
25T Dumper . . . . .	25 Nos.	Pump	287 Nos.
Scraper . . . . .	17 Nos.	Haulage	119 Nos.
Tipping Trucks . . . . .	240 Nos.	B. H. Drill	4 No.
P. E. Loader. . . . .	24 Nos.	Shearer	2 Sets
Diesel/Hyd. Elect shovel . . . . .	10 Nos.		
Dragline . . . . .	1 Nos.		
Crane . . . . .	4 Nos.		
Longwall Face . . . . .	1 Nos.		
Tractor . . . . .	2 Nos.		

1980-81 Upto December

Company	Import	Indigenous	Total	% Import
E. C. L. . . . .	629.05	919.56	1,548.61	40.6
G. C. L. . . . .	1,579.13	2,587.33	4,166.46	37.9
W. C. L. . . . .	89.66	3,504.28	3,593.94	2.5
B. C. C. L. . . . .	3.88	688.73	692.61	0.5
N. E. C. . . . .	..	172.39	172.39	0
G. M. P. D. I. . . . .	..	0.21	0.21	0
DANKUNI . . . . .	..	2.14	2.14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,301.72</b>	<b>7,874.64</b>	<b>10,176.36</b>	<b>22.6</b>

## MAJOR EQUIPMENT PURCHASED BY CIL.

Shovel	18 Nos.	B.H. Drills	43 Nos
Drilling Rigs, . . . . .	18 Nos.	Pumps	103 Nos
Scraper . . . . .	148 Nos.	Locomotive	4 Nos.
35T Dumper . . . . .	143 Nos.	C. C. M.	22 Nos.
50T Dumper . . . . .	40 Nos.	Coal/Stone Drills.	397 Nos.
85 T Dumper . . . . .	14 Nos		
Doker. . . . .	96 Nos.	Haulage	2 Nos.
Crane . . . . .	1 8 Nos.	M/R. Haulage	2 Nos.
Feeder Braker . . . . .	4 Nos.	Chain Conveyor	10 Nos.
Dragline . . . . .	6 Nos.	Belt Conveyor	49 Nos
Longwall Face	2 Nos		
Rock Breaker	2 Nos		

आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र की क्षमता में  
वृद्धि करना।

5719. श्री राम बिलास पात्रवत :  
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण] मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र की  
प्रसारण क्षमता कितने किलोवाट है और  
उस के कार्यक्रम किसे किलोवाट को दूरी  
तक साफ साफ सुने जा सकते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पटना  
केन्द्र की क्षमता बढ़ा कर इसे 100 किलो-  
वाट तथा "विविध भारती" की क्षमता  
बढ़ा कर 20 किलीवाट कर देने का है ;  
और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब  
तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण संचालक से उप  
सत्री (कुमारी कुशुदेबेन एम० जोशी) :  
(क) आकाशवाणी के पटना केन्द्र के  
ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति 20 कि० वा०

मीडियम वेज है। यह ट्रांसमीटर लगभग 87,340 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र को सेवा प्रदान करता है। इस ट्रांसमीटर को सेवा परिधि 150 किलोमीटर और 210 किलोमीटर के बीच, जहाँ दिन के समय स्पष्ट संग्रहण की उम्मीद है, भिन्न भिन्न है।

(ख) और (ग) पट्टा केन्द्र के वर्तमान ट्रांसमीटर को शक्ति 20 किलोवाट बढ़ा कर 100 किलोवाट करने का फिन्हाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

विभिन्न भारतीय सेवा के लिए 20 किलोवाट ट्रांसमीटर का उपयोग करने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इस के अलावा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार करार के अनुसार पटना में द्वितीय चैनल के लिए 200 किलोवाट ट्रांसमीटर का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है।

### Impact of New Levies on Freedom of Newspapers

5720. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the freedom of the newspaper media has been indirectly threatened through the new heavy levies imposed on the newsprint in the General Budget for 1981-82;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken note of great resentment in the press media and particularly the small and medium papers in this regard; and

(c) whether the Ministry will use its good offices to protect the freedom of the press threatened by the new levies on the newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M.

JOSHI): (a) Government is committed to the freedom of the Press. The import of newsprint which was around 1,50,000 metric tonnes in 1976-77, involving foreign exchange expenditure of about Rs. 53 crores, has increased to around 3,30,000 metric tonnes, involving foreign exchange expenditure of about Rs. 140 crores in 1980-81. The 15% custom duty on imported newsprint has been levied as there is a large foreign exchange outgo in import newsprint.

(b) and (c). Government is committed to the growth of small and medium newspapers and in this context one of the suggestions made is to have a dual pricing policy. However, no details in this regard have yet been worked out.

कीयने की कमी के कारण औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी

5721. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयले की कमी के कारण देश में उद्योगों, रेलवे तथा विद्युत उत्पादन में बहुत अधिक कमी को और ध्यान दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने कोयले की आपूर्ति एवं मांग में संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा छठे पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने नई कोयला खानें खोली जानी हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) : कोयले की कमी को लेकर कुछ रिपोर्टें मिली हैं जिन के



कारण उद्योगों में उत्पादन, रेलवे और बिजली घरों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। खान मुहानों पर उत्पादन और पिछले स्टॉक दोनों से पर्याप्त कोयला उपलब्ध है जो की देश के कोयले की कुछ मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है। परन्तु कोककर कोयले और रॉन गंज के बड़िया ग्रेड के कोयले की कुछ कमी जरूर है।

उपभोक्ताओं को कोयले की कमी होने का मुख्य कारण कोयला ले जाने के लिए परिवहन क्षमता का अपर्याप्त होना है। उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक कोयला उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से रेलवे के साथ परामर्श करके 10920 वैन प्रतिदिन लादने का कार्यक्रम बताया गया है। हाल ही के महीनों में रेलवे द्वारा कोयले के लदान में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। कुछ निर्धारित खानों से बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के सड़क से ले जाने के लिए भी कोयला दिया जा रहा है और औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं को रेल से कोयला भेजने में जो कमी रह जाती वह सड़क द्वारा ले जाने के लिए कोयला देकर पूरी कर दी जाती है।

(ग) छठी योजना अवधि में लगभग 46 खानें खोली जाने की संभावना है।

**सूरत और भड़ौच जिलों में गैस और तेल की खोज**

5722. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोगगत दो वर्षों के दौरान सूरत और भड़ौच जिले के किन किन स्थानों पर प्राकृतिक गैस और तेल की खोज की ;

(ख) उन में किन किन स्थानों पर प्राकृतिक गैस और तेल के मिलने की

संभावनायें हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन स्थानों पर प्राकृतिक गैस और तेल का उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

**पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) :**

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 (फरवरी, 1981 तक) के दौरान गुजरात के सूरत एवं भड़ौच जिलों में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर खुदाई का कार्य किया गया :—

(i) सूरत जिला कोलाम्बा ।

(ii) भड़ौच जिला दावका, देवला, दाहेज, पश्चिम मोटवान, मोटवान, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मोटवान, सिसोदरा, अंकलेश्वर, कुदारा तथा पर्नाजी ।

इस के अलावा, उपरोक्त समय के दौरान अंकलेश्वर परियोजना के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले क्षेत्र जिसमें सूरत तथा भड़ौच जिले शामिल हैं, में भूकम्पाय सर्वेक्षण भी किये गये ।

(ख) पश्चिम मोटवान तथा अंकलेश्वर से तेल प्राप्त हुआ था तथा पश्चिम मोटवान, सिसोदरा, दाहेज तथा कोलाम्बा में गैस प्राप्त हुई ।

(ग) दाहेज के अलावा, अपर वर्णित चार अन्य तेल गैस वाले क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन हो रहा है ।

**Annual Gap of Crude Oil**

5723. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

## CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the current annual gap of 14 million tonnes of crude oil could increase to 21 million tonnes by 1984-85; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to narrow the gap?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** (a) Yes, Sir. This estimate is based on the assumption that low cost expansions/projects of refineries would be operative during 1984-85 at CRL, MRL, Visakh, Mathura and cat cracker at BPC. With the completion of these projects, the processing capacity in the country would increase requiring increased quantities of crude for processing.

(b) Government is actively considering stepping up production of Bombay High crude. To the extent the production is increased, the import requirements of crude would come down.

Government is also considering exploration by foreign companies in different areas to supplement exploration activities of O.N.G.C.

कोटा, राजस्थान में ताप बिजली घर

5725. श्री कृष्णकुमार गोयल :  
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान में ताप बिजलीघर, योजना में उसकी निर्धारित समय सूची के अनुसार कब तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना में वर्ष-वार कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि धन की कमी से योजना में विलम्ब हो रहा है ; और

(घ) मशीनों तथा अन्य सामान का सुपुर्वगी लेने के लिए रेलवे को कितना विलम्ब शुल्क दिया गया और उसकी बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने राज्य रांत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) कोटा ताप बिद्युत परियोजना चरण-I की 110-110 मेगावाट की 2 यूनिटों को मूल रूप से क्रमशः मार्च, 81 तथा सितम्बर, 81 में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम था ।

(ख) मार्च, 80 के अन्त तक दुग्रा व्यय 54.56 करोड़ रुपये था । 1980-81 के दौरान प्रत्याशित व्यय 44.40 करोड़ रुपये है तथा 1981-82 के लिए 21.00 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

(ग) उपस्कार के मुख्य सप्लायर्स, कर्त्ताओं, विशेषकर मैसर्स भारत हीवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० तथा इंडियन केवल कम्पनी ने सूचित किया है कि उनकी देय रकम का भुगतान राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा समय पर नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि विलम्ब शुल्क प्रभारों के लिए रेलवे को 65177.30 की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ।

## Projection of Country's Picture by Press

5726. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the proposals or concrete steps that are under consideration of Government to see that the Press in the country does project the true picture of achievements and developments that take place instead of giving news of poverty, rapes, riots and escalating unpleasant situations only;

(b) have the reasons for this state of affairs been analysed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and his reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The Indian Press is completely free and the Government is committed to the freedom of the Press. The newspapers have full liberty in the matter of collection, presentation and comments on news etc. In doing so, the Press is expected to ensure objectivity, accuracy and fairness of reporting as part of their professional ethics. However, tendency towards un-informed reporting or sensationalisation of news are at times noticed in the Indian Press. Such tendencies are attempted to be corrected within the laws of the land by issue of contradictions, clarifications, Press briefings etc. as part of Press Information Bureau's normal day-to-day activities. Besides official handouts and feature articles, newsmen are provided opportunities to see for themselves the various projects in progress. On important occasions, the press conferences are organised and the newsmen are invited to important functions so that they have the information direct from the source.

Recently, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting took the initiative of briefing the newsmen in groups on various achievements of the Government of India as a whole. The arrangement has been working quite successfully.

आकाशवाणी पर प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम के स्तर में सुधार

5727. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी में केवल विशेषज्ञों की

नियुक्ति करने का है, जिससे कि कार्यक्रमों के स्तर में सुधार आ सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इससे स्टाफ-प्रॉटिस्ट और विशेषज्ञ श्रेणियों के प्रोड्यूसर किस प्रकार लाभान्वित होंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अपेक्षित विशेषज्ञता रखने वाले व्यक्ति भर्ती हों, आकाशवाणी में विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न शैक्षिक/व्यावसायिक अर्हताएं और अनुभव निर्धारित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) प्रोड्यूसरों सहित स्टाफ प्रॉटिस्टों के पदोन्नति अवसरों को बढ़ाने के प्रस्तावों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

बदरपुर बिजलीघर से आरक्षित पदों का भरा जाना

5728. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर तास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बदरपुर ताप बिजलीघर में इस समय अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा वहां पर भरा गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार इन श्रेणियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे का निकट भविष्य में भरने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु महाजन) : (क) बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या इस समय निम्न प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी "क"	— 207
श्रेणी "ख"	— 15
श्रेणी "ग"	— 1712
श्रेणी "घ"	— 881
तथा अन्य	— 70

प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए तथा दैनिक चेतन पर लगे कर्मचारियों की संख्या इन आंकड़ों में सम्मिलित नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). जिन विभिन्न श्रेणियों में रिक्त स्थान मौजूद हैं उन श्रेणियों में उपयुक्त अर्हता प्राप्त कामियों की सामान्य कमी के कारण अशेषित संख्या में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रत्याशी राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा बार-बार प्रयास किये जाने के बावजूद भी रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। इसके साथ ही अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रत्याशियों द्वारा स्थापना से बाहर रोजगार के लिए आवेदन करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। इसके फल-स्वरूप इन श्रेणियों में बाहर जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या सामान्यतः अधिक रहती है। इस कारण इस स्थापना में काम करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी आई है।

आरक्षित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के प्रबन्धकों ने अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रत्याशियों को आयु, अनुभव आदि में

सामान्य छूट देने के अलावा केवल इन वर्गों के प्रत्याशियों के लिए ही शिक्षा देने तथा मूल्यांकन संबंधी मानदण्डों में ढोल देकर साझाकार करने का कार्य हाथ में लिया है।

### Oriya section of All India Radio, Delhi

5729. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many people are working and how many posts are fallen vacant in the Oriya Section of All India Radio, Delhi; and

(b) when these vacancies are going to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The News Services Division of All India Radio have a Oriya Unit with the sanctioned strength of six News Readers-cum-Translators. One post has fallen vacant with effect from 11th March 1981 consequent on the secondment of the person to Radio Moscow. The vacancy being temporary, the work is managed by engaging persons on casual contracts/assignments.

### Sachar Committee on Appointment of Managing Directors

5730. SHRI K. PRABHU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a) whether Sachar Committee has recommended implementation of provisions regarding appointment of Managing Directors;

(b) if so, what are these provisions;

(c) when Government are going to implement the recommendations; and

(d) whether Government propose to despending with the need of approvals in individual cases by laying down certain ceilings on remuneration in the Act itself?

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

(a) The reference to the Sachar Committee's recommendation for 'implementation of provisions regarding appointment of Managing Directors' is not quite clear, since provisions in this regard already exist in section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956, which are already in force.

(b) The aforesaid statutory provisions lay down *inter alia* that the appointment/reappointment of a managing/whole-time director of a public company or of a private company which is a subsidiary of a public company, shall not have effect unless approved by the Central Government. It is further laid down that the Central Government shall not accord its approval unless it is satisfied that—

(i) it is in the interests of the company to have a managing/whole-time director;

(ii) the proposed managing/whole-time director of a company is, in its opinion, a fit and proper person to be so appointed/reappointed and that the appointment/reappointment of the person is not against the public interest; and

(iii) the terms and conditions of appointment / reappointment of the proposed managing/whole-time director, are fair and reasonable.

(c) The recommendations made by the Sachar Committee in para 5.12 of its report for substituting the aforesaid provisions in section 269, as

well as the several other recommendations, for amendment of the Companies Act, 1956 are under Government's active consideration and such action as is considered appropriate will be taken to give effect to them.

(d) The Sachar Committee has made certain recommendations in this regard also which, as pointed out earlier, are presently under Government's consideration.

### **Demand for Drugs during Sixth Plan Period**

5731. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate at which the demand for drugs is expected increase during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this matter to meet the increased demand?

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

(a) It is envisaged by the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry that the demand for drugs is likely to grow by about 16% per annum during the Sixth Plan.

(b) The Working Group has estimated that an investment of Rs. 325 crores would be needed to achieve the estimated demand during the sixth Plan. Proposals from the Drug Industry for the issue of Industrial Licences and registration letters are continuously being received and these are disposed of in accordance with the time-bound programme and on the merits of each case taking into account the drug policy.

राजस्थान में रसायन उर्वरक कारखाना

5732. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी दास्तावत:  
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रों  
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सरकारी  
क्षेत्र में एक रसायन उर्वरक कारखाने  
की स्थापना करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा  
क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रों  
(श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) और  
(ख). छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान  
राजस्थान में गैस पर आधारित एक  
उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव  
है। उसके सही स्थान के ब्यौरे, स्वामित्व  
और उत्पाद मिश्रण आदि के बारे में  
निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। छठी योजना  
में, झामरकोटा से प्राप्त वेनेफिसियेटिड  
रांक फास्फेट और सजोदीपुरा पाइराइट्स  
भण्डारों से प्राप्त सल्फर पर आधारित  
फास्फेटिक उर्वरक संयंत्रों की भी व्यवस्था  
है।

### Cases of Company Law Violation

5733. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA : Will the Minister of  
LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of  
company law violation brought to  
the notice of Government during the  
last three years ; and

(b) the names of parties involved  
and action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW,  
JUSTICE AND COMPANY AF-  
FAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHAN-  
KAR) : (a) and (b). The total  
number of cases of company law  
violation of which Government have

taken action during the three years  
ending 31-3-1980 are 24261. Pro-  
secutions have been launched in all  
the above cases in various courts  
all over the country.

The total number of parties,  
(Companies, Directors and/or officers  
of the companies) concerned with  
these violations run into several  
thousands and compilation of the  
lists of their names would involve  
considerable time, labour and money  
which might not be commensurate  
with the results expected. However,  
information in relation to specific  
cases would be duly furnished on  
demand.

मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् बोर्ड के तापीय बिजली  
संयंत्रों द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली  
की उत्पादन लागत

5734. श्री बी० आर० नहाटा : क्या  
ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एन० टी० पी० सी० द्वारा  
उत्पादित बिजली की प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन  
लागत को तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत् बोर्ड  
के तापीय बिजली संयंत्र द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली  
की प्रति यूनिट उत्पादन लागत क्या है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में अधिष्ठापित क्षमता  
की तुलना में वहाँ अन्य राज्यों में विद्यमान  
स्थिति के मुकाबले में बिजली उत्पादन की  
प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की  
उत्पादन लागत अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में कम  
है और यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में इसकी  
आवश्यकता तथा राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता के  
अनुसार नए तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्रों का  
निर्माण-कार्य शुरू न किए जाने के क्या  
कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम  
महाजन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड  
से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, वर्ष 1978-79

के लिए विद्युत उत्पादन की प्रति यूनिट औसत लागत 12.98 पैसे है। राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के बदरपुर विद्युत संयंत्र से विद्युत की वर्तमान प्रति यूनिट लागत लगभग 30.54 प्रति यूनिट है। बदरपुर में विद्युत की अधिक लागत का मुख्य कारण है ईंधन की बहुत अधिक लागत होना तथा मूल्यह्रास तथा व्याज और प्रचालन और अनुसरण खर्चों के कारण उंची लागत होना। मध्य प्रदेश में पहले हाईवॉर्ड अन्य ताप विद्युत केन्द्र हैं जिनका निर्माण कम पूँजीगत लागत पर हुआ है।

(ख) फरवरी 1981 के मास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड के ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के संबंध में संयंत्र भार अनुपात का प्रतिशत 59.2 है। अन्य राज्यों के बारे में संयंत्र भार अनुपात संलग्न है (उपावन्ध)।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में विजली की उत्पादन लागत अन्य राज्यों की उत्पादन लागत के बिल्कुल बराबर है। मध्य प्रदेश की विद्युत और ऊर्जा की मांगों का मूल्यांकन केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा राज्य के परामर्श से किया गया है। राज्य की विद्युत की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त क्षमता का निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में है।

### विवरण

राज्य विजली बोर्डों के ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों के संबंध में फरवरी, 1981 के लिए संयंत्र भार अनुपात का प्रतिशत

राज्य विजली बोर्ड का नाम	संयंत्र भार अनुपात (प्रतिशतता)
(1)	(2)
हरियाणा	28.9
राजस्थान	41.9 (केवल न्युक्लीय)
पंजाब	34.2
उत्तर प्रदेश	45.9
गुजरात	63.2

(1)	(2)
मध्य प्रदेश	59.2
महाराष्ट्र	49.0
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	42.6
तमिल नाडु	49.4
बिहार	33.1
उड़ीसा	41.1
पश्चिम बंगाल	43.5
असम	47.3
अखिल भारत	49.3

### Import of Carbon Black

5735. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of carbon black imported and at what price from 1977 onwards ;

(b) details of the licences and when the licence was granted ;

(c) whether carbon black is manufactured in India ; and

(d) if so, the assistance given to the indigenous industry and the names of the units ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The information available is indicated in the Statement attached.

(b) The particulars of all import licences are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences', copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are at present six industrial undertakings engaged in the manufacture of carbon black. They are :

1. M/s Phillips Carbon Black Ltd.
2. M/s United Carbon Ltd.
3. M/s Oriental Carbon Ltd.

4. M/s Gujrat Carbon Ltd.,
5. M/s Eureka Chemicals.
6. M/s Fertilizer Corporation of India.

All normal assistance available to industrial undertakings are given to these units.

#### Statement

Quantity: in '000 Killograms  
Value: In Rs. Lakhs

S. No.	Description of item	ITC Rev. 2 Code No.	Qty.	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80 (upto Jan. 80)	
				Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Value
1.	Carbon Black for rubber industries . . . . .	522-1802	42	4.27	61	5.83	458	23.77	
2.	Carbon Black, not elsewhere specified. . . . .	522-1809	727	71.98	594	67.68	3029	171.76	

NOTE: Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

SOURCE: I. For 1977-78 and 1978-79 Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

II. For 1979-80 upto Jan., 1980) Advance data received in the Office of the Economic Adviser, Deptt. of Commerce from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

#### New-item Captioned 'Further Rise in Polyester Filament Yarn Prices'

5736. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item 'Further rise in polyester filament yarn prices' appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated the 4th March, 1981 ;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ;

(c) whether any appraisal of the role of the State-owned Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India as the canalising and supplying agency in this case has been made ; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tone up the working of the Corporation and its trading operations ?

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

(b) The domestic prices of polyester filament yarn tend to register a sympathetic increase in line with the international prices, more so as the indigenous production is presently less than the demand. Steps are being taken to create additional capacity for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn in the country.

(c) and (d). The Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of



India is a canalising agency only and cannot have any control over the international prices of Polyester Filament Yarn.

### उपहार स्वरूप मिली फिल्में

5737. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों से उपहार स्वरूप प्राप्त हुई फिल्मों की देशवार संख्या क्या है और ये फिल्में किन विषयों से सम्बद्ध हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विदेशों को उपहार स्वरूप फिल्में दी हैं, यदि हां, तो इसकी संख्या और ऐसी फिल्मों का स्वरूप क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) दूरदर्शन को पश्चिम जर्मन के एक संगठन "ट्रान्सटेल" से उपहार स्वरूप 28 फिल्में, जिनकी सूची संलग्न है, 1978 में प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) शून्य।

### विवरण

दूरदर्शन को "ट्रान्सटेल" से उपहारस्वरूप प्राप्त फिल्मों की सूची

संख्या	फिल्म का नाम
1.	वाइल्ड वाटर एण्ड क्यूक्स
2.	दि स्काई शो
3.	दि ग्रेट एक्स्ट्रासी आफ बुडकारवर वाल्टर स्टोमर
4.	गलेडियेटर्स आफ दि रोड
5.	कथक हिमालय
6.	वैलूनिंग

संख्या	फिल्म का नाम
7.	वर्ल्ड रिकोर्ड्स नाट रिकवायर्ड
8.	टोलरकेन्सटोन्स
9.	इकारुस 2000
10.	टेल्सफोम दि ग्रीडन वैली
11.	गोल्फ
12.	दि कंचचेनजुंगा एक्सपेडीशन
13.	फ्री फाल
14.	एक्रोबेट्स आन दि वाल्स
15.	दि 1954 फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स इन दि स्विटजरलैण्ड
16.	दि 1954 फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स इन स्विटजरलैण्ड
17.	फुटबाल वर्ल्ड चैम्पियनशिप्स क्वालिफाईंग गेम—बेस्ट जर्मनी/स्काटलैण्ड (भाग—एक)
18.	फुटबाल वर्ल्ड चैम्पियनशिप्स क्वालिफाईंग गेम—बेस्ट जर्मनी/स्काटलैण्ड (भाग—दो)
19.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
20.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
21.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
22.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
23.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
24.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
25.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
26.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
27.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स
28.	दि वर्ल्ड फुटबाल चैम्पियनशिप्स

### New cooking gas Connections

5738. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what safeguards, if any, have been laid down to prevent any sort of malpractices in the allotment of new cooking gas connections ; and

(b) how the agencies will be released the quota and what will happen to persons who are registered on the same date at the same agency ?

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

(a) Allotment for new gas connections are made through distributors of the oil companies strictly according to the waiting lists/registration with them. Besides, the field staff of the oil companies carry out periodic checks to ensure that allotments are made as per the waiting lists.

(b) Allocations to the distributors are made on the basis of waiting lists held by the distributors concerned and the ceiling on refill sales in each category of the market. Persons registered on the waiting lists of the distributors are released connections on the basis of their position on the waiting list.

पटना में खाना पकाने की गैस (एल.पी.जी.) के कनेक्शन

5739. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदनों की एक लम्बी प्रतीक्षा सूची है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का उन सब को गैस कनेक्शन कब तक देने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). पटना में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में लगभग 7000 आवेदन-कर्ता हैं ।

(ग) बम्बई हाई और मयूरा तथा कोयाली शोधन-शालाओं से बड़ी मात्रा में खाना पकाने की गैस की बड़ी हुई उपलब्धता से इस महाने के बाद से पटना सहित देश में एल.पी.जी. के नये कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में दर्ज आवेदन कर्ताओं का एक चरणबद्ध ढंग से निपटारा किया जाएगा ।

### Issue of Licences/Letters of Intent to Foreign Drug Firms

5740. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign drug companies which have been granted licences/letters of intent for the manufacture of new drugs/formulations or for the expansion of the existing capacity of drugs/formulations ;

(b) the names of those companies whose over-production during the last two years has been regularised ;

(c) which of these companies have agreed to reduce their foreign equity as per requirements of FERA ; and

(d) whether these companies have recently created artificial shortage of their products in the market and if so, how Government propose to meet the situation ?

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

the names of foreign drug manufacturing companies with direct foreign equity exceeding (40%) which are holding Industrial Licences under I (D&R) Act, 1951, is attached.

(b) No case of excess production of drugs has so far been regularised as per 1978 Drugs Policy.

(c) Abbot Laboratories Limited, Smith Kline & French Ltd., and Geoffrey Mannes & Co. have agreed to dilute their foreign equity as per directives issued by Reserve Bank of India in terms of FERA Guidelines

and 1978 Drug Policy.

(d) Shortages of some of the essential and life-saving products of the companies referred to at (a) above have been periodically reported. In several of these cases equivalents were reportedly available. Government monitors the availability of essential and life-saving drugs and advises the manufacturers whose products are reported in shortage and the manufacturers of equivalent products to rush stocks to the areas from where shortages are reported.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Company
1.	M/s Abbott Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
2.	M/s Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., Bangalord.
3.	M/s Geoffrey Mannes & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
4.	M/s Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay.
5.	M/s Whiffens (India) Ltd., Bombay.
6.	M/s Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay.
7.	M/s May & Baker Limited, Bombay.
8.	M/s Roche Products Ltd., Bombay.
9.	M/s Parke Davis (India) Ltd., Bombay.
10.	M/s Glaxo Labs. (I) Ltd., Bombay.
11.	M/s Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd., Bombay.
12.	M/s Pfizer Limited, Bombay.
13.	M/s Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.
14.	M/s E. Merck (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
15.	M/s Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd., Bombay.
16.	M/s Sandoz (India) Limited, Bombay.
17.	M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.
18.	M/s The Boots Company (India) Limited, Bombay.
19.	M/s Warner Hindustan Limited, Hyderabad.
20.	M/s Organon India Limited, Calcutta.
21.	M/s Uni-Seankyo Limited, Hyderabad.
22.	M/s Wyeth Laboratories Limited, Bombay.
23.	M/s Bayer (India) Limited, Bombay.
24.	M/s Cyanamid India Limited, Bombay.
25.	M/s Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta.

**Audit of Industries**

5741. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the cost audit of the following industries was last made, (i) polyester, (ii) acrylic; (iii) nylon yarn ; (iv) rayon yarn; (v) woollen textiles ; (vi) cement ; (vii) paper and paper board ;

(b) whether there has recently been a demand for making fresh

cost audit of all or some of the above industries in view of the high element of profit involved; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and when their fresh audit is likely to be ordered ?

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

(a) Cost audit has been introduced in respect of the following industries with effect from the dates mentioned against each:—

S. No.	Name	Date from which first covered by Cost Audit (Financial year commencing on or after)	Year in which majority of units were subjected to Cost Audit last
1.	Polyester . . . . .	1-4-1978	1979.
2.	Nylon Yarn . . . . .	1-4-1978	1979
3.	Rayon Yarn . . . . .	1-1-1977	1978
4.	Cement . . . . .	1-1-1969	1980
5.	Paper & Paper Board . . . . .	1-1-1977	1979

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Documentary Films on Family Planning**

5742. SHRI RAMACHANDRA RATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of documentary films exhibited on the family planning programmes by the Films Division during the 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(b) whether any such film has been exhibited in the rural areas of Orissa ; if so, the names of those films ; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal to exhibit more documentary films in the rural areas of various States and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) During the 1979-80, 13 films were exhibited on the Family Planning Programmes on theatrical circuit. Two films released in 1978-79 also continued to remain in circulation during 1979-80. In 1980-81, 7 films on Family Planning Programmes were exhibited.

(b) Yes, Sir. The names of films are given in the statement (enclosed). Apart from the films mentioned in the Statement 16mm prints of the Family Welfare films are also supplied to the Department of Family Welfare and the Directorate of Field Publicity for exhibition in various States through mobile Vans.

(c) Government has approved setting up of a separate Film Unit

in the Films Division, Delhi on behalf of Department of Family Welfare for production of additional films on Family Welfare. At present, the Films Division have 40 films on Family Welfare Programmes under production. After completion, these films are expected to be released in rural areas in various States.

#### Statement

1. Umbrella (Col)
2. Happy Wedding (Col)
3. Age of Marriage (Col)
4. M ladys Choice (Col)
5. Magic (Col)
6. The Decision (Col)
7. Angle of the Triangle (Col)
8. 22nd November (Col)
9. Will Sushma live (Col)
10. Jab Jage Tabhi Sabera (Col)
11. Wed-Lock (Col)
12. Plants in the Field (B & W)
13. For a Stronger India (B & W)
14. Stop the Third (Col)
15. Gaon Ki Ore (B & W)
16. Go Slow (Col)
17. Ek Bahan (Col)
18. His (Col)
19. It Happened at Midnight (B & W)
20. Roop Ka Gahana (Col)
21. Item Number One (Col)
22. Care Free (Col)

#### Self-Sufficiency in production of Life Saving Drugs

5743. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to make country self-sufficient in life saving drugs has been chalked out; and

(b) if so, details thereof and total amount to be spent, to make the country self-sufficient in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Plan Working Group set up in 1980 estimated the requirements of bulk drugs and formulations by 1984-85 at Rs. 815 crores (including Rs. 150 crores of imported drugs) and Rs. 2450 crores of formulations respectively. According to the Working Group, this would require investment of Rs. 275 crores for bulk drugs and Rs. 50 crores for formulations.

Despite the enhanced production, there is likely to be still imports as recognised by the Working Group which are not entirely avoidable for the following reasons:

(i) Demand of certain drugs is increasing fast;

(ii) There will be new drugs on which technology would have to be obtained from abroad;

(iii) There might be shortfalls in indigenous production due to local factors like power cuts, industrial unrests, etc., and imports to supplement would be necessary; and

(iv) There are drugs whose demand may not be sufficient to set up economic production.

#### Films produced in 1980-81

5744. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of films produced during 1980-81; and

(b) the names of pictures which have not been given U certificates during this period with reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Amount spent on importing of Drugs**

5745. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total amount spent on importing drugs during 1980-81; and

(b) total amount to be spent on importing drugs during 1981-82?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):** (a) The c.i.f. value of imports of canalised drugs made during 1980-81 (up to 15th March, 1981) by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) is Rs. 26.58 crores.

(b) This information is not available at this stage.

**Criteria adopted by R.E.C. for declaring a Village Electrified**

5746. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the various State Electricity Boards for declaring a village electrified.

(b) whether 'total' electrification of the village in this context means the provisions of electric connections to all the households within the limits of a census village;

(c) if not, the exact definition of the 'total electrification' of the village and fate of the left out hamlets;

(d) whether any realistic definition would be adopted so as to give the exact picture of the process of electrification in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b). According to criteria adopted by the Government of India, if electricity is being used for any purpose whatsoever viz., agricultural, industrial or domestic, within the revenue limits of a village, the village concerned is classified as an 'electrified village'.

(c) to (e). Once electricity is made available to the village, it is for the intending consumers to avail of the facility. As regards extending electricity to the left-out hamlets, Rural Electrification Corporation has been sanctioning loans for electrification of these areas under its mini-schemes. Similarly, if additional load potential is developed subsequent to the completion of an R.E.C. scheme, the Corporation has been sanctioning loans for electrification of pumpsets, industries, etc., under its Special Project (Agriculture) Schemes and Special Project (Industry) schemes. It is for the State Electricity Boards, local bodies and the consumers such as households and industries etc. to avail of the electric connections.

**Per capita consumption of electricity for Domestic and Industrial purposes at the end of each Five Year Plan**

5747. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita consumption of electricity for domestic/industrial purposes, separately for the country

and each one of the States at the end of each one of the Five year Plan;

(b) the target fixed for this purpose by each one of the States as above for the entire country by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether some of the villages in hill States/regions do not get electrified as per existing norms fixed by the R.E.C.;

(d) if so, the nature of these norms and whether any relaxation would be given in respect of hill States/regions; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) The per capita consumption of electricity for domestic as well as industrial purposes separately for the country and of each State at the end of each Five Year Plan is indicated in the enclosed statement. (Annexure-I).

(b) No target has been fixed for consumption of electricity for domestic /industrial purposes by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan in the Sixth Plan document prepared by the Planning Commission. The per capita consumption All India (utilities and non-utilities) would be of the order of 210 Kwh by the end of Sixth Plan whereas it would be of the order of 202 Kwh by the end of Sixth Plan in utilities only. The per capita consumption of electricity in utilities statewide for the year 1984-85 is enclosed. (Annexure II).

(c) Rural Electrification Corporation has been providing financial assistance for rural electrification schemes of hilly areas on concessional terms and conditions applicable to under developed areas. The schemes are formulated and, after sanction of financial assistance by the Corporation, implemented by the State Electricity Boards and, in the State where there is no State Electricity Board, by the concerned Department of the State Government. While formulating norms for sanction of schemes, the Corporation has taken into account the conditions obtain-

ing in the backward/Under-developed areas in hilly States/regions. It is considered that with proper project formulation and concerted efforts for their implementation, the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments will be in a position to include even very backward areas under rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has sanctioned 506 schemes for financial assistance of Rs. 218.35 crores upto the end of January, 1981 for electrification of 37625 villages in hill areas of different States. Under these schemes, 15528 villages have been electrified upto the end of September, 1980 for which period reports are available.

(d) and (e) The schemes for hill areas to be eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation are required to achieve net return of 6% or a gross return of 10% at the end of the 7th year, break-even at the end of 25th year and a net return of 3½% at the end of the 15th year on the capital base. The investment on 11 KV (Main and Spur) lines is excluded from the capital base of the project for the purpose of computation of return on investment. The loan is to be repaid over a period of 30 years. There is a moratorium on repayment of principal for the first Five years. The rates of interest vary from 6% to 9½% with rebate of ½% at all stages for prompt payment. The viability criteria, period of repayment and the rates of interest indicated above are more liberal as compared with the viability criteria, period of repayment and rates of interest applicable to Ordinary Backward (OB) areas and Ordinary Advanced (OA) areas. The Corporation has been following a liberal and flexible policy in the matter of extending financial assistance for electrification of backward areas and so far as no scheme received from any SEB has been refused sanction during the last few months, merely on the ground that it is not financially viable. While a general relaxation in viability norms is not considered necessary, individual cases requiring relaxations are considered as and when they arise.

## Statement

Statewise per capita consumption of Electricity for Domestic and Industrial purposes

END OF 1ST PLAN/END OF IIND PLAN/END OF 3RD PLAN

Name of the Region/State	(12/55)**		(1960-61)		(1965-66)	
	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial
<b>Northern Region</b>						
1. Haryana . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*
2. Himachal Pradesh . .	..	..	..	..	2·51	4·68
3. Jammu & Kashmir . .	1·60	1·29	6·29	1·96	2·51	6·68
4. Punjab . . .	2·87	8·11	3·44	21·34	4·75	83·46
5. Rajasthan . . .	0·58	1·15	1·03	8·32	1·64	15·94
6. Uttar Pradesh . . .	1·06	4·19	1·67	8·70	2·30	27·10
7. Chandigarh . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*
8. Delhi . . .	23·67	32·09	36·50	99·04	53·90	80·76
9. PEPSU . . .	1·32	3·18	..	..	..	..
<b>Western Region</b>						
1. Gujarat (Saurashtra) . . .	2·18	9·76	3·47	43·42	5·94	69·50
2. Madhya Pradesh . . .	1·00	6·57	1·40	16·37	2·01	33·46
3. Maharashtra (Bombay) . .	4·75	42·61	6·58	50·81	9·89	76·17
4. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	..	..	..	..	2·75	5·03
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Madhya Bharat . . .	1·18	0·93	..	..	..	..
<b>Eastern Region</b>						
1. Bihar . . .	0·58	5·43	0·96	35·46	1·16	47·50
2. Orissa . . .	0·24	0·33	1·04	40·96	1·52	74·66
3. West Bengal . . .	9·42	44·42	10·11	65·01	12·65	88·15
4. A&N Islands . . .	..	..	..	..	11·54	5·75
5. Sikkim . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Included in Punjab

N. A.—Not available.



## END OF ANNUAL PLAN/END OF 4TH PLAN AND OF 5TH PLAN

Name of the Region/State	(1968-69)		(1973-74)		(1978-79)	
	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial
<i>Northern Region</i>						
1. Haryana . . . .	4.39	49.17	8.34	74.00	15.37	105.75
2. Himachal Pradesh . . . .	4.56	4.16	10.96	8.78	12.33	17.32
3. Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	12.36	7.92	15.25	14.85	14.48	21.51
4. Punjab . . . . .	8.89	134.12	14.83	117.82	25.97	153.78
5. Rajasthan . . . . .	2.14	23.09	3.46	40.43	5.67	59.80
6. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3.24	44.06	4.38	39.33	7.48	51.32
7. Chandigarh . . . . .	64.73	117.33	63.68	134.18	106.36	160.62
8. Delhi . . . . .	67.35	107.70	87.35	128.69	105.84	125.41
<i>Western Region</i>						
1. Gujarat . . . . .	7.65	87.62	11.18	108.99	18.30	156.00
2. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2.99	41.32	3.69	55.32	5.35	73.26
3. Maharashtra . . . . .	12.58	97.45	15.62	118.20	24.39	142.20
4. Goa, Daman, & Diu . . . .	5.97	63.23	13.20	89.05	21.73	141.08
5. D & N Haveli . . . . .	2.57	4.14	2.91	7.72	8.10	38.63
<i>Eastern Region</i>						
1. Bihar . . . . .	1.42	49.01	1.87	59.48	2.85	72.78
2. Orissa . . . . .	1.39	82.79	2.05	84.13	3.73	100.66
3. West Bengal . . . . .	14.17	87.44	14.99	82.98	13.34	80.97
4. A & N Islands . . . . .	14.25	6.11	19.01	2.75	13.00	9.42
5. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20.88	9.67
Name of the State/Region	1955**		1960-61		1965-66	
	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Region</i>						
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1.04	2.01	1.97	14.20	2.15	18.96
2. Karnataka . . . . .	5.52	46.73	3.20	35.60	4.92	42.13
3. Kerala (Travancore Cochin)	1.87	23.77	3.03	23.51	4.66	34.18

Name of the State/Region	195**		1960-61		1965-66	
	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial
4. Tamil Nadu (Madras) .	2.83	12.61	4.54	27.93	5.80	49.91
5. Pondicherry . . .	..	..	..	..	7.93	66.71
6. Lakshadweep . . .	..	..	..	..	0.73	2.67
7. Hyderabad . . .	0.58	1.12	..	..	..	..
<i>North Eastern Region</i>						
1. Assam . . . . .	0.28	0.13	0.83	2.11	1.70	4.38
2. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3.44	0.64
3. Meghalaya . . . .	@	@	@	@	@	@
4. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1.62	0.18
5. Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1.96	0.40
6. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Mizoram . . . . .	@	@	@	@	@	@
Rest	0.93	0.82	1.55	5.12	..	..
ALL INDIA	2.35	12.98	3.41	28.18	4.73	45.55

@ Included in Assam.

..Not Available.

\*\* Does not include per capita consumption regarding self generating industries due to non-availability of data.

£ Industrial includer per capita from self generating industries.

Name of the Region/State	1968-69		1973-74		1978-79	
	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial	Domestic	Industrial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

#### *Southern Region*

1. Andhra Pradesh . .	3.01	25.48	4.63	35.65	8.59	56.99
2. Karnataka . . . .	6.70	51.27	9.91	196.65	14.83	118.62
3. Kerala . . . . .	3.93	57.65	6.38	67.42	11.72	73.68
4. Tamil Nadu . . . .	7.06	66.57	9.05	68.87	14.47	103.66
5. Pondicherry . . . .	8.41	81.45	14.60	100.92	26.21	129.05
6. Lakshadweep . . . .	3.67	Neg.	5.29	0.67	13.71	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>North Eastern Region</i>						
1. Assam . . . .	1.98	8.76	2.54	14.19	2.97	27.58
2. Manipur . . . .	2.54	0.48	6.62	1.11	3.51	0.51
3. Meghalaya . . . .	@	@	@	@	9.48	12.06
4. Nagaland . . . .	5.64	0.38	15.42	5.79	7.91	4.90
5. Tripura . . . .	2.78	1.13	3.29	1.23	5.53	1.80
6. Arunachal Pradesh . . . .	..	..	3.95	0.70	5.28	0.87
7. Mizoram . . . .	@	@	@	@	4.76	0.55
ALL INDIA	6.04	56.15	8.06	66.67	11.81	84.86

@ Included in Assam.

..Not available.

#### Statement—II

*Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity Utilities only (1984-85)*

Name of the Region/State	Utilities only (tentative) (1984-85)
<i>Northern Region</i>	
Haryana . . . . .	360
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	136
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	105
Punjab . . . . .	447
Rajasthan . . . . .	132
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	153
Chandigarh . . . . .	485
Delhi . . . . .	484
<i>Western Region</i>	
Gujarat . . . . .	317
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	164
Maharashtra . . . . .	336
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	457
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	85

Name of the Region/State	Utilities only tentative (1984-85)
<i>Southern Region</i>	
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	174
Karnataka . . . . .	292
Kerala . . . . .	174
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	236
Pondicherry . . . . .	376
Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
<i>Eastern Region</i>	
Bihar . . . . .	93
Orissa . . . . .	159
West Bengal . . . . .	186
A & N Islands . . . . .	92
Sikkim . . . . .	
<i>North Eastern Region</i>	
Assam . . . . .	60
Manipur . . . . .	40
Meghalaya . . . . .	101
Nagaland . . . . .	111
Tripura . . . . .	39
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	36
Mizoram . . . . .	56
All India . . . . .	202

NOTE: The per capita consumption figures estimated for 1984-85 are based on the demands in the utilities only and are tentative as the population figures have also been estimated.

