

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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C O N T E N T S

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Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)	Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan (Bhind)	Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)
Sharma, Shri Munder (Jabalpur)	Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat).	Sparrow, Shri R. S. (Jullundur)
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Dausa)	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)	Stephen, Shri C. M. (Gulbarga)
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal (Bhopal)	Subba, Shri P. M. (Sikkim)
Sharma, Shri Vishwa Nath (Jhansi)	Subburaman, Shri A. G. (Madurai)
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass (Karol Bagh)	Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal (Udaipur)
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)	Sukhbun Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)
Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar (Saidpur)	Sunder Singh, Shri (Phillaur)
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna)	Suraj Bahan, Shri (Ambala)
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)	Surya Narayan Singh, Shri (Balia)
Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing Rao (Bidar)
Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)	Swami, Shri K. A. (Visakhapatnam)
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon)	Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Sivaganga)
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)	Swaminathan, Shri V. N. (Pudukkottai)
Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)	Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North East)
Singaravelivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)	

T

Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan (Damoh)
 Tapeshwar Singh Shri (Bikramganj)
 Tariq Anwar Shri (Katihar)
 Tayeng, Shri Sobeng (Arunachal East)
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri (Faridabad)
 Tewari, Shri Chandra Bhal Mani (Balrampur)

Tewary, Prof. K. K. (Buxar)

Thakur, Shri Shiv Kumar Singh (Khandwa)

Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)

Thungon, Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)

Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)

Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt (Naini Tal)

Tiwari, Shri R. G. (Janjgir)

Trilok Chand, Shri (Khurja)

Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati (Varanasi)

Tripathi, Shri R. N. (Bilhaur)

Tudu, Shri Manmohan (Mayurbhanj)

Tur, Shri L. S. (Tarn Taran)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Uike, Shri Chhote Lal (Mandla) .
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badakara)

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram (Faizabad)
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Bombay North)
 Velu, Shri A. M. (Arakkonam)
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
 Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Kodarma)
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)
 Verma, Shri Shiv Saran (Machhli-shahr)
 Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)
 Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri (Allahabad)
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

Wagh, Dr. Pratap (Nasik)
 Walia Shri G. S. Nihal Singh (Sangrur)
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandrajit (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Kannauj)
 Yadav, Shri D. P. (Monghyr)
 Yadav, Shri R. N. (Parbhani)
 Yadav, Shri R. P. (Madhepura)
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)
 Yadav, Shri Subhash Chandra (Khargone)
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar (Nalanda)
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)
 Yellaiah, Shri Nandi (Siddipet)
 Yusuf, Shri Mohmed (Siwan)

Z

Zail Singh, Shri (Hoshiarpur)
 Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)
 Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri G. Lakshmanan

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Gulsher Ahmed

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

Shri Hari Nath Mishra

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

Shri K. Rajamalhu

Shri Chandrajit Yadav

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet

The Prime Minister	Smt. Indira Gandhi
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao
The Minister of Home Affairs	Giani Zail Singh
The Minister of Communications	Shri C. M. Stephen
The Minister of Railways	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi
The Minister of Finance & Industry	Shri R. Venkataraman
The Minister of Energy and Irrigation and Coal	Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri
The Minister of Commerce and Steel and Mines and Civil Supplies	Shri P. K. Mukherjee
The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Veerender Patil
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation and Labour	Shri J. B. Patnaik
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri V. P. Safhe
The Minister of Works & Housing	Shri P. C. Sethi
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri P. Shiv Shankar
The Minister of Education and Health and Social Welfare	Shri B. Shakaranand
The Minister of Shipping and Transport	Shri A. P. Sharma
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Bhishma Narain Singh
The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction	Rao Birendra Singh

MINISTER OF STATE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce & Civil Supplies	Shri Z. R. Ansari
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Charanjit Chanana
The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Sita Ram Kesri
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health	Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Yogendra Makwana
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Kartik Oraon
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Jagannath Pahadia
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Departments under the charge of Prime Minister	Shri C. P. N. Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri R. V. Swaminathan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. II. First day of the Second Session of the Seventh Lok Sabha No. 1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 11, 1980 [Phalgun 21, 1901 (Saka)]

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Misar Ya Khan (Bareilly)

Shri C. M. Stephen (Gulbarga)

Shri Harihar Soren (Keonjhar)

Shri Arun Kumar Nehru (Rae Bareli)

Shrimati Usha Verma (Kheri)

Shri Dinendra Bhattacharya (Serampore)

11.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of more than one month, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Shri Shafiqullah Ansari, a sitting Member of this House and five of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri Dhirendra Nath Deb, Ram Saran, V. Eacharan, Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar and K. Santhanam.

Shri Shafiqullah Ansari was a sitting Member of this House from Madhubani

constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he was a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly during the years 1962-69 and of Bihar Legislative Council from 1972 till his election to Lok Sabha in January last. He had also been a Member and Vice-Chairman of Madhubani Municipality. As an agriculturist and weaver, Shri Ansari took keen interest in co-operative institutions and was Honorary Secretary, Bihar State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Union. He passed away at Dharbhanga on 17th February, 1980 at the age of 62.

Shri Dhirendra Nath Deb was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70, representing the Angul constituency of Orissa. An agriculturist, he evinced keen interest in the promotion of cooperative societies, especially for the benefit of the farmers.

An active social worker, he was Chairman of the Deogarh Municipality and worked tirelessly for the betterment of the people. He passed away on 30th January, 1980 at the age of 65.

Prof. Ram Saran was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-59 representing Moradabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the years 1937-39 and 1946-52. An eminent educationist, he was Professor of Economics and later acting Principal, Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras.

He took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment on several occasions. As a social worker he was associated with Gandhi Seva

Sangh, Sarvodaya Samaj and Moraibad seva Samiti. He was also President, UP Harijan Sevak Sangh and Member of the Central Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh. Prof. Ram Saran died at Moradabad on 3rd February, 1980 at the age of 86.

Shri V. Eacharan was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-62, representing the Palghat constituency of Kerala State. Later, he was a Member of the Kerala Legislative Assembly during 1970-79. He also served as a Minister of State in Kerala during 1971-77 and held the portfolios of Harijan Welfare and Community Development.

A social worker, Shri Eacharan was associated with various social organisations in his State. He took keen interest in Harijan uplift and Bhoodan work.

He passed away at Trichur on 11th February, 1980 at the age of 62.

Shri Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-57 representing Jhansi District South constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during 1946-50. Earlier, he was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the years 1936-40 and 1946-52. A lawyer and a freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment on several occasions. A journalist and social worker, he was Editor of *Matribhumi* and other periodicals for several years. He was actively associated with a number of educational and social organisations. He passed away at Jhansi on 22nd February, 1980, at the age of 89.

Prof. K. Santhanam was an eminent parliamentarian, freedom fighter and intellectual of our country who had distinguished himself as a lawyer journalist, author and administrator. He joined the non-cooperation movement in 1920 and was jailed five times during

the freedom struggle. He was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during 1937-42, and of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during the years 1946-52. As a member of the Constituent Assembly, he played a distinguished role in framing India's Constitution. He was a Minister of State for Railways during the years 1948-52, and later held the office of the Lt. Governor of Vindhya Pradesh. He headed the Second Finance Commission and the Anti-Corruption Inquiry Committee. He was a Member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1960-64.

As an author, he had several well-known books to his credit. His translation into Tamil of some of the Sanskrit classics enabled the people to acquaint themselves with our mythology, philosophy and religion. For a number of years he was connected with some of the leading newspapers as their editor. A Gandhian and a constructive social work Shri Santhanam was connected with Gandhi Sewa Sangam and was a staunch campaigner against untouchability. He passed away on 28th February, 1980, at the age of 85.

We mourn the loss of these colleagues and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a while.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you about the questions and also when 9 Assemblies have been dissolved....

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is going to introduce the Ministers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you twice on the subject that the number of questions cannot be limited to 200. Sir, the Lok Sabha has taken upon itself the job of 9 Assemblies. I have written to you on that.

MR. SPEAKER: No points of order during the Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not on a point of order at all. You have to hear me. I have written to you twice...

MR. SPEAKER: You may come to my chamber and discuss the matter. This is not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Two hundred questions for Lok Sabha is all right, but when 9 Assemblies have been dissolved, that shows their faith in democracy.

MR. SPEAKER: You may discuss it in my chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, 9 Assemblies have been dissolved. (Interruptions). There should be 400 questions.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, this thing has been already considered by the Rules Committee and there are certain rules. You may consult them and discuss it in my chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is there a precedent of 9 Assemblies being dissolved?

(Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER: Now the Prime Minister will introduce the Ministers.

11.05 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House my colleagues:

Shri C. M. Stephen, Minister of Communications,

Shri Veerendra Patil, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals,

Shri C. P. N. Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and Departments under the charge of Prime Minister,

Shri Sita Ram Kesri, Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs,

Shri Charanjit Channa, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry,

Shri Z. R. Ansari, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Freedom for Mass Media



*1. **SHRI R. P. YADAV:**

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether in order to show that mass media like radio and TV should remain free from all control and compulsion, a Broadcasting Corporation is proposed to be established; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The basic function of these mass media is to serve the people. Formation of a Corporation, whether by statute or otherwise, may not by itself help in the fulfilment of this objective.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: For a vast democratic country like India, freedom of the mass media is a must, but unfortunately here in our country this has been the practice that whosoever is in power, the mass media have to toe his line. That is why when Madam Gandhi was in power, the All India Radio was called All Indira

Radio, and when the Janata Party was in power, the Akash Vani was called Advani Vani. In this context, will it not be proper to form a corporation to give credibility to the Radio and T. V. before they are called "Sathe Sound"?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Member has gone from the sublime to the ridiculous. (interruptions) Because the supplementary is whether it would be called Sathe Radio. To that I am replying. If you give, you must also be ready to take. Don't be so sensitive.

I have said that the whole object of these media, radio and T.V., is to serve the people who are not at present being served by any other media like the newspapers. This is a responsibility and a duty which the Government cannot give up.

As far as the question of freedom to these media is concerned, functional autonomy or administrative autonomy is understandable, but that is something internal, but if we think in terms of statutory autonomy and give them a structure where these media may turn commercial and may not serve the people, then we give up Government's responsibility to the people, which it cannot do.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: On the 29th March I addressed a big press conference at Saharsa in Bihar where these radio people were also there, and I had demanded the resignation of the Central Government because nine State Assemblies had been dissolved on the ground that the State had not given protection to the Harijans, that there was worsening law and order situation and price rise, but even under President's rule, the shameful Pipra carnage was there in Bihar and the most heinous atrocities were committed against the Harijans. The essential commodities are not available.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be relevant.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: The law and order situation is the worst ever heard of.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to put a question.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: But not a single word was there either in the Radio or in the press.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading a statement?

SHRI R. P. YADAV: May I know from the hon. Minister whether press censorship has again been introduced in this country and whether this is the service of the people of the country as contemplated by the Prime Minister?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no question of censorship on the press. The press is completely free to give any news in the manner they want. On this subject, if my friend is referring to the incidents in Bihar and other places like UP, the press has given news and that has been done on the Radio and TV also. My friend is wrong when he says that this was not broadcast either on the Radio or TV. Therefore the whole premise is wrong. If he does not read papers or does not listen to the Radio, I can't help it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: In view of the fact that this is a major channel available with the Government to communicate, educate and entertain the public, I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken or are being contemplated by the Government to allow greater initiative, creativity and objectivity and broad-base it as far as the programmes are concerned to be relevant to the common man.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Soon after taking over charge, I have already gone into this question of programming and the entire software. I have set up groups within the Ministry and both these media to go into this whole question and to see how we can improve the programmes and make them more relevant for our people in the rural areas.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister kindly tell us whether he has gone through the Verghese Committee Report, which really says (page 74 Appendix III) :

"We are of the opinion that all the national broadcasting services should be vested exclusively in an independent, impartial and autonomous organisation established by law, by President to Act as a Trustee of the national institution; the autonomy of the Corporation and its independence from Government control should be entrenched in the Constitution itself and the idea of a Trust woven into it."

I would like to know what steps the Government contemplate to take on the basis of this well written and well founded Report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have seen the necessary portion. But I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to page 23A of the Report. The Verghese Committee Report itself says:

"Autonomy is not just a matter of structure or form. It is essentially a matter of...."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is debating by question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not yielding. You should read the whole Report. Do not quote it out of context.

"..It is essentially a matter of substance. Whatever may be the

external form or structure given to any institution, its real character and its relationship towards others will depend on factors which are beyond the pale of law and will reflect the real life situation."

That is why I said, we have to serve the people, 80 percent of the people and therefore, even in terms of the Verghese Committee Report, we are justified in taking the stand that we have taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I seek your protection. The recommendations are summed up at the end of the Report. We do not go into the narrative parts which are dialogues within the Committee. In the recommendations, they have clearly spelt out this and the Minister should reply as to what action he proposes to take on this. He has no reply to give.

DR. KARAN SINGH: We are in agreement with the hon. Minister when he says that the purpose of these mass media must obviously be to serve the people. But I would like the Minister to clarify as to why he is ruling out the possibility of a public sector corporation in order to make this service more effective and more democratic. He seems to imply in his reply to the main question that if you make it a corporation, it goes out of the hands of the Government and therefore, you will not fulfil this responsibility. But a public sector corporation is a well accepted mechanism to get whether in Airlines or various other things, which can be used to give you flexibility to get more imagination and more talent involved. Why is the hon. Minister giving up the possibility of utilising the important mechanism of public sector corporation by taking, what appears to be, a somewhat rigid stand on this issue?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As at present advised, we have considered all

these aspects as we feel we will be able to discharge our duty better by giving more initiative within, to both TV and Radio personnel than by establishing a corporation. That is all.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: As the issue raised is about the freedom of radio and T. V. the hon. Minister must be aware that during the Janata rule two persons were suspended from the T. V. for taking the name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a relevant question? (Interruptions).

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Government take action against those people responsible for the suspension to maintain the freedom and dignity of radio and T. V.?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is true that such action was taken for mentioning the name of Mrs. Indira Gandhi....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have already taken steps to see that Justice is done to those who were wronged.

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: He has not answered my question fully will any action be taken against those who were responsible for the suspension?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Necessary action is being taken.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that long before the Chanda Committee made a recommendation that AIR should be converted into an autonomous public corporation and in view of the Verghese Committee Report which has been just quoted by Mr. Jyotimoy Bosu and also in view of the fact that, as far as I remember, the Prime Minister made a statement that we cannot lose control of the AIR because it is a mass media through which we can reach the people, may I ask the hon. Minister whether not to set up such an

autonomous public corporation will mean curtailment the freedom of the press and that a politically motivated media will only give the Government version to the people so that the freedom of the press is essentially curtailed?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of all the facts stated by the hon. Member, we have come to the conclusion that the freedom of this media will be maintained better and the service of the people will be done by having radio and T.V. as they are.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There must be a functional control of the mass media of radio and T.V. through which only we can reach the poor people and the rural sections of the people in this country. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has got any information about the previous Government having recruited RSS people in the mass media and converted such a mass media to their own advantage, to abuse and misuse the mass media, thereby establishing their own establishment in the mass media. I want to know whether such clandestine recruitments are still there to scuttle the present pragmatic policy of the present Government regarding the mass media and, if so, will the hon. Minister assure a full inquiry into the recruitment of such people in this organisation who are allegiance to RSS if we want to have a functional control on the mass media to meet the situation and the demand of the country?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a clear policy stand of the Government that any person belonging to a political organisation and, according to us, the RSS is a political organisation... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No person belonging to a political organisation can be in Government service.

Therefore, if it is brought to our notice that such persons belonging to RSS have been inducted into Government service, necessary steps will be taken against them. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This House has often expressed its concern about the way the mass media, particularly the T.V. and the Radio, have been used by different Governments. Even today you have seen that there are charges that the Janata Party Government misused the mass media and there was a time when the allegation was that the All India Radio had become All India Radio.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order;

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That proves the point that allegations are there from both sides that, from time to time, Governments have misused the mass media. Therefore, this media, which is a powerful mass media....

MR. SPEAKER: He has quite assured the House now.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Assurances of the Government are never fulfilled!

There is a tendency from the Minister's end. We see that the Minister and the Government have lost faith in autonomous bodies and corporations and we see that even an autonomous body like the Election Commission is being pressurised. (Interruptions.) Does it mean that the Government has lost faith in Corporations and autonomous bodies? Through you I would like to appeal to the Minister, will he give second thought before reaching the hasty conclusion that the Government has finally decided to take a decision that there should be no Corporations?

MR. SPEAKER: Yadavji, if you want to make a request, it should be done privately!

Yes, the Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unlike my Hon. friend, I do not believe in having second thought.

Effect of Shortage of Coal on Power Generation

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*3. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country sustained a loss of over 5,000 million units of power during the calendar year 1979 mainly because of coal shortage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the major power stations were plagued with persistent coal shortages during the whole of 1979;

(c) what is the position now in 1980;

(d) what steps are being considered to improve the working of these power stations and coal supplies to them;

(e) whether the unprecedented increase of power crisis has affected almost all the industries and is causing great economic setback; and

(f) whether from 20th February, 1980 the power crisis has again cropped up in many States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). As per information reports received in Central Electricity Authority, it is estimated that there has been a loss of about 2600 million

units due to shut down of the generating units from time to time due to shortage of coal (including lignite). There has been some loss of generation on account of reductions in the levels of generation of the generating units also due to shortage of coal but it is difficult to assess such loss.

(c) The supply of coal to thermal power stations has improved from an average of 2.7 million tonnes p.m. for the period April—January to 2.93 million tonnes for February, 1980. Coal supplies to thermal power stations are further expected to improve to 3.2 million tonnes during March, 1980 and still further in coming months.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to improve the working of thermal power stations. Some of these steps are:—

(1) Maximising generation from the existing thermal generating capacity installed in the central sector. State Governments have also been advised to similarly maximise generation from their thermal power stations.

(2) Identification of deficiencies in design, equipments etc. and taking up of project renovation programme for rectification replacement etc. at a number of thermal power stations.

(3) Training of engineers for operation and maintenance of power stations.

(4) Supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers is being arranged.

As regards coal supply to these thermal power stations the following steps have been taken to step up coal supplies to power stations:—

(i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to power stations.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of

Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-ministerial meetings are held periodically to review coal supplies to power stations.

(iii) Monitoring of coal stocks is done at thermal power stations for ensuring availability of coal. A control room has also been set up in the Rail Bhawan to monitor coal supplies to major thermal power stations on daily basis.

(iv) The infrastructure committee of the Cabinet which has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister also keeps a watch on the supplies of coal and movement of wagons to power stations.

(e) Shortage of power does affect industrial production particularly the power intensive industries.

(f) There has not been any further deterioration in power supply position in the States from 20th February, 1980 except in Rajasthan due to failure of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I have to ask one question. The main and important question I want to ask is this. Our country is facing great shortage of energy, and coal is one of the sources for producing energy. What I would like to ask the Minister very firmly is this: the monsoons will be coming in about two to three months, and I would like to know from the Minister what they have thought about this because the need for coal is more, as more thermal plants are coming up. Has he got enough railway wagons also from the Railway Ministry to transport the coal so that we do not face a crisis when the monsoons are here?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Before we come into power, the power position was hopeless and the coal supply was hopelessly bad. If I can place a chart on

the Table, I can tell you, Mr. Speaker. Sir, that most of the power stations did not have even one day's stock. I can tell you. Mr. Speaker—I am grateful to the Railway Minister for this—that most of the Stations..... (Interruptions) are now having four or five days stock. Today in thermal we are generating 174 million units. Last year this time we had been generating 162 million units. That means, the increase is 12 million units every day. But unfortunately we are having abnormal drought; the drought is unprecedented. In view of this drought, the shortfall is six million units daily. (Interruptions) Thermal generation has risen by eight per cent, and the present target is 15 per cent.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Was there coal shortage in India? There are enough rivers in India where we can generate power. What I want to know is this. In my own State, Jammu and Kashmir, the Salal Project has been going on for many many years. It has not been completed yet. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why more funds cannot be given to it so that 24-hour work can be begun on this, so that more power can be generated from this river which is just flowing and not producing any power. Will the Minister please tell me what steps he is going to take in this regard?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This question is about effect of coal shortage on power generation. But the hon. Member has asked about hydro. I will require notice for that.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I am happy to note that the Minister has replied that the power position has improved somehow.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Thermal power.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Yes, thermal power. I want

to know whether it is a fact that all the power stations are running to under-capacity and if so, to what extent they are running to under-capacity. Secondly, the power supply for agricultural pumps goes off frequently and they are not running well. Will the Minister kindly consider reducing the rate of power for them and will he tell us by how much the rate per HP will be reduced. Also, in the case of natural calamities, all the time, Government come forward to help the kisans. But due to power shortage and other things also, crops are damaged. How do Government think of helping the farmers in such cases?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In the pattern of distribution in power system, we give high priority to agriculture and then to Industry. In industry, you can notice there is a high cut, specially high tension line in various regions; but in agriculture there is no cut. I can tell the hon. Member that all this is not done by us in the Central sector this is done by the State Electricity Boards; they arrange the whole thing; they do it. If the generation of power is all right, then there will be no difficulty in supply. But we have advised them not to make cuts, in regard to the agricultural sector.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is correct the press statement that is attributed to him that to solve this kind of power problem due to coal shortage, the private sector units should be allowed to open their own units and whether he has also seen the statement of the Secretary General of his Party, Shri H. N. Bahuguna, that this suggestion of his is ridiculous. Would he clarify the position?

MR. SPEAKER: This is regarding coal for the present.....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
He said power.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I am sorry, but I must say that there has been a lot of over dramatisation about power shortage. Nobody talks about.... (Interruptions) Nobody talks about capacity utilisation.....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : समझ में तो आप कोई बात आती नहीं !

प्रधानमंत्री : समझने की कोशिश कीजिए ।

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It has been mentioned that on 8th of March, 1978....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish his reply.....

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: ...that the average daily shortfall in supply of power was 13.41 per cent. This is because... (Interruptions). You do not understand power. What am I to say?

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a specific question regarding a statement.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I will just analyse it. The load factor... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: If there was more utilisation of the capacity, then there would not have been any power shortage in the country. Now we are trying to find a way out. There is no new thing that I have said. For example, the leftist government is there in West Bengal and they are utilising the private sector unit, namely, the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want an answer Sir. I need your protection, Mr. Speaker. I asked him a question which is the property of the House. I said, what about the reaction of the Secretary General of his party that his suggestion is ridiculous. Is that Party divided? Is that not a unified Party? What does it mean? Is it a divided Party? The Secretary General says that the Minister's statement is ridiculous.

(Interruptions)

Some hon Members rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call all of you. One by one please. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I respectfully point out to you that this question relates specifically to the relation between coal supply and thermal power generation? The other aspects of thermal power generation are covered by the other questions and not by this question. So, these irrelevancies may be avoided and the Question Hour is not wasted like this.

May I ask, arising out of his statement, among the proposals which are under consideration for improving the supply of coal to thermal power stations, is there any proposal, like, in the case of steel plants which are permitted to have their own so-called captive coal mines and captive oremines attached to each steel plant so that the supply of coal can be ensured? The power plants are not less important to the economy than the steel plants. So, is there any proposal that the major power plant should also have captial coal-mines tied up with them so that there will be no fluctuations in the supply of coal?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There is no proposal like that. I do not think that the suggestion given by the hon. Member will solve the present crisis we are facing in this country.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the outstanding feature of the then Government was that there was an open confrontation between the then Energy Minister, Shri P. Ramachandran and the then Railway Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, the Energy Minister was saying that there was sufficient amount of coal but there was no wagon available.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to make out? This is a question about the supply of coal. You will please pin point your question to that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is precisely what I am doing. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this confrontation between the Railway Minister and the Coal Minister on this issue is over. Can the Minister in Charge of Power and Coal tell us whether there is sufficient number of wagons available to him to carry the coal so that we do not have the problem like this again.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There is a positive improvement. To start with we were getting 2700 wagons per day for power sector. We are now getting 3400 wagons daily. Coal requirements for the next year including the stocks of the level of three weeks have been worked out at 46.6 million tonnes and the Railways have assured me that they will carry the coal. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should know that we are not working like the Janata but we are working as a cohesive team under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I am impressed with the Minister's reply

that there is a marginal improvement in the production of thermal power stations. Can the Minister kindly reply as to whether is it the coal movement or lack of power or both which have stopped the Durgapur Steel Plant from working? Since yesterday the plant has stopped rolling any steel at all. 45 M.W. of power is the requirement of Durgapur Steel Plant which belongs to his home State. The supply is 5 M.W. only from the D.V.C. which is directly under the control of the Minister. The power plant is not functioning for generation of power for want of adequate supply of coal. Will the Minister kindly reply this question?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the month of February, the DVC used to generate 450 m.w. of power. The information I am having is that as of to-day it is generating more than 550 m.w. I have every reason to believe that in a day or two, it will generate 600 m.w. The West Bengal Government have assured us to cooperate with us. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that the law and order situation is hopeless in West Bengal. (Interruptions) I can assure you that the D.V.C. power generation will increase.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a specific question about the Durgapur Steel Plant. If the power is increased, then why the Plant has failed?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, without full generation of power by the D.V.C. it is not possible. It all depends upon the D.V.C. If the D.V.C.'s generation of power is better then we can give power to the steel plant; we can give power to Coal and we can give power to the Railways. But, when there is no generation, we cannot give power to anybody.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not answered his specific question. His

question was: whether the Durgapur Steel Plant was not working due to the default in the supply of power? Have you got any information on this? Or else you may give it tomorrow.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Durgapur Steel Plant is working. The thing is that they are not probably getting the quantum of power they want, and as I have already told the House the DVC power supply is coming up and in no time it will come to 700 MW.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Is it a fact that instead of 45 MW only 5 MW were supplied to Durgapur? Now, is it due to lack of power supply or coal supply to the power plant or both? (Interruptions).

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that from the day the Lok Dal government has resigned the coal production, power generation and coal stocks have gone up all over the country?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI: I would like to assure the House that coal stocks have gone up. The supply of railway wagons is now 3,400. So, it has improved to a considerable extent. Power generation has improved. In respect of hydro power where we do not have any control because of the drought. We are facing unprecedented drought through out the country.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्री अध्यक्ष जी, विजलो कारखाना या खान या कोई भी उद्योग धन्धा हो, जब कोयला पहुंचाने की बात कही जाती है तो कोयला विभाग बाले कहते हैं कि हमारे पास रेल का डिव्हो नहीं है और रेल विभाग वाले कहते हैं कि... (अव्यवस्था) मैं छड़ा रहूंगा, जब तक आप हल्ला करते रहेंगे (अव्यवस्था) ... इन्दिरा जी को बोलने नहीं देंगे, यह आप मानकर चलिये (अव्यवस्था) ... मैं यह दूँठ रहा हूं कि क्या हमारे देश में कोयले की कमी है या हमारे देश में

रेल के डिव्हों : ... (अव्यवस्था) ... जलो लडाई करते, हम भी बोलने नहीं देंगे... (अव्यवस्था) ... अध्यक्ष जी, हम भी इन्दिरा जांधी को बोलने नहीं देंगे, यह बात हाउस सोब कर जले... (अव्यवस्था) ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, these mini speakers should be controlled.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, this is not the way. You should not interrupt. Please, take your seat. Everybody will have his say. I have permitted him to ask the question.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विद्युत् संकट का कारण क्या कोयले की कमी की वजह से है या रेल गाड़ियों के डिव्हों की कमी की वजह से कारखानों में कोयला नहीं प'च रहा है, दोनों में कौन सही है या दोनों कारण सही है ***

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN
CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the crises deliberately created by the Janata party. This did not exist in the country.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कोयले की कमी है या डिव्हो की कमी है या दोनों कमियां हैं ?

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: His remarks should be expunged. (Interruption) Sir, I request that his remarks should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings and if something is objectionable, it will be done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The observations which you have made is out of context. The rule says (Interruption). He has said something off hand.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not decided anything.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : “बुद्धि की कमी” कहना कोई अन-पालियामेन्ट्री बात नहीं है।

SHRI SANJAY GANDHI: If he does not think that is what he meant, then, what is his stand? What is his real stand?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: There is constant break-down of thermal power stations throughout the country. According to the engineers one of the main reasons for this constant break-down is due to high ash content in the coal. There are some proposals for washing the coal before supplying to the generators to improve the power generation. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is taking to improve the supply of quality coal to the power generators and thereby improve the power generation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: None at all.

AN HON MEMBER: You are not a Minister.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There have been some complaints about the quality of coal which is required for the power stations. There is the Coal Department and the Energy Department and they go into the matter and take such measures as are considered necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. It is quite a good question. We have only 3 or 4 minutes.

Mr. Satish Prasad Singh.

Price of Coal

*4. **SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the price of coal is much higher for a common man;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring down the price of coal used by common man; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The pithead price of soft coke, used by the common man, is fixed by the Central Government and is Rs. 110/- per tonne. In some States the sale price of soft coke has been fixed by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act after allowing for transport and other incidental charges.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. With a view improving availability of soft coke so as to bring down its price, the Department of Coal, in consultation with the Ministry of Railways, have drawn up a programme to increase the despatch of soft coke to various States. The State Governments have also been requested to streamline their distribution system. Close liaison is being maintained by Coal India with the State Governments for this purpose.

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह : जो कोयला लोगों के खाना पकाने के काम में आता है या ईंट पकाने के काम में आता है, उस की प्राइस ज्यादा है, उस को कम करने के लिए क्या मंत्री जी सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Sir, the distribution system is done by the State Governments. We have no hand there. We supply coal to them. We feel if enough availability is there, obviously coal price will go down. That is why we are increasing the quota and we are trying to reach with coal and soft coke to different States. We think the price will go down as soon as the soft coke reaches different States. Now, most of the transportation of coal is done by the Railways except to Eastern regions.

I am glad to inform the House that the Railway Minister has taken keen interest and now in no time we will be able to supply coal as demanded by the various States for their different regions. For example, in January we despatched coal to U.P. about 17.2 thousand tonnes. This time we are going to send them 31.5 thousand tonnes. I do not want to take the time of the House. We are working out the plans in consultation with the Railways.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Hydro-Power Resources

*5. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that so far only 18 per cent of the hydro-power resources have been developed in the country; and

(b) if so, what positive steps are being taken to accelerate hydro-power generation in the existing projects and in building up of new projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHR) A. H. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):
(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The following steps have been taken to accelerate hydro power generation:—

(i) Hydro-power project schemes with a total installed capacity of 10,610 MW are already under different stages of construction;

(ii) The Central Electricity Authority have undertaken a study to identify further possibilities for hydro-power generation. 55 new schemes with a capacity of 13,000 MW have already been identified. These projects will be

taken up for execution in a phased manner;

(iii) With a view to increasing the hydro component in the power plan, the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation have been established in the Central Sector, for taking up the execution of suitable projects, and thus supplementing the efforts of the States in this regard; and

(iv) Serious attention is also being paid to improve the methods of construction, with a view to executing projects within the shortest possible time-frame.

प्रेस आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने का प्रस्ताव

*6. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

क्या सचिना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रेम आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब तक और उसकी मुद्य-मूल्य बाने क्या हैं ?

सचिना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति श्रीर पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बंसन्त साठे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) : सशोधित निर्देश-पदों के बारे में सम्बन्धित प्रेम संगठनों/सम्याचारों से सुझाव मार्ग गए हैं। निर्णय सुझावों पर विचार करने के बाद लिया जाएगा।

Proposal to reduce Voting Age to 18 Years

*7. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to reduce the voting age to 18 from the present 21;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken in this direction;

(c) whether some of the State Governments have reduced the voting age to 18 for the local administration elections; and

(d) if so, which are those States?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). The question whether the minimum voting age for elections to Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States should be reduced from 21 years to 18 years has been under Government's consideration, as part of the proposals for comprehensive electoral reforms. As the proposals involve consideration of important matters of policy, Government are likely to take some more time to take decisions thereon, including the proposal for reducing the voting age.

(c) and (d) According to the information received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have reduced the minimum voting age for Panchayat elections from 21 years to 18 years and Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Rajasthan and West Bengal have reduced the minimum voting age for elections to Municipal Corporations/Municipalities from 21 years to 18 years.

Functioning of Special Courts

*8. SHRI N.E. HOHO Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Courts which were functioning during Janata Party regime have been held illegal recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding arguments and the number of cases withdrawn as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Mr. Justice M. L. Jain, Judge, Special Court No. 2 in his judgement dated 15-1-1980 on certain criminal miscellaneous applications filed in Case No. 1 of 1979 and Case No. 2 of 1979 held that the Notification dated 30th May, 1979 creating and establishing the Special Court and the declarations and designations to try the aforementioned cases, were not made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and were therefore, of no effect and conferred no jurisdiction on the Court. He accordingly held that the Special Court was precluded from proceeding further in these cases. Shri Justice M. S. Joshi, Judge, Special Court No 1 in his judgements dated 14-2-1980 (in Case No. 2 of 1979) and 18-2-1980 (in Case No. 1 of 1979) gave a similar finding in respect of the Notification dated 30th May, 1979 creating and establishing the Special Courts

None of the cases that were instituted in or transferred to the Special Courts under section 6 of the Special Courts Act, 1979, has been withdrawn.

देश में वि द्युत को इन्हें तथा बिहार में रकी की कसल पर इसका प्रभाव

*9. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या अर्जी और सिवाई तथा कोयला मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समूचे देश में विद्युत की अमर्तपूर्व कमी है; यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत की देशव्यापी कमी के कारण बिहार राज्य में, विशेष कर नालंदा जिले में, रकी की कसल पर सबसे अधिक बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विकार बिहार में विद्युत का संकट दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो तासम्बन्धी ध्वेरा क्या है?

छांगे और सिंचाई तथा कोषला सभी (श्री ए० श्री० ए० मणी जान बोधरो) : (क) कई एजेंट इस समय विद्युत की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं। विद्युत की कमी के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

(1) कुछ राज्यों में मानसून से बर्षों न होना, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से जलविद्युत कम उपलब्ध होना।

(2) मान में वृद्धि होना। राज्यों में वर्तमान अभूतपूर्व सूखा की स्थिति होने तथा फसलों से स्वरूप में परिवर्तन होने के कारण कृषि के क्षेत्र में विशेष रूप से अधिक वृद्धि होना।

(3) बढ़ती हुई भार माग को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिष्ठापित विद्युत उत्पादन सम्भाला कम होना।

(4) कुछ ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों में कोयले की कमी के कारण तथा कुछ केन्द्रों के घटिया अनुरक्षण के कारण तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों का कार्य-निष्पादन अपेक्षाकृत घटिया होना।

(ख) बिहार भी विद्युत की कमी का सामना बर रहा है। इसके कारण हैं ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों को कम उपलब्धता तथा उड़ीसा की जल विद्युत प्रणाली से किसी प्रकार की सहायता न मिलना। उक्त प्रणाली आपातकालीन परिस्थितियों में पूर्वी क्षेत्र की लगभग 100 नगावाट तक महायता करती थी। यह मूलिकता बरने के लिए कि उड़ीसी की फसल प्रधार्मिकत न हो विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए यथासम्भव अधिकतम विद्युत सप्लाई करने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहे हैं। लाइ शोडिंग की व्यवस्थायों में कृषि भंडार की मानाई पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। तथा, यह कहना कठिन है कि बिहार राज्य में, विशेषरूप से नालन्दा जिले में, उड़ीसी की फसल पर केवल विद्युत की कमी के कारण मवसे बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ग) बिहार राज्य में विद्युत की उपलब्धता सुधारने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। हाल ही में चालू किए गए पतंगरू के 110-110 मेंगावाट के दो यनिटों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार करने लेतु, भारत हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकन्ज लिंग और इस्टमेटेशन लिंग, कोटा के वरिष्ठ इंजी-नियरो का एक दल बिहार में चेजा जा रहा है। उड़ीसी भंडारी ने कलकत्ता में एक बैठक बुलाई थी और बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के तकनीकी सदस्य को अनुदेश दिए हैं कि केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के विवेकज्ञों को तथा उड़ीसी भंडारी के परामर्शदाताओं की सेवाएं प्राप्त करे। बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को यह भी अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि पतंगरू नियोनाशीन 110-110 मेंगावाट के दो यनिटों की ओर बोरी के 110-110

मेंगावाट के दो और यनिटों को तथा स्वर्डरेका जल विद्युत केन्द्र के दूसरे यनिट की, जिसके लिए ही चालू होने की आशा है, शोध चालू किया जाए।

Installation of Captive Generating Sets by Cement Units

*10. SHREE F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the applications for installation of captive generating sets pending in his Ministry submitted by the various Cement Units in the private sector;

(b) whether the delay caused in processing them and issuing the licences has resulted in considerable fall in cement production leading to its import against foreign exchange, and

(c) the action which he proposes to take to expedite the disposal of these applications and issue licences to the parties concerned and grant them priority in the matter of import of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A B A GHANI KHAN CHOURDHURI): (a) Two applications have been received in the last two years in this Ministry from Cement Units in the Private Sector for installation of captive generating capacity. They are (i) Mysore Cements for 10 MW capacity and (ii) Associated Cement Companies for 25 MW capacity.

In the case of Mysore Cements, they applied for a captive plant of 10 MW, which proposal was examined in consultation with the various authorities concerned. In the meantime, after obtaining clearance from Karnataka State Electricity Board, as required under law, the Company has installed a 10 MW set purchased from Maharashtra State Electricity Board which has been commissioned on 26-12-1979. Their application for

captive power plant therefore, stands settled.

In the case of Associated Cement Companies, the original application was for an imported unit of 25 MW. While this application was under consideration of different authorities of the Government of India, the Company converted the request into one of the same capacity but from indigenous sources. A final decision on this request is expected to be taken very shortly. The captive generating set is required by Associated Cement Companies for their expansion project and the additional power is required sometime after 1981-82.

(b) It is not correct to state that the time taken in processing applications has resulted in any fall in cement production. In the first case the plant has already been installed and in the second case the captive generating plant would be required only by 1981-82.

(c) A decision in the pending application of Associated Cement Companies, which is under the active consideration of the Government, is expected to be taken shortly.

Proposal to revive Samachar

*11. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revive the Samachar News Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

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

निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता देने का प्रावधान

*12. श्री नवल कच्छ डाला : क्या विधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री निर्धन व्यक्तियों जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों तथा संघ नागरिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए अपने बजट में बर्ष 1978-79 के लिए प्रत्याशि आवंटित की थी और प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ नागरिकों ने कितनी राशि आवंटित की थी और उसमें से कितनी राशि वस्तुत खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार का निर्धन व्यक्तियों को शीघ्र कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

विधि न्याय और कानूनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पौ. शिव शंकर) : (क) राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और उसके प्राप्त होने पर यह मदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) निर्धन व्यक्तियों के लिए कानूनी सहायता की स्कीम अनेक राज्यों और संघ राज्य खर्चों द्वारा बलाई जा रही है । भगवती समिति जीर्णपोर्ट की मिकारिशो के आधार पर कानूनी सहायता की एक व्यापक स्कीम तैयार करने की कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है ।

Setting up of New Thermal Plants in the Country

*13. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to lay a statement showing:

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

(b) if so, how many such plants are going to be set up with what cost and the target of their completion?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following thermal Power Plants are being set up in the various regions in the Central Sector :—

Name of the Project	Approved Installed capacity	Sanctioned cost of project (Rs. crores)	Commission- ing Programme		
				1	2
				3	4
1. Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I	600 MW (3x200 MW)	255.66		1st Unit of 200 MW 2nd & 3rd Units of 200 MW each	1981-82 1982-83
2. Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station Expansion.	1400 MW (2x200 MW + 2x500 MW)	494.37 (includes interest during construction of Rs. 38.36 crores and working capital margin of Rs. 6.50 crores)		4th & 5th Units of 200 MW each 1st Unit of 500 MW 2nd Unit of 500 MW	1983-84 1985-86 1986-87
3. Korba Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I	1100 MW (3x200 MW + 1x500 MW)	450.80 (includes interest during construction of Rs. 35.80 crores)		1st Unit of 200 MW 2nd & 3rd Units of 200 MW each 1st Unit of 500 MW	1982-83 1983-84 1986-87
4. Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I	1100 MW (3x200 MW + 1x500 MW)	459.14 (includes interest during construction of Rs. 33.40 crores and working capital margin of Rs. 5.40 crores)		1st Unit of 200 MW 2nd & 3rd Units of 200 MW each 1st Unit of 500 MW	1983-84 1984-85 1986-87
5. Farakka Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I Phase-I	600 MW (3x200 MW)	290.60 (includes interest during construction of Rs. 23.05 crores and working Capital margin of Rs. 2.82 crores)		1st Unit of 200 MW 2nd & 3rd Units of 200 MW each	1984-85 1985-86
6. Bedarpur Exten. (5th Unit)	210 MW (1x210 MW)	63.69			1981-82
7. Neyveli Super Thermal Power Station	630 MW (3x210 MW)	213.98		1st and 2nd Units of 200 MW each 3rd Unit of 200 MW	1983-84 1984-85

New Projects are taken up in the Central Sector from time to time, after techno-economic feasibility is established and funding arrangements made.

