

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 10, 1985/Agrahayana
19, 1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Concessions for Industries in Industrially backward Districts

*304. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government grant certain concessions to States for those industries which are set up in the industrially backward districts ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments are not following the instructions of the Union Government regarding the facilities to be provided to these industries ;

(c) if so, whether due to this, the entrepreneurs are facing acute financial crisis ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The Government of India offers a number of incentives and concessions to

help the entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas. Details of which are given in the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas" read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA. I dated 9.4.1985, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The State Government are also assisted to take up infrastructural development in one or two identified growth centres in each 'No Industry District' and the Centre's share is limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per 'No Industry District'.

(b) The Backward Areas Incentive Schemes are being implemented satisfactorily by the State Governments as would be evident from the following increasing amounts of subsidy reimbursed under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme.

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	40.00
1983-84	53.20
1984-85	85.00
1985-86	65.10

(Upto 30.11.85)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is whether the State Governments are not following the instructions of the Union Government regarding the facilities and subsidies to be provided to the industries to be set up in the backward districts and whether instructions of the Central Government are not being followed in the matter of scrutiny and sanction of subsidy at State level as also disbursement of funds in instalments ? I have not received any reply to it.

Incentive schemes in the backward areas are implemented through the State Governments. I want to know from the hon. Minister the amount of subsidy given to the States by the Central Government under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, the names of the industries to which it was proposed to be given by the States, the amount of subsidy actually given out of it to the industries and the balance lying with them till November ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : An amount of Rs. 85 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 65 crores during 1985-86 upto November was given under his scheme. We have not received details regarding the names of the industries to which this amount was given and the balance amount lying with them. I shall send this information to you as soon as I get it.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : My second supplementary is that besides Rajasthan, the Central Government have given the benefit of subsidy to the industries by declaring blocks also as backward area apart from districts in other States. I want to know as to what are the norms for the identification of backward areas and in which year these were fixed. In which year the National Committee on Development of Backward Areas, constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri V. Sivaraman gave the recommendation that 'block' should be taken as a base for the purpose of identification of backward area and it should be recognised as backward area ? What action is Government taking in this regard ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The entire criteria of backward areas and that of 'no industry district' is being examined afresh. Information to this effect will be given as soon as a decision in this regard is taken by Government.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Hon. Minister, Sir, what I wanted to know from you was the year in which these norms were fixed and the year Sivaraman Committee submitted its recommendations ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, in 1983,

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : In 1983, and now it is 1985.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is why we propose to examine it afresh.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Examined only ?

MR. SPEAKER : It takes a long time to examine.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Speakee, Sir, the question of re-examination comes up only after some experience.

MR. SPEAKER : Thinking grows with evolution.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Sir, Rajasthan is being discriminated against. A number of industries in Haryana have been given benefit by declaring them backward areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, we are not indulging in any discrimination.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA ; Sir, the election pledge of our Prime Minister is that one large or one medium-size industrial unit will be set up in each of the 'no-industry district' of our country. May I know from the hon. Minister how many industrial units have been so far set up in 'no-industry districts' and which are these districts ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There are 105 'no-industry districts' throughout the Country spread out in different States. If the hon. Member wants to know about the 'no-industry districts' in each State, then he may please give me a notice and I will convey the information.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want the information particularly in respect of West Bengal.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That is the crux of the question.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our resolve to eliminate regional imbalances in industrialisation is quite old. There has been a persistent demand in eastern Uttar Pradesh to remove this disparity so that the people of that area could be benefited. We did not get any industry ; we of course got a Minister

of State for Industry for a few days. But now, we neither have industry nor a Minister of State for Industry. We have three or four sugar mills in our area; Bahraich and Barabanki districts have a lot of raw material, molasses and we want to set up a distillery there and want to have a licence for that. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he wants to remove this imbalance or not and whether he will adopt a liberal attitude in issuing licences if raw material is available there? Will the hon. Minister try to adopt a liberal policy for the backward districts?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Which licence do you want, industrial alcohol or distillery alcohol?

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : Alcohol.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There are many restrictions in the law in respect of liquor and action can be taken according to the rules governing setting up of such distillery. If it is the question of industrial alcohol, the matter can be considered provided molasses in sufficient quantity is available there.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : Will you adopt a liberal attitude even if it is not available in sufficient quantity?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Then how can we issue a licence?

[English]

Representation by Organisations of Pharmaceutical Producers of India regarding Drug Policy

*306. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have a [second look at the proposed drug policy ;

(b) whether the Organisations of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) and other bodies have represented to Government to make fundamental changes in the Drug Policy ;

(c) if so, what are their main suggestions ; and

(d) whether Government have finalised the new Drug Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (d) Government have been receiving representations from various quarters, including the industry associations such as the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India, on various aspects of the Drug Policy such as licensing and pricing. Government have not finalised their views on the New Drug Policy.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I beg to draw your attention to the reply and the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. See, how unfair it is? It says :

“(a) to (d) Government have been receiving representations from various quarters, including the industry associations such as the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India, on various aspects of the Drug Policy such as licensing and pricing. Government have not finalised their views on the New Drug Policy.”

It is not a very long reply and each item could have been categorised and answered orally and mentioned in the main reply. If you see my question :

“(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have a second look at the proposed drug policy ;”

they could have said, they have still not made up their mind. They are looking at it.

Regarding (b), namely, whether the Organisations of Pharmaceutical Producers of India and other bodies have represented to Government to make fundamental changes in the Drug Policy? All right, they can say, they have replied to this point in affirmation.

Regarding (c), namely, if so, what are their main suggestions ; and whether Government have finalised the new Drug Policy, they have not said anything. Is this a fair reply?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : A complete reply is given.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The hon. Minister may be satisfied himself as to the completeness of the reply. But certainly he has not said anything worthwhile in his reply. Questions are put in order that we may be enlightened. Government might have studied the criticism of the present drug policy. How long have you been at the work of formulating a new drug policy? You have not said that you intend formulating a new policy. You have merely said in this reply "Government have not finalised their views". It is not clear whether you want to formulate a new policy or not. There have been Committees appointed since 1979 or 1978 committees galore and yet, no decision is taken on their recommendations no formulation of policy, nothing. I would be grateful if the Minister would be good enough to say what this thinking is.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are very curious, Mr. Patel, you must have been aware of these facts so far. It is committees galore!

SHRI H.M. PATEL : In what way, I want to know. My knowledge is for the knowledge of the House and, therefore, I say that when in reply to a question, you say a statement is placed on the table of the House, it is assumed it is a long reply. Here it was not a long answer and have not replied specifically to each of my questions. You have not indicated what are the main suggestions that have been made by the Industries Association and you have not indicated what your reactions are to these suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he will divulge all that information.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : He need not divulge anything but...

MR. SPEAKER : Why should he divulge a private communication to you?

SHRI H.M. PATEL : He need not divulge what his policy is going to be. But he can certainly divulge when it will be finalised.

MR. SPEAKER : Those things are their concern,

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If you have some queries, please ask. I am ready to answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : What are their main suggestions?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As I said and, you are rightly observing, not only OPPI but IDMA, small-scale industries, there are so many organisations dealing in pharmaceuticals. All of them have given their representations and suggestions and they are copious, if I were to start reproducing all that. If you want, I will send copies of their representations. But you must be having them. They must have approached you and given the copies to you for your purpose. But that does not help. It helps nobody. What we have said and we are doing, right in April, 1983, the first report on which the drug policy was formulated was the Hathi Committee report in 1978. I had the privilege of being a Member of that Hathi Committee. That drug policy, a particular policy, after all, has to operate for a few years till you know the impact. After we saw the experience of the Hathi Committee report, a fresh thinking had started even during Janata party regime about the drug policy and when our Government came, the first thing we did was to appoint a National Drug and Pharmaceutical Development Council consisting of representatives of all interests, in the drug trade, in April, 1983. In January, 1984 immediately working groups were formed, three working groups for Planning and Development, Pricing and Industrial approval. These groups gave their reports in January, 1984. In August, 1984, the Steering Committee gave its report. In September, 1984 again NDPC adopted the reports. After that, the final drug policy was under consideration of the Consultative Committee and various forums because there are divergent views. Unless that is settled, we will not be able to come to the Parliament with the new drug policy. But the matter is seriously under consideration of the Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : My second question would be—I am very glad to have this exposition of the situation—will the Minister say that they are engaged in

giving serious consideration and has he decided upon some time-frame within which he expects to complete his consideration and frame upon it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No time-frame in terms of days and weeks or months can be given. But as I have stated that, the way in which we have gone about, we are very keen and we will do it very soon.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : The point is, they are very much agitated about the question whether there is to be a price control or not ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No cross-questioning.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All that will be taken into consideration.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the hon. Minister inform the House whether the Government is aware of a sudden spurt in the prices of essential drugs now and then and if so, whether the Government will come forward with a definite price policy for maintenance of stability in the prices of essential drugs ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Some of them have price control. We have decontrolled certain essential drugs ; in the last financial budget we have taken them out of the price control system so that there can be more production and the prices can come down.

DR. V. VENKATESH : In this country about a ten million people are suffering from tuberculosis and about four million people are suffering from leprosy. That is the state of affairs in our country so far health condition is concerned. I want to know from the Government whether they are going to have a new policy immediately in the manufacturing system in order to check these chronic diseases. The drug manufacturers are getting 300 to 400 per cent profit. Why is Government silent ? They are only saying that they are considering very seriously. This is a serious matter. I want to know from the Government whether they are going to do it immediately or not.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as tuberculosis and leprosy are concerned, the

best way is to encourage the growth of effective drugs like Rifampicin . . .

DR. V. VENKATESH : But that drug is not available.

SHRI VESANT SATHE : That drug has not been developed in India from the basic stage. We have to import it and all that we can do is to allow its import liberally for all those who want to use the drug in this country.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Importing the technology or the drug ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Those who want can import the technology so that you can adopt it here. Some people are trying to do it. But before you can do that, you must at least get the drug so that you can treat T.B. and leprosy. That is our policy, and we are doing it.

In reply to an earlier question, I had said about decontrol of certain essential drugs. What I meant was, under the Budget, we have delicensed some of the essential drugs—not decontrolled. I want to correct it.

Collaboration agreements for Development of Telecom. Facilities

*307. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL**
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of collaboration agreements have been entered into with some foreign countries for development of telecom facilities ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of each agreement entered into and the project link-up for each ; and

(c) what are the financial tie-ups and when the projects will go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Statement I, II and III are given below.

Details of the on-going Important Collaboration Agreements entered into by the Undertakings of Department of Telecommunications and by Department of Telecommunications

S. No.	Product/Collaborator	Capacity	Agreement Details	Financial tie-up	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Indian Telephone Industries Limited					
1.	Electro-mechanical Common Control Crossbar (ICP version) Switching Eqpt. (M/s. Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co., Belgium)	2 lakh lines per annum at Rae Bareilly Unit of ITI.	Agreement signed on 31.3.1981. Limited collaboration only to help setting up the facilities.	Belgium Credit (800 MBF)	Started in 1982-83. Full capacity expected to be achieved in 1988-89
2.	Digital Electronic Eqpt. (M/s. CIT-Alcatel, France)	5 lakh lines per annum at Mankapur, U.P.	Agreement signed on 24.7.82. Agreement envisages transfer of know-how for manufacture of E10B equipment	French Credit (357 MFF)	Production started in 1985-86. Full capacity expected to be achieved in 1989-90.
3.	Concentrator type Multi-Access Rural Radio System and End Links (M/s. Kokusai Electric Company, Japan)	24 systems per annum at Naini End Links at Bangalore.	Agreement signed on 9.5.83. Minor collaboration to acquire know-how in a specialised field.	No credit agreement	Expected to start in 1985-86. Full capacity expected to be achieved in 1988-89.
4.	Telephone Instruments of New Technology and related critical parts (M/s. FACE Standard, Italy).	5 lakh telephone instruments and 2.5 lakh critical parts per annum at each of the two units, Bangalore and Naini.	Agreement signed on 4.10.1983. The collaboration is essential to acquire know-how for mass production technology, continuing quality, reliability and reduced cost of production.	Italian Credit (17 Million US Dollars)	Expected to start in 1985-86. Full capacity to be achieved in 1989-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange Equipment (M/s CIT-Alcatel, France)	30,000 lines of TAX equipment per annum at Palghat.	Agreement signed on 15.11.1983. The collaboration envisages the transfer of know-how for manufacture.	French credit (98 MFF)	Expected to start in 1985-86. Full capacity to be achieved in 1987-88.
II. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited					
1.	Electronic Teleprinters (M/s. SAGMN of France)	8,000 nos. per annum at Hosur.	Agreement taken on record by the Government in May, 1985 and the collaboration envisages transfer of know how for manufacture.	8th IDA Credit (6.5 Million US Dollars)	Production expected to start from 1985-86. Full capacity to be achieved during fourth year of production.

III. Agreement Signed by Department of Telecommunications

The Department of Telecommunications have signed agreements with M/s. CIT-Alcatel of France for supply of digital electronic telephone exchanges and performance of related services (439 Million French Franc), Agreement for Research and development assistance (18 million French Franc), supply of electronic trunk automatic exchanges, TAX-cum-subscriber exchanges and performance of related services (147 Million French Franc). Department of Telecommunications have also entered into agreements with M/s. Sofrecom, France for technical cooperation (37 Million French Franc), and miscellaneous equipment agreement (19 Million French Franc). The financing of these projects will be from French Credit—50% treasury loans and 50% buyer's credit.

The Department of Telecommunications has also entered into collaboration agreement with M/s. Krone of West Germany for manufacture of Cable Termination Box of 100 pairs capacity. The ultimate production capacity would be 25,000 nos. per annum. The total cost of the project is Rs. 2 crores. The project shall be finance from KFW loan amounting to DM 8 million. The full production is likely to reach by April 1988.

Statement-Ij

Details of other Agreements of Indian Telephone Industries Limited.

S. No.	Product/Collaborator	Project Reference	Financial Tie-up	Production	Remarks
1.	FM-FDM Ground Communication Equipment (M/s Nippon Electric Co. Ltd. Japan)	Agreement signed on 12.3.1981	No financial tie-up	Production started in 1980	Collaboration in a limited area for acquiring high technology for which indigenous R & D would have taken long time.
2.	FET-Low Noise Amplifier Systems. (M/s NEC, Japan)	Agreement signed on 24.8.1983	No financial tie-up	Production started in 1984-85.	Collaboration in a limited area of high technology to meet priority requirements of Satellite communication links.

Statement-III
Details of Other Agreements

S. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Product	Name of the Collaborator	Date of commencement of commercial production
1.	Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited	Multiaccess Radio Telephones	ITALTEL Milano	Already in Production
2.	M/s Punjab Communications Ltd.	Multiplex Systems	GRANGER Associates USA	Already in Production
3.	M/s Punjab Communications Ltd.	Multichannel Radio Relay Systems	ARE Italy	End 1986
4.	M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Microwave Equipment	Communication Tech. Inc. USA	Already in Production
5.	M/s Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	Fascimile Trans-receivers	Nippon Electric Co. Ltd., Japan	End 1986
6.	M/s Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	Microwave Antennas	NERA DOVN, of Electrist Bureau Bergan, Norway	Already in Production
7.	Sh. Bjpın Kumar Aggarwal, USA (NRI)	Public Telephone	Seicsor Inc. USA	End 1986.

Manufacture of PABX Equipment

Government have selected three foreign collaborators for the transfer of technology for manufacture of Electronic PABX equipment. The details of foreign collaborators are as under :

- (i) Jeumont Schneider, France
- (ii) OKI Electric Company, Japan.
- (iii) GTE, Belgium.

Manufacture of Electronic Telephone Instruments

Government have selected three foreign collaborators for manufacture of Electronic Push Button telephones in India. The details are as follows :—

- (i) M/s Siemens AG, West Germany
- (ii) M/s Ericsson Information Systems, Sweden
- (iii) M/s IIT, FACE, Italy.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Mr. Speaker, sir, from the statements it appears that collaboration agreements have been entered into with a number of countries such as Japan, Italy, France, etc. and credit has also been provided for this. But, there seems to be no improvement in our telephone system; we are still carrying on with the same old system. First of all, I want to know as to how many of these collaboration agreements have been entered into with the public sector industries and how many of them are with the private sector industries. When in spite of all these collaborations, the telephone system in our country has not become efficient, is there some provision in each of these collaboration agreements to have wireless telephone system and satellite communication system with a view to bring efficiency in the telephone system and to provide increasing telephone facilities in the rural areas? If so, how are you going to increase telephone facilities in the villages?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, The statements clearly show the number of agreements entered into with the Indian Telephone Industries; with the Hindustan Teleprinters and with our department as also whether the agreements have been entered with the private sector or public sector. As regards the general question asked by him that in spite of all this, there has been no improvement in our telephone system and by when the satellite system will be introduced in the country, this has been discussed in this House a number of times. I have also replied to the questions that all efforts are being made within the resources available with our department to improve the telephone system. But going by the size of allocation given to our Department during the Seventh Five Year Plan, we are likely to end up with a sizable cut in our ambitious projects and it will take sometime to provide a satisfactory telephone system to the hon. Members. However, it will be our endeavour to improve the telephone system.

So far as the question of satellite system is concerned, Sir, we are using satellite system even today, especially in our North-Eastern region which is a hilly

region full of forests. Besides, the satellite system is also being used in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. We have our own INSAT-I B and other available satellites which we are using. Our effort is to make maximum use of these satellites for the remote areas where we have to face a lot of difficulties to reach with the help of other means of communications.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to the recent agreements for the manufacture of electronic telephone instruments in collaboration with Japan, Italy, West Germany and Sudan, I want to know the time by which the production of Push Button Telephones will commence. The other thing which I want to know is as to how much minimum share in the matter of new telephone facility out of all these projects will go to the rural areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the Push Button telephone. 10 Public Sector industries and 30 Private Sector industries have been given licences for this purpose. As I have stated in the statement also, three types of techniques have been approved for it and they have been issued licences. They can use any of these three techniques.

Sir, so far as the extension of telephone facilities in the rural areas is concerned, we had formulated a comprehensive plan under which it had been envisaged that by the end of the Seventh Plan, there should be no place throughout the country at a distance of more than 5 kms. from a public telephone. But this target of ours will not be possible to achieve now. Apart from this, it was also decided to link all district headquarters with the State Government headquarters/Capital with a dependable communication system and also to provide S.T.D. facility there. For that we had made provision in the plan, but we did not get allocation according to that provision and hence it had to be abandoned. But in spite of that we are giving priority to linking other places of a State with its capital with a proper communication link, whether it is through wireless or through other system

so that at least they could have direct link. Besides, we also propose to carry this facility to other rural areas where it is not available at present.

Sir, you yourself know that even in rural areas, there are such places where this facility is needed most such as *Mandis* where they need it for economic reasons. They want to know the price trends of agricultural commodities such as cumminseed, turmeric and wheat. Therefore, the people are very eager to have this facility. The hon. Members are of the view that this facility should be extended to rural areas and the Government will make all possible efforts to do so.

[English]

DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The hon. Minister has given a rosy picture and he reeled out so many names in regard to collaboration with foreign companies.

MR SPEAKER : You would have been happy with a gloomy one !

DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Minister has replied to my hon. friend that he has made a concrete proposal to give telephone facilities within 5 km of every village. But I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the total amount of money allotted in the Sixth Five Year Plan and whether all the money had been spent or not. If not, why not ? Secondly, the Prime Minister and the hon. Minister have visited many places like USA, Germany, Canada, Japan and they have received so many offers on easy term loans. I would like to know why the Ministry is not exploring these possibilities to combat the difficulties in fulfilling the Five Year Plan proposals. It will at least give some relief from the constraint of funds difficulty.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, in the Sixth Plan we spent about Rs. 2400 crores and in some sectors like transmission etc. we spent much more than what was allocated under the Plan. As regards Seventh Five Year Plan we had asked and the Planning Commission had at one stage in their working group agreed to the allocation of Rs. 11,000 crores in the Seventh Plan but that amount has now been reduced to Rs. 4010 crores and, therefore, the expan-

sion and the improvement of service would be affected to that extent.

The hon. Member mentioned about various offers regarding expansion of telecom facilities. We are receiving from foreign countries a large number of offers, most of them unsolicited, saying that they can invest large sums of money and on credit etc. etc. Our policy is not to allow unrestricted import of technology. In the telecom sector we are selective in the sense that some we want to manufacture ourselves and some we want to test before we go in for that. Therefore, it is not possible to avail those offer. Those who are serious have been allowed to compete in the open tender for our various requirements and if they come up by way of quality and economic viability we would be happy to consider them.

Sir, as regards earlier question Sixth Plan allocation was Rs. 2336 crores and utilisation Rs. 2721 crores.

[Translation]

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been asked in part (a) of the question :

[English]

“whether a number of collaboration agreements have been entered into with some foreign countries for development of telecom facilities.”

[Translation]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government want to import software and hardware for telecom facilities and want to set up an industry for that ? If it is proposed to set up a factory, whether priority will be given to a backward State like Bihar also for setting up a telecom factory there ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : So far as Bihar is concerned, licences have been sought by the Industrial Development Corporations of a number of State Governments and, I understand, Bihar might also be one of them. If they are anxious in this field, we are ready to extend our full cooperation to them. So far as the question of setting up a factory by Govern-

ment is concerned, it has not been considered so far.

[*Eng'ish*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, in the statement laid on the Table the second digital electronic factory to be set-up in Bangalore does not find a place. May I know whether Government has taken decision in the matter or will it meet the same fate as the first Digital electronic factory which was decided to be set-up in Bangalore but was later shifted to U.P. ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the second digital electronic factory does not find a place because we have not yet entered into agreement with respect to that factory. The matter is under consideration.

New Anti-T. B. Drug

*308. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 19 October, 1985 under the heading "Vital TB drug developed in India" and

(b) if so, how far it has been proved successful in eradicating TB ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The drug referred to in the press report is Rifampicin which is already being used in the country for the treatment of T. B.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the name of the companies which are manufacturing this drug in India as well as abroad and whether the Government is aware of the importance of this drug.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, in India, we have given licence to H.A.L. for manufacture of 15.5 tonnes, M/s Themis Pharmaceuticals for the manu-

facture of 1 tonne, M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy for the manufacture of 12 tonnes, M/s. Cadila Labs. for 10 tonnes, M/s. Curewel (I) Ltd. for 10 tonnes and M/s. Alembic Chemicals for the manufacture of 20 tonnes. There are four countries which are specialising in this. They are : Italy, Pharmachim, Sophia, Bulgaria, Chong Kum Dang Corporation, South Korea and Ciech Polfa, Poland. These are the main countries which are manufacturing this drug.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : What steps are taken by the Government to propagate extensively this drug ?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, it has been recently reported as also in the newspapers about this drug. M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals in India have been able to manufacture this drug. But they are not yet a commercial producer. The commercial production has not started. This is the usual yardstick. Once they start manufacture, then they come to us for price fixation and we can give as much help as possible.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the hon. Minister kindly let us know the total number of deaths because of TB ?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I don't have the figures for this at the moment.

Setting up of Thermal Power Station in Kanya Kumari, Tamil Nadu

*311. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open a Thermal Power Station in Kanya Kumari District of Tamil Nadu :

(b) if so, whether any survey is being undertaken in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) It is not proposed to set up a thermal power station in the Central Sector in Kanya Kumari district.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, the Chief Engineer of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and other authorities have conducted on-the-spot study regarding the feasibility of a Thermal power project at Rajakkamangalam of Kanya Kumari District. Suitable site has also been identified, which is a government land. Previously it was used for salt manufacture and now this land has been kept idle for this purpose. It appears that the authorities are fully satisfied with the proposed site for setting up a thermal power plant at Rajakkamangalam in Kanya Kumari district. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any proposal has been received by the Government in this regard and any representation has also been received from the public in this regard? I would also like to know whether the Government would re-examine its decision and come forward to set up a thermal power plant in Kanya Kumari district.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, the Central Electricity Authority has not received any proposal so far from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for setting up a power plant in Kanya Kumari District or for techno-economic clearance by the C.E.A. However, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is examining the possibility of locating a thermal power project at Kanya Kumari. There, they have undertaken survey for locating and investigating a suitable site for a thermal power station with an initial capacity of 2×210 megawatts and ultimate capacity of 5×210 megawatts near Colachel in Kanya Kumari District where a port facility is proposed to be developed. At the moment the port facility proposed to be developed does not exist there. If there is any proposal, then it is with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and nothing has come to the Central Electricity Authority or the Central Government so far.

SHRI N. DENNIS : Sir, the place referred to earlier is an ideal place for setting up a thermal power project. All the infrastructural facilities are there. Nearness to the Colachel harbour and railway station and other circumstances greatly favour the setting up of a thermal project there. This district is classified as an industrially backward district.

Educated and un-educated unemployment is very high there.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether these aspects will be taken into consideration as additional favourable points for setting up of a thermal power project at Rajakkamangalam in Kanya Kumari district?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : When the proposal comes to us, we will take all these aspects into consideration.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : In India except in one or two States in almost all the States, there is a power constraint. Power is the main important input for an industry and according to our Industrial Policy also, without power we cannot install any industry at all. We are going for mechanised industries and not labour-oriented industries. Thermal power is always costlier than the hydel power. We have exhausted all sources with regard to hydel power. If we go in for thermal power, the cost of production will be more. I think, there is a scheme for using sea water to generate energy as also use the water for drinking purposes. I would like to know whether the Government is going to implement such a scheme.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : It is true that while considering the various sources of energy in the non-conventional area, there is an idea of using sea tide also as a source to help generation of energy like the wind or other sources. But technologically, it has not yet been fully established as to how it can be economical to generate power, but efforts are being made to study the available technology and experience abroad as also in our country. We will definitely see how far we will be able to utilise this source for generating energy. We want to tap every source possible.

[Translation]

Linking of Lucknow with Ayodhya by S.T.D.

*314. **SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link Lucknow with Ayodhya Telephone

Exchange (Uttar Pradesh) through S.T.D. and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Due to limitation of resources, priority is being given to connect District Headquarters to State Capitals. There is no plan at present to link Lucknow with Ayodhya Telephone Exchange through S.T.D.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Sir, I think it will not be proper to keep Ayodhya, the city of Lord Rama, so low in the list of priorities. Mahatma Gandhi had aimed at establishing *Ram Rajya*. Keeping in view the importance of this city as also my request for linking Ayodhya Exchange with Lucknow and Delhi, will the hon. Minister consider modernisation of this Exchange ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, there is one Exchange in Ayodhya at present having a capacity of 100 lines of which only 61 lines are working and there is no waiting list. If devotees of Rama are anxious, they can get telephone connections.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Sir, I had raised this question keeping in view the convenience of the tourists visiting this place.

My second supplementary is that a decision to convert Faizabad Telephone Exchange, which is the district headquarter of Ayodhya city, into electronic exchange was taken recently, but it has come to my notice that that decision is now being reversed. Therefore, I would request and like to know, through you, Sir, that what is the present position and by when the proposed electronic exchange would be installed there ?

MR SPEAKER : Let us accede to the request.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about Ayodhya and Faizabad, the city of Lord Rama and he had also met me. This is a fact that Faizabad is a district headquarter. It has an automatic telephone

exchange as also S.T.D. facility, but there is a suggestion to improve it. We shall certainly consider the suggestion given by the hon. Member

[English]

Viability of Engineering Projects (India) Limited

*316. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the employees union regarding viability of Engineering Projects (India) Limited, a public sector enterprise ;

(b) if so, the details of the said proposal ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Engineering Projects (India) Limited Employees Union have given suggestions to the Government for improving the viability of the Company, which include recovery of advances being shown as losses, appointment of a regular Chief Executive, action against corrupt officials and running the Company on a new footing. While taking a final decision on certain proposals for restructuring of the Company which are under consideration, Government will give due consideration to the suggestions made by the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. Employees Union.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : May I know from the Minister whether any inquiry has been ordered into the losses of the EPI and also against the corrupt officials, as demanded by the Engineering Projects (India) Limited's Employees Union ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : As far as the losses are concerned, the matter is being inquired into and as soon as we are able to identify the people concerned, suitable action will be taken.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the employees of the State-owned EPT have proposed to take over this sick company as a cooperative venture to ensure its viability? If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Employees have made various proposals. But the question of employees' taking over will also involve financing etc. and the viability of the project itself. All these matters, as I have said in my written statement, will be taken into account when a final decision is taken.

Setting up of Coir Industry at Konaseema in East Godavari District (A.P.)

*317. **SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any applications for starting coir industry at Konaseema in East Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when Government propose to start the coir industry there ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start this industry by Government themselves as a large quantity of coconuts is produced in this district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Just like Kerala, this area is also mainly producing coconuts. There is no industry by the Central Government in this area. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal in the Seventh Plan, to set up a coir industry in Konaseema region.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I have already said that there is no proposal. But if the

State Government, or any private organisation, or any cooperative organisation comes forward to start such an industry, we will definitely consider it.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Private members have sent so many representations to the hon. Minister, but no licences are issued. As many applications have already been sent to the Minister, may I know whether he would immediately sanction the licence to put a coir industry in this area ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not know as to which application he is referring to. Applications are examined and if found viable, we will definitely consider the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Vasantji, invite him to your office.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You can come and meet the Minister of Industry.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to ask you a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Of me? Yes, you may.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : The moment the clock strikes 12, you leave the House for your Chamber, but the hon. Ministers say 'yes' to 'yes' and 'no' to 'no' before 12'0 clock.

MR. SPEAKER : I remain very much here ; I do not go anywhere. I am at your service both here as well as there.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : But in reply to the questions asked thereafter, they say 'no' to even 'yes'.

MR. SPEAKER : In future, you ask only such questions whose answers are all 'yes'.

[English]

Capacity utilisation of Power Plants in Public Sector vis-a-vis Private Sector

*318. **DR. A.K. PATIL :**
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the average capacity utilisation (P.L.F.) of power plants in the public sector as compared to the capacity utilisation in the private sector ;

(b) the steps being taken to improve the performance of State Electricity Boards ; and

(c) whether sub-standard equipments, ill-maintenance and irregularities in the purchase of coal are also responsible for the low performance of public sector power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During April-November, 1985, the average plant load factor of thermal stations in the public sector was about 50% as against 55.6% of Private Sector thermal plants.

(b) To improve the efficiency of the Electricity Boards, various measures including introduction of better management practices, training of personnel, improvement in the operational practices, expediting commissioning of on-going projects and reduction of transmission and distribution losses are being implemented. In addition, a programme of renovation and modernisation of thermal stations has been introduced.

(c) Deficiencies in equipments, unsatisfactory maintenance and high ash content of coal have also contributed to PLF of thermal power stations not increasing to the requisite level.

DR. A K. PATEL : The reply to my question Part 'b' is round about. Last night, I had been to Gujarat and I found that there is an acute crisis in the power supplies. The farmers get powers hardly

for 4 hours a day and it is not possible for them to do farming in a better way. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, because in Gujarat, every other day, some power generation set goes out of order resulting in acute crisis. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any special plan is there for Gujarat to improve this position of power supplies ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, presently Gujarat has 300 MW of Hydro-capacity, and 2800 MW of thermal capacity, which comes to 3100 MW. Gujarat also has a share in the Central Sector Projects and is also receiving electricity from Maharashtra. The allocation for the Seventh Plan has been made keeping in view the demand of these States and we hope that by the end of the Seventh Plan, all these shortages will be reduced considerably.

DR. A.K. PATEL : I would like to know about the highest capacity utilisation of public sector and private sector.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : You mean the plant load factor of various thermal stations. This is not a correct impression that all the power stations in the private sector are having better plant load factor than the thermal stations in the public sector. It is true that some thermal power stations in the public sector, especially in four States, the plant load factor is not very good and is much below the national average. But at the same time many power projects in the public sector are doing extremely well and their performance is comparable with any power project in the private sector, as can be seen from the following figures about the percentage of PLF :

Station	Public Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
		April-November			
1.	Vijaywada	79.1	84.2	77.4	86.6
2.	Singrauli	64.2	55.7	59.3	64.8
3.	Neyveli	73.0	74.2	77.2	71.1
4.	Parli	75.3	69.9	74.2	87.4
5.	Dhuvaran	75.0	69.0	66.2	54.0

Private Sector

1.	Ahmedabad Elec. Co. (T)	68.7	75.6	71.4	64.5
2.	Tata Electric Companies (T)	75.1	75.1	65.7	51.9
3.	Calcutta Elec. Supply Corporation (T)	57.6	52.7	59.9	54.8
	So likewise.				

My point was that the power projects in the public sector are doing equally well, rather better than the projects in the private sector.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : The Minister just mentioned that the load factor in Andhra Pradesh was high. In view of this, would the Minister consider sanctioning some more projects there ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : If any proposals come, they will be examined by the C.E.A., and they will be cleared according to the needs of the State.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : While appreciating the position indicated by the Minister that the plant load factor in public sector projects is higher, I would like to know whether he is aware that the capacity utilization of Talcher power plant is only 42%. It was less before. Now it is 42%. Is this so because of poor maintenance, supply of coal or machinery ? Have the reasons for this been enquired into, and the defects rectified, to improve the position ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The hon. Member is right. The plant load factor of the Talcher plant of the Orissa State Electricity Board is much below the national average.

PROF N. G. RANGA : Why ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : There are various factors. I have listed the factors responsible for the PLF not coming to the requisite level. At the same time, we are in touch with the State electricity authorities. We are extending them all possible, necessary help so that the PLF can be realized.

MR SPEAKER : Question 319 ; Mr. Yazdani is not here ; Question 320—Mr. Mandal is absent ; question 321—Mr. Mavani is absent ; Question 322 Mr. B V. Desai is not here. Now Question 323—Mr. Banwari Lal Purohit.

**Coal reserves at Saoner and Patansaongi
Blocks of Nagpur District**

***323. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge reserves of coal have been found at Saoner and Patansaongi blocks of Nagpur district in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the progress of mining in the said coal belt ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for speedy mining in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The coal reserve in Saoner block has been assessed at 110 million tonnes under proved category and 141 million tonnes under indicated category. The coal reserve in Patansaongi block has been estimated at 36 million tonnes under proved category.

(b) and (c) At present there are seven approved projects in Kamptee coalfield which includes Saoner and Patansaongi blocks. The expected production from these projects in 1985-86 is 1.84 million tonnes, which is likely to be increased to 2.85 million tonnes by 1989-90. In addition, two more projects have been identified for formulation and proposed to be commissioned in 1989-90 yielding a production of 0.05 m. tonnes.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I ask supple-

mentaries, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that my question was regarding Saoner and Patansaongi blocks to which he has replied ;

[English]

“At present there are seven approved projects in Kamptee coalfield which includes Saoner and Patansaongi blocks. The expected production from these projects in 1985-86 is 1.84 million tonnes,.....”

[Translation]

Therefore, I want to know whether this figure is for seven projects or for Saoner and Patansaongi alone ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It includes all.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : I had specifically asked about Saoner and Patansaongi blocks and the hon. Minister has given the figures about all the seven projects. I want to know the quantum of production in Saoner and Patansaongi blocks during 1985-86 ?

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The coal reserve in Patansaongi has been estimated at 36 million tonnes under proved category.

[Translation]

Now the mining of coal out of this 36 million tonnes of proved reserves will depend on the quantum and speed of work that will be put there. I do not have exact figures for Patansaongi right now.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was that there was no progress in Saoner and Patansaongi in spite of the fact that huge reserves of coal are available there. The hon. Minister has put the reserves at 36 million tonnes, but according to the official publication which I have got with me, the reserves are estimated at 90 million tonnes. The people from these two blocks had come to us with the demand that employment should be provided to the local people there and the coal reserves be harnessed. It was because of this that I had put a question

specifically about Saonar and Patansaongi and I should get a reply to this question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All right. I am giving the reply. In 1985-86, 0.98 million tonnes and in 1989-90 0.09 million tonnes of coal will be mined in Patansaongi.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Sir, there must be a definite policy of the Government, but it has not been spelt out. There are 500 million tonnes of coal reserves in the district and the Government might have fixed an yearly target to exploit it. How will you manage to exploit it at this speed ? I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the policy of the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already told you about the quantum.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The policy of the Government is to exploit more and more coal ; as much as possible. Too much target would prove futile.

MR. SPEAKER : Speaking of coal, bad association is bringing bad name.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO : With the huge stock of coal available in the country, what are the reasons for the government to import coal from other countries thereby wasting foreign exchange ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are importing only coking coal required for steel industry, and because we are short of the good quality of coking coal with less ash content, we import only that much which is essential for our steel industry.

Coal Reserves in Madhukunda area of Purulia District (West Bengal)

*324. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large reserve of coal has been found in Madhukunda area of Purulia District (West Bengal) and Geological Survey of India has also submitted its report thereon ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start any projects in the area ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Based on the regional drilling done so far, reserves of 293 million tonnes of coal have been estimated to occur in Madhukunda area. No detailed drilling to establish "proved" reserves has been carried out so far.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to start any mining project to exploit the above coal reserves.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The coal which has been found in Madhukunda area in the District of Purulia (West Bengal) is grade on equality of coal, that is coking coal; we are importing coking coal for our steel plants. In view of this, do the government propose to undertake any detailed drilling to find out the exact quantity of reserve of coal in that particular area ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Geological Survey of India has informed that Madhukunda block in the western part of Raniganj, Coalfield in Purulia District of West Bengal, had been explored by erst-while Indian Bureau of Mines and later by National Coal Development Corporation and, as I said, a reserve of 280 million tonnes were estimated in Madhukunda block and 39.67 million tonnes in West of Madhukunda block. In early seventies, GSI had explored Porabila block of Raniganj and there also they found a reserve of 151.63 million tonnes. GSI have informed that these figures may be confirmed from CIL. Coal India Ltd. have informed that based on the regional drilling done by GSI in 5 boreholes in Madhukunda block during 1957-60 and later by IBM, a total of 293 million tonnes of coal reserves were estimated. No detailed drilling in Madhukunda block in the 7th Plan period.

The CIL have further informed that a total of 32 boreholes were drilled in area of 56 sq. km. but the drilling in the CSR was stopped further due to slump in the coal demand. Based on the regional nature of drilling carried on in this area, today, there is no possibility of carrying on any further exercise on coal mining.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, Government want to increase the produc-

tion of coal. In view of this, why do the Government not undertake any new project in the area because already it has been stated that 293 million tonnes of coal reserves are there and we are now producing only 147 million tonnes ? So, I want to know from the hon. Minister, why the Government do not want to start any new mining project in the area in view of the aim of the Government to increase the production of coal in our country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have a large programme of starting of coal mining in West Bengal. Substantial investment is proposed, provided other facilities like labour conditions, availability of land and all these are made available, then we will have sufficient coal in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of Thermal Power Stations
by N.T.P.C.

*305. **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :**
SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation has taken steps to set up thermal power stations in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of thermal power stations set up by NTPC so far ;

(c) the location and capacity of those thermal power stations ; and

(d) how many of those thermal power stations have started power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have been entrusted with the setting up of Super thermal power stations at Singrauli (5 × 200 MW + 2 × 500 MW) in District Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh ; Koroa (3 × 200 MW + 3 × 500 MW) in District Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh ; Ramagundam (3 × 200 MW + 3 × 500 MW) in district Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh ; Farakka

(3X200 MW) in District Murshidabad, West Bengal ; Vindhyachal (6×210 MW) in District Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh ; Rihand (2×500 MW) in District Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh and Kahalgaon (4×210 MW) in District Bhagalpur, Bihar.

Five units of 200 MW each at Singrauli, three units of 200 MW each at Korba and three units of 200 MW each at Ramagundam have been commissioned so far and are under operation.

Allotment of Molasses and Alcohol

*309. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised norms for allotment of molasses and alcohol from surplus states to deficit states ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to meet the requirements of industries in West Bengal for molasses and alcohol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The norms for allocation of molasses and alcohol for the current alcohol year 1985-86 (December, 1985—November, 1986) would be decided by the Central Molasses Board in its next meeting which is likely to take place sometime in January/February, 1986. Pending this, adhoc allocations for the months of December, 1985 and January, 1986 are being made.

The facility of duty free import of industrial alcohol (Denatured) for actual users (industrial) including those in West Bengal has been extended upto 31st March, 1986.

Bifurcation of Supreme Court

*310. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission's suggestion for bifurcation of the Supreme Court and creation of a separate constitutional court, has been considered by Government ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained the views of other important organisations like Bar Councils and Bar Associations on this recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) and (b) Government have considered the Law Commission's suggestion for bifurcation of the Supreme Court and creation of a separate Constitutional Court as contained in its 95th Report on "Constitutional Division within the Supreme Court—a proposal for". Implementation of the suggestions made by the Law Commission would involve restructuring of the Supreme Court, which would necessitate amendment of the Constitution and the laws. The Supreme Court has expressed itself against the bifurcation of the Supreme Court. The Government has not yet been able to accept the suggestion.

(c) Government have not, therefore, felt it necessary to ascertain the views of the Bar Councils and Bar Associations on this suggestion.

Allotment of gas for Sponge Iron Plants in Gujarat

*312. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Electricity Board has sought allotment of gas for use in sponge iron plants ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the measures being taken to allot adequate gas for use in sponge iron plants in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have requested the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for allocation of 0.50 million cubic metres per day of natural gas for its proposed sponge-iron project ;

(b) and (c) The Government of Gujarat have been informed that taking into consideration the present and projected production of natural gas from Bombay High and South Bassein by Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and the supplies being made the supplies already committed on a regular basis to consumers in priority sectors for their future requirements, supply of gas on a regular basis to their proposed sponge-iron plant does not appear to be feasible at present.

Competition among Cottage, Small Scale and Large Industries

*313. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to unequal competitions between cottage industries, small scale industries and large scale industries the decentralised sector suffers considerably ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement in a phased manner the policy of preventing manufacture in small scale sector those commodities which can be produced in cottage industry sector and preventing manufacture in large scale sector of those commodities which can be produced in small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Cottage, small scale and large scale industries sectors form important segments of the Indian economy. While each of them has its own role to play in the development of the economy, they are, to a large extent, inter-dependent. The policy frame, therefore, has to provide for simultaneous and complementary development of these sectors so that all of them improve their economic performance. Keeping this in view, certain items have been reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector. Further, 26 industries have been selected for promotion by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Special Tax concessions, lower rate of interests, etc., have been provided to the small and cottage sectors.

[Translation]

Deterioration in Telephone Services in Uttar Pradesh.

*315 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone services have deteriorated in Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Gazipur, Deoria, Ballia and Varanasi districts of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to improve the telephone services in the above districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) During the last months of August, September and October, 1985, there has been improvement in the effective percentage of trunk calls in all the 6 districts towns. As regards complaints and faults in the local telephone service, there has been improvement in Azamgarh, Deoria and Varanasi. In Ballia, there is no change.

All efforts are being made to further improve the telephone services in all the above districts by monitoring and taking remedial actions at various levels.

[English]

Introduction of digital version of Ultra High Frequency Equipment

*319. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6404 on 14 May, 1985 regarding setting up of Ultra High Frequency System at Balurghat of West Dinajpur (West Bengal) and state :

(a) whether digital version of UHF equipment is much costlier than analogue version of UHF equipment ;

(b) if so, the difference in their cost ;

(c) the reasons for introducing this new system in spite of financial constraints ;

(d) whether digital UHF system will meet the remunerativeness of a project, particularly in small capacity side routes

of the States where even the local exchange net works are not of electronic type; and

(e) if so, whether such projects for side trunk routes will get special sanction as loss schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, the cost per Channel of Digital UHF equipment is comparable.