### District Radio Stations in Sixth Plan

5748. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made for the provision of "District Radio Stations" in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose in 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the names of the places, State-wise where such radio stations have been sanctioned, and the likely date by which each one of them would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) (a) to (c). There is an approved Plan proposal to set up 'Local Radio Stations' during the Sixth Five Year Plan at the following places:

(i) Diphu (Assam)

- (ii) Kota (Rajasthan)
- (iii) Keonjhar (Orissa)
- (iv) Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh)
- (v) Sholapur (Maharashtra)
- (vi) Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu).

The amount allocated for the purpose is Rs. 0.40 lakhs for the year 1980-81 and Rs. 10.50 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

These projects are expected to be completed during the current Plan period.

### Monthly Quota of Diesel and Kerosene for Punjab

5749. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of (i) diesel and (ii) kerosene earmarked for Punjab during the year 1980-81 and the actual supplies made available;

(b) whether it is made sure that the farming/harvesting in Punjab which is the main wheat growing area in the country, does not in any way suffer on account of short supply of diesel; and

(c) whether in view of the ensuing harvesting season, adequate quantity of diesel has been ensured to Punjab; if so, the quantity and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The allocation of high speed diesel (HSD), oil and kerosene for the year 1980-81 and the actual sale of these two products between April, '80 and February 1981, in respect of Punjab State, is as, under :—

Months	Figures in metric tonnes			
	HSD	Kerosene		
		Allocation	Sales	
April '80	45000	45020	9300	10480
May '80	59000	54560	12500	12570
June '80	47700	43690	12590	13470
July '80	47700	41590	12950	10810
August '80	46300	44480	14200	13190
September '80	53100	46560	14200	12610
October '80	50140	51550	10690	12780
November '80	56600	50550	9610	11430
December '80	48700	47000	11100	12060
January '81	48000	42550 (Provisional)	12300 (Provisional)	12605
February '81	43600	40099 (Provisional)	10100 (Provisional)	11413
March '81	48000		10600	

(b) This Ministry makes the overall allocation of diesel to the State/Union Territories, including Punjab. The actual allocation of this product, as between the different sectors of consumption, is to be done by the State Government. The State Governments have been advised to give the highest priority in the matter of distribution of diesel to the agricultural sector.

(c) Supplies of diesel are maximised, within the current constraints, to all the States, including Punjab. For March and April, 1981, the diesel allocations have been made at a level 15% more than the actual sales in the corresponding months of the previous year. *Ad-hoc* increases in diesel allocations have also been given to Punjab in March, keeping in view the requirements indicated by the State Government from time to time.

#### **Quota for Slack and Soft Coke allocated to Punjab**

5750. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of (i) slack coal and (ii) soft coke allocated to Punjab during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the quantity actually supplied against that during 1980-81;

(b) how does it compare to the actual demand and supply and how far the supply fall short of the demand; and

(c) the steps being taken to make full supply of Punjab's requirements of these two commodities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) and (b). The coal demand for Punjab has been assessed at 4.75 million tonnes for 1980-81 by the Coal Controller. The demand for slack, steam and soft coke has not been assessed separately. During April 1980-January 1981, 1 lakh tonnes of soft coke was supplied to

Punjab by rail and road. During the same period approximately 1.25 million tonnes of coal was despatched to Punjab. The coal companies do not maintain details about the size-wise despatch of coal to the various consumers and as such the quantity of slack coal despatched to Punjab cannot be estimated.

(c) With a view to improve the supply of coal and coke to Punjab and other States, a loading programme of 10,920 wagons/day has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure. Further, the coal companies have adequate coal stocks at the pitheads to meet the demand in full of slack coal and soft coke. The coal companies have also releasing coal from certain identified mines free of any restrictions. A dump for soft coke has also been opened in Jullundur with a view to improve its availability. Soft coke is also being released by road against the sponsorship issued by the State Government.

#### **Electrification of Villages in Gujarat**

5751. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages receiving the benefit of electricity in the State of Gujarat; and

(b) the time when all villages of Gujarat will be provided electricity ?

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

(a) According to the latest progress report received from the Gujarat Electricity Board, 11, 879 villages have been electrified in the State up to the end of December, 1980.

(b) The Perspective Plan received from the Gujarat Electricity Board indicates that subject to availability of the required resources, including finance, all the villages in the State are likely to be electrified by 1987-88.

### Setting up of Fertiliser Project in Punjab

5752. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government have by now taken a decision to set up a giant size fertiliser project in Punjab based on Bombay High Gas ;

(b) if so, the capacity of the project and the estimated capital outlay involved ;

(c) the location of the project; and

(d) when the work on its execution will commence ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise.

### Cadre Review of Central Secretariat Clerical Service of the Ministry of Energy

5753. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Cadre review of Central Secretariat Clerical Services of his Ministry has not been done for the last so many years ;

(b) whether any proposal in this regard has been moved by his Ministry ;

(c) if yes, when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking initiative in this direction ?

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

(a) to (d). The cadre review of the participating offices; including the Ministry of Energy of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service was done by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in 1979 on an all-Secretariat basis with particular reference to stagnation in the Lower Division Grade. Since the Cadre review of the Service was done on all-Secretariat basis only in 1979, it is too early to undertake another review.

### Importance of Video Cassette

5754. SHRIGHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the importance of Video Cassette Player for the education and recreation of the rural masses where T.V. and cinema have not reached so far ;

(b) if so, what is the plan to reach in these areas for audio-visual media which is perhaps the most powerful in our situation; and

(c) the actual cost of Video Cassette player and total tax on a set and also the price of a cassette ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is true that a Video Cassette unit has an immense potentiality for conveying the message of education and development to the masses. However, this is a matter where a view has to be taken on the basis of resources, priorities and the technological facilities in the interior for making full use of such a modern medium. For the present, there is no plan to make use of video cassette

recorders for disseminating information to the rural people. However, other media like the conventional projectors, slides, films, exhibitions etc. are being employed. A selective use of Super-8 mm technology for showing films in rural areas is likely to be made during the 6th Plan period.

(c) It is understood that the cost of a locally available cassette recorder would be about Rs. 29,000/-, which would include an element of about Rs. 3,000/- towards taxes, and about Rs. 8,500/- towards compulsory servicing charges covering one year.

The cost of the locally available cassette is about Rs. 450/-.

### **Transformer Oil**

5755. **SHRIGHUFRA NAZAM :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) chemical name of Transformer Oil, the use, the total quantity used in our country per annum with cost and also the cost of 1 litre ;

(b) the source of availability for our country ;

(c) whether it is true that DESU is not getting transformer oil, consequently they have put a refining unit in Delhi in order to use oil again and again thus weak strength of oil damage transformer resulting frequent power failure in the city ; and

(d) total foreign exchange spent on transformer oil and the names of distributors in our country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **National Projects Construction Corporation**

5756. **SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the works in hand of National Projects Construction Corporation in the country and in foreign countries, stating the name of each foreign country ;

(b) the profits earned by this Corporation in foreign countries each year during the last three years ; and

(c) whether there has been some set-back to the activities of this Corporation due to Iran-Iraq war ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :** (a). This may be seen in the attached statement No. I.

(b) This may be seen in the attached statement No. II.

(c) The activities of the NPCC in the Grain Siles Project and in Nahar Saad Project, both in Iraq, were adversely affected during bombing in the Iran-Iraq war.



## STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Name of the Project	State
1	2	3
1.	Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta	W. Bengal
2.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station, DVC	W. Bengal
3.	IISCO Housing Project, Burnpur	W. Bengal
4.	Rourkela Steel Plant	Orissa
5.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station, DVC	Bihar
6.	Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Project	W. Bengal
7.	Bhim Barrage—Mohammadganj	Bihar
8.	Singda Dam	Manipur
9.	Loktak Hydro-electric Project, NHPC	Manipur
10.	Tuli Pulp and Paper Factory	Nagaland
11.	Godavari Barrage near Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh.
12.	Basar Bridge	Do.
13.	Bansagar Dam	M. P.
14.	Totladoh Main Dam	Maharashtra
15.	Salal Diversion Tunnel, NHPC	J&K
16.	Baira-siul H. T. Project, NHPC	H. P.
17.	Khrew Cement Factory	J&K
18.	Singrauli CWS, Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station, NTPC	U. P.
19.	Singrauli Water Treatment Plant, Singrauli STPS—NTPC	U. P.
20.	Tehri Dam—Tunnels—Hydro project	U. P.
21.	Durgapur Buildings	W. Bengal
22.	Rourkela Silicon Steel Plant and CRGO Complex	Orissa
23.	Bokaro Housing Complex	Bihar
24.	Chandrakura Buildings	Bihar
25.	Maharani Barrage	Tripura
26.	Hyderabad Urban Development Authority Housing Complex	A. P.
27.	Ramagundam STP, NTPC	A. P.
28.	T. T. D. Unit, Tirumala, Tirupati Devasthanam	A. P.
29.	Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore	Karnataka

1	2	3
30. Saddle dam at Totladoh . . . . .		Maharashtra
31. Power Engineers Training Institute, Nagpur . . . . .		Do.
32. Chaepora Bridge . . . . .		Goa
33. Salal Hill Protection work, NHPC . . . . .		J&K
34. Sewa Nagal Fly-over-Asiad Games, . . . . .		New Delhi
35. Aparna Thermal Power Station . . . . .		UP
36. Field & Base Workshop, Jayant-Singrauli area . . . . .		UP
37. Maneri Bhali Hydel Project . . . . .		UP
38. Rajghat Dam-Interstate Project across River Betwa . . . . .		UP
39. Farakka Unit . . . . .		W. Bengal
40. Salal Power House, NHPC . . . . .		J&K
41. Subernrekha H. P. Project . . . . .		Bihar
42. Tail Pool Dam . . . . .		W. Bengal

## FOREIGN WORKS

1. Chukha Hydel Project . . . . .	Bhutan
2. Grain Silos . . . . .	Iraq
3. Nahar Saad Canal Project . . . . .	Iraq
4. Al-Eduwiyah Pumping Station . . . . .	Iraq

## Statement—II

Name of the Unit	1978-79 Profit/Loss	1979-80 Profit/Loss	1980-81 Profit/Loss	Remarks
(All figures in rupees)				
Grain Silos . . . . *	1,63,105	+27,17,493	Accounts not yet finalised	*Works allotted only in January 1979 with 3 months left for close of financial year. There was only expenditure on mobilisation without execution of actual work to earn profit during this short period.
Nahar Saad Canal Project (Iraq)		—1,31,393	Do.	Works were started in 1980-81 only. In the initial stage there was pre-bid/marketing expenditure before award of work. This resulted in loss.
Chukha Hydel Project (Bhutan)		—11,02,499	Do.	

**Section in AIR Stations for tribal Dialects in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan**

5757. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) names of TV Centres/Radio Stations in the tribal dominated States like Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan ;

(b) percentage of time devoted to folk songs, folk dances and other items of interest in tribal dialects telecast/broadcast by each of the above Centres/Stations, dialect-wise; and

(c) other concrete measures taken/proposed by his Ministry for development of tribal culture and dialects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Orissa has three stations—Cuttuck, \*Jeyapore and \*Sambalpur. Bihar has four—Patna, \*Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Darbhanga. Madhya Pradesh has nine—Bhopal, Indore, \*Raipur, \*Jagdalpur, \*Ambikapur, Rewa, Chhatarpur, Jabalpur and Gwalior. Gujarat has three—Ahmedabad—Baroda, Rajkot and Bhuj and the number of Stations in Rajasthan is five—Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, \*Udaipur and Suratgarh. (The Stations marked with \* are located in predominantly tribal areas).

(b) Generally speaking time allocated to music programmes from AIR Stations averages 40% of the total broadcast time, out of which the percentage of folk music is 8 to 9% approximately. The exact time devoted to all dialects is not available.

(c) All India Radio has a plan to set up 20 units for collection and preservation of folk music including tribal music. The OB units so far set up at 30 stations of AIR provide extensive coverage to the extent possible to festivals and fairs and other functions held in rural areas including tribal areas. Government pro-

poses to set up another 30 such units at as many Stations. Additionally, AIR Station located in predominantly tribal areas have instructions to give due representation to various types of music prevalent in their respective areas.

As regards Doordarshan, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Purchase of Streptomycin sulphate from Rumania**

5758. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4026 on 16th December, 1980 regarding irregularities in purchase of drugs by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether it is true that 10 tonnes of Streptomycin Sulphate was purchased from Rumanian delegation without tender at more than Rs. 330/- per kg.

(b) whether it is also true that before shipment of the above purchase was effected, CPC had obtained an offer of Rs. 230/- approximately per kg. from China; and

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

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 reported that purchase of 10 MTs. of Streptomycin Sulphate at the rate of Rs. 350/- per kg. c.i.f. sea was effected for shipment in July, 1980 consequent on negotiations made with the visiting Trade Delegation from Rumania in May, 1980 within the Trade Plan Provisions. This purchase was concluded strictly in accordance with the approved purchase procedures of CPC at internationally competitive price, after ascertaining from the prevailing international price from the foreign offices of the

State Trading Corporation at Paris, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, New York, London and Tokyo.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. CPC have reported that the Chinese offer at Rs. 253.82 per kg. c.i.f. air was received for 7 MTs. on 29th September, 1980 in response to their tender enquiry dated 18th September, 1980 for 20 MTs. At the time of finalisation of 10 MTs. of Streptomycin Sulphate in May, 1980, CPC had two offers one from Rumania and another from U.S.S.R. and both quoted rate of Rs. 350/- per kg. c.i.f. sea. The purchases were effected from both the parties in equal quantities i.e. 10 MTs. from U.S.S.R. and 10 MTs. from Rumania at the quoted rate.

#### **Purchase of Chloroquine phosphate from Hungary**

5759. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is usual price difference of air freight which is accounted for difference in accepting the difference in purchase of any drug item by the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited ;

(b) Whether it is true that the criterion was not accounted for while deciding the purchase of Chloroquine Phosphate this year ; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor and the basis for the purchases of Chloroquine Phosphate from the Hungarian suppliers in the matter ?

**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 reported that for the import of the canalised drug items by air, quotations based on shipment by air only are considered by them

and when the drug items are to be imported by sea, only those quotations based on shipment by sea are considered unless the rate quoted for shipment by air happens to be lower than the lowest offer for sea shipment.

(b) and (c). C.P.C. have reported that no purchases of Chloroquine Phosphate from Hungary have been made in 1981 upto 10th March, 1981 and the purchases made in 1980 were on competitive basis after careful evaluation of the offers in accordance with their approved purchase procedure.

#### **Investment of Central Government in U.P. Electricity Board and loss suffered by the Board**

5760. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the investment of the Central Government in the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board in all direct and indirect form ;

(b) what are the cumulative losses of the Board and what are the year-wise details of the loss during the last five years ;

(c) what are the names of I.A.S. Officers and the Chief Engineers who have headed this board during this period ;

(d) what are the reports of these officers on the recurring increasing losses year after year, and the specific steps taken by them to remedy the losses; and

(e) what was the assessment of Performance of these officers by their superiors ; whether any action was taken by the Central and the State Government for their poor performance ?

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

(a) Major financial investment is made by the State Government. As regards Central Government, loans are given under the plan and the same are made available to the State Government, and it is upto the State Government to further

advance loans to SEB's in accordance with their terms and conditions. The SEB also get loans from LIG, REG and other financial institutions. The cumulative investment in UP-SEB as on 31st March, 1980 is Rs. 2140 crores approximately.

(b) The cumulative losses of UPSEB as on 31-3-79, after taking into account sub-ventions from Government is to the extent of Rs. 422.71 crores.

(c) Since September, 1974 UPSEB has been headed by an Engineer as its Chairman. The names of these Engineers are as follows:

1. Shri H.N. Baliga
2. Shri G.D. Pant
3. Shri A.N. Bhargava
4. Shri R.N. Bhargava
5. Shri V.C. Mittal

(d) Reasons for recurring losses in the Board have been due to lower performance of indigenous power plants, poor quality and inadequate supply of coal to thermal power stations, impediments in increasing tariffs commensurate with increase in cost of inputs, and arrears mounting against agricultural consumers. It is not possible to disconnect the supply due to drought/floods etc. A number of steps have been taken to remedy the losses. These steps are reduction of T&D losses both by technical measures and administrative steps, economy measures, introduction of computer billing and introduction of continuous monitoring systems at Board and Government levels.

(e) No individual officer has been considered responsible for the incidence of financial losses to UPSEB.

#### Setting up composite Power station in certain districts

5761. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has recently been announced

by the Government to set up composite power system in certain districts in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir. Power Plants are being located at the most favourable locations keeping in view the physical resources available and the load centres.

(b) Does not arise.

#### मध्य प्रदेश को पेट्रोल और डीजल का कोटा

5762. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को दिया जाने वाला डीजल और पेट्रोल का कोटा राज्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख) पेट्रोल का राज्य वार कोई मासिक आवंटन नहीं किया जाता। विभिन्न सप्लाय क्षेत्रों को पेट्रोल की आवश्यकता को गणना तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा पिछली विका और अन्य संबंधित तथ्यों के आधार पर की जाती है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्पाद भेजने के लिए वहां की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मासिक योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोल की उपलब्धता की स्थिति सन्तोषजनक है। हाल ही के महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य को हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल की आवश्यकता 40,000 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिमास बताई है। दिसम्बर, 1980 और फरवरी, 81 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की इस उत्पाद का

आवंटन नीचे दिये गये अनुसार किया गया है :—

	मीट्रिक टनों में आंकड़े
एच० एस० डी० के आवंटन मास	
दिसम्बर, 1980	40,000
जनवरी, 1981	42,300
फरवरी, 1981	37,200

इन आवंटनों को राज्य की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त समझा गया है। जहाँ तक मार्च, 1981 मास तक का संबंध है एच० एस० डी० का आवंटन मार्च, 1980 में हुई वास्तविक बिक्री से 15 प्रतिशत अधिक स्तर पर किया गया है जबकि पिछले महीने में किये गये आवंटन के पूर्व वर्ष के इसी महीने में किये गये मूल आवंटन से 5 प्रतिशत अधिक पर आधारित थे। मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एच० एस० डी० के आवंटन में वृद्धि की गई थी।

### T. V. Relay Centre in Goa

5763. SHRI EDUARDO FAL-  
EIRO: Will the Minister of INFOR-  
MATION AND BROADCAST-  
TING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Television Relay Centre in Goa; and

(b) if so, where it will be located and when it will begin operating?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b): Relay Transmitter will be located at Panaji and it is expected to be commissioned by 1983-84.

### 15 Years Power Plan

5764. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:  
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARA-  
GHAVAN:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISH-  
NAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have mooted 15 Years Power Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Elec-  
tricity Authority is engaged in pre-  
paring a 15 Year perspective plan for  
Power development in the country.  
This plan will identify the optimal  
projects to meet the estimated demand  
in the country through integrated  
operation.

At present a ten year perspective  
is available on the basis of the pro-  
gramme drawn up by the Working  
Group on Power in preparation for  
the Sixth Five Year Plan. In this pers-  
pective the projects required for the  
Sixth Five Year Plan period have been  
identified, benefits quantified, and  
also the requirements for the Seventh  
Five Year Plan as well as projects  
required to meet the demand have  
been indicated.

### Production of Coking Coal

5765. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA  
SHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coking  
coal increased to 62,000 tonnes a  
day in February, 1981;

(b) if so, what was the production during the month of January, 1981; and

(c) to what extent it has increased in March, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Average coking coal production in Coal India Ltd. alone in February '81 was 99,000 tonnes per day.

(b) and (c). Average coking coal production in Coal India Ltd. during January, '81 was 88,000 tonnes per day and upto 22nd March, 81 1,13,000 tonnes per day.

#### Losses incurred by Coal India Ltd.

5766. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY :  
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Limited has turned the corner and the company which has been responsible for pushing up of the overall losses incurred by the public sector units is likely to be out of the red by next year;

(b) if so whether during the current year, the company's losses are expected to be much less than feared;

(c) if so, whether the losses are likely to be contained within Rs. 100 crores as against the projected loss of Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 130 crores ; and

(d) what are the other steps being taken to reduce the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) With the recent increase in the pithead price of coal the overall financial position of CIL and its subsidiaries is expected to improve during the

next year provided the cost of inputs, wages and other elements do not have an upward trend.

(b) The increase in the pithead price of coal has been effected only with effect from 14th February, 1981 and as such it may not be possible to reduce the losses appreciably during 1980-81.

(c) The position of actual losses will be clear only after the accounts for the year 1980-81 are audited.

(d) Steps taken to reduce losses include among others the following :

1. Increase in production by quickly developing open cast mines, introduction of advance technology and modern equipment, ensuring better availability of inputs like power, explosives etc. expediting land acquisition, improvement in the law and order situation through close liaison with the state Governments, etc.

2. Controlling absenteeism among the miners.

3. Control of manpower and improvement in productivity.

4. Control of inventory and economy in use of stores.

जयन्त विटामिन लिमिटेड, रतलाम द्वारा  
विटामिन सी का उत्पादन

5767. श्री फूल चन्द शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम में जयन्त विटामिन्स लि० ने वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के बावजूद विटामिन सी का रिकार्ड उत्पादन किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी ने अपना विस्तार करने की मांग की है ;

(ग) क्या साराभाई कैमिकल जैसी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ इस क्षेत्र में मुकाबला करने वाली हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ज्यन्त विटामिन्स लि० जैसी छोटी कम्पनियों को कुछ सुविधायें अथवा प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कायवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं । प्रतिवर्ष 500 टन लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान ज्यन्त विटामिन्स लि० का उत्पादन क्रमशः 360 टन और 234 टन हुआ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) संगठित क्षेत्र में मैसर्स साराभाई एम० कैमिकल्स और मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-वायोटिक लि० ही ऐसी दो अन्य कम्पनियां हैं जो क्रमशः 240 टन और 125 टन की लाइसेंसशुदा क्षमता के साथ विटामिन "सी" का निर्माण कर रही हैं ।

(घ) सरकार ने मैसर्स ज्यन्त विटामिन्स लि० और मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एंटी वायोटिक लि० के लिए विटामिन "सी" का प्लेन और कोटेड के अलग प्रतिधारण मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं और मैसर्स साराभाई एम० कैमिकल्स के लिए अलग प्रतिधारण मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं और मैसर्स साराभाई एम० कैमिकल्स के लिए अलग प्रतिधारण मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं । प्रतिधारण मूल्य इस दृष्टि से निर्धारित किये गये हैं ताकि मैसर्स ज्यन्त विटामिन्स लि० जैसी कम्पनियां उत्पादन क्षेत्र में बाद में प्रवेश करने से स्वदेशी उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें ।

### Cuddapah Radio Station

5768. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Cuddapah Station has no Station Director even though it was established more than ten years ago ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint the Station Direc-

tor immediately so that the number of regular programmes is increased ;

(c) the reasons why Government have not started construction of building for the studio and offices even though the land was purchased two years back at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 5.5 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of buildings for the studio and offices ; and

(d) whether a powerful transmitter is proposed to be installed at Cuddapah station as, at present the listeners of the neighbouring districts are not able to hear the programmes properly due to low sound ?

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

(a) and (b). AIR Cuddapah has no sanctioned post of Station Director sanctioning of additional posts including that of Station Director for AIR Cuddapah can be considered only after the construction of new studios when it would be possible to increase the quantum of originated programmes.

(c) The site for construction of studios and office was taken over on 7-11-79. Administrative approval to the scheme was accorded on 12-2-80. Indent for long delivery items has since been placed. Civil estimates for the construction of studio-cum-office building are under consideration and the expenditure sanction is expected to be issued shortly.

(d) The scheme for the up gradation of the power of the existing transmitter from 20 KW to 100 KW has been included in the approved Sixth Plan (1980-1985).

### Improvement of Thermal Power Stations

5769. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the replacement of manual controls by



automatic ones and reduction of oversized foreign materials in the coalfed to bunkers are some of the measures suggested for immediate execution at Thermal Power Stations in the country;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions among the problems identified by the experts at the seminar recently held in New Delhi; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) Mechanised coal handling plants at the mines are being installed in a phased manner to ensure adequate supply of coal for the thermal power stations.

(b) and (c). we are not aware as to which seminar is being referred to by the Hon'ble Member. However, a seminar which was held some time ago in New Delhi in which the Chief Executives of the Coal Companies and the representatives of coal consumers had participated did not discuss the matter referred to in part (a) of the Question though there was general discussion on measures for improving quality of coal.

#### **Allotment of Liquid Cooking Gas for Ladakh**

5770. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Total quantity of liquid cooking gas allotted to Jammu and Kashmir State for the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that J&K State has claimed separate quota of liquid gas for Ladakh region and

the same has been allotted by the Centre;

(c) if so, the total quantity of cooking gas allotted for Ladakh's quota; and

(d) if the reply be in the negative, whether Government propose to allot separate quota for Ladakh in view of non-availability of fire-wood in that region ?

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

(a) There is no system of allotment of cooking gas to the States. However, the total quantity of Liquefied Petroleum Gas supplied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the period from 1977-81 is approximately as follows :

(In Metric Tonnes)

Year	Quantity
1977-78	1773
1978-79	1682
1979-80	1942
1980-81	1452

(Figure upto December 1980)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such proposal to allot a separate quota of cooking gas for the Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir is presently under the consideration of this Ministry.

#### **Allotment of Liquid Cooking Gas to States**

5771. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing;

(a) year-wise total quantity of liquid cooking gas allotted to each

State and Union Territory separately for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) criteria fixed for allotment of liquid fuel gas ?

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

(a) There is no system of allotment of cooking gas (LPG) to the States and Union Territories and supplies are planned as per the committed demand. However, the total quantities of LPG supplies by the oil companies to the states and Union Territories for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are approximately as follows :—

(figures in metric tonnes)

Name of State/ Union Territory	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	24,560	24,017	Not readily available.
Assam	3,024	2,695	
Bihar	9,059	8,524	
Gujarat	33,980	33,274	
Haryana	6,855	7,559	
Himachal Pradesh	412	471	
Karnataka	16,681	15,470	
Kerala	8,541	8,414	
Madhya Pradesh	14,668	14,642	
Manipur	130	110	
Meghalaya	354	278	
Mizoram	119	63	
Nagaland	174	175	
Orissa	2,328	2,327	
Punjab	6,244	6,900	
Rajasthan	5,652	5,488	
Sikkim	192	159	
Tamil Nadu	34,560	33,071	
Tripura	87	61	
Uttar Pradesh	27,900	28,747	
West Bengal	19,580	19,500	
Maharashtra	1,20,335	1,17,845	
Jammu & Kashmir	1,682	1,942	
Chandigarh	3,246	2,305	
Delhi	30,581	46,327	
Pondicherry	479	592	
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,559	1,316	

(b) Does not arise.

### **MRTP Clearance of Modernisation Plans of Major Units**

5772. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Company Law Department is insisting on M. R. T. P. clearance of modernisation plans of major units;

(b) if so, the particulars of such applications for modernisation programmes from large Industrial Houses which are at present pending with the Company Law Department; and

(c) how that Department proposes to deal with them ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Under the provisions of Section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, an undertaking is deemed to expand substantially if, after such expansion, the value of its assets, before the expansion, results in an accretion by not less than 25% of such value. If, therefore, the modernisation proposal results in accretion to value of assets of the undertaking by 25% or more, the undertaking concerned is required to obtain prior approval of the Central Government under the aforesaid provisions of the Act.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2257/81*].

(c) The proposals are at various stages of consideration. The M.R. T.P. Act being an economic legislation with far-reaching implications, the proposals are to be examined in depth from the various connected angles in consultation with other concerned Government departments and no effort is being spared to dispose of

the cases within the quickest possible time.

### **Off-take of Caprolactam from Gujarat State Fertilisers Corporation**

5773. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are likely to intervene to ensure a higher off-take of caprolactam by nylon spinners from the joint sector Gujarat State Fertilisers Corporation, the only producer of caprolactam in the country;

(b) if so, when and in what manner; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to save the GSFC from impending ruination in case the caprolactam is not lifted ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Working arrangements already exist to facilitate lifting of caprolactam produced by GSFC, by the Nylon spinners.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Radio and coverage given to Political Parties and Groups in West Bengal**

5774. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2023 on 3rd March, 1981 regarding coverage by Calcutta T.V. and A.I.R. Centres and state the details of the coverage given to each Political Party and Group in West Bengal during the period January 1 to February 28, 1981 by the Calcutta Centres of T.V. and A.I.R. ?

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

The Hon'ble Member has asked for information in respect of 59 days. For All India Radio alone it will involve scrutiny of 708 bulletins consisting of more than 4,00,000 works. Calcutta Station has no machinery to undertake such laborious scrutiny. Similarly, Door-darshan is also not equipped to provide detailed analysis of such a large volume of information. Moreover, it is felt that the effort involved in the compilation of such a Voluminous information will not be commensurate with the results proposed to be achieved.

**Nationalisation of Oil India**

5775. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to fully nationalise Oil India in which a foreign multi-national corporation holds 50 per cent of the equity shares;

(b) when the negotiations with the foreign company started in this connection;

(c) how far the negotiations have progressed;

(d) why so much time is being taken to finalise the deal; and

(e) total amount repatriated or remitted by Assam Oil Company year-wise during the last five years?

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

(a) Details regarding the compensation payable are being worked out for negotiations.

(b) Negotiations with Burmah Oil Company for resolving certain disputes relating to the accounts of Oil India Limited for the years 1971 to 1976 and for the takeover of their interest in the company started in September 1976.

(c) An agreement was reached on August 20, 1977 on the pricing of crude oil for the period 1971 to 1976. It has also been agreed that only 11% dividend net of taxes will be payable for 1971 to 1976, instead of 13% under the earlier agreement.

(d) Examination of

(i) the merits and demerits of linking the takeover of 50% shares of Burmah Oil Company in Oil India Limited (a rupee company) with the takeover of the assets and liabilities of the Assam Oil Company (a sterling subsidiary of Burmah Oil Company) and

(ii) the tenability of the proposal for an integrated takeover under the law took some time. Negotiations are likely to be resumed shortly.

(e) The total amount repatriated or remitted by Assam Oil Company yearwise, during the last 5 years i. e. from 1976 to 1980 (both inclusive) are as follows:—

Year	Amount repatriated Rs./ lakhs	Remarks
1976 . . . . .	27.6	This is towards third instalment of OIL dividend for 1964 utilised by AOC initially for repatriation in due course.
1977 to 1980 . . . . .	Nil	

### हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि

5776. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में प्रयोग करने के लिए हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य हेतु हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने गैर-हिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी की कितनी पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी स्टाफ की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

हिन्दी अधिकारी	2
वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक	3
कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक	3
टाइपिस्ट	4
योग	12

(ख) नौ ।

(ग) शून्य ।

### कोचिन तेल शोधक कारखाने में लगाई गई पूंजी

5777. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोचिन तेल शोधक कारखाने में कुल कितनी राशि का पूंजी निवेश किया

गया है और इस कम्पनी ने कितना मुनाफा कमाया था ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी के कुल कितने भागीदार हैं और प्रत्येक भागीदार द्वारा कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है ; और

(ग) 1978-79 और 1979-80 में इस तेल शोधक कारखाने ने कुल कितना उत्पादन किया था और इस के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलजीत सिंह) :

(क) कोचिन रिफाइनरीज लि० की कुल प्रदत्त शेयर पूंजी 7 करोड़ रुपये है । 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा अर्जित लाभ क्रमशः 574 लाख रुपये तथा 669 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) शेयर धारी का नाम	शेयरों की संख्या
भारत का राष्ट्रपति	3,69,818
फिलिप्स पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी	1,85,006
केरल का गवर्नर	50,000
भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम	46,105
यूनिट ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया	7,000
सार्वजनिक (ग्राम बीमा)	43,071

कम्पनियां (बैंक आदि को शामिल करके) 7,00,000

प्रत्येक शेयर का अंकित मूल्य 100 रुपये है ।

(ग) 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का उत्पादन प्रत्येक वर्ष करीब 2.74 मि० मी० टन था ।

सहायक (पूरक) शोधन योजना पर कार्य चालू हो गया है । जब काम पूरा

हो जायेगा शोधनशाला की स्थापित क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष मौजूदा 3.3 मि० मी० टन से 3.5 मि० मी० टन बढ़ जायेगी ।

### Effect of power shortage on Industries in Gujarat

5778. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether the unprecedented increase of power crisis in Gujarat State has affected almost all the industries and is causing great economic set back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : Although there is some shortage of power in Gujarat, there is no unprecedented power crisis in the State. To cover the present gap between the demand and availability of power, some demand cuts/restrictions are in force but there are no cuts/restrictions on energy consumption by the consumers. The effect of these restrictions on industries would therefore, be marginal.

### A.I.R. and Doordarshan Advisory Committees at Local, Regional and National Levels

5779. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Advisory Committees at local, regional and national levels for All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) the tenure of such Committees ;

(c) whether Government are seriously considering reconstitution of these Committees; and

(d) details of steps, if any, taken in regard to the re-constitution of the Committees located in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) These are given in the Annexure.

(b) The tenure of such Committees is two years.

(c) and (d). The Programme Advisory Committees at All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras were abolished last year. Steps are being taken to reconstitute these.

### Statement

#### *Advisory Committees for AIR and Doordarshan*

1	2	3	4
(i) National level :	Name of Committees :		No.
A.I.R. . . . .	(a) Urdu Programme Advisory Committee		1
	(b) Sanskrit Programme Advisory Committee		1
	(c) Sports Advisory Committee		1
	(d) Technical Advisory Committee		1
	(e) Central Advisory Board for Commercial Broadcastig Service		1

1	2	3	4
(i) National Level— <i>Contd.</i>	Name of the Committees	No.	
Doordarshan . . . . .	Nil		
(ii) Local level :			
A.I.R. . . . .	Nil		
Doordarshan . . . . .	Subject Committee of Krishi Darshan Programmes at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi		1
(iii) Regional level :			
A.I.R. . . . .	Programme Advisory Committees at AIR Stations		55
	Rural Programme Advisory Committees at AIR Stations		40
Doordarshan . . . . .	Programme Advisory Committees at Door- darshan Kendras		12
	Screening Committees for feature films at Doordarshan Kendras		6

In addition to the above so far as AIR is concerned, there are :

- (a) Consultative Panels for Industrial Programmes functioning at 23 AIR Stations ; (b) Consultative Panels for School Broadcasting functioning at 10 AIR Stations ; (c) Consultative Panels for University-cum-Science and Technology Broadcasts functioning at 6 AIR Stations.

### Arrest of certain Newsmen

5780. SHRI N. K. SHEJWAL-KAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last six months many newsmen, editors and reporters have been manhandled, handcuffed by police and even tortured in some cases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a definite Court ruling that handcuffing should be avoided ;

(c) the number of such cases that have come to Government's notice and the grounds for their arrest ; and

(d) whether such arrests of newsmen constitute a serious threat to freedom of Press in our country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). Certain press reports of alleged manhandling and attacks on journalists have come to the notice of the Government. Journalists like other citizens are entitled to protection of their lives and liberty under the normal laws of the land.

As regards court ruling on handcuffing in the position is as follows:—

“IN PREM SHANKAR SHUKLA V/S DELHI ADMINISTRATION (1980) 3 Supreme Court cases 526, the Supreme Court has laid down the law regarding handcuffing. The substance of the judgement is that handcuffs for under-trials should not be resorted to unless the State is able to make out that no other practical way of forbidding escape is available, the prisoner being so dangerous and desperate and the circumstances so hostile to safe keeping. The rule regarding a prisoner in

transit between prison house and court house is freedom from handcuffs and exception under conditions of judicial supervision indicated in the judgement will be restraints with irons, to be justified before or after. The question whether an under-trial should be handcuffed or other restraint imposed on him is primarily a matter for decision of the authority responsible for his custody in the light of the observations made in the judgement".

3. Under the Press Council Act, 1978, the Press Council of India has been establishment with effect from 1-3-1979 for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India. It is an autonomous and statutory body; it is the appropriate authority to look into allegations of violations of the freedom of the Press on receipt of a complaint or *suo-motu*.

4. The Press Council has informed that it is seized of the following cases of arrests and manhandling of journalists and inquiries in this behalf are pending:—

(i) Complaint of Shri Vikram Rao, Former Secretary General, Indian Federation of Working Journalists regarding the arrest of Shri C.B. Kaul, Correspondent, "Indian Express", Jammu on the charge of filing news reports which might incite communal disharmony.

(ii) Complaint of Shri Vikram Rao, former Secretary General, Indian Federation of Working Journalists regarding the detention and prosecution of Shri P.K. Jain, Aligarh Correspondent of "Nav Bharat Times" on charges of false reporting.

(iii) *Suo-motu* action under section 13 (2) (e) of the Press Council Act, 1978 regarding news item

captioned "Alleged Police Excess on Journalists" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" on February 23, 1981.

(iv) Complaint of assault on Shri Narendra Mohan, Editor, "Dainik Jagran" at Lucknow, reportedly by a section of the journalists.

(v) Complaint of assault on the Editor, "Lankesh Patrika", Bangalore by some anti-social elements for certain writings in his paper exposing the misdeeds of these elements.

5. The above cases being at various stages of inquiry, it may be premature to say whether the arrests of Journalists in the said cases had the effect of impinging of the freedom of the Press.

6. Apart from the above cases, some news reports with regard to the attack on three newspaper offices viz "Samaj", "Prajatantra", and "Mathrubhumi" at Cuttack and assaults on journalists, by 150 miscreants, have come to the notice of the Press Council. Government of Orissa have informed that the publication of a baseless report in three newspapers of Cuttack on 8-3-81 scandalising some students of S.C.B Medical College, Cuttack had enraged the students of that college. One of the three newspapers, namely, 'Samaj' had published on 9-3-81 an item contradicting the earlier news item but the other two newspapers, namely, 'Prajatantra' and 'Mathrubhumi' did not carry such contradiction on 9-3-81. The students of the Medical College had gone to the offices of the three newspapers and had protested violently against the publication of false news. Timely intervention by the local administration brought the situation under control. However, the newspapers stopped publication for one day to protest against the incident and have since resumed publications. Six Medical College students including President of the College Union had been arrested but subsequently released on



bail. Principal of Medical College had apologised for conduct of his students. Appropriate legal action has been taken against the miscreants. Damage to property is small and nature of violence cannot be considered to be significant. All preventive measures have been taken by the State Government to ensure that no such untoward incident takes place in future.

7. This incidents also highlights the question of right to privacy of the citizens. In this case, admittedly, a lady student of the Medical College, Cuttack, was scandalised by the publication of a totally false item, damaging her character and reputation. No contradiction was published in the two newspapers. Apparently it is this which provoked the reaction of the students. The Government has repeatedly drawn attention, of the Press, to the need to verify the facts before publishing a matter that may adversely affect a citizen's right to privacy.

8. Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that only one incident of assault on Journalists has come to light in Varanasi recently in which prompt action has been taken and all accused have been arrested. Government of Uttar Pradesh have further informed that all District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police have already been alerted to help journalists perform their duties with a sense of freedom and confidence.

### Power Shortage

5781. SHRI TARIK ANWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what are the details of the monthly thermal power generation in the country during the last year (State-wise, month-wise);

(b) detailed reasons for the short-fall in the power generation every month ;

(c) how far is specific months this shortage was mainly due to the shortage of coal ;

(d) whether this was brought to the notice of the Department of Coal, if so, what were the steps taken to meet the situation; and

(e) what steps were taken by the Department of Power to avoid the recurrence of the shortage of coal and how far it has succeeded in doing so ?

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

(a) The details of thermal generation in the country statewide and month-wise during the last year from January to December 1980 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed. in Library* see No. LT 2258 /81]

(b) Although thermal generation during the first few months was somewhat less due to frequent outage of the units as well as a number of units being taken out for maintenance during the monsoon season, the thermal generation has increased by about 15% during the period October, 1980 to February, 1981 as compared to the thermal generation during the corresponding period last year. The increase in thermal generation has been about 22% in November & December, 1980).

(c) Although shortage of coal has to some extent affected generation of power, it is not possible to correctly quantify the loss in power generation on account of shortage of coal alone.

(c) Cases of shortage of coal are brought to the notice of the Department of Coal as well as the Railway Board.

(e) One of the main reasons for short supply of coal has been the constraints in the availability of railway wagons for transportation of coal to thermal power stations to match the in-

creased requirements of coal due to increase in thermal generation. A number of steps have been taken by the Government to ensure adequate and regular supply of coal to thermal power stations. These steps include :—

- (i) railways have been requested to step up supply of wagons for movement of coal to thermal power stations;
- (ii) close liaison is maintained by the Department of power and Central Electricity Authority with the Department of Coal and Ministry of Railways for monitoring coal supplies to the power stations. High level inter-Ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to power stations, and remedial measures taken;
- (iii) steps are taken to accelerate coal supplies to such of the power stations which have critical coal stocks to ensure that there is no loss of generation due to shortage of coal supplies;
- (iv) in order to reduce avoidable hold up of wagons power stations have been asked to taken steps to ensure expeditious unloading of coal and early release of wagons.

As a result of these measures, the coal supplies to the power stations have improved during the last few months.

#### **Supply of water from Bhakra and Sutlej Beas link project to Haryana**

5782. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers of Haryana are not getting irrigational waters from Bhakra and Sutlej-Beas link project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c). So far as supplies to Haryana from the river Sutlej are concerned they are getting their full share. During certain period, Haryana was delivered water from river Sutlej even in excess of their share.

As regards supplies out of Ravi-Beas waters, Haryana cannot draw its full share till the construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link canal project is completed. Till such time, Haryana can be given part of its share of Ravi-Beas waters only through Bhakra main line canal which has limited capacity. During the filling period of 21-5-1980 to 20-9-1980 Haryana received short supplies to some extent. During the depletion period of 21-9-1980 to 20-11-1980 Haryana was delivered its share as per the formulations approved by the BBMB. For the period 1-12-1980 to 28-2-1981 Haryana was delivered full quantity of its share as worked out on the basis of the *ad hoc* decision of December 1980 of the Govt. of India.

The Board has also under consideration a proposal to restore the capacity of the Bhakra main line. to its original designed capacity.

Though the issue of sharing of Ravi-Beas waters is being contested before the Supreme Court, efforts are being made to resolve this dispute through good will and discussions.

#### **Offer by Big Industrial Houses to set up power Plant**

5783. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that big industrial houses have offered to set up power plants in the country during the Sixth Five year plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have also agreed to set up power plants in Rajasthan ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :**  
(a) and (b) Only Government of Bihar and Government of Karnataka have so far intimated about some offers having been received by them from the private sector to set up power plants these are :

**BIHAR :** Two offers have been received by the State Government—one from the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited for the Installation of power plant of about 200 MW in Jamshedpur and another from the Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Limited for the installation of a 135 MW power station at Palamu. The proposals are for these plants to be set up in the Joint sector by floating separate companies for the purpose.

**KARNATAKA :** M/s Ballarpur Industries has proposed to finance the Dandeli dam and power house having a power potential of 30 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 crores for their captive use for their caustic soda and chlorine plant at Dandeli.

(c) and (d) No Sir, No such proposals have so far been received by the Rajasthan Electricity Board.

### Consumption of Diesel in Rajasthan

5784. **SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption of high speed diesel in Rajasthan State for the last three years ;

(b) the estimated total consumption of high speed diesel in the State for

1981 and whether Government would be able to supply this quantity in 1981 ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** (a) The total approximate consumption of high speed diesel (HSD) oil in Rajasthan during the last three years was as under :—

Year	Consumption
	(In lakh tonnes)
1978-79	4.10
1979-80	4.60
1980-81	4.66
	(Provisional)

(b) and (c) It is not possible to precisely indicate the likely consumption of HSD in Rajasthan during the year 1981. In recent months, the allocation of HSD to all states, including Rajasthan, were being made at a level 5% more than the original allocation in the corresponding months of the previous year. However, during the months of January and February '81, additional allocation of HSD of the order of 4,000 tonnes and 9,500 tonnes were made to Rajasthan taking into consideration the requirements indicated by the State Government. The HSD allocations for March and April 1981, are based on a 15% increase over the actual sales in the corresponding months of 1980. Allocations of HSD to Rajasthan for the ensuing month of the year 1981 will be decided after taking into account the overall availability of the product, movement capacity and past allocation/consumption in the State.