१३११ व दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

*14 और लाल सोलंकी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंडी यह बताने की हुआ करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का अगली योजना में आगरा या ग्वालियर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भारत आने वाला प्रत्येक विदेशी, पर्यटक उक्त बसरों की यात्रा अवश्य ही करता है और वहां दूरदर्शन केन्द्र न होने के कारण उनके मनोरंजन में बाधा पहुंचती है तो सरकार का कथित स्थानों पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न को प्रार्थनिकता देने का विचार है; और

(इ) किसी स्थान पर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र अथवा रिसे केन्द्र की स्थापना पर सामान्यतः किसी लागत आती है?

सूचना आर प्रसारण तथा पूर्वांशी और पुनर्सि मंडी (जो बसन्त साठे) : (क) से (घ) अपर्याप्ति पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दूरदर्शन के विस्तार के प्रस्ताव अभी तैयार किए जाने हैं। आगरा और ग्वालियर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के सुझाव को उक्त प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

(घ) बर्दिबान मूल्यों पर, एक पूर्णसंपेत दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना पर मनुमानित लागत 475 लाख रुपए और एक रिसे केन्द्र की स्थापना पर 176 लाख रुपए आती है। रिसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने के अन्य साधनों का भी पता लगाया जा रहा है।

De-nationalisation of Coal Mines

*15. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to de-nationalise some or all coal mines; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Coal

*16. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal in various parts of the country;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to increase the production of coal to meet the shortage of coal; and

(c) whether any extra funds have been earmarked for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) It is a fact that supply of coal to certain sectors during the years has been less than demand; apart from low production of certain types of coal, transportation of coal has been another impediment in the adequate supply of coal in spite of reasonable ground stocks.

(b) Statement of the measures adopted to increase coal production is laid on the Table of House.

(c) During the year 1979-80 the Government had sanctioned 18 major projects at a cost of 314 crores to produce when fully completed 22.82 million tonnes of coal by the mines in Coal India Ltd. Apart from this Government have also sanctioned 7 projects for advance action at a cost of 54 crores to produce 4.27 million tonnes of coal in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

Statement

(1) Attempts are being made to improve power generation in DVC which supplies the bulk of the power to collieries in Eastern India where production has been affected due to power shortage.

(2) Import of explosives has been arranged to cover the gap between demand and indigenous availability.

(3) Instructions have been issued for the allotment of diesel on a priority basis to the coal industry.

(4) Steps are being formulated to curb absenteeism among workers which is usually heavy in the first three months of the year.

(5) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the law and order machinery in areas where production has been affected by frequent disruptions in the law and order. A close watch is being kept on the situation.

(6) Assistance of the State Government has been sought in expediting land acquisition for commencing new projects.

Proposal to permit Private Sector for Power Generation

*17. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to permit private sector to enter into the field of power generation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). The role of private sector as

utility in the field of power generation is at present governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 under which generation and distribution of electricity is included in schedule 'A' of the Resolution, which lists industries in which all new units, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State. The Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. There is no general proposal under consideration to permit the private sector to enter into the field of power generation. The proposals of private utilities for setting up power generation plants are considered on their merits keeping in view the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Loss suffered by State Electricity Boards

*18. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Electricity Boards of different States have suffered a huge loss during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and these Boards are now eating into their capitals;

(b) is it a fact that these Boards have also diverted the funds earmarked for Rural Electrification Corporation and allowed the R.E.C. Schemes to suffer; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to indicate the loss suffered by these Boards and measures to bring these Boards on sound financial footings?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Based on audited accounts received from State Electricity Boards a state-

ment is enclosed for each of financial years 1977-78 and 1978-79 indicating the surpluses/deficits of the various State Electricity Boards before providing for interest (Annexures I and II) laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-393-A/80]. The net surplus/deficit after taking into account Government subventions if any and interest are also indicated. It will be seen that most of the States could not fully meet obligations on account of interest to Government. At the same time, it is necessary to point out that Electricity Boards have no equity capital, and operate only on loans.

Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, net revenue accounts are prepared in accordance with the priorities enumerated in Section 67 of the Act, upto the extent that could be met out of the surplus earned. As on 31st March 1979, cumulative amounts that could not be provided for in the accounts of the various State Electricity Boards are indicated in a separate statement (Annexure III), laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-393-A/80. These relate to interest not provided to Government and depreciation on fixed assets. As against this, the accumulated reserves are also indicated in this statement.

(b) A statement showing State-wise position regarding utilisation of loan amount disbursed by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the SEBs upto 31st March 1979 is enclosed (Annexure IV), laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library...See No. LT-392-A/80]. It will be seen that the total amount disbursed against sanctioned schemes in the country as a whole was Rs. 647.23 crores. This included disbursement of Rs. 153.79 crores during the year 1978-79 of which as much as Rs. 71 crores were disbursed during the month of March, 1979. The utilisation upto 31st March, 1979, was of the order of Rs. 513.53 crores accounting for 80 per cent. It may be seen from the table that as on 31st

March, 1979, the State Electricity Boards of Bihar, M.P., U.P. and West Bengal had an unspent balance of more than Rs. 20 crores each. The States like A.P., Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Orissa had with them an un-utilised loan of more than Rs. 5 crores each.

According to these SEBs, some part of the un-utilised amount actually represents expenditure on purchase of construction materials which are either lying in 'Stock' or at 'Site'. The cost of these materials is expected to be booked to the REC account as and when actually issued. While the explanation offered by the SEBs is quite reasonable in many cases, there is no denying the fact that Bihar and U.P. in particular have in the past diverted part of REC funds to other works and consequently, implementation of REC projects in these States has been tardy. A statement indicating the REC funds disbursed and utilised by these States in the preceding 3 years is enclosed (Annexure V), laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-393A/80]. These facts have from time to time been brought to the notice of SEBs at various levels, the State Governments of U.P. and Bihar have also been kept informed.

(c) The necessity for improved financial performance of the State Electricity Boards, has been discussed in various forums between the different SEBs and the Government of India from time to time. As explained already, the SEBs and the State Governments are autonomous agencies directly concerned with the efficient financial management of their daily operations. Matters such as tariff policies are entirely within the competence of the State Electricity Boards and State Governments. However, Government of India has in June, 1978 amended the Electricity (Supply) Act which now requires that each State Government should specify the surplus to be earned by the State Electricity

Boards, after meeting all liabilities. It is for the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards to take action to ensure better financial and overall performance.

समाचारपत्रों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

*19. श्री हृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समाचारपत्र उद्योग में पंजीयावादी पद्धति समाप्त करने के लिए समाचारपत्रों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बड़े समाचारपत्रों पर प्रबन्धकों का पूरा नियंत्रण है और वे उन्हें अपनी इच्छानुसार समाचार देने को बाध्य करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सी सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों को, जो प्रबन्धकों की इच्छानुसार कायं नहीं करने, समाने ढंग से नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) आप लौर पर यह समझा जाता है कि बड़े समाचारपत्रों के प्रबन्धक अपने समाचारपत्रों पर पूरा नियंत्रण रखते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) समाचारपत्रों में नौकरी की सेवा शर्तें अमर्जीवी पदकार और अन्य समाचारपत्र कर्मचारी (सेवा की शर्त) और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1965 के अन्तर्गत विनियमित होती हैं। इस प्रकार के मामलों में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी हैं।

Suggestions called for on Press Commission

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

(a) whether Government have sought suggestions from various organisations connected with the newspaper industry for 'enlarged' terms of reference of the Press Commission which are being made more precise; and

(b) if so, the names of the organisations to whom the letters were addressed and the views expressed by them if any?

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

(b) A statement showing the names of the organisations of the Press who have been requested to furnish suggestions in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. Replies are still coming in.

Statement

(1) Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Madras.

(2) National Union of Journalists, New Delhi.

(3) Press Association, New Delhi.

(4) All India Newspapers' Editors Conference, New Delhi.

(5) Editors' Guild of India, New Delhi.

(6) Indian & Eastern Newspapers Society, New Delhi.

(7) Indian Language Newspapers Association, Bombay.

(8) All India Small and Medium Newspapers Association, Delhi.

(9) All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation, Kanpur.

(10) Small and Medium Newspapers Guild of India, New Delhi.

Television Programmes on Solar Eclipse

1. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in two television programmes given on different days in the month of February, 1980, contradictory advice was given to the television viewers regarding the harm involved in looking at the Solar eclipse;

(b) whether it is a fact that in one of the television programmes, the viewers were advised to look at the Solar eclipse through two blackened photographic plates to avoid harm to the eyes, whereas in other programmes on subsequent day they were advised that even looking at the Solar eclipse through such plates would cause partial or total blindness; and

(c) if so, will such contradictory advice on the subject of health hazards be avoided in future?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Several programmes were telecast on the solar eclipse by the Delhi Doordarshan Kendra from 7th February 1980 to 17th February 1980 in which distinguished scientists and experts from the medical profession participated. They were not always unanimous in their opinions on how the solar eclipse should be viewed. In one of the earlier programmes, it was suggested by an expert that if one had at all to look at the eclipsed sun, he should do so through two fully exposed black and white films to avoid harm to the eyes. However, in the interest of greater safety, in subsequent programmes it was advised by the experts not to look at the sun during the period of eclipse even through such material.

So far as Doordarshan itself was concerned, it was emphasised again & again during the programmes that people should not look at the solar eclipse because of its harmful effects on the eyes.

Demand for Indian Films in Foreign Market

2. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDESE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand of Indian films in the foreign market; and

(b) if so, what are the details of export of Indian films to foreign countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There has been a substantial increase in the number of Indian films exported and quantum of earnings indicating a growing demand for Indian films in foreign countries.

(b) The details of export of Indian films to foreign countries during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-391/80].

Advisory Committees for A.I.R. and Doordarshan

3. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Advisory Committees at local, regional and national levels for A.I.R. and Doordarshan;

(b) the tenure of such Committees;

(c) whether Government are considering reconstitution of these Committees nominated by previous Government; and

(d) details of steps, if any, taken, in the matter particularly in case of Committees located in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table.

(b) Two years.

(c) and (d). Government may review the composition of these Committees, including those functioning in Maharashtra, if deemed necessary.

Statement

Advisory Committees for AIR and Doordarshan

(i) National level :

A.I.R.

Names of Committees

No.

(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 Broadcasting Service

1@

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 Committee at AIR Stations

55*

Rural Programme Advisory Committees at AIR Stations

49

Doordarshan

Programme Advisory Committees at Doordarshan Kendras

12*

Screening Committees for features/films at Doordarshan Kendras

6@

In addition to the above, so far as AIR is concerned, these are : (a) Consultative Panels for Industrial Programmes functioning at 23 AIR Stations. (b) Consultative panels for School Broadcast functioning at 19 AIR Stations. (c) Consultative Panels for University-cum-Science and Technology Broadcasts functioning at six AIR Stations.

@ Under re-constitution.

* Programme Advisory Committees for 30 AIR Stations and Doordarshan Kendras are being re-constituted.

T.V. Relay Centre at Asansol

4. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of T. V. relay Centre at Asansol; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 10 KW T. V. relay transmitter with tower height of 150 metres at Asansol. It will relay programmes of the Calcutta T. V. station and will have a service range of 75 kms. covering an area of 18,000 sq. kms. comprising of

11.60 lakhs urban and 55.75 lakhs rural population. The number of villages expected to be covered is 10,434. A site for the transmitter has been acquired. Procedural formalities for sanction and procurement of main equipment are now being completed. The project is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan.

Setting up of Publicity Units on Border and Hilly Areas

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

(a) whether Government have decided to provide special set up for publicity units on the border and hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether any Field Publicity Units have been created for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the names of such units, State-wise alongwith the dates on which they were created?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The composition of the Publicity Units on the border and hilly areas is identical with that of other units in the country.

(b) So far 72 Border Units have been set up in the country.

(c) Statement is attached.

Statement

Location of Border Field Publicity Units

I. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Along—April, 1965
2. Anini—April, 1965
3. Bomdilla—April, 1965
4. Daporijo—April, 1965
5. Khonsa—April, 1965

6. Nampong—October, 1966
7. Passighat—May, 1967
8. Seppa—April, 1965
9. Tawang—April, 1965
10. Tezu—April, 1965
11. Ziro—April, 1965

II. Bihar

1. Forbesganj
2. Motihari
3. Kishanganj

} April, 1965

III. Gujarat

1. Ahwa—November, 1973
2. Bhavnagar—October, 1970
3. Bhuj—April, 1965
4. Gohra—November, 1973
5. Junagadh—October, 1970
6. Palanpur—April, 1965

IV. Jammu and Kashmir

1. Baramulla—April, 1959
2. Chadoora—April, 1971
3. Kangan—October, 1971
4. Kupwara—October, 1971
5. Shopian—October, 1971
6. Batote—October, 1970
7. Poonch—October, 1971
8. Rajouri—April, 1961
9. Kargil—October, 1972
10. Leh—September, 1959

V. Kerala

Mallapuram—September 1971
(Shifted from Kavaratti)

VI. Nagaland and Manipur

1. Kohima—April, 1964
2. Tuensang—April, 1965
3. Churachandpur—November, 1973
4. Ukrul—November, 1973
5. Mokokchung—March, 1964
6. Impal—March, 1964
7. Tamenglong—August, 1976
8. Mon—December, 1975

VII. North-East

1. Haflong—April, 1965
2. Nalbari—April, 1965
3. North-Lakhimpur—November, 1973
4. Tezpur—April, 1965
5. Jowai—November, 1973
6. Tura—April, 1965
7. Aizal—April, 1965
8. Lungleh—May, 1970
9. Saiha—May, 1976
10. Kailashahar—April, 1965
11. Agartala—April, 1965

VIII. North-West

1. Kalpa—April, 1965
2. Simla—May, 1967
3. Dharmshala—May, 1967
4. Ferozepur—April, 1965

IX. Rajasthan

1. Barmer—April, 1965
2. Jaisalmer—April, 1965
3. Sriganganagar—April, 1965

X. Uttar Pradesh

1. Gopeshwar—April, 1965
2. Pauri—May, 1967
3. Uttarkashi—May, 1967
4. Ranikhet—May, 1967
5. Pithoragarh—April, 1965
6. Lakhimpurkheri—November, 1973

XI. West Bengal

1. Berhampur—April, 1965
2. Cooch-Behar—May, 1967
3. Port-Blair—October, 1959
4. Siliguri—May, 1967
5. Jorethang—December, 1975
6. Car-Nicobar—November, 1973
7. Kalimpong—April, 1965
8. Ranaghat—April, 1965
9. Gangtok—December, 1975

Abolition of Radio Licence Fee

6. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish radio licence fee on low cost radio sets to help rural people; and

(b) if so, upto which limit?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Government have received suggestions from various quarters for abolition/rationalisation of radio licence fees with a view to give relief to owners of low cost radio sets. These suggestions are under examination.

Provision of Street Lights in Pitampura, Delhi

7. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that street lights on main roads and approach roads from main road leading to various pockets in Pitampura Residential Scheme of D.D.A. have not been provided so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether he is aware that the absence of lights on roads results in security hazard;

(d) whether in view of deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi, Government propose to ask the D.E.S.U. authorities to provide street lights there on priority basis to create a sense of confidence in the people who are living there; and

(e) when the lights on roads are likely to be provided there?

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

(b) to (d). Electrification schemes of the area being developed by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are prepared by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) on receipt of specific request of the D.D.A. Pitampura Residential Scheme of the D.D.A is spread over several acres of land. DESU has prepared electrification schemes including provision of street lighting in various pockets of Pitampura against the specific request of D.D.A. DESU has reported that the execution of these electrification schemes is by and large keeping pace with the building construction activities in the respective pockets. A scheme for the provision of street lighting on master plan roads and zonal roads in Pitampura H-5 part has now been finalised by DESU and is being released for execution of street lighting works.

(e). DESU has reported that the work would be commenced soon and, being a major work, would be completed in phases over a period extending upto one year.

Huge Loss to Property by Sea Erosion on East and West Coasts

8. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Sea erosion on the Western and Eastern coasts of the country is causing huge loss to property;

(b) if so, the total loss during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to further sea erosion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):
(a) and (b) Government is aware of the problem. Information on total loss during the last 5 years from all the concerned States is not available but in Kerala where it is serious, the State Government has reported a loss of Rs. 3.18 crores, during 1977-78.

(c) The concerned State Governments, are taking Anti-Sea Erosion works where necessary. Central loan assistance is being provided by the Government of India on continued basis to Kerala State where the problem has assumed serious proportions. The Government of India have already set up a Beach Erosion Board under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission to advise the affected States on protection works necessary in the affected areas.

Narmada Award by the Tribunal

9. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the Narmada Award was awarded by the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal;

(b) whether it is acceptable to all the States concerned;

(c) whether the construction work has been started; and

(d) the likely benefits to Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY):
(a) and (b). The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal forwarded its report setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decision on the matters referred to it, to the Central Government in August, 1978. The party States and the Central Government made further references before the Tribunal seeking clarifications/guidance on certain points.

After considering these, the Tribunal forwarded its further report to the Central Government in December, 1979, giving such explanations and guidance, as it deemed fit, and to that extent, the earlier decision of the Tribunal contained in its report of August, 1978, stands modified. The decision of the Tribunal has been published by the Government of India in the official Gazette on 12-12 1979, whereupon it has become final and biding on the parties to the dispute.

(c) The Tribunal has given its decision recently. The States have now to finalise their project proposals within the framework of the Tribunal's Award and have them cleared by the Planning Commission for inclusion in their developmental plans. The main construction work on the projects may start only thereafter.

(d) The annual utilisable quantum of Narmada waters on 75 per cent dependability has been assessed by the Tribunal to be 28 million acre feet (MAF). Out of this, 9 MAF has been allotted to Gujarat which is, however, subject to proportionate variation in years of excess or scarcity. Gujarat has also been allotted 16 per cent of the electric power produced at Sardar Sarovar. The Tribunal's decision paves the way for the execution of Sardar Sarovar and other projects by Gujarat within the above allocations.

Allocation of Time to Political Parties on Radio and Television

10. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the political parties were not satisfied with the allocation of time for their parties on Radio and Television coverage for election purposes during the recent elections to Seventh Lok Sabha;

- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) criteria fixed therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A copy of the Scheme drawn up in consultation with the Chief Election Commissioner and the recognised Political Parties is enclosed.

SCHEME OF BROADCAST OVER AKASHVANI AND DOORDARSHAN BY RECOGNISED POLITICAL PARTIES DURING ELECTIONS TO THE LOK SABHA

1. Facilities of broadcasts on Akashvani and Doordarshan may be given to political parties recognised as 'National' parties and 'State' parties by the Election Commission under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.

2. In the case of elections to the Lok Sabha 'National' and 'State' Parties may be given facilities for broadcasting from the principal Akashvani Station and Doordarshan Kendra (where there is one) in every State in which General Election to the Lok Sabha is to be held. Broadcast from the principal Station in the State will be radiated from all other Akashvani Stations in the State. In addition, 'National' parties may be given facilities to have central broadcasts from All India Radio, Delhi and Delhi Doordarshan Kendra which will be relayed from 11 A.I.R. Stations/ Doordarshan Kendras.

3. In case of 'State' Party recognised by the election commission in one or more states under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order 1968, fields a sizeable number of candidates for election in a state in which it is not so recognised, a gist of the election broadcasts made by the said 'State' Party in one of the states will be covered in their regional news bulletins of the Radio stations in that State.

4. Broadcast on Akashvani may be of 30 minutes duration (in two broadcasts of 15 minutes each). Broadcast from Doordarshan may be of 15 minutes duration.

5. The order in which the various recognised political parties may broadcast from Akashvani and Doordarshan will be determined by draw of lots.

6. The dates and timings and the order in which parties will broadcast by draw of lots may be decided under the supervision of the Chief Election Commissioner or his representative in the case of central broadcasts from the Delhi, and the Chief Electoral Officer of the State in the case of broadcasts from the principal Akashvani Stations/Doordarshan Kendras in the States.

7. The Actual persons participating in the broadcast may be chosen by the 'National' or the 'State' party, as the case may be.

8. The broadcasts on Akashvani/Doordarshan will not permit:—

(i) criticism of friendly countries;

(ii) attack on religious or communities;

(iii) anything obscene and defamatory;

(iv) incitement to violence;

(v) anything amounting to contempt of court;

(vi) aspersions against the integrity of the President and Judiciary;

(vii) Anything affecting the integrity of the nation.

9. The 'party' broadcasts will be in addition to any panel discussions or other programmes or political education organised in the courts of the ordinary functioning of the broadcasting media.

10. The 'party' broadcasts will be made after the Notification calling for elections is issued and will be concluded forty-eight hours before the end of the first polling date.

11. No 'party' will be allotted time either on Radio or Doordarshan on Sundays.

Revision of Electoral Rolls

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has taken steps to revise the electoral rolls so as to include all those who have qualified on 1st January, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, except in the States of Assam and Meghalaya.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Election Commission has directed a special revision of the electoral rolls with reference to 1-1-1980 as the qualifying date in all the States (except Assam and Meghalaya) and Union territories.

The programme for special revision of electoral rolls is as under:—

(I) In the States of 1. Bihar, 2. Madhya Pradesh, 3. Maharashtra 4. Orissa, 5. Punjab, 6. Rajasthan, 7. Tamil Nadu and 8. Uttar Pradesh—

(1) the publication of the existing roll in draft under Rule 10 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 25-2-80

(2) Period of filing claims and objections 25-2-80 to 11-3-80

(3) Arrangements of names of electors polling boothwise, printing and final publication of rolls by 30-4-80 (Tentative)

(II) In the State of Gujarat

(a) draft publication of rolls by 1-2-80

2. period for claims and objections upto 15-2-80

3. final publication of rolls after claims and objections and printing of integrated rolls 22-3-80

(III) In all other States and Union territories—

1. draft publication of rolls	by 31-3-80
2. period for claims and objections	upto 15-4-80
3. final publication after disposal of claims and objections and printing of the integrated roll	by 15-7-80

The Chief Electoral Officers have been allowed by the Election Commission the discretion to vary the dates indicated above according to their administrative convenience subject to the adherence to the two outer dates, namely the dates for draft and final publication of the electoral rolls.

(c) what is the number of cases under Essential Commodities Act pending in the Courts and since when;

(d) whether Government propose to have separate Courts earmarked for dealing with cases under Essential Commodities Act; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Statement giving the information as on 30-6-1979 as furnished by the High Courts is attached.

(b) & (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) & (e). It is primarily for the State Governments and High Courts to arrange for Courts for dealing exclusively with these cases according to need. However, the Government of India have addressed the State Governments and Union territories and requested them to earmark some existing courts or to set up additional courts to deal exclusively with the offences covered under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Orders issued thereunder. The Government of India have offered to meet 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on such additional courts for a period of three years.

STATEMENT

Cases pending in the High Courts as on 30-6-1979 High Court wise

Name of the High Court	Total numbers of cases pending as on 30-6-1979	Number of cases pending according to period of pendency					
		Less than one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Allahabad . . .	124,540	17,488	31,138	18,992	16,230	12,373	28,319
Andhra Pradesh . . .	22,637	16,186	4,579	1,367	397	100	8
Bombay . . .	58,090	12,390	11,274	8,638	8,135	5,827	11,826
Calcutta . . .	74,471	19,641	10,986	8,648	8,901	5,949	17,827
Delhi . . .	30,329	8,660	5,397	3,811	2,695	2,196	7,570

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gauhati . .	6,929	1,342	1,440	1,154	877	934	1,182
Gujarat . .	14,857	9,290	2,451	1,652	1,010	347	107
Himachal Pradesh	15,765	1,885	1,649	646	428	351	806
Jammu and							
Kashmir . .	6,517	3,026	1,836	813	388	203	251
Karnataka . .	49,408	17,180	13,308	9,408	4,757	2,459	2,133
Kerala . .	33,809	12,417	10,032	6,200	4,678	413	69
Madhya Pradesh	40,785	7,182	6,077	4,478	3,067	2,873	6,018
Madras . .	55,268	26,632	15,267	9,056	2,822	816	675
Orissa . .	8,423	2,064	2,972	1,907	653	204	623
Patna . .	35,513	11,812	8,255	4,920	2,677	1,589	6,260
Punjab and							
Haryana . .	38,413	6,398	7,077	5,498	5,061	3,581	10,798
Rajasthan . .	23,957	3,509	3,321	2,405	2,470	2,004	5,123
Sikkim . .	11	8	3				
Total . .	629,722	177,110	137,062	89,591	65,246	42,203	99,536

Note:—The figures of cases pending in terms of period of pendency in respect of Calcutta, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Patna and Rajasthan High Courts are of Main Cases only.

Scheme to Revise Electoral Rolls

13. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme has been prepared to revise and up-to-date the electoral rolls all over the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the new scheme; and

(c) when this work of revising the lists is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission has directed a special revision of electoral rolls

under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 with reference to the 1st January, 1980 as the qualifying date in all the States (except Assam and Meghalaya) and Union territories.

(b) The main features of the scheme as intimated by the Election Commission are as follows:—

(1) The existing basic electoral rolls and the supplements thereto will be integrated into one unitary roll as far as practicable;

(2) While undertaking such integration, the rolls will be prepared booth-wise;

(3) for the purpose of preparation of the electoral roll in relation to a

polling booth, the polling area will be clearly defined for future additions and deletions to that list. The additions to, and deletions from, the list will also be made in relation to a polling booth only.

(4) after such integration of the electoral rolls and the preparation of the rolls in relation to each polling booth, the rolls in manuscript form will be published in draft for public inspection and a summary revision of the electoral roll with reference to 1-1-1980 as the qualifying date will be undertaken simultaneously. The publication of the draft roll will be made either in the polling booth itself, as far as practicable or in a place in the polling area covered by the list.

(5) the claims and objections may be filed by individual electors to the rolls as will be published in draft within 15 days from the date of such publication. After the disposal of such claims and objections, the rolls will be printed and finally published; and

(6) the existing polling booths will be placed more or less on regular footing without any change in future, except when the number of electors assigned to such polling booths go beyond the manageable limits, in which case, an additional polling booth will be set up in the same premises or near about.

(c) The tentative dates fixed for final printing of the electoral rolls in respect of various States and Union territories is as follows:—

1. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh 30th April, 1980
2. Gujarat 22nd March, 1980
3. All other States (except Assam and Meghalaya) and Union territories 15th July, 1980

सिंधी भाषा में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करने का प्रस्ताव

14. श्री भगवान देव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आकाशवाणी के भोपाल तथा इन्डौर केन्द्रों से सिंधी भाषा में भी समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करने का है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से लोग सिंधी भाषी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र कब तक सिंधी भाषा में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करना आरम्भ कर देंगे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बहार मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठ) : (क) : जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सिंधी भाषी जनसंख्या राज्य की कुल जनसंख्या का केवल 0.6 प्रतिशत है। इसके अन्तावा, मध्य प्रदेश में रहने वाले सिंधी भाषी लोग मामायनदा हिन्दौ और उर्दू से परिचित हैं तथा वे इन समाचार बुलेटिनों को मुन सकते हैं। अतः आकाश वाणी के भोपाल और इन्डौर केन्द्रों से सिंधी समाचार बुलेटिनों को रिले करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है। फिर भी यह उल्लेखनीय है कि आकाशवाणी, भोपाल से हर रविवार को आधे घण्टे की अवधि का सिंधी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है जिसे इन्डौर केन्द्र द्वारा भी रिले किया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम में संगीत, कविता पाठ, वार्ताएँ/परिचर्चाएँ, रूपक नाटक, आदि शामिल हैं।

Supply of Coal to Maharashtra

15. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of coal in tonnes, month-wise during the last six months supplied to the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government have issued any directions to the State Government for the proper distribution of coal to the districts in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):
(a) The quantity of coal supplied to Maharashtra State during August '79 to January '80 is indicated below:

Month	'000 (tonnes)
August '79	493
September '79	552
October '79	562
November '79	495
December '79	620
January '80	629

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

ऊर्जा उत्पादन

16. श्री एन० के० शेखवतकर: क्या ऊर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला भंती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछ्चे तीन महीनों में ऊर्जा उत्पादन की मात्रा क्या थी;

(ख) यदि उत्पादन में कमी हुई है तो तन्मंगधी कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

ऊर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला भंती (श्री ए० ब० ए० गनी खान बोधरी) :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1979, जनवरी, 1980 और फरवरी, 1980 के महीनों के दौरान देश में हुआ कुल ऊर्जा उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है: --

सकल उत्पादन देशिक श्रीमन
(मिलियन युनिट) उत्पादन
(मिलियन
यूनिट)

दिसम्बर, 1979	8535	275.3
जनवरी, 1980	8913	287.5
फरवरी, 1980	8233*	283.9

(अनन्तिम)

(ख) फरवरी, 1980 के दौरान श्रीमत देशिक उत्पादन में सीमात्त कमी के मुख्यतः निन्म कारण हैं: --

(1) 27-1-80 से कोटा के परमाणु विद्युत सुव्यक्त युनिट की बढ़ी;

(2) फरवरी, 1980 के दौरान ताप उत्पादन युनिटों की अधिक मात्रा में बढ़वान बढ़ी;

(3) जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से उपलब्धता में कमी।

(ग) देश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता को सुधारने के लिए कई काम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इनमें नई उत्पादन क्षमता में आमिरूद्धि करना, वर्तमान प्रातिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करना, आंध्रप्रदेश विद्युत वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों को विद्युत स्थानान्तरण करना और ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयले की मालाई की व्यवस्था करना, आदि शामिल हैं।

Coal Situation

17. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal situation in the country is in doldrums; and

(b) if so, steps taken to improve the situation? .

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) The estimated coal production in the current year is about 104.3 million tonnes. The target of production for the year could not be achieved due to inadequate power supply to collieries, shortage of diesel and explosives, the disturbed law and order situation in the Bengal-Bihar coal-fields and other constraints. However, pithead stocks in the collieries have increased from a level of 9.85 million tonnes at the end of February, 1979 to 12.8 million tonnes at the end of February, 1980. Despatches to consumers have been adversely affected due to transport bottlenecks.

(b) Some of the measures adopted to increase coal production are:

(1) Attempts are being made to improve power generation in DVC which supplies the bulk of the power to collieries in Eastern India where production has been affected due to power shortage.

(2) Import of explosives has been arranged to cover the gap between demand and indigenous availability.

(3) Instructions have been issued for the allotment of diesel on a priority basis to the Coal Industry.

(4) Steps are being formulated to curb absenteeism among workers which is usually heavy in the first three months of the year.

(5) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the law and order machinery in areas where production has been affected by frequent disruptions in the law and order. A close watch is being kept on the situation.

(6) Assistance of the State Governments has been sought in expediting land acquisition for commencing new projects.

The production and movement of coal is regularly reviewed by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure that has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.

Loss to Thermal Power Stations due to Unsatisfactory Supply of Coal

18. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of major thermal power stations in the country suffered heavy loss of power during 1979 due to unsatisfactory supply of coal;

(b) if so, the total loss of power generation sustained by the thermal power stations, the number of thermal power stations that were shut down (giving the period), the power stations that were generating below their installed capacity (giving the extent of shortfall in their generation), and the reasons for the unsatisfactory supply of coal to three power stations; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) Some of the power stations in the country have suffered loss of generation owing to short supply of coal.

(b) As per information received in Central Electricity Authority it is estimated that there has been a loss of about 2600 million units due to shut down of the generating units from time to time due to shortage of coal including lignite. While no power station was shut down completely for want of coal, generation had to be backed down from time to time or individual units had to be shut down on account of shortage of coal.

(c) The following steps have been taken to step up coal supplies to power stations:—

(i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to power stations.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power and high level inter-ministerial meetings are held periodically to review coal supplies to power stations.

(iii) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal. A control room has also been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power stations on a daily basis.

(iv) The Cabinet Committee on the Industrial infrastructure also keeps a continual watch on the production and movement of coal, particularly to power stations.

Irrigation Facilities in Hill Districts of U.P.

19. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide adequate irrigation facilities in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Information has been called for from the U.P. Government and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Cases Pending in Courts

20. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether any observation has been made by the Supreme Court in regard to large number of cases pending in courts; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Government for the quick disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The Supreme Court have intimated that according to their information and knowledge there is no general observation made by that court in regard to the large number of cases pending in courts.

(b) Does not arise.

Scrappling of Press Commission

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

(a) whether the Press Commission set up by the previous Government has been scrapped; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Chairman and the Members of the Press Commission submitted their resignations on 14-1-1980 on the change of Government. The resignations were accepted with a view to reconstitute the Commission with revised and more comprehensive terms of reference.

Setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Singrauli

22. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed to set up a pit head thermal power station in Singrauli Tahsil since 1971 and has submitted project report to the Government of India on several occasions;

(b) whether the major portion of vast Singrauli coal fields are in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh has submitted a Project Report recently to the Government of India for a large thermal power station near Waidhan in Singrauli Tahsil, M.P.; and

(d) what is the latest position in this respect and by which time Government shall take the decision?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI).

(a) A proposal was received in the Central Electricity Authority from Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board in 1971 for installation of 4×300 MW power station and again in 1973 for installation of 5×200 MW thermal power station in Singrauli area. Both these proposals did not contain feasibility studies and site investigation. The Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board subsequently carried out further site investigations and submitted to the Central Electricity Authority in April 1974 a fresh project report for 2000 MW thermal power station at a new site at Waidhan town in Siddhi District. The Central Electricity Authority discussed the proposal with Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board when it was agreed that considering the large potential of the site the proposal will be revised to instal 500 MW generating unit. The Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board have recently submitted a Feasibility Report for the installation of 2 units of 500 MW at Waidhan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Central Electricity Authority will be able to complete their techno-economic appraisal after the arrangements for colling water supply and the coal linkage for the project are examined and confirmed. The matter has been taken up with the concerned authorities. The time frame in which the project can be taken up would depend on the demand projections and availability of funds.

विद्युत संकट

23. श्री राजवाल यादव : क्या शर्तों और नियमों के बाहर कोवता भवती यह बताने की कृता करें कि :

(क) गंभीर सूखे की स्थिति के कारण उत्तर जल संकट को ज्यान में रखते हुए विद्युत संकट दूर करने के लिए संस्कार वे यह तक क्या कर्मसाही की है ; और

(ख) शिक्षण भविष्य में विद्युत संकट दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यमाही की नई है ?

उत्तर : शर्तों और नियमों द्वारा बोलता भवती (श्री ए. बी. ए. गणी चाल चौधुरी) : (क) और (ख) : देश में विद्युत की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने के लिए भवनक काम उठाए गए हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित कामिल हैं :—

(1) केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में बहुमन प्रतिष्ठापित ताप विद्युत क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करना। राज्य सरकारों को जो सकाही भी नई है कि वे भी इसी प्रकार अपनी प्रतिष्ठापित ताप विद्युत क्षमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करें।

(2) 1978-83 की दौविं में लगभग 17122 मेगावाट नई उत्पादन क्षमता को अनिवृद्धि करना। इसमें से लगभग 3000 मेगावाट नई क्षमता 1978-79 के दौरान चालू की जा चुकी है।

(3) जिन राज्यों में कालतू विजली है उन राज्यों से, कमी वाले राज्यों को विजली का अन्तरण।

(4) कोयले के स्टाक को मानीटरिन करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना कि ताप विद्युत केंद्रों पर पर्याप्त कोयला उपलब्ध रहे।

(5) प्राथमिकताओं को कमबद्ध योजना के अनुसार विजली का युक्ति संगत उपयोग।

Power Shortage in Villages of Rajasthan

24. SPRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that villagers of Rajasthan State have been facing an acute shortage of power; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) Rajasthan State has been facing shortage of power due to the severe drought conditions in the Northern Region resulting in lower hydel availability from Hydro power stations, and

outage of 220 MW unit at Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant (RAPP) at Kota. Although there are no notified power cuts in respect of the power supply to the agricultural consumers in the rural areas of the State, the supply to these consumers is sometimes affected when the feeders supplying power to these consumers get disconnected during load shedding for regulating overall consumption in the State.

(b) To mitigate the power shortage in Rajasthan, an off peak relief (between 11 PM and 6 AM of the next day) to the extent of about 4 lakhs units per day has been arranged from the neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh with effect from 2nd/3rd March, 1980. The above relief is in addition to the assistance to the extent of 5 to 6 lakh units per day to Rajasthan from the Central Sector Badarpur Thermal Power Station.

The situation is expected to improve substantially towards the end of third week of the current month when the generating unit at Kota Atomic Power Station and 210 MW Unit at Badarpur are expected to be recommissioned.

Demand for a Television Centre in Gujarat

25. **SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:**

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is demand for a television centre in Gujarat;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this connection;

(c) what is the expected expenditure for the installation of the television centre in Gujarat; and

(d) when the said television centre is expected to be installed and commissioned in Gujarat?

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

(b) and (d). In Gujarat, a T.V. Centre is proposed to be set up at Ahmedabad during the Sixth Plan period. A site has been selected near Thaltej and action is on hand to acquire it. The Centre is scheduled to be commissioned in the last year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1982-83.

(c) Rs. 475 lakhs.

Proposal to reform Judicial System

26. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reform judicial system in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Notwithstanding the fact that the Law Commissioner in its 77th Report has observed that basically the system of administration of justice is sound and by and large suitable, whenever any difficulty arises in an otherwise sound system measures have to be devised to remedy the same. Reforms in judicial administration is thus a continuous process and the Government are actively considering to reform the judicial system in conformity with the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Sanctioned Grants for Relief and Rehabilitation for West Bengal

27. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the grants sanctioned for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons for 1979-80 and 1980-81 for the West

Bengal Government by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): A grant of Rs. 6,2200 lakhs has been released to the State Government of West Bengal during 1979-80 for meeting expenditure on sanctioned schemes, namely (i) acquisition of land for resettlement of displaced persons, (ii) medical facilities for old and new migrants and (iii) educational facilities for new migrants in the State.

Since releases are made by way of reimbursement of expenditure, the release of grants for 1980-81 does not arise at this stage.

Proposal to change Composition of Election Commission

28. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to change the composition of the Election Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

किसानों को विज्ञापी की दरों में रियावत

29. श्री के० के० तिकारी : क्या उर्जा और सिवायी तथा कोयला मर्जी यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार किसानों को विज्ञापी की मालूमत करने की दरों में कुछ रियावत देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(म) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

उर्जा और विज्ञापी तथा कोयला मर्जी (श्री ए० के० ए० तिकारी ज्ञान तीक्ष्णी) : (क) और (म) विभिन्न श्रेष्ठयों के दृष्टिकोणों के लिए टैरिक निष्परित करने में राज्य सरकार कानूनी दृष्टि से सक्रम है। परिस्थितियों के अनुसार इसमें समय समय पर मनोधन किया जाता है, जैसे प्रवालन की लागत में कृषि विवरण और ग्रन्तुरंकण आदि को लागत में कृषि।

तथापि, कृषि क्षेत्र के हितों को व्यापार में रखते हुए, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विचार-विवरण के दौरान किसानों के लिए रियावतें टैरिकों पर विचार करने के लिए, भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को सुनाव देती रही है।

Recommendations from Election Commission for changes in Electoral Law

30. SHRI C. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any recommendations from the Election Commission for changes in electoral laws;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) Government's decision, if any, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A statement containing the details of the recommendations received from the Election Commission, with dates, (Statement I) and a statement containing the Government's decisions thereon, where made, (Statement II) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-392/80].

Supply and Demand of Coking Coal

31. SHRI KRISHNA CHANRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the supply and demand position of coking coal in the country;

(b) is there any gap between these two; and

(c) steps taken by Government to fill the gap?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) and (b). The demand of coking coal by the steel sector including the coal required for manufacture of hard coke and other merchant coke ovens is estimated at 24.41 million tonnes during 1979-80. The expected despatches to steel sector in 1979-80 are estimated at 20.19 million tonnes leaving a shortfall of 4.22 million tonnes. The production of coking coal in the current year April-Jan. '80 was 18.08 million tonnes as against 17.57 million tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

(c) Several measures have been taken by Coal India Ltd. to increase the coking coal production. These include:

(i) Increasing the production of raw coal from the existing mines.

