

[Shri Sukomal Sen]

May 1986 at the call of Joint Action Committee comprising unions belonging to the CITU, AITUC, HMS, BMS, INTUC and DMC for achieving at 11-point charter of demands.

The workers have been forced to take to the path of bitter struggle against closure and lock-out of several units throwing several thousand workers jobless, increased workload, victimisation wage cuts and for regular absorption of temporary hands etc.

What is most unfortunate is that although the strike is about to complete two months, neither the Delhi Administration nor the Union Government is coming forward to settle the strike. On the contrary the Administration is employing huge contingents of armed police to terrorise the peaceful striking workers.

The Government's new textile Policy is loaded against the workers and the consumers and favours the management in their search for extortion of profits by increased exploitation. The crisis in the textile industry in the country is the direct result of the new Textile Policy of the Government.

I would request the Union Government as well as the Delhi Administration to immediately intervene in the strike and take steps to settle the legitimate demands of the workers so that the strike comes to an end. I would also request the Government to nationalise the mills which have been closed down by the management.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986—Contd.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1986.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill has

been introduced by the honourable Minister with the object of amending sections 39, 39A, 44, 47, 48 and 50 of the original Electricity Act among which sections 39 and 39A are very important provisions. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the honourable Minister has stated that the penal provisions have to be made more stringent and therefore these amendments are sought to be made.

Sir, we see that in the rural areas and also in the urban areas, and also in the industrial sector, the theft of energy has become more rampant and, therefore, it is causing a national loss. It is also affecting our planning and economy which are being put to standstill. In this connection, in section 39 there is a clause that a person accused of the offence has to prove his innocence. Therefore, the burden of proof that he has not committed the offence is being put on the accused.

Sir while introducing this Bill the honourable Minister has stated that the penal provisions have to be made more stringent. Here the penalty being provided is imprisonment to three years and, is the alternative, the fine is one thousand rupees only. The honourable Member, Mr. Babul Reddy, while expressing his views said that the object for which the Bill has been introduced is likely to be vitiated by limiting the fine to Rs. 1,000 only. Therefore, the hon. Minister will give due attention to this aspect and take further steps. Then, I would also like to submit that apart from enacting this provision, there should also be a concerted effort in involving people for the purpose of cooperating with the Government in minimizing thefts of energy. For this, I would like to submit that television, radio and newspapers have to be utilized for the purpose of educating the people that theft of energy is causing a menace to our economy. Further, cooperation and help of voluntary organizations have to be taken. I would also suggest that electricity consumers societies or organizations, or whatever you call them, may be formed in the rural areas and urban areas to take care of the miscreants who indulge in electricity thefts. (Time-bell rings)...

Sir, I have not taken even three minutes so far I will take only three minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Please take only one minute more.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sorry, Sir, I will take three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Complete within one minute.
....(Interruptions)....

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, in the 7th Plan an increased capacity of 22,245 megawatts of power has been earmarked and Rs. 34,000 crores are allotted for the purpose of installing new power generating plants in our country. So far, thermal power generation units are providing 63 per cent of the total power consumed in our country. Now, the monsoon is failing every year and therefore thrust must be given by the honourable Minister for the purpose of producing more nuclear energy. But the provisions for installation of nuclear power stations has been kept at the minimum. In the 7th Plan the capacity for production of nuclear energy has been put at only 235 megawatts. Therefore, the honourable Minister should consider increasing the number of nuclear power plants, which are only four in the Seventh Plan.

Then I would like to submit further that transmission and production losses should also be minimized. In our country we see that while there is one State which is surplus in power, there are other States which are not getting sufficient power. In my State there is no power generating unit. At least the Government should plan in such a way that the States should be self-sufficient in generating power of their own. In this context I welcome the honourable Minister's suggestion that the joint sector, private sector and NRI groups be called for setting up more power plants, because, for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes, electricity is the most important thing nowadays. And also I would like to submit that the Minister has to consider the proposal because they have not given more thrust on the alternative source of energy like the wind energy, the solar energy and

also electricity generated from waste. I request the hon. Minister to give more importance to this.

In my State of Pondicherry—I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to my State—we do not have power stations of our own. We have been now and then requesting the Central Government to consider the proposal to set up thermal power stations to cater to our needs. We have been getting the power supply from the Neyveli Thermal Power Corporation, and we are not getting in sufficient quantity. Our application is also there. I request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal.

With these words, I conclude. I support the Bill.