### Agitation by workers of Cochin Refineries

5785. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the worker of the Cochin Refineries had gone on agitation recently ;

(b) if so, what are reason therefor ; and

(c) step taken to resolve the issue and restore industrial peace at Cochin Refineries ?

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

(a) and (b). The workmen of the Cochin Refineries have been agitating for the past few months in support of their demand for promotion policy to first line supervisory posts and *ex-gratia* payment.

(c) The state Labour Department is making efforts for an amicable settlement.

### Allotment of Spirit to Kerala

5786. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the quantity of spirit allotted to Kerala in the last five years and the quantity demanded by the Kerala Government (year-wise) ;

(b) reason for not supplying the demanded quantity in full ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quota of spirit to Kerala?

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

(a) The details are as under :—

(in lakh litres)

Alcohol year from (Dec. to Nov.)	Deficit as reported by State Government	Inter-State allocations of alcohol made
1976-77 . . .	25.00	25.00
1977-78 . . .	79.00	62.00
1978-79 . . .	35.30	25.30
1979-80 . . .	39.70	20.00
1980-81 . . .	94.94	10.00 (for the 1st quarter)

(b) Inter-State allocations of alcohol from surplus to deficit state are made keeping in view the overall availability of and demand for alcohol in the country.

(c) Further allocations will be considered depending upon the availability of alcohol in the surplus States.

### Foreign help for hydro-electric projects

5787. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign companies have offered consultancy and engineering services for hydro-electric project in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of these foreign companies ; and

(c) the details of their offers and reaction of the Government to it ?

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

(a) to (c) A number of foreign companies have expressed general interest in participating in the hydro-electric programme of this country.

However, only one specific proposal involving the grant of 250,000 Canadian Dollars, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for the deployment of experts from M/s Surveyer, N enniger and Chenevert Inc (SNC), a leading engineering consultancy firm in Canada, who have had long experience in India through their involvement in the execution of the Idukki Dam in Kerala has been received. M/s SNC have offered to assist in the investigations of the Chamera Hydro-electric Project in Himachal Pradesh, where they expect to complete the work in about 8 to 10 months time. At the end of this period, M/s SNC along with the NHPC jointly will provide (a) a field investigation report (b) the feasibility report (c) the tentative estimates of the project and (d) the construction plan of the project. In view of the distinct advantage to our country the proven experience of M/s SNC and practically no foreign exchange liability on the cost of foreign experts, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance their participation in the investigation of the above project, has been approved.

### **Production of Para phenetidine**

5788. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether IDPL is not in a position to meet the demand of Paraphenetidine ;

(b) if so, what is the annual demand and the indigenous production ;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to increase its production so as to avoid import ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY PETRO-  
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTI-  
LIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :

(a) to (d) The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have reported

that they are in a position to meet the demand of Paraphenetidine registered with them. They have also reported that as on 1-4-1980, they had an inventory of 16.6 tonnes of Paraphenetidine and they could sell these stocks after a great difficulty.

### **Major shake up in National Hyd el Power Corporation**

5789. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating a major shake-up in the National Hyd el Power Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir. On the contrary the NHPC is being strengthened to meet its growing responsibilities in the light of the increasing emphasis being placed on the exploitation of the country's hyd el resources. An effective monitoring system, a well equipped corporate planning unit, a modern system of inventory management etc. are some of the areas in which strengthening is proposed.

(b) . Does not arise.

### **Loan from World Bank for Fertilizer Project at Hazira in Gujarat**

5790. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has approved a loan of Rs. 320 crores for two unit fertilizer project at Hazira in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, tentative time fixed for its completion ;

(c) the name of the fertilizers that will be manufactured daily in this project ; and

(d) the employment potential of the project ?

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

(a) Negotiations to obtain a loan for the Hazira fertilizer Project were held with the World Bank in February, 1981. The approval of the Bank for a loan is awaited

(b) The project is likely to be completed by 1985.

(c) The project envisages production of urea at the rate of 4400 tonnes per day.

(d) The direct employment potential of the project is estimated around 2000 when the project goes into full production.

**Agreement for utilisation of power from Nathpa Jhakri Hydel Power Project**

5791. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fresh agreement for utilisation of power from the Nathpa Jhakri Hydel Power Project is being signed; and

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

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

(a) and (b). A tripartite agreement between Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and the Central Government, for the exploitation of this project, with a view to conferring benefits on some of the States in the Northern region, is under finalization in consultation with the Planning Commission.

**हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्ट्रीसाइड्स द्वारा तकनीकी ग्रेड के कीटनाशी पदार्थों का उत्पादन**

5792. **श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्ट्रीसाइड्स द्वारा तकनीकी ग्रेड के किन-किन कीटनाशी पदार्थों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और प्रत्येक की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी हैं;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान तकनीकी ग्रेड के इन कीटनाशी पदार्थों का वास्तविक वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना हुआ ;

(ग) क्या तकनीकी ग्रेड के किन्हीं नये कीटनाशी पदार्थों के उत्पादन की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख). फिलहाल हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्ट्रीसाइड्स लि० द्वारा निर्मित तकनीकी ग्रेड कीटनाशी के नाम, वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता और पिछले पांच वर्षों में उनमें से प्रत्येक का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

(टनों में)

उत्पादन	स्थापित	क्षमता
1975-76		
डी डी टी तकनीकी	4088	4421
बी एच सी तकनीकी	3000	1752
मेलारिथियोन तकनीकी	1800	—

	उत्पादन	दत्तों में	
1976-77	1977	1978-79	1979
	-78	-79	-80
4478	4177	4475	4734
1572	1526	1928	2442
—	—	—	2.75*

\* 25-3-1980 को वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) छठी योजना अवधि में तकनीकी ग्रेड कीटनाशी के उत्पादन के लिए निम्न-लिखित नई योजनाएं प्रस्तावित की गई हैं ।

मद	क्षमता टन/वर्ष	अनुमानित लागत करोड़ रु.
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1. डायमेथेएट	500	1.76
2. फेनीटोथियोन	200	
3. मेटासिस्टोक्स	300	1.24
4. कार्बोक्सिन	50	1.30
5. कार्बेन/ हेप्टाक्लोर	100	3.73
6. डिकोफोल	100	1.42
7. टेमोफास	50	1.32
8. मियाइल पैराथियन	100	2.18
9. बुटाक्लोर	400	3.11
10. डेक्लामेथिन	200	6.94
11. ग्राइसोप्रोटुरोन	50	2.42
12. ग्राक्सीकार्बोक्सिन	100	2.08
13. इथेपान	100	1.02
14. इडिफेनफास	200	1.80
		30.32

### Companies Running at Loss

5793. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many fertilizers companies are running at a loss for the year 1980-81 and the reasons;

(b) what is the total production of these companies and the cost per tonne;

(c) is it not a fact that many Government fertilizers companies have very old machines and obsolete equipments;

(d) which are these companies and what steps are taken to modernise them; and

(e) do Government intend to modernise FACT of Kerala State and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details about the losses of fertilizer companies during the year 1980-81 would be known only after the accounting year is closed and the accounts are ready.

(b) The total indigenous production of fertilizers during 1980-81 is expected to be about 21 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 8.3 lakh tonnes of P205. The cost per tonne of fertilizer varies from plant to plant depending upon the capital cost of the plant, the age of the plant, the feedstock used and other relevant factors.

(c) to (e) Among the public sector fertilizer companies, only Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited have some old plants at their Udyogamandal Division. Various proposals for diversification of products

at the Udyogamandal Unit are being explored. One of the alternatives under scrutiny is a proposal to set up a caprolactam project.

उन गैर-सरकारी कोयला खान कम्पनियों की बकाया राशियों की अदायगी जिनकी सम्पत्ति राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय अर्जित की गयी थी।

5794. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी कोयला खान कम्पनियों के 1974 में अर्जन के समय हजारों कोयला सप्लायरों की सम्पत्ति और एजेंसियां भी अधिग्रहीत की गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन लोगों को मुआवजे का भुगतान करने के लिए जिनकी हानि हुई थी भुगतान आयोग भी नियुक्त किया गया तथा जांच करने के बाद कोयला सप्लायरों को प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो कितने लघु कोयला सप्लायरों को मुआवजे के लिए प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये गये थे तथा बंगाल कोल कम्पनी और अन्य कम्पनियों के कितने कोयला सप्लायरों को मुआवजा अदा किया गया और कितनों को अभी अदा किया जाना है तथा शेष सप्लायरों को भुगतान कब तक करने का विचार है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कोक्कर कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1972 और कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 में दी गई खान की परिभाषा के अनुसार किया गया था। खान

मालिकों को देव राशि इन अधिनियमों की अनुसूची में दिखाई गई है।

(ख) घनबाद और कलकत्ता में भुगतान आयुक्त नियुक्त किये गये हैं जिनका काम इन दोनों अधिनियमों में दी गयी अग्रता के अनुसार दावेदारों और मालिकों को भुगतान करना है।

(ग) भुगतान आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति कोक्कर कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1972 और कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन की गई है और उनके सामने एक लाख से अधिक दावे दायर किये गए हैं। मांगी गई सूचना को एकत्र करने में अत्यधिक काम करना पड़ेगा और इस प्रकार एकत्र आंकड़े आदि अभीष्ट परिणामों की तुलना में लाभदायक नहीं होंगे। फिर भी, प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 34 कोक्कर कोयला खान मलिकों और 40 अकोक्कर कोयला खान मलिकों के मामले में सप्लायरों के स्वीकृत दावों का अधिनियमों की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार भुगतान कर दिया गया है। बंगाल कोयला कम्पनी के मामले में सप्लायरों के किसी दावे का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। चालू अनुमानों के अनुसार कोक्कर कोयला खानों के मंजूर दावों का भुगतान तीन वर्षों के अन्दर और अकोक्कर कोयला खानों से संबंधित दावों का एक वर्ष के अन्दर भुगतान हो जाने की संभावना है।

#### Commissioning of Projects at HAL, Pimpri, Maharashtra

5795. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what were the proposed dates of commissioning of the following projects HAL, Pimpri, Maharashtra;



1. Streptomycin Expansion
  - (a) Fermentation]
  - (b) Extraction]
2. Penicillin Expansion
3. Semi-Synthetic Penicillin Expansion
4. Formulation Plant II
5. Balancing equipment for these projects;

(b) whether each of the above projects has been executed according to plan;

(c) if not, the estimated delay in completion of the projects and when they will be actually commissioned; and

(d) the detailed reasons for the delay in the commissioning of the above projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The proposed dates of commissioning of the projects by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited referred to and their anticipated dates of completion are as follows :

Project	Proposed dates of commissioning	Anticipated dates of commissioning
1. Streptomycin Expansion Fermentation and Extraction	28-5-80	28-4-81
2. Penicillin Expansion	30-9-79	Commissioned according to schedule
3. Semi-synthetic Penicillin Expansion	31-8-80	11-7-81
4. Formulation Plant II	2-8-80	15-6-81
5. Balancing equipment for these projects:		
(i). 20 MVA Power Sub-Station for additional power	31-5-80	Not possible to indicate as it is dependent upon completion of certain facilities to be provided by Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
(ii) Effluent water plant	31-3-80	Physically completed on 28-2-1981

(d) The reasons are non-availability/shortage of cement and steel, labour unrest and strikes, delay in the supply of equipment both imported and indigenous etc.]

#### Production of Gentamicin Formulations

5796. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) What were the targets and actual achievement of production for

different Gentamicin formulations during 1980-81;

(b) give separate figures for each category of formulations during this period; and

(c) the unsold inventory of different formulations lying with HAL during 1980-81, give latest figures ?

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

(a) and (b). Hindustan Antibiotics Limited are engaged in the manufacture of Gentamycin formulations in the form of injection (2 ml.) and Eye/Ear drops (3 ml.). Their targets

and actual production figures in respect of each of these formulations during 1980-81 (April 1980-February 1981) are as under :

	Target (lacs)	Produced during 1980-81 (upto Feb- ruary, 1981)	Quantity Value
			(Rs. in lakhs)
Gentamycininj. 2 ml.	6.00	467434	23.40
Gentamycin Eye/Ear drops 3ml.	18.00	771557	25.08

(c) Unsold stock of 265000 Gentamycin Injection (2 ml.) valued at Rs. 14.39 lakhs was with the Company during 1980-81 as on 28-2-1981.

#### Production of Bulk Drugs by H.A.L., Pimpri, Maharashtra

5797. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the figures of production of following bulk drugs, with respective targets, at HAL; Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra during last three years; (a) Streptomycin, (b) Penicillin, (c) Semi-Synthetic Penicillin, (d) Hamycin, (e) Vitamin C;

(b) what are the respective figures of bulk sales, of these drugs, and what percentage of these drugs is used at HAL for formulations;

(c) what are the figures of sales of different formulations, during the same period;

(d) what is the inventory of unsold formulations at HAL on 31st March, 1979, 31st March, 1980 and latest figures for 1981;

(e) what are the stocks of imported bulk drugs at HAL at present (give latest figures) ; and

(f) whether these imported bulk drugs have been used as per planned target for different formulations; is there any shortfall in the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (f). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2259/81]

#### Allotment of Funds to H. A. L., Pimpri, Maharashtra

5798. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the funds allotted to H. A. L., Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra for implementation of the following projects, during the last three years:

- (1) Streptomycin Expansion
- (2) Penicillin Expansion
- (3) Semi-Synthetic Penicillin Expansion.
- (4) Formulation Plant II
- (5) Gentamycin production plant
- (6) Balancing equipment for the above projects.

(b) whether these amounts have been exclusively spent against the sanctions or part of these grants been spent on other non-projects works at HAL, if yes, give the respective figures, and the reasons for allowing such un-planned expenses; and

(c) whether Government propose to enforce stricter financial discipline at least in future, on such use of project funds for non-plan expenditure ?

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

(a) Yearwise details of funds allotted and actually released by Government] to Hindustan Antibiotics Limited during the last three years are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allotment	Actually released
1978-79 . . .	541	398
1979-80 . . .	1138	938
1980-81 . . .	1270	1070

(b) As against the allotments, funds were released on the basis of the anticipated expenditure. HAL have confirmed that the amounts so far spent have been exclusively for the sanctioned schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Provision of T. V. sets in Orissa**

5799. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of INFORMA-

**TION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the the Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to provide some TV Sets; and

(b) if so, the number of TV sets sanctioned as well as the area in which they are likely to be installed ?

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

(a) and (b). There was no such request in the recent past. The Central Government had earlier allotted 280 community viewing sets to Orissa which included 20 sets to be kept as spare. 115 sets have already been installed at villages identified by the state Government. The remaining sets will be installed as soon as the necessary infrastructure like electrification of community centres, appointment of caretaker, etc. is provided by the State Government in the villages of their choice.

#### **Survey of Konkan Region for Hydro-Power Schemes**

5800. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aerial survey of the Konkan region has been launched as a first step towards the formation of an ambitious hydro-power scheme which could prove boon to the coastal area falling under the Eastern Ghat development plan ;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed on 15th March, 1981 ;

(c) if so, whether National Hydel-Power Corporation has prepared detailed project report for submission to Government; and

(d) whether during the month of January, 1981, he had talks with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra in which it was decided to explore ways to give a big thrust to power development in Maharashtra and to tap the unutilised water potential in Konkan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):** (a) Yes, Sir, As a first step the survey of some of the projects in the Konkan area has been undertaken.

(b) It is expected to complete the first phase of the work by 31st March 1981.

(c) The NHPC will submit its report to Government after completion of the work.

(d) The work that has been undertaken is an effort in the direction of exploiting the hydel potential available in the Konkan area.

**Preference for Allotments of Petroleum Products Agencies to Unemployed Matriculates and Graduates**

5801. **PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployed (i) matriculates (ii) graduates have been given preference in the advertisement for the allotment of

gas connections or petroleum and diesel retail outlets by I. O. C. and Bharat Petroleum on 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) if so, the names to the places for which such preference was advertised and/or the allotment made in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab;

(c) whether any change in these categories (i) and (ii) was also made in any one of these places; and

(d) if so, the names of such places and reasons for change?

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

(a) Reservation for unemployed graduates in the award of all types of agencies of petroleum products of the public sector oil companies has been introduced only from the year 1980-81. There is no reservation or preference for unemployed matriculates. However, matriculation being the minimum qualification for all categories other than unemployed graduates category, they can apply in response to specific press advertisements provided they fulfil other eligibility criteria.

(b) The names of places for which advertisements have been issued for award of agencies under unemployed graduates category in the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during 1980-81 are as under:—

	Punjab	Himachal Pradesh
Retail Outlet Dealerships (Petrol/Diesel Pumps)	Chaksherwala	Jwalamukhi
Cooking gas distributorships	Amritsar, Jullundur and Patiala	—

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

मंत्रालयों में डोजल/पेट्रोल की खपत में  
मितव्ययता लाना

5802. श्री अर० एन० राकेश :  
क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा डोजल की  
कमी को देखते हुये सरकार ने प्रत्येक  
मंत्रालय में इनकी खपत में मितव्ययता  
लाने के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निश्चित किये  
हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा  
क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री  
(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और  
(ख) डोजल से चलने वाली गाड़ियों  
की संख्या भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों  
में बहुत कम है और ऐसी गाड़ियों के  
हार्ड स्पॉड डोजल की खपत देश में  
कुल डोजल खपत जो प्रति वर्ष में  
हरीब 10 मि० मी० टन है को तुलना में  
गण्य है । मंत्रालयों में पेट्रोल की खपत  
प्रत्येक वर्ष के ईंधन की खरीद सम्बन्धी  
बजट प्रावधानों के द्वारा शासित होती है ।  
अनुरोध किये गये वित्तीय उपाय अर्थात् समय  
समय पर पेट्रोल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करके  
ही अपने आप में पेट्रोल से चलने वाली  
गाड़ियों के अन्वाधुनिक प्रयोग को निस्त-  
हित किया जायेगा । इसके अतिरिक्त,  
केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय और विभाग और राज्य  
सरकारें तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों  
को भी परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे  
अपनी स्टाफ कारों में पेट्रोल की बचत  
करें ।

## Filling up of Reserved Posts

5803 SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that  
number of posts reserved for Schedu-  
led Caste/Tribe candidates in differ-  
ent classes of services viz B, C, &  
D in various department of the  
Ministry of Energy were filled up  
by general candidates;

(b) if so, class-wise, details of  
such posts during the year 1978,  
1979 and 1980 and reasons there-  
for; and

(c) whether Government will  
impose a ban on exchange of reser-  
ved posts with general posts in the  
interest of Scheduled Caste/Tribe  
candidates ?

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

## Reservation of Post of [Sc/St in Ministry

5804 SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZ-  
ERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a  
number of posts reserved for Schedu-  
led Caste/Tribe candidates in differ-  
ent classes of services viz.  
B, C & D in various Departments  
of his Ministry were filled up by  
general candidates without obtain-  
ing his prior approval;

(b) if so, class-wise, Depart-  
mentwise, details of such posts during  
the year 1978, 1979 and 1980 and  
reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government pro-  
pose imposing a ban on exchange of  
reserved posts with general posts

in the interest of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates?

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

(a) No, Sir, so far as regular appointments/promotions are concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is general policy matter which has to be considered by the Department of Personnel and A. R. in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

### Cooking Gas Accidents

5805. SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooking gas accidents taken place in the country from 1970-80, (i) year-wise, (ii) State-wise;

(b) whether the cooking gas accidents are on the increase; and

(c) if so, the educative methods adopted therefor?

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

(a) The information regarding the year-wise and State-wise details of the number of accidents involving cooking gas cylinders during the period 1970-80 is not readily available in this Ministry. However, according to available information a total number of about 150 such accidents have taken place in the country during the period 1978-80.

(b) Taking into account the steady increase in the number of cooking gas consumers in the country over the years, the number of accidents involving cooking gas cylinders cannot be considered to be on the increase.

(c) The oil companies have taken steps to educate the consumers on the safe and proper usage of LPG equipments by briefing the customers/issuing printed materials containing safety instructions to customers etc. Besides, the distributors and their staff are also instructed on the safety handling of cylinders by the field staff of the oil companies.

### बीकानेर में एक ताप बिजली घर की स्थापना

5806. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने बीकानेर के समीप भूरा कोयला उपलब्ध होने के कारण बीकानेर, राजस्थान में एक ताप बिजलीघर की स्थापना किये जाने का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और इसका कार्य कब शुरू होगा तथा कब पूरा होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में पालना में  $2 \times 6$  मेगावाट का एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए एक स्कीम का, तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है और इसकी निवेश संबंधी स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा है। वहाँ उपलब्ध लिग्नाइट का उपयोग इस स्कीम में किया जाएगा। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 6738 लाख रुपये है। इस परियोजना को तकनीकी-आर्थिक स्वीकृति देते समय केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण ने पालना विद्युत परियोजना

तथा पालना खान परियोजना को साथ-साथ स्वीकृति देने की सिफारिश की है ताकि वांछित समयवधि में लिगनाइट की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके। लिगनाइट खनन परियोजना के लिए किसी वित्तीय प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव इस समय राज्य सरकार ने नहीं किया है। इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, स्कीम पर निवेश संबंधी निर्णय फिलहाल आस्थगित रखा गया है।

### **Proposal to use satellite to transit Data about oil Drilling**

5807. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a proposal to use satellite to transit data about the offshore oil drilling to the shore station for quicker analysis;

(b) if so, the preparation made so far by the O. N. G. C. to implement the above proposal;

(c) when this programme is expected to be started; and

(d) the details thereof;

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It is for monitoring data on oil and gas production and not for drilling;

(b) Orders for supply of equipment to be installed on the platform and onshore have been placed;

(c) and (d). The satellite link is proposed to be operational through the Indian Satellite 'INSAT' and is expected to start functioning

between Bombay High North Platform 'BHN' and Uran Shore Terminal by March, 1982.

### **Films on Delhi T. V.**

5808. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that TV programmes are not only boring but also becoming vulgar, as violence movies like Heeralal-Pannalal and Lagaam were shown;

(b) the TV advertisements of cigarettes, cold drinks (showing semi-nude young girls, nirodh, sanitary napkins, etc. often have a bad effect on children and youth; and

(c) whether Government propose showing good films on TV particularly on Saturday like Dosti and Koshish during this International Disabled year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Doordarshan makes continuous efforts to improve its programmes and to present good and interesting programmes to its viewers. Since the programmes are planned and presented for a cross-section of viewers with different tastes, a programme which appeals to one section of people may not necessarily have the same appeal for others. However, every care is taken to exclude vulgarity and unnecessary violence from TV programmes, and to ensure that the programmes are fit for family viewing.

(b) Advertisements of cigarettes are not accepted for telecast on Doordarshan as a matter of policy. Scripts and visual for advertisements are carefully scrutinized before accepting them to exclude all elements which are not fit for family viewing.

The spot for Nirodh 'is sponsored by the Union Health Ministry and it is felt that adequate publicity should be given to the ways and means of birth control in order to promote the concept of planned family. Advertisements or sanitary napkins are examined carefully to ensure that there is nothing in them to offend the susceptibilities of the viewers.

(c) Doordarshan tries to select good films within its means and subject to the availability of the films. Recently, Doordarshan has started telecasting retrospectives of old veteran directors. It is proposed to earmark one month in each quarter for such retrospectives. There is also a proposal under consideration to increase the royalty to be paid for the films to attract better films.

Due notice will be taken of the International year for the Disabled while selecting feature films for telecast.

#### **Bhagwati Committee on Comprehensive Legal Aid**

5809. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was set up to recommend comprehensive legal aid schemes after taking into account the working of the various legal aid schemes to States;

(b) if so, whether this Bhagwati Committee also recommended to Government for provision of certain money for legal aid to the poor during last year;

(c) whether it is a fact that this money has not been utilised; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Government appointed on the 26th September, 1980 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice P.N. Bhagwati, a Judge of the Supreme Court, to provide legal aid to the needy. The Committee is required to formulate in detail and to implement comprehensive legal aid schemes after taking into account the working of various legal aid schemes in different States and to take and recommend such other steps as are necessary to secure their proper working.

(b) The Committee having been appointed on the 26th September, 1980, there was no question of the Committee making any recommendation to Government in respect of the budget provision for the year 1980-81 and it also did not make any recommendations after its appointment for the provision of funds for that year.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Provision for Special Courts**

5810. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision for special courts to be set up in the country for speedy trial of economic offences was made last year;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount granted in this regard;

(c) whether this amount has been properly utilised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?



THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR (a) to (d) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Delay in Execution of Koel-Karo Project

5811. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that NHPC has unduly delayed the work relating to the Koel-Karo Project handed over by the Government of Bihar by two work seasons; and

(b) whether Government propose to institute any enquiry for fixing responsibility for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The NHPC has completed all preparatory work and is ready to commence execution as soon as the investment decision is accorded by the Cabinet. There is however delay in according the investment sanction, as the Government of Bihar has not yet confirmed that no riparian rights would be infringed as a result of execution of the project, that would affect the interests of NHPC. The matter is being pursued vigorously with Government of Bihar.

### Pollution at Sindri

5812. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter, under the caption "Pollution at Sindri" published in Dhanbad weely "New Sketch" dated 23rd February, 1981; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to identify the sources and extent of pollution from the Sindri Fertilizer plants and to take remedial action. Certain equipments such as Brink Mist Eliminator are being imported to control sulphur dioxide pollution. The multicyclones in the boiler plants have been renovated to reduce emission of fly ash. An oil separator tank has been installed to arrest slippage of oil. Further efforts are underway to bring down the pollutants to be within the prescribed standards.

मुजफ्फरपुर, दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से समाचारों का प्रसारण

5813. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुजफ्फरपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र से समाचारों का प्रसारण नहीं किया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वहाँ से समाचार प्रसारित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मुजफ्फरपुर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र को एक स्वायत्त केन्द्र के रूप में परिवर्तित करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमदजेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) मुजफ्फरपुर प्रेषण केन्द्र में स्टूडियो और निर्माण सुविधाओं के न होने के कारण वहाँ से दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिन टेलेकास्ट नहीं किये जाते । तथापि, एक साप्ताहिक

समाचार पत्रिका हर रविवार को रात के आठ बजे टेलीकास्ट की जाती है जो सप्ताह की महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं को कवर करती है। दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिनों को टेलीकास्ट करने के बारे में स्थानीय स्टूडियो और कार्यक्रम निर्माण सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध होने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

(ख) स्वीकृत छठी "योजना" प्रस्तावों 1780-85 में मुजफ्फरपुर में कार्यक्रम निर्माण केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है।

### Production of Drugs and Chemicals by foreign Companies

5814. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question. No. 4082 on 16th December, 1980 regarding production of drugs and chemicals by foreign companies and lay a statement showing:

(a) the information that has been collected so far; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) A note giving the requisite details in respect of foreign companies

engaged in the production of drugs is attached. However, requisite details in respect of foreign companies engaged in production of chemicals are still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Data to be collected is voluminous and is to be collected from numerous sources which is likely to take some more time.

In 1973, a company was deemed to be a foreign company if the direct and indirect foreign equity in it exceeded 50%. Names of foreign companies which were engaged in the production of bulk drugs with or without formulations or in formulations only in 1973 are given in Statement I. In November, 1976 the definition of a foreign company was revised whereby a company with direct foreign equity exceeding 40% was to be treated as a foreign company. Five foreign drug companies have since indianised themselves i. e. they have brought down their direct foreign equity level to 40%. Details regarding assets, equity, profit, sale proceeds etc. of these five companies for the year of their Indianisation are given in Statement II.

The position in respect of foreign drug companies which have been directed to bring down their direct foreign equity to 40% is indicated below:

### Statement

S.No.	Name of the company	Present status
1.	M/s. C.E. Fulford (India) Private Limited	Scheme for dilution of foreign equity to 40% has been approved by the Government and is being implemented.
2.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories (India) Pvt. Limited.	
3.	M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Limited.	The company has since submitted a scheme for dilution of foreign equity and the same is being examined by R.B.I.
4.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan Limited.	The company has submitted a representation against the directives issued by R.B.I. They have claimed high technology in agricultural techniques in cultivation of raw materials for production of Menthol. Their representation is being examined.

There are 20 Foreign Drug Companies in whose cases the level of equity under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is yet to be decided. R. B. I. have collected detailed data from these companies in respect of

bulk drugs and formulation manufactured by them during the three year period 31st March, 1977. It is proposed to process these cases after receipt of RBI's comments on individual cases.

#### Statement—I

Sl.No. Name of the foreign company with more than 50% foreign equity.

- | 1     | 2   |
|-------|---|
| 1.    | M/s. Alkali & Chemical Corpn, of India Limited. |
| *2.   | M/s. Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Limited.   |
| *3.   | M/s. Abbott Laboratories (I) Pvt. Ltd.          |
| 4.    | M/s. Bayer (India) Limited.                     |
| *5.   | M/s. Beechem (India) Pvt. Ltd.                  |
| 6.    | M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Limited.                  |
| 7.    | M/s. Boots Co. (India) Limited.                 |
| 8.    | M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.     |
| 9.    | M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Limited.               |
| 10.   | M/s. Cynamid India Limited.                     |
| 11.   | M/s. E. Merck (I) Pvt. Limited.                 |
| 12.   | M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (I) Limited.            |
| *13.  | M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Limited.        |
| 14.   | M/s. May & Baker Limited.                       |
| 15.   | M/s. Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Limited.      |
| 16.   | M/s. Parke Davis (India) Limited.               |
| 17.   | M/s. Pfizer Limited.                            |
| *18.  | M/s. Reckit & Colman of India Limited.          |
| 19.   | M/s. Richardson Hindustan Limited.              |
| 20.   | M/s. Roche Products Limited.                    |
| 21.   | M/s. Sandoz (India) Limited.                    |
| 22.   | M/s. Scarle (India) Limited.                    |
| *23.  | M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Limited.          |
| 24.   | M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Limited.                |
| **25. | M/s. Griffon Laboratories.                      |
| *26.  | M/s. G.E. Fulford Limited.                      |

\*Engaged in the manufacture of drug formulations only

\*\*Not in the organised sector.

Manufacture of Surgical items.

Engaged in trading activity.

- 1 2
- \*27. M/s. G.W. Carrick Co. (Asia) Branch.
- \*\*28. M/s. Cooper Laboratories.
- \*\*29. M/s. Ethnor Limited.
- \*30. M/s. Nicholes of India Limited.
- \*31. M/s. Indian Schering Limited.
- \*32. M/s. Roussel Pharmaceutical Limited.
- \*\*33. M/s. Dental Products of India Limited.
- \*\*34. M/s. John Wyeth (Bros.)

\*Engaged in the manufacture of drug formulations only. \*Manufacture of Surgical items.  
 \*\*Not in the organised sector. \*\*Engaged in trading activity.

## Statement—II

Sl.No.	Name of the Co.	Date/Year of Indianisation	Assets on the date of Indianisation	Percentage of foreign Equity on the date of Indianisation	Profit on the date of Indianisation	Sale proceeds on the date of Indianisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.	
1.	M/s. Indian Schering Ltd., Bombay	7-2-80 *	49,39,806 (Net)	39.95	85,35,602 (Before tax)	704,30,979
2.	M/s. Nicholas of India Ltd., Bombay					
3.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd., Bombay	13-9-79	11,72,00,000 (as on 31-3-79-Net worth)	Nil	3,43,71,000 (for the year ending 31-3-79-pre-tax)	366,73, 58,000 (for the year ending 31-3-79)
4.	M/s. Anglo French Drug Co. Eastern Ltd., Bombay	31-8-79	82,68,205	40%	5,54,707	424,46,585
5.	M/s. Carter Wallace Ltd., Goa.	17-7-78	5,26,143	40%	19,51,415 (Before tax)	184,02,171 (Including S.T. and Excise Duty)

\*The entire business and undertaking in India of Nicholas of India Ltd., U.K. has been taken over by M/s. Indian Schering Ltd., w.e.f. 1-7-79 and non-resident interest of the Indian Schering reduced to less than 40%.

मध्य प्रदेश में खाना पकाने की गैस के कनेक्शन

5815. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :  
श्री सुभाष यादव :

क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक खाना पकाने की गैस के लिये पंजीकृत लोगों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में खाना पकाने की गैस के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को गैस कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जाने की आशा है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 की यथा स्थिति के अनुसार खाना पकाने की गैस के नए कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या लगभग 2,00,000 थी ।

(ख) बम्बई हाई तथा मथुरा और कोयली शोधनशालाओं से एल.पी.जी. की उपलब्धता के आधार पर देश में मध्य प्रदेश सहित प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज व्यक्तियों को गैस कनेक्शन एक चरणबद्ध ढंग से इस के बाद से प्रदान किये जायेंगे ।

### Journals Published by Publications Division

5816 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the journals published by Publications Division both in Hindi and English and the details of the arrangements of Editorial Board, Advisory Commit-

tee, Editorial Staff for each of them as also the number of the persons working in them;

(b) whether according to the Official Languages Act the Editorial Staff and other facilities provided for each Hindi journal should be at par with those provided for English journal and the details of the arrangements journalwise made for implementing this provision?

(c) whether it is a fact that Hindi Editorial Staff in "Yojana" "Kurakshetra" and "Bhagirath" journals has been given lower status and less facilities; and

(d) complete details of the steps being taken to provide proper status, pay scales and other facilities to the Hindi Editorial Staff in the Government of India publications!

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) (a): The names of journals being published in Hindi as well as in English and Editorial Staff working in each of them are detailed in Annexure-I. There is no Editorial Board or Advisory Committee for these journals.

(b) No, Sir. However, Kendriya Hindi Samiti in its meeting held on 12th and 13th December, 1977 recommended that there should not be any disparity in the pay scales, designation and other service conditions of Editorial Staff working in Hindi magazines vis-a-vis those working in English magazines.

(c) & (d): The answer to part (c) is in the negative and part (d) does not therefore arise so far as "Yojana" and "Kurakshetra" are concerned, the required information for "Bhagirath" would be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Statement

S.No.	Name of Publication	Periodicity	Staffing Pattern			
			Chief Editor (Pay Scale Rs. 1500-1800)	Editor (Pay Scale Rs. 1100-1600)	Assistant Editor (Pay Scale Rs. 650-1200)	Sub-Editor (Pay Scale Rs. 470-750)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Yojana (English)		Fortnightly	1*	1	2**	1
Yojana (Hindi)		Fortnightly	..	1	1	1
2. Kurukshetra (English)		Fortnightly	..	1***	2***	1
Kurukshetra (Hindi)		Monthly	..	..	1	1
3. Employment News (English)		Weekly	..	1****	..	..
4. Rozgar Samachar (Hindi)		Weekly	..	..	1	..

Note—: 1\* The incumbent of the post of Chief Editor (Yojana) is responsible for co-ordination and supervision of editorial work of all language editions of 'Yojana'.

\*\* One Assistant Editor in English is for assisting Chief Editor in co-ordinating of all editions of Yojana.

2\*\*\* This is because of periodicity i.e. Kurukshetra (English) is a fortnightly journal whereas Kurukshetra

\*\*\* (Hindi is a monthly magazine).

3\*\*\*\* Rozgar Samachar is the translation of Employment News (English). Editor is supposed to look after all the three editions i.e. English, Hindi and Urdu.

4 Another journal 'Bhagirath' in Hindi and English is printed by the Publications Division on behalf of the Central Water Commission, Ministry of Irrigation. Editorial Staff/assistance is not provided by the Publications Division.

### Illegal Coal Mining in different Areas

5818. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the illegal coal mining on a massive scale continues even now in different areas ;

(b) if so, whether Government have since made any attempt at collecting information in details about these illegal operations ;

(c) if so, the results of such attempts ; and

(d) what penal and preventive action has since been taken to stop these illegal practices ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI) : (a) to (c). The supreme Court in their judgements dated 11-4-1980 and 7-5-1980 had upheld the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976 prohibiting any persons, other than the

persons authorised by the Act, to carry on coal mining operation in India in any form and terminating all leases relating to winning or mining of coal granted in favour of private companies except those engaged in the production of iron and steel. After these judgements illegal coal mining has been curbed to a great extent. However, certain persons at times violate the provisions of law and indulge in illegal coal mining. The coal companies and the state Governments are taking concerted action against the offenders.

(d) Illegal mining has already been made a cognizable offence in 1978 punishable with imprisonment for a term extending to 3 years and fine extending to a sum of Rs. 20,000 by an amendment to coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act. The State Governments have already issued instructions to the District authorities to take punitive and preventive action under these Acts, read with provisions of Indian Penal Code. The Coal Companies have also been directed to report to the authorities concerned as and when illegal coal mining is detected.

#### **Low Percentage in village Electrification in M.P. as Compared to other states**

5819. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of village electrification is very low in Madhya Pradesh as compared to other state in India.

(b) what is the total number of villages in Madhya Pradesh and the total number of villages so far electrified ;

(c) what is the target for rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh during 1981-82 ;

(d) what is the total expenditure incurred by the Madhya Pradesh

State and the Centre on Village electrification Scheme till today; and

(e) how much finance has been sanctioned for village electrification in Madhya Pradesh by the State and the Central Governments for 1981-82 ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There are 70,883 villages in Madhya Pradesh out of which 23,719 villages have been electrified up to 31-12-1980.

(c) During the Five year Plan (1980-85) 1,00,000 new villages are proposed to be electrified in the different states and union Territories of the country. The Planning Commission has fixed a target of energising 58,000 agricultural pumpsets tube wells in Madhya Pradesh during 1981-82. Information about village electrification in the State is not available.

(d) and (e). Up to the end of March, 1980 an expenditure of approximately Rs. 267.08 crore has been incurred on rural electrification in the state. The outlays for 1980-81 and 1981-82 for rural electrification (which include, both village electrification and pump-set energisation) as fixed up by the Planning Commission, is Rs. 26.74 crores and Rs. 29.00 crores respectively. In addition, funds from financing institutions such as ARDC and Commercial Banks are also expected to be available for rural electrification in the state.

#### **Pact with USSR for new power Break through in India**

5820. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised with the USSR pact for new power breakthrough in India :

(b) if so, the details of turbo-generators and nuclear reactors set up to be set-up by Soviet Union;

(c) whether Soviet Union have also offered installation/production of turbo-generators and nuclear reactors in India to meet her power requirements; and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Whether Government propose to send delegations to Soviet Union in this connection if so, the details thereof and when ?

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

(a) to (d). No pact has been finalised with USSR by the Government for a new power break through in India. However recently agreements for co-operation between the two countries in certain fields of power development have been finalised. The salient features of these Agreements are given below :—

In the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the representatives of India and USSR in November, 1980 co-operation in the area of renovation of thermal units installed with Soviet assistance in Indian power stations, primarily in respect of the Petratu and obra power stations so as to improve availability and reliability of the units, and exchange of experience and know-how between the two countries in the operation of power plants utilisation of low calorific fuel and setting up of a large thermal projects, and development of power systems has been envisaged.

In addition in the Agreement on Economic & Technical co-operation signed between the two countries in New Delhi on 10-12-1980, construction of an integrated thermal power plant of the capacity of 1000 (MW with possibility of expansion up to 3000 MW) together with the associated transmission and coal development facilities has been envisaged.

In the protocol of the Sixth Session of the inter-governmental indo-USSR joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation also, reference has inter alia been made to co-operation between the two countries in the construction of the above mentioned integrated thermal plant and to operation and maintenance of power plants, supply of spare and training.

### **Testing of wells for gas at Gulf of Cambay**

5821. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has completed testing of assessment wells at Gulf of Cambay in the Mid Tapti region ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ;

(c) what is the estimated gas field in the new wells for commercial exploitation ; and

(d) whether efforts are being made on off-shore drilling in the area of gulf of Cambay ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :  
(a) The ONGC had drilled and completed one well in the Mid Tapti structure in the Gulf of Cambay by the first week of February, 1980.

(b) The drilling of this well had indicated about eight sands in the structure. Out of the six sands tested in this well, one has proved dry.

(c) The well potential is estimated at 0.2 to 0.3 million cubic metres of gas per day. The production potential of this structure is being assessed.

(d) Yes, Sir.



### Setting up of Special Court for Speedy Trial of Economic Offences

5822. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up special Courts for speedy trials of economic offence to check hoarding and profiteering in essential commodities and to check abnormal rise in prices; and

(b) if, so, the details regarding the provision, if any, made during the current year in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) According to Ministry of Civil Supplies, the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981, which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24-2-81 seeks to make certain special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing of, and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matters connected therefor or, incidental thereto.

Clause 11 of the said Bill seeks to amend Section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to empower the State Governments to constitute as many special courts for speedy trial of offences under the said Act, as may be necessary for any area or areas. A special court, according to the Bill, shall comprise of a single judge to be appointed by a High Court.

The Special Courts proposed to be set up shall form part of the judicial courts of the States and Union Territories.

The expenditure of the special courts if constituted in the States shall be met by the respective State Governments. The expenditure on such courts to be constituted in the Union Territories which have consolidated funds of their own shall be incurred by the Governments of those Union Territories while the expenditure of such courts in the other Union Territories shall be met by the Central Government.