(c) Digital network provides more reliable and cost effective telecommunication service.

(d) Digital UHF combined with digital switching provides the most cost effective solutions. Digital transmission system even purely analogue areas are also more cost effective.

(e) Projects for connecting District Headquarters are being sanctioned without the profit and loss consideration.

Coal based Coking Gas Project at Dankuni (West Bengal)

*320. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the proposed coal-based coking gas project at Dankuni in West Bengal undertaken by the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi under the aegis of Coal India Ltd., has been stalled and a period of more than two years will now be required for the project to start functioning ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether as a result of the delay the cost of the project has doubled and the earlier estimate of Rs. 50 crores had to be revised to Rs. 100 crores ; and

(d) when the supply of gas is likely to start now ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Work on the Dankuni coal complex has not been stalled. There have been some initial delays in land acquisition, finalisation of technology, land filling etc. Construction work on the Project is now progressing

fast and the Project is expected to be commissioned by July, 1987.

(c) The project was sanctioned in July, 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.27 crores. The escalation in cost due to delays is being assessed.

(d) The supply of gas would start after the plant is commissioned in July, 1987.

Revamping of Small and Cottage Industries

*321. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of decisions and steps have been taken to revamp small and cottage industrial organisations so as to improve the efficiency and competitiveness and to boost production for the needs of the country as well as for export ;

(b) if so, what are such decisions, steps taken and guidelines issued in the matter ;

(c) the response given by various Government, semi-Government and private units thereto ; and

(d) the amount of small and cottage industrial goods exported to various countries from Gujarat during 1 January, 1984 to 18 November, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Thrust of the Industrial Policy is for the encouragement of small and cottage industries and therefore the Government have been continuously strengthening the organisations involved in the promotion of small and cottage industries. The measures include providing financial administrative and all other necessary support to such organisations for increasing the production and improvement of quality. The development of small and cottage industries is, however, primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

(d) Such information is not maintained by the Union Government.

Hike in Price of Coal

*322 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering another hike in the price of coal ;

(b) if so, whether the last revision was effected only twenty months ago ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for another hike in the price of coal ; and

(d) when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The pit-head prices of coal which were last revised with effect from 8-1-1984 were due for revision from 1-4-1985. Coal India Limited has indicated the estimated cost of production for the year 1985-86, taking into account the increase in the cost of inputs, additional dearness allowances, bonus etc. No decision has been taken by the Government so far about the revision.

Reservation Policy in D.E.S.U.

3204. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that orders/directives issued by Government about reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Government offices are not being implemented in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of answer to part 'a' above.

Bio-Energy Development

3205. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our Research and Development effort so far has been limited to bench-work in the field of bio-energy development as reported in the Financial Express of 26 and 27 October, 1985 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that our biogas technology is ancient and valueless ;

(c) whether our bio-mass processing technology is the same as in the olden times ; and

(d) whether failure to use alcohol (bio-energy sources or synthetic) in the fuels is a serious failure ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) ; (a) No, Sir. A number of technologies relating to energy plantation, biomass gasification, solid and liquid fuel production are already at the stage of demonstration and extension in the field. R and D efforts are also continuing.

(b) No, Sir. The Biogas Plants are now increasing fairly rapidly and are being found very valuable to provide clean fuel and fertiliser and to reduce pressure on the forests for fuelwood. Furthermore, newer models have also been developed through R and D efforts.

(c) No, Sir. The processing of biomass for production of fuel or direct generation of energy covers a wide range of technologies, most of which have been developed only recently.

(d) No, Sir. India has developed the technology for the use of alcohol as fuel. However, higher value addition is obtained by use of alcohol as a chemical feed stock.

Import of Thermal Sets

3206. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether thermal sets are being imported and whether any agreement has been made in this respect, if so, the country from which these are being imported and the annual expenditure incurred thereon ;

(b) whether thermal sets are being manufactured in the country ;

(c) if so, the name of the company and how they are functioning ; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the demand of the thermal sets from indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The primary reliance for procurement of power generating sets continues to be on the indigenous manufacturers. Import is resorted to only selectively and on merits, depending on the totality of circumstances.

Available details of imported thermal

power sets (Utilities only) out of sanctioned projects scheduled for commissioning during the Seventh Plan is shown in the statement below.

At present, thermal sets are being manufactured indigenously by the following two companies :-

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (Boiler and T.G.)
2. ACC-Babcock Limited (Boilers only.)

The performance of sets manufactured by these companies has been, by and large, satisfactory.

Statement

Statement showing name of thermal projects particularly of equipment imported and its capacity and country of import in respect of thermal power projects which are envisaged to be commissioned during VIIth Plan

Sl. No.	Name of thermal Project	Capacity (MW)	Description of the main equipment	Name of the country from which being imported	Estimated cost of imported sets
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(A) THERMAL UNITS

I. National Thermal Power Corporation

1.	Rihand Unit-1	500	Boiler and TG	U.K.	£ 127234800
	Unit-2	500	-do-	-do-	
2.	Vindhyachal				
	Unit-1	210	Boiler and TG	USSR	Rouble 251290000 (Lump Sum Contract)
	Unit-2	210	-do-	-do-	
	Unit-3	210	-do-	-do-	
	Unit-4	210	-do-	-do-	
	Unit-5	210	-do-	-do-	
	Unit-6	210	-do-	-do-	

II. Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Neyveli 2nd mine cut

Unit-1	210	Boiler	Hungary	N.A.
Unit-2	210			
Unit-3	210	T.G.	Italy	

III. Assam State Electricity Board

Chandrapur Ext	30	Boiler	Japan	Rs. 5.60 crores
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(B) GAS TURBINE UNITS**I. Assam State Elec. Board****1. Lakwa G.T.**

Unit-4	15	Gas Turbine set	Japan	Yen 448,28538
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II. Tripura**Baramura G.T.**

Unit-1	5	Gas Turbine set	France	N.A.
Unit-2	5	-do-	-do-	

III. Maharashtra State Elec. Board**1. Uran G.T.**

Unit-8	108	Gas Turbine set	West Germany	Rs. 17.06 crores
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IV. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking**Delhi GT'S**

Unit-1	30	GT Set	France	Rs. 62.78 crores
Unit-2	30	-do-	-do-	
Unit-3	30	-do-	-do-	
Unit-4	30	-do-	-do-	
Unit-5	30	-do-	-do-	
Unit-6	30	-do-	-do-	

GT—Gas Turbine.

Smuggling of Coal

3207. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of flourishing parallel coal trade and smuggling of coal within the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of coal-smuggling caught at Sawang colliery and at Ramgarh Central in Coalfields Limited ; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty persons ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and

(b) The Government have no information of any large scale smuggling of coal from the collieries in the country. However, effective steps in cooperation with the State Government authorities are being taken for quite some time now to check theft/pilferage of coal. These steps, inter-alia are :—

(i) Carrying out surprise checks ;

(ii) Detection through flying squads consisting of Police, watch and ward staff of the Coal Companies and Central Industrial Security Force personnel ;

(iii) Cancellation of licences of private coal depots within a radius of 8 kms by Dist. Authorities.

- (iv) Stricter regulation of supply of domestic coal to the consumers ;
- (v) Departmentalisation of internal transport of coal/coke from pit-heads to railway sidings.

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

Increase in prices of products of public sector industries

3208. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to reduce the deficit in the public sector industries, the prices of their products have been increased from time to time and it has affected the prices of other items ;

(b) if so, the names of the public sector industries, performances of which are not satisfactory and are running into losses, alongwith the items, the prices of which have been increased during the last three years ;

(c) whether any measures have been taken to check this trend ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to increases in Administered Prices/Price increases requiring Government approval, in respect of core sector industries like steel, coal, etc. The price increases approved by the Government in these cases are mainly to compensate for increases in the cost of inputs and not for reducing the deficits in the public sector industries as such.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to (a) above, (b), (c) & (d) do not arise. However, the names of enterprises which suffered losses in 1983-84 are available at pages 55 and 56 of Vol. 1 of Public Enterprises Survey, 1983-84, placed on the Table of the House on the 15th March, 1985. Similarly, the price increases made in respect of basic inputs like steel, coal, etc. during the three years

ending 31st March, 1984 are available in the Chapter on "Pricing Policy in Public Enterprises" appearing in Vol. 1 of the Public Enterprises Surveys of 1983-84, 1982-83 and 1981-82.

Shortage of drug for kidney patients

3209. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of life-saving drug for kidney patients due to the stoppage of its production by manufacturers in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the question of alternative production arrangements to manufacture the drug under collaboration in the country or to procure the drug from other sources through the State Trading Corporation or to allow the patients to import the drug by raising the ceiling of Rs. 2,000 prescribed for import by any individual ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) No, Sir.

Some reports of localised shortages of Azathioprine (Imuran) tablets, used by kidney patients were received by the Government. However, the authorised stockists of this drug reported sufficient stocks with them and on this Ministry's advice rushed stocks to the reported areas of shortages.

The current import policy provides for liberal imports of Imuran tablets under OGL. Individual patients can directly import the drug upto a prescribed value limit. The preparation is also exempted from custom duty.

Setting up of Electronic Telex Exchanges

3210. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a massive programme for setting up

of electronic telex exchanges in the country; and

(b) the number of such exchanges likely to be set up at different places during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 180 electronic telex exchanges (including concentrators) are likely to be set up during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Cycle Corporation of India

3211. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selling agents of the Kalyani unit of the Cycle Corporation of India are not paying to the Corporation over fifty lakhs of rupees ;

(b) whether these defaulting selling agents are still getting bulk supply of cycles at a fantastic rate of rebate ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the purchases of equipments and materials are made from intermediaries and not directly from the manufacturers and that too of sub standard quality and at higher prices ; and

(e) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Kalyani unit of the Cycle Corporation of India Limited manufacture only components required for the main manufacturing plant of the Corporation at Asansol. They have not engaged any selling agents.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) As per information furnished by the management they normally obtain their requirements tubes, strips wires and rods and other materials required for the manufacture of bicycle from manufacturers like STI, Tatas, Nagarujuna Steel. Chemicals and paints are also procured

from manufacturers. It has further been indicated that at times on account of non-availability of liquid funds, they have to resort to purchases from the intermediaries but such cases are stated to be rare.

Commission and consultancy paid by HAL and IDPL to their employees and others on sale to Hospitals and Institutions

3212. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the commission and consultancy paid by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited to their employees and others on sales to hospitals and other institutions during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the institutional and hospital sales of these two public undertakings during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the names of the products on which commission and consultancy was paid ; and

(d) the names of the individuals to whom commission or consultation charges were paid alongwith the amount during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Trunk Automatic Exchange Building at Jallandar (Punjab) and Postal Division Building at Dehra Gopipur (H.P.)

3213. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the buildings for the following projects has been taken in hand and is nearing completion :

- (1) Trunk Automatic Exchange at Jallandar in Punjab.
- (2) Head Post Office and Postal Division building at Dehra Gopipur in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the exact dates on which the construction work was commenced, the targeted period for completion and the estimated cost in each case ;

(c) the likely date by which the work would be completed ; and

(d) the reasons for delay along with the likely cost of each project at the time of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) (i) The construction work of trunk automatic exchange bldg. at Jallandar was started but is held up due to failure on the part of the contractor.

(ii) For the building of Head post office and Postal Division at Dahra Gopipur the construction work has been taken in hand and is nearing completion.

(b) The construction work for TAX building was started on 27th January, 1982, and was targetted for completion by September, 1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 115.3 lakhs.

The Head post office building at Dehra Gopipur was commenced on 23-11-83 and the targetted period for completion was November, 1984 at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.22 lakhs.

(c) The contractor stopped the work in the middle of the construction of TAX building. The tenders for the balance work have been reinvited and are to be opened on 19th December, 1985. The building is likely to be completed in the year, 1987-88. The likely date of completion of the Head post office building is 31st January, 1986.

(d) The delay was due to the contractor abandoning the work in the middle and frustrating our attempt to restart the work by getting a stay order from the court of Law. After the stay order was vacated, the tenders have been reinvited. Likely cost at the time of completion will be known only after new tenders are received and scrutinized. The delay in the completion of the Head Post Office building was due to shortage of cement. The revised cost of this projects will be known after completion.

Telephone and Telegraph service in rural areas of Orissa

3214. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the target for providing better telephone-telegraph services in rural areas of Orissa during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether the target for 1984-85 has been fully achieved ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) One hundred long Distance Public Telephones/ Combined offices are proposed to be opened during 1985-86 for providing better telephone and telegraph services to the rural areas of Orissa.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Major and Medium Industries in Orissa

3215. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes for establishment of major and medium industries in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and the total amount allocated by his Ministry for the establishment of such industries during that period ; and

(b) the industries established so far and completed for production during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 3200 lakhs was made in the Sixth and Five Year Plan of the State Government for Large and Medium industries against which the anticipated expenditure is of the order of Rs. 5886 lakhs. The State Government provides the basic infrastructure and other attendant facilities and assistance for development of various Large and Medium industries. However, the capital required for setting up of these

industries is brought in mainly by the entrepreneurs and Financial Institutions.

The number of Letters of Intent, Industrial Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and Registrations with DGTD issued for setting up industries in Orissa are given below :—

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Letters of Intent.	14	32	43	25	20
Industrial Licences.	8	5	10	14	15
Registrations with DGTD.	14	42	25	42	24

It generally takes three to four years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project.

Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location in respect of each letter of intent, industrial licence and Registration with DGTD, are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Modernisation of Industry

3216. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of the slow pace of modernisation of industry in the country ;

(b) the measures proposed to be taken to modernise industry in the country ;

(c) the incentives proposed to be given therefor ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Government is giving every encouragement to modernise and stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies.

For this purpose, Government have introduced various incentives like, Technical Development Fund, Soft Loan Scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India and Research and Development fiscal incentives.

Telephone facilities in Mathura District (U P.)

3217. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the blocks, tehsils and sub-divisions in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh which are yet to be provided with telephone facilities and a link between block, tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide the telecommunication link with these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) All the Block, Tehsil and Sub-Divisional Headquarters in Mathura District have been provided with telephone facilities. All the Block headquarters, except Novjhil are linked with their Tehsil and Sub-Divisional headquarters.

(b) MARR scheme for Mathura District is in planning stage and it may be possible to connect Novjhil to Mat which is its Tehsil headquarters, after finalisation of the scheme.

Recording of the number called through S. T. D.

3218. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recording of the number called through STD is in practice in many countries ;

(b) whether in those countries telephone bills also contain the last of numbers called through STD ;

(c) whether any such programme or proposals have been formulated ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Recording of number called is in practice for a limited number of selected subscribers in some countries. By and large, many of the countries do not record the number of dialled in STD calls.

(b) Only in the case of a few countries where recorded information is available, number information is supplied along with the bill to the subscribers who ask for it.

(c) (d) & (e) Telecommunication Research Centre in coordination with a private manufacturer has established that it is technically possible to provide called station code, called and duration of conversation if the call originates from a Pentaconta Crossbar or Strowger exchange. But such features as reliability, maintainability etc., in different types of locations have to be established. It has been decided to try out this system only for the disposal of meter reading complaints in 20 exchanges situated in various locations to serve as field trial models. Six systems have been ordered. Two systems have been supplied; one is installed and is undergoing tests. E-10B digital electronic exchanges are inherently capable of giving this facility for a selected number of subscribers.

Implementation of guidelines issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises

3219. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to public sector enterprises during the last two years regarding award of contracts for procuring machinery, civil aviation jobs, recruitment and promotions and wages ; and

(b) how the Bureau of Public Enterprises ensure that the guidelines issued by them are actually followed and implemented by the public sector enterprises ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) issues new guidelines and amend/modify the existing ones, on a continual basis, on various aspects of management in public sector including civil works, appointment of consultants wages, salary administration, recruitment, promotions, reservation policy, etc. The important guidelines are compiled and published by a voluntary organisation of the public sector undertakings, namely the Standing Conference on Public Enterprises (SCOPE).

(b) The implementation of the guidelines by the public sector enterprises is the responsibility of the concerned administrative ministries.

High cost of production of Penicillin G by HAL and IDPL

3220. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3374 on 13 August, 1985 regarding prices of Penicillin G and state :

(a) the price fixed for indigenous production of Penicillin G and the landed cost per Kg. of the drug ;

(b) the installed capacity of this drug of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and what was the production of each during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that none of these units have attained fuller utilisation of capacity and the cost of production is high ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Price fixed by the Government for indigenous production of Penicillin G (1st Crystals) is Rs. 582.03 Per BU or Rs. 919.61 per Kg.

Landed cost of this drug comes to about Rs. 837.30 per Kg.

(b) The details are as under :

(In MMU)

Name of the company	Name of the drug	Installed capacity	Production		
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
I.D.P.L.	Pottasium Penicillin	230	92.7	123.1	129.4
H.A.L.	Penicillin First Crystals	200	104	119	153

(c) There is scope for improving the capacity utilisation and bringing down the costs of production.

(d) Attempts are being made to improve productivity.

Telephone Exchanges in Mallapuram District of Kerala

3221. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Mallapuram district of Kerala and the names of places where those are situated, indicating whether they are across-bar or electronic exchanges ;

(b) the number of telephones attached to each exchange ;

(c) in view of the fact that no lines are available for new connections, the details of steps taken by Government to install additional exchanges and/or expand the existing ones ; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to improve the telephone facility in Mallapuram district including details of any proposal for upgradation of existing telephone system and conversion of cross-bar exchanges into electronic exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in Statement-I below.

(b) The information is given in the Statement-I below.

(c) and (d) The information is given in the Statement-II below.

Statement-I

The number of telephone exchanges in Malapuram District is 42. The details regarding names of places, type of exchange and the number of telephones attached to each one is as under :

Sl. No.	Name of place where exchange is located	Type of exchange	Equipped capacity	Working connections	Waiting list
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Anamangad	MAX-III	35	30	22
2.	Arekode	-do-	90	63	51
3.	Changaramkulam	-do-	90	82	67
4.	Chelari	CBNM	150	137	33
5.	Edakara	MAX-III	90	90	59
6.	Edapall	-do-	100	93	59
7.	Edavanama	-do-	90	62	46
8.	Edavanapara	-do-	35	31	17
9.	Kadampuzha	-do-	90	69	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kalikavu	MAX-III	35	33	15
11.	Kalapakan cherry	-do-	90	90	204
12.	Karuvarukundu	-do-	90	81	29
13.	Koathoor	-do-	35	26	27
14.	Kondotty	-do-	100	92	114
15.	Kottakkal	-do-	100	93	162
16.	Kutti puram	-do-	100	94	88
17.	Malapuram	MAX-II	300	294	117
18.	Makkarapparamba	MAX-III	90	81	27
19.	Mangalam	-do-	90	65	71
20.	Manjeri	MAX-II	400	390	227
21.	Mankada	MAX-III	35	32	14
22.	Melathoor	-do-	35	29	17
23.	Maranchery	-do-	90	88	132
24.	Nilambur	MAX-II	200	198	89
25.	Palapetty	MAX-III	35	26	43
26.	Pandikkal	-do-	35	29	11
27.	Parappanangadi	-do-	100	92	108
28.	Perinthalmanna	MAX-II	400	396	128
29.	Pounani	CBNM	250	245	109
30.	Pukkottumpadam	MAX-III	45	35	28
31.	Pulamanthole	-do-	45	43	43
32.	Puzhakkathi	-do-	25	24	26
33.	Tanur	-do-	100	92	153
34.	Tavanur	-do-	45	44	25
35.	Thazhaekode	-do-	25	25	8
36.	Tirunavaya	-do-	90	90	44
37.	Tirurangad	CBNM	250	235	64
38.	Tirur	MAX-II	600	594	433
39.	Valancherry	MAX-III	100	94	126
40.	Valuvambram	-do-	90	71	63
41.	Vengara	-do-	100	95	227
42.	Vandoor	-do-	90	90	101

Note : There are no Crossbar and electronic exchanges in the Distt.

Abbreviation used :—MAX—Main Automatic Exchange.

CBNM—Central Battery Non-Multiple.

Statement-II

(a) to (d) Details of proposals undertaken or likely to be undertaken:

A : New exchanges opened during 1985-86 :

(a) Palapetty 35-lines.

(b) Puzhakkathi 25-lines.

B : Expansions done during 1985-86 :

- (a) Kadampuzha from 35 to 90 lines.
- (b) Valuvambram from 45 to 90 lines.

C : Expansions likely to be done during rest of 1985-86 :

- (a) Tirur 600 to 700 lines
- (b) Kooranchund 35 to 90 lines
- (c) Pulamanthole 45 to 90 lines
- (d) Pookkottupadam 45 to 90 lines
- (e) Thazhekodi 25 to 35 lines
- (f) Automatisation of Chellary manual exchange.

D : In addition following works will also be taken up subject to the availability of equipment, store and resources during 7th Plan.

1. Commissioning of (i) Edapal 200 MAX-II
2. Kuttipuram 200 MAX-II
3. Marancherry 200 MAX-II
4. Tanur 200 MAX-II
5. Alancherry 200 MAX-II
6. Vengara 200 MAX-II
7. Malapuram 300-400 expansion.
8. Manjeri 400-500 expansion.
9. Nilambur 200-300 expansion.
10. Perinthalmanna 400-500 expansion.
11. Tirur 600-800 expansion.
12. Conversion of Ponnani exchange into 300-lines MAX-II.
13. Tirurangadi 250-400 expansion.
14. Chelari 300 MAX-II.
15. Kottakkal 200 MAX-II.

E : Installation of Calicut-Palghat and Calicut-Tirur Coaxial system are in progress and is proposed to be completed during 7th Plan.

Appointment of additional staff in Tirupur Telephone Exchange in Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

3222. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that although 2000 new telephone connections have been sanctioned to Tirupur, Coimbatore District, no additional staff has been employed to attend the expanded telephone exchange ;

(b) the reasons for not employing additional staff at the Tirupur exchange ?

(c) whether Government propose to employ additional staff in the near future at Tirupur Telephone Exchange ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Additional staff to the extent necessary are redeployed from amongst the existing staff to attend the expanded Tirupur exchange in Coimbatore District.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Losses in Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

3223. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for heavy losses being suffered by the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune ;

(b) since when the Unit is running in losses and the total loss during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rs. 30 crores were spent recently on expansion and modernisation of the penicillin, ampicillin and streptomycin plants and prices of the products were increased but the production thereof came down ;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the products are made on loan licence from outside parties keeping modern imported plant for capsules, tablets and syrups idle and thus undergoing losses and even locally procured products are not tested for quality control ;

(f) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(g) when the work would be streamlined for efficient and reliable working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The losses are due to various factors such as under utilisation of installed capacity, technological problems, higher cost of production from basic stage and a product-mix predominantly comprising Category I and II bulk drugs and formulations with lower mark-up.

(b) The company made a net profit of Rs. 24 lakhs during 1982-83 but it suffered net losses of Rs. 171 lakhs and Rs. 580 lakhs during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

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

Listerine, Fairgenol and Itiol Antiseptic preparation sold at Higher prices

3224. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that antiseptic preparations are under price control ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Listerine, Fairgenol and Itiol are being sold at much higher prices and the consumer is being overcharged ;

(c) what is the price fixed by his Ministry for a pack of each of the above mentioned products and at what price the same are sold to consumer ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the manufacturers are manufacturing these items without any valid authority ; and

(e) if so, what action was taken against the concerned companies in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. were found treating Listerine as price decontrolled formulation under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. A show cause notice was issued to the company and they have recently replied to the show cause notice. Action is on against the company. Details of Government approved prices and prices as given in the price list in respect of Fairgenol and Itiol are shown in the Statement given below.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the product	Pack Size	Approved price including Excise duty	Price as per last available price list/Indian Pharmaceutical Guide 1985 including Excise duty.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Fairgenol Plain Antiseptic Fluid	1 Lit. 5 Lit.	21.35 91.15	18.72 78.93
2.	Fairgenol Liquid	110 ml	Not readily available	4.92
3.	Fairgenol Obsteric Cream	85 gm.	Not readily available	4.30
4.	Itiol 3 Liquid	120 ml	4.75	3.63
5.	Listerine Liquid	85 ml 200 ml 500 ml	Company is treating them as price decontrolled under DPCO, 1979.	4.38 9.20 15.39

[Translation]

Workers' participation in Management of Institutions run by K.V.I.C.

3225. **SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2189 on 9 April, 1985 regarding employees participation in management of KVIC institutions and state :

(a) the names and location of the institutions of Khadi Gramodyog Commission where workers' participation in the management has already been ensured ; and

(b) whether Khadi Gramodyog Commission propose to ensure workers' participation in the management of its other institutions like sale depots etc. at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information as desired is being collected.

[English]

Committee on the Production of Coal

3226. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL** : Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was appointed to go into the causes for declining financial performance and production of coal in the country ;

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its report ;

(c) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee separately on financial performance and raising production ; and

(d) the time by which Government would be able to implement the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.S.R.Chari, Consultant and former Secretary, Department of Coal was appointed by the Department of Coal in

April, 1985 to make an indepth study of the working of the Eastern Coalfields Limited with a view to identifying the various problems plaguing the Company and finding out remedial steps/measures to be undertaken to get over these problems in order to enable the Company to achieve its main objectives of scientific development of coal reserves in its jurisdiction, increasing coal production and implementing other schemes for development and welfare. The Committee has submitted its report in November, 1985 which is yet to be examined.

Expansion and development of Nedumangad Telephone Exchange in Kerala

3227. SHRI T. BASHEER ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion and development of Nedumangad telephone exchange is far behind the time schedule fixed by the Department ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to expedite the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHIR RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a).

Shortage of Power in Karnataka

3228. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka is facing acute shortage of power ;

(b) if so, the remedial measures initiated by the Union Government to overcome the existing crisis ;

(c) whether Government have directed the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to explore the possibility of conserving power in that state;

(d) if so, the report of the study conducted by Rural Electrification Corporation and the recommendations made ; and

(e) the details of the power conservation programme launched in Karnataka till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Karnataka State has been facing power shortages of varying degrees with an availability of 26.98 MU against an unrestricted requirement of 38.5 MU a day. To overcome the same, assistance is being provided from the neighbouring States of Kerala and Maharashtra to the extent possible. As a long-term measure, a number of new generating units are under construction which are likely to give an additional capacity of 593.25 MW during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) to (e) In January, 1985, Government sanctioned a pilot programme involving an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores for the purpose of assisting rectification of inefficient agricultural pumpsets in 8 States including Karnataka. As part of this pilot programme for implementation through Rural Electrification Corporation, a total of 5,625 pumpsets have been approved for rectification in Karnataka. The Rural Electrification Corporation is giving financial assistance in the form of Soft Term Loans @ Rs. 1,000 per pumpset to Karnataka Electricity Board. In addition, schemes costing Rs. 16.80 lakhs for conservation of Power in the system network through installation of loss saving equipments such as automatic switches for capacitors, etc have also been sanctioned for Karnataka by Rural Electrification Corporation under this Pilot Programme.

[Translation]

Setting up of Ancillary Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3230. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government for setting up ancillary industries for Department of Defence Production, Department of Railways, Nepa Paper Mills and cement industries ; and

(b) the number and names of ancillary industries set up during the last three years, year-wise for the departments Stated

In part (a) above and also for the Central Government undertakings in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The general policy of the Government is to encourage development of Ancillary Industries to supply parts and components to large Industries wherever feasible ; Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) have already issued guidelines for central public sector undertakings which are applicable to Nepa Paper Mills and cement industry in Public Sector. Though, ordnance factories under the Department of Defence Production and Department of Railways do not have the practice of formalising ancillary relationship with small units, they have been utilising the capacities in the industrial units, subject to their quotations being competitive and performance being satisfactory.

(b) The number of ancillary industries of seven major public sector units in Madhya Pradesh is reported to be 97, 104, 108 during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84. Name of Ancillary units are not available.

[English]

Appointment of Car Dealers in Pondicherry

3231. SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of car dealers licensed in the Union Territory of Pondicherry ; and

(b) the number of models of cars sold by them during April, 1982 to July 1985, year-wise, dealer-wise and model-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Approval of Government is not required for appointment of car dealers. As such details of dealer-wise sales are not maintained by the Government.

Fire in Dak-Tar Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi

3232. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry is being conducted into the cause of fire in 'Dak-Tar Bhawan' Parliament Street, New Delhi that occurred on Wednesday, the 20th November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry and the results thereof ;

(c) whether the loss of the postal stationery caused by the fire has been assessed ; and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Departmental Enquiry Committee has not yet completed the enquiry.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise due to reasons against (c) above.

Production and import of Formic Acid

3233. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the two units located in Kerala produce the entire requirements of formic acid in the country ;

(b) if so, their licensed capacity and actual production during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(c) the reasons why the formic acid is still being imported ; and

(d) the response of the Union Government to the Kerala Government's representation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. These are the only two units in the organised sector both of which are located in Kerala.

(b) The licenced capacity of M/s. Periyar Chemicals Limited and M/s. Kerala Acids and Chemicals Limited are 1500 and 1200 tonnes per annum, respectively. During 1983-84 M/s. Periyar Chemicals Limited did not produce any Formic Acid while during 1984-85 (May to March) the production was 764 MT. M/s. Kerala Acid and Chemicals Limited, which was commissioned in 1982 have not been reporting any production.

(c) and (d) The Government of Kerala and the two indigenous producers had represented that, (i) Formic Acid should be removed from appendix-17 of the Import policy, (ii) basic import duty should be increased to 100% and Auxillary duty to 50% from the then existing 70% and 35%, respectively, and (iii) since the two units in the country have gone into production, the import policy on formic acid should be reviewed. While framing the Import Export Policy for 1985-88 the above representations were considered and Government has banned the import of Formic Acid by placing it in appendix-2B. Government has also restricted the import of formic acid under the replenishment scheme (appendix-17) from 0.25% of the value of exports of leather and leather goods to 0.09%.

Tie-up with France for expansion of Telecommunication facilities

3234. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into a tie-up with France for expansion of telecommunication facilities as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 14 November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) whether similar tie-ups have also been made with other countries or these are in the pipeline ;

(d) whether Government propose to go in for total units from each manufacturer to ensure smooth operations ;

(e) whether Government propose to take into account poor performance of cross-bar exchanges in Delhi which have totally failed from the start, in placing orders overseas ; and

(f) whether there are any hopes of self-sufficiency at least in telephones in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. The following agreements were entered into with M/s CIT-Alcatel, France :

(i) Technical collaboration agreement for licence and transfer of technology for electronic digital equipments.

(ii) Agreement for the supply of machinery, equipment, sub-assembly componets and raw-material.

(iii) Agreement for supply of electronic digital telephone exchanges and performance of related services.

(iv) Agreement for research and development assistance.

(v) Technical collaboration and licensing for manufacture of digital TAX equipment at Palghat unit of ITI.

(vi) Supply of machinery, equipment, subassembly components and raw-material for electronic TAX equipment at Palghat.

(vii) Supply of electronic TAX, TAX-cumsubscriber Exchanges and performance of related services.

2. The following agreements were entered into with M/s Sofrecom, Paris ;

(i) Technical cooperation agreement.

(ii) Miscellaneous equipment agreement.

3. Agreement was entered into between Hindustan Teleprinters and M/s SAGEM, FRANCE for manufacture of Electronic teleprinters.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Crossabar exchanges now commissioned in Delhi and elsewhere in the country

are performing very satisfactorily. performance of Systems is kept in view while placing orders.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Theft of Bitumen from Refineries

3235. PROF RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :
DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH
PATIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about 30 per cent of the bitumen sent from the refineries to the godowns is stolen and that Government are incurring loss to the tune of Rs. 14 crores annually from the Mathura Refinery alone ;

(b) if so, the estimated annual loss in terms of money on account of theft of bitumen from the various refineries in the country during the last three years (year-wise) ;

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the nodus operandi of the persons involved in the theft of bitumen from the refineries ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) No thefts of bitumen have been reported from the Refineries of the oil companies. However, a section of the Press and Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association's have reported thefts of Bitumen during transport and from premises of consumers. There has been no loss to Mathura refinery due to these thefts.

(c), (d) and (e) Since the Bitumen produced by the refineries is mainly used by Departments and Organisations of State

Governments/Union Territories, this Ministry has suggested among other things, that the following steps be taken by the State Government/U.Ts to improve the situation :

- (i) Government Departments/ Quasi Government bodies and public sector enterprises should purchase their requirements of bitumen only from the oil companies, viz., Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation. Contractors working for the aforesaid category of organisations should be supplied the required quantities of bitumen by PWD or other appropriate department and procurement by the contractors on their own should not be one of the conditions of the contract.
- (ii) The relevant Enforcement Wings and vigilance Cells should be activated to check pilferage from Government storage etc.
- (iii) The Director of Industries should be advised to register units which require bitumen as raw material only after the applicants give satisfactory evidence that an authoritative purchase arrangement for bitumen has been made from one or the other of the oil companies.
- (iv) All industrial units requiring bitumen (80/100 or 60/70 or 30/40) as raw material for production of Blown Bitumen grades, paints, inks, briquettes, etc., should be advised by the Directorate of Industries to purchase their bitumen requirements directly from the oil companies.
- (v) The Directorate of Industries and the Sales Tax Department should arrange for joint scrutiny of the records of the manufacturing units in order to ascertain whether bitumen has been obtained by the units from the oil companies or from unauthorised sources.

Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

3236. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :

SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of about 105 projects completed by the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, only two projects were unprofitable and that too due to some unfavourable terms accepted by its top management ;

(b) whether the performance record of the EPI is satisfactory ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Engineering Projects (India) Limited has incurred losses mainly on their two overseas projects i.e. Al-Firdous Housing Project, Kuwait and Council of Ministers Building Project, Iraq. The main reasons for the losses are heavy escalation in prices during implementation of the projects ; rigid attitude of the clients in the matter of acceptance of works, settlement of claims and release of guarantees, heavy interest burden and guarantee charges ; onset of conflict between Iran and Iraq. The company is incurring large losses every year mainly on account of interest on overdrafts and Governments loans. The financial results on current operations excluding interest on loans are satisfactory.

Employment opportunities to handicapped persons in Public Sector Undertakings

3237. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the analogy of the Railway-workshop at Kharagpur giving job opportunities to handicapped persons, Government have provided such opportunities to handicapped persons in various public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the details of such undertakings and number of handicapped persons employed in each of those undertakings, and

(c) whether Government propose to make it obligatory for the public undertakings to give employment to handicapped persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (c) Government have issued guidelines to all Central Public Sector Undertakings advising them to reserve 3% of the vacancies in groups C and D posts for physically handicapped persons.

(b) Based on the information available with the Government, a statement indicating the number of handicapped persons employed in various Public Sector Undertakings is given below :

Statement

Employment of handicapped persons against 3% reservation in the Public Sector Undertakings during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984.

S. No.	Name	1982		1983		1984	
		Group 'C'	Group 'D'	Group 'C'	Group 'D'	Group 'C'	Group 'D'
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation						
	(i) State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi.	—	—	—	—	10	4
2.	Ministry of Commerce						
	(i) National Textiles Corporation and its subsidiaries	—	—	*1383	—	169	33
3.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.						
	(i) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	—	1	—	1	—	—
	(ii) Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	4	3	5	5	2	—
	(iii) Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—	—	—	—	2	—
	(iv) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	—	—	7	—	3	4
	(v) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—	—	—	3	1	1
	(vi) Rastriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(vii) The Fertilizers Corporation of India and its units.	—	2	—	—	2	—
	(viii) National Fertilizers Ltd.	1	3	3	1	—	—

*including Group 'C' and 'D' handicapped employees employed upto 30.6.1983.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4.	Ministry of Defence						
	(i) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	2	—	10	4	24	2
	(ii) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	3	—	17	10	6	1
	(iii) Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1	3	1	1	9	3
	(iv) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	—
5.	Department of Electronics						
	(i) Semiconductor Complex Ltd.	—	—	—	—	2	—
	(ii) Computer Maintenance Corporation	—	—	1	—	—	—
6.	Department of Heavy Industry						
	(i) Maruti Udyog Ltd.	—	—	—	—	7	—
	(ii) Bharat Heavy Electricals Corporation Ltd.	53	11	5	16	10	6
	(iii) Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(iv) Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	2
	(v) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	1	—	—	—	2	—
	(vi) Hindustan Machine Tools and its Units.	7	6	5	1	12	12
	(vii) Bharat Wagon and Engg. Company Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	1
7.	Ministry of Industry						
	(i) National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	2
	(ii) Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	—	2	—	—	2	1
	(iii) Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	4	—	1
	(iv) National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	1	1	—	—	—	—
	(v) Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	5	6	2	1	—	—
	(vi) Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.	1	—	3	—	—	—
	(vii) National Instruments, Calcutta.	—	—	2	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8.	Department of Power						
	(i) National Hydro-electric Power Corpn. Ltd,	—	—	—	—	2	—
	(ii) Central Electricity Authority	—	—	—	—	2	—
	(iii) North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—	—	6	3
	(iv) Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	1	—	1	—	—	—
	(v) National Thermal Power Corporation	2	—	7	2	—	—
9.	Ministry of Petroleum						
	(i) Oil and Natural Gas Commission	—	—	12	—	11	4
	(ii) Cochin Refineries Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(iii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	10	—	3	—	1	1
	(iv) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation	—	—	10	2	6	—
	(v) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (R and P Div.) N. Delhi	1	7	13	5	6	1
	(vi) Oil India Ltd.	—	—	3	1	—	2
	(vii) Indian Oil Corporation Mkt'd Div. Bombay	5	—	—	—	10	—
	(viii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	—	—	—	—	3	9
	(ix) Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd R and D Centre.	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(x) Bongaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd.	—	—	1	—	—	—
10.	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal						
	(i) Steel Authority of India Ltd. Bhilai Steel Plant.	4	—	1	2	1	—
	(ii) Rourkela Steel Plant	2	—	3	1	—	—
	(iii) Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	3	—	2	—	—	—
	(iv) Bokaro Steel Plant	21	21	—	—	—	—
	(v) Durgapur Steel Plant	16	1	—	—	—	—
	(vi) Bharat Refractories Ltd.	2	3	—	—	—	—
	(vii) National Mineral Development Corporation	—	—	3	1	1	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(viii) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	1
	(ix) Indian Bureau of Mines	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(x) National Aluminium Corporation Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(xi) Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1	3
11.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport						
	(i) Port Trust	35	46	—	—	15	22
	(ii) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Vishakhapatnam	—	—	—	—	—	1
12.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation						
	(i) Indian Airlines	1	—	—	—	1	1
	(ii) International Airport Authority of India	2	1	2	1	1	1
	(iii) Air India	—	—	—	1	—	—
13.	Department of Food						
	(i) Central Warehousing Corporation	2	—	8	2	—	—
14.	Department of Atomic Energy's Public Sector Undertakings.	8	2	8	—	—	—
15.	Ministry of Communication						
	(i) Indian Telephone Industries	10	6	7	1	—	—
16.	Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division)						
	(i) Nationalised Banks	377	217	82	16	—	—
17.	Ministry of Works and Housing Public Sector Undertakings.	1	1	—	—	—	—

**Smuggling of Coal from Bihar
to Nepal**

3239. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that coal is being smuggled to Nepal from Bihar ;

(b) whether a truck has been recently intercepted at Mython check post in Bihar which was carrying coal to Nepal ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to check smuggling and theft of coal from the different coal-mines located in Bihar ; and

(d) if so, in what way ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Government have no information of any large scale smuggling of coal to Nepal.

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

(c) and (d) Effective steps in cooperation with the State Government authorities have been taken for quite some time now to check theft/pilferage of coal. These steps, inter alia, are :

- (i) Carrying out surprise checks ;
- (ii) Detection through flying squads consisting of police, Watch and Ward staff of the Coal Companies and Central Industrial Security Force personnel ;
- (iii) Cancellation of licences of private coal depots within a radius of 8 kms by District authorities ;
- (iv) Stricter regulation of supply of domestic coal to the consumers ;
- (v) Departmentalisation of internal transport of coal/coke from pitheads to railway sidings.

**Institute for Court Management to train
new Judges**

3240. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the

Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish an Institute for Court Management to train new judges so that speedy disposal of cases could be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : The matter regarding imparting formal institutional training to the judicial officers has been under consideration of the Government. In one of the resolution passed in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts, Chief Ministers and Law Minister of State held on 31st August and 1st September, 1985 at New Delhi, it was recommended that there should be an Institute or Academy for the training of judicial officers to be set up by the Central Government with Chief Justice of India as the Chairman. The Central Government has requested the Chief Justice of India to intimate the present position in this regard, and also the type of assistance that he would require from the Central Government for setting up the proposed Institute/Academy. His reply is awaited.

**Development of Automobile Engines for
running on Alcohol**

3241. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-
GALAM : Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether several R and D projects were financed by Government to develop automobile engines for running on alcohol as in Brazil ;

(b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred thereon and the results achieved ;

(c) whether USA is using 10% alcohol (Synthetic or biochemical) as this reduces pollution and serves as anti-knock agent with better octane value and about 1 billion gallons of alcohol fuel are produced from biomass in USA annually ;

(d) whether as per report presented by United States Scientists at World Biotechnology Symposium in Delhi, alcohol has a positive energy balance ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to review their present policies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b) (i) Automotive Research Association of India Pune had undertaken two R & D projects viz. (1) use of alcohol blended diesel, and (2) use of power alcohol in industrial diesel engines. The objective of project (1) was to experiment and prove through intensive research the feasibility of diesel-alcohol blended fuels on selected class of engines while for project (2) it was to conserve petroleum resources by use of power alcohol together with diesel fuel in agricultural diesel engines. The cost of these two projects was Rs. 1.50 lakhs and Rs 1 lakh respectively and has been financed partly by the Government.

(ii) IOC, R & D Centre, Faridabad, conducted extensive laboratory and field tests for the evaluation of 10% and 20% ethyle alcohol and petrol. It has been established that upto 20% alcohol can be satisfactorily used in Indian cars, scooters, motorcycles and military vehicles, without any fuel system or engine modifications.

(iii) Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun is presently carrying out a project on the use of alcohols in engines, partly financed by CSIR. The project is now at an advanced stage and envisages both partly and completely fuelling diesel engines and two-stroke engines by alcohols.

(c) The technical feasibility of using ethyl-alcohol in admixture with fuel has been well-established in Brazil, in Europe and in the United States of America. Some States in USA are using 10% alcohol or other oxygented compounds, etc. in petrol to reduce the pollution and boost the octane value of the fuel.

(d) Alcohol has a positive energy balance.

(e) Since use of alcohol as fuel is not considered to be optimum use of this industrial raw material in the country Government are not considering at present any proposal to use alcohol as fuel in I.C. engines.

Appointment of Development Commissioner for Drugs

3242. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :
SHRI HARI KRISHEN
SHASTRI :
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had created a separate post of Development Commissioner for Drugs about two years ago to implement the scheme of Drugs Price Control ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling the post so far ;

(c) whether Government are aware that many Drug Units have been grossly violating the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979 ; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The post of Development Commissioner (Drugs) was created after the announcement of the Drug Policies in 1978.

(b) The post is not vacant.

(c) and (d) Information has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 220 answered on 3rd December, 1985.

List of Bhopal gas victims

3243. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a list of the Bhopal gas victims ; and

(b) if so, the number of victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to the available information, the number of persons affected by the gas leakage disaster at Bhopal exceeds 3 lakhs. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is preparing a list with full details of the victims.