(ii) Reconstructing existing coking coal mines and opening new coking coal mines.

(iii) Constructing new coal washeries and improving the working of the existing coking coal washeries.

(iv) Identifying new sources of coking coal for use in steel plants.

(v) Improving the power supply to the mines through improved generation by DVC, installation of diesel generating sets etc. to improve the coal production in Bihar-Bengal belt which is the primary source of coking coal production in the country.

Rebate offered by A.I.R. to its Clients of Commercial Service

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

(a) whether the AIR offers rebate to the clients of the Commercial Broadcasting Service in respect of ad-

vertisements of a substantial nature booked on their behalf;

(b) if so, the nature of the rebate;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rebate is granted by way of refund from the full amount already collected from the clients;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of such claims for refunds are lying unsettled for over one year;

(e) the total number of such claims remaining unsettled as on the 31st December, 1979; and

(f) what steps are being taken to settle these claims without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (f). A.I.R. allows discount to the advertisers on a graded scale in respect of annual business placed by an advertiser during the period of contract. The rates for such discount are as follows:

On first Rs. 50,000/-	nil
On next Rs. 50,000/-	2%
On next Rs. 50,000/-	3%
On next Rs. 50,000/- and above	4%

The above discount is released only after the verification of annual accounts by the Commercial Audit. As present nearly 214 claims are pending for settlement as on 31st December, 1979 and these will be settled as soon as the annual accounts which are under process of finalisation, are completed.

Maintenance of Rupnarayan and Haldi River for flood prevention in Midnapur and Hooghly Districts, W.B.

33. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proper maintenance of Rupnarayan and

Haldi rivers of West Bengal is essential for flood-prevention in the Districts of Midnapur and Hooghly as well as for improving condition of Hooghly river itself, on which Calcutta Port is dependent;

(b) is it also a fact that the condition of Rupnarayan and Haldi is deplorable now; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps for working out and execution of effective scheme for proper maintenance of these rivers in immediate future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (c). Resuscitation, proper up keep and maintenance of not only Rupnarayan and Haldi rivers, but also of a number of other river channels like the Amta channel of the Lower Damodar, Cossayee, Darakeswar Mundeshwari rivers, are necessary to provide adequate drainage for relieving frequent inundation in areas of Midnapur and Hooghly districts and also to improve the channel conditions of Hooghly river. The sustained flow from the Farakka Barrage has substantially improved the Hooghly river.

A high level Technical Committee was set up by the West Bengal Government to examine the Lower Damodar drainage scheme which has submitted its report in July, 1978. The terms of reference to this Committee, *inter alia*, covered improving the drainage capacity of the Rupnarayan river. The decision taken by the Government of West Bengal on the recommendations of this Committee has not been intimated. However, in the Annual Plan proposals for 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed by the Government of West Bengal. West Bengal Government have been requested to

take up Flood Plan Zoning in affected areas to minimize flood damage.

The Master Plan for Ghatia area which provides for improvement of the rivers, also includes river Haldi. This Master Plan is currently under examination by the Ganga Flood Control Commission.

News-item Captioned "Experts yet to suggest Teesta Water Plant"

34. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 21st February, 1980, under the caption "Experts yet to suggest Teesta Water Plant";

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government of India for a fruitful agreement between the two countries expeditiously; and

(c) the time by which the project is expected to be completed and states irrigation of the lands in India as agreed to earlier by the two countries?

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

(b) The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission set up a Joint Committee in December 1978 for the purpose of working out an agreement on the sharing of the Teesta waters between India and Bangladesh and to this end the Joint Committee was asked to examine the availability of water at the sites, the requirements of water by each country and how these requirements could be met. The Joint Committee has so far met thrice. The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission discussed at its recent 18th meeting held between the 27th

at 20th February, 1980 the issues relating to the sharing of Tista waters. The meeting was adjourned and it is proposed to be resumed as soon as possible.

(c) The Tista barrage and a part of the canal system in West Bengal are under construction at present and it is expected that substantial benefits will accrue from the works in about five years time.

Position of Electric Supply with Breakdowns/Power Cuts

35. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise position of electric supply, indicating breakdowns power cuts during the last three months and the reasons for such power cuts;

(b) what was the shortfall in the production of foodgrains, in the production of industrial produce and how much labour remained idle and unutilised as a result of such power cuts; and

(c) what is the State-wise position of average breakdown of electricity per day in the rural areas in the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Statement I indicating State-wise position of power supply for the last three months from December, 1979 to February, 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-393/80]. Another statement No. II giving the power cuts/restrictions in the various States during December, 1979 to February, 1980 is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-393/80]. Power cuts/restrictions on use of power had to be imposed by the various State Governments due to shortfall in availability of

hydro power to meet the increased load demand as a result of drought in most of the States, high forced outage rate of thermal generating units and inadequate installed capacity in some States. Under conditions of simultaneous outage of more than one generating unit, load-shedding had to be resorted to in addition to normal power cuts/restrictions. Breakdowns in power supply are further contributed by failure of transmission and distribution system.

(b) Although shortage of power does adversely affect agricultural and industrial production but it is difficult to quantify the loss in production due to shortage of power alone as there are a number of other factors like availability of raw material, industrial relations, finances etc. which also affect production. For the same reason, it is difficult to assess as to how much labour had remained idle as a result of such power cuts alone.

(c) States have been advised to accord high priority to the supply of electricity to rural areas for agriculture. However, due to shortage in overall availability, supply to rural areas is sometimes limited to a specified number of hours and at times due to unforeseen outages of generating units, load shedding is resorted to in order to preserve the stability of the system. In view of the large network of distribution lines in the rural areas all over the country, it is difficult to monitor the average breakdown of electricity per day in the rural areas.

S.O.S. by Gujarat Government to rush Coal supply for Power Stations

36. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have sent an SOS on the 7th Feb

uary, 1980 to the Government of India to rush coal supply to Gujarat otherwise the power stations in Gujarat would be forced to close down;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government for future so that this situation should not arise again?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Several messages have been received from Gujarat from time to time regarding inadequate supply of coal to the thermal Power stations in Gujarat.

(b) and (c). A number of steps have been taken to step up supplies of coal to the thermal power stations. Some of these are follows:—

(i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to power stations in Gujarat.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Deptt. of Coal, Railways and Deptt. of Power.

(iii) High level inter-ministerial meetings are held periodically to review coal supplies to power stations.

(iv) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power stations on daily basis.

As a result of these steps, while the average monthly coal receipts by thermal power stations in Gujarat during April-Oct., 1979 were 177,000 tonnes, the average monthly receipts for the period November, 79 to January, 80 rose to 218,000 tonnes and further to about 248,000 tonnes in Feb., 1980. The target for supply of coal to power stations in Gujarat has been raised to 300,000 tonnes for March, 1980.

Delay in harnessing Power from Kali River Project of Karnataka

37. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in harnessing power from the Kali River Project of Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when will the power supply from the Kali River Project be made available as per time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project complex is proposed to be developed in 3 stages. Phase I and Phase II of Stage-I of the Project were sanctioned in 1971 and 1973 respectively. Phase I of stage I envisages installation of 2 units of 135 MW each at Nagjhari Power Station. Of these unit I has been commissioned in December, 1979 and unit II is scheduled for commissioning in June, 1980.

Phase II of Stage I of this project envisages installation of 4 additional units, each of 135 MW at the Nagjhari Power Station and 2 units of 50 MW each at Supa Dam Power House and the construction of Supa Dam. The schedule of commissioning dates for these units are:—

Nagjhari Power Station :

Units 3 & 4	1981-82
Units 5 & 6	1982-83

Supa Dam Power House :

Units 1 & 2	1985-86
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The Stage II has been cleared by the CEA Techno-economically, and recommended to the Planning Commission for investment approval.

Stage III is under planning by the Karnataka authorities.

Salaries of Managing Directors of Multinational Companies

38. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the multinational companies to appoint their Managing Directors at very high salaries and large perquisites inspite of their holding only 40 per cent of the shares in those concerns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Companies associated with Multinationals having 40 per cent of foreign share holding are treated as Indian companies and the Managing Directors of these companies are appointed in accordance with the provisions of the companies Act. Such companies have both Indian and expatriate Managing Directors. The

Indian Managing Directors are paid strictly in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by government. If however the Managing Director is an expatriate, the guidelines prescribed by Government for regulating the remuneration payable to Managing Directors of Indian Companies who are Indian nationals are not applicable to him.

The remuneration of expatriate Managing/Whole-time Directors is approved by Government on merits in each case, keeping in view their qualifications, experience, salaries, drawn by them or by their counterparts in similar jobs in foreign countries, remuneration drawn by their predecessors in the same company and other relevant factors.

Approvals to appointments of expatriate Managing Directors (including Deputy-Managing Directors) and their remuneration accorded by the Department of Company Affairs since January 1979 in respect of companies having 40 per cent shareholdings are indicated in the Statement attached.

Statement

List showing Approvals of Central Government Accorded since January, 1979 for ex-patriate Managing Directors (including Deputy Managing Directors) in Public Limited companies having 40% foreign Shareholding.

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Name of the Ex-patriate	Details of tenure/remuneration
1.	M/s Lipton Tea India Limited	Sh. C.V.L. Godwin	Approved for 5 years w.e.f. 4-10-78 on a salary of Rs. 7500/- p.m. plus 1% commission on the net profits subject to 50% of salary plus perquisites.
2.	M/s Bata India Limited	Sh. Douglas Mcleod Merchant	Approved for 5 years w.e.f. 1-5-1979 on a salary of Rs. 7500/- per month plus 1% commission on the net profits subjects to 50% of salary plus perquisites.
3.	M/s Asca Limited	Sh. John Kempster	Approved for 4 years w.e.f. 1-5-79 on a salary of Rs. 15000/- per month plus perquisites.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the ex-patriate	Details of tenure/remuneration
14.	M/s Fenner India Limited	Sh. C.F.M. Baldwin	Approved for 5 years w.e.f. 1-10-79 on a salary of Rs. 7000/- per month plus 1% commission on the net profits subject to 50% of salary plus perquisites.
5.	M/s Indo-National Limited	Sh Y. Kawa Guchi (Deputy Managing Director)	Approved for 2 years w.e.f. 13th August 79 on a salary of Rs. 8200/- per month plus perquisites.
6.	M/s Lakanpal National Ltd.	Mr. H. Ohno (Deputy Managing Director)	For 3 years w.e.f. 1-8-79 on a salary of Rs. 7500/- per month plus perquisites.
7.	M/s Madura Coats Limited	Mr. M.B.S. Henry	Approved for 5 years w.e.f. 19-2-1980 on a salary of Rs. 7500/- per month plus 1% commission on the net profits subject to 50% of salary plus perquisites.

Note : Perquisites generally include contribution to provident Fund, Superannuation Fund Gratuity, medical benefits, housing, car, personal accident insurance, free telephone facility at residence, fees of not more than two clubs, passage benefits and children's education allowance.

Increasing Irrigation Potentialities

39. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase irrigation potentialities rapidly launching a time bound programme; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The rate of creation of irrigation facilities which has reached over 1 million hectares per year from major and medium projects, will be further stepped up. All the on-going projects will be speeded up. The resources inputs, such as, finances and scarce materials will be provided to

increase the tempo of irrigation development. Further, improvement in the efficiency of water use will also be achieved. Drainage will be provided and conjunctive use of ground and surface water will be encouraged. Pending Inter-state disputes would be resolved and Inter-State co-operation would be fostered.

Streamlining of soft coke Distribution to bring down Prices

40. SHRI K. RADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to streamline soft coke distribution to bring down prices;

(b) whether any fresh directions have been issued to the Department of Coal to draw a fresh plan of action; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to take immediate steps to build up sufficient coal stocks in the States, particularly in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Production of soft coke has been increased to about 2.50 lakh tonnes per month. This together with the pithead stocks, which stood at 2.37 lakh tonnes at the end of January, is sufficient to meet the present demand. A plan has been drawn up in consultation with the Railways to increase the supply of wagons for movement of soft coke. The State Governments have also been requested to streamline the distribution machinery for soft coke in the States.

Construction Hydro-Electric Projects over Rivers Sakari, Poon Poon and Phalgu etc. in Bihar

41. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct Hydro-electric projects over the rivers Sakari, Poon Poon and Phalgu etc. in Bihar to harness their surplus water and control floods in the Districts of Gaya, Patna and Nawadah;

(b) if so, what are its main features; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in negative, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) to (c). No hydro-electric project had been identified over the rivers Sakari, Poon Poon and Phalgu etc., during the systematic survey of hydro-electric resources in late fifties.

However, one irrigation project namely, the Upper Sakari Project, estimated to cost Rs. 4591.81 lakhs and to provide annual irrigation to 29830 hectares in the districts of Nawadah, Hazaribagh, Monghyr has been received from the State authorities and is under examination in the Central Water Commission.

This Project envisages construction of an earthen dam at the confluence of the river Sakari and river Chhotanar near village Jorasimar in Giridih District of Bihar with Canal system on both sides and a pick up wire at Baksoti about 24 km downstream of the dam site with canal system on both banks.

Electrification of Harijan Basties

42. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the grant of amount given to the State Governments and State Electricity Boards during last three years for electrification of Harijan basties or colonies in urban and rural areas; and

(b) the details of the progress made in the work as against the targets fixed therefor during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Rural electrification schemes are formulated as well as implemented by the State Electricity Boards/State Governments. The financing is done through the Normal Development Programme of the States and loan assistance extended to the State Electricity Boards and State Governments (where there are no State Electricity Boards) by the Rural Electrification Corporation. There was no separate financial allocation for electrification of Harijan Basties during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79. However, in all rural electrification schemes where the main villages were proposed to be electrified, electrification of Harijan Basties

was also included. Separate targets for electrification of Harijan Basties were therefore not fixed. A statement indicating the State-wise pro-

gress of extension of street lighting facilities to localities inhabited by Harijans during the period 1976-79 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise progress of extension of Street Lighting facility to localities inhabited by Harijans during 1976-79.

Sl. No. States/Union Territories	No. of villages where street lighting has been extended to the localities inhabited by Harijans & other backward communities as on				
	31-3-1976	31-3-1977	31-3-1978	31-3-1979	31-9-1979
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	9044	10085	10318	11979	12090
2. Bihar . . .	785	1229	1453	1546	1572
3. Gujarat . . .	4660	5242	5535	5726	5812
4. Haryana . . .	218	249	276	302	323
5. Karnataka . . .	14098	14679	15137	15736	15887
6. Kerala . . .	N.A.	33	33	41(a)	41(a)
7. Madhya Pradesh . . .	2715	3395	3939	4534	4655
8. Maharashtra . . .	9625	11657	12598	15093	16421
9. Orissa . . .	237	309(e)	309(e)	309(c)	309(e)
10. Punjab . . .	98	98	81(+)	81(+)	79(+)
11. Rajasthan . . .	681	1013	1038(d)	1038(d)	1038(d)
12. Tamil Nadu . . .	10384	10410	10422(c)	10422(c)	10422(c)
13. Tripura . . .	N.A.	N.A.	3(b)	3(b)	3(b)
14. Uttar Pradesh . . .	7099	9005	9655	12453	12759
15. West Bengal . . .	51	93	111	115	115
Total (States) . . .	59695	67497	70908	79378	81526
1. D & N Haveli . . .	23	33	43	43	43
2. Delhi . . .	243	243	243	243	243
3. Lakshadweep . . .	9	9	9	9	9
4. Mizoram . . .	4	4	10	11	21
5. Pondicherry . . .	123	128	333	333	333
Total (U.Ts) . . .	407	417	638	641	651
Total (All-India) . . .	60102	67914	71546	80019	82177

(a) —As on 30-9-1978

(b) —As on 30-6-1978

(c) —As on 31-10-1977

(d) —As on 30-11-1977

(e) —As on 31-12-1976

(+)—Due to the non-payment of bills by Panchayat, street lighting in certain villages disconnected.

Note :— In the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Union Territories of A & N Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Goa, Daman & Diu, there are no separate localities inhabited by Harijans and while electrifying villages, localities inhabited by Harijans are also covered simultaneously.

Transmitter at Kohima Station of A.I.R.

43. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the existing transmitter installed in the All India Radio, Kohima, is of such a low frequency that it cannot cater to the needs of the entire State; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to replace it by a high power frequency transmitter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir. The day time primary grade coverage of the State by the existing high power 50 Km medium-wave and 2 KW short wave transmitters is 99 percent by area as well as population.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of T.V. Stations during Next Five Years

44. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL:

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

(a) the names of places, where Government proposes to establish new T.V. stations in India during next five years;

(b) whether in view of the Central location of Nagpur City, there is a demand to establish a T.V. Station at Nagpur; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Following approved Sixth Plan proposals for the setting up of new T.V. Stations are likely to be implemented during the next five years:—

Fullfledged T.V. Centres:—

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Bangalore.
3. Trivandrum.
4. Jaipur.

T.V. Relay Centres:—

1. Ajmer.
2. Asansol.
3. Cuttack.
4. Jammu.
5. Kasauli.
6. Madurai.
7. Murshidabad.
8. Panaji.
9. Varanasi
10. Vijayawada.

Programme Production Centres:—

1. Gulbarga.
2. Mazaffarpur.
3. Raipur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to constraints on financial resources and low priority accorded to T.V. expansion, there is at present no approved proposal to set up a T.V. Centre at Nagpur during the current Plan period.

NOTE:—A full-fledged T.V. Centre is under installation at Jullundur. An interim set up has been commissioned, on 13-4-1979.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Andhra Pradesh

45. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Electrification Schemes (REC) proposed to be taken up during the year 1979-80 in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of schemes for which the work has been taken up and completed; and

(c) the loan sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation for the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) During the year 1979-80, the Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 42 rural electrification schemes in Andhra Pradesh, involving a loan assistance of Rs. 6.23 crores.

(b) Including the 42 schemes sanctioned in 1979-80, REC has sanctioned 304 rural electrification schemes in Andhra Pradesh, out of which 270 schemes have been taken up by the State Electricity Board and are in various stages of implementation. Schemes of R.E.C. are phased for completion over a period ranging up to 5 years. According to progress reports received from the State Electricity Board upto 30th September, 1979, 80 per cent to 94 per cent of the construction work has been completed in respect of 55 schemes for which all instalments of the loans have been disbursed.

(c) The Corporation has sanctioned a total loan amount of Rs. 83.84 crores in respect of the 304 rural

electrification schemes mentioned in reply to part (b) of the Question.

Hydro-Electric Projects of H.P., J and K and Haryana

46. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Hydro Power Projects, which have been cleared by the Central Government in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana;

(b) the estimated cost for each one of them, along with the maximum capacity for Power generation in each case; and

(c) the likely period to be taken in construction and the target dates of completion in each case?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

List of the H.E. Projects in H.P., J&K, Haryana and Punjab

State/Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. crores)	Target date** of comple- tion	
			2	3
I				
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1 Bassi Extn.	15	4.45	1980-81	
2 Andhra	15	9.742	1982-83 & 1983-84	
3 Binwa	6	6.90	1982-83	
4 Rongtong	2	2.81	1982-83	
5 Bhaba	120	55.84	1984-86	
6 Baira Siul	180	92.2801	1981-82	

**The target date of completion as indicated is based on the discussions held with the project authorities in CEA during November to January 1979/80 in connection with the Annual Plan Discussions.

1

2

3

4

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1	Stakna	4	12 75*	1982-83
2	Salal	345	222 15	1984-85.

PUNJAB

1	Shanan Extn.	50	13 26	1981-82
			<u>16 27*</u>	
2	Shanan Renovation	60	1 68	
			<u>7 18*</u>	1980-81

PUNJAB/HARYANA /RAJASTHAN**(COMMON PROJECT)**

1	Dehar Extn.	330	59 10	1983-85
2	Pong Extn	120	34 04	1983-84

*Revised estimated cost of the Scheme.

Cities to be put on T.V. Map during 1980-81

47. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number and names of cities that the Government propose to put on the T.V. map during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): None of the T.V. Centres proposed to be set up in the Sixth Plan period is expected to be commissioned during 1980-81.

Absorption of the Surplus Staff of R.R.O. Unit of Campbell Bay in Nicobar Islands

48. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the surplus staff of R.R.O. Unit of Campbell Bay in Great Nicobar on the Indonesian Border who made a number of representations without any result;

(b) if so, the details of the surplus staffs categorywise and since when declared surplus; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take for their absorption?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received from Staff Association.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to redeploy the surplus staff through the Surplus Cells of Government. Out of 12 employees declared surplus, 9 have been sponsored for deployment elsewhere and 3 cases are awaiting redeployment. A statement giving details is enclosed.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Designation	Date from which declared surplus	No. declared surplus	No. sponsored for redeployment	No. awaiting re-deployment elsewhere.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Chairman .	1-8-1979	2	2	—
2	Tractor Driver	1-10-1979	7	5	2
3	Motor Driver .	1-10-1979	2	2	—
4	Welder .	1-10-1979	1	—	1
TOTAL			12	9	3

Programmes from Port Blair Station of A.I.R.

49. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Port Blair station of All India Radio is not audible from North Andamans and Great Nicobars due to some technical defect in the mast; and

(b) if so, what action Government contemplate for the improvement; state details and by when the improvement is expected to be made?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) North Andamans and Great Nicobars are not adequately covered at present by A.I.R. Port Blair as the transmitter is operating on a temporary antenna.

(b) The coverage will improve with the commissioning of the directional antenna system the work on which was held up due to some of the mast materials having been received in a damaged condition. The matter has already been taken up with the supplier to expedite replacement. All possible efforts are

being made to commission the directional antenna system as early as possible.

Non-replacement or burnt Meters in Delhi by DESU

50. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2059 on the 6th March, 1979 regarding 'Consumer foots bill for DESU mistakes' and state:

(a) whether the DESU comes within the purview of Article 12 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, whether any machinery has been provided to afford relief to the harried and helpless consumers in the capital who are forced to pay fantastic bills for burnt meters prepared in an arbitrary manner after a lapse of three years or so when it is the practice with the DESU management not to replace the burnt meters in time and not to reply to the representations from the consumers even at the highest level;

(c) whether he would instruct DESU authorities to compile a list of such cases wherein payments of bills had been made by the consumers during 1978 beyond the period of limitation of three years under the law under duress and afford necessary relief to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) DESU has reported that the bills are not sent in any arbitrary manner; these are sent on the basis of consumption recorded in the energy meters. In some cases, where the energy meters are not functioning due to any reason, billing is

done on the basis of assessment of average consumption for the past period. When any consumer disputes the assessment, his case is reviewed by Senior Officers and relief granted where due. DESU has also reported that the burnt meters are replaced by them as soon as feasible.

(c) and (d). DESU has reported that on a rough assessment, only 661 cases pertained to a period of more than three years, although a total of 19,739 bills were raised during 1978-79 in respect of defective meters. Out of these 661 cases, payment in 558 cases has also been received and the balance 103 cases are pending. These 661 cases pertain to 8 distribution districts of DESU having nearly 4.70 lakh consumers.

समाचार एजेंसियों को प्रदान की गई सहायता

51 श्री भगवान देव : क्या तुलना भीर प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोकीय भावाओं के समाचारपत्रों को समाचार भेजने वाली हिन्दुस्तान टेलिकार और समाचार-भारती नामक समाचार एजेंसियों को सहायता के रूप में वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान कितनी रकम दी गई थी और इन अवधि के दौरान अन्य समाचार एजेंसियों को कितनी रकम दी गई;

(ख) अन्य समाचार एजेंसियों को दी गई रकम की तुलना में क्षेत्रीय भावाओं के समाचार पत्रों को समाचार भेजने वाली इन दो समाचार एजेंसियों को सहायता की कृत कम रकम प्रदान की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हो, तो क्या सरकार की इन समाचार एजेंसियों को अब कुछ अधिक सहायता प्रदान करने की कोई योजना है; और

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

तुलना भीर प्रसारण तथा तुलना भीर प्रसारण मंत्री (वी. बलरत्न शाठ) : (क) भार समाचार एजेंसियों अपर्याप्त हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, समाचार-भारती, प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया और बूलाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया की योजना, 1978 में क्षमता स्तरित बहाल होने के कलापक्ष

सन्तान 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान

सम्प्रलिखित अनुदान दिए गए :—

	1978-79	1979-80
	₹.	₹.
1. हिंदूस्तान समाचार	3.06 लाख	8.56 लाख
(हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसी)		
2. समाचार भारती	3.26 लाख	4.75 लाख
(हिन्दी समाचार एजेंसी)		
3. प्रेस ट्रस्ट भाफ इंडिया	7.94 लाख	12.74 लाख
(अंग्रेजी समाचार एजेंसी)		
4. बुनाइटेड न्यूज भाफ इंडिया	3.65 लाख	4.23 लाख
(अंग्रेजी समाचार एजेंसी)		

(ख) ये अनुदान वेतनों में अन्तर को पूरा करने तथा इन एजेंसियों को पुनः बढ़ा करने के लिए इनकी सहायता करने के सरकार के वचन के अनुसार दिए गए। ये अनुदान समाचार एजेंसियों के प्रतिष्ठानों के आकार पर आधारित उनकी आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Establishment of T.V. Centres at Pune

52. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to establish T.V. centre at Pune;

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

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). There is already a TV transmitter operating at Pune which relays the programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay. It has a service range of 52 to 90 Kms. covering an area of 15,000 sq. Kms. and a total population of 40 lakhs. Due to financial constraints, there is no proposal to set up a full-fledged T.V. Centre at Pune in the current Plan period.

विभिन्न उद्योगों को कोयले की सप्लाई

53. श्री एन० के० शजदलकर: क्या झर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की लुप्त करेंगे कि :

(क) या पिछले दो महीनों के दौरान विभिन्न उद्योगों को कोयले की सप्लाई में कुछ प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) गत चार महीनों के दौरान कोयला खानों में रेलवे द्वारा किननी मात्रा में कोयला दोया गया तथा उसके महीनेवार औरकड़े क्या हैं?

झर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनोदाम बोधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रेलों द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1979 से जनवरी 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान ढोये गये कोयले की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

महीना	को० इ० लि०/सि० को० कं० लि० से रेल द्वारा ढोये गए कोयले की मात्रा	मि० टन
अक्टूबर, 1979	5.59	
नवम्बर, 1979	5.70	
दिसम्बर, 1979	5.94	
जनवरी, 1980	5.87	

गवालियर में अस्थायिक नियंत्रण वाला ट्रांसमीटर
जानवे जाने की योजना

54. श्री पृष्ठ० के० शर्वावलक्षण : क्या सूचना अंतर अस्थायिक मंत्री वह बताने की दृष्टा करते कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के गवालियर केन्द्र के अस्थायिक नियंत्रण वाला ट्रांसमीटर लगाने की कोई योजना है यदि हाँ, तो यदृ कब तक लगा दिया जाएगा;

(ल) क्या मुरकार को पता है कि इस केन्द्र के अस्थायिक नियंत्रण वाले भी प्रसारण उचित ढंग से नहीं पकड़े जाने हैं;

(ग) क्या गवालियर रेडियो रेटेंगन से स्वतन्त्र प्रसारण के लिए कोई प्रावधान है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या गवालियर संघीत का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है तथा वह प्रसारण सुविधा के अभाव में ल्यानीवाले कलाकारों को अपना कला का प्रदर्शन करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है ?

हुमना और प्रसारण तथा पुस्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ल) बर्दमान 10 किलोवाट वाले मीडियम वेव के ट्रांसमीटर की अनुमति परिवर्ति 75 किलोवाट है।

(ग) गवालियर को पूर्णस्पेष्यन] रेडियो स्टेशन बनाने की योजना को कार्यान्वयित किया जा रहा है। रेडियो के 1980 के अन्त तक तथार हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(घ) परम्परा में गवालियर संघीत का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र रहा है। गवालियर के संघीत कलाकारों को, आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की सुविधा से कलाकारों के लिए निर्वाचित कीवियती के अनुसार आकाशवाणी, भोपाल से पर्याप्त कार्यक्रम मिल रहे हैं।

Shifting the headquarters of Western Coalfield Limited from Nagpur to Chhindwara

55. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the headquarters of Western Coalfields Limited, from Nagpur to Chhindwara;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received representation against the proposed decisions; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). For the present, Government have decided to open a regional office of Western Coalfields Limited at Chhindwara for the purpose of dealing with the problems of development of coal as well as sales and marketing of coal in that region.

(c) and (d). Some representations have been received against the shifting of Western Coalfields Limited Headquarters from Nagpur to Chhindwara. The representationists have been informed of the above decision.

Delinking of Newspapers from monopoly Houses

57. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DABA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN

ATHARE PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are planning a "result-oriented policy" for diffusing and delinking newspapers from big monopoly houses;

(b) whether in India many of the major newspapers are managed by the big monopoly houses;

(c) if so, what are the main features of the new policy;

(d) when the same is likely to be implemented; and

(e) whether Government have decided to constitute a Committee for this purpose, if so, when and the names of Members of the Committee and the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a), (c), (d) and (e). Government have no proposal to set up any separate Committee for this purpose. The Press Commission is proposed to be re-constituted shortly with revised and more comprehensive terms of reference. The inclusion of an item on diffusion and delinking of newspapers from big industrial houses in the revised terms of reference will be given due consideration.

(b) The names of newspaper companies undertakings, who are presently registered Under Section 26 of the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, are as follows:

1. Capital Limited—Birla Group
2. Eastern Economist Limited—Birla Group.
3. Newspapers Ltd.—Birla Group
4. Tamilnadu—Thiagaraja Chettiar Group.
5. A few undertakings belonging to the Indian Express Group.

Insufficient Coal supply to Thermal Stations in Bihar

58. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thermal stations in Bihar are not getting sufficient coal to run the plants to full capacity; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Thermal power stations in Bihar have not been getting the linked quantities of coal resulting in depletion of their coal stocks, particularly at Barauni.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to step up supplies of coal to the thermal power stations in Bihar.

Some of these are as follows—

(i) Coal companies and Railways have been asked to step up coal supplies to the power stations in Bihar.

(ii) Close liaison is being maintained between the Department of Coal, Railways and Department of Power.

(iii) High level inter-ministerial meetings are also held periodically to review coal supplies to the power stations.

(iv) A control room has been set up in the Railway Board to monitor the coal supplies to power stations on daily basis.

Diversion of Coal to other States in bulk by Bihar

59. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal is being diverted to other States in bulk by Bihar State;

(b) if so, the quantities so diverted to other States, details thereof;

(c) whether the rest of the coal is not sufficient for the users of Bihar State; and

(d) if so, what remedial action Government propose to take to provide coal to the common users of Bihar State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Bihar is a major producer of coal in the country and meets the requirement of other states also, besides its own requirements. The production and consumption of coal in Bihar and despatch outside the State from 1976-77 to 1978-79 is given below:

Year	Production	Consumption Despatch with-outside the state	
		in the state	outside the state
1976-77	41.52	15.30	26.22
1977-78	41.49	17.64	23.85
1978-79	41.68	18.03	23.65

(c) After allocation of coal to other states from Bihar, the quantities of coal available is sufficient to meet the demand of Bihar.

(d) A programme has been drawn up for stepping up the movement of soft coke which required by common users in the State and to streamline the distribution system.

Restriction on use of Petroleum Fuel for power generation

60. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a firm policy has been formulated by Government not to allow any more power generation by petroleum fuel and also to switch over the existing plants to coal within a time schedule; and

(b) if so, the policy adopted in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). The Government has been following a policy of basing thermal power generation mainly on coal. Thermal power generation based on petroleum fuel was resorted to in a few power plants in the past close to some refineries in order to utilise the surplus fuel oil. Following the oil price rise of 1973, the power plants which could be converted to coal-firing technologically have already been converted to coal firing. The Government continues with this policy and permits power generation based on petroleum fuels only in exceptional circumstances mainly to mitigate power shortages in the short term.

Measures to increase production of Coal during 1980-81

61. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been adopted to increase production of coal in the year 1980-81 in the country;

(b) if so, what measures have been adopted by now;

(c) whether government are aware that because of short supply of coal, plants are using diesel for generating energy; and

(d) whether the position in coal front has improved now?

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

(b) Some of the measures adopted to increase coal production are:

(1) Attempts are being made to improve power generation in DVC which

supplies the bulk of the power to collieries in Eastern India where production has been affected due to power shortage.

(2) Import of explosives has been arranged to cover the gap between demand and indigenous availability.

(3) Instructions have been issued for the allotment of diesel on a priority basis to the Coal Industry.

(4) Steps are being formulated to curb absenteeism among workers which is usually heavy in the first three months of the year.

(5) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the law and order machinery in areas where production has been affected by frequent disruptions in the law and order. A close watch is being kept on the situation.

(6) Assistance of the State Governments has been sought in expediting land acquisition for commencing new projects.

(c) The Government is not aware of any plant having switched over to diesel oil for generating energy due to shortage of coal.

(d) Yes, Sir. The production of coal has risen from 94.8 lakh tonnes in December to 100.7 lakh tonnes in February. Stocks at the pithead have increased from 10.4 million tonnes at the end of December 1979 to an estimated 12.8 million tonnes at the end of February, 1980.

Irrigation and Hydro-electric Projects in Orissa

62. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision is being made in the current year for expediting the construction work of Indravati, Rengali, Brutang, Kuanria and other

Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the provisions made to increase hydro-generation and irrigation potential in Orissa in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). The outlay recommended by the Working Groups of the Planning Commission for the year 1980-81 for Hydro-electric power generation in Orissa is Rs. 41.74 crores and for major and medium irrigation Rs. 63.23 crores. However, the final outlays have yet to be decided by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government.

The provisions recommended for major and medium irrigation and hydro-electric power generation by the Working Group for the year 1980-81 for the specific projects are as under:—

Project	Outlay for major & Medium irrigation (Rs. in crores)	Outlay for Hydro electric power generation (Rs. in crores)
1. Rengali . .	11.6	13.74
2. Upper Koib . .	5.00	20.00
3. Upper Indravati . .	4.00	3.00
4. Kuanria . .	2.00	..
5. Brutang . .	Nil	..

High Power Committee to improve Position of Coal Movement

63. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high power committee has been formed to improve the position of coal movement

by coordinating the efforts of the Ministries of Energy and Railways; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for coordination in pursuance of the decision of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). A Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Finance. Among other things the Committee reviews the production and movement of coal for various sectors. The Committee also serves as a high level body for coordinating the activities of the Ministry of Railways and the Departments of Coal and Power. The movement of coal to thermal power stations has also been reviewed at a meeting taken by the Prime Minister. The Committee has held two meetings and a programme to step up the movement of coal has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

Views of All India Small and Medium Newspapers' Association regarding News Agencies

64. **SHRI N. E. HORD:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Small and Medium Newspapers' Association has favoured more than one news agency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Press reports to this effect have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Presently four news agencies namely Press Trust of India, United News of India, Hindustan Samachar

and Samachar Bharati are functioning. Whether they should be unified or not is a matter primarily for the news agencies themselves to consider and decide.

High priority to Hydro-Electric Schemes

65. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:**

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group on energy policy has stressed the need to give a high priority to hydro-electric schemes; and

(b) if so, what are the details and Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) The Working Group on Energy Policy while stressing that hydel development should receive very high priority has suggested that the following aspects should receive immediate attention:

(i) early completion of the re-assessment of hydel potential and undertaking of surveys and investigations to formulate hydel projects;

(ii) evolving of well-conceived scheme of financial and technical assistance from the Central Government to the State Government to take up long gestation hydel projects;

(iii) speedy resolution of inter-state disputes and evolving procedures for taking up large river valley projects jointly by the States and the Centre;

(iv) prompt and pragmatic examination impact of hydel development on environment;

(v) developing appropriate organisational structure to manage large hydel projects located in small states and remote areas;

(vi) development of micro hydel power stations in hilly areas and pursuing the possibility of developing low-head hydel resources along canals.

The Report of the Working Group was submitted recently and its recommendations are yet to be considered by the Government. However, the need for according high priority to hydel development is well recognised by the Government.

बिहार में बहितयारपुर के सभीय गंगा के किनारे ताप विज्ञीनी धर की स्थापना

66. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विज्ञानी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए और बिहार में नालन्दा तथा इसके आषाध्यम के क्षेत्र में विज्ञीनी की भारी कमी की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए बहितयारपुर के सभीय गंगा के किनारे ताप विज्ञीनी धर स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कितना समय लगेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान बीबरी) : (क) बहितयारपुर के सभीय गंगा के किनारे ताप विषुद्ध केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव बिहार से प्राप्त नहीं कृपा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठ ता :

बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में सिंचाई बोरोक्तामों की कमी

67. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के नालन्दा जिले और सभीयतरी क्षेत्रों में स्वार्थी सिंचाई बोरोक्तामों की कमी कमी है जिसके कारण इन क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न होना आम बात हो गई है; और

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारत सरकार पटना जिले के बहितयारपुर के निकट गंगा नदी से एक नहर का निर्माण कराने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान बीबरी) : (क) और (ख) सूखना एकदम की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिहार में उपभोक्तामों को उचित दर पर कोयले का वितरण

68. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में उपभोक्तामों को कोयला 16 से 18 रु प्रति मन की दर पर बेचा जा रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप उपभोक्तामों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उपभोक्तामों को उचित दर पर कोयले की सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौदा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान बीबरी) : (क) कोल हंडिया लि. को उपलब्ध सूखना के अनुसार पटना में साप्त कोक का कुटकर मूल्य 14 रुपये प्रति मन के पास बताया गया है। कमी की रिपोर्ट मिली है किन्तु अधिकांश स्थानों पर कमी परिवहन की समस्याओं के कारण है।

(ख) बिहार को सहक तथा रेल दोनों के द्वारा साप्त कोक अधिक मात्रा में भेजने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह अपनी वितरण प्रणाली को अधिक सरल और कारगर बनाए। इसमें उपर्युक्त सप्लाई की स्थिति में बुझार होने की आपक है।

Effect of power shortage on Industry and Agriculture

69. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN

SAIT:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP

SINGH:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing serious power shortage which has badly affected production in industry as well as in agriculture;

(b) if so, what are the main causes for this shortage; and

(c) what measures have been taken to overcome the present crisis in power production?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). A number of States are presently facing shortage of power which does affect industrial and to some extent agriculture production also. The shortages have arisen due to failure of monsoons resulting in lower availability of power from hydel power stations in some states, increase in load demand particularly in the rural areas due to drought; inadequacy of installed capacity to meet the increasing load demand, prolonged time being taken for stabilization of newly commissioned generating capacity, poor performance of thermal power stations and shortage of coal at some of the thermal power stations.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to improve the availability of power in the country. These measures include:

(1) maximising generation from the existing thermal installed capacity in the central sector. State Governments have also been advised to

similarly maximise generation from their thermal installed capacity;

(2) addition of about 17122 MW of new generating capacity during the period 1978-83, of which about 3000 MW has already been commissioned during 1978-79;

(3) transfer of power from surplus to deficit States;

(4) Monitoring of coal stocks and ensuring availability of adequate coal to thermal power stations.

Silent Valley Project

70. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has not yet taken any decision regarding the Silent Valley project submitted by the Kerala Government;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in taking a decision;

(c) whether any communication has been sent to the State Government from the Centre in this connection; and

(d) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). In view of reservations expressed by environmentalists and ecologists all over the world regarding destruction of the Silent Valley forest, which is one of the only remaining tropical rain forests in the world, the Government of Kerala has been requested to stop further work till the matter is discussed with the Central Government.

Coal Production in Current Year

71. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target fixed for Coal production for the current year;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved; and :

(c) if not, the reasons for the expected shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The original target of coal production for the year 1979-80 was 118 million tonnes.

(b) The present trend of production indicates that a production of 104 million tonnes during the current year would be achieved.

(c) The reasons for shortfall in coal production are given below:

(i) Inadequate availability of power supply to collieries;

(ii) Shortage of explosives;

(iii) Shortage of diesel supplies to coal mines;

(iv) Deterioration of the Law and Order situation in Bengal, Bihar Coal-fields; and

(v) Difficulties faced by Coal companies in acquiring land for new projects.