राज्यों को डीजल और उर्वरकों के मासिक कोटा का निर्धारण

5823. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खरीफ और रबी फसलों के बढ़ते उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए डीजल और उर्वरकों का मासिक कोटा निर्धारित करती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च, 1981 के महीनों के लिए निर्धारित मासिक कोटा और वास्तव में सप्लाई हुई मात्रा का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री

(श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) हाई स्पीड डीजल (एच० एस० डी०) तेल के मामले में राज्यों/संघशासित प्रदेशों को मासिक आवंटन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये जाते हैं। जहाँ तेल उर्वरकों का संबंध है, मासिक आवंटन नहीं किये जाते हैं। प्रत्येक फसल मौसम अर्थात् खरीफ और रबी के लिए उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन प्रत्येक फसल मौसम से पहले होने वाले क्षेत्रीय

सम्मेलन नें राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : राज्यों/संघशासित प्रदेशों का जनवरी—मार्च 1981 के महीनों के लिए एच० एस० डी० के आबंटन, और जनवरी-फरवरी, 1981 के लिए वास्तविक बिक्री दर्शाने वाला विवरण पत्र संलग्न है। कुछ राज्यों में उत्पादन की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता के बावजूद कम मांग होने के कारण कम बिक्री हुई तथापि कुछ राज्यों में परिवहन बाधाओं के कारण सप्लाय पर असर पड़ा। वर्ष 1980-81

के रबी मौसम (अगस्त 1980-जनवरी, 1981) के लिए उर्वरकों की कुल वास्तविक आवश्यकता और वास्तविक की गई सप्लाय/उठान और वर्ष 1981 के खरीफ मौसम (फरवरी—जुलाई, 1981 के लिए मूल्यांकित की गई कुल आवश्यकता के ब्योरे देना वाला दूसरा विवरण पत्र संलग्न है। वर्ष 1980-81 के रबी मौसम के दौरान सप्लाय में यदि कोई कमी आई है वह राज्यों द्वारा कम उठान के कारण थी यद्यपि संबंधित राज्यों में उर्वरकों के बफर स्टॉक उपलब्ध थे।

### विवरण - 1

राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश	(आकड़े मी० टनों में)				
	जनवरी 1	फरवरी 81	मार्च 81		
	आबंटन	बिक्री	आबंटन	बिक्री (अस्थायी)	आबंटन
1	2	3	4	5	6
आंध्र प्रदेश	67000	62152	67300	61366	78600
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	900	486	800	325	700
अण्डमान और निकोबार	900	547	900	अनुपलब्ध	900
असम	14700	14901	12300	12504	15500
बिहार	42100	38177	38300	35142	45000
चण्डीगढ़	1700	1540	1500	1452	1900
दादर और नागर हवेली	400	*931	400	—	800
दिल्ली	36000	31310	29300	28147	36000
गुजरात	63480	57710	64000	50868	65300
गोवा, दमन और दीव	8600	5488	8500	7252	9300
हरियाणा	22900	24510	20400	21869	25200
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3900	3650	3300	2989	4200
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6600	5010	5600	4667	7200
कर्नाटक	47000	45627	45100	40913	52800

\* दमन और दिव बिक्री भी सम्मिलित हैं।

† गुजरात की बिक्री शामिल है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
केरल	29500	31314	28000	27526	36800
मध्य प्रदेश	42300	33520	37200	39395	46600
महाराष्ट्र	105000	105909	105200	102853	130800
मणिपुर	1700	779	1700	498	1300
मेघालय	1200	1240	1100	1253	1500
मिजोरम	400	221	600	249	500
नागालैण्ड	800	750	600	496	600
उड़ीसा	15000	13850	14000	13384	16200
पंजाब	48000	42320	43600	40099	48000
पांडिचेरी	1700	1892	1800	689	2400
राजस्थान	46300	44790	45500	40140	48900
सिक्किम	500	332	300	225	500
तमिलनाडु	73700	83262	76000	80931	98300
त्रिपुरा	1300	768	1000	798	1300
उत्तर प्रदेश	92000	89470	80500	81944	92000
पश्चिम बंगाल	57000	55932	57000	46373	66000
लक्षद्वीप	100	अनुपलब्ध	100	अनुपलब्ध	100
योग :	832680	804388	791900	743354	936100

## विवरण- II

उर्वरकों की आवश्यकताएं और सप्लाई दर्शाने वाला विवरण पत्र

(हजार मी० टनों में)

रबी 1980-81

खरीफ 1981

राज्य का नाम	कुल शुद्ध आवश्यकता	सप्लाई का वास्तविक उठाव	कुल शुद्ध आवश्यकताएं
1	2	3	4
दक्षिण क्षेत्र	एन० पी० के०	एन० पी० के०	एन० पी० के०
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	353.13	349.70	282.72

एन+पी+के. नाइट्रोजन+फास्फेट+पोटाश के लिये प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं।

1	2	3	4
2. केरल . . . .	39.95	52.64	59.47
3. कर्नाटक . . . .	177.95	172.44	260.70
4. तमिलनाडू . . . .	344.74	309.41	229.90
पश्चिम क्षेत्र			
1. गुजरात . . . .	190.98	174.49	236.69
2. मध्य प्रदेश . . . .	153.54	132.60	111.61
3. महाराष्ट्र . . . .	174.87	204.68	311.81
4. राजस्थान . . . .	146.70	67.02	78.51
उत्तरी क्षेत्र			
1. हरीयाणा . . . .	139.79	133.49	100.45
2. पंजाब . . . .	480.82	387.62	273.95
3. उत्तर प्रदेश . . . .	787.05	635.06	436.95
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . .	23.30	11.25	12.68
5. जम्मू और काश्मीर . . . .	14.42	3.56	25.41
पूर्वी क्षेत्र			
1. असम . . . .	12.21	11.23	12.21
2. बिहार . . . .	127.49	139.40	75.73
3. उड़ीसा . . . .	47.73	33.92	44.74
4. पश्चिम बंगाल . . . .	166.66	121.71	144.65
5. मणीपुर . . . .	2.75	0.53	3.58
6. मेघालय . . . .	2.29	9.95	2.33
7. नागालैण्ड . . . .	0.44	—	0.33
8. त्रिपुरा . . . .	3.40	1.47	2.52
9. सिक्किम . . . .	0.29	0.63	0.61

### **Doordarshan Programmes for Rural Population**

5824. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the main aim of programmes on television is to give benefit to the rural population or kisans ;

(b) whether Government have noticed that the T.V. installed in the rural areas are not opened regularly due to some technical difficulties or simply because Krishi Darshan Programmes are not exhibited in a nice way so that they can attract more and more audience, as they are also interested in T.V., only on Sundays when a feature film is shown ; and

(c) if so, will Government find out some new varieties of programmes to be shown on Doordarshan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. One of the main objectives of T.V. is to serve the rural population and other under privileged sections of our society.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. By and large, the community viewing scheme is functioning smoothly though the extent of viewing differs from place to place. Doordarshan is always striving to further improve the quality of its programmes to make these more attractive.

### **Radio Stations in Sixth Plan**

5825. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) which of the Radio Stations in Orissa have been proposed to be

expanded in the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R. Broadcasting Station at Cuttack is not audible beyond 25 kms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to expand any of the existing radio stations in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The 100 KW MW transmitter of AIR at Cuttack, is radiating on a single mast. Spot survey shows that during daytime primary grade signal reaches upto a distance of about 150 to 180 kms from Cuttack. There is, however, a proposal to have a second mast to provide a directional antenna system. When the second mast is installed, the coverage in the State of Orissa is likely to improve further.

### **Ban on Flying of vehicles once in a week due to shortage of Diesel/Petrol**

5826. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the shortage of petrol and diesel Government propose to put a ban on plying of private vehicles and vehicles used in Government Offices at least once in a week to save petrol consumption ;

(b) if so, when such a ban will be imposed ; and

(c) if not, what difficulties Government are likely to face in enforcing such a ban ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

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

**Shake up in the Administrative set up of National Thermal Power Corporation**

5827. PROF. K.K. TEWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major shake up in the administrative set up in the N.T.P.C. is in the offing ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) There is no proposal for a major shake up in the administrative set up in the National Thermal Power Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pending cases of appointment of Directors**

5828. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of appointment/re-appointment of Managing Directors or whole time Directors of companies were pending with Government as on 1st February, 1981 ;

(b) how many of these cases are pending over six months ; and

(c) the reasons for delay and what steps Government propose to take to settle these cases quickly ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). As on 1-2-81, 435 such applications were pending, including 166 applications which were pending for more than six months. Of these 166 applications, 109 were pending on account of

non-receipt of complete information/documents from the concerned companies, and 29 applications on account of complaints received against the Management and/or on account of the irregularities thrown up by inspection/investigation of the books of accounts of the company, which needed to be probed before the proposed appointee could be considered 'fit and proper' to hold the office in question, and the Government satisfied itself that the appointment of such a person would not be against 'public interest' as enjoined under statutory provisions.

There is one more reason for delays. The Delhi High Court has recently struck down the 1978 Administrative guidelines on managerial remuneration and the Supreme Court, on appeal while granting ad-interim, stay of the Delhi High Court's order, has directed that the Central Government shall not proceed to sanction remuneration in respect of the managerial personnel of such of the companies as object to their applications being processed under the aforesaid guidelines. In the light of this position, companies have to be requested to indicate their written willingness or otherwise to the processing of the applications in terms of the 1978 guidelines.

While, therefore, there are no serious delays in processing these cases no efforts are spared to ensure that all avoidable delays are eliminated.

**Increase in remuneration to Directors**

5829. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that companies have to approach Government even for small increase in remuneration of Directors ;

(b) if so, how many cases of a value of rupees one thousand or less

per month are pending with Government ; and

(c) whether Government propose to streamline the mechanism with a view to avoid companies coming to Government for approval for such a small increase in the remuneration of Directors ?

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

(a) Under the existing statutory provisions companies have to do so, except where as a result of such increase, the sitting fee payable for attending each meeting of the Board or a Committee thereof, does not exceed Rs. 250/-

(b) As on 1st March, 1981, there were 10 applications pending.

(c) The Sachar Committee has made certain recommendations in this regard which are presently under Government's consideration.

#### **Guidelines for remuneration to Directors**

5830. **SHRI R. PRABHU :** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any guidelines on the remuneration payable to Managing/whole-time Directors;

(b) whether the legal validity of these guidelines has been questioned in any court of law ;

(c) if so, the present position of these legal proceedings ;

(d) whether Government are contemplating any change in the legislation in this regard ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

(f) whether a final decision in several cases has been held up for want of court decision ; and

(g) if so, what steps Government propose to take to expedite decision making process ?

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

(a) Yes Sir. (b) and (c). The Central Government had initially laid down certain guidelines on this subject in November, 69. These were followed by the second set of guidelines in November 78. The November 69 guidelines were challenged by M/s. Cibatul Limited in the Gujarat High Court, who struck down the guidelines in April, 1980. Government have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against this decision. The November 78 guidelines were also challenged by M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Limited in the Delhi High Court which found them to be violative of the provisions of Section 637/AA of the Companies Act. This matter was also carried in appeal by the Government to the Supreme Court which, while granting *ad-in-erim* stay of the High Court's Order has directed that the Central Government shall not proceed to sanction the remuneration in respect of such managerial personnel of the companies as object to their applications being processed under the November 1978 guidelines. In the light of this, the companies have been requested to indicate their willingness to the processing of their applications for the approval of managerial remuneration in terms of the said guidelines. Where such willingness is given, the applications have been, and are being, processed.

(d) and (e). The Sachar Committee has made certain recommendations regarding managerial remuneration. They are under consideration of the Government.

(f) and (g). As mentioned earlier, only the proposals of those companies which have indicated their consent for the guidelines are being processed in terms of the Supreme Court's order. These cases are being processed as expeditiously as possible.

Meanwhile, the decision of the Supreme Court is awaited.

### Losses suffered by Fertilizer companies in Public Sector

5831. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer Companies in Public Sector which are still running in loss; and

(b) the details of losses suffered by each Company during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) :  
(a) and (b) . The following fertilizer companies in the Public Sector have incurred the following operating losses (post-tax) during 1978-79 and/or 1979-80:—

Name of the Undertaking	Loss during 1978-79 (Rs. crores)	Loss during 1979-80 (Rs. crores)
1. Fertilizer Corporation of India . . . . .	21.83	48.63
2. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation . . . . .	22.92	34.67
3. Fertilizer (P&D) India Limited . . . . .	1.72	1.29
4. Madras Fertilizers Limited . . . . .	17.22 (profit)	0.57
5. National Fertilizers Limited . . . . .	2.28	14.26
6. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited . . . . .	5.45	00.65 (Profit)

The financial result for 1980-81 would be known only after the accounts for the year are finalised.

### Production of Natural gas during 1980

5832. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) total production of natural gas during 1980 ;

(b) the estimated production of natural gas in 1981 ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :  
(a) About 2080 million cubic metres.

(b) About 3576.85 million cubic metres.

(c) With the increase in crude oil production, quantum of associated gas will increase correspondingly. Besides, action is also being taken to develop free gas fields of ONGC which would increase availability



of non-associated gas during the coming years including the largest off shore free gas field discovered so far namely South Bassin gas Field.

So far as OIL is concerned, free gas will be produced only when the need arise.

### कोयला के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय बकाया देय राशि का भुगतान

5833. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1973-74 में कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कोयला खानों को लकड़ी, बांस, लोहा, लिखने का कागज आदि की की गई सप्लाय के कारण बकाया देय राशि का भुगतान कोयला खानों को भुगतान आयुक्त का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये जाने पर भी अब तक नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा. तो

- (1) बंगाल काल कम्पनी तथा अन्य कम्पनियों के सप्लाय कर्ताओं को सख्याकितनों है और उनका संख्या कितनों है जिनके संबंध में हानि के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये गये थे ;
- (2) उनमें से कितने सप्लाय कर्ताओं का मुआवजा दिया गया था ; और
- (3) शेष सप्लाय कर्ताओं को कब तक भुगतान किया जायेगा।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए०बी०ए० गनोखान चौधरी) : (क) भुगतान आयुक्तों को नियुक्त कांकर कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण)

अधिनियम, 1972 और कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 के अधीन की गई है। यह अधिकारी इन दोनों अधिनियमों में निर्धारित अग्रता के अनुसार दावों को जांच करते हैं। यह दो आयुक्त राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयलाखानों के संबंध में सभी दावों के निपटान के बाद भुगतान करते हैं।

(ख) (1), (2) और (3). दोनों भुगतान आयुक्तों के सामने एक लाख से अधिक दावे दायर किये गये हैं। मांगी गई सूचना को एकत्र करने में अत्यधिक काम करना पड़ेगा और इस प्रकार एकत्र आकड़े आदि अभीष्ट परिणामों की तुलना में लाभदायक नहीं होंगे। फिर भी, प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 34 कांकर कोयला खान मालिकों और 40 अकांकर कोयला खान मालिकों के मामलों में सप्लायरों के स्वीकृत दावों का अधिनियमों की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार भुगतान कर दिया गया है। अनुमान है कि कांकर कोयला खानों से संबंध स्वीकृत दावों का भुगतान तीन वर्ष में और अकांकर कोयला खानों से संबंध स्वीकृत दावों का भुगतान एक वर्ष में हो जाने की संभावना है।

### मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड

5334. श्री बी० आर० नहाटा :  
क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के कार्य-निष्पादन के लिए निर्धारित किये गये मानदंडों के अनुसार ये योजनाएँ केवल उन क्षेत्रों में ही कार्यान्वित की जा सकती हैं जो पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं ; और जब तक इन मानदंडों में छूट नहीं दी जाती तब तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वित करना संभव नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय इन मानदंडों में छूट देने के लिए कोई योजना बना रहा है और यदि हां, तो वह योजना अब तक कार्यान्विता विधे जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) . जी, नहीं। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम अपने द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए अलग अलग मानदंड अपनाता रहा है। यह स्कीमों में शामिल किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र के विकास पर निर्भर करता है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और विशेष रूप से अविकसित क्षेत्रों के लिए ऋण सहायता संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम (आर० एम० एन० पी०) तथा विशेष रूप से अविकसित क्षेत्र (एम०यू०) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की पर्याप्त कम दरों पर अदायगी की लम्बी अवधियों तथा कम जीवन क्षमता संबंधी मानदंड के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में निगम द्वारा 31-1-81 तक स्वीकृत की गई 551 ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों में से 307 स्कीमों पिछड़े तथा अविकसित क्षेत्रों के लिए हैं।

### Shortage of Coal in various Districts of Gujarat

5835. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were acute shortage of various types of coal in various parts of Districts of Amreli, Rajkot and Bhavnagar where small scale and large scale industries and various power houses face too much for want of the same ;

(b) if so, what was the demand of various small and large scale in-

dustrial sectors during December, 1980 to February, 1981 ;

(c) how much supplied out of it from various sources ; and

(d) the reasons for short supply; and

(e) the action taken to supply as per their demand ?

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

(a) There has been some shortage of coal in these districts for consumers for whom lower priority is accorded by Railways in the allotment of wagons for movement of coal. There are no power houses in these districts.

(b) and (c) . The demand of coal by the various consuming sectors and the actual supply during the period December '80 to February '81 is indicated in the attached statement.

(d) and (e) . There are adequate stocks of coal at the pitheads. However, shortage of coal is experienced by consumers in the small scale sector, brick burner etc. on account of lower priority accorded by Railways in allotting wagons for movement of coal to such consumers. The coal companies are maintaining constant touch with Railways to improve the availability of wagons for coal loading. There has been some improvement in this regard and a target of 10920 wagons per day between Coal India and Singareni Collieries has been fixed to meet the demand of the consuming sectors. The coal companies are also releasing coal by road to industrial consumers against the shortfall in rail movement. Coal from certain identified mines is being released free of any restriction to consumers.

## Statement

(In four wheeler wagons)

District	Priority	Dec. '80		January '81		February '81	
		Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
Bhavnagar	Port	34	25	28	20	28	25
	Textile	37	10	37	10	37	12½
	Diary	26	7½	24	5	25	7½
	Refractory	5	5	5	..	5	3½
	SSI	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Misc.	74	59	82	48	71	57
Total :		180	106½	176	83	166	70½
Rajkot	Cotton	..	..	10	5	10	5
	Refractories	45	45	37	10	30	12½
	Pottery	22	22½	11	2½	13	5
	Chemical	2	2½	3	..	3	2½
	Oil	7	2½	7	2½	7	2½
	Misc.	..	..	7	4	17	10
Total :		77	72½	75	24	80	37½
Amreli	Misc.	16	8	8	2	8	2

**Schemes for allotment of petrol pumps and other petroleum products agencies to unemployed graduate women and minority communities etc.**

5836. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated some schemes for the allotment of petrol pumps, kerosene and gas distribution agencies to unemployed graduate women, minority communities, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, deaf and dumb, and blind persons etc ;

(b) if so, the main features of the same schemes ;

(c) how many such persons of each section have been given such agencies during February, 1980 to January, 1981 in Gujarat and other various parts of the country, and the details thereof ; and

(d) what is the target for the allotment of the same for the year 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) . According to the policy for the year 1980-81, 25%

of all types of agencies of public sector oil companies are reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 25% for unemployed graduates/engineers, 10% for defence personnel disabled in war and war-widows, 10% for physically handicapped and the remaining 30% are to be awarded to 'Others' category on commercial considerations.

(c) The above policy came into effect from June, 1980. Since then, public sector oil companies are reported to have advertised a total of

25%	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
25%	Unemployed graduates/engineers
15%	Physically Handicapped including war-widows and Defence personnel disabled in war
10%	Outstanding Social Workers and/or freedom fighters
30%	Others

In addition to agencies for which the process of selection has been initiated, about 350 retail outlets and 300 LPG agencies are expected to be allotted during 1981-82 as per the new policy.

### **Alleged Leakage of Classified Documents Regarding Thal Vaishet and Hazira Project**

5837. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a P.A. to the Director of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has passed on secret project reports and other documents of the gas based fertilizer project in Thal Vaishet and Hazira to some foreign company agents;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this involve some high-ups ;

(d) who are the foreign counterparts in this shady deal; and

(e) if so, fullest details thereof and other connected matters ;?

345 retail outlets (petrol/diesel pumps) and 234 cooking gas agencies all over the country. Process for installing another about 150 SKO/LDO agencies are also expected to be initiated during 1980-81. Selection of dealers/distributors in respect of the advertised agencies is still under process. Details regarding selection of dealers under various categories will be known only after the selection process is complete.

(d) From the year 1981-82, the reservation policy has been revised as under:—

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :**  
(a) to (c). A Stenographer in the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers has been arrested alongwith some others in connection with the investigations relating to the leakage of certain classified documents from the file relating to the selection of consultants for the ammonia plant at Thal Vaishet and Hazira. The matter is under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. It would not be in the public interest to disclose any more details at this stage.

### **Agitation Notice by Rehabilitation Employees Union of Dandakaranya Project**

5838. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rehabilitation Employees Union of Dandakaranya Project has served a notice on the 29th December, 1980 to go on agitation/direct action if their demands mentioned in 23

point charter of demands were not fulfilled ;

(b) if so, whether the concerned Regional Labour Commissioner/ Conciliation Officer has taken up the dispute for conciliation; and

(c) if so, what is the present position of the conciliation and agitation ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. The union has not resorted to agitation/direct action.

### Posts Reserved for SC/ST Candidates

5840. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in different classes of services viz., B, C and D in various Departments of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were filled up by general candidates;

(b) if so, class-wise details of such posts during the year 1978, 1979 and 1980 and reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government will impose a ban on exchange of reserved posts with general posts in the interest of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (c). Every effort is made by the Government to fill up

the posts falling at reserved points with the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. In this respect, the general rules and guidelines issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are invariably followed.

(b) The information regarding the number of posts in Group B, C and D which had fallen in the reserved points but could not be filled up with persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe due to their non-availability and which had therefore to be de-reserved during these 3 years would be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा फिल्म समारोहों का आयोजन

5841. श्री रान जितत पातवान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उन्होंने आठवें अन्तरराष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में एक घोषणा की थी कि भविष्य में फिल्म समारोहों का आयोजन राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा किया जायेगा ; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एन जोशी) : (क) जो, हाँ ।

(ब) भारत के अन्तरराष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों के आयोजन का काम राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को अंशित करने से संबंधित रीतियों और उस के लिए अपेक्षित संचरात्मक तथा अन्य संगठनात्मक परिवर्तनों को प्रोत्तेज किया जा रहा है ।

**Number of Staff Artists and Technicians of Delhi T.V. and Radio on Leave from November, 1980**

5842. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Producer of film on Gandhiji has succeeded in attracting good number of staff artists and technicians from Delhi Doordarshan and All India Radio ;

(b) the number of staff artists and technicians of Delhi Doordarshan and All India Radio who have taken long leave from November, 1980 till todate; and

(c) details of their names with the days of leave, and the action taken by the Government against the persons concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi and Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi 71 persons had taken leave for different spells during the period from November 1980 to February 1981 of whom only 5 (who were staff artists) took part in the film. Another staff artist also participated in the film but it was out side his duty hours.

In A.I.R. Delhi, 149 staff artists and technicians took leave for more than 12 days during the priod from November 1980 to February 1981, of whom only 3 took part in the film.

(c) Details regarding names of the staff of Doordarshan and All India Radio who took part in the film and the leave taken by them are given in statement A & B respectively. Of the 9 staff artists who participated in the film, 7 persons applied for permission. The remaining two are being asked to explain their conduct.

**Statement-A**

Name of the Kendras	Staff Artists	Technicians
Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi . . . .	5	..
Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi . .	1	..
	6	
<i>Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi</i>		
S.No.	Name of Staff Artist	Leave taken/applied for
1.	Shri Yog Batra, Producer	10-11-80 to 30-4-80
2.	Shri Rajeshwar Nath, Producer	Nil
3.	Shri Chaman Bagga, Producer	4-11-80 & 9, 10-12-80(CL); 1-12-80 (Compensatory off)
4.	Shri Bhisham Bhasin, Production Assistant	1-12-80 to 5-12-80 (CL) 8-12-80 to 14-3-81 (EL)
5.	Shri D.K. Anand, Floor Manager	24-11-80 to 13-3-81
<i>Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra</i>		
6.	Shri Ashok Srivastava, Make-up Artist	1-12-80 to 31-1-81

## Statement-B

*Details of the staff of Delhi All Indiaradio who took part in the production of a film on Gandhiji by a British producer*

S.No. Name of Staff Artist	Leave taken/applied for
1. Shri Surajit Sen, Chief News Reader (English N.S.D.)	14 days E/L from 27-11-1980 to 10-12-1980 and 2 days E/L, from 17-2-81 to 18-2-81
2. Shri Sushil Javeri, News Reader (English), (N.S.D.)	E/L for 13 days from 9-11-1980 to 21-11-1980
3. Shri D. N. V. Reddy, A.I.R.	41 days from 16-1-81 to 25-2-81

## Manufacture of Insecticides

5843. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some big companies have asked for permission to manufacture insecticides;

(b) whether the matter has been finally decided ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) . The details of the applications from such companies, under Sections 21 and 22 of the M.R. T.P. Act, for substantial expansion or establishment of new units for the manufacture of insecticides are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2260/81.] These are still at the various stages of consideration.

## Employment to persons of Malda District of W.B. in Coal Mines Provident Fund

5844. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news appeared in "AWAZ" a local daily, Dhanbad on 11-12-81 that about 50/60 persons from Malda District of West Bengal applied for employment in CMPF but none of them got employment; and

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

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

(b) No action is considered necessary on this news report.

## Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited

5845. SHRI PIUS TIREKY Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited issued an advertisement in the year 1979-80 asking for Public Deposit;

(b) whether it is true that the purpose for asking the Public Deposit was for the operation of the Company ;

(c) whether the advertisement issued in 1979-80 and the figures given show that the Rs. 30 lacs deposits was utilised for the operations of the Company or was it used to advance moneys to other Companies; and

(d) what action is proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR, (a) Yes, Sir. The Company published an advertisement on 9-2-1980 inviting deposits from public. Another advertisement on the same subject was published by it on 31-10-1980.

(b) In both the advertisements mentioned in (a) above, it was stated that the deposits would be utilised for the operations of the company.

(c) The aforesaid two advertisements were mere invitations for acceptance of deposits by the company, and neither the figure of Rs. 30 lakhs nor the manner of utilisation of the said amount was mentioned in the advertisements.

(d) In view of factual position stated in part (c) above, the question of taking any action against the company does not arise.

RE : ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS ETC.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing said without my permission is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में पुलिस की मोर्चा से एक लड़के के पत्नी को घटा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका मसला हल करे देता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह अकेली घटना नहीं है .... (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राय देखिये जिसको मैंने आऊ कि या है वही बोलेंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में इस तरह की घटनाओं का एक जिनजिना हो रहा है । .... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is said without my permission shall not good on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have to give you permission.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आपका एडजेंट मोशन और काल अटेशन दोनों का नोटिस आया है ।

I have asked for the facts. I have rejected the Adjournment Motions. But I am considering the Calling Attention.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, ह्वास कहना एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में है ।



अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं। क्योंकि कल, परसों, होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स आ रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और यह अकेली घटना नहीं है। दिल्ली में पुलिस पागल हो गई है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने भी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैंने इनको यह बताया था कि ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन इस बात का मैंने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ जब तक मेरे पास फक्ट्स नहीं आते तब तक मैं कालिंग अट्रेंशन पर डिसाइड नहीं कर सकता।

So, I have called for facts in this case and then I will decide the case.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जिसको एलाऊ करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने किसी को एलाऊ नहीं किया।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मैं बारी बारी आपकी बात भी सुनूँगा।

Why can't you have the decency to sit down ? What is all this ? You are also doing the same thing.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, मैंने आपकी बात का जवाब दे दिया।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मानें न मानें, आपकी मर्जी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मानने को तैयार हूँ, आप मनवायें तो।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मैंने फक्ट्स मंगवाये हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have a point of order. Sir, you have asked for facts from the Home Ministry. They will give their own version. But Mr. Vajpayee and others have got different versions altogether. How will you decide this matter. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी अपनी बात है।

The decision is mine. It can be based on certain facts. It is not to be influenced by anybody.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : This is not an isolated incident. We want to censure the Government on the break-down of law and order in Delhi.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसमें देख लीजिये, आप मेरी कुर्सी पर बैठें तो...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप होम मिनिस्टर को कहिये कि 4 बजे स्टेटमेंट करें फिर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में तय करें। (व्यवधान) यह मामला रुक नहीं सकता।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मैंने कह दिया ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह आपको शोभा देता है ? क्या यह आप सब को अच्छा लगता है ? यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० चक्रवर्ती, आप बड़े प्रोफेसर हैं, आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? आप आपस में क्यों बातें कर रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय ,.....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : मैं आपके लिये रास्ता तैयार कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं बीच का रास्ता बताता हूँ । पहली बात है, गोली का सवाल है,

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मालूम नहीं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर आप रूल आउट करते हैं तो यह सदन कितने दिन चलगा ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ । दिल्ली कोई लाट साहब नहीं है, दिल्ली भी देश का अंग है ।

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME  
AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT  
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

Sir, our Ministry is in touch with the Delhi Administration and I may assure the hon. House that a statement will be made by the Home Ministry by this evening.....  
(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको सुन लिया है । अब मैंने एक मेम्बर को अलाऊ किया है । उन्हें सुन लेने दीजिए

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये आप को भी सुन लूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट हो रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । लेकिन स्टेटमेंट के बाद हमको भी सवाल पूछने का इजाजत दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जॉ रूलज में होगा, वह करूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह स्टेटमेंट हमारी मांग पर हो रहा है । वह सुभो मॉर्टो नहीं हो रहा है । हमें सवाल पूछने का अधिकार होना चाहिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप लॉग ऐसे ही हाउस को चलाना चाहते हैं, तो यह आपकी इच्छा है । मुझे तो कुछ नहीं करना है । आप आपस में क्यों बात करते हैं ? जब मैंने एक बात कही है कि सब की...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not say anything; you are at liberty to do. Why should I curb you ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, you have permitted to raise the issue.

बयान : मैं आपको सुन लेता हूँ। लेकिन जब कोई सुनने ही नहीं देगा, तो बरा फायदा होगा ?

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : I have already given a notice of adjournment motion because of the failure of the Central Government to dismiss the Assam Government.....

MR. SPEAKER : No; I have given my ruling. That has already been disallowed. I have rejected it.... I have not allowed...No, I have rejected the adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have considered that ; not allowed. I have rejected that motion.

12.12 hrs.

## ARREST OF MEMBER

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugas) : Sir, Yesterday at 3.30 p.m. in Calcutta, Shri Ashok Sen, a Member of this House was arrested....

MR. SPEAKER : That is something else.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I made enquiries in your office; upto last night no intimation was received.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking for facts.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It is the duty of the Police Commissioner to inform you as early as possible. If he has not informed you, it amounts to breach of privilege. I have given notice of breach of privilege against Police Commissioner,

Calcutta and I request you to permit me to raise this issue now.

(Interruptions)\*\*

Mr. Speaker : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं।

Have I allowed you ? Why don't you curb your Members.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have called for facts. I can only decide after I know all the facts.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : My point of order is that when a Member of Parliament is arrested, immediately you must be informed about the arrest.

MR. SPEAKER : I think have also.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Upto last night, he had not informed (Interruptions) What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the information.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : At what time ? At 3.30 p.m. the incident took place. There is direct telephone link from Calcutta to Delhi. Why was.... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SA-

THE : It is direct branch of press privilege actually.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It is a breach of privilege. I have given notice of a breach of privilege. (Interruptions) I may be permitted to raise a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say without facts.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum—Dum) : (Interruptions) Sir, I am on a point of order. (Interruptions) I seek your ruling. It is a State subject. (Interruptions) Whatever Mr. Faleiro and others said, should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I know my job.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh, what is your Member doing ?

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have received the following message from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to-day.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : At what time ?

MR. SPEAKER : आप सचें नहीं हैं, पहले ही दायम की बात पैदा हो जाती है।

What sort of childishness is this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated 30 March, 1981, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta :—

“Shri Ashoke Sen, Member, Lok Sabha along with others was arrested on 30-3-81 afternoon in Calcutta for violating prohibitory orders U/S 144 Cr. P.C.

in force in the area. Letter follows.

Note : Message passed over telephone to Control Room New Delhi, on 30-3-81 at 20-35 hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I am on point of order under Rule 229. It says as follows :

“When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker.”

Now, at what time this intimation was brought to you ? At 3.30 p.m. the arrest took place and upto last night, I could not make enquiries and the arrest was not communicated even though there is a direct telephonic link. This shows the way things are going on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta-South) : He was released immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said, we shall see to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : You will look into that.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

\*\*Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I

am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Under Rule 376. What had been submitted by Mr. Eduardo Faleiro... *(Interruptions)* I am pronouncing it in the Portuguese way. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Faleiro had just now made some observations. *(Interruptions)* I am disturbed to point out to the House that a Minister from that Bench came to his seat and divulged the teleprinter communication which was intercepted. *(Interruptions)* I have a serious apprehension that Mr. Faleiro had divulged an official secret. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say anything.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

A teleprinter message had been passed on to Mr. Eduardo Faleiro by the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : May I make a submission to the House through you with your permission ? Really it is very unfortunate that there had been demonstrations in Calcutta where two previous lives had been lost and one of the members of our party... *(Interruptions)* I can assure the House that we shall be contacting the Government of West Bengal and try to ascertain the position. If the House permits, it will be communicated to the House. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, he is getting information from the West Bengal Government.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

You are partisan ; you are partisan. Sir, I am charging you. The Chair is behaving in a partisan manner at the behest of the Ruling Party. You allowed the Minister to make a statement. It does not come within the purview of this.

MR. SPEAKER : He is casting aspersion on the Chair.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He is casting aspersion on the Chair.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We shall go into it. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : There is no question of expunction of that. *(Interruptions)* . He should apologise. Otherwise, he will go on making aspersions against the Chair. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, we shall see to it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE :

He must apologise or he must be named. *(Interruptions)*. The Chair must be respected. *(Interruptions)*. There are only two alternatives.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Just now there was some observation from the Minister of State for Home Affairs. What I want to know is, is it a statement on behalf of the Government ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes of course!

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you all sit? I do not know what is happenin in this House today!

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing. What was his statement? He said, he is getting facts from the State Government. That is what he said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He said, "It is unfortunate; two... precious lives have been lost".

MR. SPEAKER: Deaths are always unfortunate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: The Minister has said no word of regret about the killing of a boy in Delhi. But about Calcutta he has made a *suo motu* statement. . . (Interruptions). This is not fair.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has agreed to make a statement on the unfortunate death of that boy and the same is here. He is asking for facts. He has not said anything. Deaths are always unfortunate. I do not know whether they are good in any time. I do not know if deaths are good in any time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing they are getting facts. That is what he said. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am most disturbed. I am most disturbed. I am most disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also disturbed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not disturbed at this sort of vilification here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question of anything.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Daily people are being killed in every State. He must make a statement on that.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): The questions whether the Minister is collecting information or he is giving his opinion. If he is collecting information and giving it to the House, only to that extent the Minister's explanation is valid. If the Minister goes on commenting on the event. . . (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "Unfortunate, two precious lives have been lost".

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think, Mr. Bosu, deaths are good in any way? Deaths are always unfortunate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Do you think violence is good, violent demonstration is good? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot commend deaths under any circumstance.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Minister can lament death; the whole House can lament death. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I mean no insult to you. I mean no insult to you. But this is the way you are behaving. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without my permission will not go on record. I have allowed Mr. Biju Patnaik.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Minister did not lament the killing of students in Orissa or the killing of students in Gujarat. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Everywhere it has happened — deaths. They are unfortunate.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: . . . but laments because his partymen. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Patnaik. It is wrong.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : That portion should not remain and it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I only agreed with this part that deaths anywhere are unfortunate. That is what I said.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : Yes, agreed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is a statement on behalf of the Government? Was it his personal knowledge from official sources or through the press? You did not do that. (Interruptions). We are entitled to know. . .

MR. SPEAKER: He is getting facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have started a precedent which will have very dangerous repercussions. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not starting any new precedent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will welcome debate on every State here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये रूलज सब के लिये बराबर है। मैंने उस में कोई डील नहीं दी है और न मैं दे सकता हूँ, न मेरे बस में है . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं दी है। मैंने किसी को कोई डील नहीं दी है। हम तो यहां तक भी कर लेते हैं पिछली दफा एक काल

एटेंशन था किश में स्टेट का नाम आता था, उस को वापस ले लिया . . .

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आज किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी कुछ नहीं किया है। जहां तक मेरे सुनने में आया है, जो मैं कह रहा हूँ, वही किश है . . .

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ मैंने सुना और जो कुछ कहा है और जो रिकार्ड पर है उस की देव मैंने . . .

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आप हाउस ऐसे बना रहे हैं की कल कल कर आये हैं कि काम नहीं करीये। मेरा इस जेकोई कन्सी नहीं है, किसी से नज़र नहीं है स्टेट सजैक्ट स्टेट सजैक्ट है, सेंटर का सेंटर का है।

So simple it is. My stand is very clear. I am not going to discriminate.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट के बयान के रिकार्ड को मंगा लीजिये, उस के बाद निर्णय कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अगर काल-अटेंशन को भी कन्सीडर करता हूँ I gather facts and then decide. I am asking for facts and nothing else.

श्री मनो राम दागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइवंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं आप की अनुमति से यह चाहता हूँ इस सब का टेप होता है, आप टेप मंगा कर सुन लीजिये और सुन कर जो सही हो, उस के ऊपर फैसला दीजिये। इस सवाल को अब ज्यादा तूल मत दीजिये।

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh): I think that your latest observation so far as the principles are concerned, is a correct one. You have said that you have been deleting wherever the names of the States are mentioned. But, Sir, in this particular case, the Minister's observations have given only one-sided picture.

**SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU** : *Suo motu.*

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV**: Therefore the situation has been ordered... *(Interruptions)*. He has not said... *(Interruptions)*. You made the remark that it is only a statement of facts. That makes it more complicated.

**MR. SPEAKER**: You misheard me again. I said that he was saying that he was ascertaining the facts from the West Bengal Government. That is all.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV**: He did not say that. Therefore, my suggestion is that you should first go through the proceedings and only then the Minister's observations should be there; otherwise not.

**MR. SPEAKER** : I will go through the proceedings.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। आप ने जेयन की तरफ से पहले ही कह दिया था कि फ्रैंक मंगा रहे हैं, फिर उस के बाद मिनिस्टर को क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी कि मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट दे रहा है?

जब चैंसलर ने कह दिया था, तो फिर उन्होंने क्या कहा।

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER**: I will go through the proceedings and find out.

**SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU** : Sir, I seek your permission. I was very angry when I saw that the Minister, without being called by you, without your permission, got up to malign the State Government... *(Interruptions)*. I mean no insult to you. But I feel what was done by the Chair in allowing the Minister was wrong, in so far as this is concerned.

**MR. SPEAKER**: Again it is on record. I want to see this on record. I will go through this.

*(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपक सामने क़ारी बात हो गई थी।

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaffarpur): What about the no-confidence motion?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस को रिजैक्ट कर दिया था।

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**: This House is concerned with it. I am on a point of order.

**MR. SPEAKER**: What is it? Under what rule?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**: Under article 205 of the Constitution.

**MR. SPEAKER**: I have already given my ruling on this. What is that?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**: This pertains to the State. This is concerned with Appropriation Bills and also supplementary, additional or excess grants... *(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER**: I know my job.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**: My submission is, in the Legislative Assembly in Assam yesterday the Government has lost on a cut motion on a supplementary demand.



**MR. HON. MEMBER:** Is it a point of order?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Government lost on a cut motion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not come here.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The Government lost on a cut motion.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not come here. The constitutional machinery is there. The Government is there. On this you cannot have an adjournment motion. You have to come to me. I am not satisfied.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** If the Assam Government has not been able to...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. George, I am sorry.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** You have to listen to it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, I would not do it.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** According to the newspaper reports...

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not go by the newspapers. If I am to go by the newspapers, then the hell will break loose.

*(Interruptions)*

12.37 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF REPATRIATES COOPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD. MADRAS FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg

to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2241/81].

## DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Labour for 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2242/81]

श्री राम बिलास पातवाण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will give consideration.

मेरे कंसिडरेशन में वह है।

श्री राम बिलास पातवाण : हम लोगों ने लिख कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है। क्या तूफान उठ गया अगर दे दिया।

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have got to go through the procedure. I have to ascertain the facts.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why can't you allow me time? I have asked for time to ascertain the facts.

श्री राम बिलास पातवाण : आप ने कहा यह कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या बात कही थी।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पहले  
घाप ने कहा कहा था।

MR. SPEAKER: You go through  
the records.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,  
1962, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944  
AND FINANCE ACT, 1979.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):  
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following  
Notifications (Hindi and English  
versions) under section 159 of the  
Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 190(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
23rd March, 1981 together  
with an explanatory memo-  
randum regarding the rate  
of exchange for conversion  
of Russian Rouble into  
Indian currency or vice-versa  
in supersession of notification  
No. 64-Customs dated the  
14th March, 1981.

(ii) G.S.R. 204(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
25th March, 1981 together  
with an explanatory memo-  
randum regarding enlarge-  
ment of list of materials  
allowed to be imported duty  
free against advance Licences  
for export production.

(iii) G.S.R. 213(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the  
27th March, 1981 together  
with an explanatory memo-  
randum making certain  
amendment to Notification  
No. 227-Customs dated the  
2nd August, 1976 so as to  
reduce the effective basic  
customs duty on high-density  
polyethylene moulding  
powder and granules from

65 per cent *ad valorem* to  
50 per cent *ad valorem*.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
2243/81].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.  
214(E) (Hindi and English ver-  
sions) published in Gazette of  
India dated the 27th March,  
1981 together with an explanatory  
memorandum making certain  
amendments to Notification No.  
302/79-GE dated the 4th Decem-  
ber, 1979 so as to raise the effec-  
tive basic excise duty on high-  
density polyethylene from 27 per  
cent *ad valorem* to 35 per cent  
*ad valorem*, issued under the  
Central Excise Rules, 1944.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
2243/81].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.  
186(E) (Hindi and English ver-  
sions) published in Gazette of  
India dated the 19th March,  
1981 together with an explanatory  
memorandum exempting the offi-  
cials of the foreign diplomatic  
missions/consulates who are not  
nationals of, or permanently  
resident in India and their  
families from payment of foreign  
travel tax in respect of their  
international journeys, under sec-  
tion 41 of the Finance Act, 1979.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
2244/81].

12 39 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV  
(Azamgarh): I beg to present the  
Thirty-fourth Report (Hindi and  
English versions) of the Public  
Accounts Committee on paragraph 7  
of the Report of the Comptroller  
and Auditor General of India for the  
year 1978-79, Union Government  
(Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume  
II relating to Arrears of Assessments.

12.40 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

## (i) NEED FOR RECOMMENCEMENT OF EXPORT OPERATIONS FROM ALLEPPY PORT IN KERALA.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Alleppey Port on the West Coast of Kerala has been remaining unused for several months now owing to lack of proper attention to maintenance work. But now, following prolonged agitation by the unemployed Port workers and the starving members of their families numbering several thousands and outcry from the public, the requisite facilities have been restored and essential repairs and renovation carried out. A few Barges needed for taking Cargo to and from the ships out in the sea have also been acquired and put in service.

Under these circumstances, I have to appeal to the Government of India to make arrangements for recommencing export and import operations at this Port, not only means to save the workers from misery but also to relieve congestion and ease the situation in other Ports like Cochin and Bombay. With the outbreak of monsoon just only a few weeks away, during which a Port has to remain closed, it is hoped that urgent attention will be paid to this matter even if it means diversion of at least few ships within the days to come.