श्री कौशल पीत मिश्र (बिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 76 वर्षों के बाद इंडियन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी ऐक्ट में संशोधन आया है। संशोधन की परिधि देखने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि बीमारी जो है, कैंसर जो है उसके लिए इलाज के रूप में जैसे फफोले के लिए मलहम बनाया गया है।

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। जहाँ जहाँ पर कैंसर के कोई बूँट हैं सरकार को पहले इस पर विचार करना चाहिए था। पहले मैं विद्युत परियोजनाओं के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। योजनाएँ जिस समय तय हुई हैं। उनके प्राक्कलन में 789 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है। मैं बिहार की एक परियोजना के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। बिहार की कोयला कारो परियोजना में मूल प्राक्कलन मात्र 57.04 करोड़ का था, लेकिन उसका अब प्राक्कलन हो गया है 392 करोड़ रूपए। आश्चर्य की बात है कि कोयला कारो परियोजना का एक चौथाई काम ही अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैं अभी बिहार में कोटीयर्मल पावर प्लांट देखने गया था, केवल एक वर्ष पहले वह प्लांट कमीशन हुआ है, धड़ाधड़ प्लांट बंद हो रहा है। कारण पता लगाया तो कहा गया कि प्लांट में ऐश को जज्ब करने की क्षमता 30 प्रतिशत है लेकिन कोयले के नाम पर काला पत्थर वहाँ पर झोका जाता है, 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा उसमें ऐश रहता है। बिहार के बरौनी बर्मल

(श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र)

पावर स्टेशन की क्षमता इसलिए बैठ गई। कई लैटर्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आए हैं लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार और बिहार सरकार अभी तक यह व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई है कि हजारों करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करके कोटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बना है, कम से कम उसमें कोयला अच्छा जाए और दो साल पहले ही वह बैठ न जाए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खसकर जिस राज्य से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ पर प्राकृतिक संपत्ति होने के बाद भी परकैपिटल इनकम में वह सबसे नीचे चला गया है कुल मिलाकर अभी तक बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता साढ़े 11 सौ मेगावाट है लेकिन वह 3 सौ या साढ़े 3 सौ मेगावाट से आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहो है खेत में पानी नहीं जा रहा है कारखाने बंद हैं अस्पतालों में बिजली न मिलने के कारण आपरेशन टेबल पर पड़े पड़े मरीज मर जाता है।

महोदय, बहुत झगड़ा करने के बाद कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्वीकृत हुआ, अरबों रुपए की योजना है, इसके लिए हर वर्ष डेढ़ दो करोड़ रुपया दे दिया जाता है, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने वर्षों में कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर योजना पूरी होने जा रही है मैं आग्रह करना 6 P.M. चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के अन्दर अटोमिक पावर स्टेशन की चर्चा हो रही है इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को आमन्त्रित भी कर रहा हूँ कि बिहार के जादुगोडा में जो अटोमिक बेस है, यूरेनियम की खान वहाँ पर है तो वहाँ पर अटोमिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना कर सकते हैं। देश के अन्दर कहीं अगर अटोमिक पावर प्लांट बनाना है तो जमशेदपुर और रांची जिले में जहाँ सब कुछ अवलेबल है, सब कुछ पर्याप्त है, पर्याप्त कोयला, पानी और यूरेनियम सब कुछ है वहाँ पर आप स्थापित कर सकते हैं। जब तक आप तेजी से कदम नहीं उठायेगे तब तक यह विधेयक ऐसे ही रह जाएगा। इसका कोई लाभ किसी को मिलने वाला नहीं

है। मैं विधेयक का विरोध नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इलाज करने की आवश्यकता है। इलाज करने के लिए जो कैसर रोग है उसको देखना चाहिए न कि छोटे-छोटे फोतलों को। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहता था कि कल के दिन भी बहस होती तो थोड़ा इन बिज के साथ न्याय हो जाता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री गुप० पी० कोशिक): आपके पास तीन मिनिट का समय है। आप जैसा चाहें निपट लें। जो, बात कहनी है जल्दी कह लें।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: किसी को भी इस बिज के उद्देश्यों से आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है बल्कि जिन उद्देश्यों से लेकर यह संशोधन बिल पेश किया गया है उससे करोड़-करोड़ सभी समझदार आदमी को सहमति होगी लेकिन जो बिल की ड्राफ्टिंग है उससे थोड़ी असहमति हमारी है। जो धारा 39-क है वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। क्योंकि इसमें आमतौर से लगता है कि यह अफसरों द्वारा ड्राफ्ट किया हुआ बिल है और माननीय लायक मंत्री हमारे साथी साठे जी हैं उनकी राय ड्राफ्टिंग में नहीं ली गयी है यह बात इससे साफ