विभिन्न राज्यों को कोयला आवंटन का मानदण्ड

72. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों को कोयला आवंटन के लिए क्या भासदण्ड अपनाये गए हैं;

(ख) गत 2½ मंथों के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य की विभिन्न पार्टियों को कोयले के कितने बैगन सप्लाई किए गए तथा उन पार्टियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें कोयला सप्लाई किया गया और किन लोगों की सिफारिश पर तथा कब सप्लाई किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वहां कोयले के वितरण में बड़े पैमाने पर अष्टाचार हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जोच करने का है और यह नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ।

ऊर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (जी ए० बी० ए० गनी खान खांधरी): (क) विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए कोयले के कोटे, विभिन्न प्रायोजन/अनुसंधान प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित और रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा स्वीकृत माला के अनुसार, निर्धारित किए जाते हैं ।

बिजली, इस्पात और सीमेण्ट जैसे प्रमुख उपभोक्ताओं का कोयले का आवंटन एक स्थायी संयोजन समिति द्वारा इगत उनकी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है । इस समिति में कोयला विभाग, रेल मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग और सम्बन्धित उपचाक्ता भेत्र के प्रतिनिधि रहते हैं ।

(ख) पिछले दोई वर्षों में राजस्थान को कोयले के बैगनों की सप्लाई के बारे में पार्टी वार विवरण तुरंत ही उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसी पार्टियों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है । इस सूचना को एकद करने में अत्यधिक ममता और श्रम लगेगा ।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि राजस्थान में कोयले के वितरण में व्यापक अष्टाचार हो रहा है ।

राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी

73. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या ऊर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान में बिजली की भारी कमी के क्या कारण ?

ऊर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (जी ए० बी० ए० गनी खान खांधरी): उत्तरी छोटे में भव्यकर सूखे की स्थितिया होने के कारण राजस्थान को बिजली की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ा है । सूखे के कारण जल विद्युत केन्द्रों से जल विद्युत उपलब्धता में कमी हुई है और युवि सम्बन्धी भार में तेजी से बढ़ रही है । पांच जल विद्युत केन्द्र के द्वे उत्पादन युनिटों की बढ़ी और कोटा में राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र के 220 मेगावाट के यूनिट की बढ़ी के कारण करवारी, 1980 में और अधिक कमी हुई ।

गत तीन वर्षों में कोयले के उत्पादन की मात्रा

74. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी :

श्री इशाहीन सुलेमान सेठ :

श्री टी० आर० शमन्ना :

क्या ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कोयले के उत्पादन की मात्रा किननी है और गत 6 महीनों में कोयले का मार्मिक उत्पादन (चालू महीने महिन) किनना हुआ है ;

(ख) तापीय बिजली घरों को कोयला मर्नाई करने और बिजलो घरों तथा कोयले पर आधारित उद्योगों के पास कोयले का पर्याप्त भण्डार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या कोयला मंत्रालय ने कोयले की शीघ्र आवाजाही के लिए रेल मंत्रालय के सहयोग से कोई मानव समिति बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो समिति के सदस्यों का नाम क्या है ?

ऊर्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी० खान चौधरी) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोयले के उत्पादन की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है -

वर्ष	उत्पादन
(मिलियन टनों में)	
1976-77	101.04
1977-78	101.00
1978-79	101.44

चालू वर्ष के पिछले छह महीनों में कोयले के उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है : -

महीना	उत्पादन
(लाख टनों में)	
अनन्तिम	

सितम्बर, 1979	78.97
अक्टूबर, 1979	78.72
नवम्बर, 1979	86.87
दिसम्बर, 1979	94.75
जनवरी, 1980	99.34
फरवरी, 1980	100.69

(ब) ताप विजली घरों की कोयले की जहरतें पूरी करने के लिए उन्हें संयोजित कोयले की मात्रा बढ़ा दी गई है। रेलवे कोयले की बुलाई के लिए वैगन अधिक संख्या में देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ताकि विजलीघरों में कोयले के स्टोक बनाए जा सकें। रेलवे यह प्रयास भी कर रही है कि अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के लिए भी कोयला वैगनों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्याय लयों में लम्बित मामले

75. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी :

श्री जी० बाई० छुड्हन :

श्री टी० आर० शमन्ना :

श्री के० प्रधानी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मर्नी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में किनने मुकदमे लम्बित हैं ;

(ख) इसमें से प्रत्येक न्यायालय में क्रमशः किनने मुकदमे 5 तथा 10 वर्षों से अधिक समय से लम्बित हैं ; और

(ग) इननी अधिक संख्या में इन मुकदमों के लम्बित रहने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और इन मुकदमों के निपटान में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मर्नी (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख). एक विवर मलग्न है जिसमें वह जानकारी दी गई है जो उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों ने भेजी है।

(ग) अनेक जाटिय बातों के कारण न्यायालयों में मामले इकट्ठे हो गए हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि न्याय प्रशासन का कार्य निरन्तर चलता रहे। तदनुसार, सरकार इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में कार्यालयी करने का विचार रखती है। ऐसा करने में सरकार विधि और्योग की सिफारिशों का ध्यान रखेगी।

लिखित

31-12-1979 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में और 30-6-1979 को उच्च न्यायालयों में लिखित मामले और ऐसे मामले जो इन न्यायालयों में कमातः 5 वर्ष और 10 वर्ष से अधिक समय से लिखित हैं :

नियमित सुनवाई वाले मामले जो नियमित सुनवाई वाले मामले जो
निम्नलिखित से अधिक समय से लिखित हैं
31-12-1979
को लिखित हैं

		5 वर्ष	10 वर्ष
भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय	16077	4675	182
उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	30-6-1979 को निम्नलिखित से अधिक समय से जो स्थित हो, उसके अनुसार लिखित मामलों की संख्या		
		5 वर्ष	10 वर्ष
इलाहाबाद	124540	28319	2662
आनंद प्रदेश	22637	8	1
मुम्बई	58090	11826	1266
कलकत्ता	74471	17827*	6935*
दिल्ली	30329	7570	835
शोहाटी	6929	1192	43
गुजरात	14857	107	9
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5765	806	19
अस्सी-कश्मीर	6577	251	19
कर्नाटक	49403	2133*	1*
केरल	33809	69	..
मध्य प्रदेश	40785	6018*	545*
मद्रास	55268	675	23
उड़ीसा	8423	623	6
पटना	35513	6260*	1199*
पंजाब और हरियाणा	38413	10798	1976
राजस्थान	23957	5123*	438*
सिंधिकम	11
योग	629722	99595	15977

* टिप्पणी : कलकत्ता, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, पटना और राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालयों की बाबत 5 वर्ष और 10 वर्ष से अधिक समय से लिखित मामलों के आंकड़े केवल मुख्य मामलों के हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्यूतीकृत गावों के नाम

76. श्री बाबू लाल सोसांकी : क्या डर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड, मुरैना और ग्वालियर जिलों और उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा, इटावा, जालौन और जांसी जिलों के उन गावों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें अब तक विजली लगाई जा चुकी है और उन गावों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वर्ष 1980-81 में विजली लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार, कितने निजी नलकूपों के लिए विजली उपलब्ध कराई गई और वर्ष 1980-81 में कितने निजी नलकूपों के लिए विजली उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ?

उर्जा और सिवाई तथा कोयला मंडी (श्री ए० बी० ए० गली बान बौबरी) :
(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड, मुरैना, ग्वालियर जिलों में आबाद गावों की संख्या तथा उनमें से 29-2-1980 तक विद्यूतीकृत गावों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

जिले का नाम	आबाद गावों की कुल संख्या	विद्यूतीकृत गावों की संख्या
1. भिंड	892	521
2. मुरैना	1249	507
3. ग्वालियर	753	284

उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा, इटावा, जालौन और जांसी जिलों के गावों की संख्या तथा उनमें 31-3-1979 तक विद्यूतीकृत गावों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

जिले का नाम	गाव की कुल संख्या	विद्यूतीकृत गावों की संख्या
आगरा	1182	474
इटावा	1477	416
जालौन	957	295
जांसी	780	152

मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड, मुरैना और ग्वालियर जिलों में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा, इटावा, जालौन और जांसी जिलों में विद्यूतीकृत गावों के नाम एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं और उन पटल पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान गावों को विद्यूतीकृत करने के अलेवार कार्यक्रम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड, मुरैना और ग्वालियर जिलों में उजित किए गए निजी दूरबिनों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

जिले का नाम	किए गए उजित कुल सिवाई पम्पसेट दूरबिन	
1976-77	1977-78	
1. भिंड	90	60
2. मुरैना	50	29
3. ग्वालियर	13	5

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा, इटावा, जालौन और जांसी जिलों में उजित किए गए दिजी दूरबिनों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है :—

जिले का उजित सिवाई पम्पसेट दूरबिन	दार्म	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
आगरा		220	416	410
इटावा		78	168	149
जालौन		44	15	19
जांसी		6	54	55

मुख्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में बर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान चम्बलों के ऊंचन के लिए आवंदनों पर, कृषकों द्वारा पर्योजित औपचारिकताएं पूरे हो जाने पर शायदि चम्बल से ध्वनिमानों के प्राधार पर संबंधित राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

चम्बल पर लिफ्ट सिचाई परियोजना

77. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंको : क्या ऊर्जा और सिचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के जिला मुरैना में और उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला आगरा की बाह तहसील में धूषि भूमि की सिचाई के लिए चम्बल पर लिफ्ट सिचाई परियोजना के निवापि संबंधी फिरी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही हैं और यदि हां, तो परियोजना का पूरा विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) परियोजना पर कितनी लागत आयेगी, उसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा तथा परियोजना पूरी हो जाने पर उससे लगभग कितनी एकड़ भूमि की मिचाई होने की संभाना है?

ऊर्जा और सिचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. ए. गनौ जान औधरी) : (क) और (ख)। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ईसाह गांव के निकट चम्बल नदी पर एक लिफ्ट सिचाई स्कीम का अध्ययन कर रही है। इस स्कीम पर 694 करोड़ क्षेत्र रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इससे मुरैना यिले में 14,400 हेक्टेयर की सिचाई होगी। इस स्कीम से चम्बल प्रणाली की बत्तमान आवाह शाखा नहर की जल सप्लाई में वृद्धि होगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी आगरा और इटावा जिलों में 1.2 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लाभ के लिए चम्बल पर एक लिफ्ट सिचाई परियोजना तैयार की है, जिसपर 12.11 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह स्कीम प्रारम्भ होने की तारीख से चार वर्षों की अवधि के अन्दर पूरी की जानी है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने परियोजना रिपोर्ट की जांच कर ली है और अपनी टिप्पणियां अनुपालन के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेजी हैं।

Expenditure incurred on Verghese Committee

78. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what was the expenditure incurred on the Verghese Committee on A.I.R. and Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The total expenditure incurred on the Verghese Committee, including expenditure on printing of its report, was Rs. 3,47,088/-.

MRTP Commission Charges against Colgate-Palmolive (India)

79. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Colgate-Palmolive (India), the subsidiary of an American Multi-National Corporation, has been charged by the M.R.T.P. Commission, with Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices;

(b) if so, what are the details of the charges against this company, and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER): (a) to (c). In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Central Government referred to the M. R. T. P. Commission on 28th March, 1974, the case of M/s. Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Limited for an inquiry as to whether, having regard to the economic conditions prevailing in the country and to all other matters which appear, in the particular circumstances to be relevant, the trade practices alleged to be indulged in by the aforesaid company operate or are likely to operate against the public interest. The aforesaid references to the Commission was made as a result of the Prime Minister's opinion formed by the Government that M/s. Colgate-Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd., a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive-Poto Company, incorporated in the United States of America,

engaged, among other things, in the production of soap, shampoos, tooth paste, tooth powder, tooth brushes, shaving brush, shaving cream cream oil, hair oil, hair cream and powder under trade names, such as "Colgate" "Palmolive" etc. was indulging, among others, in the following monopolistic trade practices as a result of which the cost relating to production, supply and distribution of the said products manufactured by the company had been unreasonably increased :-

(i) earning a very high gross profit rate on sales around 31 per cent and a gross profit rate of 42 per cent to per cent cent on cost of sales as against a reasonable return of 5 per cent on cost of sales;

(ii) earning exorbitant rate of profit at the rate of nearly 118 per cent in 1970 and over 158 per cent in 1971 on capital employed;

(iii) earning unreasonable net profits, after paying taxes, of over 50 per cent in 1970 and 46 per cent in 1971 on the average capital employed by the company to the detriment of the consumer;

(iv) reaping profits without making any large investments in India as fixed block in buildings etc., and in not incurring substantial expenditure on research and development in India with a view to produce consumer items of better quality at cheaper rates for the benefit of the consumers; and

(v) selling not only what the company produces, but also a few products which it gets manufactured in other units and allowing such products to be sold under its own brand name while these products are manufactured for Colgate by outside agencies with indigenous raw material and know-how, the company reaps unreasonable profits to the detriment of consumer and the smaller units who produce such products.

In pursuance of the aforesaid reference, the MRTP Commission initiated an inquiry against the company. The company filed a writ petition in the High Court of Delhi challenging the order of the Central Government making reference to the Commission on the ground, *inter-alia*, that the Central Government was under a legal obligation to give a hearing to the company before making the aforesaid reference to the Commission. The Delhi High Court stayed the inquiry by the Commission on 24-6-1974. The writ petition has since been heard by the Delhi High Court and dismissed with costs by their judgement dated 13-12-1979. The Commission has now resumed the inquiry against the company and has published a notification to this effect in some of the leading newspapers of the country on 10-2-1980 inviting information|comments from all the parties who wished to furnish any information or give their comments regarding the inquiries within 21 days of the publication of the notification.

No inquiry regarding allegation of any restrictive trade practices has been instituted by the Commission against the company.

Assets and Turn-Over of 20 Large Industrial Houses

80. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total assets and turn-over in rupees of each of the 20 largest business houses in the country as in 1972, 1977 and 1978;

(b) total profits earned by each of the 20 largest houses during 1972, 1977 and 1978;

(c) whether Government have any programme to put curbs on the expansion of large houses;

(d) if so, what are the salient features of that programme; and

(e) when the said programme is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER): (a) and (b). Information on assets, turnover and profits before tax of the 20 largest industrial houses for the years 1972 and 1977 based on registrations under section 26 of the M.R.I.P. Act, 1969, as upto 30-6-1978 and ranking according to the value of assets in 1977 is furnished in Statement-I annexed. The information for 1978 based on registrations as on 31-12-1978 and ranking by the side

of assets in 1978 is given in Statement-II annexed.

(c) to (e). Chapter III of the M.R.I.P. Act provides the necessary regulatory measures to be followed by the Government in respect of expansion of large industrial houses. The industrial policy statements of the Government from time to time also lay down the guide-lines to be followed in this regard in respect of the large industrial houses.

Statement I

Assets, Turnover and Profits before tax in the years 1972 and 1977 of 20 largest industrial houses (as per registration under section 26 of the M.R.I.P. Act as on 30-6-1978) ranked by size of their assets in 1977

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial House	No. of Bodies Corpo- rate	Value in Rs. Crores					
			Year 1972			Year 1977		
			Assets	Turn- Over	P.B.T.	Assets	Turn- Over	P.B.T.
1	Birla	70	589.42	590.00	45.86	1070.20	1276.49	89.89
2	Tata	32	641.93	692.84	48.92	1069.28	1272.89	65.26
3	Mafatlal	14	183.74	190.86	14.65	285.63	413.22	31.15
4	J.K. Singhania	28	121.45	103.65	5.92	267.31	260.49	8.70
5	Thapar	35	136.16	154.66	11.04	215.92	330.34	18.66
6	I.C.I.	7	135.21	149.07	17.47	209.97	295.67	30.91
7	Scindia	3	107.73	50.65	5.44	200.04	104.10	2.45
8	Oil India.	6	104.04	136.08	15.02	199.95	400.72	19.00
9	Bhendiwala	7	45.91	44.92	3.93	189.44	68.72	8.93
10	Bangur	44	125.26	142.71	7.52	188.24	279.07	2.55
11	Larsen & Toubro	10	79.03	55.70	4.65	185.91	140.83	21.31
12	Shri Ram	14	120.77	176.48	10.48	179.77	303.96	5.27
13	A.C.C.	5	134.96	94.23	4.45	168.86	171.89	13.41
14	Kirloskar	15	86.46	71.31	2.03	160.96	146.77	10.24
15	Hindustan Lever	8	77.87	187.85	11.48	143.59	320.44	24.01
16	Khatau (Bombay)	36	75.44	118.94	6.82	138.82	231.12	15.18
17	Sarabhai	11	84.44	96.32	3.63	136.96	218.17	5.47
18	Walchand	20	99.47	103.27	1.22	132.81	165.28	3.56
19	Macneill & Magor	34	64.80	49.91	2.80	132.55	159.36	19.18
20	Mahindra & Mahindra	13	58.49	74.26	3.65	125.49	113.73	1.51

Statement II

Assets, Turnover and Profits before Tax in 1978, of 20 largest industrial houses (as per registrations under section 26 of the MRTP Act as on 31-12-78) ranked by size of their assets in 1978

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial House	No. of Bodies Corpo- rate	Value in Rs. Crores		
			Assets	Turnover	P.B.T.
1	Birla	69	1171.15	1374.56	98.81
2	Tata	34	1102.11	1367.60	51.24
3	Mafatlal	24	317.86	475.41	39.07
4	J.K. Singhania	18	299.57	318.52	13.50
5	Thapar		244.06	367.19	20.24
6	I.G.I.		228.73	308.87	26.38
7	Bangul	5	220.86	341.13	13.27
8	Shri Ram	14	204.79	335.80	8.35
9	Oil India		203.24	423.39	15.67
10	Scindia		202.81	92.60	(—)7.77
11	Larsen & Toubro		194.51	169.09	19.52
12	A.C.C.		186.62	183.02	15.63
13	Bhiwandiwala		178.38	61.18	(—)8.57
14	Kirloskar		176.25	199.10	9.11
15	Hindustan Lever		157.15	370.20	28.32
16	Chowgulk		149.96	40.23	(—)2.73
17	Khatau (Bombay)		143.12	235.02	13.71
18	Kasturbhai Lalbhai		140.00	202.98	22.25
19	Mahindra & Mahindra		137.18	139.65	5.005
20	Walchand		135.70	135.50	(—)1.70

News regarding Legal Proceedings against Companies of Big Industrial Houses

81. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as reported in *Financial Express*, New Delhi dated February 17, 1980, page 1, his Ministry has started legal proceedings

against about 400 companies controlled by the big industrial houses for their failure to register themselves under the MRTP Act;

(b) if so, a list of those companies;

(c) a list of big industrial houses which control these Companies; and

(d) what are the specific charges against those Companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER): (a) to (d). The newspaper report in question appears to refer only to the default notices sent by the Government advising individual under-takings to register under section

26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, whenever they are considered to be *prima facie* so registrable. As on 31-12-79, 370 such notices were being processed. Upto 31-12-79, legal proceedings have been taken against two companies. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Industrial Group to which it belongs	Charges
1	Kulittalai Cane Farms Limited . Parry		Inter-connection with a number of other companies.
2	Fibre Glass Pilkington Limited . Independent		Dominance in the production of mineral wool and glass fibre.

News regarding Multinational Corporations

ready sent feelers to the new Government.

82. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in the *Times of India* dated February 27, 1980 regarding multinational Corporations probing the new Government's mind on their reinduction in the country; and

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

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

(b). The main points made in the news item are as follows:—

(i) Coca Cola which wound up its business in 1978, after it failed to abide by the Janata Government's directive that it should divulge the contents of the concentrate, has al-

(ii) The IBM, which had pulled out in 1978 because it did not want to dilute its equity, as per FERA regulations, has also been probing the Government's mind on their reentry in the data processing business. The core office of IBM in India has been researching the possibility of its reinduction not only in the data processing business but also in the communication field.

(iii) Firestone and several other companies which were finding it difficult to meet the FERA requirements and had decided to wind up business in India are also awaiting the Government policy.

The Departments of the Government concerned with the matters raised in the news item have no information in this regard. The question of the Government's reaction to the news item, therefore, does not arise. There is no proposal before Government at present for relaxing the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Winding up of Working Group on Films Division

83. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the Working Group set up to determine the feasibility of converting the Films Division into an autonomous body; and

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

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

(b) The Film is a powerful force for national integration and the Indian documentary is expected to help the people to grasp the ideals of the country. Hence there is no need to delink completely Films Division from Government. Great films even dramatic and poetic films, can be and have been made within the framework of the existing Films Division. Otherwise also Films Division enjoys adequate functional autonomy particularly with respect to production matters.

बिहार में कृषि और उद्योग पर विजली की कमी का प्रभाव

84. शोभती कृष्ण साही: क्या झज्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार को उसकी 1400 मेगावाट विजली की आवश्यकता के बिल्कुल 350 मेगावाट विजली ही दी जा रही है;

(ख) क्या विजली की कमी के कारण कृषि और उद्योग पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार हारा बिहार में विजली की उत्पादन अमता को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

झज्जा और सिंचाई तथा कोयला बोरी (श्री ए. श्री. ए. श्री बाल बीचरी): (क) बिहार में विजली की अमता में 600 मेगावाट तक से 650 मेगावाट की विकिषण है। इसकी तुलना में उपलब्धता समझन 350 मेगावाट से 450 मेगावाट है।

(ख) विजली की कमी से कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर, विदेशी गहन रूप से विद्युत का उपयोग करने वाले उद्योगों के बास्ते में, प्रभाव अवश्य पड़ता है। कृषि उपभोक्ताओं को विजली की सप्लाई प्रायोगिकता के आधार पर की जाती है और इसलिए विजली की कमी का प्रभाव कृषि उत्पादन पर अपेक्षाकृत कम है।

(ग) राज्य में प्रतिरिक्षित उत्पादन अमता में प्रभिज्जुद्धि करने और बर्तमान ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करके बर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित अमता से अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार हारा कदम उठाए गए हैं। पतरातू में 110-110 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों को और बरीनी में 110-110 मेगावाट के दो यूनिटों के प्रतिष्ठापन की जा रही है। इसके प्रतिरिक्षित दो नये विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्वीकृति भी, 2X110 मेगावाट का केन्द्र मुजफ्फरपुर में और 2X210 मेगावाट का केन्द्र तेनाथाटा में, दो दी गयी हैं। आशा है कि स्वर्णरेखा जल विद्युत परियोजना का दूसरा यूनिट भी शीघ्र ही चालू हो जाएगा। आशा है कि इन यूनिटों के चालू हो जाने से तथा पतरातू में सुधार हो जाने से बिहार में विजली की स्थिति काफी सुधर जाएगी।

Setting up of Television Centres at Varanasi and other Places

85. SHRI K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals for setting up television centres at Varanasi, Allahabad and Gorakhpur had been considered in 1975-76;

(b) if so, when television centres at Varanasi, Allahabad and Gorakhpur will be set up; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Varanasi and Allahabad are pilgrim centres and Gorakhpur is the Centre of Eastern U.P. and there has been a constant demand that for the entertainment and development of this

area, television centres should be set up; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider it?

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

(b) to (d). There have been demands for setting up more TV centres in Uttar Pradesh. However, due to the constraints on financial resources and the low priority given to TV expansion, only one scheme for U.P., namely the setting up of a relay centre at Varanasi, has been approved as part of the 6th Plan proposals of Doordarshan. It is proposed to acquire a site for this relay centre during the current Plan and commence the construction work in the next Plan.

गोरखपुर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र का विस्तार

86. श्री के० सी० पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गोरखपुर के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र के विस्तार के प्रसार पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसत्त लाले) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रसन नहीं उठता।

आशील बलविद्रों का राष्ट्रीय चरित्र पर प्रभाव

87. श्री के० सी० पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आशील बलविद्रों के प्रदर्शन के कारण राष्ट्रीय चरित्र पर गलत प्रभाव डाला जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इसकी रोकथाम के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसत्त लाले) : (क) चलविद्र अधिकायम, 1952 के उपरान्त और उसके प्रत्यर्गत जारी किए गए आर्गेबर्टी सिद्धांतों के अन्तर्गत फिल्म सेसर बीड़ यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि आशील और हस्त दृश्यों को उत्कृष्ट और व्यायोचित न ठहराया जाये। अतः इस प्रकार के दृश्य सेसर किये जाते हैं और जो फिल्में युवकों के लिए प्रवर्शित करने के लिए मनुप्रयुक्त होती हैं, उनको केवल वयस्कों तक सीमित प्रदर्शन के लिए ही प्रमाणिकृत किया जाता है।

(ख) समाचार पत्रों में और अन्य सार्वजनिक मंचों पर फिल्मों के प्रति जो जन प्रतिक्रियायें होती हैं उनको फिल्म सेसर बीड़ नोट करता है और उपयुक्त सुधारों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए समय-समय पर सेसर संबन्धी दृष्टिकोण की समीक्षा करता है।

Setting up of Benches of Supreme Court in Big Cities

88. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up benches of the Supreme Court in all big cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Canals in the Krishna and Godavari Deltas for Irrigation

89. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have sent any schemes to the Centre to develop the canals in

the Krishna and Godavari deltas for streamlining irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Government have sent a scheme for the development of canals in the Krishna delta, estimated to cost Rs. 99.67 crores, in September, 1979. This is under examination in the Central Water Commission.

For development of canals in the Godavari delta no such scheme has been sent by the State Government.

T. V. Transmission Centres in Villages

90 DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether he had made a statement as reported in the Press that within five years every village in the country can receive T. V. transmission; and

(b) if so, the salient features and cost implication of such a target?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The statement made to the press recently was that all electrified villages (and not every village in the country) can receive T.V. transmission through 'INSAT' within five years.

(b) The Group on INSAT-I constituted by Government in December

1975 to evolve system definition for an Indian National Satellite system recommended a plan for TV ground facilities based on a hybrid system estimated to cost Rs. 371 crores. The salient features of the plan are to provide at least one community viewing T.V. receiver in each electrified village by 1985. In the States where electrification density in villages is very high like Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu etc., terrestrial based T.V. transmission service has been found cost effective. About 100,000 direct reception community T.V. sets and about 1,65,000 ordinary community viewing sets would be required to be deployed in the electrified villages by 1985. Additional programme production centres, terrestrial transmitters, microwave linkages etc. would also be required to be set up in different States for generating the programmes in their respective language. It may be added that the scheme is capable of being implemented in phases spread over a number of years, keeping in view the constraints on the financial resources available.

Power shortage in Greater Bombay region of Maharashtra

91. DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a situation of acute power shortage in the Greater Bombay region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) any concrete Governmental action taken to reduce the power shortage in this region?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) There is shortage of power in the Maharashtra State including the Greater Bombay region.

(b) The main reasons for shortage of power in Maharashtra are inadequacy of the installed capacity, prolonged time being taken by the newly commissioned 200/210 MW thermal generating unit to stabilize, outage of one 210 MW unit at Tara-pur for refuelling and shortage of coal at thermal power stations.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to improve the power availability in the State. These measures include addition of new generating capacity, modification/rectification of the newly commissioned 200/210 MW units for early stabilisation and supply of adequate coal supply to thermal power stations. The following new units now under erection are expected to be commissioned during 1980-81:—

Nasik Unit No. 4 210 MW May 1980

Parli Unit No. 3 210 MW June 1980

Nasik Unit No. 5 210 MW Aug. 1980

With the commissioning of these new units, the power position in Maharashtra would improve substantially.

Election Petitions filed against Members of Lok Sabha

92. SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

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

(a) the names of the Members of Lok Sabha against whom election petitions have been filed; and

(b) the grounds of the petition in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The information regarding filing of election petitions relating to the Lok Sabha

general elections held in January, 1980 has not yet been received by the Election Commission from all the High Courts. The information received so far in this behalf by the Election Commission from the various High Courts is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 80A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the election petitions are filed before the High Courts and therefore the grounds of the petitions are not known.

STATEMENT

Names of the Members of the Lok Sabha against whom Election petitions (relating to the Lok Sabha General Elections held in January, 1980) have been filed before the various High Courts.

S. No. Name

Bihar State

1. Shri A. K. Roy
2. Shrimati Madhuri Singh
3. Shri Kamal Nath Jha
4. Shri Baliram Bhagat
5. Shri Satendra Narayan Singh
6. Shri Jagjivan Ram
7. Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar
8. Shri Surya Narain Singh
9. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav
10. Shri Rajendra Prasad Yadav
11. Shri Baleshwar Ram
12. Shri Mahendra Prasad

Gujarat State

13. Shri Gohil Gigabhai Bhavubhai
14. Shri Tahawa Amarsinghbhai Viriyabhai

Haryana State

15. Shri Tayyab Hussain

Karnataka State

16. Shri T. R. Shamanna

Madhya Pradesh State

17. Shri Vidyacharan Shukla

18. Shri Bhanwarlal

19. Shri Chandulal Chandrakar

Orissa State

20. Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik

Delhi Union Territory

21. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee

22. Shri Charanjit Singh

Loss due to Fire in Srinagar Doordarshan Centre

94. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doordarshan Centre at Srinagar suffered considerable loss due to the fire at the T. V. Station;

(b) if so, estimated loss suffered and the cause of the fire; and

(c) steps taken by Government to check the repeated fire incidents at T.V. Station, Srinagar?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The fire which broke out in the heating and airconditioning plant room of the Srinagar T.V. studios on 9-2-80 was caused by an accident. The resultant damage to equipment and building is estimated at Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

(c) It is proposed to instal fire alarm systems incorporating heat and smoke detectors in all areas prone to fire.

Bango Dam for Irrigation and Hydel Power in Bilaspur District, M.P.

95. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report for setting up the Bango Dam for irrigation and hydel power in Bilaspur District submitted by Madhya Pradesh has been approved by the Government of India; if not, the reasons for its delay and the time by which this scheme would be sanctioned;

(b) when the Bango Dam would be completed; and

(c) is it correct that unless this is done the thermal power generation schemes of the National Thermal Power Corporation for 2000 MW capacity and of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board 1000/1200 MW capacity at Korba on the west bank of the river Hasdeo at Korba will be severely affected for want of water supply?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The Hasdeo Bango multipurpose Project could not be approved so far on account of the problems of submergence of coal reserve in the reservoir area of the proposed Scheme and acceptance by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the implementation of safeguards from environmental angle suggested by the Union Department of Science and Technology. The acceptance of the project by the Planning Commission is under active consideration.

(b) The period of completion of Bango Dam as envisaged in the Project Report is seven years after the commencement of works.

(c) Construction of 1100 MW stage of Thermal Power Station at Korba in the Central Sector has already com-

menced. The cooling water requirements of this stage of the project will be met from the existing facilities at Dhari Barrage. Similarly, installation of 420 MW capacity Thermal Power Station at Korba West Bank by Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has been sanctioned on the basis of availability of water without the Bango dam. Further augmentation of capacity of power generation at these sites to 2,100 MW and 1000/1200 MW respectively would require supplementary storage which will be provided by the proposed Bango Dam.

पत्रकारों के लिए रेल यात्रा की सुविधाएं

96. श्री रम्य लाल राही : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण बंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिट्ली कांग्रेस सरकार ने पत्रकारों और अम जीवी पत्रकारों को रेल यात्रा की सुविधा देने का निर्णय किया है या ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि उन्हें यह सुविधायें मिलें ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यात्मक सूचना क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास बंडी (श्री बलदत साठे) : (क) से (ग). रेलवे बोर्ड ने भारत सरकार के मुक्तालय में प्रत्यायित प्रेस संवाददाताओं को पत्र सूचना कार्यालय का प्रमाण-पत्र देने पर प्रथम श्रेणी में 15% की रियायत और द्वितीय श्रेणी में 50% की रियायत पर, 1-9-1950 से रेल यात्रा कूपन जारी करने की पढ़ति चालू की थी। यह रियायत समाजारों के कबर करने से सम्बन्धित काम के बारे में भारतीय रेलों में की जाने वाली यात्राओं के लिए है।

प्रत्यायित संवाददाता/कैमरामेन इस सुविधा का पाल भी बाध डाल रहे हैं।

Introduction of Coloured T.V.

97 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP
SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce colour T.V. in the country;

(b) whether the details of the project have been worked out if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether a coloured T.V. will be well within the reach of a common man and whether the present manufacturers would be able to cope up with the technology involved in the process; and

(d) the places where it is going to start first?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). No decision has been taken to introduce colour TV in the country nor has any project been prepared for this purpose. However, keeping in view the fact that colour TV technology has replaced black and white technology in most parts of the world, it is proposed to examine the potentialities, keeping in view the costs, manufacturing capabilities and the technological requirements of both transmission and reception. The question of selection of places for introducing colour TV at this stage does not, therefore, arise.

Production of Coal

98. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years the trend of production of coal is not appreciable;

(b) whether in regard to coking coal the position is particularly bad and during January, 1980 the washeries have produced 90,000 tonnes less; and

(c) if so, the factors responsible for this and the various steps Government propose to take to augment production of coal in the country which in effect is aggravating the production of energy within the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of coal during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 was 101.00 and 101.94 million tonnes.

(b) The production of coking coal during the year 1979-80 (April 1979-January 1980) was 18.08 million tonnes as against 17.57 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1978-79. The production of washed coking coal in January 1980 was 34,000 tonnes less compared to the production in January 1979 and about 19,000 tonnes less compared to December, 1979.

(c) The washed coking coal production was adversely affected during 1979-80 by frequent power failure. The production of coking coal was also affected by inadequate supply of power to the collieries, shortage of explosives, diesel oil etc. besides the deteriorating law and order situation in Bihar-Bengal coalfields.

The following steps are under implementation to step up production and supply of coal to the consumers:

(i) Power supply to coal companies in the Eastern region is being improved through better generation by Damodar Valley Corporation.

(ii) Coal companies have been given priority in allocation of diesel oil.

(iii) Import of explosive has been resorted to make good the shortfall in indigenous availability.

(iv) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the law and order machinery in areas where production has been affected by frequent disruptions in the law and order. A close watch is being kept on the situation.

Single Media to Cater to Foreign News Agencies

99. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to have one single media to cater to foreign news agencies so that the country's image is presented properly rather than tilted or slanted by many?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Assam

100. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the electoral rolls for the elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assembly for the State of Assam; and

(b) if so, the number of those non-Assamese nationals whose names have been included in these electoral rolls?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The Election Commission had ordered in the year 1979 before the last general elections to the Lok Sabha an intensive revision of the electoral rolls with reference to 1st January, 1979 as the qualifying date in the State of Assam. The final publication of the rolls in the State was made on 2nd December, 1979.

(b) The information asked for in this part of the question is not available.

as neither the prescribed electoral roll cards wherein the particulars of the electors are collected by the enumerators nor the copies of the electoral rolls finally published contain any such particulars.

Indo-Bangla talks on Ganga Teesta Waters

101. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were talks recently between India and Bangladesh on the Ganga Teesta waters; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that meeting?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Issues relating to the augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga, and the sharing of Teesta waters were recently discussed in the meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in New Delhi between the 27th and 29th February, 1980. Since the discussions could not be completed, the meeting was adjourned. It is proposed to be resumed as soon as possible.

■ दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में मुकदमों का निपटान

102. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में 420/468/467 तथा 120(ब) आराध्यों के अन्तर्गत विचाराधीन मुकदमों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए प्रबन्ध करने का है जिससे कि दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के कर्तव्यों से सम्बद्ध मुकदमों का निपटान शीघ्रता से किया जा सके ; और

(ख) तीस हजारी तथा पटियाला हाउस न्यायालयों में उपरोक्त आराध्यों के अन्तर्गत विचाराधीन मुकदमों में प्रत्यर्पंत सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है और कब से ये मुकदमे विचाराधीन हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या अधिक नहीं है और उनके निपटान के लिए किसी विशेष अवस्था की आवश्यकता नहीं है तथापि, दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने सूचित किया है कि इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार इन मामलों में अन्तर्वलित सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

अन्तर्वलित सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या वर्ष जब से ये मामले वि चाराधीन हैं

तीस हजारी न्यायालय	पटियाला हाउस	वर्ष जब से ये मामले वि चाराधीन हैं
1	2	3
1	—	1967
—	2	1968
1	—	1969
—	3	1970
—	4	1971
1	5	1972
2	6	1973
3	3	1974
10	4	1975
11	12	1976
13	6	1977
18	8	1978
11	6	1979
—	1	1980

सरकार? तथा गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र में कोयला खानों की संख्या

103. श्री निहायल सिंह: क्या डॉक्टर और तिथाई तथा कोयला खानों की यह बताने की इच्छा करते हैं कि :

(क) देश में कोयला खानों की तुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोयला खानों की संख्या क्रमशः कितनी है ;

(ब) इनमें से प्रत्येक कोयला खान में कितनी मात्रा में कोयला जमा पड़ा है ; और

(ग) देश में कोयले की भारी कमी को देखते हुए कोयला खानों से प्रतिदिन कितनी मात्रा में कोयला उठाया जा रहा है ?

डॉक्टर और तिथाई तथा कोयला खानों (श्री ए० बी० ए० गोपी बाबू चौधरी) : (क) देश में 406 कोलियरियों हैं । इनमें से 400 सरकारी क्षेत्र में और 6 गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं ।

(ब) प्रत्येक कोलियरी में जमा कोयले के स्टाक के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) करवरी, 1980 के दौरान कोलियरियों से आमतन 2.84 लाख टन कोयला प्रतिदिन भेजा गया ।

Thermal Power Plants in Gujarat

104. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Thermal Power Plants functioning in Gujarat State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more Power Projects in Gujarat State during the next Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) The following thermal power plants

are presently functioning in Gujarat State:

Name of Station	Installed capacity	Derated capacity
1. Ukai . .	640	640
2. Dhuvaran . .	534	534
3. Gandhinagar . .	240	240
4. Ahmedabad . .	327.5	302.
5. Utran . .	67.5	61
6. Dhuvaran Gas . .	54	54
7. Kandla . .	115	14
8. Sikka . .	8	8
9. Shahpur . .	16	15
10. Bhavnagar . .	15	14

(b) and (c). The following thermal power stations have already been sanctioned and are in various stages of execution:—

Name of Project	Capacity	Expected date of commissioning
1. Ukai Extn. (Unit-5)	1x210	1982-83
2. Wanakbori (Unit 1, 2 & 3)	3x210	2 Units in 1981-82 1 Unit in 1982-83.
3. Wanakbori Extn. (Unit 4, 5 & 6)	3x210	2 Units in 1983-84 1 Unit in 1984-85
4. Kutch Lignite	2x60	1984-85

Breakdown in Indraprastha and Badarpur Power Plants

105. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of times there was breakdown in the Indraprastha and

Badarpur Power Plants in Delhi during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total number of hours for which load-shedding was resorted to on account of these breakdowns during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the plants at Indraprastha Power House have become obsolete; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to replace the same with new ones and give relief to the people of Delhi from load-shedding?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) There was no complete breakdown of the Badarpur and Indraprastha power stations in Delhi during the last three years. However, individual units had to be closed down due to outage/fault in the units. The number of such break-downs (of more than one day's duration) in the Indraprastha Station and Badarpur thermal power station during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 (upto 5th March, 1980) are as follows:—

Name of Power House	No. of breakdowns during		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (upto 5-3-1980)

Indraprastha Power Station	43	51	45
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	33	46	59

(b) The details of generation at Badarpur Power Station and Indraprastha Power Station during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as follows:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
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Badarpur Thermal Power Station	839.43	1056.08	1290 (Estimated upto end of March, 1980)
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Indraprastha Power Station	1861.00	1643.00	1715 (Estimated upto end of March '80)
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The details of the load-sheddings during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Load-Shedding		
	No. of days	No. of Hours	No. of Mega Watt. of load-shedding
1977-78	.	57	7,647
1978-79	.	130	11,340
1979-80 (upto Feb., '80)	.	131	29,546

The availability of power has gone up but the load demand has also gone up. The increase in load shedding during the last two years is primarily due to the increase in load demand and the non-availability of assistance from Northern Grid.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Terms of Reference of Press Commission

106 **SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make the terms of reference of Press Commission more comprehensive and also replace the members of the Commission who have resigned;

(b) if so, what are the modifications in the original terms of reference; and

(c) what are the names of the members of the Press Commission who have resigned and those the members newly appointed?

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

(b) Suggestions regarding comprehensive set of terms of reference of

the Press Commission have been called for from concerned press organisations/associations. Modifications would be made after considering these suggestions.

(c) A statement containing the names of Chairman and Members of the Press Commission, who have resigned is attached. New members have not yet been appointed.

Statement

1. Justice P. K. Goswami	Chairman
2. Shri Abu Abraham	Member
3. Shri Prem Bhatia	Member
4. Shri S. N. Dwivedy	Member
5. Shri Moineudin Harris	Member
6. Shri Ravi Mathai	Member
7. Shri Yashodar N. Mehta	Member
8. Shri V. K. Narasimhan	Member
9. Shri F. S. Nariman	Member
10. *Shri Nikhil Chakravarty	Member
11. Shri S. H. Vatsyayan	Member

*Shri Nikhil Chakravarty was appointed as Member of the Press Commission on 23rd November, 1978 on the resignation of Shri Arun Shourie.