## (ii) NEED FOR INCREASED ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT TO MEET SEVERE DROUGHT IN THE STATE

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष राजस्थान में 26 जिलों में से 25 जिले सूखाग्रस्त हैं जिसके कारण इन जिलों के 26 हजार से भी अधिक गांवों की लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ जनसंख्या इस भीषण अकाल का सामना कर रही है। इनमें से कुछ क्षेत्र तो पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से सूखे की विभीषिका से पीड़ित हैं।

12.42 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रदेश में अकाल राहत कार्य भी धीमी गति से चल रहा है। गांवों में तालाब, कुएं आदि का पानी सूख गया और यदि कुओं में पानी है भी तो वह काफी नीचे हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों में नलकूप लगे हुए हैं उनमें से भी कुछ नलकूपों की हालत खस्ता है। क्योंकि इन नलकूपों को समुचित मात्रा में बिजली प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है या फिर इन नलकूपों के समुचित रखरखाव के अभाव में ये बेकार हो रहे हैं जिससे स्थानीय जनता काफी प्रभावित है।

लोगों को पीने का पानी गांवों से पांच किलोमीटर से भी अधिक दूरी से लाना पड़ रहा है जिसके लिए लोगों को एक घड़े पानी के लिए दस रुपये तक भी देने पड़ते हैं जबकि इन क्षेत्रों में कुओं को अधिक गहरा करके और नलकूपों का समुचित प्रयोग करके प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की जनता को पीने का पानी आसानी से सुलभ कराया जा सकता है।

अगर यही हालत रही तो आगामी गर्मियों में स्थिति और भी बद से बदतर हो जायेगी। जिन जिलों में पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से बराबर अकाल पड़ रहा है वहां के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति दयनीय हो चली है। ये लोग अपने यहां रोजगार के अवसर के कोई आसार नजर न आने के कारण मजबूरन रोजगार की तलाश में पड़ोसी राज्यों को पलायन करने लगे हैं। राज्य सरकार इस स्थिति के पूर्ण रूपेण निपटने में विफल रही है और पूरा रुदेश अकालग्रस्तता के कारण त्राहि-त्राहि करने लगा है।

अगर हालत यही रही तो आगामी गर्मियों में स्थिति और भी बद से बदतर

हो जायेगी । इसलिए सरकार को प्रविलम्ब अथवा राहत कार्यों के अन्तर्गत सर्वप्रथम पाने का पानी, पशुओं के लिए चारा और राजगार के अधिक अवसर सुलभ कराने के लिए प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सड़कों, कुओं, पटवार घरों, स्कूल भवनों, प्रायुर्वेदिक और पशु चिकित्सालयों के निर्माण-वन और चारागाह विकास, पेयजल व्यवस्था और सहायक व्यवसायों के प्रशिक्षण आदि कार्य हाथ में लेकर इस समस्या के हल के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की जनता को राजगार के अधिक अवसर सुलभ कराये जाएँ । अगर संभव रहते सुखाग्रस्त स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए ठास कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो स्थानीय जनता में यह आशंका व्यक्त की जाने लगी है कि प्रदेश में किसान की भाँति सूखे की स्थिति यथावत् बर्ती रहेगी ।

मेरा मंत्री महोदय में अनुरोध है कि वे राजस्थान की अकामग्रस्त स्थिति को हल करने के लिए राज्य सरकार का अधिक अनुदान प्रदान करें जिससे वह अपने प्रदेश में इस विप्लव समस्या को मरीच के लिए हल करने में गति ला सके और लोगों में विश्वास जगा सके ।

#### (iii) NON-AVAILABILITY OF COOKING GAS IN RANIGANJ AREA

**SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Raniganj area is not getting cooking gas supply since October, 1980 causing acute hardship and distress to gas consumers. Raniganj depends entirely on Hindusthan Petroleum supply. Several representations, already made, draw no attention of the authorities as well as Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals about the non-availability of cooking gas in Raniganj area.

Under the circumstances I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps for restoration of

Hindusthan Petroleum supply and also additional supply by Indian Oil Corporation to the Raniganj area.

#### (iv) STEPS FOR REHABILITATION OF PEOPLE AFTER THEIR EVICTION UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT IN TAMIL NADU

**DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram):** Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

In the interest of the public I would like to make a submission on the floor of the House that an adequate care must be ensured in rehabilitation of the people when they are evicted from a place in the Land Acquisition Act.

I refer to the prevailing atmosphere at Neyveli Complex in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu State Govt. has just now acquired lands for NLC Project expansion scheme and evicting the villagers under Land Acquisition Act, and the process is continuing for a better cause of a major project. The people who surrender lands and household properties to the NLC Ltd. in the rural areas express their dissatisfaction of being neglected and poorly attended by the authorities in rehabilitation measures. They also claim for job opportunities in the NLC, Ltd. for each family involved in the Land Acquisition and reasonable higher fixation of remuneration for their land and household properties on the grounds of being in the adjoining Town areas.

When we are anxious to see our country to prosper in rapid industrialisation and early execution of project schemes should not fail to realise the gravity of Psychological trauma caused to the meagre section the poor villagers when their lands and household properties are acquired and subjected for eviction, I restate that care must be ensured in rehabilitation. If it is not of mere exaggeration that the people are invariably under the misery of being

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

evicted and deprived from their birth place, however, a small and insignificant may be, and are in a state of an untold mental agony and stressful condition. When their demands went deaf and dumb, the frustrated villagers have resorted for agitations and subjected for imprisonment.

At this juncture I invite for a humanitarian line of approach for an amicable settlement of long due problem. And definitely this could be possible if the Govt. of Tamil Nadu come forward magnanimously with a suitable extended supportive measures by the Central Government to render help to the displaced families in the rehabilitation measures.

In drafting the rehabilitation measures following suggestions must be borne in mind :

1. Early rehabilitation of the displaced people in the near and adjoining areas of Neyveli complex or to a place desired by majority of the villagers.

2. Ensuring adequate job opportunities in the NLC Ltd., Neyveli to the displaced families proportionate to the family strength and not by family criteria with suitable relaxation of rules and regulations. And to claim not only a social equality but also to save the families poorer section must be adequately represented whether they have surrendered lands and household properties or not. For the non-eligible women and the elderly men job oriented Agricultural Farms and rural oriented Govt. owned schemes should be drawn as an additional rehabilitation measures in the case of Ceylonese repatriates.

While making these suggestions, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Energy

and Coal, Government of India that I was given to understand that the recruiting authorities at the NLC Ltd., Neyveli are not doing the right thing with an attendant adverse reaction in recruitment and much hardship to the innocent poorer section. Hence a constant vigilance over malpractice and an appropriate drastic disciplinary action against those erring officials is necessary.

3. Higher rate of fixation to the lands and household properties be ensured.

4. To consider grant of compensation to the condition pattas given by the Government to the poor people.

5. Free medical and educational amenities to the displaced families in the NLC Project is desired.

With these words, I trust for a magnanimous attitude and appropriate action of the concerned authorities for a prosperity of the people involved under the Land Acquisition Act.

(v) ALLEGED REMOVAL OF TRADITIONALLY STATIONED CIVILIAN FAMILIES FOR THEIR HOMES AND LAND IN NAHAN CANTONMENT AREA (H.P.)

श्री कृष्ण बल मुस्तानपुरी (शिमला) :  
हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला नाहन में सैनिक छावनी है जिस में प्रसैनिक नागरिक कई पीढ़ियों से रहते चले आये हैं। उनके अधिकार में जो भूमि है वह रियासत नाहन के राजा ने उनकी इसलिए दे रखी थी कि उनके परिवार के लड़के वहाँ की फौज में सैनिक थे। देश की आजादी के बाद उन लोगों के परिवार के काफी सदस्य सेना में भरती हैं और देश की रक्षा के लिए काम करते चले आ रहे हैं। उनकी एक गोरखा समाजनी हुई है जिस ने मुझे एक आचन

भेजा है। उस में उन्होंने 53 परिकर ऐसे बताए जिन्हें उनके मकान और भूमि से निकाला जा रहा है। जिस भूमि पर ये रहे रहे हैं वह 1977-78 में राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार को दे दी है। इस लिए यहां पर इनको बेदखल करने के लिए अदालत नाहन में सब डिजिजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां और तहसीलदार के यहां कार्यवाही हो रही है। इस भूमि और मकान के बारे में मैं यह भी बता देना चाहूंगा कि जो जो चुल्लू म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी, नाहन के हुए या विधान सभा के, लोक सभा के हुए, इन सब में उन्होंने अपने मत का प्रयोग असैनिक आवादी के नाते किया है। परन्तु अब इस भूमि को भारत सरकार को देने के कारण उन से इस भूमि का कब्जा इस बिना पर छुड़ाया जा रहा है कि इन 53 परिकरों के नाम कागजात माल में अनल नहीं है।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इनको वहां से बेदखल न किया जाए और भारत सरकार को भूमि की आवश्यकता हो तो जो भूमि इस वक़्त सैनिक अधिकार में है उस में ही वह गुजारा कर सकती है। अगर फिर भी आवश्यकता हो तो इसके साथ जो सरकारी भूमि पड़ी है उसको भारत सरकार लेने के प्रयत्न करे न कि इन गरीबों को यहां से निकाला जाए बल्कि इस भूमि का मालिक और बगैर मुवाज्य बनाया जाए।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ख़ास तौर पर इस विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर ध्यान दे कर इसाफ करें।

## (vi) ASSISTANCE FOR WATER SUPPLY TO BANGALORE CITY

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Bangalore city is a very fast growing city in the country, both in area as well population. Two decades back, the city was 25 sq. miles in area with a population of nine lakhs. In 1977, the area doubled and the population reached 16 lakhs. In 1981, Bangalore area is nearly 90 sq. miles and the population exceeds 29 lakhs.

From the beginning, this important city has been experiencing water scarcity. Bangalore is 3000 ft. above the sea level and the water has to be pumped up to a height of 2000 ft. from sources which are far off.

Bangalore is considered to be a garden city with enviable climatic condition, in addition it being an important commercial and industrial city in the South.

Successive State Government sought the assistance of Central Government. The Government of India was kind enough and sanctioned a Scheme to get 60 million gallons water a day from the Kaveri River at Thorekadanahalli which is 80 km. from Bangalore but execution of this scheme was considerably delayed. World Bank also failed to provide the funds for the scheme. However, the Government of India was kind enough and the project was carried out from internal resources only.

At present Bangalore is getting 62 m. g. of water from three sources. This is quite inadequate to meet the water needs of Bangalore city. The water is supplied for about 3 to 4 hours a day. Houses which have more than one floor and houses on ridges do not get sufficient water. To meet this difficult water scarcity

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

position, the Kaveri 2nd Stage be taken up which will fetch about 30 m. g. of water.

On behalf of the citizens of Bangalore, I once again appeal to the Central and State Government to see that second stage of Kaveri be completed at the earliest.

I request that this issue may be taken up seriously and every effort should be made to provide sufficient and cheap water to Bangalore city.

12.55 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: NEW PATTERN OF INVESTMENT OF FUNDS OF CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AND INSTITUTIONS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975, inserted a new sub-Section (5) in Section 13 of the Income tax Act laying down the pattern of investment of funds of charitable or religious trusts or institutions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Our thanks should be recorded.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Along with me.

SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN: With a view to enabling such trusts and institutions to change over to the new pattern of investment in a smooth and gradual manner, the law provided that the new pattern may be adopted in respect of accounting years commencing on or after 1st April, 1978. This date was subsequently extended to 1st April, 1981. I had made it clear in my Budget Speech last year that this date will not be extended further.

All charitable or religious trusts or institutions will, therefore, have to switch over to the prescri-

bed pattern of investment in order to have continued benefit of tax exemption for any accounting year commencing on or after 1st April 1981. As a result, it will be necessary to convert certain categories of assets acquired by such trusts or institutions into Government Securities, bank deposits units of the Unit Trust of India and other assets specified in Section 13 (5) of the Income-tax Act.

It has been represented that the modes of investment prescribed by Section 13 (5) yield income by way of interest, acceptance of which is contrary to the tenets of Islam. The Government have, therefore, decided to modify the pattern of investment prescribed under Section 13 (5) of the Income-tax Act so as to permit charitable or religious trusts or institutions to invest the trust funds in immovable property as well. Suitable amendment to the Income-tax Act will be sponsored at an early date and shall be made effective from 1st April, 1981.

13.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,  
1981-82—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
—contd.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the report of the Minister has not taken into consideration the gravity of the international situation.

The international situation is extremely serious today. Though the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean have become hotbeds of trouble today causing serious threat to our country and though these dangerous developments are very much uppermost in our minds, yet we should not lose sight of the overall world situation. We should view these developments in the context of the world situation.

In the past one decade, there were some very healthy developments. A return from arms race to the detente and international cooperation of people and a series of victories won by the National Liberation movements were the main features of these developments in the past one decade.

But, desperate at these developments and progress of the National Liberation Movement and desperate at the setbacks suffered in arms race, the imperialist powers had unleashed a counter-attack under the leadership of the U.S. imperialists. The armament race, building up of new military bases, deployment of naval forces in the Indian Ocean area, etc., were the consequences of this counter-attack.

With the assumption of office by President Reagan in the USA—I should, at this juncture, express my regret over the unhappy incident, the most despicable incident, that has taken place, the wanton attack on President Reagan; I hope he would recover soon — this counter-attack has reached a very frightening proportion and as a result, the international situation has taken a worse turn. The extension of military bases, deployment of naval and military force and open threat to the National Liberation Movement—all these have added to the worsening of the international situation. The U.S. Administration has openly stated that they would send arms to the Afghan insurgents. It has made clear its intention to subvert the lawfully constituted Government of free Angola by helping the Angolan traitorous movement known as UNITA. The hated apartheid regime in South Africa is overtly and covertly backed by the USA and other Western powers. The military junta of El Salvador which is massacring the people who have risen in revolt is being supported by the USA with massive military and economic aid. Within one month of the assumption of the office, President Reagan has announced

15 billion dollars worth of military aid to various countries in the world. The speed with which the Reagan Administration has stepped up arms build-up and also increased the arms supply to various countries has surprised many people even in the United States itself. The *Newsweek* magazine has remarked:

“There is danger that the Reagan Administration might be trying too much too soon, imposing military stratagems on problems demanding greater subtlety, more diplomacy and fewer guns.”

It is this extremely hawkish policy of the U.S. imperialists that has pushed the world to the brink of disaster—the disaster of a thermo-nuclear holocaust.

Yesterday Mr. Chavan has said that both the Super Powers are aware of the dangerous consequences of the nuclear war and, therefore, they would only talk about war, but they would not start it. But we cannot rest assured by the so-called balance of terror. There are forces in the world which will go to any extent in order to protect their global vested interests. Therefore, there is every possibility of the world being plunged into a thermo-nuclear war. The situation today is extremely grave. Peace is threatened; the security of nations and peoples all over the world is threatened. There is every possibility of a third world war unless the statesmen of countries and leaders of nations keep restraint and caution in their actions and pronouncements; they have to appeal to sanity and reason in order to preserve world peace.

In this background, the peace proposals put forward by President Brezhnev at the recent 26th Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union are timely and can form the basis for negotiations on all urgent international problems of today..



[Shri P. K. Kодиyan]

His proposals have been widely welcomed. I wonder why the Government of India has not expressed any opinion about these proposals. They have not reacted to these proposals. India had in the past raised its powerful voice at times of international crises in favour of world-peace and in order to strengthen co-operation among the peoples and countries of the world. It also successfully frustrated the attempts of certain powers to divide the countries & create tension among the non-aligned countries and India being one of the leading countries of the non-aligned movement.

Which had always stood for a peaceful and amicable settlements of all international disputes has to play a crucial role at this stage. I request the hon. Minister to make the response of the Government of India clear so far as the peace initiative of President Brezhnev is concerned.

Naturally, Sir, we are all very much concerned about the US aid to Pakistan—the massive military aid to Pakistan consisting of sophisticated weapons including very modern and up-to-date bomber planes. But this aid is not an isolated development. We have to view this US aid to Pakistan in the context of what the USA has been doing in the vicinity of our country, that is, in the Indian Ocean and also in West Asia.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :  
The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : The US arms aid to Pakistan is the major and most dangerous link in the chain of military encirclement of India by Washington, Peking and Islamabad axis. We have to take note of this.

The unprecedented strengthening of Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean, making it the biggest

US air and naval nuclear base outside the territory of the NATO powers and also the reported granting of facilities to the US Navy in Sri Lanka and Maldives are also new links in the chain of encirclement which is directed against the sovereignty and independence of India. India should strongly protest against this American move of arming Pakistan and should declare it as a hostile action. The people of India should be roused against this threat. I have no doubt that the people of India would rise as one man as in the past to defend the country's sovereignty, integrity and independence.

Coming to the Indian Ocean—since I have no time and you have rung the bell, I am cutting short my speech. I am only referring to the points. America has been behaving in the Indian Ocean as if it is an American lake. It is an international property which should be used only for peaceful purposes and for peaceful navigation. Therefore, the Government should take the initiative in mobilising the littoral and hinterland countries and take strong and collective action against the American attempts to convert the Indian Ocean into a hotbed of trouble. Now, the Government of India in this connection should also tirelessly try to ensure the success of the proposed international conference on Indian Ocean to be held at Colombo and we should emphatically demand the dismantling of the Diego Garcia and other bases in the Indian Ocean. In this we can enlist the support of even the Gulf countries because Diego Garcia is being developed as one of the main bases for the Rapid Development Force, the primary aim of which is to capture Gulf Oil fields.

On the Afghan issue the only course open to us is to find a political settlement. I fully support the sober stand of the Government of India on this issue: So long as the Afghan

issue remains unsolved, it would be used as a pretext to dump all kind of arms in the Gulf Area and also in Pakistan with its dangerous consequences.

Now, coming to the non-aligned movement, in the non-alignment Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Delhi, even though there had been a compromise on a number of issues which came up for discussion, I should say that, by and large, the Conference was a success in the sense that the unity of the non-aligned movement could be preserve. But, I have a feeling that on some of the issues, India had not explained even its known position in various meetings of the Conference. In the Conference of this nature in the end, we may have to come to a consensus on various issues. But that does not prevent our representatives from arguing our case and in explaining our position. I have a feeling that this did not take place. How, there is a deliberate attempt to divide the non-alignment movement. Some countries in the movement are taking up positions incompatible with the basic principles of non-aligned movement. I have a feeling that, in the name of arriving at consensus some of the basic principles like anti-imperialism are being diluted.

I warn the Foreign Minister against the concerted move by certain countries to soften the anti-imperialist content of the non-alignment movement.

Even if India is isolated on some issues, we should uphold the basic principles of the movement. The anxiety for consensus should not end in appeasement and surrender of basic principles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Usha Verma.

Before you begin, I would like to say that every hon. Member will take only five minutes hereafter. The Minister will reply to the debate at 14—30 hours.

Shrimati Verma.

**श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा (खैरी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप-ने जो समय दिया है उस के लिए मैं आभारी हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी जो यह डिमांड लाए हैं और सदन में जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय चल रहा है उस के ऊपर बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ी हूँ।

मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के पूर्व दूरदर्शिता मूर्ति प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के विवेक की प्रशंसा किये बिना नहीं रह सकती जो अपने सतत व अथक प्रयास से जनता सरकार द्वारा चरमरा दिए गये सम्बन्ध को देश विदेश में पुनः सुधारने व अच्छा करने का ऐसा पुल बांध रही हैं जिस से सम्पूर्ण मानवता आसानी से पार हो सके और किसी भी प्रकार की खून खराबी नहीं हो।

हाल ही में दिल्ली में हुए निगूट सम्मेलन की प्रशंसा करती हुई मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि हमारी सरकार का प्रयास मार्शल टीटो, नासिर नवा पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू द्वारा आरोपित बीज को बड़ाने में पानी और उर्वरक का काम करेगा और ऐसी ही प्रयास शीघ्र ही इसे एक फलदायक वृक्ष बनाने में नहीं चूकेगा जो सारी मानवता के लिए वरदान होगा।

इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि भारत की भूमिका प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इस ओर सराहनीय है। आज हमारे सम्बन्ध अपने पड़ोसियों से मधुर हो नहीं, वरन् और ज़ख्म गहरे हो रहे हैं और अन्य पड़ोसी देश भी हमारी तरफ हाथ फैलाये हुए हैं जिस के लिए हमें अपने देश का हित देखते हुए अवसर का लाभ लेना ही चाहिए।

[श्रीमती: ऊषा वर्मा]

यह भारत देश सदैव से अहिंसा का पुजारी रहा है और यहीं से ही विश्व के अन्य देशों के लोग अपने अपने विषयों को सीखे हैं। तो हमें अपनी उस गुरुता को किसी भी कीमत पर कम नहीं करना है, जिस की पूर्ति में आज इस सरकार का महान हाथ है, उदाहरणार्थ ईराक-ईरान समस्या, कम्पूचिया की मान्यता, दक्षिणी अफ्रीका की समस्या तथा अफगान समस्या को सुलझाने का एतद प्रयास हमारी ओर से जारी है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि विश्व की बढ़ती हुई इस अराजकता में जहां चीन, अमेरिका, पाकिस्तान अपनी रक्षा पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च कर रहे हैं तो हमारी सरकार को भी चाहिए कि इस ओर अधिक ध्यान दे ताकि अवसर आने पर मुंह तोड़ जवाब देने में हम भी न चूके। पाकिस्तान की न्यूक्लियर अस्त्र-शस्त्रों की ओर बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति को हमें आपसी मधुर सम्बन्ध से रोकने का प्रयास करना चाहिए और चीन तथा अमेरिका द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में दी जाने वाली मदद की हानि को अवगत कराते हुए उसे सद्व्यवहार की ओर प्रेरित करना चाहिए ताकि मानवता तथा मानव मूल्यों का हनन होने से बचाया जा सके। सदैव से भारत ने शांति का तथा मानवता का पाठ पढ़ाया है तो आज भी आवश्यकता इसी बात की है। जितने भी पड़ोसी देश हैं उनसे जो मधुर सम्बन्ध हैं उन्हें मधुरतम बनाया जाए और चीन तथा पाकिस्तान से मुंढरते हुए सम्बन्ध की गाड़ी को और अधिक तीव्रता दी जाए। आवश्यकता आज इस बात की है कि पाकिस्तान को शिमला समझौता मानने के लिए मधुर बातलापों से समझाया जाए और यदि वह अपने नापाक इरादे को सुधारना नहीं चाहता तो "गठे

शाठ्यम समाचरेत" के सिद्धान्त से हमें उसे मुंहतोड़ जवाब देने के लिए भी कठिबद्ध व तत्पर रहना चाहिए। हमें अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ सम्बन्ध अच्छे रखने हैं किन्तु अपनी इज्जत और मर्यादा को बरकरार रखते हुए। ऐसी दशा में यदि कोई गलत निगाह उठाना चाहे तो हमें मूकदर्शक न बनकर उसके ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करने में भी कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ना है क्योंकि "अति हूं सिघाई में बड़ दोषू"।

अतः सरकार की दुरदर्शिता तथा पड़ोसियों से मधुर सम्बन्ध रखने की प्रशंसा करते हुए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि भारत की मर्यादा की सभी प्रकार से प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए तथा विश्व बंधुत्व की भावना लोगों में जाग्रत करने में हमारा पूर्ण योगदान होना चाहिए। आपसी आमालों को झगड़े से नहीं, प्रेम से सुलझाने का प्रयास नितान्त आवश्यक है ताकि विश्व कल्याण के मूल मंत्र के शंख की ध्वनि गूंज उठे और यह सम्पूर्ण मानवता पथ-भ्रष्ट होने से बच जाए।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. Sir, I will restrict my observations to Chapter VII of the Report and that too a part of it. It is encouraging to note that in the last year India has paid greater attention to Latin America. There has been an increase in cultural and trade discussions and this happy trend was stressed by the fact that for the first time since Independence at the Republic Day our chief guest was the head of a State from Latin America.

Sir, under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi our contacts have been increasing with Latin America and I learn that this interest is being appreciated and will be reciprocated. Possibly an obstructing factor on

closer relations with Latin America is the financial constraints imposed on the Ministry of External Affairs. A colleague of mine mentioned about this yesterday but just for an example I would like to draw the attention of the House that U. K. spends almost Rs. 400 crores on its establishment; Japan spends Rs. 1021 crores on their establishment. A small country like Malaysia spends Rs. 57.5 crores whereas we are only able to spend Rs. 54 crores for our External Affairs establishment. I only hope a welcome step would be there and more funds would be allotted for this purpose.

Sir, as early as 1948 Mrs. Indira Gandhi said after her tour of Latin America that it was essential to establish in India a Latin America Study Centre so that our people are encouraged to take interest in the affairs of the Latin American countries.

Even earlier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said "Even though India and South America are far away from each other in geography--in the geography of minds, we are close to each other."

Therefore, it is sad that not enough action has been taken to realise the far-sighted ambitions of our two beloved leaders. In spite of Mrs. Gandhi's desire and understanding of the necessity to open Latin American Studies Centre, to this day not a single University in this country has been directed to implement this important measure of understanding. Without any form of support from the Government or from the UGC, it is very heartening to note that the intellectual community have been making their small and significant efforts.

One such consistent effort has been by Dr. Narayanan of the School of International Studies at the

Jawaharlal Nehru University. He, with his colleagues, has formed a Cell to pursue academic interests with Latin America.

In comparison with such efforts, the Government should note that in every Latin American country there is at least one University which has got a full-fledged Indian Studies Department. It is also unfortunate that on our part, we have never responded favourably to increase Contacts with such universities or encouraged them to continue their efforts. It immediately brings to my mind the good work that is being carried on by various individuals in Latin America to promote relations with India. I mention a few names and I hope that the Government will direct the concerned Embassies to take note of them and to associate them more with our organisations and even invite them to India. They are:—

Madaje Hilda Chen Apuiyi of Costa Rica

Senior Vicotor Ben Tata of Venezuela

Senior Victor Uriquidi of Mexico

Madame Rene Cura of Argentina

Madame Anita Fernandini De Naranjo of Peru

The interest which they have shown towards us, towards our country, towards our leaders has been very heartening indeed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you taken due permission to mention the names here?

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: I am sorry; I will take it. If the Government recognises such enthusiastic individuals, it would lead to greater personal contacts between India and Latin America.

[Shri Daulat Singhji Jadhav]

Sir, I would like to emphasise that Latin America is probably the only part of the world which has no historical, political, religious or racial bias against India. It is an area full of excellent possibilities for India.

Latin America also happens to be a large group which supports the Non-Alignment Movement. Its 24 votes in the United Nations have assumed increasing importance, as they tend to strongly align themselves with the Third World. It is all the more surprising why the Government ignores such positive aspects of Latin America. One usually notes that more time is spent on less crucial countries than on the possibilities open in cultivating better relations with Latin America. In this context the Government is well aware of the growing importance of Mexico and Venezuela with regard to the supply and control of oil.

Even on the symbolic plane, India has not given sufficient importance to contemporary events in Latin America. In this year, the Bi-Centennial Celebrations of Simon Bolivar are being held all over Latin America and the world. Bolivar is their equivalent of our Mahatma Gandhi. Yet we have not even issued a Postal Stamp in his memory. An Indian visitor in Latin America is usually surprised to see streets and various public places named after Indian leaders. There is no reciprocation of these graceful gestures on our part. It is time we thought of these small endearing things.

I am quite sure that the Government is aware of the plans of the Andean Group of countries to spend 40 billion dollars in the next few years in a concerted plan of development.

In this context, already, Korea, Japan, China and a few Asian and African countries have offered their enthusiastic participation. It is therefore surprising why no interest has

been shown by India and one various public and private sector units to explore the possibilities of participation in these plans.

It would be a mistake to assume that Latin America can wait till we have time to develop our relations with them. Vacuums are not left alone. A good example is of Canada which has in the last decade emerged as a major economic partner of various Latin American countries. When Canada could break with its historical and economic ties to concentrate on Latin America, there should be no problem for India to emulate its example. The excuses of distance, language, etc. are not real barriers.

The present time is most opportune for us to concentrate on Latin America. Such efforts will be proportionately more rewarding than elsewhere. Latin America is still a part of the developing world. There is ample scope for India to be associated and trading and cultural ties endure longest. It is not enough to send a few Trade Delegations and Cultural Troupes in a haphazard fashion. There must be a concerted drive, with specific targets and supervision of such efforts so that further time is not lost.

The Government must initiate steps which would make it worthwhile for individuals and industry to explore Latin America and its possibilities. Incentives must be granted for this purpose. The various concerned economic Ministries must co-ordinate their efforts to this end. If we fail to understand and respond to the Latin American countries today, I may warn you that tomorrow may be too late.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, as we all know the foreign policy was kindled, generated and carried forward during the days of our great struggle for freedom. At that time we had a love for liberty not only for our own people but for

almost all the people of the world. So, we expressed our sympathy and support for the liberation movements launched in Africa and Latin America. That means we have been a part of the world struggle against the imperialism. Our freedom struggle is a part of anti-imperialism.

The question now is whether the world is free from the threat of a imperialism. When we were struggling for freedom from imperialism, imperialism was trying to dominate the world. Even today imperialism has a design to dominate the world in one way or another. Are we able to carry on the struggle against imperialism as we were carrying on before? In this background we should view the world questions and the questions around us, whether it is a question of Diego Garcia, whether it is a question of arms supply to Pakistan by the U.S.A. or the question of the U.S.A. and China having access to India sub-continent. Many hon. Members have already elaborated the point of Diego Garcia. I do not want to go into it in detail. But I am more anxious about one point. Diego Garcia Island is very near to Kerala and the American warships, naval vessels and military aircrafts can reach Kerala from Diego Garcia within no time. The question is: are we sincere in our effort to carry our struggle against the United States imperialist forces which are surrounding most parts of the world whether it is from North or from South? But I am sorry to point out that now we, particularly the Government of India and the ruling party at the Centre and most of the States, are trying to divide the anti-imperialist forces even within India. the recent decision taken, I do not know officially or unofficially, by the Government of India and the ruling party to make cleavage in the Indo-Russian Friendship organizations and Indo-GDR Friendship

Organizations will only help the imperialist forces. The Government of India is now welcoming the multi-nationals on Indian soil with all encouragement. Who are these multi-nationals? These multi-nationals are part of world imperialism. What is world imperialism and what are capitalistic forces? The world capitalist forces are part of the world imperialist forces. Today, the Government of India and the ruling party are not sincere in their efforts to carry on the anti-imperialist struggle. Without liberating our economy from foreign dependence, we cannot follow an independent foreign policy. While speaking in the Constituent Assembly in 1947, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chief architect of India's foreign policy clearly stated:

"Ultimately, foreign policy is the outcome of economic policy and until India has properly evolved her economic policy, her foreign policy will be rather vague, rather inchoate and will be groping."

Again, replying to the debate on foreign affairs in Lok Sabha in 1957 he stated:

"Any part we want to play in world affairs depends entirely on the internal strength, unity and conditions of our country. Our views might create some impression on others for the moment but they will attach importance to our voice only in proportion to the strength they know we have. Therefore, both from the point of view of our primary needs and from the point of view of any desire we might have to play a part in world affairs we have to pay first attention to our own country's affairs."

May I ask frankly whether the Government of India, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, or her party at the Centre

[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

and most of the States are sincere in their efforts to solve the problems our country is facing today? Are they sincere in their efforts to keep the country united? They are not. I am sorry to say that her Chief-Ministers in most of the States are promoting parochialism. The Chief Minister of Karnataka ; Shri Gundu Rao is supporting the movement against the Tamilians and Malayalees at Bangalore and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Anulay, is supporting the Shiv Sena and blessing the Shiv Sena, who are attacking the South Indians of Bombay. How can the ruling party and the Prime Minister and the Government of India keep the country united and project a strong India to the world ? This is the question. Our experience with Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister from 1966 onwards have been ....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :**  
Just now you condemned parochialism, but you were be very much afraid because Diego Garcia is very near to Kerala particularly.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Sir, she is not having any commitment to any ideology, she is not having any commitment to individuals who stood with her always. That is her character and history. How can such a leader promote the interests of this nation and provide a leadership as was done during the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Krishna Menon and others ?

I do not want to prolong my speech further. Today, there is lack of clarity, lack of commitment to ideology, and lack of courage and capacity. Our leadership today is unable to mobilise to world opinion against the United States, whether it is the question of Diego Garcia, whether it is regarding the question of arms supply to Pakistan , whether it is regarding the question

of the US-China axis in the India, Sub-continent, because of our moral weaknesses, our internal weaknesses, we are unable to pose this question and mobilise world opinion.

Sir, Pandit Nehru had always placed before himself an Asian approach for the world problems against the European approach which was based only on power blocs. But now we are able to carry on that Asian approach ? Let us take the example of Iran-Iraq war. Two non-aligned countries are fighting against each other. the Government of India able to take the lead to bring these two countries before a table for a settlement ? the Report of the Foreign Ministry 1980-81 itself clearly states:

“Attempts were made by the United Nations, Islamic Conference, the Chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat and by a group of non-aligned nations, with whom India was associated to bring the conflict to an end. Their efforts, however, failed to make any headway as both Iraq and Iran adhered to their respective positions.

Sir, see the pitiable situation in which India is placed, how our a initiative is lost which we were having during the days of Pt. Nehru. Sir, I am sorry, to point out that the Non-aligned Conference of the Foreign Ministers held in the New Delhi recently was a failure as far as India is concerned, because India was unable to pose the questions like Diego Garcia, United States Arms supply to Pakistan. India was unable to pose the question of the imperialist threat to the whole world and world peace and the threat to India. Then some of the friends both on the other side and this side were saying it was a success as we were able to keep the unity of the non-aligned movement. May I ask, Sir, unity for what purpose ? Unity of the non-aligned movement is necessary to fight imperialist

forces. But I am sorry to point out, Sir, that some of the agents of the imperialist forces are now included in the non-aligned movement.

Let me conclude reiterating the words of the great Panditji, who is the architect of our foreign policy and the maker of the modern India. On 15th August, 1947, the precious day of Indian Independence, giving a message to the Press he said :

"At this solemn moment when the people of India through suffering and sacrifice have secured freedom, I remember, the Constituent Assembly of India and dedicate myself in all humility to the service of India."

Again he continues :

"It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises; the star of freedom in the East ; a new hope comes in your being. A vision long cherished materialises. May the star never set and that hope never be betrayed".

That hope should never be betrayed. That was the desire of Panditji in 1947 on the very day of freedom. But I am sorry to point out, Sir, Panditji's hopes were betrayed by nobody else, but his own beloved daughter, Mrs. Gandhi.

I cannot support these demands for grants which have arisen out of that betrayal. So, I oppose the Demands for Grants.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : Sir, on a point of personal explanation. Mr. Nadar has referred to the attempt of the Government of India and the ruling Party about dividing the anti-imperialist forces in and outside the country

and thereby he has referred to the ISCUS and other organisations. Because I am associated very much with the Friendship Society, FSU, Friends of Soviet Union and as an organising person I know this allegation is totally false and absurd. "Friends of Soviet Union" had been organized entirely by Members of Parliament and ex-Members of Parliament. I further want to say that it was done in view of the alignment of reactionary forces.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : (Hissar) What is this, Sir ? What is this personal explanation ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Therefore, this allegation is entirely false, malicious and motivated.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGARI : Why have you allowed him ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have permitted him. You cannot question me.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : You are also not above the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Ajitsinh Dabhi.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to foster and maintain friendship with neighbouring countries has been a permanent plank of India's foreign policy. But our neighbour and cousin Pakistan, which was born out of the same mother, viz. India, has proved to be a hard nut to crack in our foreign policy. This is despite the fact that India has always followed a policy of peace, and of *détente*.

After Mr. Bhutto restored democracy in Pakistan, the prospects of *détente* were visible. But the regime of Zia-ul-Haq has pushed these prospects of *détente* back. The present military rule of Pakistan



[Shri Ajit Singh Debhi]

headed by Gen. Zia-ul-Haq have vested interest in keeping the Indo-Pak tension at a high pitch, because only in that way they can dominate Pakistan's domestic politics, and also justify the diversion of a major part of that country's financial resources, towards defence and a defence related matters. The political supremacy of the present military rulers depends to a great extent on the high level on the tension with India. That is why there is the cry-wolf, viz. that India has increased its military power to attack Pakistan.

Gen. Zia is the head of Pakistan's a Muslim nation. He had joined the Islamic Conference at Taif; and along with the heads of the other Muslim nations, he hastaken a vow to liberate Jerusalem. Therefore, now the cat is out of the bag; that is why Zia wants to equate the issue of Kashmir with the issue of Jerusalem. That is why Gen. Zia recently made a statement in the fashion of \*\*. He has made a palpably false statement that 80% of India's troops are facing Pakistan. India must be wide awake against this cry-wolf.

The BJP President, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee knows well that Pakistan has invaded India twice in the past. When under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Mr. Indira Gandhi, India had beaten back the Pakistani invasion in 1971, he had compared her to Goddess Durga. But the same Mr. Vajpayee now playing the role of a friend of Pakistan, demands from Mrs. Gandhi evidence, proof that India really faces an external danger. In the face of Press reports including the American that Pakistan is making massive arms build up with American help, the pro-Pakistan stance

of the BJP seems to be a sheer hypocrisy.

It is said that our foreign policy is tilted towards Russia. This criticism does not bear truth. We should all remember that non-alignment is not a simple neutrality; non-alignment has come to connote independent thought and action. Russia is our great friend and has proved to be a friend in need during the Bangladesh war in 1971, yet our hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi had refused to endorse President Brezhnev's concept of Asian collective security and had exchanged Ambassadors with communist China.

Take the recent issue of Afghanistan. When the Russian troops entered Afghanistan, immediately our hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi declared fearlessly and with conviction that India was opposed to or against the presence of foreign military troops in any country. Even during the recent visit of India by President Brezhnev, India had stuck boldly to its own guns against Russia, one of the Super Powers of the world. The strength of the non-aligned movement lies in independent thought and action without sacrificing the nation's self-respect and sovereignty.

It is no wonder that self-proclaimed disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, ex-Prime Minister Mr. Moraji Desai's mean attempt of scuttle our treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation with Russia by proclaiming on the even of President Brezhnev's visit to India that Russia instigated him to attack Pakistan, has proved abortive. The recent Non-aligned Conference of the Foreign Ministers in Delhi to which India played

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the the Chair.

the host has brought a considerable stature and influence to India in the comity of nations. Our Foreign Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao deserves hearty congratulations because he has succeeded in making this Conference a great success. In the midst of conflicting pulls of pro-American, pro-Russian, pro-Islamic countries. Mr. Narasimha Rao has skilfully steered clear non-aligned movement and prevented its polarisation into Soviet and non-Soviet blocs through his deft handling, India has been able to reactivate the non-aligned movement at a time when its *raison d'être* was called into doubt. So far our hon. Foreign Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao has played a commendable role in solving the imbroglio of Iran and Iraq in West Asia.

Again the efforts of India to get implemented the U.N.O.'s resolution no. 242 regarding Jerusalem are being praised in the Arab world.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into details. Other members have to speak from your own party. The Minister has to reply at 2.30.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : India is opposed to colonialism of any kind even though it may be from America, Russia or China. But the question of the independence of Namibia in Africa must attract our special attention, not because all the political parties of India are supporting Namibia but because it involves a vital issue of racial discrimination—apartheid, which is a sin against humanity. In order to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, the racist regime of South African Government is perpetrating atrocities on the black people of Mozambique and Angola who are supporting the black people of Namibia in their struggle for independence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister was one of the founders of the non-aligned movement. As I said, non-alignment connotes independence of thought and action

even if it meant that one has to go alone. Pandit Nehru had said about non-alignment :

“India will follow it even if there was no country in the world to follow it and even if it meant that we have to plough a lonely furrow.”

This is exactly what our great poet Tagore also said :

जदि तौर डाक शुने केऊ ना आसे,  
ताबे एकला चलो, एकला चलो, एकला चलो

Despite the displeasure of the ASEAN countries, India had recognised the Heng Samrin Government of Kampuchea. But because of Chinese support to the Khmer Rouge, India was to some extent isolated from the ASEAN countries. But India hopes still that some day the ASEAN countries will understand India's stand. Now five ASEAN countries are reported to have met and made a collective move to persuade China to derecognise Khmer Rouge Government of Kampuchea. Therefore, India's stand on Kampuchea stands vindicated. This is an eloquent reply to the clamour being made in certain quarters in India and abroad that because of our foreign policy of non-alignment, India is being isolated.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore) : Sir, first of all, I want to congratulate Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government for re-establishing the image of India in its correct perspective in foreign countries and appreciate the laudable work done by the Ministry of External Affairs under the able leadership of Hon. Mr. Narasimha Rao. Of course, there may be some difference of opinion here and there, as for example, in the approach of solving the difficult problems like Afghanistan or

[Shri Abdul Samad]

Kampuchea. But one thing must be recognised that India has taken all efforts in the everall interest of world peace, in keeping up the best traditions of our country. I wish and pray that India's initiative and efforts will bear fruit in vacating the Russian troops from the soil of Afghanistan in the near future.

In the comity of 154 free and independent sovereign nations, 42 are Muslim countries. Nearly one-third of independent countries in the world are Islamic countries. India as was rightly pointed out by our illustrious Prime Minister recently, has got the second largest Muslim population in the entire world, next only to Indonesia. Therefore, I think India has got a moral responsibility to take interest in the affairs of Muslim nations as well.

We need not feel shy about any adverse propaganda carried out by certain interested parties against India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, by giving prominence to the cultural, social and religious activities of 120 million Muslims in India and providing facilities to raise the voice of the true representatives of the Muslims of India in the forum of Islamic countries, we could not only smash the false propaganda of our enemies but also establish very good and cordial relationships with these countries situated in the strategic areas of the world.

When I had the occasion to visit some of the Gulf countries recently, I was able to find immense good will and regard for our great country and venerable admiration for the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi. But, whether we have understood the real feelings of the people correctly and reciprocated in a fitting manner is to be verified in a passionate manner.

We should not forget that more than a million citizens of our country who are living in and around Gulf countries, are not only earning their livelihood but also sending about 100 million rupees of their hard earned foreign exchange to India, per day.

Sir, these developing countries have immense potentialities and even the most developed nations *viz* with each other to export their goods and man-power and attract their capital. But our efforts, I should say, in this direction are miserably poor.

The entire requirements of these developing countries—men, materials and machines—could easily be supplied by us. But very scant attention is being paid in this regard.

By strengthening our age-old cultural contacts, clearing the clouds of suspicion, assuring our cooperation and establishing friendship on a sound basis, we can easily double the export earnings of our country. For achieving this object, a thorough re-orientation in our dealings with these so-called NANA countries should be done.

Lest I should be misunderstood, if I plead for sending Muslims as our Ambassadors to Muslim countries; I would say that if that is not possible, at least let the second man in our missions in the Muslim countries be a Muslim.

I am sorry to point out one of the blunders committed recently by our missions abroad. Jamaate Islami of India held their conference at Hyderabad during the last month. They were making preparations for that for more than a year. They have invited certain religious dignitaries in Muslim countries. At the last minute, some of the most respected religious leaders and Ministers, were refused visas to visit India and participate in the Conference.

Sir, I want to make it clear that I have no brief for Jamaat-e-Islami. But is it fair on the part of the Government to allow them to hold their conference and send messages also wishing the conference success and not allowing the foreign religious dignitaries to participate in it? Even in this respect a uniform policy was not adopted. It seems at the last minute, some dignitaries from the kingdom of Saudi Arabia were able to participate in the conference and not the dignitaries from the Gulf countries. Sir, I was able to assess during my recent visit, what amount of goodwill we have to lose by the act of some of our missions abroad. When those people ask through the columns of local papers, when they have issued more than 300000 visas to the people of India to live in their countries, is it fair on the part of the Government of India to deny visas for three religious personalities to visit our great country? Sir, really speaking we have no answer.

But it is heartening to note that our Prime Minister is to visit Kuwait and United Arab Emirate very soon. I wish every success for our Prime Minister. This is going to be a timely visit. I hope and trust that the visit will definitely strengthen our friendship and relations with Arab countries.

Sir, there are very many important facts to be related about Arab countries. Since there is no time I commend the memorandum recently submitted by the Kerala Muslim Cultural Centre in Kuwait, United Arab Emirate and qatar through the Governor of Kerala, for the sympathetic consideration and speedy implementation by Government of India.

Sir, one more point and I have done. I would like to point out the dearth of propaganda material in Arabic language. In the report prepared by the Ministry I could not find a single line about the distribu-

tion of propaganda materials in Arabic language.

Recently our Prime Minister made a very illuminating speech about Islam in India, during 15th centenary of Hijra celebration in Delhi. I wonder how many of our missions in Islamic countries know about that speech.

I would request the External Affairs Minister to get it translated into Arabic and give adequate publicity to the speech in the entire Arab world before our Prime Minister visits that area. I further appeal to the Minister to bring out at an early date a well got up Arabic weekly, espousing the cause of our country, to be distributed in all the 14 Arab countries and 30 other Islamic countries as well.