लगती है। कन्ज्यूमर पर बोष डालने पर सजा देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, सजा बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की गई है और जो चुराने वाले हैं बिजली को उनको सजा देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। ठीक है, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन जो 39-क क्लॉज है उसमें चोरी कवाने वाले लोगों को भी सजा देने की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन उसका बाइ-फरकोट नहीं किया गया है। चोरी आज कौन कराता है? चोरी केवल वही नहीं कराते हैं पिन को बिजली के मैकेनिज्म का ज्ञान है बल्कि चोरी के करवाते हैं जो बिजली विभाग के आफिसर्स हैं। आपको शायद जानकारी न हो। मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर से जानता हूँ कि चोरी की सारी जिम्मेदारी अगर 100 फीसदी नहीं तो 75 फीसदी चोरी अफसरों के सहयोग से ही होती है। ये आफिसर्स जिसको कनीय अभियन्ता कहते हैं ये अधीक्षण अभियन्ता से मिल कर चोरी

करवाते हैं और इसमें उनकी हिस्सेदारी होती है। बिजली विभाग के अफसरों के मकान आप जाकर देखिये। वे बदली करवाने के लिए, सप्लाइ विभाग में जाने के लिए 25 हजार रुपये तक घूस देते हैं। एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर एक लाख रुपये देता है। सुपरिन्टेंडेंट इंजीनियर तीन लाख रुपये देता है। क्यों? क्योंकि ये लोग बड़े-बड़े कारखानों को बिजली चोरी करवाते हैं और उनसे मंथली रेट पर पैसा लेते हैं। इसलिए इस लेबल में इस चीज को लाना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैंने इसमें एक संशोधन दिया है। इसमें 39-ख जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। 39-क जो है उसमें 39-ख जोड़ कर इसको इस तरह पढ़ा जाना चाहिए।

“कनीय अधिनियम में कनीय अभि-
यन्ता तक उर्जा की चोर र समान
रूप से उत्तरदायी समझे जायेंगे और
उन्हें भी वही सजा दी जा सकती . . .”

जो सजा इस अधिनियम की धारा 39, 39(क) के तहत दोषी उपभोक्ताओं को धारा 44 की उप-धारा (ख) के तहत दी जा सकती। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बिजली की जो चोरी कराई जाती है उस पर कारगर अंकश लगाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे इस संशोधन को हमारे लायक दोस्त माननीय मंत्री जी को मानने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1986. I got only one or two points to seek clarification from the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): But be as brief as possible.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I am always brief even in long debates. Even here also I will be brief.

Sir, it has been provided that for the words “shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees,” the words “shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may ex-

tend to five thousand rupees, or with both” shall be substituted. I would like that a minimum imprisonment also along with fine should have been prescribed, because the courts generally take a view while there is a provision for fine as well as for imprisonment on the fine part rather than on the imprisonment part. This may kindly be rectified under the rules and there is a provision for such a thing.

The second point that I have to place before you Sir, is that if anybody commits an offence the liability to pay for the previous year has not been clearly stated. Take for instance, a factory is consuming 1,000 KW of power and they have been consuming it for one year completely, then punishment is there. But the liability to pay for the previous year is not there, because section 48 stipulates that the penalties imposed by sections 39 to 47 (both inclusive) shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license which the offender may have incurred. Here it should have been exclusively stated that whatever the amount is due to the Board on account of extra consumption of power shall have to be paid in addition to the fine that is to be imposed. This should have been clarified.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu) in the Chair]

The third and final point that I want to bring to the notice of the Minister is the connivance of staff. This has been pointed out by an hon. Member also. This power theft is being committed mostly with the connivance of the electricity staff. I think that stricter penalty should be imposed on the staff. With these observations I support the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to thank all the Hon Members who have participated and gave their very valuable suggestions. I am sorry that at the far end of the day they did not