Ghatal Master Plan for prevention of Floods in Midnapur, Howrah and Hooghly Districts of West Bengal

107. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from the Government of West Bengal a scheme called Ghatal Master Plan for prevention of recurring floods in a vast area of Midnapur, Howrah and Hooghly Districts of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government for clearing the scheme and when is it expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A.

B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). The State Government has sent the scheme to the Ganga Flood Control Commission which is scrutinising it. It is expected that the scheme would be sent to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for clearance in March, 1980

Allocation of Power produced by D.V.C.

108. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of allocation of power produced by DVC (Damodar Valley Corporation) amongst its various consumers, what priority is given for supply of power to (CESC) Calcutta Electric Supply Company and the basis of such priority and how the same compares with the other consumers particularly TISCO;

(b) the contractual obligation of the DVC for supply of power to CESC and is the contractual amount incorporated in the agreement conditioned by the quantum of power produced by DVC; and

(c) the average amount of power supply by the DVC during morning and evening peak period to the CESC during last one year and how the same compares with the contractual obligation and how this condition compares with other consumers of DVC, particularly TISCO Plant at Jamshedpur?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The basis of allocation of power produced by the DVC amongst its various consumers has been decided after consultation with the State Electricity Boards, Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs. According to the graded

priorities fixed, the order of distribution is as follows:—

1. Railway traction
2. Colliery Loads
3. Steel Loads
4. Mixed and others.

At a generation level of 800 MW and above, full contractual demand of all the loads can be met. The graded restrictions are applicable only when DVC generates less than 800 MW. The CESC is included in the category of mixed and other loads. TISCO is included in the Steel Load.

(b) The contractual obligation of the DVC with the CESC is 105 MVA. The force Majeure Clause in the agreement between CESC and the DVC provides that reduction of power supply can be made to the consumers as and when the generation is low.

(c) The monthly average amount of power supplied by DVC to the CESC and the TISCO from January, 1979 to January, 1980 is as follows:—

	CESC (Con- tractual load 105 MVA)	TISCO (Con- tractual load 100 MVA)
Jan. 1979	70.10	70.13
Feb., 1979	60.60	72.06
March, 1979	58.92	69.18
April, 1979	75.57	55.84
May, 1979	69.70	59.06
June, 1979	43.90	52.02
July, 1979	49.32	55.06
August, 1979	50.90	59.11
Sept. 1979	40.98	46.67
Oct., 1979	39.82	49.38
Nov., 1979	31.51	36.30
Dec., 1979	37.38	34.50
Jan., 1980	38.87	40.32

Coal Production and its Demand

109. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total coal production during 1978-79 as against the demand and the anticipated coal production at the end of the year 1979-80 (stating the gap between demand and production); and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to boost production from the present level of production and to reorient the production targets during 1980-81 to meet the rising demand?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY, IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):

(a) The total coal production during 1978-79 was 101.94 million tonnes as against the projected demand of 109.22 million tonnes. The anticipated coal production at the end of the year 1979-80 would be 104.30 million tonnes against the original projected demand of 116.6 million tonnes.

(b) To meet the rising demand of coal, a target of coal production of 113.50 million tonnes has been fixed for the year 1980-81. To achieve this target, the following steps are being taken:—

(i) Power supply to coal companies in the Eastern Region is being improved through better generation by Damodar Valley Corporation.

(ii) Steps are being taken to increase the supply of diesel to the coal companies.

(iii) Explosives are being imported to make up the shortfall in indigenous availability.

(iv) A large number of schemes to reconstruct existing and construct new mines are in progress. In addition 18 schemes have been approved

in 1979-80 (upto February) at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 314 crores. These mines when completed will add 22.8 million tonnes/annum of coal production capacity.

(v) The implementation of the many schemes are delayed because of land acquisition problems, particularly in Bihar-Bengal area. The matter has been taken up with the state government to expedite the release of land for mining operations on a priority basis.

(vi) Steps are being taken to monitor the implementation of new projects with a view to eliminating delays in attaining production targets.

Annual Output of Coal

110. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual output of coal in the States of Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to increase the output and to save the wastage thereof to meet the increasing demand of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The total annual output of coal of Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during the last years is as follows:—

	(In million tonnes)	
	1977-78	1978-79
Bihar . . .	39.25	39.54
Bengal . . .	22.79	19.77
Orissa . . .	2.16	2.66
Madhya Pradesh . .	20.31	21.81

(b) and (c). The following steps are under implementation to step up production and supply of coal to consumers:

(i) Power supply to coal companies in the Eastern Region is being improved through better generation by DVC.

(ii) Steps are being taken to increase the supply of diesel to the coal companies.

(iii) Explosives are being imported to make up the shortfall in indigenous availability.

(iv) Steps are being taken in consultation with the State Governments to bring about an improvement in the law and order situation in the Bengal-Bihar coalfield. A special cell has been constituted for this purpose by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(v) A constant liaison is maintained with the Railways to maximise the movement of coal to the various consumers so as to reduce distress at the consumer end. Coal companies are also releasing coal by road to consumers in distress against their sponsored quantities.

Effect of Power Shedding on Agriculture and Industry

111. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is constant power shedding in the country and more particularly in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of its adverse effects on agriculture and industry in the country and particularly in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to overcome such hindrance

and save the consumers from heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHRI): (a) A number of States are presently facing shortage of power and power cuts/restrictions or use of power have been enforced in the States to meet the situation. In addition, load shedding is also done when the availability of power is less than the restricted demand or in the event of simultaneous outage of generating units due to faults etc. The power position in Delhi is, by and large satisfactory. However, load shedding is done on some occasions when the availability of power becomes less than the demand due to outage of some generating units at Badarpur and Indraprastha power station.

(b) Although shortage of power has, no doubt affected the agricultural and industrial production in the country including Madhya Pradesh, it is difficult to quantify its impact as a number of other inputs like availability of raw materials, labour etc. also affect the production in agriculture and industry.

(c) A number of short-term and long-term measures have been and are being taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) addition of 17122 MW of new generating capacity during the period 1978-83, of which about 3000 MW has already been commissioned during 1978-79.

(ii) Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

(iii) Coal supplies to thermal power stations is being improved so that they can operate at a high plant load factor.

State-wise Requirement of Coal

112. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of coal, State-wise position regarding their requirements and the shortages during each of the last three years; and

(b) what steps have Government taken or propose to take to improve the position and how much period will the Government take to liquidate the shortages in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHRI): (a) The coal production during the last 3 years is as under:

	(Million tonnes)			
1976-77	.	.	.	101.04
1977-78	.	.	.	101.00
1978-79	.	.	.	101.94

The demand for coal is assessed on an All India basis in respect of the various consuming sectors and not State-wise. The consumption of coal by the major consuming States for the last three years is as under:

States	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77
Bihar	15.90	15.43	13.17
West Bengal	12.96	14.08	14.35
Madhya Pradesh	11.24	10.99	10.44
Orissa	3.88	3.77	3.85
Maharashtra	5.21	5.14	4.93
Uttar Pradesh	10.59	11.16	10.38
Assam	0.31	0.32	0.30

(b) The coal companies are taking steps to improve the coal production. These include stepping up supply of vital inputs on which coal production is dependent. The production has already improved from a level of about 8.69 million tonnes in November, 1979 to 10.07 million tonnes in February, 1980.

Coal companies are also in constant liaison with the Railways to improve the movement possibilities.

A production plan of 113.5 million tonnes has been drawn for 1980-81 and coal companies are reasonably certain about achieving this production plan subject to availability of vital inputs like power, diesel etc. when it is expected the demand would be met to a very large extent in all the States.

Television Centre at Bangalore

113. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) was there not an assurance that television facilities will be given to Bangalore City; and

(b) a definite date when the Bangalore City will have a television centre?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There is an approved Sixth Plan proposal to set up a full-fledged T. V. Station at Bangalore. The Station is scheduled to be commissioned in the last year of the Plan i.e., 1982-83. It is hoped to adhere to this target date.

पटना संसदीय निर्बाचन क्षेत्र में बोटों की गिनती के मूठे समाचार का प्रसारण

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना संसदीय निर्बाचन क्षेत्र में बोटों की गिनती का कार्य 7
2625 LS-7.

श्री 8 जनवरी को जारी रहा था जब कि विजयी उम्मीदवार का परिणाम 8 जनवरी को घोषित किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और पटना स्थित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों से 8 जनवरी को मुबह 3 से 10 बजे तक यह प्रसारण किया जाता रहा कि जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवार श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिन्हा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार श्री रामावतार शास्त्री से 1000 बोटों से आगे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री रामावतार शास्त्री बोटों की गिनती के दौरान श्री महामाया प्रसाद मिन्हा से बराबर आगे बने रहे थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे छूटे और गलत प्रसारण के क्या कारण थे और उसका स्रोत क्या था तथा उसके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री बसलत साठे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस आशय का समाचार कि श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिन्हा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार रामावतार शास्त्री से 1,000 बोटों से आगे है, दिल्ली से केन्द्रीय सरकार समाचार बुलोटिनों में 8 जनवरी, 1980 को प्रातः 8 बजे और प्रातः 10 बजे प्रसारित किया गया था ।

(ग) 8 जनवरी की प्रातः बो, पटना (केन्द्रीय), पटना (पूर्वी) और पटना (पश्चिमी) खंडों की भत्तगणना के पश्चात्, जनता पार्टी का उम्मीदवार कुछ समय के लिए आगे था । बोटों के छक्कानों के बारे में घोषणाये मतगणना हाल में समय समय पर की जा रही थी तथा उस समय जनता पार्टी के उम्मीदवार के आगे होने की घोषणा की गई थी । इसको बाकीतार बोई द्वारा दर्शाया था तथा एक समाचार ऐजेंसी "समाचार भारती" द्वारा भी प्रसारित किया गया था ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार राज्य के लिए सिचाई योजनाये

115. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या झर्णा और सिचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिचाई के मामले में बिहार एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिचाई के क्षेत्र में पिठड़ापन दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा और सिचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (ए०बी०ए० गनी खान चौधरी): (क) विहार राज्य में 1976-77 में सफाल कुषि गत क्षेत्र को तुलना में सकल सिचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता समस्त देश की 25.8 की प्रतिशतता की तुलना में 31.8 थी।

(ख) और (ग). निर्माणाधीन बृहद और मध्यम भिचाई स्कीमों का तेजी से पूरा करके और नयी स्कीमों को हाथ में लेकर सिचाई का विस्तार करने के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न किया जा रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीयकरण न कर गई कोयला खानों को संख्या

116. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा और सिचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार में उछ कोयला खाने हैं जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण अभी भी नहीं किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न करने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कब तक करने का विचार है?

ऊर्जा और सिचाई तथा कोयला मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) (क) से (ग). जिन कोयला खानों के "नियुक्त दिन" को विद्यमान होने का पता चला था उन सभी का कोकर कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1972 और कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 के द्वारा राष्ट्रीयकरण भर दिया गया था। कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1975 में बनाया गया और इसके द्वारा लोहा और इस्पात कम्पनियों के गैर सरकारी खनन पट्टों को छोड़कर योग सभी गैर सरकारी कोयला खनन दृष्टि समान कर दिए गए थे जो व्यक्ति अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं का उलंगन करेगा उसे तीन वर्ष तक केंद्र और ₹० 20,000 तक की जुमानी का सज्जा दी जा सकता है। इसके बावजूद पता चला है कि कुछ पाटियां गैर कानूनी खनन कर रही हैं। जहां कहीं ऐसे उदाहरण पता चलते हैं वहां सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ उपयुक्त कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है।

आकाशवाणी के पट्टा केन्द्र से राजनीतिक नेताओं की वार्ताएं

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के पट्टा केन्द्र से समय-समय पर राजनीतिक नेताओं साहित्यकारों, कलाविदों तथा अन्य विद्वानों की वार्तायें प्रसारित की जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977 के आरम्भ होने से वर्ष 1979 के अन्त तक ऐसी कितनी वार्तायें प्रसारित की गईं, किन किन व्यक्तियों ने उक्त वार्तायें दी और वार्ताकारों का किन किन गणनात्मक दलों से सम्बन्ध है?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास्त मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठ) . (क) जा, हा।

(ख) सामान्य और विशेष श्रोता कार्यक्रमों में वाताओं की संख्या कुल मिलकर 4 से 5 प्रतिदिन होती है अर्थात प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 1500 या नीन वर्षों की अवधि में लगभग 4500। वार्ताकारों की विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के व्यक्तियों तथा साहित्यकारों कलाकारों, पत्रकारों, शिक्षाविदों, राजनीतिक गतिविधियों में नक्तिय रूप से हिस्सा लेने वाले व्यक्तियों इत्यादि को लिया जाता है। इसलिए, अधिकतर सूचना को प्रक्षेप करने में काफी मेहनत और प्रयास करना होगा जो प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Package Action to make Newspapers Economically viable

118. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a package of action to make small and medium newspapers, economically viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the policy of Government to help regional language papers and the action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Government have been extending

certain facilities/concessions and providing weightage to small and medium newspapers including regional language papers in the matter of release of Government advertisements, supply of publicity material, feature articles, photographs and in the release of newsprint quota etc.

New Policy for Film Censorship

119. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt new policy regarding Film Censorship; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features; thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Government is examining the whole gamut of Film censorship. Government will take a suitable decision after this examination is complete.

Notices of retrenchment to employees of Beas Sutluj Link Project

120 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices of retrenchment have been issued to work-charged employees of Beas Sutluj Link Project, Mandi (H.P.);

(b) if so, whether a representation from the MPs and the representatives of the B.S.L. Project Worker Union has been received by Government requesting for withholding the retrenchment notices till they are provided alternate employment so as to save them from starvation by expediting the construction of Baggi Power House, component of B.S.L. project and by taking some other suitable steps immediately;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on this memorandum;

(d) whether some of the retrenched workers were also employed on Daily wages; and

(e) if so, the number of such employees and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHATTI-DHURI): (a) to (e). The Base Sutlej Link Project, is part of the Beas Project. The main components are (i) Pandoh Dam (220 ft. high earthen dam), (ii) two tunnels of about 8 mile long and 28/25 ft. dia. (iii) 7½ mile long open channel, (iv) Balancing Reservoir, (v) 411 ft. high surge shaft, (vi) by-pass tunnel and chute, (vii) penstocks, and (viii) power house housing four units of 165 MW each, with provision for two more units. The cost of BSL Project is roughly Rs. 334 crores. Most of the civil works mentioned above have since been completed and transferred to the Bhakra Beas Management Board for operation and maintenance, as required by the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

At the peak stage of construction, about 36613 workmen on monthly wages and 3300 workmen on daily wages were employed. With the completion of the various civil works, a large number of workers were rendered surplus and retrenchment in a phased manner has been taking place since June, 1977. The present strength of these categories of employees is 6351 and 1600 respectively and their number is likely to get further reduced gradually, to a level required only for operation and maintenance. These retrenched employees are often employed for very short periods on daily wages, at locations close to their place of residence. The work on which they are engaged is of a casual nature.

The retrenched workers are paid retrenchment compensation as provi-

ded in the Industrial Disputes Act and other relevant Acts, and as per an agreement arrived at between the Management and the Workmen in June, 1977 the Management agreed for payment of liberal retrenchment and terminal benefits for such workmen not covered under the Acts in recognition of the long service rendered by them. Efforts are also being made through a placement Cell created on the Project to secure alternative employment to the retrenched workers in other projects in the Central and State Sectors. Nearly 9322 persons were secured jobs through the efforts of the Placement Cell up to end of January, 1980.

Regarding the Baggi power house, technical details regarding the surge shaft etc. are under discussion between the project authorities and the Central Water Commission/Central Electricity Authority. The feasibility of the Project can be established only after these technical problems are resolved. Since the Beas Project is a joint venture of the partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, their concurrence for Baggi power house which is an extension of the Beas Project, is also necessary. Punjab and Haryana have given their concurrence while Rajasthan is yet to convey its concurrence.

In the process of phased retrenchment, notices have been given to some workers of the BSL Project. Representations have been received in this regard. Retrenchment of the Workers has become necessary, on their becoming surplus, as a result of the works getting completed.

Revamping Coal India Limited

121. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revamp Coal India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Government is reviewing the present organisational set-up of Coal India with a view to making it into a more effective instrument for the growth and development of the Coal Industry in the country. Certain proposals are under examination and a final decision is yet to be taken.

Setting up of National Power Authority

122. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern India Power Engineers Federation has urged the Government for the scrapping of Electricity Boards and setting up of National Power Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) No, Sir, No such representation from the Northern India Power Engineer's Federation has been directly received by the Government. However, the Committee on Power constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha by the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, has met, inter-alia, the representatives of the All-India Power Engineers' Federation of which the Northern India Power Engineers Federation is also a member. During these discussions, the representatives of the Federation suggested that generation, transmission and distribution of power be totally centralised and the power supply industry operated on a three tier basis with a Central Electricity Authority at the All India level, Regional Electricity Authority for each region and Area Electricity Boards to manage distribution of power at the State level.

(b) The suggestions made by the representatives of the Federation will be considered by the Committee on Power while finalising its report.

Power Shortage in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

123. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of acute power shortage in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the reasons and what action Government contemplate to take to improve the power situation in this far flung Union Territory;

(c) whether Government propose to take up hydro projects on Kalpang river, North Andamans;

(d) if so, when and details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). The Power supply position in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is generally satisfactory excepting during evening peak hours in South Andaman when it becomes necessary to impose restrictions on industrial loads. Generally no power cuts and load shedding are resorted to excepting under conditions of forced outage or breakdown of diesel generating units in specific systems.

In order to strengthen the power supply in the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, two diesel generating units of 880 KW have been ordered for installation at Port Blair in South Andaman. It is also proposed to add one more diesel generating unit of 800 to 900 KW at Port

Blair. As a long-term measure, a scheme for establishing a 2×5 MW thermal power plant in South Andaman has been proposed. This has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority, but the investment clearance is dependent on confirmation of arrangements for coal transportation by ship. New additional diesel schemes to augment generation facilities in outlying Islands have also been taken up.

(c) and (d). The Project Report for Kalpang Hydro Electric Project St. I envisaging installation of 3×1500 KW at an estimated cost of Rs. 721.39 lakhs has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal. Its implementation is dependent on its techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. The time frame in which the Project can be executed would depend on the load development potential in North Andamans.

(e) Does not arise.

Irrigation facilities in Chhota Udaypur District of Gujarat

124. SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chhota Udaypur District of Gujarat State is very backward in respect of irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide irrigation facilities in this Adivasis area during the next five years?

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

(b) The Government of Gujarat have already taken up two major schemes, namely, Sukhi and Heran.

and one medium scheme, namely, Rami, which on completion will provide irrigation facilities to an area of about 5,500 hectares in Chhota Udaypur Taluka of Vadodara District. The project report of another major project, namely, Orsang, has been submitted by the State Government to the Central Water Commission and this scheme on completion will provide irrigation to about 7,500 hectares in Chhota Udepur. The Government of Gujarat have reported that another 29 on-going and 22 proposed minor irrigation works will irrigate an additional area of about 8,000 hectares in this Taluka.

Completion of Narmada Project in Gujarat

125. SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) when the Narmada Project in Gujarat is likely to be completed; and

(b) the Districts of Gujarat State which are to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The Report on the Narmada Project, also known as Sardar Sarovar Project, revised in the light of the decisions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal which has become available in December, 1979 has been submitted by the Gujarat Government in February, 1980 for clearance. The main works of the project can be taken up only after the project is approved. However, preliminary work, such as, construction of colonies, approach road etc. have been taken up by the Government of Gujarat.

It is expected that the Project will be completed in a period of 15 years after commencement.

(b) The Project is expected to provide irrigation benefits in 12 districts

of Gujarat, namely, Bharuch, Vadodara, Panchmahal, Khaira, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Kutch, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar and Rajkot.

Profit and Loss of Public Undertakings under the Ministry during 1979-80

126. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit or loss made or expected to be made by the various public sector units under the Ministry of Energy for the year 1979-80;

(b) the production achieved by each undertaking, both in value and units;

(c) what are the details regarding the amount of Government assistance with each unit and the interest paid by the unit on these loans;

(d) whether any price variation of the products manufactured by each unit was made during the year 1978-79;

(e) if so, to what extent; and

(f) the details regarding the capacity utilised in each unit?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints of mal-administration in Bihar State Electricity Board

127. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received complaints of mal-administration in the Bihar State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take over the Bihar State Electricity Board in view of (a) above; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The Government of India have received from time to time complaints from various organisations and individuals about the short-coming in the functioning of Bihar State Electricity Board, particularly with reference to power supply position.

(b) Recently, we have received a complaint from Bihar Rajya Electricity Consumers Association, who have pointed out a number of short-comings in the functioning of Bihar State Electricity Board. The complaint relates to deterioration in the generation of power and also to the unscheduled power shedding. Besides this, the Government of India have also received complaints from individuals regarding shortage of power and difficulties being experienced by them in getting the power connections etc.

(c) The State Electricity Boards are constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. The State Governments are directly responsible to rectify problems concerning internal management of the State Electricity Boards. In case of serious difficulties in power supply position, Government of India, through the Central Electricity Authority and the Regional Electricity Board, examines what assistance can be given by neighbouring States. There is no proposal for the take-over of Bihar State Electricity Board by the Central Government.

(d) In view of the (c) above, part (d) of the question does not arise.

Production of Coal

128. **SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coal, category-wise during the last two months; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some private individuals have approached the Government offering their services to develop coal mines, if so, what is the Government's response?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) The total production of coking and non-coking coal for the months of December, 1979 and January, 1980 is given below:

(In lak'hs tonnes)

Month	Coking coal	Non- coking coal	Total
December '79	25.99	68.76	94.75
January '80	27.51	73.18	100.69

(b) Suggestions which have been received from private individuals to develop coal mines have not been accepted by Government.

Electric connection to Mental Patients on Priority Basis in Delhi

129. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that DESU in general and DESU Office in Shahadra Zone in particular do not give priority even

to the patients of mental diseases and other urgently electricity needing persons, but immediate connection is given to those who successfully approach the higher officers thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to the mental patients for electric connections and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) Normally DESU gives electric connections to the prospective consumers on 'first come, first serve' basis. In exceptionally hard cases, however, individual requests for priority are considered by DESU on merits. Also, in cases where power supply mains already exist, electric connections could be given speedily. In cases which involve road-cutting, landlord tenant disputes etc. it may take some time to provide electric connections. Specific cases of complaints of giving new electric connections out of turn, if any, could be looked into.

(b) Cases of mental patients could be considered by DESU for sanction on priority basis.

Poor maintenance and mishandling of Main Power Lines by Mulla Pravara Cooperative Electrical Society

130. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that poor maintenance and mishandling of main electrical power lines by the Mulla Pravara Cooperative Electrical Society, Shrirampur, District Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) resulted in the injuries and deaths of certain persons;

(b) if so, whether and to what extent compensations have been given

to the victims who sustained injuries and also to the relatives of those who died;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted in the matter; and

(d) what action have Government taken or propose to take to ensure proper maintenance of the power lines with a view to avoiding such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). Under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act 1910, the reports of accidents occurring in connection with the generation, transmission supply or use of energy in or in connection with, any part of the electricity lines and other works involving loss of human or animal life or injury to a human being or animal are required to be sent to the Electrical Inspector appointed by the appropriate Government or to such authorities as the appropriate Government may have directed. The Mulla Pravara Co-operative Electrical Society Shrirampur, Distt. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) comes under the jurisdiction of the Government of Maharashtra. It is for the Maharashtra Government to require their Electrical Inspector or any other competent person to inquire and report as to the cause of the accidents or as to the manner in or to the extent to which the provisions, of the act etc., affecting the safety of any person, have been complied with. While some information has been received more detailed information regarding accidents that took place in the past in the Mulla Pravara Co-operative Electrical Society distribution system, the action taken to inquire into the accident and provide compensations and the steps taken to avoid such accidents in the future are being collected from the Maharashtra State Government and the Maharashtra Electrical Inspector.

Alleged intrusion of Private Sector power interests

131. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state whether Government have taken note of intrusion of private sector power interests under the alibi of "Captive Power Plants" for the mining areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): According to the information available, as on 31-3-1978, the total installed capacity of captive generating plants throughout the country is around 2443 MW. The installed capacity of captive generating plants for the mining and quarrying sector, is reported to be only 850 KW i.e. 850 MW. From the foregoing it is evident that the installation of captive power plants in quarrying and mining sector is negligible and hence there is no basis for the fear expressed in the question.

Issue of Advertisements by U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation, Kanpur

132. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation, Kanpur, issues advertisements to those local daily newspapers which are published from the districts of Uttar Pradesh and have been approved for the U.P. Government's advertisement by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations Department, U.P.; and

(b) if so, the names of those newspapers and their circulation figures of a publishing day?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The matter relates to the State

Government. The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Press Commission

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

(a) whether the Report of the Press Commission was nearing completion when the present Government took charge;

(b) if so, the considerations for hastily accepting the resignations of the members of the Press Commission in January, 1980;

(c) whether the Editors' Guild of India has expressed its dissatisfaction on this action; and

(d) whether a new Press Commission has been appointed; if so, the terms of reference and its personnel?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Press Commission was appointed by Government on 29th May, 1978 under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. The Commission was to submit its report by 1st June, 1979. However, the life of the Commission was extended first upto 31st December, 1979 and later on upto 31st March, 1980.

(b) The Chairman of the Press Commission along with other Members tendered their resignations on 14th January, 1980 on the change of Government. These resignations were not accepted hastily, but after due consideration on 28th January, 1980 with a view to re-constitute the Commission with revised and more comprehensive terms of reference.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Suggestions regarding the revised terms of reference of the Press Commission have been invited from the various Press organisations/ associations and the revised terms of reference would be finalised after

considering these suggestions. The vacancies in the membership of the Press Commission will also be filled up.

Advertisements by U.P. State Cooperative Land Development Bank

134. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Land Development Bank Limited, Lucknow, issues advertisements to those local daily newspapers which are published from the Districts of U.P. and have been approved for the U.P. Government's advertisements by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations Department, U.P.; and

(b) if so, the names of those newspapers and their circulation figures on a publishing day?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The matter concerns the State Government. The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Advertisements by U.P. State Lotteries

135. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of U.P. State Lotteries, U.P., issues advertisements to those local daily newspapers which are published from the districts of Uttar Pradesh and have been approved for the U.P. Government's advertisement by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations Department, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of these newspapers and their circulation figures on a publishing day?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The matter concerns the State Government. The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Advertisements by U.P. Jal Nigam

136. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.P. Jal Nigam issues advertisements to those local daily newspapers which are published from the districts of Uttar Pradesh and have been approved for the U.P. Government's advertisement by the Directorate of Information and Public Relations Department, U.P.; and

(b) if so, the names of those newspapers and their circulation figures on a publishing day?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The matter concerns the State Government. The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Monopoly clearances given to Sahu Jain Groups

137. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of total monopoly clearance given to sahu Jain Group of Industries for grant of new industrial licences during the year 1977 to 1979?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV GHANKAR): During the years 1977 to 1979 only one proposal of M/s. Rohtas Industries Limited, a company registered under Section 20(a) read with Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and belonging to the Sahu Jain Group, for effecting substantial expansion by undertaking the manufacture of Oxygen Gas, was approved under Section 21 of the MRTP Act, 1969, on 20-12-1977.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT ETC.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make an announcement that.....
(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस (मजफ़रगुर): हम ने कई मसलों को ले इराजोनमेंट मोशन्स दिये हैं।

(Interruptions) We have submitted a number of adjournment motions.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been informed about all the Motions.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, we have been informed that the motions were all rejected. Sir, we have submitted adjournment motions on very important issues. The question of rise in prices is the foremost among them. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided this and you can consult me.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What about my adjournment motion in regard to high price of essential commodities?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, we want a discussion on this issue.

Price is the most important issue which concerns all of us.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have ample opportunity to discuss this....
(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In regard to rise in price, a discussion is called for and you must accept our request. There are also a number of other issues. Pipra outrage is there. 14 Harijans were burnt to death in Pipra. This has to be taken into account.

12.05 hrs.

At this stage Shri Kamalapati Tripathi had suddenly taken ill in his place

MR. SPEAKER: The House will adjourn for half-an-hour.

The Lok Sabha/adjourned till Thirty-five minutes past Twelve of the C'lock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-five minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. PRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL BUDGET

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up the next item, I would like to inform the House that as is customary the House would adjourn for half an hour at 4.30 p.m. today to re-assemble at 5 p.m. for the presentation of the General Budget.

(Interruptions)

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT, ETC. Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: One Member at a time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we have given notices of adjournment motions on various issues and the price-rise is the most burning issue of the day. you may kindly read out the text of the rule. As required under para 14, sub para 6 of our Hand Book, there

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

is adequate provision for adjournment motions and you should pronounce that you are going to allow us debate on this burning issue before the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through all the adjournment motions. There would be ample opportunity for the House to discuss these questions.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The question of prices needs to be considered separately.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered all the adjournment motions and have disallowed them. You can come to my chamber and discuss.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: On a point of order. A member has a right to move adjournment motions. Under Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, a member has the right to move an adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance subject to certain restrictions. The restrictions are.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through them.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We have submitted several adjournment motions. Under this rule, every Member has a right to move an adjournment motion. That right is subject to certain restrictions. Does any of the motion that we have submitted attract any of the restrictions mentioned in this Rule? What are the issues that we have raised? We have raised the issue of prices....

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered all the notices of adjournment motion and have not given my consent. You can come to my chamber and discuss with me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: During the last month, the prices have

been shooting up like nobody's business....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided all the notices on merit. We will have ample opportunity to discuss these things during discussion on budget.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is the Government not prepared even for a discussion?....(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, are you acting in an arbitrary manner?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. I am acting according to the rules available to me and I am guided by the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is the Government not prepared even for a discussion?....(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am raising a procedural point, Sir. If you check up the observations that you have made, when Shri George Fernandes was on his legs, you yourself said that you would listen to us one by one. I would request you to allow us to make submissions and after that you can take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already gone through all these things thoroughly and I am satisfied that you will have ample opportunity to discuss these things. Eight and a half hours have been allotted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I am submitting is that....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order is over-ruled.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is the Government not prepared even to have a discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: That will also come during the Budget.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is a matter which needs to be considered. I would like to ask the

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.
Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs tell us.... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Rising prices, dissolution of the Assemblies. Therefore, the federal structure of the Constitution.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: After discussions, if anything remains, then again we shall have a discussion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is a matter of the most urgent importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers laid on the Table. Mr. Swaminathan.

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMDT.) RULES, 1979 STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT OF MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA) LTD. FOR 1978-79, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., SIMLA AND ITS SUBSIDIARY CO. WITH TWO STATEMENTS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI AND NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On behalf of Shri Birendra Singh Rao.

I beg to lay on the Table--

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) GSR 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1979 regarding equitable

distribution of fertilisers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-337/80].

(ii) The Fruit Products (Amendment) Order, 1980 published in Notification No. S.O. 78(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-338/80].

(2) A copy of the National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 592 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1979 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-339/80].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated period of nine months. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-340/80].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Simla and its subsidiary Company viz. Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Simla and its subsidiary Company viz. Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited (English only) for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

version of the report of subsidiary company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-341/80]

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1978-79 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-342/80].

(8) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-343/80].

(Interruptions)

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR WITH REVIEW FOR 1978-79 AND ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES (AMDT.) RULES, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi University, Delhi for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-344/80].

(2) A copy of the Audited Statement of Accounts (Hindi version*) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-345/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-346/80].

(4) A copy of the Antiquities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 683(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-347/80].

(Interruptions)

BETWA RIVER BOARD (AMDT.) RULES, 1979 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BETWA RIVER BOARD, JHANSI FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI, KHAN CHAUDHURI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Betwa River Board (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1980, under section 24 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-348/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 1978-79, under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-349/80].

(Interruptions)

*English version of the Audited Accounts was laid on the Table on the 2nd February, 1980.

**THE SPEAKER AND DEPUTY-SPEAKER
(GUJARAT ASSEMBLY) T.A. & D.A.
(AMEND) RULES, 1979 AND 1980**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy-Speaker) Salaries and Allowances Act, 1960 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) The Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker Travelling and Daily Allowances (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. GK/79/39/56 (B) (PA) in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th November, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-350/80].

(2) The Speaker and Deputy-Speaker travelling and Daily Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. GK/3/56/79B (PA) in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 8th January, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-351/80].

(Interruptions)

REPORTS ON THE WORKING AND ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS NATIONALISED BANKS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31-12-78, CENTRAL EXCISE (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1980, NOTIFICATION RE. REDUCTION IN BASIC EXCISE DUTY ON FREE SALE SUGAR, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND NOTIFICATION RE. LEVY OF EXPORT DUTY ON HESSIAN CLOTH, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

ON BEHALF OF SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA:

I beg to re-lay, on the Table a copy each of the following Reports

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

*The reports were earlier laid on the Table on the 25th January, 1980.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and the activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and the activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1978 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-34/80]

(2) I beg to lay on the Table—
(a) A copy of the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1980 under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-352/80]

(b) A copy of the Notification No. GSR 68(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th February, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reduction in basic excise duty on free sale sugar, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-353/80]

(c) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) GSR 26(E) and 27(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to liquid nitrogen plants, its accessories and spares from the whole of basic and additional duties of customs. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-354/80]

(ii) GSR 67(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to instant coffee from export duty. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-355/80]

(iii) GSR 254 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to soyabean extractions/meal from the whole of export duty upto 31st March, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-356/80]

(iv) GSR 73(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to four GATT bound items from auxiliary duty of customs. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-357/80].

(d) A copy of Notification No. GSR 54(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding levy of export duty on hessian cloth and

bags, under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-366/80].

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rising prices are not allowed to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: I know the gravity of the situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will observe a walk-out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will not be in the House.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the House)

PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS IN RELATION TO THE STATES OF RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH, ORISSA, TAMIL NADU, PUNJAB, MAHARASHTRA, MADHYA PRADESH, GUJARAT AND BIHAR, REPORT OF SHRI JUSTICE C. A. VADILINGAM WITH A STATEMENT AND REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMDT.) ORDINANCE, 1980).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Rajasthan published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37(E)

in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-359/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-360/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa published in Notification No. G.S.R. 40(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 41(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-361/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu published in Notification No. G.S.R. 42(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. GSR 43(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-362/80].

(5) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (i) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-363/80]

(6) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Maharashtra published in Notification No. GSR 46(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. GSR 47(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-364/80]

(7) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued

by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh published in Notification No. GSR 48(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. GSR 49(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-365/80]

(8) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat published in Notification No. GSR 50(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. GSR 51(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-366/80]

(9) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Bihar published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 17th February, 1980 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R.

53(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-367/80]

(10) (i) A copy of the Report of Shri Justice C. A. Vaidilingam, Special Judge, dated the 25th January, 1980 of his inquiry into the allegation against the family members of the former Prime Minister (Shri Morarji Desai) and the family members of the former Home Minister (Shri Charan Singh).

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-369/80].

(11) A copy of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 1 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 7th March, 1980, under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-368/80]

12.44 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(1) COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xix) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi read with Section 43 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xix) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, read with Section 43 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Shankaranand.

(11) COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1, and 3.1.1. of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the term ending on the 31st December, 1981."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1, and 3.1.1. of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the term ending on the 31st December, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Shankaranand.

(iii) COUNCIL ESTABLISHED UNDER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2)(k) of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2)(k) of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. R. Venkata-raman.

12.45 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1979-80.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the budget (Railways) for 1979-80.

12.46 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1979-80 and the Interim Budget Estimates for 1980-81.

Financial Results of 1978-79

I shall first refer to the Railways' financial results for the year 1978-79, the last completed financial year for which the accounts have been finalised. It will be recalled that, at the Budget Estimate stage, an originating revenue earning traffic of 222 million tonnes for the year was anticipated. However, due to adverse performance a revised target of 205 million tonnes was fixed at the Revised Estimates stage while the actual materialisation for the year was only 199.56 million tonnes. Consequently, the net surplus of Rs. 65.43 crores, projected in the Budget Estimates was also scaled down to Rs. 27.73 crores. The year, however, closed with an actual surplus of Rs. 36.66 crores. The Railways' indebtedness to General Revenues stood at Rs 278.12 crores at the end of March 1979.

The Plan expenditure during 1978-79 was Rs. 522.05 crores besides Rs. 15.49 crores on Metropolitan Transport Projects as against the Budget provision of Rs. 525.30 crores and Rs. 15.00 crores respectively.

Revised Estimates: 1979-80

The Budget Estimates for the current financial year were based on an upward revision in the goods tariff and

enhancement of the rates of season tickets for commuters. The net effect of these additional levies was estimated at Rs. 159.99 crores and an originating loading of 222 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic was also envisaged. This projection was on the unrealistic side in view of the declining trend in freight traffic after 1976-77. Based thereon, a net surplus of Rs. 79.66 crores, including Rs. 9.24 crores as relief in dividend liability, was projected in Budget Estimates. This net surplus was evidently unrealistic as it was based on a higher originating revenue earning traffic of 222 million tonnes. It is now expected that the materialisation of originating revenue earning traffic will be only about 194 million tonnes. This shortfall in goods traffic has seriously affected the financial position of the Railways.

Amongst the factors that affected the mobility and profitability of Railways was the widespread and extensive power cuts in various States affecting

not only the industrial production but also the Railways' own working. Further, the sporadic civil agitations and the deterioration in the law and order situation in some of the States frequently dislocated rail movement. At the same time, the strikes in various sectors such as in Ports led to hold-up of wagons, whereas occasional stoppage of work in oil installations and some of the iron ore mines resulted in less offering of traffic. For want of the required quantity of coking coal there was also a drop in the demand of other raw materials to Steel Plants in the first half of the year. Yet another factor which affected the overall mobility was general deterioration in the working of Railways from 1977-78 onwards which included frequent agitations by the Railway staff particularly in the Eastern sector, mostly by category-wise unrecognised groups. These agitations, which involved either work stoppages or go-slow tactics reduced the productivity in the various sectors, especially in the sphere of coal loading in the Bengal-Bihar coal fields.

Despite these factors, Railways ensured record despatch of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana to deficit States and diesel oil for the drought-affected areas although for certain other commodities like coal there have been shortfalls.

It is now estimated that though the originating revenue earning traffic is coming down to 194 million tonnes, the gross traffic receipts will not drop proportionately and will be only Rs. 83.64 crores less than the Budget Estimates primarily because the average load per tonne has gone up during the year.

In keeping with the trend of the previous year, the realisation of Rs. 750.05 crores from passenger traffic is anticipated to be Rs. 11.60 crores Passenger more than the Budget Estimate. Traffic In fact, but for the cancellation of a large number of passenger trains due to inadequate availability of coal, the realisation from this sector would have been more.

The total gross traffic receipts during the current financial year are now estimated to be Rs. 2354.44 crores, as against the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 2438.08 crores.

As a result of the unprecedented inflationary pressures that developed during the year, the Working Expenses have been very badly hit. The Working various post-budgetary factors, for which no provisions was made in the Budget, total Rs. 110.41 crores such as three revisions in the rates of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 23.90 crores), increase in the prices of coal and Diesel and electricity charges (Rs. 26.72 crores), payment under the Productivity-Linked Bonus Scheme (Rs. 36.18 crores), general price increase (Rs. 22.08 crores) and revision in scales of pay etc. of the Order Police personnel (Rs. 1.61 crores). The total expenditure would, however, now be Rs. 1864.07 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1827.83 crores and the current year is expected to close with a net deficit of Rs. 42.10 crores.

[Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief]

The Railways' Annual Plan for 1979-80 provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 632 crores, besides Rs. 18 crores for Metropolitan Transport Projects, which is outside the Railway Plan. The phenomenal increase in costs during the year and the need-based requirements for progressing on-going projects, justified larger outlay for the Railway Plan, but in view of the overall financial constraints, the Railways are required to limit their expenditure within the allotted amount. This has necessitated some re-ordering of priorities and efforts are being made to ensure that important sanctioned schemes do not suffer.

Plan
Outlay
1979-80

1980-81

Now I turn to the Budget Estimates for 1980-81. In this connection I may state that the review of the Plan priorities by our Government, in respect of some sectors and programmes, along with the outlays for the States, are still to be finalised.