Proposals to curb monopoly development

3244. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there are many monopoly houses in India being nursed and developed ;

(b) whether he proposes to curb this trend of monopoly developed in order to allow fair competition with a view to improve both quality and quantity in the industrial production ; and

(c) the details of the steps he proposes to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The undertakings registered under MRTP Act are eligible to establish new undertakings or expand only within the parameters of Government policy and provisions of MRTP Act.

(b) and (c) The MRTP Act provides for prohibition of monopolistic, unfair and restrictive trade practices which are aimed at ensuring competition.

Revision of norms for declaring Backward District

3245. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the norms for declaring any district as a backward district ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Palghat district in Kerala is going to be declared a backward district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the existing scheme of incentives for setting up industries in No-Industry Districts/ Backward Areas. The Committee would formulate the revised incentive scheme

based on the concept of growth centres and distance criteria and with emphasis on the development of infrastructure, with special components of the scheme being designed for hill areas and the North East and other remote areas, keeping in view also the suitability of various types of industries for location in these areas from the environmental angle.

The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of this year. They will inter-alia examine the claim of Palghat in Kerala for being declared a backward area.

[Translation]

Scheme for environmental improvement in Bhopal

3246. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have prepared a scheme for improvement in the environment of the gas affected areas of Bhopal and submitted it to Union Government ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this scheme and the expenditure involved ; and

(c) whether Government have approved the scheme and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Environmental Improvement Scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crores envisages paevd approaches, construction of drains, low cost sanitation, street lighting, water taps, shelter improvement, development of open spaces and plantation, solid waste disposal arrangements, improvement of open wells and reclamation of low lying areas.

(c) The Environmental Improvement Scheme is a part of the Project Report prepared by the State Government for relief and rehabilitation of Bhopal gas victims and has been submitted to Government for consideration and giving necessary financial assistance. The schemes are yet to be examined.

Control of Pollution in Cement Factories

3248. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single production centre of the Cement Corporation of India is provided with dust controller to control pollution ; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for controlling the pollution in these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Units of the Cement Corporation of India were provided with dust control equipments installed at the time of putting up the cement plants in line with the equipment and technology then available. Wherever possible and feasible more sophisticated air pollution control equipments are being installed progressively.

[English]

Potential for mini-hydel electric power supply in Sikkim

3249. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sikkim has a large potential for mini-hydel electric power supply ;

(b) if so, whether full potential has been assessed so far, the details thereof ;

(c) how much of this potential has been harnessed so far and how much is proposed to be harnessed during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(d) whether there are any plans for full utilisation of power generated for small scale industry and domestic uses etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The hydro-electric potential of Sikkim has been assessed at 1.28 million KW (at 60% load factor) excluding potential from

mini/micro hydel schemes. The mini/micro hydro-electric potential is not amenable to exact assessment due to variable factors.

(c) Three mini/micro schemes with total installed capacity of 3296 KW are under operation and two such schemes with total installed capacity of 3500 KW are under construction. During the 7th Plan a benefit of 9500 KW is anticipated from micro/mini/small hydro-electric schemes in Sikkim.

(d) and (e) The power generated from such schemes is usually fed into the nearest sub-station of local grid for feeding the various types of loads which include industrial and domestic.

Setting up of Capital Light Industries in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

3250. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is feasible to instal capital-light industries in States like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) whether such a step would accelerate growth in such hill States without creating ecological imbalance ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to draw a plan for development of such industries in hill States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The degree of ecological disturbances due to setting up of industrial units depends upon the nature and size of industry—and not always the scale of capital investment—and the preventive measures taken by the entrepreneur and/or other appropriate authorities. It has been the endeavour of State—both Central and State Governments—and institutions to accelerate the growth of industries in their States such as Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir by providing incentives and measures incorporated in the various programmes/schemes,

Development of indigenous polio vaccine

3251. SHRI M. RAGHUMAREDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' of 25 August, 1985 wherein it has been stated that an indigenous polio vaccine has successfully been developed by the State-owned Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited in Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which it will be made available to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. have set up facilities, with the assistance of WHO, for the production of Oral Polio Vaccines concentrate.

(c) The quality of the vaccines produced is to be tested as per WHO's Specifications. After satisfactory completion of the tests the Oral Polio Vaccines concentrate will be commercially produced and the resultant vaccines released for use.

Rate of growth of monopoly houses

3252. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of growth of monopoly houses in the country over the last three years ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The assets of undertakings registered under MRTP Act increased by 24.3%, 19.7% and 20.5% during 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively over the preceding year.

(b) The objective of MRTP Act is not to totally prevent the growth of monopoly houses in the country but only to regulate the growth keeping in view the national, economic and industrial priorities to ensure that such growth does not result in concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Breakdown in functioning of Public Enterprises

3253. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a breakdown in the functioning of public enterprises consequent upon their transfer to Ministry of Industry as reported in the 'Statesman' of 13 November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether this is likely to create more sick units ; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken/-proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Approval for Coal Mining in Tarnetar area, Gujarat

3254. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal deposits in abundance have been found in Tarnetar area in Surendra Nagar district, Gujarat and whether Gujarat Government had sought approval in 1980 for mining it and the decision taken thereof ;

(b) whether the Union Government had decided in principle, to give approval for mining and if so, the reasons for not giving approval after that ;

(c) whether the clarification asked for by the Union Government was given by Gujarat in 1980 itself ; and

(d) if so, reasons for not implementing decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) In July 1979, it was decided by the Central Government that while continuing the existing policy of the Government carrying out coal mining operations in the country by its own undertakings, the State Government might also be allowed to carry out mining operations in 'isolated small pockets' subject to certain conditions laid down in this regard.

In February, 1980 the State Government of Gujarat approached the Central Government for grant of mining lease in favour of Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation Limited for exploitation of coal in villages Khakharthal, Tarnetar Chandrelia and Velala in District Surendra Nagar. They inter-alia requested to allow the Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation to sell the coal to be mined by them on cost plus profit basis. As one of the conditions regarding sale of coal as per the grade-wise prices notified by the Central Government from time to time was not fulfilled, the State Government was informed that relaxation in the condition regarding selling of coal could not be granted as the coal prices are statutorily fixed by the Central Government. The State Government have again approached the Central Government for grant of permission for mining of coal by the Gujarat Minerals Development Corporation in relaxation of the condition regarding prices of coal. No decision has been taken.

Coal supply to Mand Thermal Power Station Madhya Pradesh

3255. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had informed in 1978 that the exploration work was going on in the area in and around Mand-Kachhar and factual position would be clear only after about two years ;

(b) if so, whether Government would indicate whether or not the availability position of coal is now clear as a period

of more than six years has elapsed since then ; and

(c) whether the Mand Thermal Power Station of Madhya Pradesh has got a priority over others in getting supply of coal from this area ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India has carried out regional exploration for coal in Sithra Dhramjogarh, Khargaon Kurumkal Amgao, Chhal areas in the Mand-Raigarh coalfields for the last four to five years. 1390 million tonnes of coal of proved and indicated categories have been estimated.

(c) Linkage of coal to the Mand Thermal Power Station of Madhya Pradesh can be considered only after the power project is approved in principle by the Planning Commission for investment and coal linkage.

[English]

Allocation of Levy Cement to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat

3256. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :**
SHRI C.D. GAMIT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quarterly allotment of levy cement to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat in the year 1984-85 and the actual supply made by the factories ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many factories are not supplying levy cement to the allottees of State Government ; and

(c) if so, the action taken for less supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The quarterly allotment of levy cement and the supply made by the factories during the year 1984-85 to the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Gujarat, are given below :

(Figures in '000MT)

GUJARAT	Allotment including I and P	Despatches Including I and P	Percentage
(i) Qr. II/84	284	175	
(ii) Qr. III/84	268	242	
(iii) Qr. IV/84	290	308	
(iv) Qr. I/85	287	260	
Total :	1129	985	87.34
MAHARASHTRA			
(i) Qr. II/84	425	383	
(ii) Qr. III/84	412	391	
(iii) Qr. IV/84	458	389	
(iv) Qr. I/85	426	315	
Total :	1721	1478	85.88
KARNATAKA			
(i) Qr. II/84	202	163	
(ii) Qr. III/84	210	229	
(iii) Qr. IV/84	223	174	
(iv) Qr. I/85	218	167	
Total :	853	733	85.93

(b) and (c) The despatches to these States range from 85% to 87% of the allotment which is considered to be satisfactory.

Automobile Manufacturers using Sub-standard Parts

3257. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the parts used by automobile manufacturers are of sub-standard quality ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in regard thereto ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to fix the price of automobile spare parts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government have not received any specific complaint regarding use of sub-standard parts by the original equipment manufacturers. However, Automobile Components Manufacturers Association have brought to the notice of the Government incidence of manufacture and sale of sub-standard and spurious automotive parts in the spares market.

(b) With a view to discouraging sale and manufacture of spurious and sub-standard automotive parts, Government

have taken steps to augment the production of quality components through delicensing of the industry and also through modernisation and introduction of latest technology in this sector. Government have also extended certain fiscal concessions to the auto ancillary industry to encourage production of quality components.

(c) No, Sir.

Assistance to Cottage and Small Scale Industries

3258. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sponsored a scheme for assisting District Industries Centres in rendering promotional, technical and financial support and other services to the existing and new cottage and small scale industries units for generation/sustenance of employment ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the progress during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(d) the target and actual achievement in West Bengal under this scheme during 1980-85 ; and

(e) the reasons for shortfall in West Bengal if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No new scheme has been sponsored by the Union Government for assisting District Industries Centres. However, District Industries Centres render promotional, technical, financial support and other services to the existing and new cottage and small scale industries/units for generation/sustenance of employment.

(b) to (d) Information about implementation of DIC programme in the country and in the State of West Bengal is available upto 1983-84 and is given below :

Item	All India	West Bengal
	1980-81 to 1983-84	1980-81 to 1983-84
1. No. of new units established	12,60,328	23,169
2. Employment generated (Nos.)	40,61,753	91,421
3. Project Report Perpared (Nos.)	4,97,538	33,140
4. Entrepreneurs identified (Nos.)	16,60,789	88,804
5. Technical assistance rendered (Nos.)	4,41,480	20,561
6. Credit assistance provided by financial Institutions, (Rs. in crores)	1881.89	90.81

(e) No targets for the programme are fixed. As such the question of shortfall does not arise.

Exports by Public Undertakings

3259. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of exports by Hindustan Machine Tools and Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited during the last three years ;

(b) the measures proposed to be

taken to increase exports of public sector undertakings ; and

(c) whether any targets for exports have been fixed for various undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The value of exports of HMT and BHEL are the following :

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Rs. in crores)
HMT	19.16	19.32	18.94
BHEL			
(i) Physical exports	30.26	27.35	4.51
(ii) Beemed exports	52.78	120.25	212.97
Total (BHEL)	83.04	147.60	217.48

(b) The following are among the measures to promote exports of public enterprises :

- (i) Favourable treatment to advanced and modern technology imports for export production ;
- (ii) Cash Compensatory Support ;
- (iii) Expansion of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 135 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export-oriented industries ;
- (iv) Streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delay in the disbursement of duty drawback ;
- (v) Exporters of engineering goods are being supplied their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between domestic price and international price is reimbursed to the exporters after the exports are effected.
- (vi) Provision of export credit by the Exim Bank.

(vii) Setting up of export cells to boost export of engineering goods.

(c) Some of the public enterprises have their export targets.

Wholesale kerosene dealers in Delhi

3260. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wholesale dealers of kerosene oil who have been given agency for sale of Kerosene in Delhi by the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of these dealers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) IOC has 31 SKO-LDO Dealerships in existence as on 31-10 1985 in the Union Territory of Delhi for distribution of Kerosene.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) IOC has planned to create 17 more SKO-LDO dealerships in the Union Territory of Delhi at the following locations :

1. Delhi (Trinagar)
2. Delhi (Krishan Nagar)
3. Delhi (Navinshahdara)
4. Delhi (Uttamnagar)
5. Delhi (Shahdara)
6. Delhi (Naraina)
7. Delhi (Lodhi Road)
8. Delhi (Narela)
9. Delhi (Model Town)
10. Delhi (Shakarapur)
11. Delhi (Mehrauli)
12. Delhi (Shaktinagar)
13. Delhi (Jahangirpuri)
14. Delhi (Janakpuri)
15. Delhi (Munirka)
16. Delhi I
17. Delhi II

Criteria for selecting big villages and small towns for allotting LPG Agency

3261. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot L.P.G. agencies in big villages and small towns in the country ; and

(b) if so, the criteria for selecting such villages and towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Towns having a population of 20,000 and more offering sufficient marketing potential for an economically viable distributorship are being covered by the Oil Industry for opening LPG distributorships in a phased manner, depending upon the augmentation of bottling capacity and other infrastructure facilities.

Overhaul of IDPL

3262. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI

PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has any proposal under consideration to overhaul its organisation and structure and personnel policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereto ; and

(c) how far it will be more beneficial to the working of this organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) IDPL have taken up, with the assistance of Foundation for Organisation Research, a review of the Organisational structure and the personnel policies.

[Translation]

Proper utilisation of molasses

3263. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock of molasses in many sugar factories and mills in eastern Uttar Pradesh is going waste ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate a long term policy for the proper utilisation of molasses with a view to save it from going waste and to manufacture other useful by-products therefrom which could be beneficial for the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that it is not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Upgradation of telephone system in North Bihar

3264. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme for upgrading the telephone system in various telephone exchanges of North Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a programme for upgrading the telephone system in various telephone exchanges of North Bihar.

(b) There are proposals for replacement of central battery exchanges by automatic exchanges at Siwan, Kishanganj, Begusarai and Khagaria. There are also proposals for replacement of central battery exchanges by electronic exchanges at Madhubani, Saharasa, Madhepura, Hazipur and Purnea.

(c) Question does not arise in view of reply as at (a) and (b) above.

Development of Telecommunication System in Tripura during 7th Plan

3265. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of the schemes for development of telecommunication system in Tripura during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : For the telecommunication services for the country, an outlay of Rs. 4010 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission. Based on this outlay, guidelines have been given to the states units for finalising their plans. The details of the schemes for Tripura will be known after plans for N.E. Region are finalised.

[Translation]

Licences for manufacturers of gas stoves and regulators

3266. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufacturers of gas-stoves and regulators are issued licences by Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against the manufacturers with a view to checking the manufacturers of fake and inferior quality gas stoves and regulators ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Gas Stove Industry is reserved for development in the small scale sector. As such no applications for letters of intent/DGTD registrations are being considered. A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is required by units other than those in the small-scale sector for manufacture of LPG regulators.

(b) Action in accordance with the law can be taken in appropriate cases.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Scheme for workers' participation in Management in Public Sector Coal Industry

3267. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : SHRI P.M. SAYEED : SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme for workers' participation in the management of the public sector coal industry to take effect from March next year ;

(b) whether this scheme will be introduced only in phases at the area and corporate levels ;

(c) if so, the details of such proposed implementation ; and

(d) the details of the scheme of workers' participation in the management of the public sector coal industry, which

was formulated in December, 1983 by the Labour Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The scheme envisages that every unionised worker will indicate, by secret ballot, the union which should represent him in the participative forums. The Unions which secure 10% or more of the votes of the unionised workers will nominate their representatives on the participative forums in proportion to the votes secured by them. No craft union or union based on caste or community will be covered by the Scheme. Only the employees will be entitled to be nominated at the colliery level.

(b) and (c) To begin with, efforts are being made to introduce the Scheme by March, 1986 at the Unit level only. Other levels will be covered gradually in phases.

(d) The Labour Ministry's Scheme in question provides for employees' participation in Central Public Sector Enterprises at the shop and plant levels and selectively at the Board level. Both workers and management are to get equal representation at the shop level and plant level forums. The management is to consult the Trade Union leaders and evolve through consensus the mode of representation of workers at all levels.

Generation of nuclear, tidal and solar energy

3268. **SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of nuclear, tidal and solar energy generated during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the quantity of such generation during the last year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(d) any additional steps taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard against explosion of nuclear stations and to prevent pollution, details thereof ; and

(e) the places in the country where nuclear energy stations have been proposed

to be installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Production of Cement

3269. **SHRI C.D- GAMIT :**
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAİK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY, be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for production of cement for each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the extent to which these targets have been achieved ;

(b) the reasons for which these targets could not be achieved fully ;

(c) whether any special instructions have been issued or are proposed to be issued by Government to cement producers to achieve the target ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Target and actual production of cement during the Sixth Five Year Plan were as follows :

Year	(Million tonnes)	
	Target	Actual Production
1980-81	20.00	18.66
1981-82	22.23	21.01
1982-83	26.00	23.32
1983-84	28.00	27.07
1984-85	34.50	30.17

(b) The target of production could not be achieved in these years mainly due to constraints relating to inputs such as power and coal, non-availability of railway wagons for movement of coal and cement, slippages in commissioning of certain new

projects/expansions and teething troubles faced by the new units in general and by the units with one million tonnes capacity per annum in particular.

(c) and (d) Cement manufacturers are being continuously advised to increase production to achieve the targets. With this end, Industry was advised to instal captive power plants to meet about 40% of their power requirements. Production of cement is also closely monitored by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry with a view to taking appropriate timely action to minimise infrastructural constraints.

[English]

Take over of sick industrial companies

3270. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sick industrial companies/units taken over by Government during the last two years ; and

(b) the steps taken to modernize these and get them going into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PRTR0 - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No industrial unit has been taken over by Government under the provisions of Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the last 2 years.

(b) Does not arise.

Share of West Bengal in Industrial output, Value added, Employment and number of factories

3271. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the share of West Bengal in country's total industrial output, value added, employment and number of factories during 1982-83 to 1984-85 ; and

(b) the reasons for decline, if any, in West Bengal's share ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PRTR0-CHEMICALS (SARI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement showing share of West Bengal in the country's total industrial output, value added, employment and number of factories during 1976-77 to 1981-82 is given below. The data for later years are not available.

(b) The performance of West Bengal in absolute terms in respect of industrial output, value added, employment and number of factories has been showing distinct improvement. However, the relative share of a state depends upon the overall performance of the State vis-a-vis that of other States.

Statement

Share of West Bengal in the Country's total Industrial output, Value added, Employment and number of Factories.

Year	No. of Factories (Nos.)			No. of Employees (Nos.)			Total Output (Rs. Lakhs)			Value Added (Rs. Lakhs)		
	West Bengal	Percentage	All India	West Bengal	Percentage	All India	West Bengal	Percentage	All India	West Bengal	Percentage	All India
1976-77	6173	7.6	6649250	882100	13.3	3409065	372134	10.9	731070	88218	12.1	88218
1977-78	5950	7.0	7094000	934848	13.2	3892000	407794	10.5	811600	93546	11.5	93546
1978-79	5909	6.7	7248109	932720	12.9	4434379	433984	9.8	955396	106820	11.2	106820
1979-80	6264	6.6	7678271	970344	12.6	5225785	512595	9.8	1086450	119145	11.0	119145
1980-81	6359	6.6	7714679	952026	12.3	6108403	599252	9.8	1192877	137494	11.5	137494
1981-82	7281	6.9	7777868	923427	11.9	7367247	676449	9.2	1455457	144196	9.9	144196

SOURCE : ASI Summary results for Factory Sector.

**Opening of new Post and Telegraph offices
in West Bengal**

3272. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some new post offices and telegraph offices in West Bengal in 1985-86 ; and

(b) if so, the number of new post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Midnapore district of that State in the above financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The proposal is to open telegraph offices (Combined Offices). As regards post offices, in view of the current ban on creation of posts, no proposals has been finalised.

(b) Five telegraph offices (Combined Offices) are proposed to be opened in Midnapore district during the year 1985-86.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Heavy Industries in Phulpur
(Uttar Pradesh)**

3273. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up heavy industries at Soraon and Handia Tehsils of Phulpur Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the reasons for which this backward area has so far been neglected in the matter of setting up of industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up any heavy industry in the public sector at Soraon and Handia Tehsils of Uttar Pradesh. If there are any applications requesting for licences etc. for setting up units in these areas, they will be considered on merits keeping in view the backwardness of the area.

**Connecting Barmer district with
National Trunk Dialling System**

3274. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Barmer and Balotra cities in Barmer district in Rajasthan are proposed to be connected with Jodhpur by Digital Coaxial Cable system ; and

(b) the time by which Barmer district will be connected with National Trunk Dialling system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Barmer and Balotra cities are likely to be connecting with Jodhpur by Barmer-Balotra-Jodhpur-Mathania-Phalodi-Pokran-Jaisalmer digital coaxial system by the end of the 7th plan, subject to timely availability of cable and equipment.

(b) Barmer district headquarter is likely to be connected with National Trunk Dialling system by the end of 7th plan, subject to completion of the digital coaxial scheme mentioned above.

[English]

**Licensed and installed capacity of
Griseofluvin**

3275. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is licensed to produce Griseofluvin ;

(b) if so, the licensed and installed capacity ;

(c) when the plant was set up for production of this drug and what is the original value of plant and machinery ;

(d) whether any technology was purchased by IDPL, if so, the source and price paid therefor ;

(e) the estimated requirement of this drug during 1985-86 ;

(f) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry recommended for huge capacity of this drug to certain private sector ;

(g) if so, the capacity, stage of manufacture recommended and whether the company holds any foreign equity ; and

(h) the name of the company and the percentage of foreign holding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Licensed and Installed capacity of IDPL for Griseofluvin is 6.00 MT and 1.00 MT respectively based on four 10M³ fermentors and activity level of 3500 U/ml.

(c) Plant was set up in 1975-76. The initial investment in plant and machinery was Rs. 9.59 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir. However, IDPL received strain and technology from the Soviet Union under package deal as a part of agreement for setting up Antibiotics plant at Rishikesh.

(e) 20.92 M.T.

(f) to (h) M/s. Glaxo has been issued a letter of Intent to produce 20 tonnes of Griseofluvin from the basic stage in terms of the Licensing and Drug policies. The foreign equity of this company is 40%

Establishment of forest based industry in Balongir District (Orissa)

3276. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Balongir district in Orissa has been ideally located for the establishment of forest-based industries;

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up such type of industry in that district; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) According to the Action Plan of the District Industries Centre, Balongir, there is scope for setting up forest-based SSI units in the District. Till March, 1984, 125 forest-based

SSI units have been registered in the district for saw-milling, bidi making, wooden furniture, carpentry, basket making, rope-making etc.

Telecommunication facilities in Gujarat

3277. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide telecommunication facilities in rural and backward areas of Gujarat during the next five years ;

(b) the amount proposed to be invested for the purpose in Gujarat during the next five years ;

(c) whether integrated digital network is envisaged to be commissioned in the selected districts of Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Funds are allotted to the circles each year depending upon the availability of resources. During 1985-86 an expenditure of about Rs. 1.4 crores is expected to be incurred for providing Telecom facilities in the rural areas of Gujarat.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mismanagement in Private Sector

3278. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken so far or propose to take in the near future in order to tackle mismanagement in private sector ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Provisions are laid down in Chapter VI (Sections 397-409) of the Companies Act,

1956, to tackle mismanagement of companies registered under the Act. Shareholders and creditors have thereunder also been empowered to move the High Court or the Company Law Board under certain circumstance *inter alia* in the event of mismanagement of a company. In public companies Government also regulates appointment and terms and conditions of appointment of managerial personnel, namely, Managing Director/Wholetime Director/Manager and while examining such proposals, Government consider the fit and proper character of the proposed appointee. The existing provisions are considered adequate for the purpose.

Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent issued in 1985

3279. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences and the letters of intent issued during the current financial year so far, State-wise details thereof ; and

(b) the number of applications for Industrial Licences and letter of intent pending at present and the approximate time by which these applications are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JALCHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 820 letters of intent & 689 industrial licences were issued during the period April-November, 1985. Details, such as, name & address of the undertaking, location (including the name of district/State), items of manufacture and capacity, etc. in respect of letters of intent and industrial licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) As on 1.12.85, 884 industrial licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, for grant of letters of intent/industrial licences were at various stages of consideration. It is the constant

endeavour of the Government to dispose of all such industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible. With this end in view, the procedures have been streamlined.

Hydel Electricity resources in Himachal Pradesh

3280. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are numerous resources for generating hydel electricity in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) whether the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board has submitted any schemes for generation of hydel electricity in the State, if so, the capacity of power likely to be generated by those schemes, if implemented, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board to enter into agreement with other parties/undertakings for the implementation of those schemes in case the Union Government do not finance those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER ((SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Himachal Pradesh has a large hydro-electric potential tentatively estimated at 11.6 million KW at 60% load factor.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement given below.

(c) It is primarily for the State Government to find resources to develop their hydro-electric potential. Execution of some of the major projects in the Central sector can also be considered, if there is a mutual agreement between the State and Centre. The State Government could also enter into agreement with neighbouring State Governments for execution of projects, if the parties concerned are willing. Agreements with external agencies or with private parties would however require approval of Central Government. Such cases would be considered on merits based on factors like availability of resources, extent and nature of external financing etc.

In addition to the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-electric project (1020 MW), the modalities for execution of which as a joint venture between Government of India and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh are under active consideration, the following hydro-electric projects are under techno-economic examination in Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission;—

Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Annual Energy (Gwh)
Uhl St. III	70	294
Lerji	126	570
Chamera St. II	273	1192
Ghanvi	15	96
Sanjay Augmentation	—	54

Modifications in Broad-banding Scheme

3281. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has called upon Government for modifications in the broad banding scheme of items of manufacture to render the licensing mechanism more flexible ;

(b) if so, what is the precise demand of the Federation ;

(c) whether broad-banding in respect of various classes of items of manufacture has already been amended ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A Panel Discussion organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in September 1985 on broad banding, while welcoming the scheme of broad banding, have *interalia* suggested further liberalisation in the policy of broad banding, stipulation of a minimum economic capacity for each industry and simplification of pro-

cedures in regard to the scheme of broad banding in respect of MRTF/FERA Companies.

(c) and (d) Amplification and rationalisation of the industrial policy is a continuing exercise and the suggestions made in this regard including those made by the Panel are taken into account while considering further measures in accordance with the industrial policy

Oil exploration in Andhra Pradesh

3282. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering exploration of oil and gas in the basin of the major rivers in Andhra Pradesh which have rich reserves ;

(b) if so, the details of the areas identified for the purpose ;

(c) the details of the scheme in this regard ; and

(d) the time by which the scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : (a) and (b) Exploration for oil and gas by ONGC in the Krishna-Godavari basin in Andhra Pradesh is already in progress. Wells have been drilled in Narsapur, Razole, Amlapuram. Bhimanapalli, Kaikalur, Modi and Kaza, Drilling is in progress at Tatipaka, Matsyapuri and Bhimanapalli.

In addition the following locations have been identified for future drilling : Pasarlapudi, Pallakollu, Draksharma, Surasaryanam, Pulletikuru, Vetlapalam, Vadaparu, Mardapela, Magatapalle, Kommugudem and Achanta.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to drill 7 wells in 1985-86 and 9 wells in 1986-87. Drilling is likely to continue throughout the Seventh Plan period.

Allocation of Kerosene to Kerala

3283. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the total monthly demand for kerosene in Kerala ;

(b) how much kerosene is being supplied at present ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have demanded more allocation of kerosene ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d) The requirement of kerosene of States/Union Territories including Kerala State is normally assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocation made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis.

For the present Winter Block comprising the months of November, 1985 to February, 1986, an allocation at the enhanced rate of 7½% has been made to enable the State Government to meet the likely increased demand. Accordingly, Kerala has been allocated a total quantity of 17,240 tonnes per month for the Winter Block, as against 16840 tonnes asked for by the Kerala Government in September, 1985.

Measures to Check Increase in tyre Prices

3284. SHRI ANIL BASU :
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent increase in tyre prices resorted to by the tyre industry despite informal understanding with Government, is totally out of proportion to the increase in costs of various inputs of the said industry ;

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken to ensure fair prices to the ultimate users by screwing the industry ; details of the measures taken, if any ;

(c) if not, whether some measures will be initiated now ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for that decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Price increases resorted to by the industry in March, 1985 vary from unit to unit as well as from variety to variety in each unit. However, according to an analysis made by BICP, by and large, increase in prices of tyres in March, 1985 was not generally in proportion to increase in production costs as a result of 1985-86 Budget. There has been no increase in manufacturers' prices since March, 1985.

(b) to (e) In absence of control on prices of raw materials and conversion costs and in the prevailing competitive market condition, where the installed capacity is in excess of what the market can sustain, Government do not consider it necessary to intervene in the prices/distribution of prices of tyres. However, Government constantly reviews measures required to stabilise the prices of raw materials and other inputs as well as the incidence of indirect taxes so as to enable the tyre industry to maintain the prices of tyres at reasonable level. Import of automotive tyres has also been placed under open General Licence.

[*Transaltion*]

Take over of Rohtas Group of Industries,
Dalmia Nagar (Bihar)

3285. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty thousand labourers are facing starvation due to closure of Rohtas Group of Industries at Dalmia Nagar in Bihar since a long time ;

(b) if so, whether Government of Bihar have sent a proposal for the take-over by the Union Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Rohtas Industries Limited, Dalmianagar employing nearly 15,000 workers is lying closed since 9.9.1984.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to take over the unit under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Production of Aluminium Three Wheeler Car

3286. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that aluminium three-wheeler car is likely to be produced in the country ; and

(b) is so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Boards for Legal Aid to the Poor in States

3287. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which Boards for legal aid to the poor have been set up ;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made in respect of the work done by these boards ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government propose to have a comprehensive legislation for legal aid to the poor ; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :-

(a) All the States except the State of Nagaland have set up Boards for legal aid. Steps are being taken in the State of Nagaland also in this regard.

(b) and (c) An experienced Administrative Officer at the Central Level has been asked to evaluate the work done by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards. No details in this regard are available as the Evaluation Report is awaited.

(d) and (e) The Committee for Implementing legal Aid Schemes is actively considering the preparation of a comprehensive Bill for legal aid and advice to the poor. At this stage, the details in this regard are not available with the Government.

Nationalisation of Manufacturing and Distribution of Drugs

3288. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to nationalise manufacturing and distribution of drugs in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are of the view that at this stage there is no need for nationalisation of the industry.

Industrialisation of Backward States

3289. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any major thrust is being given to the industrialisation of backward States including Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any significant effort has been made in this regard during the past one year ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is the accepted policy of the Government to encourage the setting up of industries in backward areas. Towards this end, the Govt. is operating a number of schemes like Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy and Interest Subsidy etc. Details of all these schemes are contained in the booklet on "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas" read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA-I dated 9.4.85, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) There has been an increase in the issue of Letters of Intent (LOI) and Industrial Licences (IL) granted in backward areas during the year 1985 as compared to the year 1984 as would be evident from the following table :-

Year	All Backward Areas		Backward Areas of Kerala	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1984	627	323	5	13
1985	625	377	15	13

(Jan.-Oct.)

Opening of Post Offices in rural areas in Bihar

3290. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any blanket ban on expansion of postal services in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the number of post offices opened in Bihar during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of post offices opened in Bihar during the last 3 years is as follows :

1982-83	121
1983-84	212
1984-85	6

Commissioning of Cement Plant at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh

3291. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for abnormal delay in commissioning of the 3000-tonne per day capacity cement plant at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that civil and equipment machinery works are not progressing as per schedule due to holding up of huge payments to these agencies ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the commissioning of the project where Government have already spent over Rs. 100 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The 3,000 TPD capacity cement plant at Tandur in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be commissioned as per schedule.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of more Kerosene retail outlets in Madhya Pradesh

3292. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to ensure the supply of kerosene to the backward States ;

(b) whether there is short supply of kerosene in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open some more kerosene retail outlets in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the number of such retail outlets proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The Oil companies endeavour to supply the allocated quantities of kerosene oil to the States, including the backward States. The supplies to Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 have been substantially higher than in 1983-84.

(c) and (d) Under the Marketing Plan 1984-85 of the oil industry, 12 SKO/LDO dealerships are to be established in Madhya Pradesh. In view of the various steps involved in the selection for and establishment of each dealership it is not feasible to indicate as to how many will be commissioned during 1985-86.

Supply of gas to Fertilizer Plants to save coal and fuel oil

3293. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to supply natural gas from Bombay High to the gas-based fertilizer plants at a concessional rate ;

(b) if so, the rate fixed for selling the natural gas to the fertilizer units ;

(c) whether this supply of natural gas to the fertilizer units will check consumption of fuel oil and coal by the fertilizer units ;

(d) if so, the quantum of coal and other fuel oil expected to be saved ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The

issue of pricing of natural gas for various uses is under Government's consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Each of the gas based plants of 1350 tpd ammonia and 2200 tpd urea would have consumed about 0.4 million tonnes per year of coal of a calorific value of 4000 K cal/kg, and about 20,000 tonnes per year of fuel oil, if their steam and power generation facilities were based on coal as fuel. These facilities are now based on gas as fuel and the daily requirement will be about 0.4 million cubic metres per day of gas for each plant. The power will be generated by gas turbine which will have heat recovery unit to produce steam for use in process, thereby achieving high thermal efficiency in the use of gas.

Declaration of Kasargoda and Pathanamthitta Districts of Kerala as "no industry districts"

3294. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received to declare Kasargoda and Pathanamthitta Districts of Kerala as "no industry districts" ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The districts created upto 31.3.83 and having no large or medium scale industries as of 1979-80, are identified as 'No Industry Districts.' The districts of Kasargoda and Pathanamthitta in Kerala did not fulfil this criteria. The Kerala Government has been informed accordingly.

Construction of Barapole Hydro-Power Project in Kodagu District

3295. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Barapole Hydro-Power Project in Kodagu District, if executed,

would adversely affect the rainfall and lead to submersion of forest and plantation, ecological imbalances, etc : and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The project report of Barapole Hydro-electric Project in Kodagu District has not been received in Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Non-Conventional Energy

3296. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of protecting the forests, utilisation of non-conventional energy like solar energy are propagated among the public ;

(b) if so, whether any dent in the consumption patterns of energy for domestic purposes has been made ; and

(c) what efforts are being made to popularise the use of the non-conventional energy among the people if the effect is not up to the desired extent ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing several programmes for the development and utilisation of New and Renewable Energy Sources such as biogas, biomass, solar energy, wind energy, and urban wastes. A variety of devices and systems such as biogas plants, improved woodstoves, solar cookers, solar water heating systems, timber kilns, wind pumps etc. are being popularised through programmes of technical support, subsidies, demonstration and awareness promotion. Nearly 5 lakh biogas plants and 9 lakh improved chulhas have already been installed and the popularity of these devices is increasing. These are beginning to make an impact on the energy consumption pattern ; the programmes can be further expanded depending on the funds available.

Family Pension for widows in Postal Department

3297. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received upto 15 November, 1985 in the Postal Department for family pension from widows in respect of Government Memorandum No. 1(ii)85 regarding Pension Unit for family pension ;

(b) the number of widows who have been granted family pension so far pursuant to that memorandum ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to settle the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Approximately 1600 applications were received.

(b) 173 cases have been finalised.

(c) These are expected to be settled within 3-4 months period.

Expansion of Telecommunication Services in Bihar

3298. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the projects included or being included in the Seventh Five Year Plan for expansion of telecommunication services in Bihar ;

(b) the estimated cost involved therein ; and

(c) the number of persons likely to get employment in various circles because of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) For the Telecommunication Services for the country an outlay of Rs. 4010 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission. Based on this outlay, guidelines have been given to the State units for drawing up their plans. The details of the projects for Bihar will be known after plans for Bihar Circle have been examined.

The employment potential for projects in various circles will be known after the schemes are finalised.

Production target of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad

3299. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad failed in completing its production target during 1984-85.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it would complete the production target in the current year ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the production target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Severe power cut imposed by U.P. State Electricity Board and loss of production due to illegal tool down strike during January and February 1985 are the major reasons contributing to lower production during 1984-85. The Company has taken in hand several measures to improve productivity, and is confident of attaining the production target for the current year.

Scooters India Limited

3300. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH
PATIL :
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scooters India Limited is put for sale ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by the company and the Union Government to avert the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Scooters India Limited has been incurring

losses and the question of re-structuring it in order to make it a viable unit is under consideration of the Government.

Conference of Heads of Telecom Circles in Delhi

3301. SHRIMATI GITA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of heads of telecom circles was held in Delhi recently ; and

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed there at and the outcome thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A meeting of the General Managers of Department of Telecommunications was held in the beginning of November, 1985.

(b) The following main subjects were deliberated upon at the meeting :

- (i) Improvement of telephones and telegraph services with special thrusts on automation and time-bound programme.
- (ii) Productivity of the staff.
- (iii) Seventh Five Year Plan.
- (iv) Training.
- (v) Discipline.
- (vi) Personal and Financial Management.

The deliberations are expected to supplement the efforts being made for expansion and improvement of telecom services.

[Translation]

Shortage of funds for opening of new post offices in Bihar

3302. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of funds, new post offices are not being opened in Bihar and as a result thereof people at a number of places are facing difficulties ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that survey of opening post offices at these places has already been conducted by the Department ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for providing funds for the purpose ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Apart from constraint of resources, there is also a ban on creation of posts as a result of which there is no programme at present of opening of new post offices. However, postal network in Bihar is reasonably well-developed and it cannot be said that people are facing difficulties due to new post offices not being opened.

(b) In the normal course, requests received for opening of new post offices are duly examined to see whether they satisfy the prescribed departmental norms.

(c) As stated in (a) above availability of funds is not the only constraint. Proposals can be considered only when the existing ban is lifted or relaxed.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Explosive Rules

3303. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether under sub-rule (2) of rules 7 and 37 of the Explosives Rules, 1983, explosives (fireworks) so delivered or despatched shall not exceed the quantity authorised to possess with or without licence and no person shall despatch any fireworks to railway administration unless he has received a confirmation from the consignee regarding readiness to receive explosives immediately ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the manufacturers despatching fireworks in excess of authorised quantity and consignees not taking delivery within 12 hours of intimation of their arrival and failure of railway administration to return fireworks to the consignee under the Rules ;

(c) steps taken to enforce and implement strictly the Act and Rules ;

(d) the quantity a licensee can possess ; and

(e) whether a copy of the specimen of licence issued to wholesaler and a retailer with form number and fee be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Department of Explosives is not aware of such cases. However, whenever any violation is brought to the notice of the Department of Explosives, action is taken as provided in the Rules. The matter is also referred to the local district authorities for action as per the Explosive Rules.

(d) A licensee can possess the quantity of explosives endorsed on the licence.

(e) The specimen of all the licence forms are incorporated in the Explosives Rules, 1983. There is no distinction between a wholesaler and a retailer in the Explosives Rules and the same forms of licence are used. Form Nos. are printed on the licence forms. The fee of each licence is mentioned on the licence form at the time of grant of licence. It depends upon the quantity for which a licence is issued.

[Translation]

Payment of Arrears and Salaries to Officials and Contractors of Beas Board (Works Branch)

3304. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials and contractors of Beas Board (Works Branch) have not been paid their arrears and salaries etc. for the last one year which amounts to nearly Rs. 15 lakhs ;

(b) whether the President of the concerned staff union has urged Government to release the amount of arrears of salaries of about 600 officials from May last ;

(c) the details of the action taken by Government so far in regard to the payment of the aforesaid amount ; and

(d) the time by which this amount is likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Only a payment of Rs. 1.5 lakhs to some work-charged employees claimed as Hill Compensatory Allowance/House Rent Allowance is held up, as according to the Project authorities, these workers are not entitled to the allowances. Payments other than these allowances are being released to them. Payment of about Rs. 2 lakhs to contractors is held up because of non-completion of certain formalities/documentation by the contractors.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) and (d) Project authorities have been asked to clear the outstanding payments expeditiously.

[English]

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchange at Junagarh into Auto Exchange

3305. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the manual telephone exchange at Junagarh in Gujarat into auto exchange ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far ; and

(c) when the auto exchange is likely to be established.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 4000 lines crossbar exchange is under installation and nearly two thirds of internal installation work has been completed.

(c) Auto exchange is likely to be commissioned by March, 1986.

[Translation]

Setting up of Garbage-Based Plants for Generation of Power

3306. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have set up any garbage-based plants for generation of power ;

(b) if so, the names of the places whether these plants have been set up ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up such plants ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) A plant for incineration of 300 MT of garbage and generation of 3.75 MWe is presently under installation at Timarpur : Delhi.

(c) Analysis of garbage for installation of garbage based plants in other cities for generation of power is in progress.

(d) Not applicable.

[English]

Pricing of Essential Drugs

3307. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have made any study on pricing of essential drugs in view of formulation of a new Drug Policy ;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the study ; and

(c) if not, when the study will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been conducting studies from time to time of the prices of bulk drugs and formulations. Government take note of these studies while taking decisions on pricing policy.

Completion of Idukki Hydro-Electric and Banasura Sagar Scheme

3308. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the work on Idukki Hydro-Electric and Banasura Sagar (Wynad Distt.) Scheme has since been completed ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Stage I of Idukki Hydro Electric project is under operation since 1976. Unit-I under Stage II has already been commissioned and balance two units will be commissioned in 1986. Stage III of the project will be completed in 1987. The delay in completion of Stage III is mainly due to contractual Problems in execution of Erattayar dam.

Banasura Sagar dam is expected to be completed during 1989-90. The delay is mainly due to delay in acquisition of land and paucity of funds.

Chlorine plants of Fertilizer Industries

3309. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the chlorine plants of fertilizer industry in the country are hazardous in populous areas and along busy arterial roads ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Chlorine plants are independent of Fertilizer plants and hence there is no nexus between the two. The question of Chlorine plants in the Fertilizer Industry being hazardous does not, therefore, arise.

UNIDO know-how centre in India

3310. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) know-how centre is likely to be set up in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether such a Unit would be set up in Sikkim in view of the need to encourage small scale industries in the hill tracts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Industries in Eastern and North Eastern Region

3311. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money invested by the Union Government in the Eastern and North Eastern Region in general and West Bengal in particular, for setting up of new modern industry to date since 1965-66 ;

(b) the particulars of the new modern industry set up by the Union Government during the same period ;

(c) whether in this respect the State of West Bengal is lagging behind others ; and

(d) if so, the factors responsible for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to investments in Central Public Enterprises :

As per Public Enterprises Surveys, the investments in Central Public Enterprises in terms of Gross Block as on 31.3.1966 and 31.3.1984 are as follows :

As on 31.3.1966

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Gross Block (Rs. in Cr.)
1. West Bengal	329.3
2. Bihar	324.1
3. Orissa	290.4
4. Assam	27.9

As on 31.3.1984

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Gross Block (Rs. in Cr.)
1. West Bengal	2909.87
2. Bihar	5151.79
3. Orissa	2164.55
4. Assam	1930.10
5. Manipur	123.58
6. Tripura	78.83
7. Nagaland	72.90

(b) These investments relate to industries such as steel, coal, non-ferrous metals, power, fertilizers and chemicals, engineering, petroleum, transportation equipment, consumer goods etc.

(c) and (d) Locations of public undertakings, are decided on technoeconomic considerations.