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

have ample opportunity to express or to come out with all the suggestions that they had. But I am extremely grateful to them and I would like to say that even if I have to make a very concise speech I would like to assure them that all the facts that they have given and all the suggestions that they have made will be taken into consideration. But before I go into the details I would like to say that some Hon. Members have mentioned that it is a cancer... and this cancer has gone very deep into this body of Electricity and therefore, it is a disease which cannot be remedied or something much more drastic is needed. Of course, we can always take a view that we should go deeper into the malady and we will go deeper into the malady but I refuse to accept that this is a cancer which cannot be remedied. I would like to say that in spite of all the weaknesses, in spite of all the deficiencies and in spite of all the limitations and constraints it is a healthy body. It is on the road to speedy recovery and it has not only achieved the targets as expected but I would like to mention some of the achievements. During 1985-86, the plant load factor was 52.4 per cent as compared to 50.1 per cent during 1984-85. During April/June 1986, the plant load factor was 55.1 per cent as against 53.4 per cent during the corresponding period in the previous year. Although, this is not enough and we would like to have more and we can have more but this certainly denies the allegation that there is a cancer in it.

Now, coming to the other things... there have been two views expressed by the hon. Members. One is that we are rather lenient. We are not being very strict and stringent with the measures and that we are going very very leniently on the big capitalists or on the big commercial houses or on those who are used to stealing of energy. The other view is that we have been very strict on the poor consumers, the poor farmers and those who are liable to be punished unnecessarily under the amending Bill. Sir, I would like to say that it is not our intention to

penalise the poor farmers or to take anyone to task unnecessarily. (Interruptions). But the fact remains that we have to penalise those who are criminals, who go against the set principles or laws and those who are evading the taxes which legitimately should be paid to the State Electricity Boards. Someone correctly mentioned that the economic growth of the country depends very much upon the generation of electricity. Sir, I am in a position to say that against the 5 per cent overall economic growth envisaged in the Seventh Plan, we are aiming to and I think, I am in a position to say that the overall economic growth as projected for electricity will be near about 12 per cent over the Seventh Plan period and we are aiming at the same and at the same time, I must say that this is not sufficient to meet the demand. That shows the people need more and more of electricity. I think, we all have agreed on one fact that electricity is not only something which lit up the streets and the villages but it illumines the heart. It brings a ray of hope. It gives some industries. It brings something not only in their minds and in their hearts but it is something as an instrument into their hands with which they can generate certain strength and it can give them some economic status in life also. Therefore, I think, we have no quarrel with the other when they say that there should be greater generation of the capacity. As a matter of fact for that we also feel not only that we have but we should conserve what we have. We should commission more plants more expeditiously. We should have better technology, better equipment and we should also see that renovation and modernization is carried out as much as possible and for which we have identified 32 projects and we are going ahead with them. At the same time, training also is necessary. We are going ahead in all these directions.

One hon. Member mentioned his concern about the nuclear generation capacity. I am happy to say that in the power programme in the Seventh plan a provision of generating 705 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity is there during the plan period

but it is not sufficient and we are going in that direction. It is also proposed to accelerate the nuclear power development in the country. The programme of taking nuclear generating capacity to 10,000 megawatts by the end of the current century has been drawn up and it is under the consideration of the Department of Atomic Energy. And as for the non-conventional energy, we are trying to go in that direction and we are seeing that progress is there. We would like to take more and more advantage of this so that the people, the poor farmers, can really use it and see that there is greater production.

One thing I would like to say is about the concern for the villages. We do realise that more and more villages should be electrified. In this connection, I would like to say that out of the total number of 5,76,126 villages, 3,90,268 villages—that comes to about 67 percent—have been electrified (as reported upto May, 1986). But we are aiming for more and at the end of the Plan, we would like to have 1,11,000 villages more coming under electrification. And we are looking forward to the day, when all the villages of the country, in a phased manner, will come under this programme, when electricity runs not only in the lanes of the villages but in every household. We are trying to work in that direction. I think all the hon. Members would appreciate the programme carried out by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Sir, apart from these things, some major points were raised by Hon. Members. One was about captive power plants. Sir, when the size of the plants is up to 25 MW, the permission is given by the Electricity Board. And when the capacity is above 25 MW, the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority is required. Permission for captive power plants is given where the requirement of power is large and continuous and reliable power supply is

necessary. Therefore, I think this should allay the apprehensions of many of the hon. Members regarding captive power plants.

Another thing that was mentioned was about the U.P. strike. I am happy to say that the 11-day strike in U.P. has been called off. I would like to congratulate all those people, the staff and the officers all the people concerned for this, because U.P. is one of the States among five States where the plant load factor is still below the national average. Recently I had a meeting—our Minister was also there later—where we tried to see how we could rectify the situation so that it improves. Last year U.P. along with four or five other States had real shown great improvement. There has been significant progress there. But, any day's delay or any day's strike does harm the nation; it harms economic development.