This House would also be aware that the National Transport Policy Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission in April 1978, is at present seized of evolving a rational policy for construction of new railway lines, including unremunerative lines and development lines in backward areas, and mode of financing them. The recommendations of this Committee also are eagerly awaited so that the Railways can then initiate action for preparation of a long-term plan.

The House would also recall that the question of reviewing the fare and freight structure of the Railways was remitted, in September 1977, to a high level Committee called the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. I understand that they are nearing the end of their task and that their Report would be available shortly.

In view of these factors I am submitting the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 only for obtaining a "Vote On Account" to cover the anticipated expenditure up to the end of July 1980.

Interim Estimates for 1980-81

The freight traffic performance during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was less than the projections at the Budget Estimate stage, as mentioned by me a little while ago, the actual performance in 1979-80 is also now estimated to be only 194 million tonnes against 222 million tonnes, projected at the Budget Estimate stage. I am, therefore, keen that for 1980-81 a realistic and achievable target should be fixed. After a great deal of thought the target of originating revenue earning traffic has been fixed at 214.50 million tonnes. A growth of 6 per cent in passenger traffic, which is based on previous trends, has been assumed and the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 have been framed accordingly.

As against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 2354.44 crores for 1979-80, the gross traffic receipts, on the basis of current fare and freight rates, have been placed at Rs. 2545.35 crores. This would mean an increase of Rs. 190.91 crores of gross traffic receipts—Rs. 139.35 crores from goods traffic and Rs. 45.00 crores from passenger traffic.

At the existing cost levels and other commitments, the Working Expenses for 1980-81, after taking into account the impact of haulage of additional traffic and the normal increase in the wage bill, coupled with a renewed drive for cutting out avoidable expenditure, would be Rs. 1990.47 crores. This would be an increase of Rs. 126.46 crores over the Revised Estimates for 1979-80 out of which Rs. 56.30 crores is accounted for towards payment of Productivity-Linked Bonus to the staff.

For the year 1980-81, the appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund is being enhanced by Rs. 20 crores to meet the requirement for replacement of assets. Similarly an increased provision of Rs. 20 crores is being made

for the Pension Fund to meet the pension liabilities.

With the gross traffic receipts being Rs. 2545.35 crores and the total expenditure being Rs. 2583.47 crores, a net overall deficit of Rs. 38.12 crores is anticipated.

The last Railway Convention Committee, which became *functus officio* with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha

in August 1979, gave only interim recommendations in regard to the rate of dividend payable to General Revenues for the years 1978-79 and 1979-

80. In the absence of any recommendations for the period from 1980-81 onwards, the Budget for 1980-81 has been prepared on the same basis as recommended by the Committee for the year 1979-80 and approved by Parliament.

In the next Session, I shall be moving a resolution for the reconstitution of the Railway Convention Committee.

The Plan outlay for 1980-81 has tentatively been fixed at Rs. 650.64 crores that is almost the same as for 1979-80.

However, the *inter se* priorities Plan Outlay under various Plan heads are being given a fresh appraisal.

The extent to which this outlay can be increased, within the overall resources of the country, will be reflected in the regular Budget to be submitted later.....(Interruptions)

Recent Trends

During 1976-77, the Railways handled the highest ever originating revenue earning traffic of 212.6 million tonnes. However, since then there has unfortunately been a progressive decline in the lifting of freight traffic resulting in the revenue earning tonnage of only about 194 million tonnes expected during 1979-80. Since my taking over this Ministry, I have laid emphasis on taking urgent steps to improve freight operations particularly in the spheres of han-

ing of coal for the Thermal Power Stations. Simultaneously there has been an increase in the movement of essential goods like sugar, diesel and kerosene. I have also stressed the need for improving punctuality, passenger reservations, cleanliness at stations and in trains and for providing essential amenities to passenger. I am happy to mention that there have lately been distinct indications of improvement in various directions.

The House would be interested to know that average daily coal loading during 1978-79 was 9,001 wagons which dropped to 8,644 wagons between April—December 1979.

Coal Loading With extra efforts from the latter half of January this year it improved to 8,968 wagons and I am happy to report that

in February Railways have loaded as many as 9,250 wagons on an average per day which is the highest during this financial year. Unfortunately, the full benefits of the increased loading have not accrued to all the consumers because of additional loading to the Thermal Power Houses in the context of current shortfall in hydel power generation. As against 2,578 wagons on an average daily loaded for Thermal Power Houses in 1977-78 and 2,779 between April—December 1979, in January this year 2,913 wagons per day were loaded for Power Houses which went up as high as 3,290 wagons per day in the month of February. It has had its impact and the Thermal Power Houses now have increased stocks to which we would add further as the rate of loading achieved in February is being improved upon. This was substantiated by the Energy Minister during his statement.

Railways have geared themselves to meet the present increase in the movement of petroleum products including

Lading of Petroleum products western sector by strengthening their fleet of oil tankers, suitably redeploying it and by a closer watch over its movement for improved turn-round.

[Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief]

Punctuality After achieving over 93 per cent punctuality performance during 1976-77, the percentage slumped to about 84 by end 1979. However, a target of 95 per cent for achievement has been prescribed for all Zonal Railways and it is gratifying to observe that a level of over 90 per cent has already been reached. Cases of trains losing punctuality, due to frequent alarm-chain pulling and activities of miscreants, persist. Steps have been taken to curb these evils. An improvement in the general law and order situation would also result in reducing such instances.

Restoration of cancelled trains Due to short supply of coal, some of the Railways had to curtail a large number of passenger services, mainly on the branch lines. During the last six weeks special steps have been taken to improve the availability of coal for loco purpose and the restoration of cancelled trains is being progressively arranged. Out of 162 pairs of trains which stood cancelled as on 31-12-1979, 65 pairs have already been restored and the balance are also expected to be restored within this month. Considering public convenience as many as 4 halts which were cancelled have recently been restored and another 9 new halts added to meet the genuine needs of rail users.

My effort will be towards improving the train services in order to provide more facilities for the passengers. Whenever possible, I shall try to increase the frequency of trains like the Jayanti Janata, extend existing train services to meet outstanding demands and provide need-based additional trains. In this connection, I am happy to inform this House

Long-distance trains that a decision has been taken to introduce from 1-4-1980 a tri-weekly fast train between Puri and New Delhi which, apart from linking the State capital of Orissa with New Delhi, will also serve the passengers of Jamshed-

pur and Bokaro. The transit time between Bhubaneswar and New Delhi will be reduced to about 32 hours. It is also the intention to introduce shortly a tri-weekly train between Ranchi and Chandigarh via New Delhi which will be so scheduled as to provide a fast train between Chandigarh and New Delhi in the morning and between New Delhi and Chandigarh in the evening, besides providing a fast service between Ranchi and New Delhi.

Steps have recently been taken to render better and more satisfactory service to the travelling public in the matter of reservations. Some Reservations of these steps are:—

- (i) Additional reservation counters have been set up at important railway stations;
- (ii) Separate refund counters, in order to relieve congestion at booking windows, have been opened;
- (iii) Firm reservations over and above the normal quota of berths against the vacancies which arise due to normal cancellations, are also now being made;
- (iv) Reservation of seats by daytime trains is now being made without the passenger filling up detailed requisition forms

Further, to provide a more effective supervision in important reservation complexes, covering more than 60 per cent of the total reservations made, the supervisory level is being elevated and enhanced powers are being delegated to enable these supervisory officers to take on-the-spot decisions.

Problems of suburban services in metropolitan cities are mainly of equipment shortages. Action to improve the availability of the equipment Suburban services in metropolitan cities has been initiated and orders for import of 43 traction equipment sets and 83 traction motors have been placed last month. Besides, in Bombay area, 108 EMU coaches are overdue replacement for which necessary steps have been taken.

New Lines, Gauge conversions and Surveys

There is considerable demand for construction of new lines and conversion of Metre Gauge lines to Broad Gauge and, in some cases, even from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge. The total availability of funds being limited, the result has been that some of the projects sanctioned as early as 1971-72 are still to be completed. It is imperative that on-going works should be completed expeditiously so that benefits of investment start flowing to the public. I have instructed the Railway Board that the six new Railway lines, sanctioned in the North-East region, should be expedited by allotting more funds to the same and that all on-going schemes of conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge should also be completed as early as possible. The Barabanki-Samastipur, Viramgam-Okha, Barauni-Katihar and New Bongaigaon-Gauhati projects are important conversion projects and are being given high priority. Priority is also being given to Moradabad-Ramnagar, Kashipur-Lalkuan, New Delhi-Haldwani, Varanasi-Bhatnai, Guntakal-Dharmavaram-Bangalore, Bangalore-Mysore and Samastipur-Darbanga conversions which are all sanctioned works. The Manmad-Parbhani and Purli-Vaijnath conversion is also being progressed. The Karur-Dindigul-Maduri-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli project, which is partly new line and partly conversion, has been surveyed and the survey report is being examined. Projects like Dalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur, Nangal-Talwara, conversion of Varanasi-Chupra, Budge Budge-Namkhana Rail link and line capacity works on Kiul-Bhagalpur section for which surveys have already been completed or are in the course of completion will be given due consideration. Honourable Members would also be glad to know that the persistent demand for two small works in Maharashtra of bringing Madhav Nagar on the main line and linking Miraj with Sangli are also being included in 1980-81 programme. Updating of the old surveys of Kuttipuram-Guruvayoor-Trichur Rail Link,

Allahabad-Varanasi gauge conversion and Chitradurg-Rayadrug new link will also be undertaken during 1980-81. Demands for surveys to open up other areas like Gandhidham-Bhuj-Lakhpat, Guna-Shivpuri-Etawah and Darbhanga-Jaynagar conversion are also being taken up for consideration. Other important schemes such as a railway bridge across Ganga at Patna are under study.

I would plead with the Honourable Members to bear with me for the present and I assure them that when we get the report of the National Transport Policy Committee regarding priorities to be given for new constructions, the development of backward and hilly areas will be given due priority within the constraint of resources.

Indian Railways own and manage three Production Units engaged in manufacture of locomotives and coaches. As in case of Zonal Railways, Production functioning in the past has Units affected the output from Chittaranjan Locomotive Works as well as Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi where in 1979-80 the production is anticipated to fall short of the original target. The main reasons have been attributed to heavy cuts in supply of power which has also affected indigenous supplies of traction equipment. Remedial steps are being taken.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Madras is, however, set for achieving the prescribed output. It has also successfully executed an export order of 50 coaches to Vietnam. Efforts are being made to ensure that targeted production is achieved during 1980-81 by timely provision of inputs and improvement in power supply.

Modernisation and Expansion

As a major transport system the Railways have not been receiving need-based resources with the result that there has been a progressive deterioration in operations and performance in all spheres. During 1976-77, 212.66

[Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief]

million tonnes of revenue earning traffic was lifted and it is expected to be about 194 million tonnes in 1979-80 though with slightly increased lead. The acceleration in rate of economic growth is now anticipated to take place and this will also result in an increase in the demand for rail transport. Therefore, to enable the Railways to play its assigned role in national development, schemes for modernisation and expansion, both for freight and passenger traffic, would be given priority. These schemes will cater to Railways' capacity remaining ahead of the demands so that goods from production centres to consuming centres get transported efficiently and quickly. In respect of passenger transport, the objective would be to provide for improved amenities and more comfortable travel, besides coping with the increase in the quantum of traffic.

A "Railway Modernisation and Maintenance Project" is being progressed under the World Bank credit of 190 millions. This project aims at modernisation of Railway Production Units, Workshops and World Bank assisted Repair Depots so that the performance and availability of locomotives and rolling stock improves and the cost of maintenance reduces, through replacement of the obsolete and worn-out machinery and plant, improvement by lay-outs, rationalisation of workload and reduction of down-time by provision of unit exchange systems.

Some of the modernisation and expansion projects under consideration are as follows:—

(i) Modernisation of DC Banking Locomotive Project to New Projects to achieve reliability of operation and better through-put on the highly graded and saturated ghat sections of the Central Railway;

(ii) Setting up of a new coach building unit to meet the

heavy and increasing demands of passengers anticipated in future years.

- (iii) Setting up of a new plant for manufacture of diesel spare parts for meeting the requirements of increasing diesel locomotive fleet;
- (iv) Expansion in the existing production capacity of the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi;
- (v) Speeding up the completion of the Wheel and Axle Plant Project, currently under execution at Yelahanka near Bangalore, so as to make the Railways nearly self-sufficient in their requirement of wheels and axles by eliminating dependence on imports;
- (vi) Developing adequate infrastructure to enable the trade to transport their goods to both international and national markets through containers;
- (vii) Rationalising freight operations control for optimising utilisation of our assets and streamlining of passenger reservations with a view to providing customers satisfaction by developing an effective system of data transmission; and
- (viii) Setting up of factories for meeting Railways' increasing requirement of pre-stressed concrete sleepers.

Experience of the last few years has highlighted the need for the Railways developing, in liaison with the Food Corporation of India, adequate Bulk Transport infrastructure for providing transport of foodgrains. An IDA credit for this purpose has been obtained by the Food Corporation of India and a project, involving centralised collection, loading research and design of a new

special type wagon for transport, unloading and reloading for subsidiary transport to the actual consuming points, is being developed.

Both the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Railways viz., Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited (RITES) for providing consultancy service and Indian

Railway Construction Company Limited (IRCON) for N.

undertaking construction of railway projects have respectively earned profits of Rs. 51.56 lakhs and Rs. 12.67 lakhs in 1978-79 and RITES have also declared a dividend of 25 per cent for this year.

Honorable Members will recall that, under a Management Agreement with the Government of Nigeria, a team of 484 experts and technicians was sent to Nigeria one year ago. As a result of their assistance the re-activisation of the railway system in that country has made great progress and handsome tributes have been paid by the Nigerian Government and public to the Indian railwaymen on the excellent work done by them. RITES have also entered into contracts for providing technical and economic services to the Ministry of Transport in Iraq and in Bangladesh. The Construction Company (IRCON) also has submitted international offers for various railway construction works in some of the countries in Middle East, Africa and South-East Asia.

I am sure the Honourable Members will join me in wishing these two organisations a still better future.

Industrial Relations

While the relations with organised labour continued to be generally harmonious and satisfactory during the year, there were many sporadic and wild-cat strikes and work-to-rule and go-slow agitations by unrecognised groups and category-wise associations which affected the smooth working of

the railways. The Permanent Negotiating Machinery, along with the Departmental Council under the Joint consultative Machinery Scheme, functioned satisfactorily.

The long pending demand of the railwaymen for bonus has recently been finalised and a Productivity-Linked Bonus Scheme evolved mutually by the two recognised Federations and the Railway Board.

Another outstanding issue, finalised after this Government came into power, is the restructuring of the Group 'A' cadres on the Railways. The main thrust of this review is to strengthen the Zonal and Divisional set-ups so that, by enhanced delegation of powers, day-to-day problems of railway users and staff are dealt with expeditiously. A review on similar lines for the Medical and Security Departments has also been initiated and will be finalised early.

Looking Ahead

I have great faith in the capacity of our countrymen, railwaymen and officers. I am confident that, with the demand for bonus having now been finalised and benefits of a substantial nature having been given to railwaymen over the last three years, they will spare no efforts in fulfilling the national objectives. With the goodwill of this House, I have also hope and confidence that the railway system will start achieving greater efficiency, self-sufficiency and financial viability. In this only lies the system's own survival and I trust that railwaymen at all levels would rise to the occasion to meet the challenges.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch till 2.15 p.m.

12.10 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF DIESEL AND KEROSENE IN THE COUNTRY.

श्री कमला निधि महेश्वर (मोतीहारी) : श्रद्धालु जी, मैं अविस्मर्त लोक महत्व के नियन्त्रित विषय को और पैदों तथा भावन अंगों का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में जक्क वर्तमान दे ---

"देश में डोजन और मिट्टी के नेत्र की भारी कमी" ।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Sir, Hon'ble Shri K. M. Madhukar and other Members have called the attention regarding the acute shortage of diesel and kerosene in the country. The position is indicated below.

The demand for High Speed Diesel (HSD) has been growing very fast in the last 2 years. Thus, while the annual growth rate of HSD was 8 to 9 per cent until 1977-78, it rose to a little over 11 per cent in 1978-79 and has been of the order of 15.5 per cent during the period April—December 79 over the corresponding period in 1978. The steep increase in HSD demand has been due to factors such as increased transportation of goods in bulk by road instead of by rail over long distances, short-falls in power availability leading to the employment of captive diesel generating sets and increased demand of the product for agriculture pumps owing to the unprecedented drought condition in various parts of the country.

Though the State Governments were advised in September 79 that supplies of HSD during the period October 79 to March 80 will be maintained at a level 5 per cent higher than the actual sales in the preceding year, additional allocations over and above the quotas so fixed were made to meet the high demand of the product. Thus, the

original allocations of 632,000 tonnes of HSD for the month of October for all States and Union Territories was raised by 100,000 tonnes. Similarly, the original allocations of 708,000 tonnes and 720,000 tonnes for the months of November and December respectively were raised to 781,000 tonnes and 808,000 tonnes respectively.

2. The situation however, changed drastically since the last week of December, 1979 due to the agitation in Assam. The refineries at Digboi, Gauhati and Bongaigaon in Assam closed down in the last week of December and Barauni refinery in Bihar had also to shutdown on 2nd January, 1980 following stoppage of pumping of crude oil from Assam to Barauni. The monthly production of HSD in the four refineries together is about 150,000 tonnes. HSD produced in the Assam refineries was being consumed in the North-eastern States and Union Territories, North Bengal and partly in Bihar. HSD coming out of Barauni refinery was being moved by pipeline to areas of Bihar and U.P. and to a certain extent by rail to other North-Western locations in the country. In order to meet this new situation, Government had taken certain steps like increased pumping of diesel and kerosene from Haldia through the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline, adjustment of the rail movement schedules to ensure availability of products at locations which were otherwise fed from these refineries, positioning of increased quantity of diesel and kerosene at the port locations through imports, etc.

In spite of these alternative arrangements, however, it was not possible to make good the entire shortfall caused by the disruption in production in these four refineries. The shortfall had to be spread out to the extent possible over a larger area and cuts in allocations of HSD ranging between 10 per cent and 33 per cent were imposed in the first week of January in respect of the allocations of HSD to different States and Union Territories for that month. However, efforts were made to maintain the

supplies of HSD in the month of February at a level 5 per cent over the sales in February 1979. The restricted availability of the product caused by the unforeseen developments, as indicated above, led to areas of shortages in the country. The State Governments were advised to ensure equitable distribution of available products to different categories of consumers. They were also advised to accord the highest priority to agriculture so that the demand of HSD for agriculture sector could be met. They were further asked to take stern action against blackmarketing and other such malpractices as per the powers available to them under the Essential Commodities Act and the Rules framed thereunder or under the provisions of Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act. The oil companies were advised to maintain constant liaison with the State Governments and to extend all possible help for ensuring equitable distribution of available products.

Though the refineries at Gauhati and Digboi have started operating recently, the refineries at Bongaigaon and Barauni remain closed. The closure of Barauni refinery continues to have its adverse effects on availability of HSD and kerosene in areas fed by this refinery. Keeping in view the critical requirement of HSD in the month of March for the rabi crops, the whole matter has again been examined in consultation with the Railways and other authorities and a number of decisions of far-reaching importance have been taken for maximizing the supplies of the product in the month of March. Some of the decisions are as follows:—

- (i) The three Fertilizer units at Nangal, Barauni and Sindri were closed down in order to divert wagons, which would otherwise have moved fuel oil, to the carriage of diesel.
- (ii) New tanks wagons have been pressed in to service to improve the total movement.

- (iii) The movement of trains carrying petroleum products have been speeded up to the extent possible and the movement is being monitored round the clock by a special cell in the Railway Board.
- (iv) The oil companies have also maximized movement of product by road.
- (v) Maximum use is being made of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline for the movement or imported diesel.
- (vi) The import of diesel has also been stepped up so that there is no problem of availability of the product at the port locations.

It is estimated that as a result of these steps it would be possible to supply diesel during March at a level 9 per cent higher than the sales in March 1979. The growth rate cannot, however, be even in all parts of the country, but special emphasis has been given for additional supplies to the States with extensive rabi cultivation. As regards the north-eastern States, the supplies would inevitably depend upon the continued functioning of the refineries in Assam and it should be possible to meet the demand in these areas if the refineries function normally.

As regards kerosene, the allocations of the product to the different States and Union Territories had been maintained until February 1980 at the level of actual sales in the corresponding months in the preceding year. This had to be done in view of difficult availability of the product in the international market and the transportation constraints. It needs to be mentioned in this connection that about 45 per cent of the total consumption of kerosene in the country is to be imported from outside. The closure of the three refineries in Assam and the Barauni refinery in Bihar, which produce among themselves about 33,000 tonnes of kerosene a

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month, also affected kerosene supplies in the areas fed from these refineries. After a review of the situation, it has been decided to make allocations of kerosene to the States and Union Territories for the month of March 1980 at a level 10 per cent higher than the actual sales in March 1979.

We will continue to do our best to maximize supplies of HSD and kerosene in the country. The situation, however, will improve significantly as soon as Barauni refinery starts functioning fully and normal operations in the three refineries in Assam are also resumed.

श्री कमला मिश्र भव्यकर डीजल और कौरोसीन तेल के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का जो बयान आया है यह बहुत ही निराशाजनक है। यह इनकी ओर से कहा जाता था कुछ भयने पहले कि चंकि जनता राज्य है इसलिए डीजल और कौरोसीन आयल का अभाव है। अब हिंदिरा राज्य भी आ गया है लेकिन फिर भी स्थिति में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है और स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई। इस भयावह स्थिति का आपके बयान से जरा भी आभास नहीं मिलता है। गांवों के किसान पैट्रोल पम्पों पर मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। दिन भर फिरते हैं लेकिन उनको डीजल नहीं मिलता है। सुबह से शाम तक बेचारे भागते दौड़ते रहते हैं भख रहते हैं लेकिन डीजल नहीं मिलता है। वे बी० टी० ओ० के यहां जान हैं लेकिन डीजल नहीं मिलता जिला प्रधिकारियों ने पास जाते हैं लेकिन उनके लिए कोई डीजल का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है। एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० के पास भी जाते हैं लेकिन वे कहा से डक्सा का प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं। स्थिति बहुत ही भयावह है। डीजल के अभाव में आज किसानों के ट्रैक्टर बन्द पड़े हैं। ट्रैक्टर चल नहीं रही है। सारा कारोबार ठप्प पड़ा है। डीजल के बास्ते पैट्रोल पम्पों पर लम्बी लम्बी कतारे लगी रहती हैं लेकिन नहीं मिलता इसके विपरीत यदि आप ब्लैक मार्किट में इसकी कीमत आठ दस रुपये देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं तो आपको यह मिल जाता है। किसान को जलाने के लिए कौरोसीन आयल नहीं मिलता है। गांव तेल के अभाव में गवर्नर पड़े हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे वहा ब्लैक आउट हो गया हो। जिस तरह से लड़ाई के जमाने में ब्लैक आउट हुआ करता था उसी तरह से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि आज कल भी गांवों में ब्लैक आउट है। मजदूर दिन भर काम करता है लेकिन रात को जब चर जाता है तो उसके पास दिया जलाने के लिए तेल नहीं होता है। उसको भोजकर्ता खरीद कर

रोकनी करती है। इसके दान भी खुद ज्यादा बढ़ गए हैं। हिंदिरा राज के बाबूजूद भी आज ज्ञानप्रदियों वें रोकनी नहीं है। कितनी जल वह स्थिति है क्या इसका आपने यूल्यूलन किया है? क्या आपने हिंसा लगाया है कि बैजन और डीजल की कितनी व्यवस्था है पहले कितनी भी और आज कितनी है और आने वाले समय में कितनी उसकी जरूरत होगी? आज बिहार में युआ पड़ा हुआ है। बहुत से हिस्सों में गैंग और यकृद की फसल जो अच्छी हो सकती थी डीजल के अभाव में वह मारी गई है। करोड़ों रुपये की फसल मर गई है। आप ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि आपने राज्य सरकारों को आवेदन किया है कि आवश्यक बस्तु अधिनियम के तहत जमा खोरों को सजाएं दी जाएं। बिहार में राष्ट्रपति भासन है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि अब इन बस्तुओं की इतनी ब्लैक मार्किटिंग हो रही है डीजल और कौरोसीन आयल की हो रही है तो कितने व्यापारियों को अपने इस अपराध के तहत पकड़ा है और उनके बिलाक क्या कायदाएँ की है? बिहार में डीजल और कौरोसीन आयल का बटवारा सही इंग से हो रहा है राष्ट्रपति भासन के तहत इसको देखने के लिए क्या आपने कोई उपयुक्त व्यवस्था की है?

ऐसे ही में जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने डीजल की ओर बाजारी रोकने के लिए कौन कौन सी कायदाहियों की हैं ताकि बी० टी० ओ० या अन्य अधिकारियों को जो कि ओर बाजारियों से मिल हुए हैं उचित सजा दी जा सके और अधिकारियों की मिली भगत को रोका जा सके?

MR. SPEAKER: You are making it too long. Please wind up.

श्री कमला मिश्र भव्यकर में इसलिए बता रहा है कि एक बी० टी० ओ० के यहां डीजल पकड़ा गया है। क्या आपने इसका पता लगाया है कि बिहार को कितने कोटे की आवश्यकता है और उसके कितने कोटे की आपूर्ति की गई है? डीजल और कौरोसीन आयल की आपूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए किन किन देशों को एप्रोव किया है जिस से पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों को मगाया जा सके और बिहार की माग की पूर्ति की जा सके?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a catalogue of questions. This is not a question: it is a catalogue. I will not allow this. You are taking up so much time. Other people also want to ask questions. This is too much.

श्री कमला मिश्र भव्यकर: आपने प्रसम की बचाई की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रसम की स्थिति कब तक सुधर जाएगी ताकि डीजल और पिटटी के लेल की सम्पादित बढ़ जाए?

श्री शीरेन्द्र पाटिल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है कि देश के प्रन्दर बहुत भयानक स्थिति है मैं इसे मानते के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।....

(*Interruption.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you the Minister in charge? (*Interruptions.*)

Let him make his statement first. (*Interruptions*)

I don't know why you are trying to answer all the questions. Let him answer. First hear him and then draw your conclusions.

श्री शीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि देश के प्रन्दर जाफी डीजल और मिट्टी का तंत्र है। लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि परिस्थिति बहुत भयानक है उसके बारे में मेरा कहना है कि ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Varma, are you taking over charge? (*Interruptions.*)

Have the Members assumed charge of everything? Hon. Members, this is your House. You must listen to him first and then draw your conclusions and if necessary some more questions may be asked. He has not replied as yet. Don't draw your conclusions before he has said anything. Let him have his say, and then ask questions.

श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा (शाजापुर) : डीजल की गम्भीर समस्या है मंडी जी उसकी गम्भीरता को समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Please, Mr. Varma. He has to explain. If you are not satisfied....

श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वह सदन को अभित कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am standing. When the Speaker stands, you have to listen to him. You must maintain some decorum. Mr. Varma, you are going out of bounds. First listen to him. If you are not satisfied, then you may put questions. He may be able to

justify what he is saying. Let him say what he wants to. You have had your say.

श्री शीरेन्द्र पाटिल : इसलिए मैं सदस्यगत से यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम सोग यह कहें कि भयानक बातावरण है भयानक बातावरण है तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जब देश में शार्टेंज का एक बातावरण पैदा होता है, और शार्टेंज है मैं यह नहीं कहता कि शार्टेंज नहीं है तो मैनेलिटी यही रहेगी। अगर किसी को मानूम हो कि जब चाहे पैट्रोल डीजल या कैरोसीन भायल मिल सकता है तो फिर स्टोरेज की आवश्यकता नहीं रहती है। हम देख यह रहे हैं कि हमारे सम्पार्दा करने के बावजूद भी एक मैट्टेलिटी यह है कि बहुत से सोग समझते हैं कि आज मिलेगा, पता नहीं कल मिलेगा कि नहीं, इसलिए पहले ही स्टोरेज कर लें, तो इसका एक कारण यह है। (अध्यक्षान)

दूसरा एक कारण यह है कि जब कभी भी शार्टेंज होती है तो एन्टी सोशल एलीमेंट्स इसले फायदा उठाते हैं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि ज्वेंक मार्केटिंग नहीं हो रही है मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि शार्टेंज होने की वजह से उन पर कन्फ्रॉन्ट करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है।

इसलिए हमने बार बार कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में आपके पास काफी पावर है उनका इस्तेमाल कीजिए जो लैंक मार्केटिंग करने हैं उनको पकड़िये और उनपर ऐसनियरल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के जरूर कार्यवाही कीजिए। (अध्यक्षान)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Varma, you are going out of bounds. Whatever he is saying should be struck off the record. He is saying without my permission. (*Interruptions*)*

श्री शीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने यह कहा है कि नी० टी० ए० एक्ट की आपके पास काफी पावर है, डा० नह० आप उनवा उपयोग कीजिए। एक अध स्टेट ऐसी है जो इसका उपयोग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर वह इसका उपयोग करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, अगर वह अपनी पावर से का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो हम मजबूर हो जाते हैं।

जहा तक सेटल गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, हम तो एलोकेट करते हैं, सम्पार्दा करते हैं और देखते हैं कि वह ठाक तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट होता है या नहीं। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को स्टीम लाइन करने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को होती है। (अध्यक्षान)

जी चल जनर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अवस्था का ब्रह्म है।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Varma, please take your seat. I will explain. I know the position.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have not yet completed.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking about certain specific States which are under President's rule. He says that you are responsible for those States. You may please answer him on that.

जी वीरेन्द्र पाटिल: मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने टेलैक्स मैसेजेज में हैं, हमने लिविंग सप्लाईज के मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फरेंस की है, प्राक्फिलर्स की कान्फरेंस की है। मैंने शेने स्टेटमेंट में पढ़ा है कि हमने क्या क्या स्टेप लिए हैं।

एक सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि जो लाइंज है, उसको मीट करने के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाये हैं? मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि 2.8 मिलियन टन एच० एस० डी० और 8.7 मिलियन टन कैरोसीन आयल हम लोग 1980 में इस्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उसका इन्तजाम हो गया है।

जहां तक बिहार की सालाई का ताल्लुक है, वह आंकड़े भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को दें दूँगा। बिहार की एच० एस० डी० की मेलज जनवरी में 28,373 एम० डी० थी

फरवरी के फिरां मेरे पास नहीं है। मार्च के लिए एलोकेशन 36,000 एम० डी० था। जहां तक कैरोसीन का सम्बन्ध है, जनवरी, 1980 में 13,510 एम० डी०, फरवरी में 5,138 एम० डी० और मार्च में 18,147 एम० डी० था।

जी कल्पना लिख अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि बिहार में ब्लैक बाकोटग हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए भरकार ने कौन सा कदम उठाया है। (अवधारणा)

जी रामाबातार शास्त्री (पटना): कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है? (अवधारणा)

MR. SPEAKER: Whoever speaking without my permission will not be recorded at all.

Mr. Saha.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply the hon. Minister has said that there is no shortage of diesel or kerosene in the country. The Minister who was incharge of this Ministry earlier had stated that the shortage was due to the disturbances in Assam and I would therefore like to know from the Minister by what time they will be able to solve the Assam problem and I would hope that the problem is solved properly.

Sir, I would like to point out that the State Government has nothing to do with the supply of kerosene or diesel. It is the responsibility of the Central Government. The West Bengal Government distributes whatever quota they get from the Centre. During December, 1977 and February 1980, the West Bengal Government had demanded 40,000 tons of kerosene but as against this the Centre had supplied in December—39,973 tons, in January 1980—31,878 tons and in February 1980—26,452 tons. But you find that in a State like Gujarat where population is less than that of West Bengal, the supply of kerosene during January 1980 was 33,858 tons, thus if the States do not get their supplies according to their demand how would they be able to distribute the same equitably.

In regard to diesel we find that during January 1980 supplies made to West Bengal was 53,000 tons, Maharashtra 1,04,000 tons, Tamilnadu 66,300 tons, Gujarat 52,600 tons. During February 1980 West Bengal got 48,740 tons and Gujarat got 53,100 tons. I would like to know the reasons for this discrimination.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

MR. SPEAKER: Please make it short.

At this stage some persons from the Visitors' Gallery shouted some slogans and threw some leaflets on the floor of the House.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir, some time back the former Minister Shri P. C. Sethi, had met our Chief Minister. I would like to quote from Business Standard dated 6th March 1980 which said something about it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a statement. Please try to be brief. You are going too far now.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Not too far Sir, I have two questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For Call Attention 45 minutes are allotted in total for five members and he is trying to get his 7 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: It is more than 7 minutes—Mr. Bosu, for your information.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir I read:

"The pronouncements of the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals Mr. P. C. Sethi, on the West Bengal government's decision to ration diesel and kerosene are decidedly odd. His opposition to the measure is on two grounds—that it will lead to black marketing and that the question comes under the Centre's jurisdiction."

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir, the steps that the State Government have taken for diesel rationing,.....

MR. SPEAKER: You must give some time for others also. You should have only one question and not a catalogue of questions.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: This is my last question. "It should be obvious, particularly in the case of an item like kerosene, that rationing is the only practicable way of ensuring equal and fair distribution." The editorial also speaks about black marketing. It says: "Indeed, black-marketing of both diesel and kerosene are already flourishing in the absence of effective rationing."

These things are happening because there is no rationing.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether with a view to achieving equal distribution of diesel and kerosene, the Central Government propose to introduce rationing in the States.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know when the Assam situation is going to improve. On that I am not in a position to make an statement because it is a political problem and so, a political solution has to be found out for this problem. I fully share the anxiety of the hon. Member that because of the agitation that is going on in Assam, the entire country is suffering; every common man is suffering in this Country to-day because of the closure of the refineries and because we were not getting crude oil from Assam to Barauni. We are feeling and we are experiencing this shortage. That is why only recently our Prime Minister had a meeting with all the political leaders. I want to make it very clear that unless the situation or crisis in Assam is resolved, it is not possible for us to fully meet the requirements in the North-Eastern region. I am making it very clear that this is not only the responsibility of the party in power to find a solution but also in this connection I seek the co-operation of the hon. Member to find out a solution. I can assure the hon. Member that the moment the position in Assam improves and the crisis is resolved, 90 per cent of the shortage

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

that we are experiencing here in this country will be over and there won't be much difficulty at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY POSU (Diamond Harbour): A very bold statement!

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as distribution is concerned it will not be the responsibility of the Central Government whose responsibility is only to make the allocation to different States. But how they distribute within the States it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. That I want to make it very clear.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: But, what about the allocation?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I will give you the figures about the allocations also because you have come out with a point saying that we are not properly distributing it within the State. How can we, sitting here in Delhi, distribute in West Bengal? It is the job of that Government. (*Interruptions*) We wanted to make it more clear that so far as distribution is concerned, it is not our responsibility (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. All of you please sit down. You are not permitted.

(*Interruptions*) ** ** **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

You have not answered the specific question.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have not yet completed.

MR. SPEAKER: You complete it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: When I complete, if any question is unanswered, you can refer it to me at that time.

I have not yet completed.

The hon'ble Member said, if I heard correctly, because he spoke in Bengali and I do not know Bengali, that blackmarketing is going on in West Bengal. If black-marketing is going on in West Bengal, how do you hold the Central government responsible for that?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: I have not said so.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a specific answer about the allocations to each State.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I will come to that point. The hon'ble Member was anxious to know about the allocations. In West Bengal the sales of HSD for the month of January was 50,619 MT and the sales for the month of February was 50,078 MT. Allocation of HSD for the month of March is 61,000 MT.

Sir, I have got the statement about the other States ready with me. As it will unnecessarily take time of the House, if the hon'ble Member wants, I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House. If the members want me to read, I am prepared to do so. I would like to say that there is no discrimination done.

(*Interruptions*) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, the figures for the month of January and February relate to the sales of HSD in West Bengal. It is not paper allocation. So far as the month of March is concerned, I have given the allocation figures as I will get the

sales figure only in the month of April.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, while congratulating the Minister that in his maiden speech he has given a very lucid and illuminating answer whereby he has enumerated the reasons for the shortage, I would say he has also enumerated the steps which have been suggested by the Central Government to various State governments for taking action against people who are creating artificial scarcities in which case the State governments have been very sloppy at the moment; thirdly, he has also enumerated the steps to increase the supply as compared to last year depending heavily on imports from friendly countries, viz., the OPEC countries which have no uniform price policy. I would like to know:

(a) What is the criteria for supplying these items to the various states especially these which have an ambitious rabi programme like the State of Orissa, which has deficient irrigation facilities?

(b) What steps are now being contemplated to streamline and monitor the distribution system which is very sloppy, especially in my State today?

(c) What is the quantum and the cost of imports done last year, that is, 1979-80? What is the projection for the year 1980, as far as cost and quantum is concerned?

(d) What steps he has taken to curb the consumption and reduce the imports, to increase the self-reliance in the country?

My last point is this. The hon. Minister has said that top priority will be given to agriculture. I would like to know from him that keeping the geo-political and the geo-strategic environment into consideration, what is the priority given and what are the steps taken for meeting the defence requirements, that is, the Army,

Navy and Air Force, as far as diesel and kerosene are concerned.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as the Defence requirement is concerned, if my information is correct, it is fully met. There is absolutely no difficulty about the defence requirements. The hon. Member wanted to know what steps have been taken to import these items. The position is this. .

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I did not want to know 'What steps are being taken for importing'—because I know fully well that you are importing. I only wanted to know about the 'quantum' and also about 'cost'. That is what I wanted to know.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I am coming to his point. So far as importing is concerned, in 1979, I think, we have imported 17 million tonnes. So far as 1980 is concerned, we have firmed-up for importing 16.5 million tonnes of crude oil after taking into account the indigenous production of 14.7 million tonnes. The total crude through-put in the country is expected to be 31.2 million tonnes in 1980. So, that is the position.

About distribution, I have already made it clear. So far as distribution is concerned, it is not our responsibility. It is the responsibility of the State Governments

And, Sir about the price and all those things, I think, it is not in the public interest to say now at what price we are importing oil from other countries.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is acute crisis in respect of diesel and kerosene throughout the country. We have discussed this matter here already and Members have also spoken. Therefore I do not want to state the same thing in detail at this stage. What I want to bring up for the

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

attention of the hon. Minister and the House is this. These items are being very badly misused by the Government machinery also today. Diesel is being misused by the Government machinery. There must be some restrictions imposed by the Government on them also so that this cannot be misused. I don't know what steps have been taken in this regard. Sir, the large-scale blackmarketing and hoarding of diesel and kerosene has really created great difficulty for the poor people of the country and the farmers—especially in U.P. particularly in the region to which I belong, Eastern U.P. Sir, in Eastern U.P. people are not at all getting kerosene oil. Wherever it is available it is being sold at Rs. 8 per litre. (Interruptions) Even more than that. I would like to know from the Minister as to what steps the Government proposes to take to impose some restrictions on the use of diesel in the Government machinery also. I would like him to spell out the steps taken in this regard. My second point is this. In spite of the fact that the Centre has asked State Governments to take stringent action against blackmarketeers, and also hoarders, I am sorry to state that the provisions under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Essential Commodities Act, are not being properly enforced. Will the Hon'ble Minister let the House know what he is going to do in order to activise the State Governments in these matters?

15 hrs.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member has brought to my notice that even the Government officials are misusing the diesel that is supplied to them. So far as our Ministry is concerned, we have not received any such complaints so far. If Government officials in a particular state are misusing diesel oil, we can only tell the State Government

to take stern action against the Government officials. (Interruptions) We from here cannot take any disciplinary action and it is very difficult to find out whether any particular Government official is misusing the diesel that is supplied to him. About blackmarketing, I have already replied. (Interruptions) Sir, so far as Eastern U.P. is concerned, I agree that there is a shortage of these items. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

15.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to bring the following matter of urgent public importance to the notice of the House under Rule 377.

The Food Corporation of India is being run at staggering operational cost which is almost equal to procurement price of foodgrains and the marginal profits in the Balance Sheets of the Food Corporation of India is a manipulated picture to cover huge losses covered through large subsidies from the Government. The budgeted subsidy for 1978-79 was to the tune of Rs. 570 crores. The top-heavy administration, the high cost of sale of procured foodgrains lead to a 95 per cent mark-up on the procurement price paid to the producer making the entire system commercially non-viable. The F.C.I. is deriving more margin out of the grain sales than officially allowed. These are clear indications that the manpower in F.C.I. is not fully employed and productivity per person has gone

down. I therefore call upon the Government to make an indepth study of the working and administration of the F.C.I. and tighten up its efficiency to serve the public purpose for which the Corporation was formed.