Tapping of power from Coal

3313. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments have been carried out in India and other countries to tap power directly from coal through magneto hydrodynamic generation method ;

(b) what are the potentialities in this method and results of experimental plants so far ;

(c) when commercial generation is expected to start ; and

(d) whether the power from this source would be cheaper ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) An experimental Magneto hydrodynamic plant of 5 MM (thermal) input capacity has been set up at Tiruchirapalli under a programme sponsored by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. It is estimated that overall conversion efficiencies of 50 to 60% may be achieved in plants combining conventional and MHD processes in sizes

of about 400-500 MW. A variety of experiments are in progress at the Tiruchy pilot project in order to generate scientific, technical and operational data. The possibility of setting up commercial scale plants could be investigated after sufficient data and experience has been generated on the pilot plant.

Claims of victims of Bhopal gas disaster

3314. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) the number and value of claims received so far by Union Government on behalf of victims of the Bhopal gas disaster ;

(b) the total amount spent so far for relief, rehabilitation and compensation separately by the Union and the State Governments ; and

(c) the number of workers of the Union Carbide Plant who have been absorbed in alternative jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The claims are to be preferred before the Commission and Dy. Commissioner for welfare of victims under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985. No claim has been received by the Union Government.

(b) The Central Government has so far given Rs. 40 crores to the State Government comprising Rs. 20 crores as medium term loan and is Rs. 20 crores as wage and means advance for the relief operations. State Government is spending the money for providing relief and rehabilitation for the victims. These include providing ex-gratia relief and distribution of foodgrains, medical facilities, vocational training as well as suitable means of employment or self-employment.

(c) According to the information available from State Government, 525 out of 632 employees of the UCIL were offered alternative employment.

Introduction of Safety Measures and Features in the Design of Vehicles

3315. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Standing Committee under DGTD has been set up, as recommended by the Road Safety Committee, for introduction of safety measures and features in the design of vehicles, specially in respect of brakes, steering wheel, windshields, instrument panel, wing mirrors, lighting system, etc. for light cars, commercial vehicles, motor cycles, three-wheelers, cycle rickshaws and slow moving vehicles including bullock-carts, cycles and other vehicles; and

(b) if so, full details of the work done so far in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, Automotive Research Association of India was appointed to formulate safety standards for automotive vehicles. The Committee has so far drafted standards for 27 items.

Revamping of Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited

3316. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to revamp the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, a Central Government Undertaking, at Calcutta with a view to modernise its ship-building and ship repairs complex;

(b) the broad outlines of the plan, if any, formulated, any foreign collaboration entered into and its capital outlay involved; and

(c) how long will it take to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Hooghly Dock and

Port Engineers Ltd. have commissioned a well known foreign consultant for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for modernisation of shipbuilding and shiprepairing facilities of the company. The details of the project and the quantum of investment will be worked out by the company once the scheme of modernisation is finalised. The detailed Project Report is expected by March, 1986.

Non-utilisation of Installed Capacity by I.D.P.L. and H.A.L.

3317. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) The names of the bulk drugs for which Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., have been licensed and for which they have not so far attained fuller utilisation of the capacity;

(b) the licensed and installed capacity of each drug and the production of each drug during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the original value of plant and machinery installed for each drug and when each plant was installed;

(d) the names of the bulk drugs for which foreign know how was purchased alongwith the total fee paid in each case; and

(e) the reasons for non-utilisation of available capacity in each case and the steps taken by his Ministry in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Annual requirement, Production and Import of Coking Coal

3318. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement and actual production of coking coal in the country;

(b) the details of coking coal supplied to each State annually and during the last three years, year-wise and the actual requirement sent by the State Governments during that period;

(c) whether coking coal is being imported to meet the demand;

(d) if so, the quantity imported during the said period and the amount involved thereon ; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production of coking coal in the country to meet the demand and to avoid import during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The coking coal requirement for steel plants and metallurgical industries during the year 1985-86 as assessed by the Planning Commission, is 30.40 million tonnes and to meet this demand a target of production of coking coal has been fixed at 34.62 million tonnes.

(b) The coking coal demand is not indicated by the State Government, it is determined by the Central Government. Coking coal is supplied to the steel plants under Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. and also to Durgapur Projects Ltd. Coking coal is also used for manufacturing Beehive and B.P. Hard coke by the units in the public and private sectors.

The actual offtake of coking coal by the steel sector (including coke ovens) during the last 3 years was as under :

(Figures in million tonnes)

1982-83	23.20
1983-84	24.42
1984-85	23.75

(c) and (d) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. had been importing coking coal of lesser ash content for blending with indigenous coal so as to improve quality of coke and also in view of the inadequate availability of coking coal of the required quality within the country. The import of coking coal by SAIL for the last 3 years alongwith approximate CIF value thereof is as under :

	Quantity in million tonnes	Value (Rs. in crores Approximate)
1982-83	1.380	124.5
1983-84	0.463	37.5
1984-85	0.665	55.8

(e) In order to augment supply of coking coal to the steel plants, Coal India Ltd. has been taking up new projects for coking coal mines and also the construction of new washeries.

Rural Communication Development Scheme in Baroda (Gujarat)

3319. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to adopt a new scheme for Rural Communication Development throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how many rural and urban places are likely to be covered and the estimated expenditure involved therein ; and

(d) the number of villages and the areas proposed to be covered by it in Gujarat particularly in Baroda district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A revised scheme for developing telecom. facilities in the rural areas of the country was adopted in December, 1982.

(b) The scheme envisages that a public telephone shall be available within 5 KM of most of the inhabited villages.

(c) The number of 5 KM side hexagons identified so far in the country is 52210 hexagons. The number is likely to change slightly. 23742 have already been provided with telecom. facility. Out of the remaining, about 9000 are proposed to be covered in the 7th Five Year Plan and the remaining in subsequent Plans. The total expenditure involved is of the order of 32.5 crores.

(d) The number of hexagons proposed to be covered in Gujarat in the 7th plan are given below :—

Gujarat State : 471

Baroda District : 81

Shortage of PAS preparations and overcharging of prices of medicines based on this drug by Manufacturers

3320. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of PAS preparations in the market ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain manufacturers are selling these products at higher prices than Government fixed prices ;

(c) if so, the price fixed by his Ministry for each pack and strength and the price producers are charging ;

(d) the names of major companies

which are manufacturing finished formulations based on this drug and what is the price fixed for each pack and strength of medicine based on this drug and at what price these medicines are sold in the market ; and

(e) the reasons for shortage of this drug and medicines based on this drug as well as overcharging of prices of these medicines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PATRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have not come across any instance.

(c) and (d) Names of the major formulators of PAS, notified leader prices and the selling prices as per Indian Pharmaceutical Guide are given in the statement given below.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the manufacturers	Name of the Product	Pack Size	Notified Leader Price	Price at which being marketed as per Indian Pharmaceutical Guide, 1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M/s. IDPL	Sodium PAS Granules 80%	100 gm.	15.68	15.68
2.	Pfizer Ltd.	-do-	100 gm.	15.68	15.68
3.	M/s. IDPL	-do-	250 gm.	36.96	36.96
4.	M/s. IDPL	-do-	1 kg.	142.63	142.63
5.	Biological Evans.	PAS Sodium	1000's B	86.34	86.34

Tablets 500 mg /Tablet

Import of TIOC at concessional Customs Duty

3321. Dr. GOJAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4160 on 20 August, 1985 regarding production of Erythromycin and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain companies imported huge quantity of TIOC before September, 1984 at concessional customs duty ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies alongwith the quantity imported by each from 1 April, 1984 to September, 1984 ;

(c) the production of finished bulk drug of each company based on concessional duty imported TIOC and at what price the same was supplied alongwith the names of purchasers ;

(d) whether any steps were taken by his Ministry to pass on the benefit of lower duty to the public ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) There have been no reports to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As imports of TIOC are on OGL the time and efforts involved in compiling the details as asked for would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(d) and (e) The prices of Erythromycin and its salts and of formulations based thereon were fixed taking into account the prevailing customs duty on TIOC.

Shortfall of Power in Orissa

3322. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requirement of power for Orissa by 1989-90 is estimated to be 1786 MWs, and the availability is estimated as 731 MWs, the demand for power has increased by three times during the course of five years of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) if so, the suggestions made by Government of Orissa to the Union Government for making up the shortfall between the demand and availability of power ; and

(c) the reactions of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Twelfth Power Survey Committee had reported that the Peak Load and Peak Availability in Orissa by 1989-90 were estimated as 1771 MW and 1447 MW

respectively. The demand has shown an average compound growth rate of about 11 per cent during the period 1979-80 to 1984-85.

(b) and (c) Government of Orissa suggested the help of institutional finances from IDBI for taking up Ib thermal power station. It was found that Plan funds could not be increased and IDBI and other financial institutions may not be able to provide adequate finances for the power projects. In order to increase power availability in Orissa, additional generating capacity of 483.5 MW is programmed to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan period. In addition, Orissa would also get benefit of 31 MW from Chukha Hydel Project of Bhutan (4X84 MW) and share of 75 MW from the Farakka STPS Stage-I (3X210 MW) when these units are commissioned in the Seventh Plan. Besides, Central assistance is being provided to modernise and renovate the Talcher Thermal Power Station. Orissa also receives assistance from neighbouring States to meet the power shortage in the State from time to time. Ib Thermal Station and Talcher STPS in the Central Sector have been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

Performance of Public Sector Chemicals Units

3323. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of public sector chemical units is far below their installed capacity ;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ;

(c) the installed capacity of each plant as on 1st June, 1985 and its production performance and the reasons for the shortfalls ;

(d) whether Government propose to hand over these plants to the cooperative sector which is performing so well ; and

(e) if not, the steps Government propose to take to improve the performance of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (c) A statement is given below. Shortfall in production has been due to the following reasons :

1. Hindustan Insecticides Limited :

Production in Delhi unit has been low as plant stopped since 15.4.1985 for undertaking major building repairs and unavoidable maintenance work. Production in Udyogmandal and Rasayani units was low because of shortage of raw materials, power failure and lesser order from National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP). In addition, the production programmes are so planned as to meet the market requirements and thereby avoid large inventories.

2. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

Production was less due to power failure, shortage of raw materials and shut down of certain plants for maintenance jobs.

(b) and (e) Building repair and mechanical maintenance work at Delhi unit are being done as per the schedule. Efforts are being made to make available the raw materials which are in short supply and also efforts are being made to increase the offtake by the health sector. Remedial measures for improvement in the supply of raw materials and maintenance equipment to improve the production in Hindustan Insecticides Limited and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited are being taken.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

(Figures in '000' MT)

HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LIMITED :

S. No.	Name of the unit	Annual capacity installed			Production upto 31.5.1985 (1985-86)		
		DDT Technical	BHC Technical	Malathion Technical	DDT Technical	BHC Technical	Malathion Technical
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Delhi	2.744	—	—	0.072	—	—
2.	Udyogmandal	1.344	3.0	—	0.046	0.440	—
3.	Rasayani	5.0	—	1.8	0.476	—	0.162

HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LIMITED :

S. No.	Name of the unit	Annual capacity installed	Production upto June 1985 (1985-86)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Rasayani	134.250	9,685

Waiting list for New Telephone Connections in Junagarh

3324. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of telephone lines in Junagarh at present ;
- (b) the number of applications pending for new connections ;
- (c) for how long these applications are pending ;
- (d) from which year new connections have not been sanctioned ; and
- (e) whether there is any proposal to increase the capacity of the existing telephone exchange in Junagarh or to open new telephone exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of telephone lines working in Junagarh is 3,160 lines as on 31.10.1985.

- (b) 534 applications are pending for new telephone connections
- (c) The earliest applicant is waiting for a telephone connection since 16.7.1983.
- (d) A number of telephone connections have been sanctioned in previous years including the current year.
- (e) There is a proposal to replace the existing manual telephone exchange of 3,200 lines by 4,000 lines of Automatic Exchange of Crossbar type.

Progress of Projects in Himachal Pradesh

3325. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the latest progress in respect of the following projects in Himachal Pradesh for UHF/VHF link between (i) Hamirpur and Jalandhar, (ii) Una and Jalandhar, (iii) Dharamsala and Jalandhar.
- (b) the dates of the sanction of each one of the projects ; and
- (c) the likely dates of completion and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The progress in respect of three UHF Schemes is as under :-

(i) Hamirpur-Jalandhar UHF Scheme

The Scheme is under execution and is likely to be completed during 1986-87. Project Estimate was sanctioned in November, '82. There is no delay in execution.

(ii) Una-Jalandhar UHF Scheme

Field Survey has been completed. Project Estimate is under sanction and Scheme is likely to be commissioned by the end of 7th Plan subject to availability of land and building well in time.

(iii) Jalandhar-Dharamsala UHF Scheme

This link is already working since September, 1984.

Shifting of Project Office of ONGC from Himachal Pradesh to Jammu

3326 : **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deep resentment among the people on account of the proposed move of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to shift their Project Office from Jawalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh to Jammu ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the proposal and retain the project office at Jawalamukhi in view of the large number of explorations for natural gas/petroleum in various places of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab which are easily approachable from Jawalamukhi ; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which a final decision is proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The ONGC have two separate project offices functioning at Jawalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh and at

Jammu. There is no proposal to shift the project office presently functioning at Jawalamukhi to Jammu.

Direct Telephone Link between Sri Naina Devi and Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)

3327. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to provide a direct link between Sri Naina Devi and Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh has been approved on account of the persistent demand based on the community interest and administrative reasons ;

(b) if so, the date on which the link has been approved ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the link would be approved and installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) There are 4 to 5 trunk calls per month between Sri Naini Devi and Bilaspur. This little trunk traffic does not justify the provision of a direct telephone line between Sri Naini Devi and Bilaspur.

Closing and downgrading of Extra Departmental or Departmental Post Offices

3328. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Extra Departmental or Departmental post offices have been downgraded or closed during 1984-85 and 1985-86 on account of their running into loss, though they have been serving the rural areas for a number of years ;

(b) if so, whether all such cases would be reconsidered and the closure/down-gradation deferred so as to enable them to continue to provide the postal services in these areas ; and

(c) the number of such cases in which the closure/down gradation has been affected, State-wise details thereof during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (i) There have been cases of closure/downgradation of Post Offices in rural areas during 1984-85 and 1985-86 for various reasons including the following :

(i) Non payment of NRC in cases where a post office was opened/ Upgraded on NRC basis.

(ii) Withdrawal of PCOs and

(iii) Prescribed standards of workload and loss not being fulfilled.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to reconsider such cases. However, postal services by different means continue to be maintained in these areas ; and

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

Telecommunication Services in Orissa

3329. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of telecommunication services affected due to the cyclone in Orissa during October this year ;

(b) the measures being taken to restore the services :

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon ;

(d) when the telecommunication services will restart ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Details of telecommunication services affected due to cyclone in Orissa during October this year are given below :-

(i) No. of telephone lines affected :
1980

(ii) No. of Long distance Public telephones affected : 36

(iii) Trunk circuits affected : 28

(iv) No. of Leased circuits affected : 7.

(b) Immediate action was taken after the cyclone to restore the services.

(c)

(i) In stores : Rs. 3,06,000-00

(ii) In cash : Rs. 94,000-00

(d) All telecommunication services were restored by 19.10.85 except two Public Telephones which were restored on 30.10.85.

Pending applications for new telephone connections in Bhubaneswar

3330. SHRI CHINTAMANI JFNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections in Bhubaneswar at present ;

(b) the number of applications pending for new telephone connections in Bhubaneswar ;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision that now new telephone connection will be given in Bhubaneswar :

(d) whether it is a fact that an electronic exchange with 4000 lines had been promised for Bhubaneswar, but the same has not yet materialised ;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) when the said exchange will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 5,886 telephone connections are working in Bhubaneswar as on 31.10.1985.

(b) 1,250 applications are pending for new telehone connections in Bhubaneswar, as on 31.10.1985.

(c) No such decision has been taken.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The equipment is to be supplied from the new electronic factory ITI, Mankapur. Equipment for Bhubaneswar has been included in supply programme of 1986-87.

(f) 4,000 lines Electronic exchange E-10 B is proposed to be installed and commissioned during 1989-90.

Oil Drilling in Orissa

3331. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India proposes to begin drilling in the districts of Puri, Cuttak and Balasore in Orissa by the middle of next year ;

(b) if so, the exact locations identified for this purpose ;

(c) whether some of those locations had earlier been identified by Government for the drilling purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken for oil drilling at those places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Oil India proposes to commence drilling at six locations in the districts of Puri, Cuttak and Balasore by the middle of 1986-87. The exact locations have not been decided so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Electrification of villages in Mathura District (Uttar Pradesh)

3332. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh and how many of those villages have been electrified so far ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to electrify the remaining villages in this District ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Out of a total of 884 inhabited villages in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh, 654 villages have been electrified till the end of October, 1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Changes in the timings for booking of Telegrams

3333. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some changes have been made recently in the timings for booking of telegrams ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether some telegraph offices have stopped functioning between certain hours ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the reasons for bringing about the changes mentioned in (a) and (c) above ; and

(f) the effect thereof on the efficiency of the service and creation of redundancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ordinary telegrams are not booked between 17 hours and 0700 hours except those belonging to Priority and Private personnel category of telegrams containing information regarding news of death, arrivals departures at railway stations, air ports and other public transport terminals, intimation of sickness and accidents including calls for attendance of relations, applications for and offers of employment including calls for interviews and intimation of examination results. However, express telegrams and other higher categories are booked during the entire working hours of the office.

(c) No, Sir. Rescheduling of the working hours have been affected in certain offices.

(d) Working hours of seven zonal departmental telegraph offices in Calcutta Telegraph Traffic Division have been rescheduled to work between 0700 hours and 2200 hours. However, telegrams to be delivered for this area are being effected from the central office.

(e) (a) above has been implemented on the recommendation of the committee on telecommunications to even out the traffic flow for bringing an improvement in the quality of service.

(c) above has been effected owing to negligible telegram booking and delivery in those areas during night times.

** (f)

Role of Bureau of Public Enterprises in Implementation of Policy on Workers' participation in Management

3334. SHRI V. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the role of Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) in implementation of the Government's declared policy on Workers' participation in management as announced in Notification No. L-56011/1/83-Desk I (B) of December 30, 1983 ;

(b) how far these efforts of BPE have resulted in implementation of the scheme in some of the public sector enterprises, and the names of the companies where the scheme is in operation ; and

(c) whether BPE has assessed the extent to which the managers and workers/employees have understood the utility of the scheme ?

**The Minister of Communications laid on the Table of the House on 17.12.85 a statement giving reply to part (f) of the question which was left out in the main reply inadvertently. The reply is as under :

(f) The restrictions imposed in booking of ordinary telegrams after 1700 hours has resulted in the improved quality of telegraph service. Traffic hold up and recurring backlog and delays have come down. The percentage of telegrams sent by post has also come down considerably. The reduction in working hours of zonal DTOs in Calcutta has also resulted in overall improvement in Telegraph Services. There has been no redundancies as a result of the aforesaid measures,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Bureau of Public Enterprises have advised the administrative Ministries and the public sector undertakings to implement Government's declared policy on Workers participation in management as indicated in Ministry of Labour Notification No. L-56011/1/83-Desk I (B) of December 30, 1983

(b) A list of the public sector under-

takings who have implemented the scheme at the shop floor and plant levels is shown in statement I given below. Representatives of workers/Trade Unions have been included in the Board of Directors of 7 companies as indicated in Statement II given below.

(c) The public sector undertakings appreciate the utility of the scheme and they are endeavouring to involve workers' participation to the maximum possible extent.

Statement-I

Names of the Central Public Sector Undertakings which have implemented the Scheme.

1. Mica Trading Corporation Ltd.,
2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.
3. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.
4. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.
7. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.
8. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
9. Triveni Structural Ltd.
10. Burn Standard Company Ltd.
11. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
12. Comont Corporation of India Ltd.
13. Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
14. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.
15. National Instruments Ltd.
16. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.
17. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
18. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
19. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
20. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
21. Instrumentation Ltd.
22. The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
23. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation.
24. Madras Refineries Ltd.
25. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
26. Dredging Corporation of India.
27. Delhi Transport Corporation.
28. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
29. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.

30. Manganese Ore India Ltd.
31. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
32. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
33. Sponge Iron India Ltd.
34. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
35. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
36. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
37. Uranium Corporation of India.
38. North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
39. Singreni Collieries Ltd.
40. Nayveli Lignite Corporation.
41. National Textile Corporation Ltd.
42. National Textile Corporation (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Mahe) Ltd.
43. National Textile Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) Ltd.
44. National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) Ltd.
45. National Textile Corporation (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
46. National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
47. National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra South) Ltd.
48. National Textile Corporation (Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry) Ltd.
49. National Textile Corporation (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
50. National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Bihar Assam and Orissa) Ltd.
51. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
52. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.
53. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.
54. State Farm Corporation of India.
55. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
56. Fertilizers Corporation of India.
57. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.
58. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.
59. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
60. National Fertilizers Ltd.
61. Maruti Udyog Ltd.
62. H.M.T. Ltd.
63. National Thermal Power Corporation.
64. Indian Oil Blending Ltd.
65. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
66. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
67. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
68. Western Coalfields Ltd.
69. Central Coalfields Ltd.
70. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
71. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
72. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

Statement-II

*List of Central Public Sector Enterprises
where labour leaders represent workers
on the Board of Directors.*

Name of the Company

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
2. Elgin Mills.
3. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.
4. N.T.C. (Gujarat) Limited.
5. N.T.C. (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
6. N.T.C. (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Limited.
7. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.

Requirement of Railway Wagons for movement of coal

3335. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Coal has estimated the possible requirement of railway wagons for the movement of coal during 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, whether the requirement has been communicated to the Department of Railways ; and

(c) whether the Department of Railways have agreed to meet the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The sector-wise demand of coal during 1985-86 was assessed by the Planning Commission as 163.80 million tonnes of raw coal and 5.10 million tonnes of washery middlings. Based on this demand the rail movement requirement to despatch 124.54 million tonnes of coal including 4.00 million tonnes of middlings, excluding 1.00 million tonnes of imported coal, was estimated at 14945 four wheeler wagons per day. This requirement was communicated to Department of Railways. Railways, however, now agreed to move about 110.0 million tonnes of coal during 1985-86, because of resource constraint.

Revamping Plan for Burn Standard, Jessop and Braithwaite

3336. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is working in a comprehensive revamping plan for stepping up production in the three Central sector engineering companies in West Bengal viz. Burn Standard, Jessop and Braithwaite ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) how long it will take for these units to come out of the woods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The management of the 3 companies are taking steps to step-up production and improve productivity. These include maximum utilisation of existing facilities, modernisation, diversification into new items of manufacture, replacement of obsolete machinery, etc. Certain financial reliefs have been given by the Government. As a result of these measures, it is expected that Jessop and Braithwaite would stop incurring losses in the near future. Burn Standard is already making profits for the last three years.

Requirement, Indigenous Production and Import of 6-APA

3337. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3248 on 13 August, 1985 regarding domestic production of 6-APA hit due to lower customs tariff and state :

(a) the price fixed for indigenous production of 6-APA ;

(b) the landed cost of 6-APA ;

(c) the price at which the State Trading Corporation is releasing 6-APA ;

(d) the cost of 6-APA taken while fixing the price of Ampicillin, its salts and Amoxicillin which are produced from 6-APA ; and

(e) the estimated requirement and estimated indigenous production of 6-APA for the period April, 1985—March 1986 and how much quantity is being imported for the requirement of this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Price fixed for indigenous production of 6—APA is Rs. 2100/- per kg.

(b) The landed cost of import varies from consignment to consignment depending upon the c.i.f. import price.

(c) State Trading Corporation is selling 6-APA at the pooled price of Rs. 1230/- per kg.

(d) The prices of Ampicillin and Amoxycillin are based on pooled price of Rs. 1230/- per kg.

(e) Demand for 6-APA has not been assessed. Requirements of this intermediate are partially met through indigenous production and partially through imports and this position would continue during the year 1985-86.

Loss in Public Sector Units

3338. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many of the 18 loss making public sector units are going into loss for the last (i) ten years and (ii) fifteen years ;

(b) whether the workers of the loss-making units enjoy all the benefits of service alongwith productivity bonus or they share the losses by cutting down their earnings ;

(c) how many of the above 18 units are running their R and D Units and what are their expenditure on these units during the last five years ;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to examine their working ; and

(e) how many R and D units were closed down to cut down possible losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K.

JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected.

High prices of Klox, Lyramycin and Erythocin

3339. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Klox capsules, Lyramycin capsules, Etrocin tablets and Erythocin capsules and grannules are very high ;

(b) what are the prices fixed by his Ministry and at what price each is being sold ;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain companies have not got price approval and are overcharging the consumers for the last so many years ;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Government have not come across products under the name of Lyramycin Capsules and Erythocin Capsules and Granules. In regard to the remaining products information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Places in Maharashtra to be linked through Microwave Telephone System

3340. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Maharashtra which will be linked through Microwave telephone system during the Seventh Five Year Plan : and

(b) the area in which telephone lines will be connected with Microwave line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A list of Microwave schemes which are planned tentatively for execution during

7th Five Year Plan in Maharashtra are given in the statement given below.

(b) Telephone lines will not be directly connected Microwave System. However, Microwave systems are used to provide Trunk Circuits from one place to another for passing long distance calls.

Statement

List of Microwave Schemes planned for Execution during 7th Five Year Plan

1. Prabhadevi-Kalwa. New Bombay.
2. Pune-Sholapur.
3. Sholapur-Osmanabad-Latur,
4. Nagpur-Chanda.
5. Nagpur-Chindwara.
6. Secundrabad-Chanda.
7. Pune-Ratanjori.
8. Pune-Baramati.

Regularisation of services of daily wage workers in Posts and Telegraphs Department

3341. SHRI RAJ KUMAK RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of continuous working days after which a daily wage worker becomes eligible for being regularised as per the rules :

(b) whether the services of daily wage workers in Posts and Telegraphs Department have not been regularised even after putting in the 8-10 years continuous service by them ;

(c) whether even after rendering so many days continuous service, these workers do not get facilities such as insurance, medical, uniform, interim relief etc. ;

(d) the action being taken by Government to improve the lot of their employees ; and

(e) when the services of these workers are likely to be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Daily wage worker in this Department becomes eligible for regular employment if he works for 240 days in a year for two consecutive years.

(b) Yes ; such cases may occur when regular vacancies are not available.

(c) Yes ; as these facilities are made available to regular employees only.

(d) Daily wage workers who have put in 720 days/1200 days full of the service are already being paid enhanced wages at the rate of 3/4th full of the 1/3th of the minimum wages of a corresponding regular worker of the department.

(e) As soon as regular vacancies become available they will be absorbed in regular establishment.

[English]

Transferring of prices in respect of imported Oxytocin Powder

3342. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oxytocin Powder was imported at much higher price by certain companies holding foreign equity from their principals instead of the Indian company ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether instances of transferring of price on this drug came to the notice of his Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) To the extent information is available details of imports by Sandoz (India) Ltd. from their principals are given below :

Year	Quantity imported (KE)	C.I.F. price (KE)
1982	26400	44.39
1983	21600	44.07
1984	14400	42.99

(c) and (d) Average import price based on total imports during the Year 1982-83 was Rs. 42.87 per KE and during the year 1983-84 it was Rs. 43.81 per KE. There is no significant variation in the import

price from the principals by M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd. and the average import price of all the units taken together.

Out of Turn Allotment of Passenger Vehicles to Members of Parliament

3343. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament have been allotted out of turn passenger vehicles from Indian manufacturers including public sector unit ;

(b) if so, the guidelines thereon and the number of applications received and vehicles allotted ;

(c) whether applications from Members of Parliament were invited for different models of public sector unit ;

(d) if so, how many applications were received for cars, station wagons and how many were actually allotted and delivery taken ; and

(e) whether any vehicles have been given to only few Members of Parliament ; if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) In absence of statutory distribution control on automobiles, there are no quotas with the Government for allotment to any category of priority users including Members of Parliament. However, Automobile manufacturers normally consider requests for priority allotment of vehicles to Members of Parliament for their personal use. Maruti Udyog Limited has not been able to allot vehicles from this discretionary quota for the last one year on account of a stay by the Supreme Court.

Lok Adalat in Capital

3344. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the experience of Government of the experiment of Lok Adalats initiated by Judiciary on 6 October 1985 in the capital :

(b) whether it is a fact that a random survey of some lawyers and clients has revealed that lawyers had received anything from 15 per cent to 25 per cent of the money given by Lok Adalat to the claimants who filed compensation claims under the Motor Vehicles Act before the motor accident claims tribunals in Delhi ;

(c) the authority charged with the monitoring of the functioning of the Lok Adalats ;

(d) whether Government are seized of the urgency of making reforms which could ensure real and speedy justice in the district courts to start with in the light of the recent discussions held by the LAWASIA Conference in the capital ; and

(e) if so Government's thinking on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the information furnished by Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) :

(a) The first Lok Adalat on Motor Accident Compensation Claims was organised by the Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board on 6.10.1985 in Delhi in collaboration with the General Insurance Corporation of India and the Delhi Transport Corporation. The results were quite encouraging. 116 cases were settled involving the payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 35,18,500 to the claimants.

(b) No such allegation has been brought to the notice of the CILAS. The CILAS has devised a system under which the substantial part of compensation awarded is put in a fixed deposit for the benefit of the claimant.

(c) The Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board is incharge of monitoring the functions of Lok Adalats in Delhi.

(d) and (e) The Government has decided to set up a Commission on Judicial Reforms with a view to provide speedy and inexpensive justice to the common man.

Implementation of Rules for Manufacture of Bulk Drugs

3345. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'sell out to multinationals' appeared in Economic Times Bangalore of 11 October 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that his Ministry did not enforce strictly the rules for manufacture of bulk drugs by foreign companies and gave free rein to import penultimate and through transfer pricing the medicine have been priced very high in India ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the relevant provision of Drug policy to manufacture bulk drugs from basic stages has not been implemented ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) After the announcement of the 1978 Drug Policy, no FERA company has been issued a Letter of Intent for the production of bulk drug other than from the basic stage.

(d) Does not arise.

Policy of broad-banding to improve profitability of Lohia Machines

3346. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's recent decision to allow flexibility to domestic industry through their new policy on broad-banding is expected to improve the profitability of Lohia Machines Ltd ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Lohia Machines Limited have collected from the public huge amount as advance payment in respect of scooters ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of depositors have not been refunded their amount due to its inability

of providing scooters to the depositors ; and

(d) the action Union Government has taken against Lohia Machines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) It is for the individual Companies to take advantage of the broad-banding scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The company has informed that refunds are being made to applicants within the stipulated period of 60 days.

[Translation]

New tactics of Cooking Gas Dealers

3347. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Khana pakane ki Gas ke Vitarkon ke naye hathkande' (New tactics of dealers of cooking gas) appearing in 'Jansatta', of 2 November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the number of such dealers against whom action has been taken on various malpractices mentioned in the news item indicating the action taken against them ;

(c) whether Government propose to take action to ensure that consumers are not forced to purchase gas stove from dealers and connections are provided without any illegitimate payment ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) the number of complaints received by him against the gas dealers during the last one year and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) LPG distributors are under instructions from the oil companies not to pressurise the customers to purchase LPG stoves from the distributor concerned at the time of release of new gas connections and customers have the liberty to purchase the stoves from any where as long as these carry ISI certification mark. Occasionally, complaints are received about undue pressure upon customers. These are enquired into and punitive action under the LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines is taken by the oil companies against erring distributors.

[English]

Tidal Power Projects

3348. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATAEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to harnessing of tidal power in the country ; and

(b) details of tidal projects likely to be installed in the country and in which areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Tidal power development in India is in the investigatory stage and has been taken up in the Gulf of Kutchh. Analysis of data, mathematical and physical model studies as well as civil and electrical engineering studies are under way for examining the techno-economic feasibility of the project.

Removal of DMT/TPA from the O.G.L. list

3349. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI DINESH SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that PSF and PFY are on OGL list when DMT/TPA are removed from the OGL list ;

(b) if so, the cost of importing one tonne of DMT/TPA and one tonne of PSF and PFY in the country ; and

(c) the comparative benefits to the country in importing one tonne of DMT/

TPA as against importing one tonne of PSF and PFY ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Import of TPA

3350. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting held in Delhi on June 10, 1985 in the Office of DGTD, the users of TPA were promised by the Government that their full requirements of TPA would be met through imports ;

(b) if so, whether Government have fulfilled their promise : and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) In the meeting held on June 10, 1985, it was decided that DGTD would examine each application for import of DMT/TPA in terms of Policy and on merits.

Commissioning of new mines in West Bengal by Coal India Limited

3351. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Limited and failed to commission some new mines in West Bengal due to non-availability of land during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for non-availability of land ;

(d) the investment proposed to be made by Coal India Limited in such mines ; and

(e) the present position in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The completion of one opencast mine namely, Chora opencast project in the Eastern Coalfields Limited sanctioned in September, 1979 at a cost of Rs. 3.09 crores was delayed by four years due to non-availability of land and agitation by local youths. The project is expected to be completed during 1985-86.

Allocation of Funds to Small Scale industry for production of synthetic fibres

3352. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to allocate funds to small scale industry for the production of synthetic fibres under the liberalised licensing policy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Synthetic fibre industry is capital intensive and an economically viable unit cannot be set up in small scale sector.

Impact of duty concessions given to Synthetic fibre on blended fabrics and filament fabrics

3353. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of duty concessions given in August 1985 in regard to synthetic fibre on blended fabrics and filament fabrics ; and

(b) if the filament fabrics are adversely affected, the reasons for adopting such a policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The impact of the reduction in excise duty on synthetic fibres has not been studied.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in duty on Synthetic Filament Yarn

3354. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that synthetic filament yarn and the decentralised powerloom sector play a major role in providing synthetic textiles to our country ;

(b) if so, how does the duty concession announced in August, 1985 relating only to polyester staple fibre, PSF blended yarn and PSF blended fabrics affect the total production of 1.20 Lakh tonnes of synthetic fibre yarn production ; and

(c) what would be the role of such concession in reducing the prices of synthetic fabrics indicating the percentage in price reduction to ultimate consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No adverse impact on the production of synthetic yarn has come to notice so far.

(c) The excise duty concession of synthetic fibre has been granted in the expectation that the benefit will pass on to the ultimate consumers of fabrics.

Lignite reserves in Kashmir

3355. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made to find out the availability of lignite in Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to tap the lignite reserves in Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Preliminary surveys carried out by Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines and Directorate of Geology and Mining of the Jammu and Kashmir State Government have indicated the occurrence of lignite in Nichahom area

of Baramulla District in Jammu and Kashmir State. To review the available data to and make reliable estimates of the quality and quantity of lignite reserves in the different locations and horizons of the Nichahom deposits and to identify other areas in Jammu and Kashmir State where viable deposits of lignite may occur. A Task Force was appointed by the Department of Coal, Government of India, in July 1985. The Task Force has recommended the testing of the Nichahom Lignite samples in fluidised bed combustion boilers. Based on the results of these tests, further investigation of the deposits can be planned.

Brands of soft drinks under Indian and Multinational Control

3356. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the brands of soft drinks under Indian and multinational control, separately :

(b) the details of total production of each during 1983-84 and 1984-85, separately ;

(c) whether India has ever tried to prepare soft drinks out of the fruits indigenously ; and

(d) if so, when, where and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) There is at present no company coming under the purview of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act engaged in the manufacture of soft drinks in India. The important Indian brands of soft drinks are the following :

- (1) Parle's — Gold Spot, Thums up, Limca and Rimzim.
- (2) Campa — Cola, Lemon, Orange and Tripp.
- (3) 77/Nova
- (4) McDowell's — Rush, Thrill and Sprint.
- (5) Dukes

(6) Spencers'

(7) Rogers

(8) 21

(b) The brand-wise production of soft drinks is not maintained. However, according to the production returns submitted to DGTD, in the organised sector, there has been a production of 942 million bottles and 1,042 million bottles in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

(c) and (d) It is understood that some efforts have been made by M/s Parle Exports for manufacture of Carbonated Fruit Drinks, particularly Apple Concentrates. But the product has not been found economically viable.

Workers Participation in Management

3357. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMBEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : SHRI V. TULSI RAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the public sector units for the implementation of the scheme of the participation of employees in management :

(b) whether Chief Executives of some of the public undertakings and public sector units have expressed their discontentment and made known their opinion against workers' participation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) some of the public sector undertakings are ensuring participation of employees in management through their involvement at the Shop and Plant levels.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

Mismanagement of Industrial Undertakings by Employers

3358. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce legislation for putting an end to mismanagement of industrial undertakings by employers ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation ; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration of Ministry of Industry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan

3359. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to electrify every villages in the country ;

(b) if so, whether most of the villages in Rajasthan are still not electrified ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to electrify those villages which are situated quite near to the feeder line and are still awaiting electrification ;

(d) if so, the details of such villages in Rajasthan alongwith the views of Government regarding electrification of those villages where electrification is easy ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) High priority is being accorded to achieve cent percent electrification of villages in the country as speedily as possible.

(b) Out of a 33,305 villages in the State of Rajasthan, only 13,491 villages remained to be electrified as on 30.9.1985.

(c) to (e) 7515 villages are proposed to be electrified in Rajasthan during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan, which

will include villages situated quite near to the feeder lines.

Delivery of Letters and Telegrams in Villages in Rajasthan

3360. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that letters and telegrams are not delivered daily in the villages, but are delivered occasionally in a month ;

(b) if so, the number of villages in Rajasthan where letters etc. are delivered only once or twice in a month by P and T Department ;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure the daily delivery of letters in each village ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. This is not a fact.

(b) Nil.

(c) Daily delivery of letters already exists in all villages in Rajasthan and this is ensured through regular checks by Department's field staff.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply against item (c).

[English]

Major industries set up in states under Central Schemes

3361. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major industries set up under Central schemes in different States during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) how many of those industries have started commercial production so far ;

(c) the number of persons given employment in those industries ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement showing the names of the Central Public Enterprises set up during the period 1.4.1980 to 31.3.1985 alongwith dates of incorporation, the employment in each as on 31.3.1985 and

the location of the registered office of each as per the available information is given below.

Out of the 18 new undertakings set up during the period mentioned above, 12 have started production/operations. 17 of these are employing in all, around 9,814 personnel as on 31.3.1985.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Date of Incorporation	Registered Office	Employment	whether under construction
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corpn. Ltd.	31.3.1982	Gauhati	18	
2.	Cardamom Trading Corpn. Ltd.	Oct. 1982	Bangalore	23	
3.	The National Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	22.2.1983	Lucknow	76	
4.	Goa Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	9.12.1980	Goa	140	
5.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	13.3.1981	Bangalore	167	
6.	Paradip Phosphates Ltd.	24.12.1981	New Delhi	175	under construction
7.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn. (I) Ltd.	30.3.1983	New Delhi	25	
8.	Maruthi Udyog Ltd.	24.2.1981	New Delhi	2130	
9.	Rajastan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1981	Jaipur	N.A.	
10.	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	27.3.1982	Bhubaneswar	77	under construction
11.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	18.2.1982	Visakhapatnam	3341	-do-
12.	Vayudoot Ltd.	20.1.1981	New Delhi	150	
13.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	13.9.1983	New Delhi	Nil	Under construction
14.	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	7.1.1981	Bhuwaneswar	1425	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Educational Consultants India Ltd.	17.6.1981	New Delhi	26	
16.	Vijyanager Steel Ltd.	18.12.1982	Bangalore	54	Under construction
17.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	7.6.1983	Kottayam (Kerala)	938	
18.	Gas Authority of India Ltd.	16.8.1984	New Delhi	419	
Total				9184	

Shortfall in power generating capacity in West Bengal during Sixth Plan

3362. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any shortfall in the achievement of the target for additions to power generation capacity in West Bengal during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the improvements in the plant load factor in the power plants in West Bengal as compared to improvements in

other States and in the all India average plant load factor during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged an addition of 1368 MW new generating capacity in West Bengal in the State sector, against which the achievement was 788 MW. The details of shortfall and reasons thereof are given in the statement I below

(c) The Plant Load Factor of thermal stations in various States including West Bengal during the Sixth Plan period is given in the statement II below.

Statement-I

Thermal(Hydel Government Units which slipped from Sixth Plan period in West Bengal

SI. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Broad reasons for slippages
1.	Kolaghat Unit-2 Unit-1 (West Bengal)	210 210	(i) Delay in commissioning of Unit-3 has correspondingly affected the commissioning of unit-2 (ii) Slow rate of progress on boiler erection of Unit-2 and 1. (iii) Supply of damaged/missing/cannibalised items of boiler by ABL. (iv) Labour unrest etc.
2.	Durgapur (DPL) Unit-6 West Bengal	110	(i) Delay in completion/readiness of CW pumps house, control room and other civil works. (ii) Delay in erection of critical piping CW piping and cabling. (iii) Delay in supply and erection of ash handling plant. (iv) Labour rest.
3.	Ramman St. II in West Bengal	50	Difficult geological conditions and delay in award of contracts.

Statement II
Yearwise Plant load factor

Board	Year	PLF(%)
I. ELECTRICITY BOARD/UTILITY		
1. DESU	1980-81	60.0
	1981-82	50.0
	1982-83	51.0
	1983-84	47.7
	1984-85	58.9
2. HSEB	1980-81	31.7
	1981-82	37.3
	1982-83	32.2
	1983-84	31.1
	1984-85	34.7
3. J & K	1980-81	2.0
	1981-82	9.1
	1982-83	1.0
	1983-84	1.5
	1984-85	0.0
4. RSEB	1983-84	41.2
	1984-85	57.2
5. PSEB	1980-81	37.6
	1981-82	41.8
	1982-83	51.0
	1983-84	57.0
	1984-85	64.3
6. UPSEB	1980-81	36.5
	1981-82	37.6
	1982-83	39.6
	1983-84	35.1
	1984-85	31.6
7. G.E.B.	1980-81	50.0
	1981-82	53.6
	1982-83	57.9
	1983-84	55.3
	1984-85	54.0
8. MPEB	1980-81	52.4
	1981-82	49.9
	1982-83	58.5
	1983-84	53.1
	1984-85	51.7
9. MSEB	1980-81	52.6
	1981-82	49.4
	1982-83	50.2
	1983-84	51.0
	1984-85	46.6
10. APSEB	1980-81	36.3
	1981-82	46.6
	1982-84	51.1
	1983-84	54.6
	1984-85	54.4

11. TNEB	1980-81	34.5
	1981-82	37.8
	1982-83	44.0
	1983-84	39.4
	1984-85	49.0

12. Karnataka

13. BSEB	1980-81	31.4
	1981-82	33.5
	1982-83	38.5
	1983-84	32.8
	1984-85	30.5

14. OSEB	1980-81	34.0
	1981-82	35.9
	1982-83	35.2
	1983-84	33.3
	1984-85	32.2

15. WBSEB	1980-81	42.1
	1981-82	37.6
	1982-83	38.5
	1983-84	35.9
	1984-85	36.5

16. DPL	1980-81	29.0
	1981-82	31.0
	1982-83	36.0
	1983-84	30.3
	1984-85	28.7

17. ASEB	1980-81	36.5
	1981-82	34.8
	1982-83	36.9
	1983-84	34.2
	1984-85	29.6

II. CENTRAL SECTOR

1. NTPC	1980-81	46.0
	1981-82	49.7
	1982-83	48.7
	1983-84	53.5
	1984-85	53.6

2. NAYVELI	1980-81	60.0
	1981-82	65.0
	1982-83	73.0
	1983-84	74.2
	1984-85	77.2

3. D.V.C.	1980-81	37.5
	1981-82	51.7
	1982-83	49.6
	1983-84	46.1
	1984-85	48.6

Board/Corpn	Year	PLF(%)
III. PRIVATE SECTOR		
1. A.E. Co.	1980-81	55.0
	1981-82	57.0
	1982-83	69.1
	1983-84	77.3
	1984-85	71.3
2. Sabarmati	1980-81	58.0
	1981-82	67.0
	1982-83	77.4
	1983-84	73.2
	1984-85	71.4
3. Trombay	1980-81	70.0
	1981-82	77.0
	1982-83	75.1
	1983-84	75.1
	1984-85	65.7
4. CESC including Titagarh	1980-81	57.0
	1981-82	57.0
	1982-83	57.6
	1983-84	52.7
	1984-85	54.0
IV. ALL INDIA	1980-81	44.2
	1981-82	46.4
	1982-83	49.4
	1983-84	47.9
	1984-85	50.1

Increase in the prices of Polyester Filament Yarn

3363. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from powerloom units over the sharp make-up in the prices of polyester filament yarn due to increase in the polyester filament yarn by the manufacturers with a view to making sizeable profits ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the details of the increase in the polyester filament yarn prices during the last three years ;

(d) the present comparative prices of polyester filament yarn manufactured in India and imported from abroad ; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to make polyester filament yarn available to the powerloom units at reasonable rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The representations were generally that the price of polyester filament yarn has shown a rising trend. It has also been stated that recently the rate of excise duties on synthetic fibre has been reduced without any reduction on polyester filament yarn and hence the duties should be reduced.