Then a point was made about a comprehensive Bill. It was said that this is only a part of the Bill, that this is a very very old enactment and there should be a comprehensive Bill. We are looking into that and later at some stage...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : बिहारके बारे में
... (अवधान)

श्रीमती सशीला रोहतगी : अरे भाई बिहार में भी जानती हूँ। मैं भी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बारे में समझती हूँ।

I would only like to say that we are looking into that and we will see if it can be expedited. We are considering that question.

Regarding Bihar, U.P. and other States, I think what the Hon. Member has said is partially correct. We also had a meeting. Of course, the Bihar Minister could not come. But all the officers were there with whom we had discussions. We had good rapport

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

and we have decided that we will review the situation in two or three months. We will also go there. Bihar must improve. I think it is not only a matter for the Government. I totally agree with some of the Members who have said that there should be fuller public cooperation. There should be involvement of the public and the media should be utilised to the maximum extent. I think this is one way in which we can serve the country and maximise generation of power through people's participation. With these few words, I once again express my thanks to the Hon. Members and I would request them that in the spirit with which they participated in this debate...

SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH: You can say it in concrete terms....

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I think that also comes within that. There is no need for that amendment. One thing I would like to say. It is not good to make random or general statements accusing everyone. We are on the road to development and we should not try to demoralise the entire machinery. If any allegation is pinpointed against any officer, we shall certainly go into that. But if it is a general thing which will only demoralise the entire machinery, that will not help the cause of power generation or of development in general. I think what you have said is already covered under the word "whoever". "Whoever" means anyone, big or small, whatever office he may hold. Therefore, I don't think there is any need for further amendment in that. I hope the House will graciously and unanimously support the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): The question is—

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I move—

“That the Bill be passed.”

The question was proposed.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : महोदय, माननीया मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम मशीनरी को डिमोरेलाइज नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि मशीनरी को डिमोरेलाइज ने कर लेकिन सारा आका आक्रोश एक पाट पर ही होगा। तब तक दो पाट मिलकर अपराध कर रहे हैं। उसभाग भी करते हैं लेकिन उस अफसर से उस मशीनरी से सहयोग कर रहे हैं तो उसको आप बिल्कुल छोड़ देंगे। जैसा इन्होंने कहा, 39क में हमने उसका समावेश कर लिया है, जैसी भाषा है : “जो कोई धारा 39 या धारा 44 के अधीन दंडनीय किसी अपराध का दण्डित करेगा वह, भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 116 में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, उस अपराध के लिए उप-बंधित दंड से दंडित किया जायेगा।” यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दिया जाये कि जो दूसरा अफसर इसमें सहभागी होगा ... (अवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू) : आप बोल चके हैं, अब वे एक्सप्लेन करेंगे। श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उसी धारा के अधीन जैसे मैंने 39क का संशोधन दिया है, उसके तहत इसको भी सजा दीजिए।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मैं आपसे स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगी कि मैं कोई बकाश नहीं हूँ कि कालत की भाषा में कह सकूँ। मैं इतना अवश्य कहूंगी ... (अवधान) कृपा करके सुनिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू) : वे स्पष्टीकरण दे रही हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : कानून सबके लिए बराबर है। यह चीज स्पष्ट है चाहे वह अधिकारी हो चाहे कोई हो। मैं दोबारा दोहराना चाहती हूँ कि यदि कोई कर्मचारी हो, अधिकारी है जिसकी ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी होती है, यदि कोई इस प्रकार का कार्य करता है और आपके पास कोई ऐसी सूचना है वह सच्ची पाई जायेगी तो कड़ी से कड़ी जो चीज है वह दी जाती है... (व्यवधान) अब किसी को छोड़ने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I did not want to intervene but this point which has agitated our friend very much, I would like to say, is well taken care of both in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and also in Section 39(a). As a lawyer, those who know law will understand that whenever we say "whoever abets, it takes care of everyone. After all, abetment is done by those who are in a position to abet. And we do not want here to say specifically 'officers' because even those who are not officers can also abet. Therefore, we want to include everyone. I think it is fully taken care of.

श्री राम अवादेश सिंह : 50 के अंदर जो कह रहे हैं... (व्यवधान) कोर्ट में वे सारे अफसर आ जाते हैं वे ही कैसे करेंगे... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): He has already explained. The Minister has already explained. Please sit down. Nothing of what he says will go on record.

SHRI RAM AWADESH SINGH:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): The House now stands adjourned till 11-00 A. M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past six of the Clock till eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1986.

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.