Sir, with these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबट्सगंज) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि इस समय जो अग्रामान्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति है, उसमें महाशक्तियों की आपसी होड़ तथा प्रतिद्वंद्विता में काफी तीखापन आया है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों तथा कौशल का उपयोग मनवता के हित और मनुष्य के आर्थिक सामाजिक विकास के लिए न कर के मानवता के विध्वंस के लिए काम में आने वाली सामाजिक सामग्री के निर्माण के लिए किया जा रहा है। हमारे देश के लिए यह एक गम्भीर चिन्ता की बात है कि बड़ी शक्तियों का यह विध्वंसात्मक और भयावह खेल धीरे-धीरे यूरोप से खिसक कर एशिया और अफ्रीका की ओर आ रहा है।

यही नहीं, कुछ बड़ी शक्तियाँ दुनिया के विकासमान और गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों पर अपना प्रभाव जमाने का प्रयास कर रही

### [श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

हैं। कुछ देशों ने बड़ो चालाकी के साथ अपनी नाभिकीय और सैनिक शक्ति में वृद्धि कर के संसार के कमजोर राष्ट्रों को डराने-धमकाने की चेष्टा भी की है। लेकिन यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि वे देश अपना राजनैतिक और सैनिक प्रभाव जमाने में सफल नहीं हो सके हैं।

ऐसी परिस्थितियों में लगभग एक वर्ष से हमारी सरकार ने जिस दृढ़ता और व्यावहारिक नीति से उन चुनौतियों का सामना किया है, वह सराहनीय है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने, और माननीय विदेश मंत्री ने, जिस दृढ़ता से भारत की बुनियादी नीतियों पर चल कर देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाया है, जो कि जनता रेजिम में गिर चुकी थी, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ।

दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुए गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के सम्मेलन की उपलब्धियों की बहुत प्रशंसा हुई है। उस सम्मेलन में 81 देशों के अलावा 22 अतिथि-प्रतिनिधि मंडलों और 15 प्रेक्षक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों ने भाग लिया था। उस सम्मेलन में संसार में तनाव, टेंशन, में कमी लाने में बड़ी सहायता मिली। 1961 में गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के प्रथम शिखर सम्मेलन को बीसवीं वर्षगांठ मनाने के लिए 11 फरवरी को एक विशेष अधिवेशन भी हुआ, जिसकी अध्यक्षता हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने की और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उसको संबोधित किया। गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता करते हुए भारत की निष्पक्षता और उसकी रचनात्मक नीतियों की सब ओर से प्रशंसा की गई है।

इस सम्मेलन से न केवल शान्ति-यान्त्रिक और तनाव को कम करने में

मदद मिली है, बल्कि उसमें आर्थिक विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर भी बात-चीत हुई है। जैसे, ऊर्जा को बढ़ाने के महत्वपूर्ण विषय के सम्बन्ध में नीतियां तय की गई हैं।

पिछले एक वर्ष में हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय ने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये हैं, वह भी एक प्रशंसा की बात है। चाहे पाकिस्तान हो और चाहे नेपाल, भूटान और बंगलादेश हों, उनके साथ मंत्री-स्तर और सचिव-स्तर पर वार्ता कर के, और हमारे अधिकारियों ने वहां जा कर, अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनाए हैं।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, सभी ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। जहां तक विदेश मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों का सम्बन्ध है, करोड़ करोड़ सभी सदस्यों ने, चाहे इधर के पक्ष के रहे हों या उधर के पक्ष के रहे हों—केवल दो तीन को छोड़ कर—इसका समर्थन किया है। जिन्होंने इसका समर्थन नहीं किया है, उनके सम्बन्ध में वाई साथियों ने बातें कही हैं। श्री बीजू पटनायक का भाषण विरोधाभास का था। एक तरफ तो उन्होंने कहा कि शांति से काम लेना चाहिए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब अफगानिस्तान का प्रश्न आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि शक्ति से काम लेना चाहिए। इस तरह से उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं बताई। जहां तक जेठमलानी साहब का सम्बन्ध है, श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण कह चुके हैं कि ऐसा लगता था जैसे वे अमरीका की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि हों। इस तरह से इन दो माननीय सदस्यों को छोड़ कर किसी अन्य ने कोई आलोचना नहीं की है।

इस प्रकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक जापान से हमारे सम्बन्धों

की बात है, हमने खास तौर से आर्थिक आयात मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है। अभी सितम्बर-अक्तूबर में हमारे राष्ट्रपति सोवियत रूस गए थे और वहाँ के नेता श्री ब्रेज्नेव यहाँ आए। सोवियत रूस के साथ हमारे चार समझौते हुए जिनसे रूस तथा भारत के सम्बन्धों में दृढ़ता आई है, आजीवन आया है और गतिशीलता आई है।

यहो नहीं, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका के सम्बन्ध में भारत की नीति एकदम स्पष्ट है। जनता राज में अमरीका को खुशी करने के लिए मोराजी भाई ने सही चीजों को भी दबाने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन हमारी सरकार की तरफ से, अगर अमरीका की ओर से अनुदान दिया गया तो उसका स्वागत हुआ और अगर उन्होंने कोई ऐसी शर्त लगाई जोकि हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों के विपरीत हो तो विदेश मंत्री ने उनका रिपेट किया है। इस तरह से चाहे रूस के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध हों या अमरीका के साथ हमारे सम्बन्धों की बात हो वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार से अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ सदियों से हमारे सम्पर्क रहे हैं। हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्क सदियों से रहे हैं और उपनिवेशवाद के खिलाफ हमने आवाज उठाई है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. I will not allow you. I have told you that the Minister has got to reply at 2.30.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : जहाँ तक अरब देशों का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे विदेश मंत्री कह चुके हैं कि जब तक वहाँ पर फिलिस्तीन का मामला तय नहीं होता है तथा इजरायल ने छोटे छोटे मुल्कों पर

जो कब्जा कर रखा है उसको जब तक खाली नहीं करता है तब तक वहाँ पर शांति की स्थापना करना मुश्किल है। जहाँ तक पड़ोसी देशों अथवा दूर-दराज के देशों के साथ हमारे मधुर सम्बन्धों की बात है, हर क्षेत्र में निश्चित तौर से हमें सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। इसी तरह से इराक के बारे में भारत की नीति बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी और विदेश मंत्री ने भी साफ कह दिया है कि वह मामला लड़ाई से नहीं, राजनीतिक वार्तालाप से ही हल किया जा सकता है इस सम्बन्ध में गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन के दौरान भी काफी विस्तार से चर्चा हुई थी।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ ही, चूँकि आप समय नहीं दे रहे हैं और मैं अभी आधा भी नहीं बोल पाया हूँ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you conclude ? The Minister is going to reply at 2.30. You don't want to hear him ? I am going to call the next speaker, Acharya Bhagwan Dev.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : इस मंत्रालय की मांगों के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों के ऊपर, सारे संसार की समस्याओं को देखते हुए आप चाहते हैं कि पांच मिनट में भाषण समाप्त कर दूँ, गागर में सागर समो दूँ।

हमारे विदेश मंत्री सामित साधनों के होते हुए परम आदरणीय नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व और मार्गदर्शन में जो कार्य कर रहे हैं उसके लिए वे अभिनन्दन के पात्र हैं। जहाँ तक मांगों

### [आचार्य भगवान देव]

का सवाल है, संसार की समस्याओं को देखते हुए वह अर्थात्त हैं, ऐसा लगता है। ये मांगे किसी अनाथालय के लिये मांगे गई है और स्वीकार की जा रही हैं। संसार में जितनी भी सरकारें और हकूमतें हैं, यदि उनके विदेश मंत्रालयों की मांगों में मैं विस्तार से जाऊ, तो इतना समय नहीं है। उन विदेशी सत्ताओं के आधार पर विभिन्न देशों में और हमारे इस देश में जो गतिविधियां चल रही हैं आनन्द मार्ग, नक्सलवादी और आर० एस० एस०—यदि इनके विस्तार में न जाऊ तो थोड़ा सा मैं दिल्ली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग पर इंडियन एक्स-प्रेस की त्रिलिङ्ग तो पेपर के लिये दी गई है, वहां पर तीन महीने से तीन हजार से अधिक विदेशी ठहरे हुए हैं यदि उनके खर्च को ध्यान में रखा जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो बजट पास किया जा रहा है, उससे अधिक खर्च जो वहां पर योग शिविर लगाया है, उस पर हुआ होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि विदेश मंत्री और भारत सरकार इसकी जांच करके देखें कि जो विदेशी यहां पर आये हैं, ये कितना पैसा लेकर यहां आये हैं और उन पर कितना खर्च रोज हो रहा है खाने पीने और कन्वेन्स आदि पर। उसी से अन्दाजा लग जायेगा। यह योग शिविर ऋषिकेश में ले जाकर लगाया जा सकता है, इसको यहां लगाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी यह एक उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने पेश किया है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय षड्यन्त्र चल रहे हैं। विदेशी बड़ी बड़ी सत्तायें इस देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़े बड़े षड्यन्त्र चला रही हैं। उस पर पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, उसको देखते हुए यह बजट पास किया जा रहा है। मैं इसको अनाथालयों का ही बजट कहूंगा। यह ठीक है कि हमारी

आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें अपना कदम आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और मैं मांग करूंगा कि विदेश मंत्रालय के लिये विशेष रकम बढ़ानी चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री जी यहां नहीं है, मुझे आशा है कि यह बात सरकार तक पहुंचेगी।

आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रशिया, अमरीका और जर्मनी आदि देशों से हिन्दी में और उर्दू में तथा अन्य भाषाओं में पत्रिकाएँ यहां आती हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय और देशों में हिन्दी की कोई पत्रिका निकालता है या निकालने की कोई योजना है या विदेश मंत्रालय कोई पत्रिका प्रकाशित कर रहा है, जिसमें वह अपनी नीति और गति-विधियों की जानकारी विदेशों को दें सके। मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता था, हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और विदेश मंत्री, जैसे सुयोग्य व्यक्तियों के होते हुए हम कोई बात करें, तो सूरज को दीपक दिखाने की बात होगी।

मैंने 9-10 देशों का दौरा किया है और मैंने वहां के भारत के दूतावासों से जानकारी ली और वहां की सुविधाओं को देखा तथा सदन में इस संबंध में चर्चा भी हुई, विरोधी पार्टियों की ओर से इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूं वहां पर सुविधाएँ नहीं है, जितनी पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ वहां पर होनी चाहिये, वे वहां पर नहीं हैं। हिन्दी के बारे में मुझे अभी पता लगा, हमारे भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जो हिन्दी के हिमायती कहलाते हैं, जो कि यू० एन० आ० में हिन्दी में बोले। क्या विदेश मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में कोई जांच की कि आगे काम चल रहा है या नहीं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी में काम नहीं हो रहा है। हमने सुना है कि विदेश मंत्रालय



ने वहाँ पर टाइपिस्ट भेजे हैं, लेकिन इनसे काम नहीं चलेगा। कहीं पर टाइपराइटर हैं तो कहीं पर टाइपिस्ट नहीं हैं और कहीं पर टाइपिस्ट हैं, तो कहीं टाइपराइटर नहीं हैं। इसलिये इस कमी को भी आपको दूर करना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक विदेश नीति के संबंध में चर्चा की गई, एक तरफ तो कहा गया कि गुटनिरपेक्ष होना चाहिये और भारत रशिया की तरफ जा रहा है तथा दूसरी तरफ विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं ने जो विचार व्यक्त किये, उन सबको देखते हुए मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह लोग अमरीका, चीन और पाकिस्तान की यहाँ पर वकालत कर रहे थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ हमारे चन्हाण साहब, भूतपूर्व विदेश मंत्री रह चुके हैं, बोल रहे थे और दूसरी तरफ श्री रामजेट मलानी जी बोल रहे थे, यदि इन दोनों की तुलना करें तो हमारे चन्हाण साहब ने विदेश नीति की बहुत बड़ी हिमायत की और श्री रामजेट मलानी जी को कुछ नजर नहीं आया, तो मेरे सामने राजा भोज और गंगुतेली की स्थिति सामने आ गई। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन गंभीर परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए भारत सरकार बड़ी सफलता से विदेश नीति को आगे बढ़ा रही है। जिन को कुछ भी पता नहीं है, लेकिन जब वह बोल रहे थे तो मुझे महसूस हुआ जब यहाँ पर एमरजेन्सी थी उन दिनों वे अमरीका भाग गये थे, या तो वहाँ का जो पानी पिया है उस का प्रभाव है या उन को विशेष निमन्त्रण पर अपने यहाँ बुलाया था। इस देश से तीन संसद सदस्य श्री रामजेटमलानी श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज और डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी वहाँ पर गये थे उस का प्रभाव है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

इस देश को कभी कोई खतरा सीमाओं से नहीं हुआ, इस देश के अन्दर रहने-वालों से ही खतरा रहा है। गोरी और गजनवी से ले कर अंग्रेजों तक यही हुआ है। ये लोग वहाँ गये थे। क्या सांठगांठ कर आये, भगवान जाने। विदेश मंत्रालय को इस पर गम्भीरता से ध्यान देना चाहिये। ये लोग वहाँ जा कर सांठगांठ करते हैं या फिर यहाँ आ कर पाकिस्तान की बात करते हैं, हिमायत करते हैं। उन की जुबान पर लकवा क्यों नहीं मार गया। ये लोग वहाँ के सैनिक तानाशाही की वकालत कर रहे हैं।\*\*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
On a point of order, Sir. There are specific rules and conventions which we have been observing in this House. Countries with whom we have friendly relations, countries with whom we have diplomatic relations, we do not malign them on the floor of the House. That has been the convention and we rigidly followed it. Therefore, in all fairness to this House and to those people about whom my hon. friend is saying .....

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने सदन में खड़े हो कर जनरल जिया की वकालत की है .....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
I have not yet finished.

आचार्य भगवान देव : इस देश को खतरा है तो ऐसे लोगों से है। चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not mentioned anything about you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
This part should not form part of the recor.



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKE :  
I will go through the proceedings.  
If there is anything will see.

आचार्य जगदानंद देव : इस में ऐसी  
कोन सी बात है जो आपत्तिजनक है।  
मैं कह रहा हूँ\*\*

आज जो विरोधी पार्टियाँ हैं उस  
समय यहाँ पर लोकशाही के होते हुए  
भी उन्होंने उस सैनिक तानाशाह की बात  
कर के सत्ता में आने का कुप्रयास किया,  
आज वही लोग उस\*\* की बकालत इस  
हाउस में करता हैं—इन की जीभ को लकवा  
क्यों नहीं मार जाता? जहाँ इस तरह की  
तानाशाही है—जिस ने भुट्टों जैसे व्यक्ति  
को, जिस का इतना बड़ा अपराध नहीं  
था, फाँसी पर लटका दिया। सर्वोच्च  
न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों को निकाल दिया।  
जो अपने यहाँ लोकशाही को स्थापना  
करने नहीं दे रहा है, उसकी ये लोग  
बकालत करते हैं। हम सच्चाई की बात  
करते हैं तो भी इन को आपत्ति होती है।  
मैं आज आप को यह बात कह देना  
चाहता हूँ जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध  
है पाकिस्तान के कन्धों पर अमरीका  
और चीन बन्दूकें रख कर एक बहुत  
बड़ा बखण्डर खड़ा करना चाहते हैं और  
एशिया के अन्दर बहुत बड़ा तनाव पैदा  
करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे सैनिक तानाशाह  
की बकालत हमारे विरोधी पार्टियों के  
लोग कर रहे हैं।

हिन्द महासागर में एक तरफ अम-  
रीका अपने कदम बढ़ा रहा है। वहाँ पर  
डीगोगाशिया की बात कही गई है। मैं  
विदेश मंत्री से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ  
अभी थोड़े दिन पहले मालीप के अन्दर  
ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई है कि वहाँ भारतीयों  
को परेशान करके निकाला जा रहा है—  
इस में अमरीका का हाथ है। मैं जिस-

लीज गया था—वहाँ की स्थिति भी ऐसी  
ही है—अमरीका वहाँ अपना जाल बिछा  
चूका है मारिशस के बारे में मैं  
विशेष कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ की स्थिति  
बड़ी विचित्र रूप धारण कर रही है।  
काफी समय से वहाँ भारतीय हाई कमि-  
श्नर नहीं है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन  
के वहाँ न होने का क्या कारण है?  
मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी  
ही एक सुयोग्य भारतीय हाई कमिश्नर  
मारिशस में नियुक्त किया जाय जो वहाँ  
की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर  
काम करे। मारिशस को आज एक छोटा  
भारत समझा जाता है। उन की जो  
भी समस्याएँ हैं चाहे एरान्पेन देने की  
बात है या जो भी सुविधायें उन्होंने  
मांगी थी जिन को भारत सरकार ने  
स्वीकार किया था उन की पूर्ति करने की  
कोशिश की जाय। काम चलाऊ भारतीय  
हाई कमिश्नर से मैं सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ,  
उस व्यक्ति को मारिशस से तुरन्त हटा  
देना चाहिये और एक सुयोग्य व्यक्ति को  
तुरन्त नियुक्त कर के वहाँ भेजा जाना  
चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विदेश मंत्रालय  
की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए प्रार्थना  
करता हूँ कि हिन्दी के प्रचार की तरफ  
ध्यान दें। हिन्दी की परीक्षा जो संस्था  
लेती आ रही है उनकी फीस कम की जाये  
हिन्दी की पत्रिका प्रकाशित की जाय और  
सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध जोड़ने के लिये अच्छे  
सुयोग्य व्यक्ति विदेश भेजे जायें। आप  
ने देखा होगा बड़ी बड़ी चोटी लगा कर,  
घांती पहन कर लोग यहाँ आते हैं, क्योंकि  
उन में आध्यात्मिकता की बहुत भूख है  
इसलिये अच्छे सुयोग्य व्यक्ति वहाँ भेजे  
जायें इतना कहते हुए मैं विदेश मंत्रालय  
की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह

मंग करता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय का जो बजट है, वह बहुत कम है और उस को बढ़ाया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :  
hri N. C. Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support.....

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी वालों को  
ही टाइम देते रहोगे ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:  
They are entitled to some more time.  
Your time is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Please do not be too rigid.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Pl-  
ease allow me to conduct the busi-  
ness.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : देखिय, कुछ  
खयाल रखना चाहिये और इस तरह से  
मेम्बर को किसी को गद्दार नहीं कहना  
चाहिये। भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगला  
देश में रहने वाले आखिर में भाई-भाई  
हैं और इस तरह से एक मुल्क को दूसरे  
से लड़ाने की बात नहीं करनी  
चाहिये।

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PAR-  
ASHAR: Sir, I rise to support the  
demands presented to this House  
and appreciate the report of activities  
placed before this House by the  
Hon. Minister for External Affairs.

First of all, I would refer to the  
commendable performance that was  
witnessed at the 35th Session of the  
U. N. General Assembly by our  
Foreign Minister. When he made his  
remarkable speech on 3rd October,  
1980, a number of ambassadors from  
foreign countries lined up to con-  
gratulate him for the rich content and  
the beautiful style in which it was

delivered and that clearly outlined  
the role India was destined to play  
during the forthcoming months.

One of the important achieve-  
ments that goes to the credit of this  
country is that as a result of the efforts  
made by India, UNIDO has been  
accepted and recognised as a Speciali-  
sed Agency of the United Nations.  
This is not a small achievement and  
similarly also in the establishment of  
the U. N. University for Peace in  
Costarica, our country had played a  
Key-role and 45 countries ultimately  
came to sponsor that resolution and  
it was passed unanimously. In this  
process, we also tried to enlarge Secu-  
rity Council's membership and in  
this context India made heroic  
efforts but unfortunately the resistance  
on the part of the world powers scot-  
ched that move and most of the  
veto powers did not agree to this  
but our efforts will continue to give  
a larger voice to the Third World.

In the sphere of economic rela-  
tions, the North-South dialogue is a  
land-mark for the opening of the new  
global order for economic relation-  
ships. The resistance has to be diluted  
and it has to be understood that the  
world has entered, not the stage of  
dominance, but the stage of inter-  
dependence. The advanced countries  
of the world are dependent upon the  
Third World for raw materials, for  
technical skill and for many of the  
things and the finished products that  
are manufactured by these so-called  
advanced countries have as their  
very basis the raw materials from the  
Third World on which they have  
to depend upon.

The World Bank has also to  
change its attitude. At present, the  
World Bank is supposed to be a demo-  
cratic institution. In this World  
Bank, the developed nations control  
two-thirds of the votes and the Third  
World, with a large majority of the  
voting strength of the U. N. is helpless  
in shaping the policies. So, efforts for  
the democratisation of the World  
Bank should continue.

[Shri Narian Chand Paras'har]

It is in the sphere of non-alignment that remarkable success has been achieved. I was listening to some of the remarks from the Opposition side and I feel they are made without understanding as to what they mean by it. Mr. Chavan was right when he said that India has come out very successfully out of this Conference. I would like to read a testimony from one of the ambassadors from non-aligned countries. This is from Mr. Milijan Komatina, the Yugoslav ambassador and the concluding portion of his article is worth reading for evaluation and appreciation of the whole thing that is called Non-aligned Conference.

"The effects of the Delhi Conference will long be the subject of evaluation. It cannot be disputed that the non-aligned countries have once again said the right word at the right time. This has greatly added to the influence and repute of the policy and the movement, which are not only viable and functioning, but which are expanding on foundations which refute anything which usurps the rights of states and nations, and which are capacitated to reflect the interests and aspirations of the entire international community. The Ministerial Conference was less a landmark standing for the beginning of a new phase, and more one marking continuity based on loyalty to the authentic principles of non-aligned policy, as defined by its creators at the Conference in Belgrade." This is an important assessment that has been made by a representative of a non-aligned country. Therefore, my hon. friends from the Opposition should see the direction in which the movement is going on and the contribution India has made by holding this important Conference here.

I would also refer briefly, to the relations which we have with our neighbours. Normalisation of relations with China is important. But what has to be understood is this. Who has created this abnormality?

It is China which has been responsible for creating an abnormal situation by attacking our country. India is doing what it can, what lies within its ambit, to normalise the situation. That is, we do not stand in the way of China normalising the relations with India. We are doing everything by welcoming their teams—gymnasts and others—and by doing whatever we can. The diplomatic relations have already been established. The ball is now in China's court. Let China come forward and India will go one step forward so that the normalisation will ultimately be achieved. But the initiative has to come from China.

Similarly, coming to Afghanistan it was on 27th December, 1979 that the Soviet troops came there. The ambassadors of the world and other representatives at the United Nations have agreed that India can do more for the normalisation of the situation in Afghanistan and for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops than any military action on the part of the Western nations or anybody else. The contribution made by our Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries in containing this issue is a very important one.

I would also refer to the various other efforts being made in the direction of having friendly relations with Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal and a number of other countries. A number of Asian Heads of State and Asian Foreign Ministers and others have visited India during the last one year. This one year has been a very important period in the history of evolution of our policy because CHOGRAM-II—the Second Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Government—was held here and it was a great success. Similarly the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries was also a success.

With these words, I appreciate and commend the Report presented

to the House by the Ministry of External Affairs.

I would make one important observation. The Sixth Five-Year Plan does not recognise the contribution made by this Ministry for the betterment of or rather for improving, India's image abroad. It is in the fitness of things that the Sixth Plan should make its own contribution by enlarging the Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because our Missions abroad are handicapped seriously and adversely in projecting the country's image abroad; also various other services are crippled. The hon. Foreign Minister has made Herculean efforts, with meagre resources, to project a better image of India abroad. I would plead for greater share from the Sixth Five-Year Plan for this Ministry, for the enlargement of the Budget of the the Ministry of External Affairs.

With these words, I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Shri Narasimha Rao, for having achieved a signal success in the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, there can be no denying the fact that the foreign policy of the Government of India is, by and large in the right direction. There are certain areas of deficiency but, generally speaking, the policy formulations are based on sound principles and on a correct perception of the turns and twists in international situation and relations.

Turning to west Asia, we have had a principled policy that has earned national approbation and international appreciation. Here I must place on record our appreciation of the sincere efforts made by the Government of India in trying to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Iraq and Iran. Indeed, good efforts have been made by the hon. Foreign Minister. Various efforts were made by the United Nation,

by the Summit of the Islamic Nations and by the non-aligned countries. But, unfortunately, these efforts have not brought any positive results as yet. There is no positive response from Iran. However, in view of the fact that there is a positive and substantial response to these peace-making efforts from Iraq, I must urge upon the Government to continue the peacemaking efforts in a vigorous manner. India is also a member of the Non Aligned Goodwill Committee, along with Cuba, Zambia and the PLO. We wish the efforts every success.

I must here refer to an important aberration, to a very important and serious, I should say, anachronism in our policy. I have moved a few out motions on the same asking and urging upon the Government to sever all relations with Israel. The hon. Shri Ram Jethmalani was pleased to refer to my cut motion. However, I am quite sure that the Government of India and the hon. Finance Minister will not take any advice from the hon. Shri Ram Jethmalani for, if he does so, the Foreign Minister will end up with a situation in which he will have the ignominious position of sneaking into the world capitals surreptitiously and in disguise pleading for recognition by those States. I am therefore, sure that such advice give by political pervers will not be taken by the hon. Minister (*Interruptions*)

The hon. Minister has said in his report:

"A perceptible new warmth characterised India's relations with the Arab world."

This is the truth. I congratulate the Government for this renewal of warmth that is there. But I must also warn the Government that there are certain elements which want to harm the relations between India and the Arabs. For example, we now have the news of some false tapes in circulation in Pakistan. In one of those

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

tapes, it is alleged that our Prime Minister had talks with even Mr. Moshe Dayan. This is a condemnable mischief and I hope our Government will come out with a clarification and an unequivocal condemnation of such mischief.

However, I must express my disappointment with certain increases in our trade relations with Israel. We have no official trade dealings but then the private imports and exports are on the increase. In 1970-71 our imports were hardly of the value of Rs. 17,12,000. By 1975-76 these imports had increased to Rs. 1,21,62,000. Take the exports. In 1970-71 the exports were to the tune of Rs. 67,28,000 and by 1975-76 these exports had increased to Rs. 2,71,41,000.

I must here point out that in the Conference of the Non-aligned Countries that we had in New Delhi recently there was a clear call given for severance of all relations with Israel. I quote from the declaration:

"The Ministers reaffirmed the need for the continued severance of all kinds of formal and informal diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural sports, tourist and communication relations with Israel and invited those Member States which had not yet broken off such relations to do so."

I may further quote from this declaration :

"The Ministers decided to use, in a meaningful and systematic manner, every possible means to:

- (a) weaken the Israel's economic capacity to continue its aggressive policy;
- (b) put an end to the political, economic and financial support given to Israel."

In the true spirit of this declaration I have to urge upon the Government to sever all relations with Israel. It is painful to see that immediately after the end of this Conference a press-note was issued perhaps inadvertently giving recognition to the M. Sc. Degrees granted by the Israel Institute of Technology. I hope it was inadvertent and the purpose given was to get better qualified and more qualified persons in our services. If such a press-note was given even to enable one Israeli-educated person to be included in our services, it is rather most disappointing and I urge on the Government to withdraw the same.

Then, Sir, there is also the question of the Asian Games.

Let it be clearly said that Israel will not be allowed to participate in the Asian Games that will be held here. We must also close down the Israeli Consulate.

Sir, in view of the paucity of time, I will refer only to one more point and I have done. Let me now turn to the situation with respect to the Republic of Cyprus. I appreciate the balanced approach of the Government of India to the situation in Cyprus. The President of the Republic of Cyprus visited India in October, 1980. An agreement on cultural cooperation was signed. A joint communique was also issued which reiterated sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of Cyprus. It also welcomed the resumption of inter-communal talks under the U.N. auspices and wished these talks success.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the constitution of the State of Cyprus requires a cooperation on an equal footing between the Turkish and Greek Communities and this denial to Turkish community has been the origin of the conflict. We recall with horror the tragedies of 1963 and 1967. It is a good thing that high level agree-

ments have been reached since 1977 and talks are in progress under the auspices of the U.N. and we wish these talks a success.

Sir, our Prime Minister is shortly going to visit U.A.E. and Kuwait. We wish her visit all success. The last point and I have done. India has great stakes in the security and stability of the entire sub-continent. But, then our response to the situation created by the military invasion of Afghanistan has not been in keeping with our concern for the security and stability of the entire sub-continent. I must say that we have compromised here even the role of the foreign policy and the role of the non-alignment policy which India is expected to play in the international situation.

I would here conclude by reminding the Government of what the Foreign Minister of Singapore said with respect to the role of non-alignment in the non-aligned Conference :

"Our only weapon is moral censure. Those who insidiously whisper in our ears that taking an open and clear stand on principles will not help want to rob the movement of even this weapon."

I hope that in the light of this, reappraisal of the policy will be undertaken. With these words, I thank you.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :  
Now the hon. Minister.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :  
rose. (Interruptions)\*\*

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party's time is exhausted. Nothing is going on recorded. It was already announced that the Minister will reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
You said five minutes would be given after the opposition Parties speak. You have promised to give me five minutes.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu, your party had taken some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU  
You told me that you would give me five minutes.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have to sit from morning till evening. As a special case I will allow only Shri Mani Ram Bagri for two minutes. He is a senior Member and I must respect him.

श्री मनी राम बागरी (हिमाचल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश नीति का मूलतः आज हमारा देश इतना शक्तिशाली नहीं है कि दूसरे मुल्क में अपनी नीति चलाये। आधार सिर्फ यह है, मैं जम्हा बातें नहीं कहता कि भूखा मुल्क, गरीब मुल्क, गरीबी की सतह से नीचे जिनकी आवादी आधी गरीब हो उसके दूतावासों पर इन्द्रपुरी की तरह से खर्चा हो इसको विदेश मंत्री जी खुद देखेंगे, और उन दूतावासों के अधिकारियों का संसद सदस्यों के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता है वह भी आप देखेंगे ?

मैं सिर्फ विदेश नीति के आंकड़े बताता हूँ क्या हमारी विदेश नीति भारत पाक बंगलादेश को एक कर सके? उसके हम मित्र नहीं, भाई नहीं, एका नहीं कर सके 30 साल में, कम से कम एक संघ नहीं बना सके। क्या हमारी बर्मा से दोस्ती है, चीन से दोस्ती है, लंका से हमारी दोस्ती है? क्या हमारी उत्स्य नीति है कि एक तरफ है अमरीका का झूला दूसरी तरफ है हम का झूला और इस के बीच हम झूल रहे हैं अभी अमरीका की तरफ कभी रूस की तरफ, और हम बीच में अपनी नीति बनाये बैठे अफगानिस्तान के अन्दर अगर रूसी फौजें जाती हैं तो हम रोक नहीं सकते, और अगर हिन्द महासागर के अन्दर अमरीका का बहरी बेड़ा खतरा बन कर रहता है तो हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। हम ऐसे यतियम और मामूम बच्चे हैं जो भी चाहे मारे। दूसरे मुल्क की

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

बात करते हैं। देश के अन्दर कोई शक्ति नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि विदेश मंत्री जी बेचारे क्या कर सकते हैं। यह तो पुरानी दीवार पर अपनी कुटिया बनाकर बैठे हैं। बुद्धिमान आदमी हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा . . . . . (व्यवधान) बोलो रानी क्या कह रही थीं? मैं अपने विदेश मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कम से कम लम्बी चौड़ी बात तो नहीं कहता, लेकिन शायद इस बात का असर बहुत कुछ होने वाला है, सारे राष्ट्र का ही नहीं हमारा नहीं, लेकिन रास्ता कम से कम बनाओ, जैसे भारत और पाक के अन्दर पासपोर्ट को खत्म करो, भारत बंगलादेश के बीच भी पासपोर्ट को खत्म करो ताकि आप लोग नजदीक आ सकें भूलो मत चाहे कोई मुल्क हो दुनिया का वह दूसरा मुल्क है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान भाई है, बंगलादेश भाई है। यह विदेशी शक्तियाँ ने एक भाई को दो हिस्सों में बांटा है। हमारी नीति तब कामयाब होगी जब भारत पाक ब बंगलादेश का एक संज्ञा होगा कम से कम पासपोर्ट के बगैर आ सकें। और ऐसा भी कोई कदम उठाये जिससे हमारा डिफम इमिट्टा हो सके, हमारा व्यापार भी मिला-जुला चल सके। आखिर हम छोटे मुल्क नहीं हैं, काफी बड़ा मुल्क है। वह शक्त तो निकल गया जब एशिया एक होना, एशिया एक थर्ड ब्लाक होता। वह जमाना गया। अब तो एशिया एक नहीं, कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान को एक बनाने वाली नीति बने तब कुछ हमारा भला हो। वह लोग जो भारत को पाक से लड़ाते हैं, पाकिस्तान को भारत से लड़ाते हैं, बंगलादेश को भारत से लड़ाते हैं, यह देशभक्ति की बात नहीं है। आखिर भाई से भाई क्यों लड़ता है? भारत और पाकिस्तान की क्या लड़ाई है। लाहिया जो के शब्दों में सिर्फ हिन्दू और मुसलमान जो कांटे और छुरी से

लड़ते थे वह आज सावर जैट और बम से लड़ाये जा रहे हैं।

आखिर इन बातों को सोचिये, नजदीक लाइये, जिससे संसार में यदि अमन-शांति को शान्ति हमारी नहीं तो कम-से-कम घर में ही कर लें। ऐसी खबरी को कम छपने दो जिससे पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ नफरत हो पाकिस्तान वालों को कहिए कि ऐसी खबरें कम छापें जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को नफरत हो। अगर भारत-पाक एक होगा तो उसका असर हिन्दुस्तान पर पड़ेगा और भारत के अन्दर हिन्दू-मुसलमान की हारमनी भी नजदीक आयेगी और देश आगे बढ़ेगा यही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now I heard about the recognition by the Government of India of the Degrees conferred by Israeli universities. I have seen the hand-out given by Press Information Bureau myself, and I was taken by great surprise that whilst we are one with the Arab world, how on earth, we could suddenly go off-the-beaten-track and recognise Degrees conferred by Israeli universities? I would expect the hon. Minister to enlighten the House in this regard. It is a PIB release and I am in possession of a copy of the same.

The second thing is this: I cannot afford to forget the Government of India's "Tight-rope-dancing" And, a Government of India Circular had come into our hands which prohibited Vessels which carried foodgrains coming from America, if these vessels touched Vietnam ports at any time. That is the Government of India's Foreign policy! This is a Circular which had said that Vessels which even touched Vietnam port would not be allowed to carry foodgrain from America and that circular was endorsed by the Government of India and given to all the Shipping Lines. It is very much a part of the record of the House.

Lastly I would say one thing. Mr.

Narasimha Rao, you know what I am going to say. This is about normalisation of the relation with the largest neighbour, the largest country, in the world, that is—The People's Republic of China. Two eminent persons, one a former Deputy Director of the Government of India's National Archives, Shourin Roy and Dr. Karunakaran Gupta have written two sets of Articles which have been published in Economic and Political Weekly and other papers and they have given new food for thought. They have revealed very many important things based on documents which they have found in British Museum, British Archives, and various other sources.

Now, the mischief done by Olaf Carro, the British Civil Servant, and then, later, the Governor for N. W. Frontier, in distorting Acheson's Publication 'Sanads, Agreements and Treaties' and distorting the Chapter which talks about this boundary between China and India has come to light. These are all very revealing and something very new. I would only like to know from the Government whether they have gone through these two particular research papers, one published by Dr. Karunakaran Gupta who worked for months in British Archives and the other by Mr. Shourin Roy a former Deputy Director, Archives. And I want to know whether he has gone through that. If so, what the Government's attitude at present is, in this matter, in view of the revelations which have been made. We are anxious to know what precise steps you are taking to normalise the relation with China, to bring the relations to the pre-1962 level, because, more than 20 years have passed and we cannot afford to have this Artificial Boundary Wall standing between our two countries and serving the purpose particularly of the grabbing capitalist races. *interruptions* I oppose America. I will go through the record. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr.

Deputy Soaker, Sir, 27 Hon. Members have taken part in this Debate and I am grateful to them for the very high level of debate that they were pleased to maintain at the end of which I am highly encouraged to note that a consensus has emerged in this House that the foreign policy of India, as before, continues to be based on a national consensus. Such a consensus is particularly useful because today we are at the cross-roads. We have to take decisions and go ahead. We just cannot rest content with old clichés. We have to take bold decisions because changing situations need bold decisions and if there is no consensus, it will not be possible to run the foreign policy of a country. Therefore, this consensus that has emerged in the House is the first achievement, the first spring-board, which give the Government of India renewed encouragement to go ahead with its policy in all its ramifications and pursue it confidently in future.

Sir, consensus naturally does not mean unanimity. There have been a few discordant notes. Even in music we have what are called 'विवादी स्वर' They are a part of music. So I do not really consider this as anything detracting from consensus. In fact, in spite of them, the consensus has continued, not to day alone, it has continued for the last three decades and more. There has been the political ancestry of Mr. Ram Jethmalani throughout. There is nothing new in this phenomenon. There have been certain individuals in this country, perhaps even certain parties, who thought that his country ought to have taken a different course in foreign policy. They did not make any dent on the overall policies. But their existence such as it was, cannot be denied and I do not propose to deny it. As I said, in spite of these discordant notes, the consensus has continued and I shall not comment any further on this aspect of the matter.



[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

The debate itself, as I see it, has disposed of almost all the points that were to be dealt with, points being raised and points being answered, more or less leaving very little scope to me to reply to the debate. The replies were contained in the debate itself. I am particularly grateful to the Hon. Members who have with great insight, dealt with these points and, irrespective of the side of the House they sit in, have come out with a very realistic analysis of policies and issues that I would other-wise have had to spend time in unreavelling. Therefore, I am doubly grateful to them for considerably lessening my task and I would not like to cover the same ground all over again. It is hardly necessary.

Yesterday, our revered Chavan Sahab made a speech which had helped me a great deal. His analysis of the situation, his exposition on several points, important points, that were raised in the debate was something which is completely in line with the thinking of the Government of India.

Except one or two points raised by him on which I shall presently dwell, I find that this was a real example of the consensus which I have referred to just now. Therefore, instead of going into all these details, what I have been intending to do, since the debate began, is to think a bit in advance.

We are on the threshold of new decade. The decade of the seventies is over and the decade of eighties has just started. Is there going to be a qualitative change in the thinking of men on world affairs, on their own affairs, on national and international affairs, on political affairs and economic affairs? Or is there just going to be a dittoing of the line of the seventies? If so, is there going to be any outcome of this dittoing? Is there or is there not a need to

break new ground when we are standing at the beginning of this extremely crucial decade in the history of mankind? There were some of the thoughts that were crowding on my mind while I was listening to the debate and finding myself largely in agreement with many of the points raised by hon. Members.

I would, in all humility, like to share with the House some of these alternatives, some of these choices that present themselves without being dogmatic about them, because ultimately decisions need to be taken after the deliberation. There is nothing wrong, however, in posing the questions, in trying to perceive the alternatives as we see them and find them. But before I go to that topic, there seem to be some concrete points raised which need to be answered factually.

One of the very persistent objections, persistent criticisms, which has been figuring if the debates of the House on foreign policy, particularly in regard to this Government, happens to relate to our neighbours. I would like to disabuse the mind of anyone who has any illusion, any misunderstanding, on this topic because that is very necessary. If this is repeated time and again, this could erode our relations with our neighbours and it could cause incalculable harm to the image of the country and to the foreign policy of the country.

Neighbours have a special position. That position bring us into relations of various kinds, relations of all descriptions. If we have a common border, if we have common rivers, if we have common interest एक द्रव्याभिलाषी द्वेषी this could happen Both countries might want the same thing. It is natural that at some point of time, there is a conflict. It is the essence of statesmanship to steer clear of the conflict and harmonise position harmonise attitudes and live in peace. Therefore, our relations with neighbours are of very great importance.

So any lasting relationship with a neighbour as was pointed out by Chavanji yesterday, has to be delineated first. What are the ingredients of the relationship between one country and its neighbouring country? Could it be on the basis of big and small? Could it be on the basis of rich and poor? Could it be on the basis of domination and being dominated? I submit it is obvious that it could not be on any such basis. It has to be on the basis of sovereign equality. It has to be on the basis of mutuality of interest, mutuality of perception to the extent possible and also the will to harmonise, the will to live together, the will to see that the interests of both countries lie in living together and not being at loggerheads with each other. Still there will be problems. We cannot wish them away. It is inherent in neighbourhood itself that while it fosters friendship, love and affection, it could also give rise to conflict. It is a two-way lane.

What has been our policy in this regard? I would like to submit that this Government has tried to rebuild our relations with neighbours on the basis of trust, mutual advantage, reciprocity and national interest.

Now this last thing, called national interest, cannot be parted with, cannot be glossed over, cannot be diluted, because the only abiding relationship between neighbours can be of mutual interest and not one sided interest. It just cannot be one-sided. If you go on conceding, conceding and conced. ing you will never be able to have a lasting relationship with any neighbour. The neighbour should know where you stand and you should know where the neighbour stands. Only on that basis can there be an abiding friendship.

Sir, instead of going into too many details, I would very briefly/

recount, point by point, what has happened in regard to our relations with each of these countries.

I take Nepal first. The programme of techno-economic co-operation with Nepal is going ahead in order to make Nepal strong and self-reliant. Supply of iodised salt, Devighat hydel project, Mahendras Raj Marg hospitals and dispensaries etc. were the on-going programmes which many of the Members know about. During this year, after long and patient negotiations, agreements has been reached on preparation of project report on Pancheshwar Project. This was one of those things we were dreaming about for decades. Now it is almost coming true because we have taken a decision to go ahead with the preparation of the project report. Sir, the greatest of the projects, the biggest of the projects between India and Nepal still remains to materialise even at this stage and that is the Karnali project. We are making every effort to go ahead at least with the preparations, at least with investigation. I am not in a position to say that this stage has been reached. But I can say that we are in a position to go ahead in this direction and perhaps it may not be very long before even this becomes a fact, particularly the investigation part of it. It is a huge project, perhaps costing more than Rs. 3000/- crores. It is going to be located in Nepal. Its benefits are going to accrue to both countries. Money will have to come from international agencies. India also has to bear its share. As to what decisions are to be taken in this connection-these matters are being considered. That is why it is still in the initial stages. It is still something which we have to reach.

Now I come to Bhutan. Our relations with Bhutan, as is well known, are based on imperatives of geo-politics, shared history,

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tradition, and mutuality of interests, as reflected in the Treaty of 1949. Our relations are cordial and mutually useful. This year, i.e. within the last one year, agreement has been reached on :

- (1) National Civil Airline linking Calcutta with Paro ;
- (2) Setting up of a broadcasting station in Bhutan ;
- (3) Discussions are going on India's participation in Bhutan's 5th Five year plan; and
- (4) Assistance extended to Chukha Hydel Project, which is well known to every one, and on Pendercment plant. Discussions are due to take place on Chukha Phase II and Phase-II of the Gyalephug irrigation projects.

These are some of the important things which were completed over the last year.

Here, again, the largest of them all is still far away ; and that is the Manas Sankosh project. If that becomes a fact, not only the relations between Bhutan and India, but also the entire economic prospects of both countries will undergo a revolutionary change. But still, for various reasons including the stupendous nature of the project, matters are moving slowly. We do not wish to force the pace, because it is Bhutan which has to come to a conclusion in regard to the usefulness of this project. We are not asking any of our neighbours to go in for a project merely because it is useful to us. They have to come to the conclusion, independently, that it is useful to them as well. And only then will it materialise. When the King of Bhutan came here recently, he told us that this was a matter which he would like to consider further. To this extent

there has been a forward movement. We are waiting for his response. I feel that there is hope that this huge project also might materialise, if not in the very near future, then after some years.