(ii) NEED TO SHIFT RAILWAY LINE FROM CITY OF BIKANER AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVER-BRIDGE TO FACILITATE THE TRAFFIC.

भी मनकल सिंह और राजस्थान की कानेर शहर के बीच से रेल गुजरती हैं। इसके लिये वहां कांसग बने हुए हैं। ये कीसिंग रेलों के गुजरने के लिये बाही समय तक बंद रहते हैं और कभी-कभी तो तीन-चार घण्टे तक यही रिक्ति रहती है। फलस्वरूप लोगों का आवागमन अवश्य हो जाता है और शहर का सपूर्ण जीवन श्रव्यविधित हो जाता है। नागरिकों की असुरक्षा दूर करने के लिये रेलवे लाइन शहर के बाहर से निकली जानी चाहिये। इसके प्रारंभिकत ओवर विज पर भी वक्तार बिधा जाना चाहिये। लावे समय से चली आ रही इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिये रेल भवालय को तुरत कदम उठाने चाहिये।

15.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iii) NEED FOR TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR ORANGE GROWERS OF VIDARBHA REGION OF MAHARASHTRA.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the famous Nagpur orange is rotting at the Narkhed Mandi in Amravati and in Nagpur's santra market. And more is likely to get waste on trees, since growers find it worthless to pluck the fruit.

The local demand for orange has always been meagre, but the current season's excellent crop after a succession of lean years, has caused a glut with transport facilities just not available.

Amravati can load at least 20 wagons a day, and Nagpur half that number, but the railways do not provide adequate wagons. Diesel shortage has made road transport too costly even when vehicles do turn up which also is rare.

Vidarbha (Maharashtra) earns annually about Rs. 7.5 lakhs on this rich citrus fruit but the virtual destruction of this year's bumper crop might impose a loss of about Rs. 10 crores. And this is not all.

Allowing the fruit to rot on the trees will adversely affect the next 'Mirga' crop which in fact is the major crop. And the plan to plant 60 lakh graftings in the next season, for which the grafts are ready, will be thrown to the winds.

The hon. Railway and the Agricultural Ministers should come forth to make statements in the House to explain what steps their Ministries have taken or propose to take urgently to save the economy of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

15.08 hrs.

MOTION Re. TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do take note of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1978, together with Government's Memorandum on the cases of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice mentioned in the Report laid on the Table of the House on the 30th January, 1980".

Article 323 of the Constitution provides for the laying of the Annual Reports of the Union Public Service Commission before each House of Parliament and it is in accordance with this that the Report was laid before the two Houses on the 30th January, 1980.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

As Members are aware, the Constitution has assigned an important role to the Commission in the matter of recruitment to various services and posts of the Government and also allied matters. Government have always endeavoured to respect the position so accorded to the Commission and that is why it is only in very exceptional cases that departures are made from the Commission's advice. Members will have noted that the present report mentions only one case of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice. This can by no means be described as unsatisfactory when we consider that the number of cases referred to the Commission during the period covered by Report runs into thousands.

As the functions of the Commission are not only important, but varied in nature, it is necessary to have on it persons belonging to a variety of disciplines and professions. It has also at the same time to be ensured, in accordance with the Constitutional stipulations in this regard, that about one-half of the persons on the Commission should be those who have served under the Government of India or the Government of the State. While making appointments, Government has therefore to keep these considerations in view and also try to ensure equality of opportunity for different regions, etc. The present membership consists of a number of people who have been eminent in the academic and administrative fields.

The Government and the Commission have always been fully alive to the need for recruitment of the maximum numbers of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Services to provide them with adequate representation in Services and Posts under the Central Government and Members will observe from the Report that the Commission has been paying particular attention to this very important matter.

The Report mentions some cases in which departments of the Government delayed references to the Commission or made irregular appointments. This again is a matter to which Government have always given serious thought and detailed instructions have been issued from time to time. The Commission have also mentioned in the body of the Report that 'there has, however, been some improvement in this regard'. There has been a general demand in this House and elsewhere for making the various Indian languages as the media for Union Public Service Commission examinations. As members are aware, the new scheme of Civil Services Examination has been introduced in 1979 and candidates have been given the choice to give their answers to all papers, in any language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, except in case of the papers in English and other languages.

In this connection, I may mention that under the new scheme examinations were held and the candidates were asked to use the languages that are enshrined in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. 6815 candidates have appeared for this examination; and for the information of the House I may say that nearly 86.78 per cent have chosen to answer their papers in English; and 11.79 per cent of people have chosen to answer their papers in Hindi.

There will also be a compulsory paper in any one of the Indian languages. Also, in the case of the compulsory paper in English, the papers will be so set as to test the candidate's understanding of the language and workman-like use of words, with credit being given for concise and effective expression. The paper will be set in a manner so as to remove any apprehension of a handicap for candidates from rural communities and weaker sections of society. I am confident that these steps will help considerably in removing the imbalances which have hitherto oper-

ed to the detriment of the less privileged sections of society.

I am sure that as in the past, the discussion in this House will generate new ideas which will enable the Government to take more constructive steps to achieve excellence in Public Administration. I need hardly say that the Government as well as the Commission would welcome the suggestions of the House for further improving the procedures of recruitment to the Civil Services.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I think it is high time that the Government should think afresh about the recruitment Policy of the Government servants at various levels. It is not enough that we should have people of merit and ability alone. We should have people who have commitment to the Policies, particularly accepted national Policies in the areas of social and economic life of our country. Some kind of a personality test is taking place. We should have people who have, really speaking, a kind of commitment—and when I say commitment, I mean commitment not to any political ideology but the commitment to the national objectives which has been very elaborately mentioned in our Constitution. For example, it is a matter of grave concern to notice that there has been a tendency to introduce communal elements in the services. Secularism is our well accepted national policy, the very basis of national integration and national unity. Therefore, the Commission should give necessary attention at all levels, whether it is a State level or it is a Central level. They should be committed to secularism. I think the government has not been able to give enough attention to this important aspect.

I have been going through many Reports of the Commission. They have given a fresh thought how to improve the tests and examination and how to reduce burden and also

modernise tests and examinations. I think there is no mention of this aspect. When the UPSC or the Government or the Home Ministry will try to evolve certain policies regarding recruitment, this important aspect must be taken into consideration.

Recently, we have seen that there are complaints on a large scale at various levels that people who are at the helm or affairs in the administration, have shown weakness when the communal riots have taken place. Had they been committed to secular ideologies perhaps this would have been prevented. Therefore, I would like that the UPSC and the Home Ministry should give a thought to this important aspect in future. Last time, the Home Minister suggested to the UPSC that all those candidates who qualified having equal merit and having acquired equal level in their selection—candidates coming from the rural background or from the backward areas of the country—they should be given some kind of preference. I am sorry to say that this has not been done. If one goes through the Report one finds that in principle the Commission seems to have agreed to that. They said that the Commission will take care of that. They will not be hampered. It is not the question that they should be hampered or not hampered. The question is that they should be given some preference. Because they will do better in development activities, particularly in the field of agriculture, in the field of rural development, in the field of cottage industry and rural industry. All those people who are coming from the rural areas or the backward areas are able to understand the problems; they must have a better understanding of the problems. Our experience is that people coming from this background are more sympathetic towards the burning problems of the people also because they have a better understanding of them their contribution to the administration will be greater. I think the UPSC should again serious-

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

ly think about it whatever method they want to evolve.

As far as SC & ST candidates are concerned in spite of all the pronouncements of the Government, we are constrained to say that even till this time their percentage has not been fulfilled. Now the Government and the Commission should jointly give a serious thought to it. It is not enough that students from these classes should be given scholarships and stipends; they should also be given proper training; training facilities should also be provided to them. Though certain steps have been taken in that direction, I think they are not adequate. Therefore a purposeful scheme should be drawn up by the government at the state level and at the central level. Boys could be picked up from the school level and some method should be evolved to find out what is their interest at the school level. From that stage, if they are properly guided and helped and training facilities are provided to them, a stage will come when they will be able to compete with others and their contribution will also be better.

The Commission has just summarily mentioned about the unemployed youth and they have said that the report is concerned only with educated unemployed youth. It is an alarming situation which the country is facing as is seen from the latest figures; 1,46,00,000 educated boys and girls are unemployed.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are registered; there are others.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am almost certain that more than a crore from the rural areas have not registered; they do not know really what steps they should take and how to register themselves. Girls coming from the rural areas feel shy to get themselves registered in the employment exchange though they would like

to serve the country. Even in urban areas every day we come across people coming from all sections of society, people who are unemployed for years. I am sorry to say that there are widespread disillusionment and diffidence; the youth of our country are almost losing hope in the present system and also in their future. No country whose youth are pushed to a position where they see only darkness before them and no possibility to serve the country to the best of their ability, could prosper. If facilities are not available to them, it could become a serious problem for the country. I feel that the total unemployed educated youth would be about three crores. If we follow the same path and if we do not drastically change our economic policy and we do not refix our priorities and develop enough avenues for self employment or if we do not give them financial help to find their own professions or employment, in ten years the situation may become very explosive.

We have been saying that there should be a change in our educational policy and our system will have job orientation. Many countries in the world have found methods to change their education and that is how in most of the socialist countries they succeeded in complete eradication of unemployment. Even in capitalist countries like the United States and in most of the Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom, they have worked out youth welfare programmes and schemes. They are providing certain opportunities and giving certain facilities. In certain cases unemployment allowance or subsistence allowance is being given to the unemployed young people. But it is a matter of regret that in our country in spite of all political parties raising this question, in spite of all youth organisations having, all the time, demanded that at least we should change our Constitution—though we have been changing it very often—and we should see to it

that right to work becomes a constitutional right nothing has been done, I am convinced that unless we make right to work a constitutional right, unless there is some kind of a constitutional guarantee, the Government will not change its socio-economic policy. I am not talking of any particular Government here. But if constitutional guarantee is there then whichever Government is in power, it will be binding on them to provide amounts from the treasury to the unemployed youth or they will have to re-fix their entire schemes and developmental activities so that enough opportunities are provided to the youth of the country. I think, the UPSC did not think it proper to go into this question a length because certainly it is not their problem. It is for the Government to take note of this serious problem.

I would also like to say that present recruitment policy has created a serious problem in the country. We see that our whole society is really being disintegrated. Certain States took steps to reserve seats for backward classes and backward communities. That has created a fear in the mind of the unemployed youth of other communities. Because of the limited scope of job availability, the young people from other communities have started feeling that whatever opportunities were available, now the doors are shut for them. Therefore, we see in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and in different parts of the country people agitating over this issue. Though there is a strong point in it that those communities which were socially backward for centuries, which were not provided equal opportunity, certain preference has to be given to them, in my mind the right type of national policy should be that while recruiting young people from different sections of the society of different areas of the country, the Government should see that all regions and all other sections are represented. It is high time that the Government should also see that not only the members of the UPSC are

appointed on that basis but the recruitment itself is done likewise. Really speaking, this should be the national policy. It should not be left to the States. In my opinion, social backwardness and economic backwardness should be taken together. While social and educational backwardness of those boys and girls coming from communities which have been for centuries socially and educationally backward, should be taken into consideration, the poverty of the people coming from other communities should also be taken into consideration, so that the poor boys and girls coming from any caste or community should not have this feeling that there is no attention being paid to them and whatever opportunities were available have been taken away by others. Once this feeling comes it creates class conflict. When our country is passing through a serious situation, we should see to it that no issue flared up in a manner that creates a situation of disintegration or a situation of class conflict. In this respect, I would like to say that what is happening in the north-eastern part of the country is not a political dispute which can be solved by a political solution. The root cause is the economic backwardness, poverty and the growing unemployment. For that reason, the younger people of that area have a genuine fear that whatever normal opportunities are available to them are being snatched away by the people coming from other regions and that is why they were not able to take advantage of them. I think it is a pointer and the Government must learn lessons from that and should see that the growing unemployment, rather mounting unemployment, in all parts of the country is tackled on a war footing. It is time the Government took into confidence all national political parties and come to consensus on this national issue. It is not as if it flares up only in one part of the country or only at one time; it can flare up in other parts as well at any time. Therefore, Government-

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

should feel concerned about it and try to tackle it on a war footing. So, while considering the Report of the UPSC, we should also see that the recruitment policy is very closely and intimately linked with the socio-economic condition of our country.

So far as the financial position is concerned, the Service Commissions have to depend entirely on the Governments. If the Service Commissions have to function independently and efficiently, all their financial requirements should be fully met. In fact, the Government should consult them before allocating money for them in the budget and that should be given top priority. That is the only way we can expect the Commission to function independently and efficiently.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to speak on the Twentyeighth Report of the UPSC. One of the interesting aspects of this Report is the examination reform which has been implemented in 1979, but which has not been mentioned in this Report. The recommendation of the Kothari Committee Report for a uniform scheme of examination for entry into the Union Services has been accepted and, to my information, the first examination under the new scheme has been held in 1979. About 1,02,000 candidates applied for entry into the examination, 70,000 actually appeared in the examination known as the preliminary examination, and out of that 7,700 candidates were declared qualified to appear in the main examination. The preliminary examination was held in June 1979 and the main examination in November/December 1979 and the result is yet to be declared. This is a very radical departure from the earlier scheme of examinations and it has affected the whole concept of entry into the Union Services to the extent of altering the very structure of examinations.

I will refer to page 7 of the Report where the Commission thought it

risky to print the question papers in all the languages according to the old examination. While we in India through our Constitution are committed to the promotion of all the Indian languages, to my mind it appears rather very odd that an agency, which is financed entirely by the funds of the Union Government, should declare that it is very difficult to print the question papers, or rather impracticable to conduct the examinations according to the old scheme. To my mind, this has been a serious blow to the promotion and growth of all Indian languages. I want to see the day when a candidate, who has only a smattering knowledge of English or Hindi, but who is proficient in one of the other Indian languages mentioned in the Constitution of India, is also able to enter the Union Services. The knowledge of Hindi or English should be only a means to an end and he should be able to acquire them even after entry into the services. Why should it be a disqualifying aspect of the situation? Why shou'd he be debarred? When a man like Kamraj could become the Chief Minister of a State and administer well and rise to the position of Presidentship of the All India Congress Committee, I hope it will also be possible for any candidate from any part of the country, whatever may be his mother tongue, to rise to the top of the Civil Services in the country and then acquire the knowledge of Hindi or English. But anyhow, as it is the scheme has been implemented and I do not want to condemn it before the results are known because the results of the scheme are still to be known. A very interesting thing is that while the Commission took the decision in consultation with the Janata Party Government which was very keen to promote Indian languages, it has dealt a fatal blow to the promotion of Indian languages by this new scheme. It is stated here:

"The Commission has highlighted its intention to encourage more and

more candidates from the rural and backward areas to compete for the examinations. So, it was necessary to take all possible steps to see that candidates, who had completed their education through the medium of their mother tongue or the prevalent regional language, were not placed at a disadvantage."

Sir, according to the new scheme this is what exactly has happened. So, the intentions of the Commission have been frustrated by the new scheme, I hope not to an extent to which it will lead to frustration among the youth.

I want to ask a simple question: If it was possible for people working in remote areas to rise to the top literary refinements in various languages, why is it not possible for the youth who are having mother tongue in Assam or in South India or in Punjab or anywhere in the country, to have at least proficiency so as to carry on the day-to-day administration of the country. This is a moot point and I request the Union Home Minister to re-examine this issue because to my mind this has disqualified a large number of candidates and it is clear that out of 70,000 people who appeared in the preliminary examination which is having Hindi and English, only 7,700 were able to qualify. This is only 10 per cent of the whole lot, the whole number. So, this must be looked into to see what the remedial measures can be taken because the All India Congress Committee and the Indian National Congress are committed to the promotion of all Indian languages whether they are in the South or in the East or in the North or in the West and the deadly blow by the Janata Government to this concept and this idea has to be done away with at the earliest possible time and opportunity.

I want to refer to one other aspect highlighted by the Commission's Report. (Interruptions). Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, if you read this Report, you will know the harm that is done to

the Indian languages by the Government that you supported. Now, I want to refer to the inordinate delay in the holding of the Departmental Promotion Committee meetings. (Interruptions). There is considerable delay in the holding of the Departmental promotion Committee meetings. The Commission has done a valuable service by highlighting this point where the various Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India have not been holding their Departmental Promotion Committee meetings regularly and as a result, the Commission has been able to bring about a new idea that every year a new list should be prepared in advance for the promotions due in the next year so that the vacancies will be filled up and no candidates will suffer.

It has also been said that under the list now prepared with the help of computer, facilities would be provided to the Departmental Promotion Committees.

Sir, looking at the expenses of the Commission, I find that the annual income for this year is only Rs. 61 lakhs whereas the annual expenditure is to the tune of Rs. 2,07,11,000. So, the Commission for its working require a net amount of Rs. 1,45,57,000 from the Government of India. This is not a very heavy amount and I would expect the Government to try to improve the working of the Commission, fill up all the vacancies and ensure a system by which the centres for the examination in respect of the Central Services are located at a larger number of places. For example, I would plead that there should be another centre for IAS and other Allied Services examinations in the new areas of Himachal Pradesh, i.e., towards Hamirpur or Dharamshala because all the candidates cannot go to Simla. Simla has been selected as one of the centres for the UPSC examination, but it is difficult for the candidates to go to Simla rather than to Chandigarh or Delhi. Therefore,

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

another centre, keeping in view the large geographical area of Himachal Pradesh should be set up, especially because the candidates from that area come from the lower middle classes, and wealth does not roll in those areas.

There are other things which require attention. One of the very interesting things is that there were 331 posts for which the required candidates were not available. There are a number of posts for which candidates from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were not available. Those posts were deserved. I would require those deserved posts should be carried forward and the proper due should be given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They should not be debarred from getting their due. There should also be a provision making reservation for the backward classes, because it is very funny that a class is regarded as socially backward in a State but is not so considered so far as the Centre is concerned. For the State services it is backward, there you get representation and everything, but when it comes to the Centre, you simply deny them, because it is not in the Union list. Therefore, I request that a sound policy on this should be evolved, uniformly applicable to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the classes recognised as backward in the States and Union Territories.

Secondly, I would like to point out that there is a sense of frustration among the economically backward classes, which are not included in the scheduled castes or backward classes. I would request that a certain percentage of posts should be reserved for them in the Union services on the basis of income. Those who are highly qualified, but come from low income groups and are not included in the scheduled castes or backward classes, at present do not have scope for employment either in the State or Central services. Therefore, care should be taken to see that frustration does not spread to the youth of the economically backward

classes whose only fault is that they do not belong to the higher castes.

I would submit in all humility that a new wave is spreading and sweeping across the country. In the various departments and ministries the non-scheduled castes and tribes unions are coming up exactly in the same manner in which the scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes unions are coming up. So, the Union Home Ministry must pay attention to this. It is high time that this cancer is not allowed to spread. Otherwise, the whole country would be in flames one day, and you will not be able to check it. You must give scope for promotion and encouragement to talent in the scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes and also in the advanced communities. They should not be denied higher education or opportunities.

It sometimes so happens that a candidate who joins service very early crosses various bars at terrific speed and causes resentment among senior officers. You should pay attention to this also and see that entry to the services and promotion do not lead to resentment, frustration and bitterness in any section of the community in any region of the country. The UPSC must be able to do this job.

However, my repeated emphasis would be that the UPSC is an agency to see that the growth of Indian languages is not given a setback, because the history of Indian languages reveals that they are learnt and skills acquired in them by people aspiring to join the Union services which are one of the attractions to the people of this country for a better career in their lives. I would also request that too much emphasis should not be laid on the personality test because it is a humbug. Some sort of via media must be found to accommodate people who are otherwise qualified. I would like the UPSC to conduct a survey to find out how many candidates who got 60 per cent or more in the written examination were not able to get good marks in the interview and so were barred or

not selected. This would reveal a very interesting situation that candidates who are otherwise qualified were not allowed through this mechanism of the personality test to come up, and that this acted as a hindrance in their career.

A sound policy for recruitment to and promotion in the Union Services is one of the healthy signs of a strong nation. Therefore, I would request the Union Home Minister to pay immediate attention to this aspect of the situation so that India emerges stronger even through these services as it is expected to emerge stronger in other walks of life.

श्री अनन्तलाल अनन्दाकार (दुर्ग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारी मेरे पूर्ववनताओं ने जिन चीजों की चर्चा की है, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग पर, मैं उस पर दो तीन चीजों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान 65 करोड़ की आवादी का ओर इतना बड़ा देश है, लेकिन इनकी जो परीक्षायें होती हैं, वह कुछ ऐसे सीमित क्षेत्र में होती हैं जिसके कारण से जो बहुत दूर से लोग आना चाहते हैं, उम परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए, आ नहीं पाते हैं। हमें सब के साथ न्याय करना है। हमारे देश के जितने युवक परीक्षाओं में बैठना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ हम न्याय करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह न्याय उनके साथ मुश्किल से हो रहा है।

उदाहरण के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है। भोपाल में इनका एक परीक्षा का केन्द्र है। छत्तीसगढ़ से भोपाल आने के लिए द्वेन में 16 घन्टे लगते हैं और जगदलपुर तक आने में बस का समय जोड़ दिया जाए तो 36 घन्टे भोपाल आने में लगते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहाँ एक ही केन्द्र भोपाल में है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि उसका परीक्षा केन्द्र छत्तीसगढ़ में भी हो जाना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ के गोरख बच्चे भी उस परीक्षा में बैठ सकें। इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है कि जो कम पैसे वाले हैं, जो सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं, आयिक दृष्टि से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको भी इन परीक्षाओं में बैठने का मौका दिये, जैसा कि इस आयोग की रिपोर्ट में भी बार-बार इस बात पर चर्चा की गई है कि ग्रामीण लोगों को भी इसमें बैठने और चरण में आने का मौका दिया जाएगा।

इसी बात यह है कि आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर भी जर्मी जो वहाँ इतनी बड़ी चर्चा की गई है कि केवल सेवाओं में, उम में रिकॉर्डेंट के जो

तरीके हैं, जियम है, उनमें कुछ ऐसे परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है, जिसके अनुसार केवल शहरों और अंद्रेजी पड़े हुए, बड़े-बड़े स्थानों में, जहाँ अंद्रेजी है, वहाँ के लड़के न आकर जो ग्रामीण लोगों में पड़े हुए हैं, जो विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में पड़े हुए हैं, उनको परीक्षाओं में बैठने का प्रवासर मिले और वे भी सफल हो सकें। अर्थात् उनकी योग्यता में कमी नहीं है, लेकिन भारतीय रहन-सहन या अपने कपड़े पहनने की सुविधा उनके पास नहीं है।

मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बताया "बाहवा" जो भौतिक होता है, उसमें किस चीज की चर्चा होती है। कौन किस परिवार का है, कौन कितने बड़े परिवार का है या कौन कितने प्रचलित कपड़े पहनता है या जो अच्छी अंद्रेजी बोल सकता है, शायद वही चीज परीक्षा में आ जाती है। योग्यता के लिए तो एक लिखित परीक्षा है।.....

श्री ज्योतिर्संग बस (डायमंड हार्बर) : यह आप ही लोगों ने बताया है।

श्री अनन्तलाल अनन्दाकार : इस लिए तो समय-समय पर सुधार करते हैं, हम आवश्यकता-नुसार सुधार करना भी जानते हैं। आप भी इसी तरह से समझ लें तो अच्छा होगा।

आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि सभी लोगों को जो कि दूर के रहने वाले हैं, विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में पड़े हुए हैं, उनको भी इसमें भीका मिले। वैसे तो आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ कठिनाईयों की चर्चा की है। और वे कठिनाईया कुछ हद तक सही भी हैं। यदि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में परीक्षा हो तो उनका कहना है कि 1 हजार 51 पर्चे तैयार करने होंगे, जिसमें ही सकता है कि बहुत सी बातें गोपनीय न रह सके या अनुबाद ठीक से न हो सके। लेकिन रिपोर्ट लिखते समय यह भी ख्याल रखें कि यरोप में कई छोटे-छोटे देश हैं, जैसे स्वीटजरलैंड, यूगोस्लाविया, वहाँ भी इसलिए चार-पांच भाषाओं में परीक्षायें होती हैं। इतने बड़े देश में यदि विभिन्न भाषाओं में परीक्षा करने के लिए कठिनाई हो, अधिक पर्चे तैयार करने पड़े, तो उसको करने के लिए विचार करना चाहिए। वैसे रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जो प्रारंभिक परीक्षा होती, उसमें जो पर्चे हैं, उनकी परीक्षा विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में होती, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। हमारे मिनिस्टर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि जितने लोग परीक्षा में बैठे वे शायद उनकी संख्या 86 हजार भी, उनमें अंद्रेजी में बैठने वालों की संख्या बहुत अधिक भी। इसका कारण यह है कि आधी प्रारंभ हुए हैं। तुछ समय पूर्व विजार्दी यह समझते थे कि अंद्रेजी के असाधा और किसी परीक्षा में वे पास नहीं कर सकते हैं—इसलिये अंद्रेजी में क्षात्रिय विजार्दी बैठते

[श्री चन्द्रुलाल चन्द्राकर]

में। गुजरात हमारे देश में एक ऐसा प्रवेश का जिसने सबसे पहले हिन्दी भाषा यूनिवर्सिटी तक पढ़ाने का नियंत्रण किया था, लेकिन जब वहां के विद्यार्थी असफल होने लगे तो उन्होंने किर से अंग्रेजी की शरण ली। लेकिन तब मेरा विवास है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में बैठने वालों की संख्या समय-समय पर बढ़ती जायगी। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि हमारे देश में विद्यार्थी भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से आगे चिकारों का अच्छी तरह से रख सकते हैं....

श्री अध्योतिर्थ बसु : एंग्लो सेक्सन कल्वर।

श्री चन्द्रुलाल चन्द्राकर उसी के साथ-साथ भारतीय भाषाओं को, भारतीय कल्वर को स्थान देना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ आप भी इससे सहमत होंगे।

इन सब चीजों को हमें समझ लेना चाहिये कि जितने भी लोग इसमें आ सके—अधिक से अधिक भाषाओं के, उनको साथ लेने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। हमारे यहां परीक्षाओं के जितने विषय हैं, उनके साथ-साथ भारतीय सम्बन्ध, भारतीय भाषाओं का साहित्य भी शामिल करना चाहिये। कई दफा देखने में आया है कि हमारे यहां के जो लोग इंडियन फारेन गविम में हैं, उनको हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में काफी जानकारी नहीं होती है, क्योंकि वे एक देश से दूसरे देश में पौर हुसरे से तीसरे देश में जाते रहते हैं। अब समय आ गया है जबकि इंडियन फारेन सर्विस में जो लोग हैं उनको स्थानीय व्याप में उस सर्विस में न रखकर 5-10 साल के लिये भारतीय सेवाओं में भी लगे। ऐसे में उनको भारत की परिस्थितियों का यथा के नातहत वा, शारिक व्यवस्था और दूसरी मामलाओं का ज्ञान हो सके, ताकि वे जब किर में विदेशों में जायें तो भारत के बारे में यही जानकारी उन देशों में दे सकें। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि एक दफा इंडियन फारेन गविम में जाने के बाद उनको दूसरी सर्विस में भी जाने वा अवगत दिया जाय और उसमें जो आदान-पदान हो उसका आभ दूसरों को भी हो जाए।

इन परीक्षाओं में जो विद्यार्थी 1977-78 में बैठे थे उनकी संख्या 1,24,407 थी उनमें करीब 12 हजार हरिजन और 2 हजार आदिवासी थे, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यह कमी भी महसूस की जा रही कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी परीक्षाओं में बैठते हैं, उनमें से अधिक सफल नहीं हो पाते। हो सकता है कि उनका जो परीक्षा देने का तरीका है, वह सही न हो, भले ही अपने स्कूलों की परीक्षाओं में लंबा दर्जा के प्रयत्न करते रहे हों। उच्च वर्ग में अपने स्कूलों में पास किये हुए विद्यार्थी

ये होते हैं लेकिन किर भी यू०पी०एस०डी० की परीक्षाओं में वे नहीं आ पाते हैं। इसलिए येरा स्कूल यह है कि जिस समय ऐसी परीक्षाओं के लिए प्रश्न पत्र तैयार किये जाएं, उनमें ऐसे प्रश्न भी हों जो भारतीय स्थिति से संबंधित हों। ऐसे लोगों को इन परीक्षाओं के प्रश्न पत्र तैयार करने के लिए दिये जाएं, जो भारतीय स्थिति से परिचित हों और भारत की समस्याओं के संबंध में और खास तौर से ग्रामीण लोगों की समस्याओं की जानकारी देने वाले प्रश्न हों। इस तरह के प्रश्न इन परीक्षाओं में पूछे जायें जिससे ग्रामीण लोग के विद्यार्थी उनका उत्तर देकर सके क्योंकि आप जानते ही हैं कि आज भी हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता ग्रामीण लोगों में रहती है। अभी तक तो स्थिति यह है कि वहां के युवक इन परीक्षाओं में कम सफल होते हैं और अमरा देखने में यह आया है कि अमरा किसी परिवार का एक मदस्य किसी केंद्रीय सेवा में आ जाता है, तो कुछ समय के बाद उसी परिवार के 8, 10 अधिक भी उन सेवाओं में आ जाते हैं। मैं तो यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे भी पांचवाहीं, जिसके एक ही परिवार के 16, 17 मदस्य एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसेज में हैं। ऐसा क्यों होने पाना है, इमरी के तरफ थोड़ा सा आपको विचार करना चाहिए। इसका एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि उनकी जो पढ़ाई-लिखाई वा तरीका है, नह ऐसा रहा है कि वे अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़े हैं लेकिन अच्छे स्कूलों का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उनमें प्रेरणी की ज्यादा योग्यता आ जाए, या उनमें अप्रेजियत आ जाए। हमें इस बात पर अधिक से अधिक जोर देना चाहिए कि ग्रामीण स्कूलों के पढ़े-लिखे विद्यार्थी भी इन परीक्षाओं में पांग हो सकें। इसलिए मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि परीक्षा का जो बरंगान तरीका है, उसमें कुछ पांचवाहन होना चाहिए और परीक्षाओं के नियमों में परिवर्तन बरने की आवश्यकता है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि यहा पर बाहर से जो विदेशी आते हैं, वे यहा आकर और खास तौर से दिल्ली में आकर यह अनुभव करते हैं कि भारत गरीब मुल्क नहीं है। ये विदेशी जो आते हैं तो उनके जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल होते हैं वे दिल्ली में या बम्बई में जब जाते हैं, तो कुछ खास वर्ग के लोगों से या अफसरों से मिलते हैं और ये लोग अंग्रेजी में ही उनसे बात करते हैं। यहां पर ऐसे अफसरों को उनसे मिलाया जाता है जो अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं और ये अफसर हिन्दी या दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं में बोलने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं। उनको भारतीय भाषाओं की जानकारी भी कम रहती है। इसलिए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण के जो सदस्य-नाय हों, उनका दृष्टिकोण भारतीय दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए और ग्रामीण लोगों की समझने वाले वे सोच होने चाहिए। वे ऐसे लोग होने चाहिए जो जाती की अधिक स्थिति तक आवश्यक

से जो सिल्डे द्वारे लोग हैं, उनके प्रति सहानु-
पूर्त रखने वाले हैं।

मैं इसमें इतना ही सामाजिक करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और उसमें इन परीक्षामों के केन्द्र ज्यादा होने चाहिए। परीक्षा केन्द्र बहुत दूर-दूर होत हैं जिन से विद्यार्थियों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। मध्य प्रदेश में सिंह भोपाल में ही एक केन्द्र है और जसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा है, छत्तीसगढ़ में भी एक और केन्द्र इन परीक्षामों के लिए खोला जाए, परं इनुरोध है।

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the Report and I have particularly noticed certain points. I shall submit my impression about the Report.

First of all, it is a good thing that our boys are now entitled to sit for the examination and can answer in their mother-tongue. We had been demanding it. It is good that they can now express themselves through their mother-tongue. But I have seen in the Report that, because of the difficulty of printing of translation and also confidentiality, there are to be two examinations. In the first examination, there is a provision to exclude a great number of the examinees. I do not find any reason why the Commission is not in a position to get all the papers translated. And when they say that this is not possible, I must say that it is possible, but because of their old habits, they do not think that this is desirable. And that is why they are trying to sidetrack the main question by posing certain administrative problems and also the question of confidentiality. My submission to the House would be that, since our independence, we have been pursuing a policy of putting the better English-knowing, anglicised boys at an advantageous position, and the person who are interviewing the candidates, who are taking the examinations have at the back of their mind this sort of English tradition. Particularly our educational system has been responsible for this. It is alienating the highly

educated persons from the masses. That is what we find in the system itself. When we talk of the weaker sections and the backward sections of the people, my humble submission to the friends on the Treasury Benches is this: why is it, that, after so many years of independence, we still talk of backward people? For whom had we been planning all these years? Who gained? Why is it that there is so much of backwardness? I can say that, if we maintain the present system of education which is decidedly in favour of the affluent sections of the society, the sons of the peasants, of the working class and of the backward sections will not be coming and taking administration in their hands; we find that the present system of recruitment is such - including the Personality Test which is nothing but discriminating against those boys who, according to the interviewers, are not smart. Why are they not smart? Because they are not smartly dressed, because their accent is not on the first syllable. That is the thing. What is happening because of this? Because of this wrong recruitment policy, we find that our administrators, in their ambitions and aspirations, are different from the people; sometimes they are diametrically opposite to those of the people. A friend of mine was talking about commitment. As a matter of fact, this career type of people who are in the administration only for their career, do not bother about the development of the country, about the poor people of the country; they only bother about their own promotions and about pleasing their own bosses and masters. There should be a serious heart-searching. Are we not continuing the same British policy of recruiting, in the highest posts of administration, persons who are alienated from the people, who are alienated from the aspirations of the people, who are careerists and who will maintain the status quo? We are pursuing the same policy. I have gone through this Report. I know that it is not the business of the Commission to eradicate unemployment. Unemployment is the result of the economic system, and since our independence, we have been

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pursuing an economic policy, either in the name of socialism or in the name of Welfare State, a policy which is creating more and more unemployed persons. It is not only the question of giving employment to new entrants, but even the persons who are working are getting unemployed because of the economic policy pursued since our independence and the economic crisis. I can tell you as a student of economics. Compare our economy even with the economy of African countries or even with the economy of the Middle-east countries. What is our per capita income? What is our growth rate? I do not compare with the socialist countries because I know some of my friends have some sort of an allergy when we talk of socialism. But I can tell you about those countries which do not profess socialism. They have given a better deal to the people, a better standard of life to the people. As to this unemployment, I would say that if we fail to eradicate it, let us take the responsibility of feeding them at least. In West Bengal we have been able to achieve what we wanted to do. As a recognition, we started a sort of unemployment help only to the extent of Rs. 50. This should be introduced all over India. After all it is our responsibility. When a boy is born, his education and employment is the responsibility of the State.

We talk of the UNO. The United Nations Charter says that men have certain fundamental rights—right to education, right to employment and right to health. It should be the responsibility of the Central Government to see that if we cannot eradicate unemployment which requires a long-term planning, we should take the responsibility at least of helping the unemployed persons. I agree with the Commission that the Commission is primarily concerned with educated unemployed. But we have a greater number of unemployed youth in the rural areas who did not get any chance to receive education because of the ex-

treme poverty of their parents. So we should think about them.

Regarding language, my point is this, that during the British regime they wanted to unify India through one language, that is, English and through one system of administration, that is, a centralised administration. Even after Independence we have been trying to do it, sometimes advocating English and sometimes advocating Hindi. I understand Hindi could be the lingua franca in future. But we must take into consideration the different cultures of India. We are one but we have our diversity and we have our differences and we must acknowledge it. We re-organised our States on the basis of language but failed to complete the process.

Now I do not believe that English should be given a go-by. English is necessary as an international language. But its importance should be minimised. It should be reduced to the secondary position. The first position should go to the mother tongue. If I am a Bengali, my first love should be the Bengali language. If I am a Bihari or an UP-man or a person from the Hindi belt, my first love should be for my mother tongue. Then, as an international language, the importance of English is there. The importance of Hindi is also there. So more and more students should be encouraged to learn things through their mother tongue so that they can easily acquire a wealth of knowledge and arrangements should be made so that all of them can answer the questions in their mother tongue.

Then, this personality test should be completely done away with because it provides room for subjective discrimination and not an objective assessment. Also through this personality test a particular class of species is projected. Is the boy coming from the same class? Then I will favour him. 'My father was English-educated and he was well-dressed. So

I want that persons in the administration should be like that.' Sir, this sort of mentality should be given a go-by. I have seen it myself. I myself appeared before the interview board and I had a very funny experience. They did not test anything whether I knew Political Science or Economics. They wanted to test whether I was a smart English-speaking man and English and English—that is the only thing that is tested. This should be given a go-by.

The second thing is that our constitution is a federal one.

We must see to it that our Central Government or Administration remains strong because we want a strong India. But, we also want, because of the federal nature, that our States should also be strong. If the States are not strong, then, you can't have a strong Union—a strong Centre. These are not contradictory but, as a matter of fact, these are complementary. A strong State will create a strong Union. That is why our Constitution has demarcated certain powers for the Union, certain powers for the States as also certain provisions for the Central intervention in extreme emergency. But what do we find in India? Even, in the normal circumstances, there is Central intervention. Why is it that a person who is recruited by the Central Agency working in the State, the State Government has no disciplinary power over him? Suppose one Officer is working in Tamilnadu. The Tamilnadu Government can only transfer that officer. No other action can be taken against him. As a matter of fact, he can disregard the State Government. In a period of crisis, he can look to the Central Government and disobey. It has happened in West Bengal. We have seen it. I think it is dangerous for the health of the polity. Look at the Federation in the United States of America. The United States of America to earmark certain powers for the Centre. The States have more autonomy. The states are strong there. Why is it that we cannot do it here? Why is it necessary here

that the Central Government should control the State Governments through these officers, through their instructions? This system has to be changed. My humble submission to the House is this that let us re-consider the whole thing in a very dispassionate way without thinking, for instance, as to who is ruling West Bengal or Tamilnadu. Some of the Founding Fathers of the Constitution had certain wisdom. I can tell you that from the debate. When we are talking about the Federation and autonomy of the State, I can say that some of our national leaders were on the floor of the House talking of autonomy of the States and the States' rights as well as a strong Centre. My humble submission is that the Central Government should actually change the whole recruitment policy and they should give more powers to the States so that the State Governments, through these officers, may implement their own programme. Just as the Central Government has a commitment to the people, the State Governments have also the commitments to the people. And if they fail to fulfil their commitments, they are to be rejected by the people. I know that this Government has also certain commitments to the people. It has got to change the whole of the administrative system in such a way that the officials can fulfil the commitment. The State Governments have also their commitments and they have to fulfil their commitments. They also require a machinery. Their officers, the administrators, should try to faithfully implement the plans and programmes of the States.

So, with these words, I request our Hon. Minister to think over the whole matter to re-think about the recruitment policy and to adopt policy not only in words but also in action so that those who are really efficient in this task or, who are actually in the know of things can take charge of the administration of the country and also they have the same sort of commitments. After all you know that the Administration should have some commitments to the basic principles of our

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Constitution, secularism, democracy and all these things.

So, that is all what I submit.

श्री छूल चन्द्र ठाकुर (पार्टी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोरात, 32 साल के बाद में एक बात मंत्री भी से जानता चाहूँगा, वह वह जबाब दें तो बतायें, कि क्या हमने हिन्दुसान में ऐसा शासन दे दिया है कि जनता उसमें विचास करने लग गई है? आज तक मेरे दिमाल में यह बात है कि हमारी नीकरणाही, तानाशाही और पूर्णी-वाद प्रवृत्तियों से जकड़ी हुई है। आज तक वी भी नोकर आते हैं वह सारे के सारे पूर्णी-वादी और तानाशाही वृत्तियों से जकड़े हुए हैं। क्या हम उनसे उम्मीद करें कि वह कल्याणकारी राज्य ला सकेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि गांधी में पढ़ने वाला लड़का तो चपरासी या कलर्क ही बनेगा। और जो पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने जाता है, वह कलैक्टर, या एसिस्टेंट कलैक्टर बनेगा। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रश्नासन में है, पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में कौन बैठते हैं, उनका लोगों को लेने का क्या काइटीरिया है, वह किस प्रकार उन्हें लेते हैं?