(c) The average market price of 1st quality Polyester Filament Yarn (Bombay) depending on the denier during the last three years is reported as follows :

(Approx./per kg.)

1983 — From Rs. 132.20 to Rs. 174.10

1984 — From Rs. 119.90 to Rs. 179.30

1985 — From Rs. 183.60 to Rs. 194.80
(Jan.-March)

(d) The average market price of polyester filament yarn (Bombay) during 1985 (Jan.- March) is reported as from Rs. 183.60 to Rs. 194.80 (Approx) per kg. The cif price of imported polyester filament yarn (including POY Yarn) during 1984-85 is Rs. 35.90 per kg. The landed price however, would be higher as it would include the import duty, counter-availing duty etc. prevalent at present.

(e) Measures to keep the prices of Polyester Filament Yarn at a reasonable level are constantly under review.

Delicensing of Drugs monopolised by certain Companies

3364. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for delicensing those drugs which are monopolised by certain companies in the country and have to be imported ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the contemplation of Government in this regard ; and

(d) the details of such drugs which are monopolised by certain companies and

such drugs which are not produced in the country and have to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have received various suggestions/representations to extend/review the scheme of delicensing, including one from Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association. Detail of the suggestions of Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 35 dated 19.11.85.

(c) Government has not yet formulated its view on the various representations.

(d) Where production is by only one manufacturer, the bulk drug is on OGL of the Import Export Policy so that there is no monopoly. Details of imports are published in the Monthly Statistics for Foreign Trade in India Vol. II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Power Shortage

3365. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government expect serious power shortages this summer;

(b) if so, what will be the demand and availability of power region-wise for the summer of 1986; and

(c) how the gap is proposed to be bridged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Energy shortages varying degrees are expected to be there in the summer of 1986 in the different areas of the country except in the Western Region, North-Eastern Region and Kerala and Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Region. Availability of power cannot be accurately assessed as it depends on the performance of thermal units and weather conditions. The gap between demand and availability is proposed to be bridged by increasing generation from the existing thermal generating capacity and by partly resorting to power cuts/restrictions.

Financial condition of Heavy Engineering Corporation and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

3366. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the heavy industrial units under his Ministry located in Bihar like Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited are in the red;

(b) if so, whether Government have provided heavy interest subsidies to improve the financial conditions of these units;

(c) whether a major reason for their being in the red is lack of adequate orders; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to further improve their financial conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi which is Central Public Sector Undertaking in Bihar is incurring losses.

(b) In the past HEC had been provided interest holiday on Government loan and also moratorium on repayment of loan for a limited period.

(c) Lack of adequate orders is one of the reasons for losses in this unit.

(d) Amongst the steps taken are obtaining orders from coal sector also; strengthening the management; installing captive power supply units; improving industrial relations, and discipline, with a view to increasing productivity; and providing financial assistance as needed.

Supply of gas to Thermal Power Plants in Gujarat

3367. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Electricity Board has drawn the attention of his Ministry for supply of fuel oil for their thermal power plants ;

(b) whether necessary gas allotment for the Gujarat Electricity Board has been denied; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC is presently supplying 0.35 mcmd (million cubic meters per day) of natural gas for the power stations at Dhurvaran and Uttran.

(c) Does not arise.

Rules framed under Family Courts Act, 1984

3368. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rules concerning the Family Courts Act, 1984 have been framed; and

(b) if so, whether the implementation of the Act has been left to the jurisdiction of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The High Courts, the Central Government and the State Governments have been empowered to make rules under sections 21, 22 and 23 of the Family Courts Act respectively. The Central Government has been empowered to make rules prescribing the other qualifications for appointment of a Judge referred to in Clause (c) of subsection (3) of section 4, with the concurrence of Chief Justice of India. The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

The State Governments have been empowered to establish family courts in consultation with the High Courts. So far the Central Government has appointed the 19th day of November, 1985 as the date on which the Family Courts Act, 1984 shall come into force in the State of Rajasthan.

Demands for Regularisation of Services of Extra Departmental Employees

3369. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the past several years the trade unions in Postal Department have been consistently demanding regularisation of extra departmental service so that the concerned postal employees may be entitled to benefits available to other postal employees; and

(b) if so, whether Government are likely to consider this pressing demand regarding the employees in extra departmental service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received from Unions in this connection.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present. However, a One-Man ED Committee has been appointed to examine generally the working of extra departmental system in the Department of Posts and suggest such modifications and improvements as may be necessary to make the system efficient consistent with economy.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Mail Vans and Cash Vans in Azamgarh District (Uttar Pradesh)

3370. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of mail vans and cash vans in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total number of such vans required there; and

(c) when these vans are likely to be purchased by Posts and Telegraphs Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Departmental mail motor service has not been introduced in Azamgarh District. The existing arrangement for transportation of mails there is considered satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Drilling in Godavari Basin

3371. SHRI A.J.V.B. MEHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drilling works are going in a fast way in Godavari Basin at Konavaram, Bhimanapalli and Rajole areas in East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the position of drilling at present; and

(c) the results of the work already completed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Drilling of one well in Konavaram, one in Bhimanapalli and two in Rajole has since been completed.

At present drilling is going on in Bhimanapalli-2.

(c) Of the four wells completed, indications of gas were observed in Bhimanapalli-1, Razole-1 and Rozole-2. The well Konavaram proved dry.

Conversion of Delhi Cantonment Exchange into Electronic/Microwave operated Exchange

3372. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Cantonment Telephone exchange is outdated, out-moded and obsolete ;

(b) whether the public is facing lot of difficulties in connecting telephone numbers under this Exchange;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to replace the Delhi Cantonment Exchange by electronic/microwave operated Exchange; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) During the Seventh Plan when part of the equipment would have become old enough to be retired.

STD Facility in Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh

3373. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is not a single town in Amalapuram in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh which is having STD facilities;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facility for the above places;

(c) if so, when STD facilities will be provided there; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,. At present no town in Amalapuram Talukar in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh is having STD facility.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Due to limitation of resources only the District Headquarters not yet provided with STD facilities and telephone exchanges of more than 1000 lines capacity as on 1-4-84, have been proposed to be provided STD facilities during the 7th Plan period.

Plan to meet oil demand after depletion of Oil in Bombay High

3374. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bombay High meets about three fourth of India's present oil consumption;

(b) whether due to fast depletion, it is not likely to last for more than another 15 or 20 years; and

(c) if so, the plans and prospects to meet the ever-increasing oil demand when India enters 21st century ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The production of crude oil from Bombay High and its satellite fields met about 48% of the consumption of petroleum products (in term of crude oil equivalent) in the country in 1984-85. At the current rate of production, the reserves of these fields are expected to last for about 15 years. However more reserves are expected to be added in the meantime.

(c) Some of the steps to increase the production of crude oil in the country are :—

- (i) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques;
- (ii) Intensification of work over operations;
- (iii) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production; and
- (iv) Induction of advanced technology.

The exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature and it is not possible to indicate with certitude when self-sufficiency would be achieved.

Review of Food Processing Industry Licensing Policies

3375. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) has reviewed or is reviewing the entire food processing industry with a view to correcting the anomalous licensing policies governing it;

(b) if so, the findings in respect of the various industries reviewed so far, particularly from the point of view of investment, employment and consumer interest, while determining how physical controls could be changed to fiscal controls;

(c) whether some large industrial Houses are also negotiating with some US processed food grants to promote a large

joint venture food processing unit in India; and

(d) If so, which are these houses and what is the rationale behind such ventures when there are already many processed foods industries in the country and more than 65 per cent of people are living below poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) From time to time DGTD reviews the status of various industries with a view to stimulate industrial growth.

(c) and (d) There is presently no such proposal before the Government.

Guidelines issued by Government for Allotment of Petrol Pumps/Gas Agencies to certain categories in Gujarat

3376. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines that top-most priority should be given to (i) women, (ii) handicapped persons, (iii) freedom fighters, (iv) war-widows (v) ex-servicemen, (vi) scheduled castes and tribes and (vii) minority communities in the allotment of petrol pums and gas agencies;

(b) if so, the details of guidelines issued in this connection;

(c) how far it has been implemented;

(d) the number of above categories which have been given petrol pumps/gas agencies in various parts of Gujarat and other States during 1st January, 1983 to 18th November, 1985 ; and

(e) the target fixed for them for 1st December, 1985 to 30th December, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) ; (a) and (b) Under the existing guidelines, the following reservations for different categories have been stipulated for dealership appointments :—

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	25%
Unemployed Graduates/Unemployed Engineering Graduates (UG/UEG)	25%
Defence category	7½%
Physically Handicapped	7½%
Freedom Fighters (FF)	5%
Others (O)	30%

and minority communities. As such, no statistics on those are being maintained.

(c) The above reservation are being implemented by the oil industry strictly.

(d) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(e) The oil industry prepare its Marketing Plan on a financial year basis. As such, no separate target has been fixed for the period from 1st December, 1985 to 30th Dec. 1986.

There is no separate reservation for women

Statement

L P G

Name of the State	SC	ST	UG/UEG	PH/DDP/WW	SW/FF
Gujarat	7	14	18	12	3
States (other than Gujarat)	187	58	236	145	50

RETAIL OUTLET

Name of the State	SC	ST	UG/UEG	PH/DDP/WW	SW/FF
Gujarat	10	7	25	10	2
States (other than Gujarat)	223	67	246	123	36

SC Scheduled Castes

ST Scheduled Tribes

UG/UEG Unemployed Graduates/Unemployed Engineering Graduates

PH/DDP/WW Physically Handicapped/Disabled Defence Personnel/War Widow

SW/FF Social Worker/Freedom Fighter.

Technological upgradation in Small Scale Sector

small-scale sector in a bid to improve its efficiency and competitiveness;

3378. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA
MURTHY :

(b) if so, whether he has pointed out that small sector must increasingly take to production of quality products to increase its sphere of influence; and

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(c) if so, the steps Union Government have assured the small sector industries for providing help and assistance to them ?

(a) whether it is a fact that he has called for technological upgradation in the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND
PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K.
JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) through its network of Small Industries Service Institutes (SISI), Extension Centres, Workshops, Process Cum-Product Development Centres, Regional Testing Centres and Field Testing Stations are continuously striving to assist the small scale units to upgrade their technology and improve the quality of their products. These facilities are proposed to be further augmented during the Seventh Plan Period.

Location of a Coal Belt near Hingna in
Nagpur District

3379. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a coal belt of 50 to 70 meter thickness has been located near Hingna in Nagpur district in Maharashtra;

(b) whether further prospecting of coal in search has been suspended in this area; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Satyapal Committee

3380. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Satyapal Committee which were under the consideration of Government, have since been finalised ;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) when the recommendations will be implemented by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K.
JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The issues arising out of the findings of the Satyapal Committee have been taken up by the various concerned Departments and have also been referred to the Development Council for Tyres and Tubes.

Statement

*Summary of main recommendations of the
Expert Committee on tyre Industry.*

1. Since the cost of natural rubber is an important constituent in the cost of production of tyres, the formulation of an appropriate policy for establishing reasonable and stable prices for natural rubber becomes important. It is, therefore, recommended that a detailed factors that are responsible for the present price levels of natural rubber and devise an appropriate framework for the pricing of natural rubber.
2. Along with the reasonableness and stability of natural rubber, it is also vital that the policy framework should provide for a significant increase in the output of natural rubber.
3. As far as synthetic rubbers are concerned, the future course of action will be : firstly to significantly expand the capacity for synthetic rubbers and secondly to take measures to bring down the cost and therefore, of the price of synthetic rubbers. A significant reduction in the price of synthetic rubber will be possible only by establishing units of sufficiently large size, to take advantage of economies of scale.
4. A measure that could be considered for maintaining a reasonable degree of stability of prices is to import natural rubber on a canalised basis through a public sector trading company and to release the imported natural rubber at prices and in quantities which would stabilise the natural rubber price at a reasonable level throughout the year. This would be advantageous both to the producer as well as the user of natural rubber.
5. It will be necessary to examine to what extent relief would be required to

the synthetic rubber industry so that the viability of the existing synthetic rubber producers is not unduly affected as a result of maintaining the natural rubber prices at a reasonable level and the requirements of parity between the prices of natural and synthetic rubber.

6. The Indian Standard Institution is in the process of finalising the standards for automobile tyres, taking into account modifications required on the draft standards in the light of the Government Gazette Notification prescribing load ratings higher than earlier taken into account. This should be expedited.
7. It is recommended that the tyre manufacturers may be brought under compulsory ISI certification mark scheme by statutory order under the various acts presently available for the purpose. This will ensure that the standards are implemented properly by the industry.
8. It is suggested that in order to protect consumers interest, the tyre should have permanent markings capable of clearly identifying essential information such as :
 - (a) Nominal size, type if any, direction of rotation for directional type tyres, to provide guidance in usage with rim.
 - (b) Date of manufacture (which may be given by significant numbering) as tyre's bulk is rubber and rubber deteriorates with lapses of times due to ageing effect.
 - (c) Maximum permissible load (in-addition to or as a substitute for ply rating, as ply rating is becoming a spent concept).
 - (d) Manufacturer's name/recognised trade mark or brand name to identify the tyre with the producer.
 - (e) For safety reasons the information regarding minimum remaining skid depth required for use of tyres should be indicated. This also would serve the purpose to indicate to the user the limiting point beyond which it is not advisable to use the tyre and for going in

for retreading of the tyre and therefore, a district circum ferential marking could be indicated for purpose.

All the above requirements of marking/labelling should be incorporated in the relevant Indian Standards for which ISI should be directed to initiate action.

9. With the availability of independent testing facilities at the Central Institute of Road Transportation and Vehicle Research Development Establishment of the Ministry of Defence, it should be possible to independently evaluate the tyres produced indigenously and upgrade the quality levels by reviewing the test values from time to time based in the results obtained on similar tyres produced in the country and overseas.
10. Another important aspect is the "life of a tyre and its safe usage period". The industry should be persuaded to come forward, based on their own experience of actual service conditions, to guarantee the minimum number of KMs that a tyre in a particular category would be expected to give under typical conditions of operations. This value should also be reflected in the Indian Standards and should be made as part of guarantee by the manufacturer to the consumer.
11. Apart from Indian standards, there is a need for an industry or association level standards. It is recommended that the Indian automobile tyre industry should undertake to evolve such standards at the association level, as is being done by associations of tyre industries elsewhere in the world, in consultation with all relevant interests concerned through their own technical committees.
12. It is of the utmost importance that rational, equitable and healthy trading arrangements are restored or introduced and that the genuine complaints of the tyre dealers are looked into. This is as much the responsibility of the industry as it is of the Government and the Committee hopes that the industry would go into these several complaints made by the federation

- and would take corrective action as quickly as possible.
13. In order that complaints of malpractices and the considerable dissatisfaction that has been voiced by the dealers are substantially eliminated, it is necessary for the industry to introduce a measure of self-discipline and to adopt practices which are not only above board, but are also seen to be fair and non-discriminatory. It would be considerable help if the industry voluntarily adopts a system under which it announces from time to time dealer and retail prices and discounts and other facilities through trade circulars or public advertisements so that the public, dealers and Government are kept informed of the prices and facilities that are available on a non-discriminatory basis to all dealers and consumers. In the event this is not adopted voluntarily by the industry, it may be worth while for Government to make it obligatory for each company to do so. It is also recommended that in order to ensure that the practices as publicly announced are in fact being followed, Government should set up a monitoring which should undertake periodic checks, *suomoto*, or on the basis of representations that may be received.
 14. From the point of view of various considerations, the Committee would recommend that no special restrictions be placed on the tyre industry in the manufacture of higher ply rated tyres, but at the same time it would suggest that the industry should be obliged to produce lower ply rated tyres without detriment to considerations of safety to the passengers and the public.
 15. Taking a medium term view, it is necessary to persuade or enjoin on the industry to:—
 - (a) enlarge its exports and utilise its capacity better ; and
 - (b) to modernise its production processes and management practices in order to reduce costs.
 16. It is necessary that from point of view of ensuring exports, and also from the point of view of protecting the consumer through effective competition within the domestic market, sufficient capacity should be cleared so as to keep it ahead of the growth of demand. The Committee is of the view that advance planning for more capacity should proceed taking into account a ten year view as it takes time to establish new capacity. It is also necessary that preferential consideration should be given to expansion of existing units in order to make them more viable and more economic.
 17. The Committee would not recommend that prices should be frozen or should be rolled back so that the discounts which were hitherto available, should be recognised as the new level of prices. In a dynamic situation, it is difficult to maintain costs and prices static nor is it advisable in the Committee's view to introduce price control as it would be extremely difficult administratively to oversee price control on account of the variety of products and the large markets within which they are sold. Furthermore, price control will inevitably lead to distribution control which would be disadvantageous to the consumer and the dealer.
 18. Short of introducing price and distribution controls, the Committee would recommend that there has to be an effective mechanism available within the Government—preferably within the Ministry of Industry—which will continuously monitor capacity, production, product mix, costs, prices, quality marketing, distribution, availability and exports of the tyre industry, oversee the general performance and identify corrective measures that are required from time to time and advise Government accordingly.
 19. In the absence of an adequate technological base, a severance of the links with the foreign collaborators will almost certainly result in a crippling obsolescence in the industry not only with the Indian consumer being condemned to use an outdated and inferior

product but the possibilities of enlarging exports would be totally thwarted.

20. In order that the industry's competitiveness is maintained, not only it is necessary to ensure that units of economic sizes are set up through expansion of existing units but planning new, units, should *ab initio* be on a sufficiently large scale to reap the benefits of economies of scale.
21. In order that industry is technologically brought up to international standards, it is necessary that the old units are modernised as quickly as possible. Taking into account the high cost of modernisation at current prices, it will be necessary to consider fiscal incentives for expansion of existing units including modernisation on lines comparable to the incentives that are extended to the establishment of new units in the industry.
22. In addition to such modernisation, it will also be necessary, given the current status of the meagre R and D efforts and capabilities within the Indian industry to have access to foreign technology on a continuous basis in order to take advantage of improvements in technology until such time as R and D capabilities within the industry are established on a reasonable scale. As optimal solution to the present situation will not, therefore, be totally cut off the flow of foreign technology but to adopt a two fold strategy combining enlarged R and D efforts within the country on an adequate scale with a declining level of external dependence in basic and applied technology.
23. A Central Research Institute should be established for undertaking research and development in the automobile tyre industry commensurate with the large size of the industry and its turn over to provide the necessary supporting facilities to the industry. The establishment of this institute should be undertaken as a central responsibility and be organised by the Central Government. The industry should however, be very closely associated in the planning and implementation of the research institute. It should be partially funded by the industry through a Cess to be imposed on the turn over of the industry. To the Cess so collected, Government should provide an equal contribution.
24. In addition on the R and D programme undertaken by the Institute for the overall development of the industry, there should be no objection to the R and D Institute taking up sponsored research to meet specific problems of individual undertakings on an exclusive basis.
25. R and D Institute should function in close co-operation with other national laboratories and also R and D organisations that might exist within the industry itself.
26. The Institute should also provide for comprehensive testing facilities which are adequate not only for its own R D activities, but also available on demand to the under-taking within the industry or other allied institutions which are engaged in R and D programmes relevant to the automobile tyre industry.
27. The Committee feels that early measures should be taken to speed up the pace of introduction of radial tyres within the country on account of the significant advantages from this improved variety of tyres to the economy.
28. The pace of road development and maintenance has not been commensurate with the phenomenal rate of growth of road transport leading to serious deficiencies in high way system with resultant congestion, delay, impaired road safety, fuel wastage and high cost of vehicle operation. The investment in the removal of deficiencies are eminently cost effective and would give high economic returns. Among other things, it should also increase the life of tyres. There is, therefore, an urgent need for appropriate augmentation of financial outlays for development and maintenance of the road sector.
29. Axle overloading is a serious problem as sharply focussed by the axle load study. There is therefore, an imperative need for an effective and rigorous

enforcement system so as to prevent overloading and to improve the conditions of operations of vehicles for better safety regulation.

30. The two-axled rigid body truck is not the most efficient haulage vehicle for road transportation. Greater economy can be achieved by the use of multi-axle vehicles. In view of the numerous advantages of multi-axle vehicles, measures need to be taken to propagate their use for achieving economy in road transportation. It is suggested that an inter-ministerial group may be set up to go into the various impediments that stand in the way of the introduction of multi-axle vehicles and recommend appropriate measures for Government's consideration.
31. The present system of licensing of capacity on the basis of numbers is not satisfactory. It appears to the Committee that a more precise way of defining capacity would be to relate it to the total weight of tyres produced. At the same time, for certain order purposes, it is necessary to have information of the production of tyres in numbers. It appears to the Committee that the balance of advantage would, therefore lie in redefining the existing capacity and also in licensing future capacities on the basis of the weight of material that could be processed in one or more of the critical operations in the manufacture of tyres, in addition to the present practice of defining capacities purely in terms of numbers.
32. At the same time, companies specifically or otherwise licensed for the manufacture of tyres must have the freedom to change the product-mix without any special reference to or approval by the Government from the licensing point of view. The same consideration would apply to the diversification of production by existing manufacturers into radial tyres.
33. Although the Committee is not in favour of the introduction of price or distribution control, it seems necessary that measures will need to be taken in order to bring the prices of tyres somewhat within line with the international prices. Tyres constitute an

important component of the transportation industry not only functional but also in costs. Therefore, as a constituent of an infrastructure facility which needs to be expanded and promoted with the growth of the economy, it is of paramount importance to keep the prices of tyres within reasonable limits.

34. Keeping this in view, while Committee strongly urge that a number of measures should be undertaken by the industry to reduce costs, it would also like to recommend that a review of the fiscal duties as well as an examination of the measures for reducing the price of raw materials that go into the production of tyres be undertaken by the Government.

Proposal from West Bengal Government for Thermal Power Station in Murshidabad District

3381. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the West Bengal State Electricity Board for the proposed 5X210 MW+2X500 MW Thermal Power Station in Murshidabad District of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon;

(d) the progress in the matter; and

(e) the reasons for delay in according techno-economic approval to the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Restrictions by Khadi and Village Industries Commission on Inspection of new Institutions

3382. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some restrictions have been imposed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on inspection of new institutions and/or giving certificates of the Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many institutions have been inspected and how many institutions have granted certificates in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission have not imposed any restrictions of new institutions or for giving certificate to them. The institutions engaged in production and/or sales of Khadi are required to obtain a certificate from the Central Certification Committee of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for undertaking Khadi activity. They have to satisfy the conditions prescribed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for obtaining the certificate.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is not readily available and is being collected.

Amendment to Indian Divorce Act

3383. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to bring forward any legislation to amend the Indian Divorce Act of 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : No proposal for amending the Indian Divorce Act, 1969 is under the consideration of Government.

Variation in Power Tariff

3384. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that power tariff varies from state to state; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to have a uniform power tariff in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the power to fix tariff for various categories of consumers is vested in State Electricity Boards; subject to any policy directives which might have been issued in this regard by the State Government under the Act.

[Translation]

Telephone Services in Rural Areas

3385. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the villages in the country where telephone services have been provided by Government since independence to date;

(b) the number of the villages proposed to be provided with telephone facilities during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that besides financial constraints, lot of difficulties are involved in providing telephone services in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the plans to overcome such difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 22906 villages have been provided with Long Distance Public Telephone facility since independence, upto 31-3-85.

(b) 9000 villages are proposed to be provided with telephone facility during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) Remote, hilly and inaccessible areas are proposed to be covered by use of Multiaccess rural radio systems.

(ii) Power shortage will be overcome by using solar power systems where feasible.

Complaints Regarding wrong and inflated Bills of Telephones

3386. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints received by Government from the people about their wrong and inflated bills of telephones are got examined by those persons who prepare the wrong bills;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after examining all the complaints, the people are often given the replies in each case that the complaints of inflated bills have been got examined and the amount of the bill has been found correct;

(c) the total number of complaints received by Government during the period from February, 1981 to September, 1985 and the number of complaints of the people found correct and those wrong;

(d) the number of the officers punished during the said period for preparing wrong bills; and

(e) the number of cases in which excess amount paid by the consumers has been refunded to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The billing of subscribers is done on the basis of information furnished by the Telephone Exchanges regarding meter-readings and also trunk calls booked. Except for clerical errors in computation or transcription the possibility of issuing wrong bills or inflated bills by the billing department does not exist. The complaints received from the subscribers are initially examined by the billing department to verify if there had been any clerical errors in the issue of bills. If so, they are rectified and revised bills are issued to the subscriber. If no such errors are found the complaints are sent for further investigation by the concerned authorities to examine if there is any technical faults which could have let to the alleged excess billing.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The total no. of complaints received by the Government during the period from April, 1981 to September, 1985 is given as under :

Year	No. of complaints received.
1981-82	1,87,000
1982-83	80,000
1983-84	1,07,000
1984-85	89,879
1985-86	44,885

(upto Sept., 1985)

The number of complaints received during February, 1981 and March, 1981 and the number of complaints found correct and those found wrong for the entire period are being obtained from the field units and will be furnished soon.

(d) and (e) The information has been called for from the concerned units and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

[English]

Benefits of laying pipeline from Bombay to Loni by H P.C.

3387. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil pipeline from Bombay to Loni via Pune undertaken by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has since been laid ;

(b) whether the petroleum products will reach consumers quicker as compared to the earlier transportation channels, namely Railways and oil tankers carried by trucks ;

(c) whether the price structure of petroleum products will be affected by this change over ; and

(d) what financial benefits will accrue to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and to the national exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No decision about a revision in the price structure has been taken.

(d) The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation will be entitled to the usual return on such investments in accordance with the pricing policy. Since energy consumption and product losses are less in pipeline movement of products than in other modes of transportation, the lower consumption of petroleum products will result in foreign exchange savings to the country.

Recommendations of the First Convention and Symposium of Bio-Energy Society of India

3388. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has called upon the scientists in the country to take up only about 10 mission-orient massive research and development projects ;

(b) if so, whether any of these projects will cover sources of bio-energy, if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the several useful recommendations made at the First Convention and Symposium of the Bio-energy Society of India as reported in the 'Financial Express' of 27 October, 1985 ; and

(d) if so, the details of the important suggestions made and accepted by Government and follow up action proposed in the background of Prime Minister's directives ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) In the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to take up some Science and Technology missions. Presently an exercise is being carried out to formulate the missions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The important suggestions made relate to Bio-Energy resources, biomass processing, environmental issues and special topics like bio-energy education, etc. These suggestions are indeed very useful and implementation action has started on several of them.

Energy Development Council

3389. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Energy Development Council and if so, its relationship to the on-going Advisory Board on Energy ;

(b) whether the recommendation of various working groups set up by the Board have been finalised and implemented; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to ask the Council to address itself to the re-examination of question of addition of alcohol to petrol as was done in India during World War II and as is being done by IJSA at present using alcohol from fermentation or chemical process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government has decided to set up an Energy Development Council. Its functions are under consideration.

(b) The on-going Advisory Board on Energy did not set any working groups as such. However, a number of Expert Panels were constituted and, on the basis of discussions/recommendations of such panel meetings, two sets of recommendations were submitted by the ABE in Sept., 1983 and Feb., 1984, to the Prime Minister. These were placed in the Lok Sabha in April, 1984, in fulfilment of an assurance given in regard to Unstarred Question No. 623 on 28.2.1984. The recommendations are in various stages of consideration/implementation.

(c) There is no such proposal at the moment.

Reduction in Excise Duty on Polyester filament Yarn

3390 DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to have cheap synthetic fabrics ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has reduced the duty on polyester staple fibre from Rs. 45 kg to Rs. 25 per kg ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not reducing excise duty on polyester filament yarn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The level of excise duty in such cases is fixed on merits from time to time.

Electrification of villages in Madhya Pradesh

3391. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages so far electrified in Madhya Pradesh :

(b) whether any target has been fixed for electrification of more villages in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose for the period 1985-86 ; and

(e) the number of villages out of them in Khargone District which are likely to be electrified during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) 41,780 villagers have been electrified in the State of Madhya Pradesh upto the end of October, 1985.

(b) and (c) 3000 villages are targetted for electrification in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 37.90 crores has been provided for rural electrification programme in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86.

(e) 45 villages of Khargone District are likely to be electrified during 1985-86.

Full Utilisation of installed capacity of Thermal Power Stations

3392. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Financial Express' of 11 November, 1985 wherein it has been stated that more than 50 per cent of the installed capacity of thermal power stations in the country remains unutilised despite a huge power deficit and colossal transmission and distribution losses to Government :

(b) if so, the reason thereof ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of installed capacity of thermal power stations in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to make 100% utilisation of installed thermal capacity. It is necessary to subject the generating units to obligatory boiler overhaul and capital maintenance of turbines, depending on the conditions of the units and manufacturers, instructions. There is non-utilisation of capacity also due to system load variation. The plant load factor of thermal power stations during April-November, 1985 was 50.3%

(c) In order to further improve plant load factor of thermal power stations a number of measures have been taken. These measures include :

- (1) Assistance to SEBs/power stations for undertaking plant betterment programmes.
- (2) Assistance to SEBs/power stations for procurement of requisite quality and quantity of coal and also spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.
- (3) Visit of task forces and roving teams to identify weak areas requiring improvement and preparation of time bound programmes for rectification.
- (4) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel.
- (5) Implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme for thermal stations, with central loan assistance ; and

- (6) Proper planning and timely execution of works pertaining to annual overhaul/capital maintenance jobs.

Overbilling of Telephones in Delhi

3393. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether overbilling of telephones in Delhi occurs very frequently ;

(b) if so, whether complaints to this effect have been received ; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) No Sir. However, we do receive complaints from a few subscribers alleging receipt of bills more than they had anticipated. Such complaints are received in respect of less than 1% of the bills issued.

(c) Following steps have been taken to reduce the actual incidence of over-billing.

1. Preventive measures to see that tampering of exchange meters does not take place.
2. Restricting entry in the meter rooms.
3. Locking of DPs/Pillars and Cabinets, in outdoor plants.
4. Routine testing of Subscribers meter.
5. Periodic testing of STD barred Telephones.
6. Improvement of outdoor plants to minimise any interconnections.
7. Fortnightly meter readings are examined to see whether there are any extraordinary spurts in the meter readings. If any such cases are noticed, tests are carried out and the equipment is checked. In certain cases the number is also put on parallel meter observation.
8. Rigorous checks on data entry to computer.

9. Pre-despatch screening of heavy bills.

Cordless Telephones in Metropolitan Cities

3394. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cordless telephone has been introduced in the metropolitan cities :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend it to other cities ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Use of cordless telephone has been permitted as an attachment to the telephone with a range not exceeding 100 meters. It can be used after obtaining a licence from the Department of Telecommunications subject to fulfilment of certain technical conditions.

(c) and (d) Use of cordless telephone is permitted throughout the country on the conditions indicated in reply to paras (a) and (b) above.

Expansion of Haldia Oil Refinery

3395. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to depend the existing capacity of Haldia Oil Refinery in order to meet the requirement of Naphtha by the Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to expand the Haldia Refinery during the 7th Plan. Naphtha will be available for the Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex from other indigenous sources and by imports, if necessary.

Integrated energy system using renewable sources of energy

3396. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether integrated energy systems using renewable sources of energy have been tried out in any village in the country ;

(b) if so, the generation cost of energy through this system ;

(c) whether it has been found to be economic ; and

(d) if so, whether it will be tried out in more areas ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The cost of energy generation and economics of such systems are already favourable in remote, rural areas away from the electrical grid and where the supply of other conventional fuels is difficult and expensive. In other areas also, these systems are approaching economic viability as costs of constituent systems reduce with improvements in efficiency and increase in volume production.

(d) 18 such projects have been set up and 28 are under implementation. Further projects in different part of the country are planned.

Issue of new Telephone Directory

3397. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**
SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest telephone directory supplement issued by Delhi Telephones is already out of date ;

(b) if so, whether a new directory is proposed to be issued before the year end ;

(c) whether due to a large number of changes in telephone numbers, the service 197 is faced with a flood of calls ;

(d) whether this has led to considerable inconvenience to telephone users ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to rectify this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A new supplement to Delhi Telephone Directory incorporating changes upto November, 1985 has been published and is being distributed. The main new Telephone Directory is, so expected to be published during 1986.

(c) No, Sir. However, there is some increase in the traffic on '197' due to increase in the number of telephones and changes in telephone numbers.

(d) and (e) No, Sir, However, '197' positions are being augmented to cope with the increased traffic.

Raising of Electricity Traffic by states

3398. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Electricity Boards in all the States have been asked to raise their tariffs so as to generate adequate surpluses for financing their Seventh Five Year Plan projects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether selling price of electricity by the National Thermal Power Corporation will also be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the power to fix and revise tariffs is vested in the State Electricity Board. Effective 1-4-1985, according to an amendment to the Act, a State Electricity Board is required to carry on its operations and adjust its tariffs, so as to earn a surplus of not less than 3% (or such higher percentage as the State Government may specify) of the value of the fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of the year.

(c) The tariff for power supplied by National Thermal Power Corporation to the State Electricity Boards is governed by the Memorandum of Understanding/Bulk Supply Agreements entered into by the Corporation with the Boards.

Setting up of industries in Cachar District (Assam)

3399. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for setting up of industries in Cachar Districts of Assam in 1982, 1983 and 1984 ;

(b) the number of Letters of Intent issued during that period ; and

(c) the number of applications rejected during the period and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) 8 Industrial Licence applications were received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up of Industries in Cachar district of Assam during 1982, 1983 and 1984. While 6 proposals were approved and letters of intent issued, the remaining 2 applications were rejected. Various techno-economic factors such as, demand and supply, export potential, availability of raw materials, locational constraints, viability of the scheme and policy considerations are taken into account while approving or rejecting an Industrial Licence application. Grounds of rejection vary from case to case and are duly communicated to the applicants as well as to the State Governments concerned.

[Translation]

Benami Allotment of Petrol-Diesel and LPG Agencies in Basti Distt., U.P.

3400. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of diesel/petrol pumps and gas agencies functioning at present in Basti District (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) the names and the total annual sale thereof;

(c) whether whole work of the pums and gas agencies of this district is being done by the rich people who have obtained them in the name of Scheduled Castes and weaker sections;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any step to check these benami allotments, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The number of Retail Outlet (Diesel/Petrol) Dealerships and LPG Distributorships functioning at present in Basti District (U.P.) is 26 and 2 respectively.

(b) The requisite information is shown in the Statement given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) do not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name Retail Outlet	Location	Average Annual Sale	
			MSD	HSD
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Mohan Ram Ram Niwas	Khalilabad	145KL	860KL
2.	M/s. Om Prakash Ram Prakash	Basti	320KL	580KL
3.	M/s. Shree Shyam Auto Service	Itwa Bazar	85KL	1135KL
4.	Radhakrishan Bimal Kumar Pvt. Ltd.	Gandhinagar	556KL	1487KL
5.	Radhakrishan Bimal Kumar Pvt. Ltd.	Manauri	—	3352KL
6.	Alok Trading Co.	Basti	120KL	1734KL
7.	Parwati Auto	—do—	—	1460KL

1	2	3	4	5
8. Telvikas Kendra		Basti	—	1022KL
9. Agrawal Auto		Itwa	—	430KL
10. Radheyshyam and Sons		Mahndewal	52KL	556KL
11. Hiralal Shivprasad		L.R.P. Road (Khalilabad)	122KL	670KL
12. Hiralal Shivprasad		Basti Town	—	721KL
13. Bera Auto		Shoratgarh	50KL	630KL
14. Indian Auto		Hariyya	—	1266KL
15. Khetan Oil Co.		Naugarh	—	490KL
16. Kisan Auto		Domeriaganj	—	1504KL
17. Rudhali Filling Station		Rudhali	(40 to 15Kls.	HSD p.m.)
18. Indra Auto		Babhnan	(40 to 50Kls.	HSD p.m.)
19. Jagdamba Auto Service		Nawgarh	155KL	835KL
20. Dilip Filling Station		Bansi	—	1302KL
21. Vijay Automobiles		Barhani	—	570KL
22. Hindustan Automoblies		Basti	45KL	1725KL
23. Basti Oil Co.		—do—	—	1174KL
24. Tulsyan Automobiles		—do—	—	942KL
25. Umar Automobiles		Bewan Chauraha	—	728KL
26. Pandey Automobiles		Basti	159KL	490KL

L P G

1. M/s. Adarash Gas Service	Basti	(26,000 Cylinders (14.2 Kg. Capacity)
2. M/s. Khalilabad Gas Service	Khalilabad	(5857 Kg. Capacity)

Investigation into Financial Soundness of Harijan and poor people before allotting Gas Agencies in Basti, U.P.

3401. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of financial position of Scheduled Castes and the poor sections is made before allotting them the agencies of petrol pump and gas;

(b) if so, the criteria of assessment and the details of financial position of these Scheduled Castes in whose names the agencies of petrol pumps and gas have

been allotted in District Basti of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether before allotting gas and pump agencies to a person belonging to the weaker sections (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Government propose to get it investigated as to whether he will run the agency himself or the same will be run by some rich person and whether such investigations are proposed to be conducted from time to time after allotment of the agency; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b) The relevant selection guidelines stipulate that the annual income of a candidate (under all categories) and his family/as defined in the guidelines) should not be in excess of Rs. 24,000/-. The Oil Selection Boards make the selections in this background, keeping in view the information relating to loans/sources of financing etc. furnished in the prescribed form by the applicants and having regard to the Reserve Bank of India Scheme for Loans upto 75% of the capital expenditure to selected candidates under the Social Objective Categories. Business ability and other relevant factors are also taken into account by the Boards in selecting the most suitable candidate. The same procedure and criteria have been observed by the Board in making selection for petrol/diesel retail outlets in Basti.

(c) and (d) A stipulation exists in the dealership agreement that the dealer will be a working dealer. Besides periodical inspections by the oil companies, any complaints about benami operations are looked into and appropriate action is taken.

[English]

Introduction of result-oriented culture in the functioning of the mining sector

3402. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to replace the bureaucratic culture of functioning in mining sector by work and result-oriented culture, as has been suggested by him in the National Seminar on Mineral Mining Technology in India organised by the Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(b) the steps being taken to avoid cost and time over-runs and to increase the productivity and production in the mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Promoting accountability and result-oriented management and work culture, effecting improvement in production and productivity and preventing cost and time over-runs of projects of the coal companies, under the Ministry of Energy are a continuing exercise. The steps that are being taken in this

direction include, investment in new mines, adoption of better technology, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of manpower by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their re-deployment after suitable training & better availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timber etc., reduction of pit-head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution, expeditious and timely completion new projects and improvement in the law and order situation and control over mafia, activities in Bihar Bengal coalfields

National Seminar on Loss Prevention in power plants

3403. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the two-day National Seminar on Loss Prevention in Power Plants organised recently by the Loss Prevention Association of India; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of power plant in Andhra Pradesh

3404. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are favourably inclined towards the proposal of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of 200 M.W. power plant based on natural gas in the state;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to reconsider the proposal in view of large quantity of gas available in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c) The

on-shore and off-shore fields in Andhra Pradesh are yet to be fully explored. The question of availability of gas for power generation would arise only after production potential is established.

Waiting List for new Telephone Connections in Hyderabad

3405. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a long waiting list for new telephone connections pending in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the time by which Government hope to meet this demand completely for new telephone connections in Hyderabad, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present waiting list is expected to be cleared progressively during the 7th Plan depending on availability of resources.

(c) The existing telephone exchanges are being expanded wherever feasible and the new ones are being opened to provide new telephone connections depending on availability of switching equipments, cables and other materials.

Introduction of Radio Telephone Service in Andhra Pradesh

3406. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to introduce Radio Telephone service in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The Radio Mobile Telephone Service is not contemplated for Andhra Pradesh at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Doxycycline, Metranidazole Methyl Dopa Irimethoprim, Sodium PAS stopped by IDPL Hyderabad

3407. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3245 on 13 August, 1985 regarding drugs manufactured by IDPL, Hyderabad and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that either IDPL, Hyderabad have stopped production of Doxycycline, Metranidazole, Methyl Dopa, Trimethoprim Sodium PAS, Fursemide and Chloroquin Phosphate or are producing the same in very negligible quantity ;

(b) if so, the licensed capacity of each drug and the production during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the cost of plant and machinery installed for each project along with fee paid for purchase of technology for each drug ;

(d) the reasons for non-utilisation of fuller capacity available for each drug ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accumulation of stock at pitheads of Central Coalfields Ltd.

3408. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) have started to go slow in production due to huge accumulation of stock at pit-heads ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of such accumulation, target for 1985-86 would be the same as in the previous year ;

(c) the reasons why stock accumulates in pit-heads ; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the accumulation of stock at pit-heads ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) In Central Coalfields Ltd. collieries having huge accumulation of stocks, a programme to regulate production has been undertaken.

(b) The target for production of coal in Central Coalfields Limited during 1985-86 has been fixed at 38.00 million tonnes as against its target of 37.5 million tonnes during 1984-85.

(c) and (d) Pithead stocks have been accumulating due to :

1. Inadequate availability of railway wagons for coal loading.
2. Less materialisation of demand from the consuming sectors ; than originally anticipated.
3. Delay in the commissioning of washeries in CCL.
4. Over production of coal in areas from where there is inadequate offtake to make up for the shortfall in production elsewhere.

Concerted efforts are being made to liquidate accumulate pithead stocks by stepping up despatches by rail, road and other means. Efforts are also being made to transport coal pithead stocks from the non-rail linked collieries to nearest railheads for despatches by rail where-ever possible. A number of collieries, have also been put on liberalised sale by road.