Next I come to a very important relationship, which has become the subject matter of much comment recently, viz. our relations with Bangladesh. We again wish to establish a relationship on the basis of friendship and reciprocity. A constructive dialogue has started with Bangladesh. There have been several exchanges of visits. I visited Dacca. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee visited Dacca. President Zia-ur-Rahman visited Delhi twice on different occasions ; and the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh and several other Ministers have visited this country in one connection or another. So, so far as visits are concerned, they have been many in number. There has been steady progress on :

- (1) Land boundary ;
- (2) Maritime boundary.

I will not go into the details of each item and say how much progress has been made. I am making a statement, with full responsibility, that there has been a forward movement on all these issues ;

- (3) Illegal movements across the borders. This was a very important thing which had been rankling. It was really creating difficulties on both sides, I am glad to say that we have come to an understanding, between the two Governments, and there are better prospects of this understanding being implemented by both sides.
- (4) Railway transit facilities. This was one of the issues pending for a long time on

which there was no forward movement for one reason or another. This year Bangladesh has agreed, in principle, to provide these facilities. Details, naturally have to be worked out.

(5) Improvement in the level of trade relations.

(6) Indian engineering exhibition held in Dacca was a resounding success, it gave the people of Bangladesh a panorama of the immense possibility of cooperation between the two countries.

(7) Cultural exchanges are also developing satisfactorily. On this point also, there had not been much progress earlier. We tried to hammer it out this year with a certain amount of determination and I am glad to say that there has been some forward movement.

Now, I come to the toughest of the problems, Farakka. I shall not go into who did what. It is a relationship between India and Bangladesh. I shall not name parties; I shall not name individuals; I shall not name the governments. The Government is a continuing institution. I am prepared to take it as that. Now what I am going to say is factually undeniable. The Farakka agreement, concluded, you know, when, had two short comings. It did not safeguard the principal purpose of the Farakka Barrage in ensuring an adequate supply of water to Calcutta Port. Secondly it did not ensure any time-bound programme for the overall utilization of the waters of the basin. Now, these two are undeniable facts. Flowing from these facts, certain developments have taken place. There are two parts of the Farakka agreement as is known. One is the short term one and the other is the long term one. We have always taken the agreement in its entirety. These two aspects or these two parts are integrated with one another to

make the Whole agreement. Now, there is a tendency to treat this short-term agreement, or short-term use of waters, as something which is final, while the long-term aspect goes on languishing without any solution anywhere in sight, without even an attempt to come to a solution, without even an attempt to go into the details of the question, the feasibilities of the question or otherwise. This naturally is not acceptable to us. This is against the purport and spirit of the agreement itself. Therefore, we are at a very crucial point.

The Joint Rivers Commission has not been able to tackle this problem. The term of the short term agreement is coming to an end soon; and now we have to find ways and means of either salvaging the agreement, if that is possible, or we will have to see what alternative courses are open. This is the stage at which we find ourselves on Farakka. Let us not blame anyone. The question is between one country and another. Here is a problem and we are greatly concerned because it is not only Calcutta Port, but much more that is at stake on our side, Bihar is at stake, U. P. is at stake and the entire area which prospectively would have got water from the Ganga and its basin. So, it is not an easy matter for us. We cannot take it lightly and at the same time we know that even Bangladesh cannot take it lightly. Therefore it will be a test of political will; it will be a test of statesmanship and I am not able to presently envisage a right answer to the question, a right solution, for various reasons, this is the position and therefore we will have to be patient, we will have to be imaginative and we will have to go on with the effort. This will take time.

Coming to Sri Lanka, yesterday one hon. Member was rightly indignant because of the very very slow progress on the question of the stateless persons in Sri Lanka. I admit that for various reasons this delay has occurred. But I would like to assure the

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House and the hon. Member that on our side we have neither been causing nor contributing to the delay. Nor do I say categorically that the other Government is responsible for it. There have been certain vicissitudes, certain developments which have slowed down the process. In regard to the fishermen of Rameswaram to whom the Hon'ble Member also made a reference, I would like to tell him that we are taking all possible steps. It is of course, just not possible to build a wall across the sea. We are taking whatever steps that are possible in order to see that our fishermen, even by mistake, do not stray into their waters and get into trouble. I had occasion to go to Rameswaram a year ago I personally saw the area and how difficult it is for our fishermen to really do their fishing within our waters and how difficult it is for them not to stray out by mistake; it is inevitable. The Kachhativu Agreement, on the whole, was considered to be reasonably fair to both the countries and once that agreement has been arrived at, we will have to put up with the consequences we will have to take steps to see that our fishermen do not suffer thereby.

Coming to Maldives, it is a very good picture that I would like to present to the House. Our relations have been very good and we have also recently appointed a resident Ambassador in Maldives. That shows the need for upgrading our relations and the manner in which our co-operation has been increasing year after year.

Now, finally—or may be pre-finally—Pakistan. It is known that I made more than a dozen statements in regard to Indo-Pak relations during the last one year. On an average, at least one statement was made every month. Month to month, we were making new statements in the sense we were reviewing the situation as it went on evolving. We did not make the same statement over and over.

We have sent our envoys. The Foreign Minister of Pakistan also came here. We have had visits, we have had discussions here, elsewhere, at the United Nations and other places. In relation to the actual meetings and contacts, I do not think that anything more could have been done. All that is physically possible to increase contacts, increase the frequency of discussions, increase the efforts to understand each other, has been done. I am not sure that anything more could have been done. Now, what is the real question? The real question is that Pakistan has to make up its mind. Ultimately, it is that simple because as I stated just a few days back in a statement in answer to a Call Attention, the attempt now is to suck Pakistan into something. Is Pakistan prepared to be sucked into it! Is Pakistan prepared to keep out of it! Is Pakistan prepared to play the role of a non-aligned country, pure and simple! This is the real question. I did mention this in my statement. I made a guarded statement, yes, because things are fluid. At least on that day, things appeared to be fluid. I did not want to say anything which would have the effect of pushing Pakistan into something. So, while we protested, while we expressed our concern to the authorities of the U.S. Administration—this very day—31st March—our Ambassador is to meet Gen. Haig—we have not relented on our efforts. We have done everything that is possible to make them understand that this does not merely involve giving a few weapons to Pakistan. This goes much farther. This means creation of tensions. This means a new arms race in this region. This means a set-back to the normalisation of relations between Pakistan and India and it has so many other repercussions. We have told the U. S. so, we have told Pakistan so, And, we are hoping against hope, because during the last three or four days, even that hope has dimmed a little; but we are still

ail. However, I would like to submit to the House that if Pakistan insists being armed to the teeth and the US Administration insists on arming Pakistan to the teeth once again well, all I have to say is that it is Pakistan's teeth. I have nothing more to say on that.

But so far as India is concerned, I would like to assure the House that we shall continue to be vigilant, we shall continue to be aware of what is happening and we shall continue to be aware of what we have to do in relation to what is happening.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:**  
Are you proposing to meet Mr. Haig or are you asking the Ambassador to meet him!

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
This question was put to me the other day. We don't run like that. The point is that there is a setting in which two Foreign Ministers can meet. I have said that meetings will take place in due course. But I must say that any panic displayed on behalf of the Government of India would be counter-productive.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :**  
It is not out of panic. It is a serious situation.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**  
Absolutely, I am serious about it. I have said so. I have not ruled out meetings. I have not ruled out discussions. I have not ruled out any of those things. But the point is, there is always setting, a kind of preparation that has to be made. It is not as though they do not know our concerns. It is not as though they are studying this problem for the first time. These decisions are made deliberately and it is not as if they do not know what India stands for. But still all efforts will be made. This

promise, this commitment, I would like to reiterate to the House.

I now pass on to the next question which has figured very prominently in the debate, viz, the security environment around us—the Indian Ocean, West Asia, South West Asia, South East Asia and our surroundings. Sir, again, I would not like to repeat all that has been said. I entirely agree with the analysis given by the hon. Members and with the very grave situation that they have perceived all around us along with its grave consequences. The only aspect which becomes relevant in this connection is the aspect of detente. And detente becomes meaningful only when it leads to disarmament. These are all interconnected. For 35 years the developed countries were able to develop in peace while the developing countries outside that club, had hundreds of skirmishes, hundreds of wars—small, big, medium all kinds of wars—and the arms such as they came, emanated from the developed countries. The developing countries were too un-developed to manufacture arms themselves; this goes without saying and it does not need great intelligence to come to this conclusion. While there was peaceful development in one part of the world, there was complete ruination in the other, major, part of the world. This has been happening for the last 35 years. When detente was mooted for the first time, the leaders of the third, world said there and then that detente confined to Europe alone would not work; detente has to be global. The implication is that a limited detente within Europe would that they will not fight in Europe but will continue to fight through proxies everywhere. That is what it means. That is what was pointed out by almost all the leaders of the third world. This fell on deaf ears. It was fine while the detente was on. Even the American novels described consultations between the Soviet Union and the American

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Administration at different levels—technology being exchanged, data being processed and exchanged, etc.—as a great euphoric era. Incidentally, while the American novels the US Administration and the Soviet Union were acting very chummy, the common enemy, very ironically was China. Then came the reversal of detente. And now find some of the other novels conjuring up fights between the Americans and the Russians on the moon—not just on the earth. I am straying a bit in to the field of literature because I am sure that this literature, every best selling novel which sells millions of copies, gets into the psyche of the people, of the readers. That is why, it becomes important. In one of these, a picture, is conjured up than there is a great war between China and Russia, the United States is approached by both for arbitration. I have nothing against the writers I have nothing against the literature. I have nothing against imagination as such. But the point is that this is fiction which takes into account no facts of life. It is pure fiction. We can forget it. But we cannot forget the fact that while events change, the propensities of the people, the reactions of the people also to these events are likely to change. That is why, if a particular psychosis is created in a particular country, it will be very difficult to get out of that psychosis. Perhaps modern wars, or modern conflicts, are being continued and conducted on the basis of psychosis, more than anything else. Therefore, the whole atmosphere is so polluted it is so vitiated, that today even the talk of peace sounds unreal. The non-alignment movement says that there is only one way to exist, and that is to co-exist, there is no other way. Shri Biju Patnaik says it is because you are weak that you are votaries of non-alignment. Non-alignment is taken as being weak, one is non-aligned because one is weak. This concept of non-align-

ment movement is itself so faulty, so wrong historically, that at least in this country it needs to be corrected. I am afraid, we cannot really continue in this misconception.

The brunt of this reversal of detente has fallen on the Indian Ocean, because it is the nearest, beyond the confines of the erstwhile *detense* area. All of them are operating, and they have created vested interests for themselves in this ; they have an excuse which they are trying to exploit to the full. What does the Indian Ocean mean to India ? This is one thing which we have to understand. We used to talk of '*Chats Sagara Parvatanam*'. It is not only to-day, but for ages, we have taken the Indian Ocean as the medium through which India radiated in all directions. All that India stood for, travelled far and wide through this medium and if this medium is polluted, if this medium is viated, I am afraid, the first victim of this is going to be India. Therefore, we cannot remain complacent while this is happening in the Indian Ocean.

Yesterday, Shri Chavan rightly raised the question of Diego Garcia. I admit that there is nothing comparable to Diego Garcia anywhere in the Indian Ocean. Yes. But why was it omitted from the Non-aligned Declaration ? Was it omitted because somebody twisted our arm ? Was it omitted because we wanted to please somebody ? Was it omitted because India, at that point of time, was no longer interested in the Indian Ocean ? These were not the reasons at all. As Shri Chavan again pointed out yesterday, this omission was the subject of particularly heated debate, and it took a very long time to come to a conclusion on this particular subject, when it came to a consensus.

We are hopefully going to have a conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo. The question is, when you want the United States to be present at that Conference—although I am not sure that the United States is going to attend it, mind you ; I am not saying that I have ensured the participation of the United States—by omitting Diego Garcia, while nothing has been lost on the fact and on the ground, we have desisted from giving an excuse for the United States to keep out. This was done, as was pointed out, at the particular instance of Sri Lanka, who happens to be the host country for the Conference on Indian Ocean, and we had to respect the wishes of Sri Lanka. Now you will ask, having done all this, is the United States going to attend at all? Is this Conference going to be held at all? Your guess is as good as mine in this respect, because, I am sorry to say, that the prospects seem to be receding. I have been reporting on this question from time to time to this House ; I had never sounded too confident but now, I am sorry, I have to sound even less confident, because things are shaping that way. There are certain pretexts that have come and in the light of those pretexts the presences in the Indian Ocean are being raised. Why should the Conference not be held in 1981? Suppose it is held in 1983, or in 1984, nobody will probably have any objection because by that time whosoever wants to bring his presence up to the point he wants, would have done that. Then what are you going to have the Conference about? It becomes a *fait accompli*, it becomes just a gathering of persons who gather and disperse.

So, if this Conference has to be held, it has to be held in 1981. It is of the essence that it is held in 1981. Otherwise its utility will dwindle. I am not sure that we are not going to hold it. But the choice before us is—what do we do if some one does not want to attend? Will you have the Conference not with-

standing, or will you allow the Conference to be vetoed or delayed by one whose presence is absolutely necessary? Now, this is what is called *dharma sankat*. This decision has not been taken yet. It will have to be taken as quickly as possible because there is not much time to lose. If we do intend having it, and if we do decide to have it, preparations will have to be started immediately. So, while the position regarding the Conference is none too certain, we have to take a very difficult decision in regard to facilitating, as far as possible, the holding of this Conference and the attendance of those whose presence is considered absolutely necessary.

Sir, this is the picture which is presented in the Indian Ocean. The armament race is continuing. This is well known. We all know a little English, but if some one tells us the names of the arms and the weapons, the weapons I am afraid we won't understand them. They are all English names, but we really do not understand what they mean, what they cannote, what they stand for, what they are capable of doing. This is the position where we stand and we find the armament race going on uninhibited and presenting a jig saw puzzle to all of us.

There are theories of deterrence. It is very difficult to say who is deterring whom, I think, I am deterring the other man, the other man thinks he is deterring me. What we are, in effect, doing is deterring ourselves. I am deterring myself because I am always thinking of him. Because of this obsession, I am not able to do anything better. I am going on increasing my expenditure on armaments, thinking that by doing so I am stopping him. I am not stopping him, I am only stopping myself. My capacity to use this money for something good—this is what I am stopping, not the other fellow. This is the illogic of the theory of deterrence which has



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been so much bandied about days. So, sir we have to understand that this position is to be faced by the non-aligned world because, as is well-known, firstly they are to be victims and secondly, if they want to resist it, they represent the majority of mankind and therefore, they alone have the right to resist; they have to create this strength, the will, within themselves by which, if they resist it, it will not be possible for those who are indulging in this suicidal race to continue with it. It has to be a moral force as Panditji always said. There is no physical force, there is no military force to stop it. But in this there is one very important factor which has come in, in the last one year. And that is Afghanistan. We have made it quite clear that we are against the presence of foreign troops in any country. Now this has been variously interpreted. Why don't you name Afghanistan? Why don't you name Kampuchea? Why do you say in "any country." My answer is, I mean "any country" when I say "any country". I do not mean Afghanistan alone. I do not mean Kampuchea alone. While there are some others who would like to have different prescriptions for different countries, I do not....  
(interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :  
Not at all.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : (interruptions) I do not want any foreign troops in any country. At this very Non-Aligned Foreign Minister's Conference what has been lost sight of an achievement of which we could legitimately be proud, is the paragraph on Kampuchea. I will briefly show what we have been able to achieve by consensus.

In the United Nations General Assembly in 1980 when the question of Kampuchea came up, the prospect was very clear, because we knew

what the majority would say. They said pure and simple:—

"Total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time frame to be verified by the United Nations."

I am reading only the relevant portion.

Now compare this with this paragraph from the Non-Aligned Declaration:—

"Reviewing the situation in South East Asia, the ministers expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region particularly as some of the States are Members of the movement of non-aligned countries; they re-affirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States; they warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over all wider area."

and this is important:—

"They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region including Kampuchea."

The difference between these two texts is self evident. This is a measure of what may very humbly claim to have achieved at the Conference of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers. This was agreed to by Singapore. This was agreed to by the ASEAN countries who are members of the Movement. When we say that we do not want foreign troops in any country, it is not for fear of naming

a country that we are saying this. We are saying this because we mean it and this is what has to be understood. Unfortunately this has not been understood by many, including some Members in this House.

I now come to the economic aspect which again has figured very prominently here. But before doing that I would not be satisfied if I do not add a foot-note to what has happened in Afghanistan. This seems to have entered the psychology, entered the thoughts of people here and elsewhere. References have been made repeatedly. I would like to tell the House what has happened in regard to Afghanistan; why and how it has happened is for the House to decide.

In 1980 when this Government came into power we spelt out our basic stand, namely, that we are against the presence of foreign troops in any country. I will not go into that. Within one month the Soviet Foreign Minister came here. We told him the same thing. In May, there were certain proposals from the Afghan Government carrying within themselves the element of withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan.

Sir, immediately after the Soviet troops went into Afghanistan, what was the reaction every where in the world? one reaction was, very stridently and very prominently featured everywhere in the media, that Soviet Union wants to go to the warm waters of the Gulf and therefore, it has entered Afghanistan. I am not going into the details of that. I am only dwelling upon the question of how everyone reacted to this incident.

I had occasion to say in one of my statements in Parliament that we have to sift. There are three aspects of the question. There is the local national aspect; there is the regional aspect and there is the global aspect.

There were proposals from the other side. We urged upon Pakistan; we urged upon everybody to come and sit together. I had occasion to refer to this in last years debate also. I referred to the Mahabharata, when they fought in the day and negotiated in the night. But what was the difficulty? There was no will and therefore, there was no way. That could be one aspect. The stated difficulty was, "If I go and talk to Babrak Karma, I would amount to recognition of Babrak Karmal". But from the other side came the reply. 'We are prepared to talk as members of the party. We will not have a label of the Government if you so wish. We will come as leaders of the PDPA.' Then what? It was not possible to say "no" when the other side was prepared to talk without any pre-conditions. We wanted talks without any pre-conditions.

We went on harping on this because we wanted to sift these aspects. We were afraid that once it is regionalised or globalised the problem becomes infinitely more difficult to solve. If you localise it may be after a few meetings across the table it will be possible to see out way to a solution.

What has happened now? There were some possibilities of talks starting. On these Ultra-technical grounds of recognition, the talks did not take place. They went right upto the brink; maybe, they went upto the table and they shied away.

Then, a very peculiar thing happened. The United Nations had already been seized of the problem. In January, 1980, a vote had taken place. The matter was brought to the United Nations General Assembly a second time. Why? It is for the House to decide and for the hon. Members to imagine what could have been the reasons. I am not against the United Nations General Assembly. You can take anything there any number of times. But the more you take it to a place where it has already been voted by division, the less is the possibility of this matter

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being sorted out at that forum. This is commonsense. This should have been very clear to anyone.

Now, the Secretary-General has been asked to name a representative. Again, an ultra-technical question has arisen. What is this gentleman to do? Is he to preside over the talks? Is he to simply sit and watch the talks or is he to take part now and then? What is his capacity? What are his functions?

I am relating the whole story so that you can compare these technicalities with the real issue. What was the issue and what are they fighting about? What is meanwhile happening to the people of Afghanistan? Now, Mr. Brezhnev has come out with a statement. He says, "If Afghanistan is to be discussed along with the Gulf question, we have no objection." What the other side wanted, he has now agreed to. The question has become regionalised. Tomorrow it can become globalised and then what happens?

Now, when is the Gulf question proposed to be discussed? Any idea? Your guess is as good as mine. Obviously, therefore, the question of Afghanistan may now remain in cold-storage as a part of the Gulf question. This is the prospect they have brought Afghanistan to. We were saying from the beginning "Please remove it, scoop it out of larger issues. Make it a national question and discuss it. What all we want is the withdrawal of the foreign troops. That is what you said. That is what we want. Come on. Let us see how we do." Instead, technicalities creep in and, today, the matter has become infinitely more difficult of solution. I hope the representative of the Secretary-General is somehow able to make some breakthrough. We wish him well. But what I have to submit to the House is this,

sequence of events which has made matters much more difficult.

I now pass on to the economic question which again.....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**  
No comments about China.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
Sir, I would have made some comment, had he not spoken in the last. He produced or seemed to produce some very old books, as very fresh evidence! I have made a statement on that. I have nothing to add to the statement. In that statement, I have categorically made it clear that after going through all the evidence available, we are convinced that we are in the right and what we consider the border between the two countries is the right border. That is our stand.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :**  
I am quoting from a publication of July, 1980. It is there.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
My statement, if I remember right, was also made in July. It disposed of the cobwebs that were sought to be created or all the objections that were sought to be raised, all the new light that was sought to be shed; we have made things quite clear and there is nothing more to add. Therefore, that is an end of the matter.

We want normalisation with China. I have made that clear. As to that normalisation means, I have also made that clear and I have to add as a parenthesis that the last two or three months, there have again been some exchanges. A Parliamentary Delegation has been invited to China from India and, of course, we have our common friends shuttling between the two countries all the time. So, there is nothing to worry about.

On the economic question, it is true that again the picture is very gloomy indeed. The Special Session of the United Nations which wanted to get the global round going the North-South dialogue started, has failed. All these facts are known.

Now, I will not take much time of the House. But I would like to pinpoint certain aspects of this North-South dialogue which I think try to break new ground not adhering to the old clichés, realising the need to break new ground and think in new directions.

The military expenditure that is being incurred by the world powers today is well-known. The Brandt Commission report and several other reports have brought out the absolute absurdity of going in for an armament race of this magnitude, while 60 to 70 per cent of mankind is wallowing in poverty. Therefore, that argument, is absolutely final; it is impeccable. There is nothing to add to that.

Sir, what unfortunately has not been understood is this concept of interdependence which has been adumbrated at the United Nations forums and also in the Brandt Commission report. This is something which it is not easy to understand. I will just read a small portion. This is what Willy Brandt says :

"The issue today is not only or even mainly one of aid, rather of basic changes in the world economy to help developing countries pay their own way...."

It is not charity that they want; make them pay their own way. ".....and the countries of the North, given their increasing inter-dependence with the South, themselves need international economic reform to ensure their own future prosperity."

So, it is mutual. Interdependence is something which the developed

countries also have to realise.

"The North-South debate is often described as if the rich were being asked to make sacrifices in response to the demands of the poor. We reject this view. The world is now a fragile and interlocking system, whether for its people, its ecology or its resources. Many individual societies have settled their inner conflicts by accommodation to protect the weak and to promote the principles of justice becoming stronger as a result. The world too can become stronger by becoming a just and humane society. It fails in this, it will move towards its own destruction."

This is the central piece of the whole thing. If we ask ourselves as to how many nations are convinced of this interdependence, we have to come to the conclusion that their number is very, very small; they could be counted on fingers. This being the case, if every citizen of a developed country thinks only of himself, only of what he is going to get in the next Budget, only of what he is going to get by voting a particular Party to power when election time comes, if this is the range of his thinking, it is futile to expect any realisation of interdependence in those countries; and if the people are not convinced, it is equally futile to expect any political Party, in open societies where elections take place, to go against the wishes of, or the trends of thinking among, the people. Therefore, it is a very big question, not merely confined to the Heads of States, not merely confined to the Governments, but it envelops all the people of all the countries. Now, has this effort been done? If we ask ourselves this question, the answer is "no"; we have not done it. But strangely and remarkably, there is one person who has done it 40 years ago, and that was Mahatma Gandhi. He went to the Lancashire mill people and said something which is absolutely classic in the annals of political economy. He went to the people who were affected.

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How many would dare to go there. I do not know. He goes to them and gives them a straight talk.

"Pray, tell me what I am to do with the fifth of the human race living on the verge of starvation and devoid of all sense of self-respect...."

These are his words.

"It should occupy the attention even of the unemployed of Lancashire. You have told us of the help Lancashire gave us during the famine of 1899-1900. What return can we render but the blessings of the poor."

This is what he says. So, this interdependence between the poor people of India and the workers of Lancashire was first established by Mahatma Gandhi.

Not only that, he went into the intricacies of the question so long ago as 1931.

"There is no boycott of British cloth as distinct from other foreign cloth since the 5th March when the truce was signed. As a nation we are pledged to boycott all foreign cloth. But in case of an honourable settlement between England and India, that is, in case of a permanent truce, I should not hesitate to give preference to Lancashire cloth over all other foreign cloth, to the extent that we may need to supplement our cloth and on agreed terms."

We want to supplement our cloth. We are prepared to take your cloth provided there is an understanding. Then he went on to say, "But how much relief we can give you, I do not know... You must recognise that all the markets of the world are now not open to you. What you have done, all other nations are doing to-day."

Sir, he said, "All are doing the same thing, the same exploitation. So, where do you stand, my dear friends?"

This is what he said to the people of Lancashire, those who were themselves in difficulty due to unemployment as a result of the Swadeshi Movement here. Then he says :

"I am pained at the unemployment here, but here there is no starvation or semi-starvation. In India we have both."

Now, can we imagine a person going to those very people in what mood they would have been, one can imagine—and telling them the whole truth in this candid manner, in this absolutely straight manner.

This is the kind of dialogue that is needed to-day, between the rich and the poor. This is the kind of dialogue that is needed between the North and the South. I am not able to say whether this will materialise, but it will have to materialise.

The President of Tanzania is here. He is one of the respected leaders of Africa. There are several heads of State like this, who can infuse some re-thinking on this question and that is why this limited summit in Mexico is being planned. Now, there are many reports about when it is going to be held, and how it is going to be held. I will not take the time of the House by going into those questions. But this limited summit, mini summit as it is called we have an easy word for everything is going to address itself without any agenda, without any agreement, without any negotiations, without anything of the kind. It will be a meeting of minds. It is intended to be a meeting of minds. Twentyone or twentytwo or twenty-three Heads of State, or Government come together. The expectation and hope is that this barrier between the South and the North which has been created artificially and also as a result of historical circumstances, will at

least be partly demolished when these people meet in a small group of twentyone or twentythree. It is not that there is any discrimination but it is only because it is possible to do some serious thinking only in a smaller group that this is being planned.

I now come to the last portion of what I wanted to submit to the House. I said that for the eighties there is a need for a new dialogue, a new line of thinking. I am not claiming any infallibility, I am not claiming that his alone can be the thinking. But there are certain experiences of past decades which we can ignore only at our peril. One is that there is no alternative to the non-aligned movement. Let the decade of the eighties see a fresh strengthening of the non-aligned movement so that it becomes a really crucial input in international affairs, much more crucial than it is to-day. No one can suggest an alternative to this as far as I can see and, therefore, this has to be done. This is easier said than done because we know how it is. We have seen the difficulties. But, I have no doubt that the non-aligned movement, which has now completed twenty years, has come of age; it has attained a certain maturity on the basis of which, and on the strength of which, it could go ahead with greater confidence.

Sir, I have not read about any movement which could run for twenty years without any military sanction, without any other kind of sanction, without any office, without any business rules which has still, for twenty years, remained united and come to be the most purposeful movement to-day. Compared to the non-aligned, I would like to ask : What are the aligned doing ? They are only preparing for the destruction of the world and, if there is anyone who is trying to save the world, it is the non-aligned movement and, that too without any of these instruments, That is why it is said :

सिद्धि सत्त्वे, भवती महास नोद्धरणे ।

It does not depend on instruments, it depends on the will to do something. So, the non-aligned movement has exhibited this will for the last twenty years ; it has not been smooth-sailing awlays ; it has faltered ; it has stumbled and fallen down, only to get up and go ahead and this is good experience for any movement. No movement has smooth-sailing throughout. If it does, once it goes against a hurdle, perhaps it will never rise. That is not the case with the non-aligned movement and, therefore, the first pre-requisite of the eighties, the decade of the eighties, has to be the strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

What do we have outside the movement ? We have only, as I said, attempts —intentional or unintentional, intended or unintended— of bringing the world to a disaster.

Then, there is another thing also going on, another process of dividing the non-aligned world. One does not know what they get out of this. The only guarantee of peace that is available to mankind is being torn to bits, or is sought to be torn to bits, by weakening the unity of the nations. As pointed out yesterday by Shri Chavan Ji, this Conference in Delhi could take some legitimate pride in having kept the movement united. If you only compare it with the prognosis that was made all over the world, in all the media, then it was an anticlimax for both. Therefore, it must have come as an astonishment to them. We have to convince all these small countries that beyond the movement, outside the movement, they have nothing but extinction. There is nothing for them because to take the umbrella of Great Power or to take the protection of armaments as such is, as I said, to have a canopy of clouds to save your-self from rain. This is a self-defeating process and they will have to understand this.

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The other very important point which the decade of the eighties will have to understand or make others understand is that technology has subordinated ideology and, that technology has become neutral to ideology. What one system can do the other system also can do likewise. So, the war of ideology, the tussle between the systems, has lost much of its meaning. It will be very difficult for people to understand this or to agree to this. But, I am making a statement which I implore Members of the House to consider, to ponder over.

There is constant talk of Confidence-building measures. But what do we start with? Do we start with armaments? If one system thinks that it is saving mankind from the other system, it is only deluding itself. But both system are showing the signs, the unmistakable symptoms of their own respective limitations within themselves. Is it possible for the systems to co-exist or even to come into the mood of Co-existence? Therefore, in the 1980s the very easy formula of systems which we are all used to, I am used to, you are all used to, will not work. We will have to see that every system, even without making an admission, even without making a public confession, will have to look inwards and see where it is cracking. The world abounds in examples of such cracking. I don't have to name the countries. This is happening today and if we do not go to the root of this and try to evolve a system which is good for co-existence it will not be possible for the 1980s to pass off peacefully.

Therefore, I would just read four sentences from a statement made by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Long ago he said very clearly :

"Millions of people believe in what is called Western capitalism. Millions also believe in Communism. But there are many

millions who are not committed to either of these ideologies and yet seek, in friendship with others, a better life and a more hopeful future."

Therefore, this is what we have to diagonalise. Where is the rot setting? Where has it set in and how can mankind take it out? May be old habits die hard. We have been brought up in certain systems and it may not be easy for us to think beyond the system but at least the new generation will have to do it. I have no doubt that the responsibility is going to fall on the new generation which, I think, is not committed to one system or the other irrevocably.

Therefore, Sir, there has to be total commitment to the concept of and the reality of an indivisible world—indivisible in all respects—in peace, in progress, in prosperity and, if not, in co-extinction. This is the indivisibility of the world. Today we are at the cross-roads. I have no doubt that good sense will prevail and mankind will take the right road.

Sir, I have taken much time. I would in the end appeal to all the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions and see that the Demands are passed unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :  
If the House agrees, I will put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 11, 15 to 21, 23, 25 to 32 and 34 to 66 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :  
I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to the Vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the head of

demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.'

*The motion was adopted*

*Demand for grants 1981-82 in respect of all Ministry of external Affairs voted by Lok Sabha.*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
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1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.

#### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

31 Ministry of External Affairs	25,73,27,000	4,78,51,000	128,66,34,000	23,92,56,000
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MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : (हिस्सार) इसके पहले घर मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट होगा। (अवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTEMT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : I said that we will make a statement before the House adjourns. That is what I have said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Hourbar) 4'O clock. that was what was decided.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : 4 बजे का समय निश्चित हुआ था। घर मंत्री जी ने 4 बजे स्टेटमेंट देने का वचन दिया था। यह रेडियो पर आया है (अवधान)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : I said, he will make a statement before the House adjourns. Let the Petroleum Ministry's Demands Discussion be taken up just now.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : रेडियो पर 2 बजे खबर आई है कि घर मंत्री दिल्ली में बच्चों की हत्या के बारे में सदन में 4 बजे बयान देंगे। क्या उनका बयान तैयार नहीं हुआ है? (अवधान)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : I did not say it. Please don't mis-quote me. I said, by this evening. I said, the Minister will make a statement before the House adjourns. Please don't misquote me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will he make a statement at the end of the day ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : What I said was that the Minister will make a statement by this evening. What I am suggesting is, let the Discussion on the the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum Cheimicals and Fertilizers be taken up now. Before the House adjourns, he will make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, now we take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of Petroleum.....

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : नहीं, नहीं। (अवधान)



**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzaffarpur). Why cannot he make the statement just now, Sir ?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** There seems to be some difficulty. If it is ready, they will themselves come.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** It is ready.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** I have promised that the Statement will be made before the House adjourns.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Before the House adjourns.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** But, Sir, the Minister came prepared to make a statement. Let the statement be made by him. Let him present the statement.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Why should the House be treated lightly, Sir ?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Nobody treats the House so lightly as you do !

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Mr. Fernandes, I do not treat the House lightly. What we have said is that we will make the statement this evening.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Why not now ? The Minister came ready to make a statement, at 4.0' clock. Has he come to make the statement or not ? Let him say 'No'.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** How do you know ?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** He came to make a statement at 4 O' clock.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय इस बात को इतने हलके ढंग से न लें।

सुबह इतने इतने जगान हुआ है। सरकार हर बात को उलझा देती है। (बदबयान)

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Sir, if it is your desire that the Minister has to make a statement just now, we have no objection.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I think he is already ready with the statement. So, let it be made. I request the hon. Minister to make the statement.

**STATEMENT RE : REPORTED DEATH OF A BOY DUE TO SHOOTING BY POLICE ON A RUNAWAY TAXI IN DELHI ON 30-3-1981**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :** Sir, with a view to checking the rising trend of crime, the Delhi Police have adopted measures like patrolling by wirelless fitted vehicles, naked Bandi at strategic points, and posting of pickets at vulnerable points. Barriers have been placed at selected places, where during the night, vehicles are checked. In the early hours of 30th March, 1981, a Taxi Car No. DLT 5236, came from Azadpur side towards the General Store Police Picket. It was signalled to slow down for purposes of checking. Instead of doing so the driver of the vehicle hastily reversed with the intention of speeding away from a side road. On seeing the side road similarly blocked, he drove straight at a very high speed towards the policemen on checking duty. Head Constable Mohinder Singh narrowly escaped being hit by the vehicle and Constable Subhash Singh who was standing next to a drum, used for checking purposes was hit by the same drum, on his right leg. Constable Subhash Singh fell on the ground due to the impact. The car dragged the drum along for more than 12 feet.

The Motor Cycle rider on duty, Const. Premjit Singh, and Constable Subhash Singh immediately chased the vehicle, as they suspected the occupants of the car to have some criminal reasons to evade. All along the chase from the General Store to Raja Garden Chowk (About 3 kms.) the police kept warning the occupants to halt. Finally, they fired at the tyre, to make the car stop. Unfortunately, the bullet missed the tyre and hit the front wheel mud-guard.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Be-Bagri, you please hear the statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow any discussions on this.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The single bullet fired from a .303 rifle passed through the mudguard to the bonnet, then to the dash board, and hit the occupants, Ashok aged 18 years on his knee, and Ganga aged 14 years on his stomach. The car halted and the occupants were seen running away. The 2 injured were removed to the hospital by the police. One of the injured Ganga succumbed to his injuries. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Other than the statement, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The father of the injured, Shri Daryao Singh, later visited the hospital and he disclosed that he was one of the occupants of the car. He admitted that he had consumed liquor, and his

14 years old son was driving the car at that time. According to him, as his minor son was not holding a valid licence for driving a car, he was feeling guilty, and tried to run away.

Investigations have revealed that there were other occupants of the car, whose names have yet not been disclosed by the persons interrogated.

The Police Station Punjabi Bagh have registered a case of attempt to commit murder and causing hurt and assault on public servant on duty vide FIR No. 162 dated 30-3-1981 u/s 307/332/353/186 IPC and the Police Station Rajouri Garden has registered a case against the Police for causing grievous injuries due to negligence vide No. 115 dated 30-3-1981 u/s 338 IPC. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules are very clear. It is very clearly stated in the rule. You know this I will not allow any discussion on this.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Investigations in both the cases are being conducted by the Crime Branch. So far, no arrests have been made. The inquest is being conducted by a Magistrate. The Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has ordered a Magisterial inquiry unto the incident (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will go to the next item.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please sit down. After the Minister has made the statement, no discussion is allowed.

Please do not record anything except what I say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands No. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Shri R. P. Das,

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any discussion on the statement made by the Minister. I have gone to the next item.

(Interruptions)\*\*

I am not permitting any discussion on the statement. We are all bound by rules. Change the rules if necessary.

Nothing is going on record. I would not allow any discussion on the statement. I would make an appeal to the

(Interruptions)\*\*

hon. Members that if they want any discussion they should give a proper notice to me. There is no difficulty. Here, I have to follow the rules. You have framed the rules and given them to me. I am custodian of the rules.

(Interruptions)\*\*

Do not record anything except what I say. Only if Shri R. P. Das speaks, it will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded without my permission.\*\*

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am going to the next item. No discussion on the statement. You have been a Minister, you know the rule.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. You quote me any rule.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. R. P. Das you were speaking.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said very clearly that the rules do not permit any discussion after the Minister has made a Statement. I will not allow any discussion.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot direct him to hold a judicial inquiry. It is left to him.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the proceedings go on till 6 O'Clock.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot go against the rules. The rules are very clear that after a Statement is made by the Minister no discussion will take place.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give notice for a discussion and it is up to the Speaker. Please follow proper procedure. Don't get angry. Don't bring in emotions.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order, my point of order is under rule 376. The Minister is here—who is connected with law and order will he be good enough and gracious enough to assure the House—to dispel all the doubts in the minds of all of us—that a judicial enquiry by a sitting High Court Judge will be held? That is all. He is the man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to him. I cannot direct him.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE  
(New Delhi): I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is on a point of order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The statement made by the Minister was not done *suo motu*. In the morning, perhaps you were not in the House. This morning, this question was raised by some of us and then the Minister promised to make a statement. You are applying the rule which should be applied to a statement made by the Minister *suo motu*. But this particular statement was made in response to our request made to the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyhow it is a statement. Anyhow, it is a statement made by the Minister.  
(Interruptions.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Statement which are made in a Calling Attention Motion are also statements. (Interruptions) I would like to appeal to you once again. You have in mind the particular rule which applies only to *suo motu* statements made by Ministers. This statement was made in response to our demand. (Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : यह कौन से नियम की बात कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can allow us to seek a few clarifications.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कौन से नियम के आधार पर माननीय वाजपेयी जी बोल रहे हैं ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Heavens are not going to fall. We are not prepared to believe this Police story you do not allow us.... (Interruptions.)

You do not allow us to seek even clarifications. Sir, you give us your ruling. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given the clarification. If a statement is made by the Minister I cannot permit any discussion. I cannot permit. (Interruptions.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, you give us your ruling on my point of order. We want to seek a few clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the rule under which you are seeking the clarification? (Interruptions.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are quoting the rule.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule are you raising the point of order? (Interruptions.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Under the same rule under which you are disallowing our question. (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule are you raising the point of order? (Interruptions.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is only one rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please quote the rule (Interruptions.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Rule 377. (Interruptions.)

(Interruptions)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order. (Interruptions.)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 372 आप देखें । "लोक महत्व के किसी विषय पर अध्यक्ष की सम्मति से मंत्री द्वारा वक्तव्य दिया जा सकेगा किन्तु जिस समय वक्तव्य दिया जायेगा कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछा जायेगा ।"

अब इसके साथ साथ दूसरा नियम 373 भी आप देखें ।

"अध्यक्ष किसी सदस्य को जिसका व्यवहार उसकी राय में घोर अव्यवस्था पूर्ण हो, तत्काल सभा से बाहर चले जाने का निदेश दे सकेगा और जिस सदस्य को इस तरह बाहर चले जाने का आदेश दिया जाये वह तुरन्त बाहर चला जायेगा और उस दिन की अवशिष्ट बैठक के समय तक अनुपस्थित रहेगा ।"

इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इनका व्यवहार बिल्कुल अनुशासनहीनतापूर्ण है इसलिए इनको बाहर निकाला जाये । (व्यवधान) ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas on some other occasion when somebody quoted some rule and said, "we can take action against our own colleagues and they can be sent out", I have already said that the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker have decided for these five years not to

take any drastic action against our own colleagues. Therefore, I will not take that action. We can convince them and request them. They are also Members of Parliament; I am also a Member of Parliament. I am not accepting your advice.

श्री मनी शम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अच्छा फैसला किया, निकाल नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन व्यास जी का पुराना पाप धुल गया था, चाहे नाथद्वारे का हो, चाहे वहीं का हो चाहे एमरजेंसी का हो, दल बदलने से नहीं बचेगा। इधर उधर से काम नहीं चलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, you can give notice and ask for a discussion on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Under rule 388, I move for the suspension of the rule under which you have disallowed us from seeking any clarification. In the morning, the hon. Speaker rejected our adjournment motions. Even calling attention motions have not been admitted. Under pressure from the Opposition, the Home Minister agreed to make a statement. But the statement is a cock and bull story. We want to seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only with the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAYEE: You give your consent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not giving my consent.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Excepting the walk-out don't record anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

16.54 hrs.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Members then left the House.

#### \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1981-82—Contd.

#### MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 69 to 71 relating to the Ministry of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

\*\*Not recorded.

*Demands for Grants 1981-82 in respect of Ministry of Petroleum ; Chemicals and Fertilizers submitted to the Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13-3-1981		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>					
69.	Ministry of Petroleum Chemical and Fertilizers	19,39,000		96,98,000	
70.	Petroleum and Petro-Chemical Industries	17,06,52,000	34,09,69,000	85,32,63,000	170,48,47,000
71.	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	74,15,17,000	47,48,01,000	250,75,84,000	237,40,06,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri R. P. Das.

\*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, I would like to speak in Bengali. Therefore, I should be given a little more time. Sir, I rise to oppose the demands for grants of this Ministry. The ONGC is the only wing of this Ministry whose achievements we recognise. We want to congratulate the ONGC for discovering new oil fields and for carrying out efficient exploration of oil. But I regret to say that harmful influence of foreign lobby and multinationals on the ONGC can be noticed. We also notice that outside influence particularly political influence is altering many a expert opinion of the ONGC. These are very irritating and we protest against this. The role played by ONGC in the matter of discovering new oil fields deserves all our support and co-operation. I want to highlight the failure of this Ministry in respect of production, distribution and control of drugs and chemicals. There has been failure in the production of fertilizers in adequate quantity. Fertilizer is an essential commodity for food production. Government has also failed to set up new fertilizer plants. The relations between the management and the

workers unions have deteriorated. The public undertakings instead of becoming model employers have mostly followed the hateful, reactionary and anti-labour policies of the monopoly capital. For these reasons I do not support the demands of this Ministry. This Ministry has established a reign of unparallel corruption in respect of contracts, sale and purchase and import of oil and in all other dealings both with Indian and foreign monopoly business and with the multinationals. Sir, this Ministry forgot its far reaching responsibility in the national economy and restored to spot purchases, *ad hoc* purchase and loan purchase of oil from any foreign market and at any price. This was not proper. Our country faces an import bill of 11½ thousand crores, we have a trade deficit of Rs. 4000 crores. In this situation this one Ministry imports oil to the tune of Rs. 6000 crores. This is a monstrous arrangement for wasting away foreign exchange reserves. This is another reason why I do not support the demands of this Ministry.

Sir, at the moment I do not want to go into policy matters of the Government. Even then I have to say

\*The original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

that we have marked difference of opinion in pricing of oil, foreign participation in oil exploration and in the oil conservation schemes. We differ from the policies of the Government in these respects. In matter of oil pricing the tax component could have been considerably reduced. Then there would have been no reason to raise the price of oil to the present level. When the price has been raised so much then subsidy should have been given to the small kerosene etc. This Ministry has not taken any such step to help the poor farmers and other poor consumers.