हमारे जिला पाली में एक कलैक्टर आता है, वह मूर्सी में पड़ा हुआ होता है, बड़ा होशियार और इंटिलिजेंट होगा। उसका बाप भी कलैक्टर या कमिक्टर होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसको सारे जिले का नालेज होगा क्या वह हमारे जिले की भाषा को ममझता है? क्या उसने हमारे जिले में तहसीलदार का काम किया है? क्या कभी वह एस० डी० ओर रहा है? लेकिन वह सीधा आता है और कलैक्टर बन जाता है।

आप जिस लोक सेवा आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर फिसकान करने जा रहे हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन बेसिक बातों को क्या आपने कभी विचारा है कि हमने देश को वह शासन दे दिया है जो संविधान चाहता है। संविधान बड़ा प्राणवान वस्तावेज है। हम जाति लाना चाहते हैं नहीं लायेंगे तो विषमता बढ़ रही है और आपने आप कांति आयेगी और वह खूनी कांति होगी। उससे बचने के लिये क्या करना है?

पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में 5 बातें हैं बड़ी-बड़ी। एक है एडहाक एपाइन्टमेंट। वह क्या है, सिके फेवरेटिज्म है। हम एक ऐस्ट बनाते हैं, ऐस्ट बनाकर उसमें कहते हैं कि कल्स बनने चाहिये। कल्स उस टाइम में बनते नहीं हैं और वह सरकारी आदमी हमारे पालियामेंट के राइट्स पर एन्कोरेमेंट करता है और वह आपने हल्स बनाकर कभी-कभी एडहाक एपाइन्टमेंट कर देता है। सारे एडहाक एपाइन्टमेंट

होते हैं एपाइन्टमेंट आओकर होती नहीं है। एडहाक एपाइन्टमेंट का भवतव्य है फेवरेटिज्म आप इसको एजामिन कराइये। क्या इसे कभी सबॉडिनेट लैजिसलेशन करेंटी एजामिन करती है कि यह प्रकार से एडहाक एपाइन्टमेंट होते हैं? मूली भालूम है, मैं इस कलेटी में बेवर रहा हूँ। इसमें टोलस फेवरेटिज्म नैपोटिज्म और आगरी सब कुछ बलता है। इस प्रकार जो एपाइन्टमेंट होते हैं, उससे दुख होता है। इसमें जो सैक्रेटरी का लड़का या दामाद होता है, उसको एडहाक बेसिस पर एपाइन्टमेंट दे दिया जाता है

दिसिस्लिन्ट एक्शन का कोई सबाल ही नहीं है। यह आपकी रिपोर्ट क्या है, कोई आदमी अगर कभी गलती कर जाये तो उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन या सजा हो सकती है क्या? उसके लिये 39 महीने का समय रखा गया है। फिर 34 अब और आपने 23 महीने का समय किया एक आदमी गलती कर जाये, बलन्डर कर जाये, अनुशासन भंग कर जाये तो उसको 23 महीने के बाद सजा होगी। यह आप के आड़से है।

रिक्स्टमेट का एडवरटाइजमेंट निकल जाता है, लेकिन उसका एपाइन्टमेंट कब होता है। मेरे छ्याल से उसको लग्ज ग्रेस तक रुकना पड़ता है, जैसे उसके दिन बीतते हैं वही जानता है। इन सारी पालीसीज में पूरा परिवर्तन होना चाहिये।

एवं परिवर्तन में चाहता हूँ कि लोक सेवा आयोग में जो लोग बैठते हैं, उनको रुरल औरिगिनेट होना चाहिए जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के साड़े 5 लाख गांवों की हालत को समझ सके। मैं तो आज समझता हूँ कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का मतलब उच्ची कुसी पर बैठना और हकूमत जमाना है। वह सेवा करने के लिये नहीं होते हैं। उनके पास एप्रोब करना साधारण आदमी के लिये बहुत मुश्किल काम है।

मुझे आचर्य होता है कि लोक सेवा आयोग में 10 मिनट में या 2 मिनट में कैसे इंटरव्यू ले लेते हैं। यह आदमी को सारा 1 मिनट में जांच लेते हैं। एक आदमी आता है उसकी बाल्स देखते हैं, बड़ा अच्छा है, ठीक से उसके मेकाप्रप कर रखा है उसका एपाइन्टमेंट हो जाता है। वह इंग्लिश अच्छी बोल लेता है, अप-टू-टेक है, उसका एपाइन्टमेंट हो जाता है यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि उसके एन्टीसिडेंट से क्या है, किस प्रकार की नालिज रखता है, उसकी एवीलिटी है या नहीं। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन चाहे स्टेंडर्स के हों, चाहे सेंटर के हों, उसमें आज भी करप्पन है और अगर कोई उसको बेलज करना चाहता है वह कर सकता है। इन संरक्षणों में भी भी बहुत करप्पन फैली हुई है। इस बाढ़ी में कौन लोग रखे जाते हैं, उनको रखने का काइटीरिया क्या है, और के

किस प्रकार एपाइंटमेंट करते हैं ? जो लड़का एज्युकेशन पास करता है, उस के बारे में फ्रॉन पर फ्रॉन जाते हैं, रीकॉर्ड्समें जन्म आती है, कहाँ जाता है कि उसका यह रोल नम्बर है, उसको पास करता है—और उसका एपाइंटमेंट हो जाता है । [इन्टरव्यू में परिवक्त सर्विस कमीशन की यह हालत है ।] हमारी सभी योजनाओं के फ्रैंक होने और देख जी हालत बदाब होने की यही बजह है । इसलिए लोक सेवा आयोग में कम्पलीट बैंचिंज सारीहीं हैं । इससे काम नहीं चलेगा कि पालिवार्मेंट में एक दो बच्चे डिस्कशन कर लिया, भिस्टर साहब ने जबाब दे दिया और लेडियो पर एनाउंस हो गया कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह जबाब दिया है । इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा ।

मैंने अभी एड्हार्स एपाइंटमेंट प्रीर एज्युकेशन के तरीके का विक्रिया किया है । बाधार में य०० पी० एस० सी० के एज्युकेशन के नोट्स मिलते हैं । लड़का जाय पी-पी कर, रान-दिन पढ़ कर उसको रट लेता है और उसके मुताबिक जबाब लिखता है । उसकी अपाइंटमेंटिंग कथा है, वह प्रावलम्ब को कैसे फेंक करेगा, ला पाप्ड आईर रिचुएशन को कैसे मीट करेगा, जनता में कैसे काम करेगा, लोगों के नाय उसका बिहंवियर क्या होगा, उभयों कोई जांच नहीं की जाती है । अगर वह अच्छी तरह रट कर आ गया है, तो वह पास हो जाता है । इसलिए इस बारे में आमंत्र परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है ।

श्री बाधा राम शाक्य (फर्नबाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सेवा आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बारे में विभिन्न प्रकार के विचार सामने आये हैं । यह बात भी है कि लोक सेवा आयोग का जिस प्रकार संगठन है और उम्मीदवारों को चुनने की उसकी जो विधि है, उसका परिणाम यह है कि गवर्नर्मेंट सर्वेष्ट्स का अलग से एक क्लास बन जाता है, जो केवल यह सोचता है कि जो लोग सर्वोन्नत पदों पर आसीन हैं, उनके बच्चा या उनसे सम्बन्धित लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मूल्य में सरकारी पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाये ।

जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, यदि किसी परिवार का एक व्यक्ति आई एस, आई एफ एस या यी सी एस में आ जाता है, तो उस परिवार के अनेक व्यक्ति कम्पज़: उन पदों पर आ जाते हैं । किसी की बोल्पता है या नहीं, यह नहीं देखा जाता है, बल्कि किसी प्रकार से उन लोगों को सिलेक्ट कर लिया जाता है । परीक्षा के बाद इन्टरव्यू लेने की व्यवस्था केवल प्रकार करने के लिए रखी रखा है । इन्टरव्यू में सिफ़र यही नहीं देखा जाता है कि कोई व्यक्ति कितना योग्य है, उठना, बैठना जानता है या नहीं, बल्कि उससे पूछा जाता है कि आपके परिवार में कोई आई एस वा आई एफ है या नहीं । अगर उम्मीदवारों को उनकी बोल्पता के आधार पर चुनना है, तो सिफ़र बुझनाल कर के पर्सनेलिटी देखता ही काफ़ी नहीं है । अग्रेक ऐसे लोग हैं, जो बुझने-पतने हैं, बुझने

नहीं हैं, जैसिन बोल्पता में अन्य उम्मीदवारों से कहीं अच्छ होते हैं ।

इस बारे में मेरा स्वयं का मनुभव है: मैं ऐसे इन्टरव्यू में ऐपियर हुआ था । जोल्स हुआ कि एक व्यक्ति को टेलीवाइम भेज कर बुलाया गया है । हम सोचों को बिल्डिंग हो गया कि जब अन्य उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात डाक से बुलाया भेजी गई है और केवल एक व्यक्ति को टेलीवाइम द्वारा बुलाया गया है, तो उसके सामै ये हैं कि उसको बुलाया जानेवाला जावेगा । हमने इस का परिणाम भी देखा कि जो व्यक्ति टेलीवाइम से बुलाया गया उसको बुल लिया गया । उससे संबंधित: कोई सबाल्सुनही पूछ गए हांगे, न उस की कोई परसनालिटी देखी गई ही होगी, केवल उस को बुला जाना है इनसिए उस को बुलाया गया । इस तरह से ये सारे के बारे सेलेक्शन अप्टाचार के आधार पर होते हैं । तो मैं तो जोरदार शब्दों में कहूँगा और हर सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह इन्टरव्यू की पद्धति गलत है । योग्यता के आधार पर व्यक्तियों को सर्विसेज में लिया, जाना है तो जो उस में पास करते हैं उन की जो लिस्ट होती है उसके आधार पर ही टाप से ले कर जहाँ तक लिया जाना है वहाँ तक उन को लेना चाहिए और इन्टरव्यू की पद्धति खत्म की जानी चाहिए ।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि प्रपने देश का जन-ममाज ४० प्रतिशत देहातों में रहता है । परन्तु जितनी बड़ी बड़ी सर्विसेज है वहा कोई बता सकता है कि उम में उस ४० प्रतिशत जन-ममाज से अच्छी राया में लोग पहुँचे हों । देखा यह जाता है कि शहरों में रहने वाले लोग जिन की शिक्षा परिवलक स्कूलों में होती है और जिन की मारी सुविधाएं प्राप्त होती हैं उन को इस में लिया जाता है । वही लोग इन सर्विसेज में पहुँचते हैं और इन पदों पर पहुँचने के बाद उन की हालत क्या होती है कि ऐश्वी-कल्चर सेकेटरी यह नहीं जानता है कि गेहूँ का पौधा कैसा होता है, जो का पौधा कसा होता है, वह यह नहीं जानता है कि चना पेड़ में लगता है या पौधे में लगता है या उसका दरक्षत कैसा होता है । इस प्रकार से सर्विसेज में आने वाले लोगों को इन बातों का कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है । परन्तु परिवलक स्कूल में पढ़ने के कारण और फैब्रिटिम्स की बजह से यह वह पहुँच जाते हैं । जिस कार्य के लिए वह वहाँ पहुँचते हैं वह कार्य करने की अप्रता उन में नहीं होती है । इनसिए मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को लेते समय जिस प्रकार की सर्विसेज हो उस प्रकार का विलेव अनुभव उनके पास है या नहीं, यह देखा जाना चाहिए न कि प्रकार के आधार पर उन को लिया जाना चाहिए ।

कारेन सर्विसेज में लोग लिए जाते हैं । उन से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि जिस देश में वह रहे हैं उस देश की सम्पत्ति, उसकी संस्कृति की जानकारी उनको होनी चैकिन वह उनको नहीं होती है । वह उनके बारे में कुछ जानते नहीं हैं । इसीलिए

[वी यथारम शास्त्र]

वह पढ़े नहीं हैं, देश की सम्पत्ति, उसकी संस्कृति के बारे में जानते नहीं हैं। जिस देश में भेजे जाते हैं काम करने के लिए वहां पर जाकर उनको अपने देश के बारे में जानकारी देनी चाहिए, उनके द्वारा उस देश के लोगों पर इसकी छाप पड़नी चाहिए कि उस देश की संस्कृति कैसी है, सम्पत्ति कैसी है, वहां का इतिहास क्या रहा है, वहां के लोगों का रहन सहन कैसा है? परन्तु अधिकतर देखा यह जाता है कि जो आई ० एक०० ल०० में जाते हैं, अपने देश की हिन्दू, उसकी सम्पत्ति और संस्कृति के बारे में एक छब्द भी उनको जानकारी नहीं होती है। तो इस प्रकार के लोगों को वहां पर भेजने की उपयुक्तता कम से कम मै नहीं समझता। ऐसे लोग उन मर्विसेज में भेज जायें जो उन देशों में जाकर यह जानकारी दे सकें और उनके द्वारा विदेशों में यह जानकारी हो सके कि ये किस प्रकार की सम्पत्ति में पले हैं, जिस भारतवर्ष के ये हैं वहां की संस्कृति कैसी रही है, कैसे वह सारे समार का सिरमोर और गूँह रहा है? ऐसा देश जहां समार सारे देशों के लोग आध्यात्मिक शिक्षा के लिए आते हैं वहां से जो लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं वह ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो विदेशी सम्पत्ति और संस्कार में पले हुए हैं, अपने देश के बारे में जो बुछ जानते नहीं हैं। हमलिएं मेरा यह कहना है कि ऐसे लोग इस सर्विस में चुने जाने चाहिए जो अपने देश की सम्पत्ति और संस्कृति के बारे में जानकारी रखते हो।

शिक्षा के आधार पर जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है उसके बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहूँगा। मैं तो यह चाहूँगा कि ये जो पब्लिक स्कूल चलते हैं और हुसरी और साधारण स्कूल चलने हैं इन दोनों के बीच जो अन्तर है उनको मम पन विद्या जाय। हमारे यहां गावों में ऐसे ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहां बच्चों के बैठने के लिए टाट पट्टी नहीं होती हैं, कोई ऐसी विल्डिंग नहीं होती है जिसकी छत के नीचे बच्चे बैठ सके, पेड़ों के नीचे बैठकर बच्चे पढ़ाये जाते हैं। क्या ऐसी परिस्थितियों में जिन बच्चों को शिक्षा दी जाती है आप उसको अच्छी शिक्षा कह सकते हैं? यद्यपि उनके अन्दर अपने देश की सम्पत्ति और संस्कृति कूट-कूट कर भरी रहती है लेकिन उनको अवश्य नहीं मिलता आगे आगे का और अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का जिसके कारण वह पीछे रह जाते हैं। तो किस प्रकार के योग्य अविनायों को हमें अच्छी सर्विसेज में लाना चाहिए उनको हम ला नहीं पाते हैं।

इसके साथ ही एक बात पर मैं और जोर देना चाहता हूँ। आज हर और से यह कहा जाता है कि बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है। वास्तव में हर लेल पर और हर स्थान पर भ्रष्टाचार है। परन्तु क्या कभी हमने सोचा है कि किस प्रकार ते हम इन लोगों में, इन आफिसर्स में कौन जिनको कि हम कहते हैं पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स

उनमें हम प्रकार की कोई बीत ला सकते हैं, ऐसे अंस्कार सा सकते हैं जिनके आधार पर हम उनको कहूँ सकें कि ये वास्तव में पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स हैं, वास्तव में ये जनता की सेवा करते हैं। इसके लिए हमें चाहिए कि हम इसमें देश में नीतिक शिक्षा प्रारंभ करें और जो अवित्त नीतिक शिक्षा में अनिवार्य रूप से अच्छे नम्बर प्राप्त कर सकें, योगता के आधार पर उनको प्रोन्साहन दिया जाए चाहिए। आज पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के रूप में देखा जाता है कि भ्रष्टाचारी के सामने कोई गरीब व्यक्ति पहुँचता है हो उनको बुरी तरह से फटकार दिया जाता है, अबहार करना भी अविकारी को नहीं आता है। जिन अधिकारी को जनसेवा करनी चाहिए वे वहां पर एक मालिक की भावना रखते हैं, भावारण अवित्त को अपने पास फटकने नहीं देते हैं बल्कि उनके साथ दुष्प्रवैहर करते हैं। फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि वे पब्लिक सर्वेन्ट्स हैं। वास्तव में ऐसे लोगों के लिए नीतिक शिक्षा प्रानवार्य होती चाहिए। नीतिक शिक्षा के अभाव में हम चाहे किनारा ही चिलायें कि अक्सरों में ऊपर में नीचे तक भ्रष्टाचार भरा हुआ है, हम इसको दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसके लिए अच्छे नम्बर हो और वहा पर नीतिक शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। इस देश की सम्पत्ति, संस्कृति, आचार-व्यवहार के आधार पर वे चुने जायें तभी हम इन चीजों को दूर कर सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं पुत निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सदन के प्रत्येक सदस्य और बाहर के लोग भी जानते और कहते हैं कि इन्टरव्यू बहुत गलत चीज है, योग्यता के आधार पर चुनाव होना चाहिए। आज लोक सेवा आयोग वा. जो परम्परा और पद्धति है उनके द्वारा ऐसे लोग चुनकर आते हैं जिनका वास्तव में योग्यता के आधार पर चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिए। उनकी और भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I would like to make a few observations....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, it is already half past four. The hon. Speaker had announced that the House would adjourn for half an hour at 4.30 p.m. to re-assemble at 5.00 p.m. for the presentation of the General Budget. I do not see any reason to sit beyond half past four.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will be adjourned after two-three minutes because there is another item relating to the throwing

of pamphlets in the House to be disposed of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What did the pamphlets contain?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will adjourn the House after two-three minutes. Mr. Krishna Murthy.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Sir, I would like to make a few observations about the way in which the Union Public Service Commission are functioning.

The Commission have been set up under Article 315 of the Constitution and its functions have been laid down under Article 320 of the Constitution. It is an autonomous body and it exercises its functions quite independently. But, Sir, the Commission should constitute itself taking into consideration the national interest as a whole. What I exactly mean to say is that the representation of the Commission should be broad-based and it should not be confined to a particular region always. I know this Commission very well because I was before it five times. I know that intelligence and genius is not frozen and confined to a particular region. When you see the set up of the Commission, you will find that the Members of the Commission always belong to some regions alone. For instance, from South you will once in a way come across a Member in the Commission. From Andhra Pradesh in particular, long time back one Shri Naidu used to be there in the Commission and since then there has been no representation at all. I do not mean to say that the Commission would be able to provide representation to all the States. It is not possible, but even then, it should be broad-based and opportunity must be provided to all the states without ignoring always; and Andhra Pradesh consistently needs representation in the Commission.

Apart from this, the interview board, particularly meant for selecting the candidates for All India Services always sit at Delhi. And we know that the examination centres are scattered State-wise, and the Board selecting the Central Services and IPS is going round the States, however, the Board constituted for selecting the candidates for All India Services should not.... (Interruptions).

16.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The All India Services Board always sit in Delhi alone because the candidates coming from different regions are facing various difficulties such as of language, food habits and climatic conditions. That is the reason why I strongly contend this body to go round some of the important capital cities of South, East and West India and thereby, we will be able to give the advantage of this Board visit to all the places uniformly. That is the reason why the Board constituted for selecting the All India Services should meet on a rotational basis in various State capitals. Besides this, the way in which they give an opportunity, as our hon. friends in front have already made it very clear, is always oriented towards students coming from public schools, and those who are well versed in English and the way in which they pronounce etc. We know that this Service is committed to the growth and development of this country; and most of these things are confined to rural areas. But we have not so far given any bias to candidates from rural areas. This is an important thing. Unless we give an opportunity to candidates coming particularly from rural areas, we will not be able to do justice: and the purpose for which the service has actually been created, will be defeated.

Apart from this, the scope given for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

Tribes in the selection by this Commission is quite partial, in the sense that though there is a reserved quota; so far, to my utter disappointment and surprise; not a candidate has been selected either from SC or ST from the general quota. Does it not mean that there is no suitable candidate from either of these communities for the general quota ? Whenever, a candidate has been qualified very well in the written test, he is purposely pulled down to the extent that he must come to the reserved quota. You will be surprised to know that I was a candidate before the UPSC 5 times. I have qualified for the All India Services three times, and for the Central Services twice. All the five times I was rejected. I have been seeing, as my friend correctly pointed out, that there is a personality test which is completely oriented towards a particular end. It has been clearly stated that the personality test implies a purposive conversation. Though it is a purposive conversation, there is a purpose behind it. That is why you should not lay much emphasis on these personality tests. Out of my personal experience I am making this point. So it is a very important thing. Whenever a candidate coming from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes happens to qualify himself very well in the written test he must be taken from the General Quota, leaving the reserved quota for others. Unfortunately the practice is that he is pulled down uniformly to the reserved quota, by giving lesser marks in the personality test. This is the kind of injustice, I know personally which should not be allowed to continue any further only in the interests of natural justice.

—
16.39 hrs.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: As the House is aware, at about 14.45 hrs. today, 3 visitors calling themselves Harbans

Singh, Kailash Chander Bharti and Nand Ram threw some papers from the Visitors' Gallery on the floor of the House and shouted slogans. The Watch and Ward officers took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements, but have not expressed any regret for their action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I move:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Harbans Singh, Kailash Chander Bharti and Nand Ram who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery and shouted slogans at 2.45 p.m. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

"This House further resolves that they be kept in the custody of the Watch and Ward Officer till the raising of the House today and thereafter released with a stern warning."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have to make a submission. This sort of a thing is not happening for the first time in the House; this is a case which has reflected the sentiments of the people outside. I heard their slogans quite clearly. They said, "Those who are slaughtering the Harijans, let them be hanged." I find nothing wrong in that. Since we have failed to reflect them adequately, they have done the job for us and we need not detain them till the rising of the House and they should be released forthwith.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur); I would also like to submit this. I think we must understand the sentiments which must have prompted these three young people to make this kind of a demonstration. I don't think that any punishment for this kind of act is called for. We should overlook this and let them go.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have no difference of opinion so far as the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members here are concerned. We also equally share the concern, but the dignity and the decorum of the House has to be safeguarded. That is why we have suggested that till the rising of the House they should be kept under the custody of the Watch and Ward and then they should go.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It has to reflect the dignity and decorum of the people of this country also. If Harijans are being killed..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Those in favour of the motion will please say 'Aye'....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They should be allowed to go.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right that they should be allowed to go, but they should be warned.

Those in favour of the motion will say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Ayes.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Ayes have it, the Ayes have it, the Ayes have it. The motion is adopted....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, You have not put the motion to the vote of the House. You have to

put the motion. We want voting on this. (Interruptions). The motion has to be put.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: They are unnecessarily trying to make a political capital out of this.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of making a political capital out of this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is only a limited issue. It is for the House to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can only warn them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We are more concerned with the Harijans and other weaker sections.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are appealing to you and to the Minister that they may be warned and allowed to go.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have got two options. If they want to withdraw the motion, they can do so, if not, let it be put before the House for voting.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to put it before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would like to make a submission. Without dividing the House and looking to the spirit of the sentiments behind it which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and other have also expressed. We oppose that and submit that they may be allowed to go. The dignity of the people is more important.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way. Tomorrow You might be facing something else.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I did not expect that the Members opposite will make such a sort of issue.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

about it. Here the matter is only how to conduct the proceedings of this House. It is a sovereign body and you are presiding over this House. Members opposite as well as we are concerned about the smooth working of this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We do not want to divide the House on this issue. That is why I may modify my motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him modify it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You can modify your motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him modify it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member may please resume their seats. Let him modify the motion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I shall modify the motion which says that they may be kept in the custody of the Watch and Ward Officer till the House rises.

ओ लगी राम बागडी (हिसार) : यह क्या मोड़ीकाई कर रहे हों। इसमें डिमानिट की क्या बात। इनको छोड़ो। ... (अवधारणा) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to modify the motion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is not the intention of the government to divide the House on this issue. I will modify it in this manner that they may be let off with a stern warning.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is acceptable to the House. I shall put the modified motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Harbans Singh, Kailash Chander and Nand Ram who threw some leaflets from the Visitors' Gallery and shouted slogans at 2.45 P.M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now adjourn till 5 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1980-81

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have got an objection on the Constitutional grounds..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice under Articles 112, 113 and 116.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already replied. Nothing more.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it. Nothing more. You can come to my Chamber if you want to discuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it. I have decided.

AN HON. MEMBER: No more drama.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no more. I have gone through that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are here oath bound.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Government is two months old....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister has been two months in office, and they are now bringing a Vote on Account. What for? Political purpose?....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In nine States elections are going to be conducted.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I rise to present the interim Budget for the year 1980-81.

2. The massive mandate that our Party has received from the people of India is clearly a mandate to pursue with renewed vigour various programmes for social and economic development initiated by us before 1977 but which were disrupted during the thirty-three months of the Janata-Lok Dal rule. Instead of building further the strong and resilient economy which we had left behind in 1977, they have allowed it to drift,

through inaction and mismanagement, into stagnation. Our commitment to repair this damage, to work tirelessly for rapid economic development, for removal of poverty and social inequalities and for the implementation of the 20-point programme is firm and irrevocable. However, the state of the economy that we have inherited from the Janata-Lok Dal rule of thirty-three months is such that we shall need some more time to assess the damage suffered by the economy and to evolve a coherent medium-term strategy or revival and restoration of its health. This, of course, does not mean that we will not take effective steps to deal with the pressing short-term problems until such a consistent medium-term strategy has been evolved. Later in my speech, I shall outline briefly the various steps which our Government has taken in the last eight weeks to restore a measure of confidence and stability to the economy. Clearly, there is need to adopt many other measures to get our country moving again along the cherished path set out by Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru. For the outline of such an integrated approach, I plead with the House to wait until I come forward with the regular Budget for 1980-81 in a few weeks.

3. The interim Budget and the Demands for Grants being made available to Honourable Members reflect by and large the continuation of on going expenditure sanctioned earlier and certain minimum unavoidable changes. They do not reflect adequately the present Government's policies and programmes because since we took office we have not had enough time to formulate these. We feel that the Plan framed by the previous Government is inadequate to fulfil the policies and programmes set out by us in our election manifesto and on the basis of which we have received a massive mandate. We have therefore to wait till the priorities

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

and plan outlay for 1980-81 are finalised by the Planning Commission to be appointed. I shall come to the House again with a comprehensive programme when these decisions have been taken.

4. In the current year the economic situation has deteriorated greatly. The year 1979-80 is likely to record a decline of 1 to 2 per cent in Gross National Product. Agricultural production is expected to show a decline of something like 6 per cent and industrial production will be stagnant if not marginally lower than last year. The growth in key sectors like power, coal, steel, cement and fertilizers will be wholly inadequate to meet the needs of a growing economy. Prices have risen by about 20 per cent in the course of the current financial year. In particular, prices of some of the items of common consumption such as sugar, gur and khandsari, potatoes, onions and edible oils have recorded very sharp increases. This pressure on prices is as much due to domestic supply constraints as to the large budget deficit. The trade gap is going to be vastly larger because of the increase in prices of imports like petroleum and petroleum products and because of the larger imports of commodities like steel, cement due to poor domestic production. On the other hand, exports have not grown adequately because of lack of a clear policy.

5. It will be easy to make the drought in the last kharif season an excuse for the deterioration in the economic situation in 1979-80. It is true that the drought was serious in large parts of the country in the current season but one would have thought that the new agricultural strategy initiated by our party in the late 1960s could have enabled Government to minimise the impact of the fluctuations in weather conditions. Had power production been higher and had arrangements for supplying seeds, fertilizers, diesel etc., been

more effective, it would have been possible to insulate the economy to a much greater extent against the kind of decline in production that has occurred in the last kharif season. A Government which takes credit, as the Previous Janata Government did, for the good performance in 1977-78 and 1978-79 merely underscores its dependence on good weather and its lack of effective policy instruments. And when the first test came in the form of a drought, the Government showed the bankruptcy of its policy and failed miserably to protect the common people. What has come to their rescue as well as to that of the poor people of the country has been the procurement and public distribution system that our party had built up earlier and the larger stocks of foodgrains that it had left to them. We must be thankful to the previous Government for the small mercy they had shown in not dismantling the public distribution system completely.

6. The mismanagement of the economy in the past three years can be seen most vividly in the crisis situation which prevails in the infrastructure sectors. Although large additions to power generating capacity have occurred year after year as a result of the decisions taken by our Party's Government earlier, the ability to generate power from this additional capacity has been very poor. Poor management, law and order problems, disturbed industrial relations—all of which could have been set right had Government shown the necessary determination and imagination—have come in the way of higher production. Coal production has remained virtually stagnant for the last four years. Railways on the other hand have been carrying a continuously declining volume of traffic. We have had to witness the unedifying spectacle of the Power authorities blaming the Railways and Coal authorities for their deficiencies and these in turn blaming the Power authorities and each other for their failures. This dismal record has

only to be compared with the performance in the earlier years to realise what an effective policy can achieve.

7. I have referred to the developments in the past three years not with a view to apportion blame or trade accusations but merely to highlight the historical setting in which our current problems have to be viewed. This is clearly not the time for indulging in mutual recriminations. The real challenge is to evolve a viable national consensus for solving the formidable problems now facing the country. In this vital national task, we seek the active cooperation of all sections of this House. I would like to take this opportunity to share with the House the manner in which we are tackling the present grave economic crisis. Since we assumed office, systematic efforts are being made to improve the functioning of vital infrastructure sectors such as coal, power, ports and Railways. A Cabinet Committee on Industrial infrastructure has been able to identify some short term solutions designed to improve the working of these vital sectors. Arrangements for supply of coal to thermal power plants have been streamlined and these are beginning to show positive results. Efforts are being made to improve the capacity utilisation of thermal plants so as to neutralise to the maximum extent the shortfall in the generation of hydro power. The Railways are gearing themselves to carrying out their tasks with greater speed and efficiency. I am confident that the measures which we have taken will have a favourable impact on the growth of industrial production, on the utilisation of available capacities and in moderating pressure on prices.

8. Apart from the functioning of infrastructure sectors, Government has been greatly worried about the pressure on prices. We have inherited a highly explosive inflationary economy. Despite several handicaps, vigorous efforts are now being made to augment supplies of essential commodities like vegetable oils, kerosene

and diesel and to ensure their equitable distribution. Through a more effective functioning of public distribution system and systematic efforts to curb hoarding and black-marketing, we are trying to contain the pressure on prices of commodities which are in short supply. A medium term strategy is being evolved to encourage higher production of consumer goods like sugar, cement, paper, etc. In the background of world wide inflationary pressures, our task of stabilising domestic prices at a reasonable level is no doubt far from easy. However, Government is determined to use all available instruments to moderate pressure on prices of essential commodities. Fiscal and monetary policies will be so designed as to assist in control of inflation without affecting essential investments in key sectors of the economy.

9. While in the limited time that we have had at our disposal since we assumed office our attention has of necessity been focussed largely on pressing immediate problems, we are beginning to evolve a comprehensive integrated strategy for achieving our cherished social and economic objectives. Since the bulk of Indian population lives in rural areas, development of agriculture and allied activities must receive high priority in our plans for social and economic transformation of our economy. It was in pursuit of this objective that our Party's election manifesto in 1977 had committed us to the early establishment of an Agricultural Development Bank as an apex institution for meeting the credit needs of our farmers. I am glad to report to the House that the Reserve Bank of India is now actively engaged in drafting the legislation of the proposed National Bank for Rural Development. It was again our Government which in February 1977 had set for the public sector banks a minimum target of 38.3 per cent of total advances going to the hitherto neglected sectors of agriculture, village and small industries. Earlier this month, I have reviewed with the Chairmen of public sector

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banks the performance of the banking system in achieving this target as well as the role that the banking system can play in accelerating the implementation of the 20-point programme. I am glad to report that public sector banks have agreed to accept the obligation of raising the share of priority sectors in their total lending to 40 per cent in the next five years. This will greatly help in strengthening the productive base of rural India. In meeting the credit needs of rural areas, priority attention will be given to requirements of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Revised estimates for 1979-80

10. I now turn to a brief explanation of the Revised estimates for 1979-80.

11. A deficit of Rs. 1382 crores was estimated in the Budget for 1979-80. Certain decisions taken by the previous Government and other post-budget developments have severely affected the budgetary position of the Centre in the current year. As the Honourable Members are aware, supplementary demands involving additional expenditure of Rs 1300 crores had to be presented in the last session of Parliament. I will, therefore not like to take the time of the House by dwelling at length, on the various items of additional expenditure. I shall confine myself now only to certain major areas of increases.

12. Expenditure on food subsidy in the current year will be Rs. 600 crores i.e. Rs. 40 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 560 crores mainly due to increase in the procurement prices of wheat and paddy.

13. Owing to increase in the cost of imported fertilizers, increased volume of fertilizer imports and higher handling costs, the subsidy on imported fertilizers will be Rs. 176 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 144 crores. Similarly, due to

higher cost of production, the subsidy on indigenous fertilizers will be Rs. 19 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 304 crores.

14. The provision for export subsidies including loss on sugar exports will be Rs. 31 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 332 crores.

15. Defence expenditure in the current year is estimated at Rs. 3273 crores against the Budget provision of Rs. 3050 crores.

16. Non-Plan assistance to State Governments had to be stepped up in the current year by Rs. 120 crores to enable them to meet the expenditure on relief for natural calamities and drought. Loans to State Governments against net collections of small savings will also be Rs. 225 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 400 crores.

17. Other post budget developments include supply of foodgrains to Bangladesh involving an expenditure of Rs 29 crores, and 'on account' payment of Rs. 30 crores to State Governments in connection with the General Elections to Lok Sabha. Besides, the decisions taken in March 1979 for liberalisation of dearness allowance formula and pensionary benefits have also added to the expenditure of various Government departments, including Defence, Railways and Posts and Telegraphs.

18. So far as Plan expenditure is concerned, it is a matter of regret that the implementation of many of the Central Plan schemes has not been satisfactory. Consequently, the budgetary support for Central Plan is estimated to be less by as much as Rs 332 crores. However, the provision for 'food for work' programme has been stepped up by Rs. 300 crores during the course of the year as a small provision of only Rs. 50 crores had been made for this programme initially, and consequently, the net shortfall in the Central Plan expenditure will be Rs. 82 crores.

19. The Central assistance for States' and Union Territories' Plans had to be stepped up by Rs. 194 crores during the current year. Of this increase, Rs. 125 crores is by way of advance Plan assistance to States affected by drought.

20. Coming to receipts, owing to poor performance of the economy and the general decline in economic growth, the revenues of Central Government from corporation tax in the current year are expected to register a sharp decline of Rs. 150 crores compared to the Budget estimate of Rs. 1530 crores. The revenues from Union excise duties have also been adversely affected largely by the decision of the previous Government to withdraw excise duty on coal and reduce the duties on petroleum products. The excise duties are estimated to register a shortfall of Rs. 183 crores in the current year compared to the Budget estimate of Rs. 6008 crores. However, collections of income-tax and receipts from customs duties are expected to yield Rs. 498 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 3636 crores. Centre's share of net tax revenue is now estimated to be **Rs. 199 crores more than the Budget estimate of Rs. 8020 crores.**

21. The near collapse of infrastructure and the adverse economic factors have severely affected the working of various public sector undertakings. Consequently, not only their profitability has been eroded, but their capacity to meet their repayment and interest obligations to Government has also been undermined. A shortfall of nearly Rs. 260 crores on this account is anticipated in the current year.

22. The slow pace of disbursements in certain externally aided projects and delay in getting reimbursement for the Kudremukh Project from the Iranian authorities are likely to result in a shortfall of Rs. 219 crores in net external aid during the current year.

23. The increase in prices of imported crude and petroleum products

has also led to erosion of the receipts and deposits with Government relating to oil products of over Rs. 300 crores.

24. These deteriorations in non-tax receipts have, however, been partially offset by a larger market borrowing of Rs. 111 crores over the Budget estimate of Rs. 1850 crores and estimated higher small savings collections of Rs. 925 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 650 crores.

25. Taking these and other variations into account, the budgetary deficit in the current year is estimated at about Rs. 2700 crores. (*Interruptions*) That is your legacy.

Budget estimates for 1980-81

26. I shall now say a few words about the interim Budget for 1980-81.

27. In the Budget for 1980-81 which is now being presented for purposes of 'vote on account', budgetary support for Central Plan is placed at Rs. 4500 crores. Government is considering revamping of the present scheme of 'food for work' to make it a more potent instrument of employment generation. For the present, therefore, a provision of only Rs. 70 crores is being made in the Budget for the existing scheme. Taking this also into account, budgetary support for Central Plan will be Rs. 4570 crores against the Budget estimate of Rs. 4411 crores for 1979-80.

28. Extra budgetary resources for the Central Plan are estimated at Rs. 2003 crores next year as against Rs. 1604 crores in the current year's Budget. The total Central Plan outlay for next year is thus placed at Rs. 6573 crores as compared to Rs. 6015 crores in the current year's Budget.

29. Central assistance for States' and Union Territories' Plans, including the schemes of the Rural Electrification Corporation and assistance under

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'Income Adjusted Total Population' formula, is placed at Rs. 2823 crores as against Rs. 2697 crores in the Budget for 1979-80. The Planning Commission has, in consultation with the representatives of State Governments and Union Territories settled the outlays for their Annual Plans for 1980-81. A reasonable set-up in the outlays has been provided so that the tempo of development may be maintained. The States have assured the Planning Commission that they will keep the resources at the assessed level and adhere to the commitments made by them to mobilise additional resources to finalise these outlays.

30. Provision for food subsidy in 1980-81 is Rs. 600 crores, i.e. at the same level as in the Revised estimate for the current year. Pending a clearer picture of the volume of imports needed to supplement domestic production, subsidy on imported and indigenous fertilizers next year is placed at Rs. 600 crores.

31. Defence expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3300 crores at this stage against Rs. 3273 crores in the current year.

32. Provisions for other non-Plan expenditure have been made keeping in view the need for utmost economy.

33. The Centre's share of tax revenues at existing rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 8725 crores next year, as against Rs. 8219 crores in the Revised estimate for the current year.

33. The Centre's share of tax revenues are estimated at Rs. 2500 crores against Rs. 1961 crores in the current year. Small savings collections are estimated to fetch Rs. 1000 crores as against Rs. 925 crores in the current year. External assistance, net of repayments, is estimated at Rs. 1196 crores as against Rs. 918 crores in the Revised estimate of the current year.

35. The total receipts of the Central Government in 1980-81 are estimated at Rs. 18980 crores. The total expenditure in the next year will be Rs. 20215 crores. Overall budgetary gap at the existing rates of taxation will thus be Rs. 1235 crores, less than half of the last year's deficit.

36. I propose to introduce today a Finance Bill which seeks to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 1980-81. However, I have also three proposals of a non-controversial nature for the amendment of the Income-tax Act. It shall now briefly explain these proposals.

37. Some State Governments have set up statutory corporations for the promotion of socio-economic interests of members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I propose to exempt from income-tax the income of all statutory corporations or bodies, associations or institutions wholly financed by the Central or a State Government, established for promoting the interests of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

38. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, residents of Ladakh were exempted from payment of income-tax upto and including the assessment year 1979-80 in respect of income accruing or arising to them from any source in that district or outside India. I propose to continue the tax exemption for a further period of three years.

39. Under an existing provision, awards for literary, scientific and artistic work or attainment, instituted by the Central Government or by any State Government or approved by the Central Government, are exempt from income-tax. I propose to extend this tax concession to approved awards for outstanding work in alleviation of the distress of the poor, the weak and the ailing. Hon'ble

Members will be glad to know that this provision will set at rest doubts about the taxability of the Nobel Prize awarded to Mother Teresa in recognition of her service to suffering humanity.

40. There is no change in the rates of customs and Central excise duties. However, provision has been made in the Finance Bill for the continuance of the auxiliary duties of customs and special duties of excise at the existing rates for the year 1980-81.

I look forward to constructive suggestions from the House for framing the regular budget for the year 1980-81 a few weeks later.

FINANCE BILL*, 1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to continue for the financial year 1980-81

the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications, to provide for certain exemptions from income-tax and to provide for the continuance of the provisions relating to auxiliary duties of customs and special duties of excise for the said year.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to continue for the financial year 1980-81 the existing rates of income-tax with certain modifications, to provide for certain exemptions from income-tax and to provide for the continuance of the special duties of excise for the said year.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I introduce the Bill.

17.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 12, 1980, Phalgun 22, 1901 (Saka).

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 11-3-80.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.