DMT and PTA Interchangeable Raw Materials for Polyester Industry

3409. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory in Pune has given advice to his Ministry that DMT and PTA are interchangeable raw materials for polyester industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether his Ministry has acted on this advice ; and

(d) whether it has been subsequently found out from scientific/technical scrutinies that those are really not interchangeable raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise ;

Clearance to Puyankutty Hydro Electric Project Stage-I in Kerala

3410. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH
MUNDACKAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has approved the Puyankutty Hydro Electric Project Stage-I in Kerala for investment clearance as a priority scheme ;

(b) whether external assistance is proposed to be obtained for the scheme ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any provision is proposed for the above scheme in the 1985-86 or 1986-87 Annual Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Puyankutty Hydro-electric Project Stage-I (2X120 MW) in Kerala has been recommended to the Planning Commission for investment sanction.

(b) and (c) A decision regarding external assistance can be considered only after the Project is sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

(d) There is no provision in the approved Power Sector State Plan for 1985-86. The State's Annual Plan 1986-87 is yet to be finalised.

Reduction in service charges, repair costs, etc. of Maruti car

3411. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether service charges, repair costs and spare parts prices of Maruti car have been drastically reduced recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for such reduction ; and

(d) the reasons for higher prices being charged earlier and how those were fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd., has reduced prices of some spare parts. Also some dealers have reduced repair charges.

(b) to (d) The earlier prices were fixed on the basis of the then prevailing procurement prices and the need for higher inventory. The reduction in parts price became possible because of indigenisation, increased volume of sales and lower procurement prices.

Prices fixed for Ethambutol and Pyrazinamide and their formulations

3412. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ethambutol and Pyrazinamide are important anti-TB drugs ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these drugs are produced indigenously ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry has fixed the prices of these two bulk drugs as well as medicines based on these drugs ; and

(d) if so, when and what price of each of the bulk drugs and formulations based on these were fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The price of Ethambutol was fixed at Rs. 681/- per kg. on 19th July, 1984 and that of Pyrazinamide at Rs. 1273.55 on 12th May, 1981. Details of leader prices fixed by the Government based on the above referred prices of bulk drugs are given in the Statement below.

Statement

S1. Name of the formulation No. and strength	Pack Size	Leader price excluding excise duty as fixed by the Government	Date of fixation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
ETHAMBUTOL BASED FORMULATIONS :			
1. Ethambutol Tablets 200 mg/tablet	10's strip/ bottle	4.18	10.10.1984
2. -do-	6's	2.37	10.10.1984
3. Ethambutol Tablets 400 mg/tablets	10's strip/ bottle	6.76	10.10.1984
4. -do-	6's	4.18	10.10.1984
5. Ethambutol Tablets 600 mg/tablet	10's strip/ bottle	9.81	10.10.1984
6. -do-	12's strip/ bottle	11.77	10.10.1984
7. Ethambutol Tablets 600 mg./tablets	6's strip/ bottle	5.99	10.10.1984

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8. Ethambutol Tablets 800 mg./tablet		6's strip/ bottle	7.80	10.10.1984
9. -do-		10's strip/ bottle	12.82	10.10.1984
10. -do-		12's strip/ bottle	15.41	10.10.1984
PYRAZINAMIDE BASED FORMULATIONS :				
1. Pyrazinamide Tablets 500 mg/tablet		10's strip	15.30	22.7.1981

[Translation]

Shortage of operators in Telegraph offices
in Rajasthan

3413. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that teleprinters
installed in telegraph offices in Rajasthan
are often lying in-operative resulting in
loss to the people in social as well as
commercial spheres ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one
of the reasons for teleprinters often remain-
ing inoperative is shortage of operators ?

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that
in some telegraph offices the number of
operators is in excess of the prescribed
strength and at certain places it is less than
the prescribed strength ;

(d) whether Government have received
any memorandum in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details of the action taken
by Government in this regard and if not,
the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No,
Not often but in very few cases teleprinters
installed in combined offices and DTOS
remain in operated due to power/channel
failure and non availability of trained tele-
printer's Signallers.

(b) No shortage of operators in CTOS/
DTOS but in few cases shortage of T/P
trained signallers in combined post offi-
ces.

(c) No,

(d) Nil.

(e) Nill.

Shortage of telephone operators in
Rajasthan circle

3414. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
complaints that telephones are attended
late because of shortage of telephone
operators in the telephone exchanges under
Rajasthan Circle ;

(b) if so, the details of such com-
plaints ;

(c) whether Government have taken any
action in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the complets detaile thereof
and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No
complaints have been received regarding
late attendance by T.O.s. due to shortage.

(b) to (d) Nil.

[English]

Distribution of raw material to Small
Scale Industries

3415. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that raw material to small scale industries of the States is distributed by Union Government through the Industrial Development Corporations ;

(b) if so, whether it also a fact that materials required by these industries, which is assessed by his Ministry are not issued by the Industrial Development Corporations ;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of raw material to small scale industries production is decreasing ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government so far in this regard and the details of facts which have come to light ; and

(e) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Some raw materials like iron and steel, palm fatty acids etc. are normally supplied to small scale industrial units through the Small Scale Industries Corporations (SSICs) of the respective State/Union Territories. However, certain categories and group of small scale industries do receive raw materials directly from the main producers.

(b) Small Scale Industries Corporations supply the raw materials to the small scales units based on their assessed capacity as recommended by the Sponsoring authority i.e. State Directorate of Industries and their best offtake, prorated to availability.

(c) to (e) Government is not aware of any decrease in production in SSI sector due to non-availability of raw material. On the contrary, substantial increase in produ-

tion is observed in the small scale sector over the years.

Choking of underground phone cables during monsoons

3416. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 558 on 19th March, 1985 regarding choking of underground phone cables during monsoons and state :

(a) the extent to which the measures mentioned in the said reply to check choking of underground phone cables during rainy season were found successful during recent monsoon season ;

(b) how many telephones remained inoperative during monsoons and for which period as compared to monsoons in 1984 when the preventive measures had not been taken ;

(c) what improvements are now required in the measures detailed; and

(d) the places in the capital where these measures had not been taken and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Measures mentioned have been successful. The extent to which they have been successful may be seen at the statement given below enclosed.

(b) The information is shown in the comparative statement given below.

(c) The implementation of the instructions is of continuous nature and the improvement is continuously being watched.

(d) In all the places in the Capital these measures have been adopted.

Statement

Comparative Statement of Cable break-downs and telephones affected during monsoon of 1984 and 1985.

total	1985					
	No. of cables break-down during monsoon	Number of telephones affected during monsoon	Number of telephones affected on any single day	Number of cable break down during monsoon	Number of total tele- phone re- mained in- operative during monsoon	Number of telephones affected in any single day during monsoon
Bombay	1948	149160	34673	1681	169457	30559
Calcutta	578	143795	37957	563	69890	12491
Delhi	1497	97224	25345	1299	67341	4646
Madras	Monsoon season just started					
Ahmedabad	82	974	4033	99	1724	6082
Bangalore	63	1485	520	43	1375	150
Hyderabad	42	2147	250	12	583	100
Kanpur						
Pune	—	2457	—	—	996	—

Gas Turbines in Orissa

3417. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up suitable number of gas turbines to meet the power demand in Orissa until major thermal stations like Ib Thermal and Talcher Super Thermal are commissioned ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far those will meet the power demand of the State ; and

(c) the other measures being taken to solve the problem of Orissa State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Orissa State Electricity Board have proposed to set up two sets of Gas Turbine Plants of 3X30 MW capacity, one each at Bhubaneshwar and Jaipur Road. The project could be considered for techno-economic clearance after necessary inputs, such as the availability of fuel on a sustained basis, have been tied up.

The energy availability in Orissa during April-October, 1985 was 2487 MU, as against the anticipated requirement of 3113 MU. In order to increase power availability in the State, additional generating capacity of 483.5 MW is programmed to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan period.

In addition, Orissa would receive benefits of 31 MW from the Chukha Hydel

Project in Bhutan (4×84 MW) and a share of 75 MW from the Farakka STPS, Stage-I (3×210 MW), when these units are commissioned in the Seventh Plan. Central assistance is also being provided to modernise and renovate the Talcher Thermal Power Station.

Increase in rate of Electricity

3418. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that States like Maharashtra have increased the rate of electricity from 30 per cent to 70 per cent as per directive from the Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the number of States which have raised the rates of electricity and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the power to fix and revise tariff is vested in the State Electricity Board. The Act, according to an amendment effective 1-4-1985, requires a State Electricity Board to carry on its operations and adjust its tariff, so as to earn a surplus of not less than 3% (or such higher percentage as the State Government may specify) of the value of the fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of the year. According to the information available, nine State Electricity Boards have revised their tariffs after 1-4-1985 to the extent indicated in the statement given below :

Statement

Statement showing increase in estimated average rates due to revision of tariff by State Elec. Boards since 1st April, 1985.
(Rates in P/Kwh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Electricity Board	Date of Revision	Domestic lights and fans (30 Kwh/month)			Commercial lights and fans (200 Kwh/month)			Agriculture 5 HP, 10% LF (272 Kwh/month)		
			Before revision	After revision	Percentage increase	Before revision	After revision	Percentage increase	Before revision	After revision	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Haryana	1.5.85	45.00	45.00	—	100.75	100.75	—	28.68	32.35	12.80
2.	H.P.	9.7.85	44.83	45.67	1.02	74.50	82.00	10.07	21.94	21.94	—
3.	Karnataka Urban	27.9.85	44.00	55.00	25.00	105.00	156.00	48.81	7.66	11.49	50.00
4.	M.P. Rural	1.5.85	44.50	44.50	—	90.50	100.50	11.05	16.00	16.00	—
	B and P		38.50	38.50	—	87.75	107.30	22.28			
5.	Maharashtra OA	1.11.85	37.50	37.50	—	82.75	102.30	23.63	22.98	15.31	(-)33.38
6.	Orissa	21.8.85	57.50	57.50	—	71.75	89.00	24.04	22.56	22.56	—
7.	Punjab M	19.8.85	53.84	53.84	—	100.63	105.00	4.34	13.50	13.50	—
						106.00	115.00	8.49			
8.	Tamil Nadu NM	1.6.85	55.00	55.00	—	101.00	110.00	8.91	11.49	11.49	—
9.	West Bengal	2.4.85	55.00	57.00	3.64	78.00	80.00	2.56	35.00	35.00	—

M—Madras Metro Area NM—Non Metro Area B and P—Bombay and Pune Areas OA—Other Areas

Note—The above rates are inclusive of Electricity Duty and fuel adjustment charge.

Industrial Policy in respect of Cement Production

3419. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Policy in respect of cement units is undergoing a rapid change as it has been found that the installed capacity has exceeded the Plan target and there is a danger that some of the mini plants as well as plants using obsolete technology may become sick ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the various steps Government propose to take for increasing the production in view of estimated demand by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO - CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b)

As against the Sixth Plan target of 43 million tonnes of installed capacity for cement, materialisation of installed capacity at the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) was 42.80 million tonnes. In view of increase in production and installed capacity in cement industry, gap between demand and supply of cement is expected to be eliminated by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. As sufficient capacities have been approved by way of issue of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences/Registration with Directorate General of Technical Development to meet the projected demand during the Seventh Plan and immediately thereafter, a policy of not encouraging new large cement plants in greenfield areas for a period of 2 years is being followed. While mini cement plants have been exempted from the purview of price and distribution control of Cement Control Order, 1967, all encouragement is given for modernisation of units having obsolete wet process technology. In order to enable the sick units to rehabilitate and modernise themselves, their levy obligation is fixed at a lower level.

Loan to West Bengal State Electricity Board

3420. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have granted loans to West Bengal State Electricity Board for construction of inter-State transmission lines during the Sixth Five Year Plan period :

(b) if so, the details of the scheme for which loans were granted ;

(c) the physical targets and the actual achievements ; and

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes for which loans were granted to the West Bengal State Electricity Board during the Sixth Five Year Plan are listed below :

1. Chandrapura (DVC) Durgapur (DVC) Double Circuit and Durgapur (DVC) Durgapur (WB) 220 KV Single Circuit (on Double Circuit towers) lines.
2. Durgapur (DVC)—Durgapur (WB) 220 KV line (stringing of Second Circuit).
3. Birpara-Phuntsholing 66 KV single Circuit line.
4. Gangtok-Kalimpong 66 KV Double Circuit line.
5. Chandil-Santaldih 220 KV Single Circuit line.
6. Chandrapura-Santaldih 220 KV Single Circuit line (on double circuit towers)
7. Rengali-Kolaghat 400 KV Single Circuit line.

(c) All the the schemes except Chandil-Santaldih 220 KV line and Rengali-Kolaghat 400 KV line, have been completed. Chandil-Santaldih line is targetted for completion in 1986-87 and Rengali-Kolaghat line in 1988-89.

(d) The main reasons for delay in completion of lines are (i) resistance to construction by villagers demanding higher compensation ; (ii) frequent thefts of tower members and other line materials ; and (iii) delay in respect of forest clearance.

Increase in sick Industrial units in West Bengal

3421. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of sick small scale industrial units in West Bengal has increased during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick small scale units financed by scheduled commercial banks in West Bengal stood at 7827 at December end 1981 which increased to 11201 at the end of December 1982 and further to 14165 at December end 1983.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India, in consultation with the Government of India, has constituted a State Level inter-Institutional Committee in West Bengal under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, with the local representative of RBI as convenor, The Committee considers the problems faced by small scale units and small entrepreneurs. All scheduled Commercial banks in West Bengal have set up specialised cells to tackle various problems associated with sick industrial undertakings. A cell has also been established in the Reserve Bank of India to function as a clearing house for information relating to sick units and also to act as a coordinating agency between the Government, banks, financial institutions and other agencies for tackling the various related problems. IDBI and IFCI provide financial assistance to sick small scale industrial units towards the cost of feasibility studies conducted for formulating rehabilitation programmes. IDBI has devised refinance scheme for giving rehabilitation assistance to sick small scale units. The State Government of West Bengal have introduced margin money scheme for assisting sick small scale industrial units. The Central Government has set up in March, 1985, a new bank namely ; Industrial Reconstruction Bank

of India for the purpose of rehabilitation/revival of sick industrial units.

Setting up of Industries in Backward areas

3422. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for setting up of industries in backward areas through the 'No industry district and' 'backward district' classification has been achieved the desired targets ;

(b) whether any study has been made in this regard ;

(c) if so, the results thereof ;

(d) whether Government propose to review the entire scheme in the light of experience ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The various fiscal and incentive schemes in operation in the backward areas are generating the desired effect for attracting industries to these areas as would be evident from the following number of Letters of Intents (LOI), Industrial Licences (IL) and DGTD registrations issued during the years 1982 to 1985.

Year	LOI	IL	DGTD Registration
1982	601	145	704
1983	664	317	1155
1984	627	323	1106
1985	*625	*377	651**

* From Jan-Oct. 1985

** From Jan-Sept. 1985

Apart from this, Small Scale Industries have also come up in the backward areas. The total effect can be seen from the Central Investment and Central Transport Subsidies disbursed during the year 1983-84 to 1985-86. The details are given below ;

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	40.00
1983-84	53.20
1984-85	85.00
1985-86	65.10
(upto 30.11.85)	

(d) to (f) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up to review and revise the Central Incentive Scheme for industrial dispersal and development of the backward areas. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31.12.1985.

Ranking of India among Industrially advanced Nations

3423. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the rank occupied five years ago and now by India among developed industrial nations of the world ; and

(b) the plans under way for further acceleration of industrial development and to improve the ranking of India among the industrially advanced nations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The ranking of different manufacturing countries is beset with several problems. Firstly, the basis on which ranking is made is not on similar parameters. Secondly, the coverage of countries for such a comparison is neither exhaustive nor identical for the period of comparison. Thirdly, the weightage given to certain sector like mining oil production affects rational comparison.

(b) The Government has been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

[Translation]

Setting up of thermal plant based on lignite deposits in Rajasthan

3424. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of the lignite deposits found so far at Kapurdi and nearby areas in Barmer district in Rajasthan and the details thereof ;

(b) the estimated capacity of the thermal plants which can be set up from the said lignite deposits and the details of the project report in this regard ; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to help in solving the power problem of the desert areas of Rajasthan by including the said thermal plant in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The quantity of deposits found so far in the Kapurdhi area is estimated at 56.84 million tonnes, which could be firmed up after technical and economic issues in respect of the feasibility of mining and utilisation of lignite in this area are resolved ; the State Government/State Electricity Board could then go into the feasibility of locating a Thermal Power Plant on these reserves. According to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, the proposal for setting up of a Thermal Power Station, based on lignite deposits at Barmer, is presently in an exploratory stage.

[English]

Import of Penicillin

3425. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has allowed the import of Penicillin to certain actual users ;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the quantity recommended in each case ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that uptill last year, the country's requirement was met by indigenous production ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing import of penicillin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Imports of

Penicillin G First Crystal only have been allowed.

(b) The necessary details are given in the Statement at Annexure-I

(c) Till last year, the production of Penicillin First Crystal in the country was adequate.

(d) The need for import has arisen as the indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the increasing demand for production of 6 APA in the country.

Statement

SI. No.	Name of the company	Quantity allowed for import
1.	M/s. Max India Ltd.	200 MMU
2.	M/s. Pharmchem	36 MMU
3.	M/s. Cadila Labs.	10 MMU
4.	M/s. Gujarat Lyka Organic	28 MMU
5.	M/s Sarabhai Chemicals	42 MMU
6.	M/s. Cepham Labs.	24 MMU
7.	M/s. Armour Chemicals	17.6 MMU (11 tonnes)

Short supply of Industrial Alcohol

3426. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis faced by the organic chemical manufacturers due to the short supply of industrial alcohol :

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) the remedial steps initiated to face the crisis ;

(d) the ratio of allocation of alcohol for potable sector and organic chemical manufacturing industry ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) In the last alcohol year 1984-85

(December, 1984-November, 1985), the estimated production of alcohol at 6000 lakh litres in the country was inadequate to meet its demand of 8600 lakh litres for different uses including industrial use, as projected by State Government Union Territories.

(c) The actual users (industrial) were permitted duty free import of industrial alcohol (denatured).

(d) and (e) The inter-state allocation of alcohol for surplus to deficit state during last alcohol year was 367.10 lakh litres for industrial use and 415.96 lakh litres of potable use.

Performance of Central Government Advocates

3427. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are maintaining any record as to the performance of the Central Government advocates ;

(b) if so, the number of cases won, lost and pending for the last three years in the Supreme Court, High Courts and Tribunals ; and

(c) if no such records are maintained the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) The Department of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Law and Justice maintains panels of Central Government Advocates who represent the Union of India in civil matters in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Apart from this, certain administrative Ministries like the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance, etc. maintain their own Panels of Advocates. In certain cases, administrative Ministries also engage counsel outside the panel to appear before Courts and Tribunals on terms and conditions approved by the Department of Legal Affairs. Thus, no centralised record of the Central Government Advocates is maintained in the Department of Legal Affairs.

The Central Government Advocates on the panels maintained or approved by the Department of Legal Affairs are appointed

on the basis of their qualifications, experience, standing at the Bar and competence. By and large, the performance of these Advocates has been satisfactory. In cases where any deficiencies comes to our notice, necessary action is taken, including termination of the appointment.

Estimated production of Oil in Bombay High Offshore

3428. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil was discovered in the Bombay High offshore about ten years ago ;

(b) if so, the details of the fresh explorations in the line after the above discovery during the last ten years ; and

(c) the details of production from Bombay High for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last ten years, about 9.4 thousand line kms. of survey has been conducted in the basin. Based on the interpretation of data, 110 exploratory wells have been drilled. Hydrocarbons were discovered in 25 prospects besides Bombay High main.

(c) The details are as under :

Year	Production of crude oil (in Million Tonnes)
1980-81	4.98
1981-82	7.98
1982-83	12.88
1983-84	17.39
1984-85	20.13

Study regarding savings in power by industry using different Techniques

3429. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Public Enterprises recently referred

to a study according to which 30 per cent savings in power would be achieved by using different techniques and that industry has done nothing in this regard; and

(b) whether the details of the study referred to above will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises have not commissioned any study regarding power savings in industry. However, according to a report of an inter-ministerial working group constituted in 1981 there is scope for conservation of energy in the industrial sector to the extent of 25% on the average. The report has been sent to the concerned associations of Industry for dissemination of information among the members and for initiating follow up action for implementation of the recommendation of the report.

Negotiation for use of gas with Andhra Pradesh S.E.B.

3430. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been negotiating with the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and other private organisations for the use of gas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has recently informed this Ministry of its intention to set up gas-based power generation facilities of 200 MW capacity. Some private parties have also registered their requirement of gas with ONGC.

As onshore and offshore fields are yet to be fully explored and production potential established, long-term commitments for supply of gas cannot be given at this stage.

Complaints against LPG Agencies

3431. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some complaints have been received from Bulsar, Gadghara, Vadodara and Surat Districts of Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli against LPG Agencies from 1st January 1984 to 18 November 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken on each complaint; and

(d) how many agencies have been discontinued/cancelled during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below

Places	No. of complaints received
Bulsar	13
Godhara	2
Vadodara	27
Surat	27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil

The complaints related to delayed supply of refills, rude behaviour, over-charging, out-of-turn connections, insistence on purchase of hot plate, delay in installation of new gas connections and delay in getting a mechanic for repairs etc.

(c) and (d) All the complaints were investigated and corrective measures taken by the oil companies. Licence of one distributor at Surat has been suspended by the State Government and release of new connections has been suspended in respect of two distributors.

Gas and Petrol Pumps Agencies in Districts of Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3432. SHRI U.H. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of gas and petrol pump agencies, given to various categories viz. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, freedom fighters, etc. in Bulsar, Gadghara, Vadodara and Surat Districts of Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli from 1st January 1984 to 18th November, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): The Oil Industry has awarded the following LPG distributorships and retail outlet (petrol/diesel) dealerships in Bulsar, Gadghara Vadodara and Surat Districts of Gujarat and in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli from 1st January 1984 to 18th November, 1985.

		L.P.G.	R.G.
Bulsar	SC —	1	ST — 1
	UG —	1	
Gadhara	SC —	1	UG — 1
	Government Body —	1	
Vadodara	ST —	3	ST — 1
	SC —	1	
	PH —	1	
	Government Body —	1	
Surat	ST —	4	SC — 1
	UG —	1	ST — 2
	Government Body —	3	Others — 3
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—

Supply of Wax to States

3433. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wax produced in the country annually ;

(b) the annual requirement of wax in the country ;

(c) how the wax is being supplied to the actual users ; and

(d) the quantity of wax supplied to each State during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The projected availability and demand of Paraffin Wax during 1985 is estimated at 64400 tonnes and 64000 tonnes respectively. However, some shortfall in availability is anticipated on account of delays in stabilisation of wax production by Madras Refineries Ltd.

(c) On the basis of the assessment and recommendations of the Directors of Industries the Oil Companies supply the required quantities to the consumers either directly or through their distributors.

(d) The state-wise supplies for the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 are given in the Statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	1983	1984	1985 (upto October, 85)
8		3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	988	1384	1420
2.	Assam	1399	2391	1793
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	6	5
4.	Bihar	795	640	587
5.	Gujarat	1788	1280	839
6.	Haryana	70	90	90
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15	—	20
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	265	178	115
9.	Karnataka	830	1327	1248
10.	Kerala	1641	2375	2584
11.	Maharashtra	10816	10153	6921
12.	Madhya Pradesh	485	325	466
13.	Manipur	370	490	275
14.	Meghalaya	45	45	10
15.	Nagaland	289	322	120
16.	Orissa	226	437	388
17.	Punjab	132	348	445
18.	Rajasthan	249	312	309
19.	Sikkim/Bhutan	30	15	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	6537	7301	5755
21.	Tripura	81	54	175
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2422	4358	2962
23.	West Bengal	6292	7667	5332

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Chandigarh Administration	57	40	30
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	2013	2762	1636
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	380	494	223
29.	Mizoram	100	116	70
30.	Pondicherry	60	105	124
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
		38386	44915	33964

NOTE : The above does not include wax availability out of the production of Small Scale Industries for extracting paraffin wax out of slack wax to the extent of about 19000 metric tonnes.

Liberalised Licensing Policy for Synthetic Fibres

3434. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to liberalise licensing policy for synthetic fibres ;

(b) if so, whether in the light of the new Textile Policy announced recently by Government, the demand for synthetic fibres including yarn has also been considered ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet this demand and provide synthetic fibres for textile industry at economical prices ; and

(d) whether instructions have been issued to the financial institutions to give preference to those parties which are able to arrange the necessary resources on their own and who make a minimum draft on the resources of these institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The liberalised licensing policy for synthetic fibres was announced on 24th September, 1985.

(b) and (c) The question of creation of additional capacity and the measures to keep the prices of synthetic fibres at a reasonable level are constantly under review.

(d) No Sir.

Introduction of non-commercial Soft Loans for revival of Sick units

3435. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have suggested introduction of non-commercial soft loans for the revival of sick units ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions ; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to this suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Identification of backward districts in Bihar

3436. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified the backward districts in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have formulated any plan to set up some industry in those districts ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The following districts of Bihar have been identified as industrially backward :

Cat. 'A' :—Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Khagaria, Nalanda, Purnea, Saharsa (includes newly created Madhepura district)

Cat. 'B' :—Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Champaran, (East and West) Palamau and Santhal Parganas districts.

Cat. 'C' :—Muzaffarpur, Saran, Nawadah, Gaya, Begusarai and Monghyr.

(a) and (d) Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects is decided on board techno-economic considerations. Subject to these considerations preference is given to backward areas.

Damodar Valley Corporation forced to resort to Heavy Marked Borrowing

3437. DR. B.L. SAILESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has again been forced to resort to heavy marked borrowing following the reluctance of the Bihar and West Bengal State Electricity Boards to pay their dues in time ;

(b) if so, the total amount owed by these two State Electricity Boards and since when this amount had been accumulating ; and

(c) the steps which Government or the D.V.C. propose to take to recover these huge outstandings and save the DVC from becoming sick organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As on 30.11.1985, dues from West Bengal State Electricity Board, which are accumulations from 1969-70, total

Rs. 18.44 crores and those from Bihar State Electricity Board which are accumulations from 1964-65 total Rs. 47.15 crores.

(c) The question of clearance of outstandings has been taken up with Governments of Bihar and West Bengal.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari.

Yes, Tulsiramji ?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Speaker... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulsiram, please speak

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Prime Minister is sitting... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have full faith in his leadership. In Ballia district of U.P., certain Harijans have been killed... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have given a Notice under rule 193. In Andhra Pradesh also similar incident had taken place and permission was given to discuss the matter here... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. Say something else.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah) : There are many recognised parties which have not been allotted rooms here... (Interruptions)* *

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO (Parvathipuram) : In any case, you cannot, in an illegal manner, seal our Party offices. (*Interruptions*) And yesterday you have expunged some remarks, whatever I said** I have not said anything unparliamentary.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you listen to me for a minute ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I cannot do like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am sure you have not**

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, please listen to me. for one minute. (*Interruptions*) will you please listen to me for a minute ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am listening, Sir.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will you please listen to me ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am listening.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am grateful to you for showing at least this courtesy**

MR. SPEAKER : What do you mean by that ?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : We mean what we say.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I will explain what I am meaning.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : No, no, this is not correct (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am not going to be cowed down by you.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you mean by this ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You cannot be**

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, this is not proper. He is saying that "The Speaker has**"

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please withdraw your insinuation. Then I will listen to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please withdraw your insinuation, Then I will listen to you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is the insinuation. Allow me to explain.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You have to first withdraw your insinuation then I will speak to you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am trying to say that you have done an unprecedented thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not done anything wrong. No You cannot just browbeat me like this, Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Because you have done it yourself; it has never happened.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. First you withdraw your insinuation and then talk.

(*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER : First withdraw your insinuation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is the insinuation ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You said that I have been showing all the discourtesy. I have been showing all the courtesy all the time. I am at your disposal. I am calling you my master. I am not going to be your master. I am your servant.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You are not my servant. Please do not say so. You are only a creature of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure. You cannot violate that. That is my point.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I will not. I will be the last person to violate it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I have great respect for you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : First you withdraw your insinuation and then I will listen to you.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : What is the insinuation ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is on the record. You said that I have been discourteous to you.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I was shocked and surprised when we got that behaviour from you.

MR. SPEAKER : What behaviour you are referring to ? Not at all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : First he should withdraw his words.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. Until and unless he withdraws his insinuation, I will not allow him. Do not record.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : He should apologise before the House and the Speaker. He cannot do like this...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot always be censorious...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I am not going to withdraw. I am not going to be cowed down...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : You should apologise.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You first withdraw what you have said and then I will talk to you.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : What is that you want me to withdraw ? I have come here with a complaint...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are wrong.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Even if I am wrong, you should not be wrong...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : You are**...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Again he is saying. The hon. Member is saying again I am going to name this gentleman.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : He said that 'Mr. Speaker, you listen to me unless you have** How can he say that ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are wrong, Sir, perfectly wrong and insinuating. First you must apologise, then I will listen to you completely...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Are you ready to withdraw your word ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I am sorry, Sir, I cannot comply with your request...

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Why should he withdraw, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Because it is unparliamentary, undignified...

*(Interruptions)***

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I appeal to Shri Unnikrishnan, he is a very senior Member and he should not have said such a thing. If he has said it, then why not express regret ? He must.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I have come here with a complaint and he is duty-bound...*(Interruptions)***

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : You cannot cast any direct or indirect reflection on the Chair...

*(Interruptions)***

You must apologise for that...

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am sorry, I cannot comply with your request. There is no justification or otherwise...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Will you please have your seat now ? Kindly listen to me. I have been permitted by the Speaker.

Sir, our House is not a new House. There is already established practice in this House for more than two decades, that the office of the Speaker reflects the collective dignity and the wisdom of the House. It does not go with the person or the man occupying the Chair. Therefore, you represent the Parliament of India, here and elsewhere, and when we conduct ourselves in the House, we have to observe certain rules. And, Sir, you in your capacity as the Speaker have some administrative duties also in maintaining the Parliamentary complex, its offices and everything. No question so far, if my memory is right has been admitted on the administration of the Office of the Speaker in this House.

(Interruptions)

Therefore, if the hon. Member have anything to speak on that, they have every opportunity to come to you and make their submissions. This is not the right of this House to discuss either through a question or through a discussion or through any intervention.

Secondly, I am sorry I have to comment on Shri Unnikrishnan for his conduct today. He was not only partial, but he was also derogatory in his language to your person as well as to the high office of the Speaker. This cannot be allowed. Unless he withdraws his words and begs an apology from you, we cannot allow this kind of a thing to go on. It is one thing to raise a question, but at the same time we have to establish healthy Parliamentary practices in this very House. Therefore, Shri Unnikrishnan should not stand on prestige and he must withdraw the words which have been objected to by everyone. Unless he does that...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. I have to say something.

As a Speaker this is my sixth year. During the period I have been in the Office here I have tried to carry on this duties and responsibilities and uphold the esteem of this high office with whatever capacity I have. I have always tried to carry the whole House with me irrespective of any party affiliation whatsoever. I think I have tried my best not to be the master of this House, but always to be servant of this House. That is my dictum and that is my goal. I know I have to do certain things as entrusted to me by rules and regulations laid down by you, not by me. I am bound to carry out those things and they might be unsavoury things which are not likeable for some people. I have to do those things because you have entrusted that task to me. A judge has to give a deliberated judgment. He cannot make laws, he cannot amend laws. He has to do it according to what the law are given to him and according to the rules given to him. It is you who change the rules, it is you who have made rules in the Rules Committee or have evaluated them in any other form or conventions and I have to act on that. In the last one year I have been trying to do that for an amicable solution among all the parties. I am not against any party. If they lose at the polls, that is the business of the people or the luck they have. I cannot make them Members, I cannot add to their numbers and I cannot detract from their numbers. Whosoever come, they are my masters and that is how I have treated them. For the last so many months—this is the 12th month now—I had this problem of offices and this and that. I have met them not once, but about twenty times. I have met leaders of all the groups. Everybody wants it. But they have put some rules and I have to act according to that. I cannot go out of that. And if somebody does not like, I would say this is not my doing, Sir. I am not to blame it people did not return you. If you had the number, I would have been obliged to give you that and it is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. K. UNNIKRIISHNAN : The more you shout, the more I stand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I did not mean anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : You are doing this when the elections are just a week away.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be.

SHRI V. KISHORE S. DEO : When the House is not fully constituted you cannot just go and lock up the room. You must act within the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen, take your seats. I do not mind even if you win all the seats. How am I affected by that? There is no problem with me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : It is the method of your doing this. Please do not confuse.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no confusing. I am only doing what has been entrusted to me. I think Mr. Unnikrishnan you have been with me so many times regarding this very thing and I have tried to solve this according to the rules but when the things come to a pass I have no option. I have to do something. Without doing that thing, I cannot act. Now, I think I have shown to you throughout my career as Speaker the highest regard and affection and respect. And if you do it like this on the floor of the House, I have nothing but to adjure that. Now, you have to withdraw that word.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : There is nothing personal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. It is not used by me, but it has been used by you. Either you withdraw your insinuation or withdraw from the House.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I regret I cannot comply with your instructions.

MR. SPEAKER : If you don't withdraw what you have said regarding me in the House, then you please first withdraw from the House.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Thank you very much.

12.21 hrs.

(SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN THEN LEFT THE HOUSE)

(Interruptions)

(Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy and some other hon. Members then left the House).

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : You had given permission to discuss Kanamchedu Harijan case in Andhra Pradesh under rule 193. Why do you not allow a discussion under rule 193 on the incident that has taken place in Uttar Pradesh. That is why we are also walking out:

21.22 hrs.

(Shri V. Tulsiram and some other hon. Members then left the House).

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppy) : From Government side a motion can be moved.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : You should put this conduct of the Member of Parliament on record.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I wish to say one thing. As you have rightly pointed out, you acted under the rules. You tried your best for one year. Even in the last meeting Mr. Unnikrishnan was present; and you said that these are the rules. I am sorry that some of the other parties have walked out who have said 'act according to the rules and give as accommodation'. They were allotted accommodation under the rules. They asked, in respect of those who are not entitled, why should they get it? Today they are also walking out. It is a double attitude and I am surprised. When rules are enforced they walk out.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, today Mr. Unnikrishnan had not only defied the Chair but he has insulted the Chair. By taking side with that kind of attitude in the

House the opposition has displayed their utter disregard for parliamentary democracy in this country.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): The hon. Minister, Sir, you should not blame the entire opposition.

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Only those sections which have walked out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we respect your office and Chair and I would request Shri Unnikrishnan to withdraw his words. You should have taken those people in confidence whose rooms were to be vacated. If some misunderstanding has arisen.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not once, but scores of time I have asked them to decide the matter between themselves. We have no objection if an agreement is reached between them about the distribution of the rooms. I have a limited number of rooms. We do not allot room to a party which has less than 10 Members.

[*English*]

It should be made very clear.

[*Translation*]

I told them that in such a situation I will have to allot rooms to Akali Dal, Muslim League, National Conference, Revolutionary Socialist Party, Forward Block also. There are 5 to 6 parties which have 5 to 6 Members each. I cannot allot rooms to all of them. If I had rooms, I would have allotted rooms to all of them. CPM Members and Shri Kolandaivelu came to me and asked me to apply the law uniformly to all the parties. I have requested not once but scores of time. I was left with no other alternative. Other party members ask me as to why I do not lock the rooms...

(Interruptions)

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): One point of Order Sir.....*(Interruptions)*.....So far as any Party is concerned, Shri Bhagat has made the

position clear about the Opposition Parties. So far as parties in general are concerned there are many parties which only one Member. We, Independents are four.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want that every one should get a room.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: On this basis independent Members are also entitled to get a room.....*(Interruptions)*

12.24. hrs

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to move:

“That Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, a Member of the House, be suspended from the service of the House for today on account of his insulting conduct towards the Chair.”

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): No, Sir, It should not be done.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Unnikrishnan should be given an opportunity to explain. We will oppose it and walk-out again.

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion please.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA (Diamond Harbour): If they insist we will walk-out.

MR. SPEAKER: You are the person who has asked me, “Please enforce the rules”

[*Translation*]

At least you should cooperate with me.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): You asked Mr. Unnikrishnan to withdraw from the House and he withdrew. He respected your orders and withdrew from the House. Why should he be punished?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : In case he had withdrawn from the House at my instance...

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has withdrawn from the House at your request. Why is he moving this motion ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : He should maintain the dignity of the House. It is an insult of the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): What about the remarks that he made in the House ? They should go. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, a Member of the House, be suspended from the service of the House for today on account of his insulting conduct towards the Chair.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are walking out in protest.

(Interruptions)

12.26 hrs

At this stage, Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other Hon. Members left the House.

S. BUTA SINGH : The remarks made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan must be expunged from the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications Under Companies Act 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Shri N.D. Tiwari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Bearings) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 664 in Gazette of

India dated the 13th July, 1985 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1046 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1553/85]

Reviews on the working of and Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras for 1983-84 and Lubrizol India Ltd, Bombay for 1984-85 and statement correcting reply to Starred Question No. 36 dt. 19-11-1985.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1574/85]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1575/85]

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 19th November, 1985 to Starred Question No. 36 by Sarvashri Mahendra Singh and Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil about assessment by the Oil and Natural

Gas Commission regarding oil production in Seventh Plan.

[Placed in Library. See No LT—1576/85]

One hundred Eleventh Report, One Hundred Twelfth Report and one Hundred Thirteenth Report of Law Commission.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the One Hundred and Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1577/85]

- (2) A copy of the One Hundred and Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on Section 45 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1578/85]

- (3) A copy of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on 'Injuries in Police Custody,—Suggested section 114B, Evidence Act.

[Placed in Library. See No LT—1579/85]

Notifications under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969. Review on the working of and Annual Report of Scooters India Ltd. Lucknow for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : On behalf of Shri M. Arunachalm, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 805 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 67 the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1580/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No LT—1581/85]

12.27. hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1985.”

[English]

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill., 1985, as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

12.28. hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

[*Translation*]

**Delay in rehabilitating and providing
adequate compensation to the victims
of gas tragedy in Bhopal**

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industry towards the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Delay in rehabilitating and providing adequate compensation to the victims of gas tragedy in Bhopal even after lapse of one year and the action taken by the Government to speed up the relief work.”

12.29. hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND
PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K.
JAICHANDRA SINGH) :**

1. The Government of Madhya Pradesh took immediate steps following the gas leakage disaster to provide relief to the victims of the disaster. This included giving ex-gratia relief of Rs. 10,000 to the next of the kin of the dead persons and Rs. 1500 to the affected families having income of Rs. 500 or less. The ex-gratia amounts have already been disbursed in most of the cases. Ex-gratia financial assistance was also provided to live-stock owners, whose animals died in the tragedy. Free food-grains were distributed to the families with income of less than Rs. 1000 per month.

2. For providing special medical care to the victims, apart from augmenting the existing facilities, new medical facilities were created in the affected areas which was treated as a separate medical administrative unit. This included setting up of new 60 bedded ward in the Hamidia hospital, a new 30-bedded hospital in the affected area as well as several clinics and dispensaries in the affected areas. Daily approximately 3000 persons are visiting these hospitals.

3. Based on a socio-economic survey, the State Government has estimated that about 25,000 families require to be rehabilitated. The rehabilitation measures initiated so far include providing financial assistance for special training and employment programme for the urban poor for self-employment, construction of 50 workshops for providing training as well as employment in skills like, tailoring, embroidery bamboo and cane work.

4. Three integrated child programme schemes have been taken up and are being executed through 633 anganwadis. These cater to the health care, including immunization and providing of supplementary nutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers and children upto the age of 6 years.

5. Steps have also been initiated for improving the living conditions in the gas affected slum areas by providing civic amenities like, water supply, drainage, paying of stipends etc.

6. The Central Government has so far provided Rs. 20 crores as ways and means advance and Rs. 20 crores as medium term loan to the State Government for providing relief and rehabilitation. The Central Government is also making vigorous efforts in expediting the settlement of all the claims of the victims of the Bhopal gas disaster. It may be recalled that the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985, was enacted to confer certain powers on the Central Government to secure that claims arising out of or connected with the Bhopal gas leak disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants. A complaint has been filed in the United States Federal District Court, Southern District, New York against Union Carbide Corporation claiming, inter alia, compensatory and punitive damages. This case is being followed up vigorously.

7. It would, therefore, be evident that no effort is being spared for providing relief to the victims. The State Government has been requested to expedite completion of disbursement of all ex-gratia relief. Appropriate schemes for rehabilitation have also been taken up by the State Government, implementation of which is also being speeded up. Further, effective steps have

been taken to enable the victims to obtain compensation expeditiously.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the severity of the gas tragedy in Bhoal is known to everyone and it is also known how three to four lakh people ran for their lives in that terribly cold night. Subsequently, when 'Operation Faith' was launched, remaining gas in the factory was neutralised. Around 6 lakh people fled from Bhopal. I think it has no parallel in the history of the world.

In official records the officers may go on saying whatever they like but the fact is that even today 3 to 4 persons die every month after that tragedy, but these deaths are not included in their records. The Government officials had collected the figure of 1,754 in the very beginning. Many applications are pending and names of the people who died after December have not been included, but it is definite that more than 2,500 persons have died and more than 3,50,000 people have been affected. Even today there are more than 25,000 people who are seriously ill. In addition to this, there are 3,000 persons who became all right or in the beginning they felt that they had not been affected by the gas but they have fallen seriously sick now. Similarly, at least there are more than 5,000 people whose efficiency of work is gradually going down and they have become incapable of doing any work. Similarly, there are 5,000 persons whose resistance power of the body is gradually dwindling and they are heading towards a slow death. Similarly, at least 1,000 pregnant women have been affected, whereas our officers have stated shamelessly that the pregnant women have not been affected at all; many dead and deformed children have been born. Many women developed complications at later stages and they developed convulsions. Many women had to be operated upon and their uterus had to be removed. You are aware that the Union Carbide is to pay compensation, but its Chairman and lawyers are unabashedly making inhuman statements. They had already created a lobby in this country particularly in Madhya Pradesh and even today they have such a lobby, and their mercenaries are present in and out of the country.

Everybody knows it well that one factor to be counted in the matter of payment of compensation would be as to what extent the gas was poisonous. Everybody is also aware of the fact that they have raised a controversy in order to hush up this matter. Certain officers have issued instructions to all the hospitals not to administer Thiosulphate injections. In the report submitted to Government recently and in the statement made by Mr. Sathe in Rajya Sabha yesterday, it has been stated that cyanide has not been found as per the reports made available so far. You can see hundreds of post mortem reports made by Dr. Harish Chandra. There was cyanide in it. The gas was poisonous. All these things are being done simply for the reason that the Union Carbide may have to pay less compensation. I would like to draw your attention towards what I had stated in the meeting of the Gas Committee there. An ex-I.G. had been the incharge of the security arrangements of the Union Carbide. He is the Chairman of the Red Cross Society there of which the Governor of the State is perhaps the patron. He refused to attend the meeting because wrong things were taking place and the Red Cross Society was functioning in a wrong manner. The Governor did not attend the meeting. He refused to attend the meeting. That Red Cross Society, with the working and functioning of which the Head of the State is not satisfied, has been entrusted the job of running as many as 3 dispensaries. I do not intend to make any insinuation, but he has definite links with the Union Carbide as one of his brothers was Director, Medical Health. The doctors of women hospitals were given instructions not to note down the M.I.C. as cause of death at the time of operations to take out the dead children of pregnant women. I would like to say that old records pertaining to the last 3 years of that hospital may be inspected. If the number of such cases is found to be more than the previous years' number you should accept those to be the cases caused by ill effects of the gas and if the number is less, the matter ends there. Efforts were made to show the minimum number of such cases.