Sir, the jobs that can be performed adequately by the ONGC, should not be entrusted to foreign companies unnecessarily. We consider this as a policy matter. The expertise and experience available with the ONGC can be fruitfully utilised for oil exploration work. But we find that such work is being entrusted to foreign companies in the name of foreign technology etc. It has been found that many such foreign companies are interested in taking up exploration work on oil-sharing basis. Of course—the Minister has assured that he will not agree to oil-sharing. This must be kept in view while entering into contracts.

Then comes the matter of National Transport Policy. When the cost of oil is so prohibitive, that for this one item only we have to spend Rs. 6000 crores in foreign exchange. The transport policy should have been so devised that the import of oil could be gradually cut down. Therefore, more importance should have been placed on inland water transport and coastal shipping for carriage of goods. The railways should be run with electric or steam engines. Use of diesel engines should be discouraged. Less and less importance should be given to road transport. This should have considerably reduced the import of diesel and oil. In this context I can cite the example of China. In China much less importance has been given to road

transport. The maximum importance has been given to inland water transport and to the Railways. As a result the import of oil does not appear so vital to their economy. This Ministry is spending huge amounts for import of oil because of the absence of any such practical National transport policy.

I also oppose the demands of the Ministry because....: it has failed to carry out oil exploration work in West Bengal in a proper manner. Adequate steps have not been taken by them in this respect. It has also failed to bring the Haldia oil refinery to the production stage. It has failed to take a decision about setting up the coal gassification fertilizer plant at Raniganj in West Bengal. This Ministry has failed to set up a drug industry at Kalyani, Durgapur and Salt Lake in West Bengal. I oppose the demands of this Ministry because of its attitude of non-cooperation with the State Government in these matters. Sir, Paraffin wax is a very important commodity but there is always a wide gap between its allotment and supply. The same story is repeated in case of diesel, kerosene etc. This Ministry can never coordinate the allotment and supply there is always a wide gap. For this reason also I oppose the demands. Sir, a company called 'India Carbon Limited' is at present closed down for non supply of raw petroleum. The West Bengal Government wants to take over this Company but is unable to do so because there is no assurance of supply of raw petroleum by this Ministry.

Sir, the State Government has taken a decision to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia. Talks about this complex is going on for the last four years. This complex when commissioned, will go a long way in setting up industries specially drug industry in, the entire Eastern region specially in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. This complex is to be viewed as a vital national project. The Centre has not yet been able to take the right decision about setting up this complex. The Chief Minister of West



(Shri R. P. Das)

Bengal has written to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals to help in the setting up this petro-chemical complex immediately. The ICPL has been invited to act as a co-promoter of this project. In the detailed project reports submitted to the Government of India, a proposal has been made to keep the State Governments participation at 49 per cent equity shares, the IPCL at 30 per cent and other public financial institutions at 20 per cent etc. I would request this Ministry to take an early and correct decision in the matter. I would like to remind the hon. Minister about another issue. There is a long standing plan to establish the Head office of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation at Calcutta. The demand is legitimate too. We fail to understand why a decision is not being taken for such a long time. An early decision may be taken in the matters. As I have already mentioned, we experience terrible scarcity of diesel and kerosene in West Bengal periodically. Even at present there is great scarcity of diesel and kerosene. This situation should not be allowed to continue for long. Sometimes I wonder whether the activities of this Ministry resulting in obstructions in the regular supply of diesel and kerosene, the lack of will to take prompt decisions etc., are influenced by political considerations. It is generally observed that in those States where non Congress-I Governments are in power, these types of non-cooperation from this Ministry are marked. Attempt is made to create difficulties in those States through irregular supply of diesel, kerosene, by non availability of wagons etc. A lack of will to take quick and right decisions concerning those States is also to be seen. I do not wish to say that this attitude is the result of any planned policy of the Government. But may be that the officials and bureaucrats in their over eagerness to please the Government of some prominent leaders are

creating such hurdles. This has to be looked seriously. The Government also ultimately support this policy which result in creation of disturbances and difficulties for the people in those States. I oppose the demands of this Ministry on these counts also. I would like to ask the hon. Minister a few questions:

- (i) What is the importance of West Bengal in the matter of oil exploration;
- (ii) Whether the work of oil exploration is proceeding in West Bengal in proportion to or in keeping with that degree of importance;
- (iii) What is the present stage of oil exploration work at 'Radha' in Nadia District, Jagulia in 24-Parganas, a Calcutta, Bakultala in 24-Parganas and Diamond Harbour etc.
- (iv) We had read in the paper that Calcutta is actually floating on oil. The people want to know in details from the Government whether this is true or what is the correct picture regarding these reports;
- (v) In spite of Gas being struck at 'Agradwip' in Nadia district and at 'Kalna' in Burdwan, why the ONGC is not carrying out intensive surveys of those areas?

I request the hon. Minister to pay attention to these points.

17.10 hours.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

Sir, during the 'Janata' regime, the Government took over and then nationalised three companies in West Bengal viz. The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical works the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Bengal Immunity Company Ltd., during the last three years all the above concerns have shown marked achievements in production and Sales

through working with old out dated plants and machinery. Their combined production was valued at Rs. 15 crores in 1978-79. That went up to Rs. 19 crores in 1979-80 and in 1980-81 it is expected to touch Rs. 21 crores. This goes to prove that there is good labour relation and industrial relation in West Bengal and the climate is congenial for the growth of industries. Although, we find some instances in Private enterprises where labour relations are not good and they have reduced the production considerably.

Sir, in our country, the total production of bulk drugs is of the value of Rs. 240 crores, formulations Rs. 1200 crores and imported drugs are valued at around Rs. 150 crores. Hence the total availability of drugs in our country is valued at about Rs. 1600 crores. Thus the per capita availability of drugs works out to Rs. 11. This per capita figure will further go down after the 1981 census which is going to place our population at about 69 crores. Compared to this meagre figure of Rs. 10 or 11 per head in our country the per capita figure in U.S.A. is Rs. 310/- in West Germany it is Rs. 235/- in France it is 241 and in Japan it is Rs. 252/-. From this we can judge the position of our country in the civilized world in respect of production and availability of drugs per head of the population. Now, Sir, we see that the multinational drug companies are producing about 80 per cent of the drugs produced in our country i.e., drugs worth about Rs. 1000 crores are produced by the multinationals and the Indian and Cooperative Sector is producing only Rs. 200 crores worth of drugs. These multinationals have gradually reduced the production of vital and life saving drugs. For example, the Glaxo Co. have reduced the production of radiological products which is an essential drug for X-Ray purposes. All the multinational companies are gradually reducing the production of vital drugs and anti-biotics etc. From this we can judge the role played

by the multinationals in our country in the matter of meeting our need for essential drugs when the bulk of the production is controlled by them. I am not raising here the question of repatriation of their profits to foreign countries. I am also not raising the question of the relations and behaviour of these multinationals with their Indian employees. These multinationals have not paid the agreed salary and commissions to their medical and sales representatives. We have also seen that the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act of 1976 only protected the interests of the multinational drug firms. It did not bring relief to the medical and sales representatives. I therefore demand that these multinationals should be nationalised immediately. The limiting of their equity shares at 40 per cent is not enough. Many multinationals have kept cent per cent shares, some have kept 75 percent shares in defiance of the provisions of FERA. Many multinationals have tried to justify this saying that the drug industry is like international trade. In this situation they should be asked to wind up and their business must be nationalised. We can never accept that the multinationals have helped our country and have kept their prices within the purchasing power of our people.

Sir, I want to cite some more examples of the extent of failure of this Government and this Ministry. The West Bengal Government invited the IDPL to set up synthetic drug plants at Kalyani and Salt Lake. Land was allotted for this purpose and a provision of Rs. 68 crores has been made for IDPL in the Sixth Plan. But we are even today not aware of any decision having been taken regarding setting up of these plants. Then Sir, the Dey-Se. Chem. Ltd. which is the largest Choloramphenicol plant and the only antibiotic plant of Eastern India is lying closed since February last. It had representatives of public financial institutions. In spite of that it could not be kept going. There were

[Shri R. P. Das]

demands from various quarters for its nationalisation. But no reply is forthcoming from the Government. This plant produces antibiotics and life saving vital drugs and then there is acute shortage of these drugs in the country, this plant should be reopened.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a company called Themis Pharmaceutical Co. in Bombay. The management of this company is trying to close down this concern from the month of May 1981 on the pretext that it is running at a loss and there is labour trouble in this company. These pretexts are baseless. I would like to point out that no case of labour trouble has been filed with Labour Department of the Maharashtra Government. This is an important concern and it produces anti tuberculosis drugs and broad spectrum anti-biotics etc. The Government should take steps right now to ensure that such an important drug manufacturing unit does not close down.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention now to the failure of this Ministry in the matter of fertilizer production. The extent of their failure has become almost a legend. Sir, a vast quantity of natural gas has been discovered in the Bombay high. The ONGC reported in 1977 that fertilizers can be produced from this Natural gas and thereby the present production of fertilizers can be almost doubled. Based on this, a scheme was drawn to set up two fertilizer plants at Thal-Vaishet near Bombay and two plants at Hazira in Gujarat. Now these plants could be set up with available Indian technology and know-how. But multinationals were invited to step in the name of foreign technology and for making these plants of 1350 tonnes capacity each. As a result of calling in the multinationals it is observed that two foreign firms viz. C. F. Braun of USA and Holder Topsoe, a Danish firm is going to get contracts for setting up two plants each at the above two locations. It is

to be noted here that the proposal to set up these four fertilizer plants was made by the Janata Government and its successor Government but after the present Government came to power, they annulled the decisions of the previous Govt. and constituted some expert Committee. Later on, all the advice and opinion of the expert committees were also set aside due to some directions coming from very high quarters and the above mentioned American and Danish firms were given the contract to set up the four plants. Afterwards it came to light that this Danish Firm Holder Topsoe is a subsidiary of an Italian Firm who control 50 per cent shares of this company. Sir, I will draw your attention to one more thing before I conclude my speech. You know there is a great shortage of Naptha. Therefore a decision was taken to give priority to fertilizer production using coal and gas as feedstock. Accordingly it was decided to set up a coal based fertilizer plant at Raniganj. The expert Committee was of the opinion that high grade coal was available at Raniganj and all other types of infrastructure was also available there. Now the claim of Singurli in Madhya Pradesh for this plant has been put forward. It is being said that 400 crores tons of coal is available at Singurli. We feel that the opinion of the expert committee should be kept in view and considering the locational advantages this plant must be set up at Raniganj as already decided. This decision should not be influenced by external or extra constitutional or political considerations. Due to all the above mentioned reasons I oppose the demands of this Ministry.

I will once again urge upon the hon. Minister to cooperate with the West Bengal Government and to grant their legitimate and justified demands in the interest of production of drugs, oil, fertilizers and chemicals and in the interest of the well-being of the entire nation. He should not be influenced by political considerations. With this request Sir, I conclude.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE**  
(Panskura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to review the policy of allowing foreign multinationals in oil exploration inspite of the possibility of Indian public sector to undertake the same] (1)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to plan and implement rational use of petrol and thereby decrease foreign exchange drainage] (2)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to make the kerosene and L. P. Gas available to consumers at reasonable prices] (3)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to start production of fertilizer from Haldia Fertilizer Corporation in Midnapur district of West Bengal] (34)

**SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA** (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective measures to increase mineral oil production in the country on war footing.] (12)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take measures to economise the use of petroleum

products to save foreign exchange by cutting supplies to aeroplanes and luxury cars.] (13)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to find alternative power to petrol by detailed examination of alcohol spirits, solar energy and atomic energy.] (14)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for cutting the large foreign exchange drain to import petrol and crude.] (15)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having buffer reserve of oil, kerosene, and gas to meet emergency needs when supplies are short or irregular.] (6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tone up the Administration of Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Indian Oil Corporation and Oil India Corporation for better management of supply and distribution of Petroleum products.] (17)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check adulteration in petroleum products.] (18)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to frame and follow proper measures to allot LP 6 cylinders for domestic and non-domestic use.] (19)

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up an oil refinery in Karnataka at Mangalore or Karwar.] (20)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint an independent body of experts to fix the selling rate of petroleum products.] (21)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for getting petrol from Middle East and other petrol producing countries on a barter basis.] (22)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for producing quality fertilizers at lower cost.] (23)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to plan out the location of new fertilizer factories to ensure proper production and distribution.] (24)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have effective coordinated control over fertilizer factories to ensure quality, production and distribution of fertilizers as per plan.] (25)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for starting plastic and films as Polyester filament yarn in

collaboration with petrochemicals units or work it as a subsidiary Company.] (26)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for preparation and sale of insecticides through nationalised concerns only.] (27)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for maintaining the quality of medicines and to effectively check the sale of spurious medicines which are a health hazard.] (28)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring down the cost of Medicines in general and life-saving drugs in particular.] (29)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for having intensive research in Drugs with the help of well qualified doctors and experienced bio-chemists.] (30)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for nationalization of all pharmaceutical factories to ensure the preparation of quality medicines at reasonable price.] (31)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines by Government which are of great medical value.] (32)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective measures to increase natural gas in the country]. (33)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnanagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise the Assam Oil Company]. (35)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need to raise the quota and ensure actual supply of bitumen to West Bengal and Kerala for the repair and maintenance of roads]. (36)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure that any agreement with any foreign country for oil exploration is not detrimental to the interest of the country]. (37)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up an offshore Technology Research Division for research in the tapping of oil from the Ocean depths]. (38)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restore supply of cooking gas to Raniganj and Asansol Municipal areas]. (39)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Che-

micals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure adequate supply of cooking gas to Calcutta and other municipal areas of Greater Calcutta]. (40)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve a comprehensive plan with a view to effective reduction in consumption of petrol and diesel]. (41)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the demand for L.P. Gas connections in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta]. (42)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of carbon black, feed stock, jute batching and crude turpentine oil from Haldia Refinery]. (43)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply paraffin wax to West Bengal]. (44)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abolish the brand names and standardise drug formulations which must be followed by all drug companies]. (51)

[Shri R. P. Das]

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to compel the pharmaceutical companies to contribute to basis research for drugs and pharmaceuticals aimed at making the country self sufficient in drugs and Pharmaceutical production]. (52)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to establish national corporation for the distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals to the retailers]. (53)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take immediate steps for drastic reduction on the prices of drugs and pharmaceuticals and baby foods]. (54)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to immediately nationalise all multinational companies and Indian monopoly companies in drugs and pharmaceutical Industry]. (55)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to abolish the stockists and distributors system in pharmaceutical industry through suitable legislation]. (56)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to supply diesel and fertilizers to small and marginal farmers through public distribution system]. (57)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to subsidise nitrogenous fertilizers for the benefit of the small and marginal farmers]. (58)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to make available the fertilizers to the farmers in the interior areas in adequate quantity through the public distribution network]. (59)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep flow of life saving drugs in the market]. (60)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to manufacture adequately essential drugs in public sector]. (61)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a drug plant at Durgapur as per recommendation of the Hathi Committee]. (62)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the import of bulk drugs which has been mounting year after year]. (63)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to specify details of the share of responsibility of West Bengal Government and the Government of India in respect of Haldia Petro Chemical complex]. (64)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Erratic supply of Kerosene oil and diesel to West Bengal]. (65)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to call most of the life saving drugs by generic names which can help substantial reduction in the prices of these drugs]. (66)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to curb the unreasonable profit made by the big drug manufacturers]. (67)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to achieve the target fixed by the working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the public sector during the period 1977-78 to 1980-81]. (68)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to consider the proposal submitted by the Government of West Bengal for setting up a coal based fertilizer plant]. (69)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the delays in the completion of several projects of the IDPL and HIL]. (70)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check increase in the price of caustic soda]. (71)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to issue the industrial licence for setting up Petro Chemical Complex at Haldia] (72)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in achieving the target of production of nitrogenous fertilizers during the year 1980-81]. (73)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to revise the wage structure of the Fertilizers workers as demanded by the Fertilizers Workers Federation of India]. (74)

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix the minimum wage of the fertilizers workers as demanded by all the National Trade Unions]. (75)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise the foreign drug companies]. (76)



**SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO** (Kakinada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. The Ministry, under the able guidance of our very competent and pragmatic Minister, Mr. P. C. Sethi, covers a wide spectrum of products which are essential and vital for the economic growth and very survival of the country. Its vastness and complexities by themselves are enough to frighten anyone to participate on this ministry's debate. However having ventured to participate in this Budget discussion, I will try to confine myself to the petroleum products, popularly known as the black-gold. I must congratulate the Union Government and particularly our Home Minister for taking a firm decision for making our country self-sufficient for our crude oil and petroleum products as early as possible. The import bill for the crude oil is already astronomical and it is still rising. If you remember, the crude oil price used to be 3.2 dollars per barrel before the Arab-Israeli War in 1973. I still remember, when I participated in the Petroleum Minister's Demands for Grants in 1973, I complained about spending Rs. 300 crores at that time for import of petroleum. Now, what is the cost? A barrel of petroleum costs between 32 and 36 dollars, and the country is now spending as much as Rs. 5,600 crores. Compared to that, the entire exports of our country are around, Rs. 7,100 crores. So, Sir, most part of our hard-earned foreign exchange is being swallowed by the oil-exporting countries at the expense of the economic growth and at the expense of raising the standard of living of the common man. So I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that effective measures are taken to increase the production. I am glad that the Ministry have taken the decision to increase the production to 17 million tonnes in Bombay High off-shore fields by 1984-85. The entire production which is expected from the North-East Gujarat regions' inland area is around 10 million

tonnes by 1984-85. But I anticipate that the requirement of the country will be 50 million tonnes. So, there is a gap of 23 million tonnes of crude oil and six million tonnes of petroleum products which may cost us around Rs. 10,000 crores. It is also predicted that by 1990, the foreign exchange requirement for import of crude will be around Rs. 20,000 crores. So, what effective steps is the Minister going to take? I earnestly appeal to him to intensify the search for this black gold and see that all available talents, skills and specialists are put into action to achieve higher rate of production.

I am sorry that the Ministry is having a slumber, particularly as regards exploration and exploitation of crude around the Godavari High. It is evident from the country's economy that the future of the country depends upon oil-drilling in the off-shore areas. The development of oil fields in the high seas is called off-shore technology and it is as complicated as the other contemporary sciences like nuclear power and space-travel technologies. Thanks to the United Nations' Law of Seas, the exclusive economic zone of our country is extended to 320 kilometres, and having a coastal line of 5,600 kilometres, our country is fortunate to acquire an area of 1.8 million sq. kms., which is a fantastic area if we can properly utilise it. We all know that the high seas contains vast volumes of gas, petroleum, all types of metals like nickel, cadmium, manganese in the form of Nodules and above all, vast quantities of fishes. It is for us to utilise this vast territory which the United Nations have kindly bestowed on us. But, unfortunately, the Godavari off-shore area drilling is around 250-300 metres. In order to achieve drilling, engineering construction, production and transportation of oil particularly, when it is applied in deep waters of over 200 metres and that too, in turbulent

seas as in Bay of Bengal, it is essential that we have to rely upon deep sea and deep water technologies. So it is essential that the Government should take up the study of deep water technology for the development of Godavari off-shore area.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: . . . . .  
and train people.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:  
. . . — Sir, for this type of turbulent seas and the deep water drilling, only two such areas are located and are being developed. They are (1) by a company called Shell Working in the Gulf of Mexico at a place called Cognac field, at a depth of 300 metres. and (2) by the Exxon Company in off-shore California area near the Santa Barbara channel at a depth of 200 metres. Please remember that these two companies have spent nearly 250 man-years—80 scientists working for 3 years, before they have taken up this exploration work. I came to know that in the United States, every year there is an exhibition and conference called off-shore technology conference. It is known as OTC where new innovations, techniques, products, research and technological advancements are discussed by engineers engaged in the off-shore engineering technology and field development. So I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should participate in OTC Conference this year along with a team of experts where they can find out how such new innovations can be applied in Godavari High off-shore areas, in areas like, Porti-Novo near Pondicherry and the Orissa High, all in the Bay of Bengal. Please remember that we have to concentrate more on the Bay of Bengal because it is a sheltered Sea covered by a string of islands of the Andamans and the Nicobar group whereas in the Bombay High it is exposed to the Seventh Fleet of the United States and the Russian ships and all the problems facing the world. I appeal to the Minister that since Bay of Bengal is comparatively safer,

we should concentrate more in this zone.

Sir, the other day our Minister, while answering the question on the mixing of alcohol with gasoline as fuel for cars side-tracked the issue by saying that the country had imported enough petroleum and there is no problem of gasoline for the cars. It is unfortunate that he has not realised the importance of the question. It is not a question of availability of petroleum. But at what cost? He also knows that not only the country is spending Rs. 5600 crores on this but he has to go with a begging bowl all over the world for petrol.

So, I appeal to the Minister that he should make new innovations, and develop alternative energies to reduce the consumption of petrol. I had the good fortune to represent our country in the Commonwealth Conference on Science and Technology at Ottawa, Canada, thanks to our Prime Minister. I was stunned and thrilled at the in-depth studies being made by Canada and U.S.A. for developing alternate energy resources

You are all aware that Canada is a wealthy country with abundant resources of crude, oil as well as coal. But, Sir, two years back, the Parliament of Canada has constituted a high-powered Parliamentary Committee to go into in-depth study to find out alternate energy resources May I ask you : what have you done ? We have to race against the time. So, is the case with the United States. They have abundant petroleum products But yet U.S.A. they have gasole stations side by side with gasoline stations.

Take the case of Brazil. Brazil is definitely a more prosperous country than India. They are the pioneers for using gasole and they have replaced the entire petroleum stations with gasole stations. In addition what have they done now ? They have on road one lakh cars running on pure alcohol. When I

### [Shri MS. Sanjeevi Rao]

went in 1979, I have seen myself in Rio-de Janeiro, number of cars running on pure alcohol. They have further developed the technology of direct extraction of alcohol from the sugarcane instead of from molasses.

So, Sir, it is high time in our country, particularly, your ministry takes an effective step to see that this type of innovations are made so that we can save some amount of gasoline and save precious foreign exchange.

Prof. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :  
But, what about the costs ?

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO :  
They are much cheaper. This is my request to our hon. Minister. As you know, in South Africa, they have perfected the technology of converting coal into oil and it works out, I understand, to about thirty dollars per barrel. Why not we start with a pilot plant of one million tonnes at least this year?

In Australia, they have perfected the technology of using sun flower as diesel oil. All this needs an indepth study and I want that our country which boasts of a number of technologists and scientists of world repute should make use of them. Why are they not being used ?

Now, Sir, I come to the other point. You are all aware that our exports are only Rs. 7,100 crores whereas our imports are about Rs. 11,300 crores. There is a trade gap of nearly Rs. 4,200 crores. Thanks to the inward remittances, it is now reduced to Rs. 2,200 crores. And thanks to the International Monetary Fund; perhaps, our deficit may be around Rs. 1300 crores. But still the gap is widening. So, one of the objects is how best to earn foreign exchange and in this case I congratulate the number of consultancy and engineering firms

which are doing an excellent work. The engineering and consultancy firms having a band of eminent, competent and well-meaning scientists and technologists of all engineering branches are able to compete with the most advanced nations. These companies are in a position to design, fabricate, instal and operate any type of industry. They are bringing excellent name to our country. According to the trade sources the engineering contracts and consultancy services in the year 1979-80 are around Rs. 4,700 crores which is not a mean achievement. But compared to that it is unfortunate while going through your Report I notice that your Engineers India Ltd. which boasts of a number of scientists and technologists and which specialises in fabricating petroleum refining pipeline and ocean engineering services could only earn 14.2 million dollars, viz. about Rs. 11 crores. I do not know what is wrong with your Engineers India Ltd. I would request the hon. Minister to take a look into it.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a word about fertilisers. According to your Report you could only produce 22 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser instead of 27.5 lakh tonnes and your *alibi* is that it is because of shortage of coal, naphtha and Assam agitation. This is the type of excuses you always put forward and say on account of the infra-structure failures you are unable to achieve the rated target. I hope the hon. Minister will take effective measures to see that optimum capacity of the Plants are used.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to say a word regarding Kakinada fertiliser factory. The hon. Minister knows that I have requested him several times. He is very well aware that the foundation stone of this Kakinada fertiliser factory in my constituency was laid by no less a person than our Rashtrapatiji, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy. The function was attended also by the High Commissioner of U.K., Sir John Thomson. It is nearly three years and it is still

there as it is inspite of the State Government spending Rs. 9 crores. He very well knows that once this plant comes up in Kakinada the entire produce will be consumed within hundred miles range. In view of the rail and road transport bottlenecks, I hope, the Hon. Minister, Mr. Sethi, will take action and give a helping hand from the Union Government and see that this vital fertilizer factory at Kakinada is a reality.

श्री विगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : समा-पति महोदय, इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है। इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध अनेक ऐसी चीजों से है, जो मानव मात्र के काम आती हैं। मैं अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि आकाश में जो हवाई जहाज उड़ रहे हैं, सड़कों पर जो मोटरों और सामान ढोने वाले ट्रक चलते हैं, खेतों में जो ट्रैक्टर और पम्पिंग सेट चल रहे हैं, वे अधिकतर इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित डीजल और पेट्रोल से चलते हैं। मैं यह भी अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिये जो जहाज और टैंकों की आवश्यकता होती है उसका भी इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको और बातों के अतिरिक्त इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जिन चीजों का सम्बन्ध कृषि मंत्रालय से है क्यों कि कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का प्राधा भाग मिलता है, उस के लिये जो डीजल या खाद की आवश्यकता होती है उस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। होता क्या है ? आप देखेंगे एक ही पेट्रोल पम्प से ट्रक के लिये डीजल मिलता है और उसी से ट्रैक्टर के लिये डीजल मिलता है लेकिन जब उस की कमी होती है तो ट्रकों

को मिलता रहता है, ट्रैक्टरों को बन्द कर दिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये, अगर वह कर सकते हैं तो ऐसा करें कि ट्रक्स के लिये अलग डीजल पम्प हो और ट्रैक्टरों के लिये अलग हो। पम्पिंग सेट और ट्रैक्टर जिन के लिये किसान डीजल लेता है उस के लिये अलग डीजल पम्प बनवाया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जाय कि सहकारी समितियाँ किसानों की बनायी जायें और उनके द्वारा यह मिले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

हमारे देश में जो हरित क्रान्ति हुई उस का बहुत कुछ श्रेय ट्रैक्टर पम्पिंग सेट और रासायनिक खाद को है। रासायनिक खाद के ऊपर हमने बजट को देखा तो हमें आश्चर्य हुआ। हर एक मद में रुपया बढ़ाया गया है लेकिन भारत उर्वरक निगम के लिये 80-81 में 60 करोड़ रुपया था जिसे 81-82 ; 26 करोड़ 7 लाख कर दिया गया है। आश्चर्य होता है इस बात से कि एक तरफ उर्वरक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है और इधर उस में रुपया कम किया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक बात और मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है यह देखकर कि जितने पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं उन में अधिकतर में हानि होती है लेकिन अगर उर्वरक के कारखाने को देखेंगे तो उन में लाभ होता है। लाभ के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक आंकड़ा आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें 78-79 में पब्लिक सेक्टर के मद्रास उर्वरक निगम के कारखाने में 18 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ। यह लाभ क्यों होता है कि किसानों को जो उर्वरक दिया जाता है उस का मूल्य आवश्यकता से अधिक रखा जाता है जबकि और वस्तुएं जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनती हैं उन में हानि होती है। मैं

## [श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

यह निवेदन करूंगा, अगर और जगह हानि होती है तो वहां हानि नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम इतना महंगा उर्वरक उन को न दिया जाय जितना कि इस वक्त दिया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से परिचित होंगे कि इस उर्वरक में छोटे किसानों के लिये कुछ अनुदान दिया जाता है लेकिन होता क्या है? वह अनुदान आप देखें उन बेचारे छोटे किसानों को नहीं मिलता बल्कि बीच के आदमी वह चाहे उस के एजेंट हों या अधिकारी हों वे उस का लाभ उठा लेते हैं। तो इस का प्रत्यन करना चाहिये कि वह लाभ किसानों के पास पहुंचे जिस से वे अपना उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे और उन की आर्थिक स्थिति पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा।

मैं आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां जो दवाइयां बनाई जाती हैं उसके लिए भी मैंने देखा खास तौर से कीड़ा मारने के लिए जो दवाइयां बनाई जाती हैं, उनका एक कारखाना है जिसका नाम हिन्दुस्तान इन्सिटिसाइड्स इंस्टीट्यूट 1980-81 में उसके लिए 13 लाख रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन उसको घटाकर 1981-82 में 10 लाख रुपया कर दिया गया है जब कि उसका भी सम्बन्ध कृषि से ही है। सरकार को कृषि से सम्बन्धित चीजों की अधिक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, बजाय इस के कि उनमें कमी की जाए।

मैं आपके द्वारा यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि तेल देश के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और जैसा कि मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है, रूस के एक वैज्ञानिक ने बताया है कि भारतवर्ष तेल के ऊपर तर रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें अधिक से अधिक तेल का उत्पादन करने का

प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। आज तेल के कारण हमारे देश का आयात अधिक है और निर्यात कम है। अगर हम देश में अधिक तेल का उत्पादन कर लेते हैं तो हमारा आयात कम हो जायगा। हमारे मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञ हैं, बहुत योग्य हैं तथा अनुभवी भी हैं। मैं समझता हूं वे इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देकर अधिक से अधिक तेल का उत्पादन करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विश्व के अन्य देशों में जब कोई विकास हो जाता है, वहां के वैज्ञानिक जब कोई खोज कर लेते हैं तब हम भी उसकी नकल करते हैं। हम स्वयं वैज्ञानिक खोजें करने की ओर क्यों नहीं बढ़ते। आज दुनिया के सभी वैज्ञानिक इस बात को मानते हैं कि एक दिन यह तेल समाप्त होने वाला है फिर तेल का कोई उपयुक्त विकल्प ढूढ़ने की तरफ हमारे वैज्ञानिक पूरा ध्यान क्यों न दें, बजाए इसके कि हम दूसरों की नकल करें। इस प्रकार हमारे देश में आयात की समस्या नहीं रहेगी बल्कि हम निर्यात भी करने लगेंगे।

देश में बीमारों के लिए दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध सरकार करती है लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में शर्म और संकोच होता है कि कैंसर, जो कि सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक बीमारी मानी जाती है, उसके इलाज के लिए दो इंजेक्शन हैं—एक्टोमाइसिन-बी और डेक्टोमाइसिन-बी—जिनका इम्पोर्ट इंग्लैंड से होता है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह इस देश में आज प्राप्य नहीं है। यदि आज कोई कैंसर का मरीज यह चाहे कि उसको यह इंजेक्शन मिल जायें तो वह नहीं मिल सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रश्न ही किया था जिसके उत्तर में सरकार ने कहा कि वह प्राप्य नहीं है।

लेकिन सरकार ने उनको प्राप्त कर सकने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि जो कम्पनी इनको इंग्लैण्ड से इम्पोर्ट करती है उसको उतने दाम नहीं लेने दिए जाते जितने में कि वह बेचना चाहती है इसीलिए वह कम्पनी उसका इम्पोर्ट नहीं करती है। कैसर के मरीज या डाक्टर जब यह देखेंगे कि वे ये इंजेक्शंस प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं तो उनके ऊपर क्या बीतेगी—इसकी कल्पना आप कर सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो इसकी व्यवस्था करें। जब तक कि इस देश में उनके विकल्प के रूप में इंजेक्शंस तैयार नहीं हो जाते हैं जिनसे कि इलाज किया जा सके तब तक सरकार उनको बाहर से मंगाकर दे।

आज जो खाना पकाने की गैस है वह शहर के लोगों को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मिल जाती है। दूसरे इंधनों के मुकाबले वह सुविधाजनक है और सस्ती भी है। आज उसकी मांग बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है जिसको पूरा करने का प्रबंध होना चाहिये। मैं साथ ही यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय बड़ी बदनामी होती है जब यह बात सुनने में आती है कि जो एजेंसी दी जा रही है उसके लिये रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सरकार इनको नीलाम करे। जैसे शराब का ठेका नीलाम होता है और उसमें जो लाभ होता है वह सरकार को जाता है उसी तरह से ये भी नीलाम किए जायें और यदि उन से होने वाले लाभ को सरकार नहीं लेना चाहे तो वहां की नगरपालिका को दे दिया जाय। इसमें यह प्रतिबन्ध रखा गया है कि अधिक इन्कम वाले इसकी एजेंसी को नहीं ले सकते, लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से चालाक लोग दूसरों के नाम से एजेंसी लेंगे और खुद लाभ उठावेंगे।

इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष ध्यान रखा जाय।

समाप्ति महोदय, अब मैं उस कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मयूरा में स्थित है—मेरा तात्पर्य “मयूरा तेल शोधक कारखाने” से है। मैं आपको बतलाऊँ जब श्रीमति इंदिरा गांधी मयूरा गयीं थीं, उन्होंने वहां पर भरी सभा में ऐलान किया था कि इस कारखाने से देश को लाभ होगा, मयूरा जिले की जनता को लाभ होगा, लोगों को नौकरियां मिलेंगी, जिस में मयूरा की जनता को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी, जिन के खेत लिए जा रहे हैं उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। उस समय वहां पर बैठे हुई जनता ने बहुत खुशियां मनायीं। यहां तक कि कुछ विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने उस सभा में हुल्लड़ मचाने की कोशिश की तो उनको जनता ने पीट दिया, इतने श्रद्धे काम का तुम क्यों विरोध करते हो। उस खुशी से नाचते और कूदते हुये वे लोग घर को लौटे। मयूरा में चतुर्वेदी समाज है—इन चतुर्वेदियों का काम बाहर से जो जजमान आते हैं उनको दर्शन करा कर दक्षिणा लेते हैं। उन्होंने इस घोषणा से बहुत खुशी मनाई, इसलिए कि अब हमारे बच्चों को नौकरी मिलेगी, हमारा यह जो मांगने का रोजगार है यह अब समाप्त हो जाए और हम स्वाभिमान से रह सकेंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बहुत जल्दी उनको आगारों निराशाओं में बदल गयीं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में पार्लियामेंट में प्रश्न पूछा था, मुझे सरकार की तरफ से जो उत्तर मिला है, उसको सुन कर आपको आश्चर्य होगा। उस कारखाने में 193 अधिकारी हैं जिनमें से मयूरा के केवल 3 हैं। इतना ही नहीं मयूरा के लोगों को इस बात का भी दुःख है कि बाहर के लोग मयूरा ट्रांसफर कर दिये जाते हैं और

## [श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

कुछ बाहर के एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के साथ सांठगांठ करके उनको मथुरा का नागरिक बना दिया जाता है। चपरासी वगैरह को जगहों पर जहाँ मथुरा के लोगों को कुछ स्थान मिल रहा है उनमें इस तरह के फर्जी लोगों को मथुरा का नागरिक बनाकर भरती कर लिया जाता है।

हमारी सरकार को प्रधान मंत्री जी की उस घोषणा का ध्यान रखना चाहिये और इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि आज जो कुछ आसाम में हो रहा है वह मथुरा में भी न हो जाय। वहाँ के लोग अल्प संख्या में हो जायें और बाहर के लोग मथुरा के नागरिक बन कर मथुरा के लोगों का शोषण करें। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जब लोगों के सामने आर्थिक समस्या होती है तो वे सिद्धान्तों और आदर्शों को भी भूल जाते हैं, वे समस्या के हल के लिये आन्दोलन करने को भी तैयार हो जाते हैं। आज आप देख रहे हैं—वगैर किसी पार्टी का सदस्य बने लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, आसाम में, गुजरात में जो हो रहा है, वह इस बात का सबूत है। पार्लियामेंट में सभी पार्टियों ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास किया, लेकिन जिनके सामने आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं आप उनको रोकने में सफल नहीं नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। मथुरा के बृजवासियों की भूमि ली गई, वे बेकार हो गये, जमुना का पानी कहाँ का गन्दा होगा—मथुरा का होगा। वहाँ पानी का लेवल नोवे चना जाएगा, ट्यूब-वैल खराब होंगे वहाँ पर जो गैस निकलेगी उस का असर पड़ेगा, हालाँकि उस को रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन किसी की गलती से यदि किसी समय वह गैस निकल जाय तो वहाँ की फसलों और बागों पर बहुत खराब असर पड़ेगा, ताजमहल

पर उस का असर होगा—ये सब हानियाँ मथुरा की होंगी, लेकिन उस का फायदा उठावेंगे बाहर के लोग। इस लिये ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरह से बृजवासियों ने वे चतुर्वेदियों ने कंस से लड़ाई लड़ी थी उसी तरह से आन्दोलन हो जाय। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर से इस बात में विश्वास नहीं रखता हूँ कि जनता को या किसी पार्टी को, जब देश में डेमोक्रेसी हो, तो सत्याग्रह करना चाहिये। हमें अपनी मांगें सरकार के सामने रखनी चाहियें और ठीक तरीके से या मिल कर काम कराना चाहिये और यदि हम ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस में विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ और इसी वजह से जब वहाँ कारखाने पर सत्याग्रह हुआ तो विरोधी दल में होते हुए भी मैं ने उस में अपना सहयोग नहीं दिया और मैं वहाँ नहीं गया।

मैं वहाँ की समस्याओं के बारे में आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने भूतपूर्व मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था और उन्होंने मुझे यह लिखा था कि हम इस का जवाब देंगे लेकिन वह जवाब नहीं मिला। हमारे जो वर्तमान मंत्री जी हैं, इन को भी पत्र लिखा था और इन्होंने लिखा था कि जवाब देंगे लेकिन अभी तक जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला है। मैं कहाँ तक बताऊँ, मैं वहाँ का नागरिक होते हुए भी और इस से पहले तीन दफा इस लोक सभा का सदस्य रह चुका हूँ और मुझे पूरे देश के कारखानों को देखने का अवसर मिला है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मैं अपने उस कारखाने के अन्दर नहीं घुस सकता, जो मेरी कांस्टी-ट्यून्सी में है, जो मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में है। यहाँ नहीं, जब वहाँ पर मंत्री जी जाते हैं या आधिकारी जाते हैं, तो मुझे इस के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी जाती है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि एक नागरिक, जो 7 लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व

करता है, वह उस कारखाने के अन्दर नहीं घुस सकता। वह रेल में चढ़ कर उस को बाहर से देख सकता है या कार में बैठ कर बाहर से देख सकता है लेकिन लोक सभा के इस बदकिस्मत सदस्य को यह अवसर नहीं है कि वह उस कारखाने को अन्दर जा कर देख सके। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मंत्री जी कृपा कर के वहां के अधिकारियों को यह कह दें कि लोक सभा का सदस्य जब और जगह जा कर देख सकता है, तो मथुरा की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाला सदस्य कम से कम उस को देख सके कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि अगर कभी मजदूर बन कर भी मैं उस के अन्दर जाना चाहूं, तो जाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि बिना पास के उस के अन्दर नहीं जा सकते। वहां पर पास का प्रतिबन्ध है और उस के बगैर अन्दर नहीं जाने दिया जाता। एम० पी० के लिये पास का प्रतिबन्ध कहीं नहीं है लेकिन वहां पर बिना पास के एम० पी० भी नहीं जा सकता। वहां पर इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं और इन पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और पहले भी मैंने इस के बारे में कहा था कि उस कारखाने में जो सीमेंट इस्तेमाल किया गया, वह खराब सीमेंट था, जो ईंटें इस्तेमाल की गईं, वे खराब थीं और जो सामान इस्तेमाल किया गया, वह खराब इस्तेमाल किया गया। जब इस के बारे में सरकार से पूछा गया, तो यह जवाब दिया गया कि उस की इन्क्वायरी हो रही है, उस की खोज कर रहे हैं और खोज करने के उपरान्त इस का जवाब देंगे लेकिन 7-8 महीने हो गये हैं, उस खोज का क्या परिणाम हुआ, यह अभी तक पता नहीं चल सका है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता

हूं कि आप इस पर ध्यान दें। वहां की जनता में बड़ा असंतोष है, वहां के नागरिक असंतुष्ट हैं और असंतुष्ट हो कर इस तरह की मांगें कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कृपा कर के एक दफा आप मथुरा जाएं और एक मीटिंग करें, एक सभा करें और उस में उन की मांगों को सुनें। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर गई थीं और उन्होंने उन लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था। उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं थीं, उन के आधार पर आप उन को आश्वासन दें कि आप के हित की जो बात है, जनता के हित की जो बात है, उस पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे। अगर आप ने उन की समस्याओं पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो वहां पर आन्दोलन और बढ़ेगा।

मैं एक-दो बातें कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। मैं यह बताना चाहता था कि यदि आप मथुरा में जाएं या किसी और माननीय सदस्य को वहां भेजें, तो उस कारखाने के आसपास अगर आप पूछताछ करेंगे, तो आप को यह बताया जाएगा कि किस पोस्ट के लिए क्या रेट है। इस रेट पर यह पोस्ट मिलती है और इस रेट पर वह पोस्ट मिलती है। कोई 4 हजार में, कोई 3 हजार में, कोई 5 हजार में और कोई 2 हजार रुपये में मिलती है और उस के लिए वहां पर आप को एजेंट मिल जायेंगे। उन एजेंटों के द्वारा वहां पर काम होता है। विज्ञापन नहीं निकाले जाते और वहां की एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से नाम ले लिये जाते हैं और दोनों मिल कर इस तरह की चीजें कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर आप को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए वरना इस से एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता



## [श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

है और लोगों में बहुत ज्यादा असंतोष पैदा हो जाएगा। वहाँ के नागरिक इस के लिए कहते हैं लेकिन अभी तो हम चुप हैं और अभी कोई उन से सहयोग नहीं किया है लेकिन आप ही बता दीजिए कि जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ, वहाँ की जनता में असंतोष है और वह बार-बार हमें मजबूर करती है, तो फिर हम क्या कर सकते हैं। मेरे पास, आप देखें, अनेकों दरखास्तें पड़ी हुई हैं, अनेकों शिकायतें आई हुई हैं। उन के बारे में मैं कहाँ कहूँ और किस से कहूँ और कब तक उन के बारे में न कहूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करके अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मेरे पास 26 जनवरी 1981 की 'योजना' पत्रिका है। उसमें वह लिखा हुआ है, जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“ग्राम आदमी की धारणा है कि उसके इलाके में या उसके राज्य में किसी सार्वजनिक उद्योग की स्थापना से उसके राज्य को और जिस स्थान पर वह उद्योग लगाया गया है उस स्थान के आसपास के इलाके के लोगों को लाभ पहुँचेगा। लेकिन पिछले तीस वर्षों के अनुभव से यह बात

सिद्ध हो चुकी है कि महज कारखाना लगा देने से ही यह आशा करने लगना ठीक नहीं है कि कारखाने के आसपास के इलाके का विकास हो जायेगा या राज्य के शेष भागों की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर हो जायेगी।”

इस के लिए उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है वहाँ के लोगों को मौका दिया सहायक कारखाने खोलकर। वहाँ के लोगों को इस कारखाने में और कामों में मौका न दिया गया। ठेकेदार बाहर से ला कर लगा दिये गये, नौकर कहीं और से ला कर लगाये तो वहाँ के लोगों को साइड बिजनस का मौका दिया जाए और उन्हें इसके लिए ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। इस से मथुरा के नागरिकों को भी रोजगार का अवसर मिलेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो वहाँ स्थिति, एक संघर्ष का रूप ले सकती है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 1, 1980/Chaitra 11, 1903 (Saka)*