Similarly, the greatest factor, which would prove helpful in getting compensation, rather more compensation, is to identify the areas upto which gas had gone and left its impact.

Sir, in the first meeting, when Shri Arjun Singh was the Chief Minister, I had proved it with facts and figures that the gas had actually reached such and such place. Still it is a matter of great shame that the officers surveyed only eleven wards. The people, who had visited Bhopal, might be aware that there are a number of industries on the other side of Hamidia Road. They had stated that gas impact had been felt there and they went on working silently. We have not been informed as to how much area they have treated as affected area. When hue and cry was raised in each meeting during the last 8 months continuously, then they quietly decided that there are 30 wards. It was decided at our instance and even then they kept 30 wards as fully affected areas and remaining 6 wards at 50 per cent affected areas.

Sir, when the matter regarding setting up of the committee arose, they said 10 to 20 days in advance that a letter would be sent, but they did not send any letter about the number of wards which had been affected. Sir, they were told about it and this House can imagine as to how many wards might have been affected thereby. In one of the wards, the Chief Minister, Shri Arjun Singh has his residence and Shri Arjun Singh himself admitted that his eyes felt the impact of gas. There are *kachcha* huts in that ward also where poor people live. Gas had left more impact on them, but it is a different matter. Those officers did not include even that ward. Does it not prove that they are dishonest? They did not include the ward where Raj Bhavan is located and where Governor and his staff and other officers reside. The staff there say that the gas had affected their eyes. They also did not include the ward in which I live. My wife is ill even today. Sir, this is the situation in this respect.

So far as Government is concerned, it is true and people of Bhopal are aware of this fact that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the first person in the country to reach there and they are grateful that first of all the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi consoled them. No leader of any other party reached there. The people of Bhopal arrived at the conclusion that they would definitely be able to face this calamity successfully. He showed

great sympathy and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40 crores for the victims.

Our Chief Minister, Shri Vora is also taking keen interest in this matter. He realises the sufferings of the people wherever he goes. But I would like to submit that an inquiry should be made about officers' lobby. It has been said that arrangements for payment of compensation should be made as early as possible. I would like to tell you that this incident took place in December, but cases for compensation were initiated from 31st July only. At that time it was decided that all the forms should reach Delhi within a period of 4 months and work should be completed by 20th November. But after a period of 3½ months, i.e., upto 14-15th November, even an IAS officer of the office of the Claims Commissioner, appointed in this regard, was not able to make an assessment as to how many persons are required to do this job and how many persons have actually started working. They used to work from 8.00 a.m. to 12 O'Clock but no sanction was issued to make payment or incur expenditure. A total of 32,000 forms were filled up upto 14-15th November. When I told the Chief Minister that these officers will bring a bad name to our country in the entire world. What the world would say if only 40,000 forms would be sent there? The world would say that we had given the figures of affected people as 3.5 lakhs whereas the number of forms filled up for compensation is very less. At this he called the officers and gave instructions to them. After 15-16th November camps were set up in each ward and forms were got filled up hurriedly.

Sir, I would like to get certain things clarified by the hon. Minister, We want that the entire area affected by gas should be included. You should call for the proceedings of that meeting. A meeting took place in the month of November last. It was admitted in that meeting of the Committee that 36 wards were fully affected. They have given a report about 21 wards. This report is also wrong. Sir, the entire area should be surveyed. Similarly, in the form of distress relief an amount of Rs. 10,000 is being given to the dependents of those who had died and an amount of Rs. 1,500 is being given to those whose family's income is below

Rs. 500. I have told the officers and I would like to tell you also that there will not be more than 200-400 families in the whole of Bhopal City whose income is below Rs. 5,00. Out of 70,000 families 35,000 families had made false declarations. Even millionaires have made such false declarations and shown their income very less. Their income is much more, but they have been paid the compensation. There will be only 200-400 families out of them whose income will be less than Rs. 500. Rest are those whose income is more than Rs. 500 and they have been given an amount of Rs. 1,500 in the form of distress relief. But there are 20,000 or 25,000 honest persons belonging to Class III and Class IV category whose income is hardly Rs. 600-700. Why have they not been given this amount of Rs. 1500 in the form of distress relief? Therefore, I submit that in all honesty, a decision should be taken that all the affected persons should be paid the compensation.

Similarly, an enquiry should be made by appointing an officer to collect the information about the persons who had died after December. It should be stated as to whether they would be included into it or not. Whether the children, who have died, would be included or not. They should also be included into it.

Similarly, the employees—whether they are Central Government employees or State Government employees or other employees—are not yet in a position to resume duty and they have exhausted their leave. Is it not the moral duty of Government to sanction special leave to them, no matter whether they are the Central Government employees or bank employees or employees of Postal Department or Railway employees or employees of Life Insurance Corporation or employees of State Government?

Thirdly, there are some persons, who are still suffering and there are no arrangements for their treatment in Bhopal and they are required to be sent to Delhi or Bombay or some foreign country for treatment. Will Government decide to bear the expenditure to be incurred on their treatment abroad.

Similarly, do you propose to give pension to those persons, who have lost their working capability?

The licence and registration of an Environmental Institution of Union Carbide located at Shyamala Hills has expired in the month of March, but it is still functioning regularly there. Does Governmental intend to take action against it? What are the details of the scheme for environment improvement and public health? After getting treatment and being cured the people will revert back to the places full of dirt and filth and become ill again. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have formulated a scheme worth crores of rupees under which programmes like construction of drains, provision of electricity and water and raising the living standard of people have been included. But the Madhya Pradesh Government is not in a position to incur so much expenditure. Would the Central Government be kind enough to bear the entire expenditure of this scheme?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as our hon. Minister has said in his statement that a sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been paid to the family of every deceased person. This amount of Rs. 10,000/- each has been paid to approximately 1,300 families, but out of them there are approximately 400 or 500 such families which have received this amount in the fake names. Also, about 40 per cent of affected families with an income of less than Rs. 500/- have received the amount of Rs. 1,500/- each. This number is not more than that. For receiving the payment of even this money, they had to run from pillar to post. Despite that there are still a number of families which have not yet received that payment. You can understand the difficulties of those people. How could a poor man, who does not have even food to eat, spend a full year knocking at the door of authorities to get a payment of Rs. 1,500/-. I would like to tell you that even a minor compensation or help which was to be given to them, has not reached them. On the other hand, we should have taken some major steps, so that people could have got employment, their children could have received proper treatment, they could have been provided nutritious food and clothes, but the result has been the reverse. If you ask for a report from that area even today, you would find that the small children have

[Shri Jai Praksh Agarwal]

lost their memory. They go to school, but they forget their lessons. They are not receiving even the treatment for the adverse effect which the gas has put over them. There are nearly ten thousand such families which have not been paid any compensation. Their sole earning members have died and they do not have any source of income to make both ends meet. It was said that they would be paid a loan of Rs. 12,000/-. You would be surprised to know that only 250 persons have received this loan. They have left pursuing the banks, because they did not receive any response from them. Old and expired medicines were given to them, which did not have any effect. For the treatment of the diseases caused by the gas, no proper medicines were given to them. Only antibiotics and pain-killers were given. Many such medicines were given which were manufactured two years back and their date of expiry had already passed. I would like to ask the hon. Minister the number of families which have been provided with permanent source of income or employment as also the steps taken in this regard.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister to the Calling Attention Notice moved by us regarding Bhopal gas tragedy clearly states that the programmes and schemes undertaken by the Central Government, after the most grievous gas tragedy of the world, have shown satisfactory results in regard to the rehabilitation of the affected people within only a period of one year after the grim tragedy. Just now, my predecessor Shri Pradhan has told that the most serious tragedy in the industrial sector occurred almost a year back in Bhopal affecting nearly three lakh or three and a half lakhs people and 25,000 to 35,000 families have been very badly affected. One or the other member of these families has been lost and some or the other member has become infirm. It is, therefore, very necessary that we make a long term scheme for their treatment and maintenance so that they could be provided the medicines by the Government in time and an improvement could be brought about in their health. Complete arrangements should be made for them in the hospitals so that they could be looked after well there. Though addi-

tional arrangements have been made in the hospitals and it has also been said that hospitals with thirty beds would also be built in the affected areas. The Government has made the arrangement of doctors at other places also, where small sheds are available. Keeping in view the large number of people who have been affected and the severe effect which the gas tragedy has caused in various parts of the State, I think that there is need to make arrangements for medical treatment and special care of nearly ten thousand families. I would like to urge the Central Government, Department of Health as also the Minister of State for Petroleum, Chemicals and Industry to look into this matter, because he is fully aware of the problem. All of you have made an on the spot study in Bhopal and also met the affected people. You can, therefore, well imagine the seriousness of the situation as also the difficulties in which the people are living there. There is need to make the maximum medical facilities and other facilities available to them from them Centre so that there could be proper care of them for the next five or ten years.

Secondly, the youth leader and Hon. Prime Minister of our country Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said that top priority would be given to their rehabilitation programme. The first national leader who had visited the gas affected area last year was Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He went there, met the people and he himself made an on the spot inspection of the medical facilities being made available to the people. We want that rehabilitation programme should be given top priority according to his wishes, under which affected families should be given financial help and the families which have suffered loss of life or whose bread-earners have been affected, they should be given training and means of livelihood should be made available to them again by providing them the facility of finance from Nationalised Banks.

Though the Government has sanctioned them the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500/- each and about 25,000 families have been paid this amount, yet the payment of lump sum amount will not solve their problem. The sewing centres or other training centres have been opened and training sheds are being constructed to provide training to

the people in electrical jobs and other small and cottage industries, but this measure should be given a modern touch and new projects should be set up in Bhopal and other neighbouring areas so that 10,000 badly affected people could be given training and attracted to start new ventures, because these people cannot do any heavy job. These persons should be provided jobs in their own houses. This is a long term need and it is not a matter of one year or two years. In addition to sewing centres, there are many other works which could be started there by the Ministry of Industry in collaboration with Banks. Our Central Electronics Department or Telecommunication Department can set up projects there in which form thousand or five thousand people could be provided the means of livelihood.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that you have referred to the financial help being made available to 25,000 families and nearly 5,000 families have already been surveyed. For them there is urgent need to provide financial help and means of livelihood. According to my information, out of cases of 5,000 families which have been sent to the Banks, cases of hardly 1,000 or 1,500 families have been cleared. Therefore, special attention needs to be paid in this regard with the help of hon. Finance Minister. After the survey, all the families which have been selected for Bank loans or the persons who are required to be provided loans with a view to provide them means of livelihood, should be sanctioned full amount of loan without any delay and State Government should undertake this work on priority basis.

In the end, I would like to draw your attention towards the most important point. Union Carbide is multi-national company, which has about 700 Units in various countries throughout the world. We should pay our attention towards the attitude of that company also as to in what irresponsible manner the Chairman of that company, Shri Anderson issues his statement. Sometimes, he says that he has to enter into an agreement with Government of India and sometimes he says that the affected people would have to appear in the Court of U.S.A. at Washington to receive the compensation.

73.00 hrs.

His statement is condemnable and shameful. That company which could be said to be the broker of death did not provide any relief or facility to the victims. The Chief Lawyer of the company, Bud Holman had said :

“It depends upon the Government of India to adopt a reconciliation oriented attitude. The ball is in their court.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been further said in the newspaper.

“Holman has warned that if legal proceedings are kept continuing against Carbide, then Carbide would demand that all the 1,03,000 victims should be brought to Washington and presented in the Court there.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request the House to mark the ridiculousness of the statements issued by the Chairman of the Company and its Chief Legal Counsel. I would, also submit that the Central Government and the State Government should take most stringent action against such company and if need be, all their units should be nationalised without any further delay. Most serious industrial tragedy of the world has occurred due to negligence of this company, but this company did not send any help for the victims, nor the doctors and specialists to treat the patients. Therefore, this company should be condemned in the strongest terms.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether a stringent attitude would be adopted against the multi-national companies under the proposed new Industrial policy and, as our Prime Minister has said, whether in future multi-national companies would be allowed to establish new units in the country only after keeping in view the environmental safeguards, indigenous techniques and engineering requirements. I would also like to know as to what new policy is being adopted to have a check on the setting up of new industries according to the industrial policy so that there could be a control of Government of India on multi-national companies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government want that the environment in the country should be pollution free. We have these

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

fore, to ensure to avoid the accidents like the one which occurred in Delhi due to leakage of oleum gas as also to keep the factories of such companies away from dense population. I would be grateful to the hon. Minister if he could kindly tell us the policy Government propose to adopt in regard to setting up of industries in future with this end in view.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. In the end I would request the hon. Minister to give top priority to provide relief to the people who have suffered in the Bhopal gas tragedy by establishing rapport and coordination with administrative departments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Amal Datta.

(Shri Amal Datta—Absent)

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Shri Amal Datta and two others are not present and, therefore, I may be given some time to speak on this report.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir if that is so let me continue for five minutes more.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the report makes a mention of only those people who have been treated in Bhopal. What about Sehore, Ashta.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : The areas which are near Bhopal.....
(Interruptions)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not recorded.]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, much has been said about the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, not only on the floor of this House but in various other forums as well that this is the worst gas leak disaster in the whole industrial history. I have given a statement which comprehensively gives the parameters of the medical

relief work that has been done and the rehabilitation programmes that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken up and is going to take up. Few points have been mentioned by the hon. Members, wherever necessary for me to point out any cases of discrepancies in figures etc., I will try my best to bring it to the notice of the House and through you Sir to the hon. Members.

The persons who have died and have been identified so far on roll is 1754. Though we have had reports that there are further inflated figures, but this is being examined by the State Government, whether or not these additional people have been died as a result of the gas tragedy. So the fact that this number is kept on changing over the last few months, clearly shows that people who died as a result of gas tragedy and who did not have the opportunity to report, the next of kin are coming in and the examination is still in the process. Out of these 1754, we have been able to disburse the ex-gratia payments of 10,000 rupees to 1409 so far. Of the remaining 300 and odd, unfortunately, so far, no one has either come forward to take the responsibility or to own up that they are the next of kin. In my visit to Bhopal which is rightly mentioned by one of the hon. Members, I did make an impression to the Chief Minister that he should make all endeavours and he should put all endeavours to inform the neighbouring districts not only in Bhopal and in and around, but even the neighbouring States so that copies of the photographs of the dead persons could be sent to the Police Stations and identification can be had from the Officers incharge of the Police Stations. In October, when I visited Bhopal I had a report that the Chief Minister is taking action in this regard. For the injured persons the ex-gratia payment is Rs. 1 500. It is not true that the progress is very slow. When I visited Bhopal, I remember the target expected by the end of November was 14,000. As a result of the step up measures being taken up by the State Government, this figure has now reached 27,000. So ex-gratia payments of Rs. 1,500 have been made in respect of 27,000 people out of the so far identified 39,000. Again I crave the indulgence of this House that this figure again keeps on going up. It was 31,000 which was identified some time in

November, again it has gone upto 39,000. But the State Government is doing reasonably good work. They have stepped up this work. And I agree with many of the people that this ex-gratia payment to whom it should be given are waiting for one year but they have not been given. This is not a compensation, but it is only an ex-gratia payment. As far as the compensation is concerned, the case as you know is before the United States District Court in New York. This is the claims compensation case. The payment which we are making is just an ex-gratia payment. The moment the claims case is settled, then the question of compensation will arise. The hon. Member Mr. Pradhan has mentioned that only 11 wards were initially taken into consideration which later on increased to 20. Sir, I may inform the hon. Member through you that 30 wards have been included as affected areas which takes into account roughly half or a little more than half of the entire Bhopal. Thirty wards—Municipal wards have been taken in as the affected areas.

Then another point, which was raised was the income limit of 500 rupees. Sir, the State Government have had to put some limit and they have taken as Rs. 500. We know various cases, as pointed out by some of the hon. Members, there may be own genuine cases in this. And one of the reasons for delay in executing this programme is because of the non genuine claims put in by the various people. The Chief Minister has taken keen interest.

The hon. Member Mr. Pradhan himself stated. I have also seen the rehabilitation works being taken up, by way of setting up 63 Anganwadis under three ICDS projects and 50 work sheds, to train various people. In the last category, 15 have already been constructed and 12 are under construction. The rest are going to be completed within the next month or two. I have visited the place, and seen that those affected people are being given skilful training. The State Government is finding out how best these trained people can be given employment.

The hon. Member Mr. Sharma has spoken about the case in the USA, and the statement made by Mr. Anderson. We have stated many a time on the floor of this

House, and the other House also, that we are not going to compromise on anything. May be, Mr. Anderson is in a desperate state. He has got the liberty, viz. to make a statement. Probably he is taking advantage of it. As far as Government of India is concerned, we are not going to compromise on this issue at all.

As for medical treatment, we have taken care of it. I have mentioned in my statement that nearly 3,000 people are visiting the hospitals every day, to have a check up. The question of providing additional medical facilities has been taken up by the State Government. We have converted one of the clinics into a 30-bedded hospital. We are also in the process of constructing a 100-bedded hospital; in fact, the construction has already started. I visited the area. That hospital is coming up. Work is in progress, and we have every hope that by March 1986, the hospital will be completed. Some of the sophisticated instruments which are necessary for treating the affected people are being procured. One other important matter raised was about research and development work by the Union Carbide. Yesterday, in the other House a question came up on this. This R and D Centre is not situated in the Union Carbide complex, near the plant itself. This is situated about 8 to 9 Kms. away from it. The recognition of the Centre expired sometime in March 1985, and the Government of India has not renewed the recognition. The fact that this has not been renewed, shows that they cannot get support to go ahead with the research activities, for which they had sought it.

I think I have made a serious attempt to answer some of the important questions raised by hon. Members. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my questions have not been replied to. 36 wards had been selected but their number has deliberately been reduced by the officers. The Arjun Singh Government had agreed to it. The then Chief Minister had himself asked me to give in writing about it. These wards include even that ward in which Shri Arjun Singh and the Governor reside. Why were

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

they left out? They too should be included in it.

Secondly, do you propose to sanction special leave to those employees who are sick and unable to work and who have already exhausted all their leave?

Thirdly, will the Government provide best medical care and bear all the expenses on treatment of those people—whether they are employees or not—whose cases are becoming complicated and they need to be sent to Delhi, Bombay or abroad for medical treatment?

Besides, do the Government propose to sanction pension to those who have been rendered unfit to do any job?

[English]

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Regarding special leave, all that we can do is to take care of it under the provisions. About the area, even persons living beyond 30 wards affected area, they are coming to the hospital and are having a medical examination. Regarding the question of people living in other areas, we cannot identify the whole of Bhopal as affected area. So, they have limited certain areas which I mentioned as 30 wards. There are people who are living beyond that and they are also taking medical care.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : The question is not who should be taken care of. The question is why gas affected areas have been left out? I charge that some of the bureaucrats are receiving payments from the Union Carbide even today. They are trying to reduce the severity of sickness caused by gas and they have also tried to reduce the number of patients as well. I would like to know as to what action will be initiated against those who have deliberately reduced the number of the persons taken ill as also of the affected areas? I am ready to face trial and punishment if it is proved otherwise.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants to know whether an enquiry is going to be conducted on this or not.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I can pass on this information to the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : The Union Carbide has corrupted many leaders and officers and distributed crores of rupees among them earlier also and they continue to do even today. Therefore, there has not been substantial progress in relief operations... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants to know what can you do about it.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I can pass on this information to the State Government.

13.16 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventeenth Report

[English]

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Public Accounts Committee on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1983-84) and Action Taken on their two hundred and twenty second Report (Seventh Lok Sabha).

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th December 1985.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th December, 1985.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.15 P.M.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Sixteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE : SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

[*English*]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Sir, with your permission :

In the morning we staged a walk-out as we felt that Shri Unnikrishnan ought to have been given an opportunity to explain his stand. However, he instantaneously obeyed when you directed him to withdraw. We felt that the matter was finished there. But, unfortunately, to surprise and shock the Congress (I) Party moved a motion suspending him for the entire day. This was quite uncalled for. Because, for the same matter there could not be two punishments. You had already asked him to withdraw for the alleged breach of conduct.

Again, with regard to the allotment of rooms we feel that every party which is recognised by the Election Commission should have a room here. As a matter of fact, when the Prime Minister promised or stated that there would be an office room given to every Member of Parliament it is strange that parties which are recognised parties should be denied a room. Therefore, we appeal to the Congress (I) Party to withdraw the motion to rescind the motion and we request you to restore back the room to both Congress (S) and the Lok Dal.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Before you speak, allow us to say two or three words in brief and then you can pass your remarks.

AN HON. MEMBER : No debate on this !

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : There is no question of a debate. We are not entering into a debate. A certain submission is being made and that also very briefly.

Mr. Speaker, it is highly regrettable that an hon. Member of this House, Shri Unnikrishnan has been suspended. He made certain remarks earlier and you asked him to withdraw those remarks.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You asked him to withdraw from the House and he complied with your direction. Now, it is rather unfortunate after all that, a motion comes from the ruling party to suspend the hon. Member from the House. Sir, such a motion does not augur well for parliamentary democracy. I must say that it is rather a vengeance or smacks of arrogance or based on a transient majority.....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Take your seat ; please sit down.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : It is based on arrogance. One more sentence and I will complete. Such an attitude is based on the arrogance of their transient majority.

With respect to accommodation for parties, every party recognised by the Election Commission should be given the necessary accommodation. We appeal to you and to the Government to rescind this motion for suspension.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-Palayam) : It was an unfortunate incident which had happened. For the last one year I have not come across such a situation in this House. But it is quite unfortunate. I think, he can be let off with a severe warning. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : In fact, in the morning, Shri Unnikrishnan wanted to explain his position. He was denied that.....

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are doing something wrong. Do not misquote that. I do not like that. From the beginning you have started misquoting. I do not agree with that. It is a mis-statement and misquoting. You are a very seasoned man-be reasonable. You be the judge.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We all wish that this House be able to conduct its work and that is why we have come back with the appeal that the ruling party having its normal sense should withdraw this suspension..... (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : We are not harming anybody ; we are not benefiting anybody... (Interruptions)

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I am not calling into question anything that has happened in the morning except this that he was asked to withdraw by you and he complied with it immediately. Immediately. I understand, a motion was brought by the ruling party and passed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have already heard. What is new in that ?

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Anyhow, it is necessary for us in the opposition to place on record our dismay at such use of large majority they possess. We, at least, hoped that they would want to hear the full explanation as to why is it that Mr. Unnikrishnan wanted to say something. Maybe he said something which you did not approve of...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are misquoting...(Interruptions)

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I am not speaking in any other spirit except the spirit...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let that spirit prevail.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Please allow us to make the submission...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is the same thing. I cannot allow a discussion on this.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : The only way in which we can put forward our points is by trying to convince you, persuade you.

Then we put our point of view in as many different ways as possible in order that we may succeed in persuading you. But if you are impatient and immediately say. "I understand this" then where are we to go ? How is it possible to put forward our point of view ? I think, Sir let me again point out that however large majority the ruling party may have, it is in my humble judgement not a proper thing for them to have exercised it in the manner in which they did it. It was really astonishing that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs allowed himself to lose his cool in the way in which he did. He would have thought that he at least...(Interruptions) If democracy...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Well, if you do not wish to listen to me...(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You don't like the word democracy...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, it is really unfortunate. It never happened in this House...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Unnikrishnan should not have uttered such words and the Opposition should not have instigated him in this manner.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Mr. Unnikrishnan complied with your orders. Immediately he withdraw, and afterwards a motion was moved to suspend him. We have come here to appeal to you...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. I have heard you. You have supported that appeal and I have heard it, Sir. There is nothing more. You support it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. I have understood what you want to convey. You have conveyed what you wanted...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We want to participate in the democratic process. That is all...*(Interruptions)*

If we are not given that opportunity, we go out.

SHRI BASUDEB Acharia : We want that the suspension motion be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard the Hon. Members very attentively and I have understood what they want to say, and I really want the spirit that we should work in close cohesion. That has been my effort and endeavour to carry out the wishes. As far as the episode goes, I have nothing against Mr. Unnikrishnan personally. We have been the best of friends. I still am the best of his friend. There is nothing personal. If there was anything personal, we could have settled it outside. There is nothing also. Is it not? We can do it. As friends we can just sit up together and sort the things out. But this is not a personal thing. I had to do certain things...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What do you mean? I have to prepare the ground. I have to explain about it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : There is nothing against you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If that had not been the case, then I think nothing would have come on the floor of the House because I am not least interested about the vacating of any office. Why should I be? Does it come in my pocket or do I occupy it? No I have to it to because—Amal Datta ji, you are the judge. I will make you sit in the Chair and decide for yourself.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How can I judge, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Because sometimes it falls on the whole shoulders of somebody. I will put on the shoulders of Mr. Unnikrishnan himself because we have talked about this so many times sitting together, allotment and vacation.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Prime Minister had permitted him to stay. That is what Mr. Unnikrishnan said that if the

Prime Minister wanted him to vacate it, he would have vacated it in a minute.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to that also.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : He was staying on the assurance of the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to that also.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : I had given it to you in writing many times that the House is fully not constituted until the elections in Punjab and Assam are over...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard that, Sir.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : We have also told you that our President had written to the Prime Minister—not only as Prime Minister but as the leader of the Congress (I) parliamentary party...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Deo, we have discussed this problem both with you and with others so many times. That is why I say that for the last one year I have been trying to sort this thing out. It is not to my advantage personally that I want that Congress (S) should go or the Lok Dal should go or anybody else should come in. No. It is you, Sir. You have come so many times and you have asked me so many times that “Mr. Speaker, it is on your shoulder. You should enforce what the rules are”. I thought that this was going to create some bitterness, so I tried even with my friends sitting here. I brought them so many times together and told that it was beyond my capacity to do anything more.

Then if I have to step in what else could I do? Give me more rooms and I will allot to everybody. Why should I not? That is why I appreciate the move of the Prime Minister. He told me that we are going to construct rooms for every party and for every single Member who is independent. So, I appreciate that there will be no problem for me. What do I gain? How do I come into the picture

and I should be called a tyrant outside. This is something brutal. For me it is no problem. It is your rules; and if I enforce the rules then I am bad if the breakers of the rules are doing something illegal, then they are not to blame. So, the problem is...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basudeb Acharia, you have come to me so many times.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes, but the question of accommodation was never discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : You also know rules are rules. Do I make them? Look here what I had done. There was a rule in the directive that below 30 members there will be no recognition of a group and no allotment should be made on the floor of the House. Last time I brought it down to fifteen. And then I brought it now further to ten so as to accommodate the most. Look at my approach. That is how I tried to do it. Now, if there are more rooms with me I will allot to each and every party and now to nine or eleven Members who are Independent. When there is really the problem of accommodation, what can I do? It is not a personal thing. I do not want to create rancour. It was the question of approach. Shri Unnikrishnan became angry with me. He did not know that I was not acting here as Bal Ram. I was acting only as Speaker, That is all.

Secondly, for the last five years we did not do anything and this is the last thing that I would like to expel or suspend any Member from my House. I take it is a personal affront to me. He withdrew. Even that I did not want, but he was adamant. What could I do if the House now decides to uphold the prestige...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, even if the House decides, I am always in the hands of the House. I go with you. It is not my personal prestige, mind you. I am yours. The prestige is yours. To maintain it, it is yours. If you denigrate it, it is yours. Why should I bother about it? I should take personal care of my integrity.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : It is the motion of the ruling party.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the question of accommodation was never discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me more rooms and I will allot to everyone.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The question of accommodation was never discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : You must say what is true and what is not true. If you had told Shri Unnikrishnan that he had not done it properly to address me like that everything would have been all right. I don't want anything. He could have come to my room and thrashed out anything, but not on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Hon. Member, Shri Basudeb Acharia, please let me have my say.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Let me make it clear that none of us is happy about the episode. We are very keen that this matter should be amicably sorted out and we should continue to work with the same spirit with which you have guided us, the spirit of understanding each other and working together. That is the very spirit in which we have functioned all along in this House. I very respectfully wish to point out to my respected friend, Shri Banatwalla and others, there is no question of any arrogance on the part of the ruling party.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What was it?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Please do not interrupt. I don't expect interruptions.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This is arrogance.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Why should you interrupt me ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Because others interrupt us.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I did not interrupt you.

Now, Sir, all of us have the greatest respect for the hon. Member, Shri Unnikrishnan. For every Member of the Opposition our attitude right from the beginning has been to go by merit, not by any strength. That has been the attitude of the Prime Minister and our attitude as well.

The simple point is this. I have absolutely no objection to this matter being sorted out. We can sit with you, they can sit with you and I can sit with you and we can sort it out. We are keen to sort it out. But I wish to say one basic thing, which is that nobody whether from this side or from the other side should directly or indirectly cast any reflection on the Chair. I am sorry to say it don't get irritated. It is true that a motion was brought by my colleague later, but in the beginning, the hon. Member, Shri Unnikrishnan was asked to withdraw the remark. I expected he would withdraw the remark and he should have withdraw it.

Secondly, I expected the opposition leaders to advise Mr. Unnikrishnan 'Well, please withdraw.' There is nothing wrong in that ; No dignity is involved in that. I am sorry to say that none of the opposition leaders thought of persuading him to withdraw the remarks. (*Interruption*) Please sit down. Secondly, the position has been explained by you very well. As far as the rules are concerned, it is up to the House to change the rules. We can sit together and discuss this matter. I have no objection to discussing the matter. But the whole point is this. As long as the rules are there, for one year we have been trying. Rules on allotment are there ; we have been trying. For the Speaker there is a limit, Speaker for one year has been trying it, discussing with everybody. So far as Government is concerned I would agree to sit with you along with the opposition leaders and sort this matter out. I have no objection to that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : One thing more. May we know whether you are prepared to withdraw the motion ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I am prepared to consider the withdrawal of suspension but I want to ask the hon. leaders of the Opposition about one thing : What do they say on what Mr. Unnikrishnam said ? Are they prepared to say that he should not have said it ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Mr Unnikrishnan abided by the Direction of Speaker.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : The hon. Member Shri Ramoowalia has said this—he said, he should have withdrawn those words. He did say that.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA (Sangrur) : In the very beginning when the episode started we did not walk out. Aka'li Dal did not walk out, because, we felt that if there is any misunderstanding, if there is any infringement on the Hon. Office of the Speaker, the hon. Member should withdraw. We did not walk out on that issue. We are considered as the leaders ; we are to guide the nation ; we are to guide the country. But later on we saw what hon. Members from the ruling party were saying ; even the hon. Minister moved his motion. This motion amounts to giving double sentence for the same alleged offence. I appeal to you and I appeal to all sections of the House. We should give a better guidance to the country. We have to be liberal. I urge upon them to withdraw this motion and show a liberal attitude. It will certainly strengthen your position. Kindly withdraw the motion. This is my request.

SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : They will not withdraw. They will continue in this way with their brute majority.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I would like to make one submission. What the hon. Member Shri Ramoowalia has said,—this is not the attitude of the opposition leaders. Sir, none of them is prepared to say that Mr. Unnikrishnan should have withdrawn those words.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Muslim League did not walk out at the first instance. We are taking exception only to your motion.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Even now if they say that he should have withdraw those words, I can certainly consider it. I would say, I am prepared to sit with you and with the opposition leaders right now, in your chamber, to sort this matter out.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The hon. Minister should withdraw the motion. Sir, you kindly permit me to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Even now, they are not prepared to say it....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One minute please.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The responsibility is theirs and not yours. They are responsible for this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Ordey please.

There is always a way out by discussion. That is what democracy is. By discussion, by personal contact, everything can be solved. There is nothing insoluble.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Everything has been discussed. Even the Constitution says that one should not be punished twice. He should withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, there is a better sense. You can come to me and we can sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You have directed the Member to withdraw from the House. He withdraw. But he is infringing upon your right and brought this motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipalji, you come. I think, Mr. Basudebji you come. You all come. We can just sit together and sort it out.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You allow me to make a submission. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You can adjourn the House. We can come and sit.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and sit. Let the House continue. Why should the House be adjourned? We can go. You can come and we will talk.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The motion should be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : There should be no condition. Nothing can happen when there are conditions. There should be no conditions.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In the morning, you asked the hon. Member to withdraw...

MR. SPEAKER : That I have already heard. There is no further argument here. That is what I said. We can talk there.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We believe that Mr. Unnikrishnan, a senior Member of the House has been subjected to double punishment.

MR. SPEAKER : That is something else. That I am not disputing. I am only talking of the other thing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If he is not revoking the suspension, we cannot discuss the matter with the Speaker in the chamber and we will not participate in the House.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : A senior Member of Mr. Unnikrishnan's stature was insulted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : They can tolerate the insults to Chair. But they cannot telephone an insult to the Member.

(Interruptions)

14.43 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House)

SPICES BOARD BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of spices and for the control of cardamom industry including the control of cultivation of cardamom and matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of spices and for the control of cardamom industry including the control of cultivation of cardamom and matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SPICES CESS BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): Sir on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for imposition of cess on all spices which are exported for the purposes of carrying out measures for the development of export of spices.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for imposition of cess on all spices which are exported for purposes of carrying out measures for the development of export of spices.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14r45 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Remedial measures needed to improve environmental conditions of Firozabad town in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Sir, problem of environmental pollution is very acute in the town of Firozabad in U.P. which is known for glass industry and mainly glass bangles. Otherwise too, this is the dirtiest town from sanitation point of view. The worst drainage system is contributing to pollution. The small and big furnaces practically in every nook and corner of the city are oozing out smoke and dirt polluting severely the environment which is the main factor for prevalence of various diseases especially Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is badly affecting the general health of the poor labour class in particular. There are no separate residential colonies and industrial areas. Resultant effect is that the poor people use their houses for manufacturing bangles. Hence chest diseases are on increase in Firozabad. The Central Government should therefore please take remedial measures to improve environmental conditions of this town.

- (ii) Demand for a Government Training Centre for Competitive examinations at Dhule district of Maharashtra for the benefit of tribal and backward class candidates.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Minister for Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension and in Department of Culture, about the need of starting a Government Training Centre at Dhule to encourage the tribals and backward class people to appear in the competitive examinations.

The Dhule district of Maharashtra is predominantly tribal. It is situated at the border of M.P. and Gujarat. The Khargaon Surat and other districts around Dhule (in M. P. and Gujarat) are also having majority tribal population.

Hence there is urgent need to start a Central Government Training Centre to impart preliminary training to the boys who wish to appear for various Class I and Class II competitive examinations of the Central Government. As the situation prevails today, many of the vacancies reserved for S.T. people are not filled for want of suitable candidates.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to act promptly in starting the training centre in this tribal belt.

(iii) Need to declare the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu as a full-fledged State.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, On 19th December, 1985 the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu completes its 25 years of independence from the Portuguese rule.

Although people of this territory missed the first two Five Year Plans, yet, during the course of future Plans, the Central Government were kind enough to render all the financial assistance to the Union Territory's Government to be a self-reliant economy.

The Opinion Poll, which was held in Goa two decades back, gave it a status of Union Territory and, it is only on account of that status that the territory became the direct responsibility of the Central Government so far as its development was concerned.

Now Goa can stand on its own legs. The territory is self-sufficient to a large extent. At least, it is better off, than many of the States recently created.

It is now time that the Central Government decides to declare Goa, Daman and Diu a full-fledged State.

This will be the best present, that the Central Government can give to Goa on the eve of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to increase the capacity of telephone exchanges at Bhandara and Tumsar in Maharashtra.

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bhandara district of Maharashtra is a backward district in the State. Due to lack of

communication facilities, not to speak of setting up of new industries in the area, even the old industries are likely to shift to the area out of the district. The lack of telephone facility is causing great inconvenience to the people in the area.

Bhandara is the headquarter of the district, but due to inadequate capacity of the telephone exchange, no new telephone connection has been given since 1981 in Bhandara. The people who deposited money under OYT scheme and even the Government offices are not able to get new connections. There are 165 persons on the waiting list in Bhandara and over 50 persons in Tumsar. There is a long standing demand for a higher capacity exchange at both these places. The pace of cable work between Nagpur and Sambalpur is very slow.

With a view to link all the three towns with S.T.D. cables have been laid upto Devri which is on the border of the State. From this place, Gondia, Tumsar and Bhandara could easily be connected by STD. An assurance was given in the last Lok Sabha for installation of higher capacity exchanges at Tumsar and Bhandara as also to link all the three cities of Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar by STD, but this work has not been completed so far.

I, therefore, request the hon. Communications Minister to expedite the above said works and provide relief and facilities to the people of this backward area.

(v) Need to set up a committee to consider providing proper educational facilities to the children of Government employees posted in desert areas, snow clad regions and other difficult areas.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch) : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to an important matter. This is an important issue for me, because the people of my constituency often come to me with these complaints. Sir, many Government employees are deployed in desert, snow bound and other difficult areas of the country. Thousands of Government employees are working in my constituency in Kutch, Banaskantha and desert areas of Rajasthan. Similarly there are many areas in snow clad mountains where employees are posted. I have myself visited these areas and I know that there are

difficult living conditions. Educational facilities are lacking in these areas. The number of educational institutions is not adequate and thereby the children of these employees are deprived of education. The pulls and pressures for frequent transfers are also due to this.

I, therefore, request the hon. Education Minister to set up a high level committee to go into this problem and solve it immediately. With a view to provide immediate relief, the children of such employees should be admitted in the nearby educational institutions on priority basis.

[English]

(vi) Need to set up a thermal power plant in Kerala to meet its growing demand for power.

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): Sir, Kerala is generally regarded as a surplus State with regard to electricity. This assumption was disproved in 1983 when there was a severe drought and the reservoirs almost dried up. The Government had to impose a cent per cent power-cut on industries throwing out of gear the entire industrial production. Yet, the gravity of the power situation in Kerala does not seem to have been well understood by the Centre. At present, Kerala has only hydro-electric power plants which fail when the monsoon fails. Complete dependence on hydro-electric power will be fatal as was proved on more than one occasion. Therefore, what is required is other sources of power generation.

Kerala is one of the very few States which have not received any Central investment in the power sector. The State has demanded that a thermal power plant should be set up in Kerala to meet its growing demand for power. This will reduce our dependence on hydropower and will avoid a crisis in the power generation which may develop in the event of a failure of the monsoon.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take immediate steps to set up a thermal power plant in Kerala.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to ensure regular supply of Cement from factories for completion of various projects under way in Bihar.

SHRI D P. YADAVA (Monghyr): The Bihar Government has taken up the construction of many public works. Cement is required in large quantity in all important projects like irrigation, power, road and bridge construction. Generally it is observed that the pace of progress of all these projects accelerates between December and June, but due to scarcity of cement, the work on the projects is held up. The Cement factories are supposed to supply cement at the rate of Rs. 45 per bag for public works, but the factory owners do not supply it at that rate in time with a view to earn profit due to which the projects suffer and the estimated costs rise manifold. The Irrigation Department of Bihar Government had directed cement factory at Chunar and Chaibasa to supply cement for Ganga Pump Canal Scheme at Monghyr, but the cement factories had not so far supplied the cement as per requirements. Similar is the fate of other State Government Schemes. The Central Government should ensure that there is no shortage of cement for public works, particularly during the period from December to June. The cement factories should be directed to supply cement for public works in Bihar as per indents of Bihar Government.

(viii) Need to preserve the Ghana Bird Sanctuary near Bharatpur in Rajasthan.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the world famous Bird Sanctuary 'Ghana' near Bharatpur is losing its charm due to the negligence of the Governments officials. Previously thousands and lakhs of beautiful and attractive birds used to come here from distant places, but due to the indiscriminate felling of trees and haphazard growth of grass, the beauty of that area is diminishing day by day. The birds have also stopped breeding due to this factor. In the last two years three devastating fires took place in which thousands of trees have been destroyed and thousands of rare birds lost their lives. The Government officers are enquiring into the incidents at their own speed and not a single report has been submitted so far. The people say that where earlier beautiful

birds used to chirp, now the crows caw there.

I, therefore, urge the Government to draw the attention of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan towards it and also extend its full cooperation in preserving the beauty of this bird sanctuary.

14.57 hrs.

**MOTION RE : CHALLENGE OF
 EDUCATION—‘A POLICY
 PERSPECTIVE.’**

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Narasimha Rao.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN
 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.
 NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to move :

“That this House takes note of the status paper entitled ‘Challenge of Education—a policy perspective’, laid on the Table of the House on the 20th August, 1985.”

14.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As a brief introduction to the discussion, I would like to place before the House certain developments since the House has had an occasion to consider education earlier.

A new Ministry of Human Resources Development has been formed by combining Education, Culture, Sports, Youth Affairs, Women’s Welfare, Integrated Child Development and Censorship of films. The conceptual framework of this Ministry consists in building up the all-round personality of man and to this end, integrating as many activities as possible, with a view to evolving a package of inputs and delivering them. The process is not merely one of coordination, but real integration so that all components are woven into a single, continuous, harmonious programme. As members are aware, these programmes were implemented separately in the past, whether at the Centre or in the States, whether under one Minister or more. The integration such as is being attempted now is thus novel and unique. Its evolution in

all details is therefore bound to be gradual and on a pragmatic pattern.

Education has to play a catalyst role in this process of human resource development. It has to provide the continuum as well as a basis for the progress of the individual and the society through development of values, attitudes and skills; it has to provide strength and resilience to the people and enable them to respond to the challenge of change. It has to be characterised not merely by its concern for the individual but even more so, its capacity to serve as an instrument of social transformation. In the Indian context, the concept of national development goes far beyond economic growth. It is our endeavour that the product of our education system would be self-confident individual with a strong commitment to democratic values and secularism, concerned with the emergence of a nation united in purpose from amongst people speaking different languages, professing different religions, pursuing a variety of life styles. It would be imperative to devise system a under which all educational endeavour is fully integrated with the socio-cultural milieu and aimed at development of the full potential of the individual.

In Government’s view the time has come when we should conceptualise the roles of the different stages of the educational process not in isolation but as integral parts of one single, all-inclusive movement of human resource development.

15.00. hrs

Although it is difficult to say where exactly the movement begins, we may perhaps begin with the pregnant mother and the ante-natal care which she receives. When the baby is born, it gets full immunisation and the benefits of nutrition programmes. Then it enters an Anganwadi and the pre-primary stage of education. Two years later, the child enters the Primary School and continues until the age of 14, as envisaged under the Constitution. During this time, he gets the benefits of the School Health Programmes which would ensure full coverage. On the education side, those who drop out of the formal school would be served by the non formal network which is so devised as to enable lateral entry into the formal stream. The formal and non-formal systems open up

[Shri P. V. Narasimha]

into the vocational stream, properly graded so as to make him fit for a vacation and to provide for vertical or lateral entry, based again on merit, into the higher education net-work, literal or technical. Those who cannot take advantage of institutionalised education would be welcome to enter the Open University or Distance Education system, for whatever purpose they have in view, at their own pace and convenience. Thus the portion of the individual's life-span, from conception to graduation, upto the highest Degree, and inclusive of continuing education, would be informed by the principle of affording full and equal educational opportunity to all those who desire and deserve. The package will naturally contain the important factors of culture, physical fitness and kindred values throughout. It is equally important that keeping in view the priorities in our national development, all educational programmes are suitably coordinated, such as agricultural education, medical education, education of para medical and health workers and workers' education with a principal focus on the clientele groups upto 35 years of age.

In view of the fact that the bulk of our children enrolled in schools are first generation learners, and since the bulk of the country's adult population in the productive age group of 15-35 are illiterate, the accent in our development effort should be on promotion of universalisation of elementary education removal of illiteracy. Also, investment in female literacy is the best way of improving quality of life as it motivates the adoption of the small family norm and leads to better health and nutritional standards and better family rearing patterns. The integration of programmes of adult education with other related schemes like integrated Child Development Scheme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, promotion of literacy through NSS for NYK would call for special emphasis.

The educational process is also expected to provide knowledge and skills for solving problems of development besides enabling the learners to develop an understanding of the physical and social environment. Such a process appropriately cannot remain confined to the portals of the educational

institutions alone or to the client groups in schools, colleges and universities. It has to be a life long process. The educational endeavour should, therefore, be addressed to the requirements of continuing life-long education which is receiving increased attention today. Again the thrust towards all round development of the human personality should be in the direction of creation of a learning society in which teaching is assigned the role of the aids in the process of learning.

Our education should equip the individual and the society to face confidently the challenges of the future. But while the future is limitless in its expanse, it begins in the next moment. The future, therefore, starts from now. However, taking a realistic time-frame, the tasks assigned to the Ministry of Human Resource Development call for a planning perspective. Apart from whatever can be assigned in the immediate future, the perspective plan should be approached in the country of the challenge of the 21st century. That challenge has already begun, in the sense that the first graduate of the next century is already in class I in the current year 1985. How we shape this clientele of about 100 million over the next fifteen years would determine the country's future in the 21st century. Needless to say that each succeeding year hereafter would bring a fresh clientele whose number may reach 130 million annually. This huge human mass is to be the main target of the programme of human resource development.

The emphasis on the 21st century so often laid by the Prime Minister is also significant from another angle, namely the qualitative content of the challenge of change. The revolution in the field of electronics, computers, micro-chips and communications is bound to have an all pervading effect on our life styles hereafter. Informatics has emerged as a powerful discipline which call for an effective development of communication support system. In the context of the rapid depletion of non-renewable sources of energy, greater emphasis would require to be placed on development of renewable sources of energy which present, even more than mere technology, a challenge cost-effectiveness, which is really another challenge of technology with more complex ramification

All this would require evolving a new and dynamic education policy rivetted on the future, yet rooted in our values.

As of now, a nation-wide debate is in progress on the contours of a New Education Policy. A status paper: Challenge of Education A—Policy Perspective, has been published by Government. It contains an over view of the state of education and some pointers to possible future initiatives based essentially on the views and suggestions from educational planners, teachers, students, parents, intellectuals—in short all those who are interested in education. The Paper is intended to provide the basis for an indepth debate which would facilitate the formulation of the New Education Policy. While the policy would emerge out of a broad consensus, I would like to briefly outline some initiatives and priorities which Government considers necessary to achieve within a realisable time frame :

- (a) universalisation of free elementary education; women's education to be free upto and including Higher Secondary;
- (b) removal of illiteracy amongst people, through functionally relevant programmes of Adult Education, in the age group 15-35;
- (c) widespread dissemination of knowledge of India's history, culture and destiny and inculcation of values underlying the Indian Constitution;
- (d) strengthening of existing institutions and, where necessary, the establishment of new institutions of excellence for R and D and Man-Power Development for the future scenario of economic progress;
- (e) providing a vocational thrust to education to fulfil developmental needs as well as enhancing employability;
- (f) taking up a massive, long-term, nation-wide programme of school improvement and to support and stimulate it by starting a fair number of quality institutions which endeavour to serve as the catalysts of the above-mentioned

long-term programme. The main characteristics of these institutions are :

- (i) quality;
- (ii) Social justice viz. education to be available irrespective of the parents' capacity to pay;
- (iii) Merit base and cultivation of talent;
- (iv) Utility and social purpose, conforming to accepted national policies;
- (v) Having largely rural coverage; and
- (vi) fostering national integration.
When and as these institutions are established, an elaborates scheme to radiate quality from them would be formulated and implemented, drawing from experience as we go along.
- (g) delinking degrees from jobs where possible and establishing greater relevance and complementarity between the content and processe of education on the one hand and the requirements of different client groups on the other ;
- (h) enhancing general access to education through use of mass media and setting up institutions for Open and Continuing Systems of Education.

The process of drawing action plans, and target setting has already been initiated concurrently with the Seventh Five Year Plan exercise.

With this brief outline, I request the House to commence discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That this House takes note of the status paper entitled “Challenge of Education—a policy perspective” laid on the Table of the House on the 20th August 1985.”

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity for taking part in the discussion on the Education Policy of the Government. Since the other Opposition

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

Members have staged a walk out, I have got the first chance to speak on this subject.

AN HON. MEMBER : You should thank them.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Supposing they do it everyday I will get the chance to speak first every day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And also on every Bill, I think....

SHRI P. KOLANADIVELU : Sir, education is a very important subject and education is the only media by which we become civilized. If one is educated, we say that he is a civilised person. If one is uneducated, we will say that the person is not a civilised person. So, in the modern world, education has got an important role to play. Even our hon. Prime Minister wanted a re-thinking on the education policy. That is why, as soon as he occupied the office of the Prime Minister of this great country, he merged education and Human Resources Development; now the education has got a new trend because of the Prime Minister's new policy. Of course, the new education policy, has a wider perspective. Even though I welcome the policy, I have to make certain points with regard to the education policy.

Firstly, they want to have model schools in each and every district in all the States. But what would be the medium of instructions in the model schools? As far as the medium of instructions is concerned, I would say that mother tongue is the best language to teach a child. If the mother tongue is not given the first preference, automatically the education policy will fail. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, said that the teaching should be done only in the mother tongue. Mother tongue, therefore, must be given the first preference and next comes English. But in the new education policy, you are adopting a 3-language formula. We are dead against this 3-language formula as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. We are adopting only a two-language formula; that is mother tongue, Tamil and next English. If you are going to adopt this method of 3-language formula, Tamilians as a whole will oppose this education policy itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as you know, Tamil is a renowned language and we have got a rich literature in Tamil. Even Hindi language has got no grammar at all.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Who says ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Tamil is a rich and renowned language. That is why we insist upon two-language formula with regard to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Have not the other States got two-language formula like U.P? They have got Hindi and English.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Further education is a concurrent subject. We want to have it in the State list instead of the concurrent list. Only if education is in the State list, more opportunities will be there for the State Government. Our hon. Chief Minister has introduced the scheme of nutritious meal for children. For the last three years, the scheme is being implemented successfully and 83 lakhs of children are getting a full square meal. Why should such a scheme not be implemented in almost all the other States? Why should you not come forward to help? We requested the Government of India to give some grant for this scheme, the nutritious meal scheme, but you have not given. What actually is the Government of India doing directly to the people? I want to ask the Government. You may be drawing so many schemes, but you have to see whether the benefits percolate to the people or not. You are not seeing that at all. You are only drawing up schemes and keeping it in your files. The State Government is nearer to the people; there is a communication system between the two. The State Government is looking after the interests of the people directly. The State Government is the custodian of the people; automatically, the State Government takes interest in order to help the down-trodden, the poor people to lift them from below the poverty line.

So, the State Government of Tamil Nadu thinks that Education should be in the State List and not in the Concurrent List. I also wish to inform this House that the rate of literacy in Tamil Nadu is 47 per cent and ours is the second highest literacy rate, next to Kerala which is the first. Now you are bringing this Educa-

tional Policy. After ten years what will be your literacy rate? Are you going to increase it or are you going to decrease it? Even the curriculum mentioned in the Education Policy is the same as the curriculum which is now adopted in Grade VI. There is no change. So, what is new about the policy that you are bringing in now? May be, the name of your Department has been changed from 'Education' to 'Human Resources'. That is all! As we see it in the book form, there is no change in the policy.

I would like to say something about the model schools. On 14th November, which happened to be the birthday of our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, two model schools ought to have been inaugurated. Why did the Government of India not inaugurate the schools on that day? Has it been postponed to some other birthday? I suppose the best reasons are known to the hon. Minister. Let him reply to this also.

Then with regard to merit, even in the model schools what sort of standards are you going to adopt? What will be the criterion for your selection tests? I would like to know whether rural children will get the first priority when the selection tests are conducted. So many private schools and institutions are being run by so many Christian people and many others. They get funds from even the foreign countries. If good standard is maintained in these model schools and if the rural children get priority and are given preference, then only this Education Policy becomes important and it will be welcomed by all. Enrolment of rural children is very important because most of our children live only in villages.

Most of the children, who are studying in schools are very poor and they all belong to families which live below the poverty line. Have you introduced any scheme for such children? You have stated in your Policy Document that as soon a baby is born, you are giving aid to the mother as also to the baby. What sort of nutrition are you providing? You are giving just 15 paise worth of nutrition. It is useless. The Government have to take care of all the children. When a baby is delivered, it becomes the state property and so it is the

responsibility of the Government of India. You have to shoulder all the responsibility. Then only each and every child will grow up properly and just as you wanted, then only it achieves the all round personality.

This Educational Policy has so many defects. This policy has been discussed by so many delegates in various Seminars and Conferences. These defects have to be removed and a new policy must be brought about.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, a ray of hope and excitement has entered the grim atmosphere of education field since the announcement of revolutionary changes in the education system made by our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This has aroused a feeling of confidence in the mind of the people. A new department has been created. I hope this new department will be helpful in all round development of children in future who are our hope for India of future. The effective steps already taken by the Government in this respect are very commendable.

The Education Department has prepared a document to which the hon. Minister has made a reference. The Department has done a commendable job and they deserve our gratitude for it. But there is apprehension in our mind which is based on our past experience. Our past experience has been very bitter in this respect. We have fear in our mind that all these efforts may not materialise at all and the draft schemes formulated by the Department may not be implemented. These efforts may not remain a dream only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in what position we find ourselves today since independence and the framing of our Constitution in 1950. The importance given to education and adoption of education policy in 1968 has led us to the present situation. Although I have not studied much the present situation, but what I feel is that our social and spiritual level has gone down considerably. Lawlessness is rampant all around. Due to communalism, terrorism, violence, unemployment and corruption, the moral of the people has degraded. Not

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

only the moral and social level have gone down, the values in life have been degraded. All these things show that we have failed to achieve the aim of our education policy of 1968.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at that time what was our objective and what is our achievement now. Even now the hon. Education Minister has made reference to very good objectives of the education policy. In 1968 our objective was :

[English]

“To produce young men and women of character and ability for economic and cultural development of the country for national integration and for realising socialist pattern of Society.”

[Translation]

But the question remains whether these objectives would be achieved? Therefore, our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi got anxious and he made an announcement on 5th January, 1985, bring about changes in our education system. The changes have been made keeping in view the future requirements. But the rate at which the literacy as well as the population of our country is increasing, we cannot say what will be the position in 2000 A.D. At that time 50 crore more uneducated or illiterate persons will be there in the country. Sir, this contention is based on the newspapers' reports. According to an estimate of the World Bank about 54 per cent of our people, who will be in the age group of 15 to 19 years, will be illiterate by that time. So the new education policy, which the Government of India is introducing, should be comprehensive in every respect. It would have been better if the views of all the people would have been heard before preparing the fresh draft for education policy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that this document is not going to be implemented just now. A document has been put forward and all of us have to consider it. It is in the consideration stage. The contents given under four items should have been made more comprehensive. Separate chapters should have been devoted on subjects like purpose of education,

eradication of illiteracy and women education. There should be separate arrangement for imparting training to teachers. Similarly rural education, medical education, engineering, technical education should have been dealt with separately.

Discussion on education policy has been going on since the time of Lord Macaulay. Then Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was our first Education Minister. But no significant changes have been brought about in the education system. I was reading a book in which Norman Douglas has said that today our education system has been reduced to a mere factory of woes and echoes. Majority of the people, i.e., 72 per cent of the people live in villages. Only 44 per cent of the total budget allocation for education is spent on education in rural areas. How long such attitude of negligence towards education will continue? It is very necessary to pay attention in this respect.

All the while we have been caring for the colonial and formal education introduced in the beginning used by a tiny minority of our country. Programmes like Adult education, TRYSEM, community education polytechnics are very necessary for rural areas, but actually what is being done in this regard?

Hon. Education Minister also comes from the countryside and he is also a people's representative. By paying Rs 50 to Rs 100 to an instructor, it is expected of him that he should not only make the adults of 15 to 30 years of age literate in ten months, but also develop among them practical ability and social awareness. Crores of rupees are spent on this scheme, but the responsibility, with which we have entrusted the instructor cannot be discharged by him due to the stranglehold of bureaucracy.

The present day Secondary education does not provide vocational training to the students. It is making students lethargic and fatalist. We hope this type of education will end which teaches students to pass examinations by cramming only.

Now the question is as to what changes should be effected in the education system so as to fulfil our aspirations? Firstly, we should pay attention towards primary

[**Shrimati Krishna Sahij**]

education in the villages whether it is run by corporation, zila parishad or autonomous bodies. There the schools have no proper building and equipment. Maps of pre-Independence time hung there. I have seen in the villages of my constituency that the same old maps are hung on the walls of the schools which show Bangla Desh, Pakistan as part of India. What knowledge the students will acquire from it. Instead of attaining upto date knowledge, they will collect wrong information.

In our villages there are no buildings for the Primary Schools. The schools are closed for 4 months during rainy season. Such schools are situated in my own constituency. I have been raising this matter for the last 4 to 5 years, but in this bureaucratic system files go on moving from one department to another, but no building comes up. The matter remains where it was. There is a river there, but it has no bridge over it. Due to the river and in the absence of bridge and building the condition of the primary level schools in villages has deteriorated.

Regarding teachers, I would like to say that they neither want to teach nor they feel their responsibility in this respect. The trade union movement is gaining ground these days. How will the hon. Minister control it? The aim of the trade unions is to serve their own ends only. The unions of teachers are interested to get their demands accepted. Do the teachers ever think that children are the future of India and we should acquaint them with the culture, civilisation and our ancient history. In the village schools, the students are not taught about the social values, national character and secularism. The boys of the schools in villages are sent for grazing the goats of teachers and girls are called to help the lady teachers in cooking meals at their homes. If there is *bhajan kirtan* at the house of teacher, then students of the schools are called in the evening to take part in chorus. They have to bring *kheer* and *roti* from their houses. There is no provision for any orientation course to the teachers which is quite necessary in the changed circumstances. The student is beaten mercilessly. We have seen in our area that the child is beaten with palm stick.

This creates a feeling of terror in the mind of child. How can development of such children take place? God only can save such children. The future of children, who live in villages, cannot be secure unless their personality is developed. For the better administration, we appoint I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. officers and for getting higher education and doing research work, we have universities but you know what is happening there. Students are using narcotics etc. You should arrange orientation programmes especially in villages. In villages, even today, obsolete and crude methods of teaching are being used. The teachers are imparting wrong education and in an incorrect way. Leave aside teaching of English, there are several mistakes even in Hindi teaching. We have seen that there are at least 15 to 20 mistakes in a single page of application of the teachers which they submit. There is neither proper arrangement of teaching nor any means therefor in villages. You will have to look into it thoroughly. You will have to bring improvement in the primary education. It would be better if orientation course for teachers is arranged. Presently, education is being imparted on the basis of old books with oft-repeated passages. We will have to look into all these things, 76 per cent of our population live in villages.

'Education' has now been included in the concurrent list. On the one hand we leave it to the State Governments to take care of the education and on the other, we say that we want to build character among our children and want to take the country forward. Mere utterances will not suffice. We will have to bring about a uniformity in it. You have to see that the State Governments implement the Central Government Schemes. In its absence, the education imparted is full of superstition and discrimination. This is the reason that we hear of Shiv Sena in Bombay and similar other organisations in other States. You will have to see as to what type of education is being imparted these days.

The books published by N.C.E.R.T., U.G.C. and N.I.C. do not reach the villages. What will they read without books? 200 history books have been written in different languages.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You are explaining as to what sort of education was being imparted till now.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : For this we will have to take care of the feelings of all. In history books written in different languages, superstitions and communalism have been encouraged. In this connection attention of the Hon. Minister had been drawn, but no action has been taken in this regard. Many things are said, but they are heard only inside this House. No one implements them outside.

In the book titled as 'History of India' written by James Smith and P.S. Smith which is still prescribed in the syllabi in our country, Hindus and Muslims have been shown as two separate nations. Why such books are allowed to be published ?

Similarly, in his book 'History of Freedom Movement' Romesh Chander Mazumdar has written that 1857 Movement was the movement of goondas and ruffians whereas it was the first step towards the national movement for freedom.

Last year I had stated during the discussion on Budget in this very House that 2.1 per cent of the total Budget has been earmarked for education, but it is quite insufficient, whereas our population is increasing by 2 to 3 per cent. The provision made for education in the Budget is quite insufficient. The field of human resources is very vast and many things can be covered under it. We should, therefore, spend the maximum amount on education. Even at present we are spending only 3 per cent of our GNP on it whereas earlier it used to be 7.2 per cent of GNP. Other countries spend 6 to 8 per cent of their GNP on education and we spend negligible amount. I hope that even at this late stage something will be done, because it is better late than never. In conclusion, I would like to quote Tennyson :

[English]

"The deep moans round with many voices, my friends,

It is not too late to seek a newer world."

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Sir, I am one of the lucky persons today to

speak on the paper entitled 'Challenge of Education—a policy perspective' which was tabled in this House on the 20th August, 1985.

The basic issue before the country is that we should change the system, but to my experience and knowledge, I personally feel that this slogan of changing the system is somehow a misnomer. Misnomer, I will say in the sense that had education been... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : If Members from Bihar do not speak Hindi, what will become of Hindi ?

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the wishes of the House, I speak in Hindi.

I would like to submit again that today in the entire country a general feeling has been created that there is going to be a change in the education system and the ordinary people are going to get benefit from it. I have been Deputy Education Minister for six years in this Ministry. I have both sweet and bitter experience during that tenure and on that basis I can say that with a cool mind we should think as to how much meaningful this slogan is. The Hon. Minister, Sir, when you were reading out your explanatory note, I was going through the document 'Challenge of Education—a policy perspective' and I was feeling that you too were reading the note in the same manner in which we have been repeatedly stating for the last many years as to what change should be made in the education system and what should not be made. There is one organisation attached to the Education Ministry, i.e., the Central Advisory Board of Education. The people may consider it as a meeting ground. During my tenure, 38 to 39 meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education were held and after that at least 10 more meetings must have been held. In this way the Central Advisory Board of Education must have met 48 times. If you read extensively the minutes of these meetings, you will find that in the matter of education certain people who are expert in drafting, include very good points in the reports and lese

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

educated people like us read out their reports on radio and seminars or meetings or press conferences. I do not agree to this point of view that whatever draft is given to us, we should accept that. Many big things have been said, Leaving aside all those things, what we have to do is to go deep into the problem. A radical change should be brought in the education. In 1974, 1975 and 1976 a big agitation was started for this and slogans appeared on the walls that radical changes should be brought about in education. I used to think as to what should be the change ?

I have seen that the people who had removed us from the power by giving slogans had also to vacate seats of power after disappointment and frustration. I feel that this Ministry should tell the people what has this education given to them so far and what we have to achieve from it in future. I am not among those who say that this education has ruined us and has not given anything to us. I do not agree to this view. Is it not a fact that in 1950 and 1951 the foodgrains production in our country was 55 million tonnes and today it is 155 million tonnes. Whom does this credit of producing 155 million tonnes of foodgrain go ? The credit goes to the Indian scientists who have been educated under the present education system. The credit of the green revolution will go to the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa and all other research Institutes(Interruptions) credit will go to farmers also. The farmers and the scientists and all other people have been educated under the present education system and have increased the foodgrains production from 55 million tonnes to 155 million tonnes. It is not confined to merely production of foodgrains. Today, in hybrid seed science we are third or fourth in the world. It is one above or one below, but it is third or fourth position in the world. India is far advanced in hybrid technology, plasma technology, molecular bio-technology and agriculture technology. Wherefrom they have come ? They are the people who have studied in high schools, primary schools or the universities of this country itself. Therefore, I do not agree to the views that nothing is being done in the field of education.

Take the case of the industries, I

would like to give the example of steel in the industrial sector. At the time of independence we used to produce 1.3 million tonnes of steel and what is our installed capacity at present. At present our installed capacity is 11.4 million tonnes. Who are the people engaged in the production of steel. These are the people who have passed out as mechanical engineers from IITs, they are the metallurgical engineers from Dhanbad. They are all engaged here. You have also been a Defence Minister in the past. You know it fully well whether defence laboratories have done excellent job or not. The Defence Research Laboratories, the laboratories of CSIR and other laboratories have all done a good job. India is today not only self-reliant in the field of small arms, but in the field of big arms, field guns also, no one can compete India. I can say it with pride that we have reached a stage in our research work where we are in a position to manufacture even Pilotless Target Aircrafts and this is all being done by the people who have been educated under this education system.

Now have a look at the power and energy field. In this field we used to generate only, 1,712 megawatts of power in 1947 and 1950, our engineers, brought up under the present education system, have made it possible to generate 42,440 megawatt power today. Therefore, I am not ready to agree that present education system, has not given us anything. We have launched Aryabhata, Bhaskara-I and Bhaskara-2, Rohini, APPLE, Insat—1A and Insat 1B in the space. Who has done this ? There are a number of space laboratories located at many places right from Sri Harikota to Ahmedabad and at other places also. Scientists of our country have developed indigenous science and brought fame to our country in the world.

Similar is the position in respect of Oceanography. A very great achievement of our country in this field is extraction of polymetallic nodules. It shows the tele-metric and seismological capability of our scientists. Our scientists have developed this nodule and after having been processed in our laboratories, it is being used in our factories to produce metal. This is our history. This is our geography. We have been able to make so much achievement on the basis of this very education.

Hon. Krishnaji has said that we should provide more funds out of Gross National Product for education. I would like to humbly submit to Krishnaji that I fully agree to it. If resources are more; more, provision must be made for education. But if there are no resources or scarce, the limited resources available with us should be fully utilised and a review should be made on regular basis in this regard.

The facts and figures pertaining to the education field should be placed before the country. We have done a lot of work in the field of education. In 1947 there were only 7,300 high schools in our country, whereas their present number is 52,279. Is it not an achievement? The number of technical institutes was 325 only, whereas their present number is 515. The number of Engineering Colleges is 200 at present as against only 40 previously. The number of degree colleges was hardly 125 or 150. Now their number has risen to 5,246. Previously, the number of universities was only 30. Now their number is 140. At that time total number of students in the country was 1.5 crore whereas their present number is 11 crores. Similarly, the number of teachers was 7.5 lakhs earlier whereas their present number is 35 lakhs. At that time we used to spend hardly Rs. 100 crores on education, but now we are spending Rs. 6,000 crores annually on education. These are our figures. The country should also be told that we have made a provision of only Rs. 2,524 crores for education in the Sixth Plan, whereas in the Seventh Plan we have made a provision of Rs. 6,382 crores for education. This is the condition of education in the country and on the basis of this very education, the scientists of our country have made this achievement in the field of technology. We should consolidate the position if there are 35 lakhs teachers and 11 crore students in our country. We should work for consolidation and not for total change. It will be more practical.

Sir, I have mentioned physical figures just now. Now, I would like to humbly submit in a very few words as to what action we should take in regard to our physical targets. We should have practical approach with regard to education. There

is no need to have emotional thinking in this regard. The loopholes should be plugged. We should put in more resources where we can achieve more. In the document titled "Challenge of Education" the condition of that elitist class has been described which has made use of education properly for themselves, for their families and for the society. That is why I would like to thank those officials of the Ministry, who have tried very honestly and diligently to include these facts in this paper. In this paper it has written about that very education—

[English]

"Universities and colleges are becoming notorious for rampant casteism, regionalism and inbreeding. These institutions, barring a few honourable exceptions, have become virtual battlefields, in which political and other factions, backed by teachers and aided by other staff, often fight pitched battles for power and supremacy.

"Some Vice-Chancellors spend their entire term of office behind barricades, operating as well as they can, from their houses. The achievement of a university is judged not on the basis of the quality of its research or the competence of its students, but by its adherence to the schedule of examinations and the prevention of forced closures.

"The number of effective working days in a year even according to the schedule is far below desired levels. The internal efficiency of the higher education system is extremely low. This is evidenced not only by the poor quality of courses, but also by the large number of drop-outs and failures which together account for more than 59 per cent of the students enrolled, representing a colossal waste of resources."

[Translation]

This is the challenge before us. How will we improve the conditions? If we are able to improve the conditions, we will be able to meet this challenge of education.

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

In the end, Sir, I would like to put forward a few suggestions. When a student is given admission against reservation in the Engineering and Medical Colleges, people say that standard of intelligence would be affected and therefore, there should not be any reservation. How far is it justified if a student getting 35 or 40 per cent marks is given admission after taking donations? Mr. Rao, I, therefore, would like to submit that a legislation should be passed and rules framed to ban schools and colleges as well as Engineering and Medical Colleges getting donations. In this way 'quality' goes down. Besides, rich persons are able to get anything easily. It means that the rich persons having resources can enjoy every facility and the poor having no resources become helpless.

The second thing that I would like to say is that many government schools do not have even blackboards and many others do not have any building. Many schools do not have drinking water facility and many others do not have any lavatory. I mean to say that if we talk of bringing about radical changes in the education system with out ensuring the minimum requirements in government schools, it may be a good subject to be written in flowery English or Hindi by our officers, but practically you will be only disappointed. Perhaps after a period of 2 to 4 years you may also be disappointed in this country like Shri D.P. Yadav, Shri K C. Pant and Moulana Azad.

In the end I would like to say one thing more. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have a definite reservation in government services, but when the question of getting enrolment in a university or a college arises, why the reservation formula is not implemented in a proper manner? The University Grants Commission, which gives grants worth lakhs and crores of rupees to them but has no control on the admission of students of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There is no check to ensure their admission in proper ratio. What is all this happening? It is nothing but arbitrary manner of functioning in the big institutions. The Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes are not being given reservation. The reservation formula should be implemented in a proper manner.

I would also like to add that you should go ahead very cautiously in respect of adult education and non-formal education. I cannot say anything about other states, but I would like to say about Bihar where provisions regarding adult education and non-formal education are on papers only. The implementation of these provisions is confined to purchase bulbs durrees etc. and submission of the report. Government should pay attention towards this aspect also.

I would like to take one minute more and it will be my last point. Sir, instead of making changes in the education system, the system should be strengthened. Strengthen the system. Simply changing the policy will not do. . .

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Besides strengthening the system, changes should also be made.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Changes will come automatically as and when science will advance and science will come automatically in the pipeline. Many of our institutions will take care of it. That is why education system should be strengthened. Education should be such as may give equal status to the pen and pickaxe. With these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur) : Our education system so far has not been successful in building up all-round personality of the students. The objectives laid down in the Constitution have not been applied at all. Nothing has been achieved. This system has no relation to social development or to the natural environment.

Sir, the main purpose of Education is not only to get a degree or a diploma but to see that the person develops his personality in all spheres, so that he can feel proud that he is a human being belonging to independent sovereign republic and he has a right to live, though

he may be poor, as citizen of a free country. The present education system has no relation to all these factors. We are grateful to the Prime Minister for bringing Human Resources Development under one umbrella dealing with all allied subjects which is very necessary for a young man to develop his full personality. Sir, there is no better choice to head this Ministry than the present incumbent Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao who is a literary figure and a master of so many languages. Therefore it is a good augury and I am sure that this new Department set up at the Centre by Prime Minister will certainly succeed in its aims and objectives.

The system today is haphazard; only by memorising things and passing examinations, degrees and diplomas are obtained. Now, take Elementary Education. What is being taught has got no relation with nature and surroundings of the young boy, nor that of the national interest or national development which are very necessary. The type of schools that we have are ill-equipped. Trained teachers are not there. There is only one teacher in some schools, for all classes. The teacher sometimes sub-contracts to another to teach, who has neither the experience nor the qualification to teach. There are no laboratories. There are no blackboards. What do you expect the young child to learn from such schools? The first thing we should see is to ensure that these schools are well equipped. All the tools should be there for teaching the students. That is very necessary. If the Government of the State is not able to do it, then, the local community should come forward and aid the Government to see that proper buildings are provided for the schools and if any repair is needed, those repairs are carried out to the building. If blackboard is needed, they should be provided. If text books are needed, these should be given to the students. In other words, the village community should identify with the development of Education in rural areas. It is the duty of the community as well.

Sir, the Constitution itself speaks of Secularism, Socialism and Democracy. But no lessons are given in such subjects; no attempts are made to inculcate these

values in the minds of our students. No attempt is made to teach them that in a democracy decisions are taken by consensus and by majority; no attempt is made to teach them about the values of secularism and how violence has no place in the scheme of things. We have got so many religious communities and so many different faiths in our country. Students should be taught about toleration but this is not done. This aspect is totally ignored. We have to teach young students many of these things because these years 7 to 14 years are the formative years. This is the period when they should be given the foundation on all these aspects so that they can prove themselves to be worthy citizens of our great country. An atmosphere should be created in this regard. I am sure this new policy statement will help us to implement these objectives.

Our Constitution speaks of equal status and equal opportunity. All people have equal status and equal opportunity, which is the basic principle of Socialism.

16.00. hrs.

As a citizen of the country—he may be poor—he is entitled to the same privileges and same rights as any other person who is better placed in life. This fraternal feeling brotherhood is also to be taught. Young boys who are born now do not know the freedom movement, about the leaders who had sacrificed their lives, who had got freedom for the country by the weapon of non-violence, Satyagraha. They should be taught these lessons what Gandhiji stood for what he preached and what Nehru practised and how he wanted the country to develop. He wanted India to develop on modern lines, on the lines of science and technology. Science and technology should be given a pride of place, even in the school curriculum of elementary education. Lesson should be taught on science and technology. They should be taught lessons in agriculture, pisciculture and cattle breeding because these are the vocations that are available in the rural areas. Everyone should not be made to think in terms of jobs, employment because employment is not possible to everyone. Therefore, this vocational aspect of education should also be given a stress to include it in the curriculum.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Therefore, the lives of greatmen who led the freedom movement should also form the subject of education at the school stage.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

About universalisation of education, article 45 of the Constitution has not been given effect to. At least, I am sure that now in the Seventh Plan, every State would strive to see that all children up to the age of 14 years are given free education. To prevent dropouts, incentives should be given such as uniform free mid-day meal, supply of text books and so on so that there will be incentive for them to remain themselves in the schools and not to drop-out. These are some of the measures which are to be taken in education so that it becomes a success. This is about elementary education.

At the secondary stage of education, 10+2 stage they should be taught vocational courses in agriculture, veterinary science, cattle breeding, pisciculture and so on. These are the vocations that are available in the rural areas. It is because every boy who comes from an agriculturist family must know something of agriculture, something of pisciculture, something of cattle breeding so that he can be useful to his own family and to the community.

At the college and university level, science and technology is to be imparted to the students. We are in the age of science and technology. We can ignore it only at our peril. Therefore, they should be given lessons in science and technology so that scientific temper which has been created in the country by Panditji when he started a series of laboratories all over the country is developed so that the country can proceed and develop on scientific and technological grounds. Otherwise, there is no scope for further development. We are in a fast moving world. What is valid in technology today becomes obsolete the next day. Therefore, you have to be in tune with these recent, latest innovations

and discoveries so that we are not left behind.

So, in the education system, it is not that we are changing the pattern. But we are only changing the curriculum, syllabus and the mode of teaching. Shri D. P. Yadava said, there is no point in changing the system. We are not changing the system. We are imparting certain values to the students which were not given to them earlier. It is because, we have to build up character of an individual. Nothing has been taught about character. Therefore, the lives of greatmen like Gandhiji and Nehru are taught in schools so that they will learn from them and try to become as good individuals as those leaders were. Therefore, the paper has brought about all the salient features of the type of education that the country needs today and the changes that are required to be introduced in the present system. I am sure, this system will come into force during the Seventh Plan all over the country and will bring about a revolutionary change in the system of education.

We must bring about new, dynamic and young persons with good character who can see the 21st Century. Moral values have gone to the winds. Moral values have fallen more steeply than money values. Unless a man has character and is morally strong, the education has no meaning. Therefore, we have to build up the personality of the individual, all round personality, so that he can be a useful citizen, useful to himself and to the community and to the country.

This is the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That is why he created all these things from the womb to the grave. He has laid down formative schemes included the Plan documents and they have been implemented all these years. But now with greater vision, education should form the core of the Plan along with other important subjects. 3% allocation of GNP is not sufficient. It should not be less than 6%. Every rupee that is allocated should be spent properly to achieve the results expected.

I congratulate the Prime Minister for the initiative he has taken in creating this new Department and also I complement the Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao who is

competent to see through all these plans which are envisaged in the document.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : Madam, I would like firstly to draw your attention to what I consider a glaring omission in the document and then, if time permits, I will deal with the document itself. The glaring omission in the document is the omission of any reference the educational rights of minorities.

In the 1968 National Policy on Education I was a Member of the Committee which drew up that policy—special mention in that policy statement has been made of the educational institutions conducted by minorities. The policy emphasised that minorities have a special place in the national system of education.

That statement referred to the special safeguards provided in Articles 29 and 30 and also made special reference to the directive given in Article 350A of the Constitution.

It also referred to certain resolutions and statements laying down the administrative procedures to be adopted in respect of minorities and made special reference to the Provincial Education Ministers Conference in 1948 laying down the provision for imparting education at both the primary and secondary stages.

It also emphasised that in a memorandum laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament in 1956, after taking into consideration the report of the States Reorganisation Commission, certain other safeguards should be provided. This document has completely omitted any reference to minority institutions.

I wish to emphasise that educational protection given to minorities in the Constitution has been done with a very good reason and I will, with the permission of the House, go into the background of this.

SHRI. P. V NARASIMHA RAO : There is no need of that. You can go on to the next point. It is well taken. It is not a policy document. You need not discuss about it. We have accepted it. It

continues. If you wish to say more on that, I have no objection. But I would like to save time.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW : It would like it to go on record in the House. I want to go on record.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is a question of time.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW : It is my time and I want to emphasise this point. I want it to go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW : It is not to have a pampered and privileged section of society but to give to minorities a sense of security and a feeling of confidence.

It is an internationally accepted principle to protect the educational rights of the minorities. In 1921, Albania, after joining the League of Nations—subsequent to its joining the League of Nations—signed a treaty for its minorities. In 1933 Albania wanted to do away with all private educational institutions on the ground that it was doing away with the majority as well as minority institutions. This was referred by the League of Nations to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

The Court with laid down two very important principles—the principle that the minorities have the right to preserve their language, script and culture and the important principle that the minorities are to be given a differential treatment so that they will have equality in fact and not only equality in law. These two principles have been accepted by the Supreme Court of India : in the 1974, in Ahmedabad St. Xavier's College Society vs the State of Gujarat case, Mr. Justice Mathew, on behalf of the 9-member Bench—there was a dissenting judgment—stated.

“Equality in law precludes discrimination of any kind; whereas equality in fact may involve the necessity of different treatment in order to attain a result which establishes an equilibrium between different situations.”

If you go into the history of what happened in the Constituent Assembly, you will see that Sardar Patel propounded thi^s

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

before the Advisory Committee on Minorities in 1947.

“...It has been claimed on behalf of the British Government that they have a special responsibility, a special obligation, for protection of the minorities. They claim to have more special interest than we have. It is for us to prove that it is a bogus claim, a false claim, and that nobody can be more interested than us in India in the protection of our minorities.”

Prof Ranga may remember that Shri K. M. Munshi and Shri Mahavir Tyagi wanted that the special safeguards which were then in Clause 18, our present Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, should be referred to the Advisory Committee because they wanted to see what Pakistan was going to do. Dr. Ambedkar said this :

“Now, Sir, with all deference, I must deprecate any such idea. Rights of minorities should be absolute rights. They should not be subject to any consideration as to what another party may like to do to minorities within its jurisdiction.”

“We have said that no minority shall be precluded from establishing any educational institutions which such minority may wish to establish...”

I will not go into this any more. I only wanted to add, for the record that there have been a catena of cases decided by the Supreme Court laying down certain principles which should govern the control and regulation of minority institutions. But I say with regret that, in spite of these judgments by the Supreme Court, the minorities have still to go to court to have their rights vindicated—with the whole series of judgments, with this background...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : With all this, where do we stand ? The minorities should not have to go to the courts to have their rights vindicated. I have pleaded in another forum with the Minister and I plead again over here that in our policy statement we should ask every Ministry of Education in the States and at the centre—

it is happening, in the Union Territory of Delhi that regulations are passed, orders are passed and in the States, Acts. Bills are passed and the minorities have to go to court. Cannot this be vetted by a legal cell in the Ministry to see that the minorities are not subjected to harassment ?

I would like now to turn to the document itself. The document, I want to point out, has admitted certain failures. These failures are ; it failed to implement the 1968 policy, the enrolment at the primary stage itself has little significance as the drop out rate is 77%, in 1981 there were 437 million illiterates and that by 2000 AD there will be 500 million illiterates, when we became independent, we had 300 million illiterates. I know that there has been a population explosion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : What was the population at that time ?

[English]

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : That is what I am saying. I am not citing this to criticise the Government. I am citing this to show that the finance available for education is not sufficient for us to have an effective educational system. What are we getting ? From the 7th Plan we are getting 3.4% for education, Sports, Culture and what have you ? You are getting about 6000 crores of rupees. It will take over Rs. 6000 crores if we are to implement the promise that is being given to the people that by 1990, there will be a Universal Elementary Education.

In the Plan, as far as I know, only Rs. 2000 crores has been earmarked for universalisation of Elementary Education, some is expected to be done in the non-formal sector. But with this finance how can we implement any effective educational policy ? We must have other sources of finance. They may be marginal, but they will help. Here are some sources Can't we have the income tax act amended ? I am speaking from the memory, I think it is Section 80-G of the Income Tax Act. This Section gives remission of tax for donations to family planning. Why can't that Section

be amended to give a 100% remission for donations to education? Why can't a special tax be levied on Commercial houses, Multi nationals which give big dividends to their shareholders? These are organisations which draw heavily on personnel from our universities, let them be taxed and let that money go to the universities.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For elementary education ?

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Whichever stage you want to give it. I am trying to be reasonable ; they get our graduates from the universities and they don't spend a single paisa on them.

In America the commercial firms spend money. They have to spend money to train people to come and work for them. Here what happens ? Our students are trained and these commercial firms take them over, let us impose some sort of a tax.

In my budget speech I had highlighted the need to harness industry to give technical training ; to enact legislation which would make it compulsory for every industry to have a technical training institution, financed by it, manned by it and to give the training which it will require for that industry. These are sources of finance for education and it will benefit our youth as far as employment is concerned.

As far as the delinking of degrees from jobs is concerned, this is an old concept but it has never been carried out and I agree with it a hundred per cent. But you have to take into consideration that we have got thousands of colleges which are ordinary degree colleges and I believe there are over 211,000 teachers in these colleges. So this will have to be a very slow process because these teachers will have to be catered for; they cannot just be thrown out of employment. If we are going to delink degrees from jobs and I agree with the principle let it be a phased programme. It cannot be a programme that can be carried out overnight.

Then I wish to emphasize that the quality of our teachers is very hopelessly inadequate. In another forum I have

advocated that by a gradual process the present B Ed course should be phased out and a four year integrated course leading to B.Ed in science or B.Ed in Social Science, etc should be introduced so that we have our trainees make up their minds at the plus two stage that they are going to be teachers and we do not get persons who because they do not get any other jobs come into the teaching profession by just going through the one year B. Ed course which is entirely the suitable to make them proper teachers.

I want also to deal with improvement of the quality of education. Now the Minister will be one with me that we must have considerable and drastic changes in our Examination System. I am not going to go into it at any length. But I think he will agree with me that this must be done.

There is one thing about which I feel very strongly. Unfortunately these benches are empty, because—They will oppose me on this. We must divorce politics from education at the University stage. I have nothing against university students...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It will never happen.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW: It can happen, we are old—you and I. Let us look to the future. Anything can happen and nothing can happen. As I was saying when I was interrupted, let our young men study the ideologies of the different parties let them form their own judgment, don't cramp them, but don't have elections in Universities; elections of teachers, elections of students to university bodies.

In the Visva Bharati Bill we have ensured that there will be no elections. Let the teachers be there by seniority and rotation, let the students be there by virtue of merit and I hope that the Government will come forward with a Model Education Bill for our Universities. Once this is done, I think...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please now conclude.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : One point more and I will finish. We want the 10 plus 2 system to continue, but can't we ask our

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

Universities to change to 3 year course and to upgrade their syllabuses. I am connected with the schools and schools have re-organised their syllabuses but most of the Universities have done nothing. The result is that the standards in the Universities are low. We get teachers from the Universities for our schools. Unfortunately, we cannot get them from any other source. What is the result? Teaching in the schools is deteriorating.

Madam Chairman, you have been very gracious to me and I thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Madam Chairman, today we are having discussion with a view to give a new shape to the education system. What should be the shape of the new Education Policy and to what extent the society can help in making that policy a success and how this new policy will be able to meet the challenges of the future? We have to consider all these things.

Before I speak something on the shortcomings in the existing system, I would like to go into its background. You know that our initial education system was Macaulay type education system. It has been in existence in the same condition since 1881 till now except for few minor changes. Before this discussion the new Education Policy was adopted in 1968, but neither adequate funds were made available to make it a success nor any special changes were made to modify the education system. I have not studied the paper presented in House, but I would like to say one thing of which I have had the practical experience or which I have felt even after student life. Under the existing education system a small child just admitted in a school for the first time has to carry a heavy load of books. The child is unable to carry his heavy school bag. The number of subjects is also very large and the subjects are such as will have no use throughout his life. I would like to inform you that I had learnt Algebra in X class. I knew nothing about it even at that time and I do not know anything about it even now. It did not prove to be of any use to me throughout my life. In this regard

I would like to say that the study of psychology should be made compulsory from the very beginning under our education system so that the teacher is in a position to know the subjects in which the child has the aptitude and, therefore, the stress laid on those subjects only and he should be taught only those very subjects so that he could get expert knowledge about them and get proficiency in them.

Besides, I would like to state that in the field of education, many persons have invested their private funds and have set up educational institutions in Haryana State and they are earning huge money by running them. What I mean to say is that many people set up educational institutions and earn a lot of money thereby and have made education a business. They charge capitation fee and get donations from people. The country suffers a lot as a result thereof. They go on building their assets and they run these institutions in the name of their castes such as a Jat school, Gaur Brahmin school or a Vaish School. I would like to say that the students and teachers of these institutions should not be compelled to study and teach respectively on the basis of casteism from the very beginning. In addition, I would like to say that there are a number of shortcomings in the present education system. If these shortcomings are removed, we will be able to formulate the new education policy properly.

The greatest shortcoming in our educational policy is copying by students in examinations. You see that at many places, copying is allowed on a mass scale. Our examination system should be changed in such a manner that students are unable to resort to copying in the examinations. The students, who do not indulge in copying, cram the lessons. It is also a shortcoming in our education system. Education is meant to develop the mind of a child. Passing the examination by cramming the lesson for a while does not help impart good education.

Besides, we also see that at present education is very costly. The wards of ordinary farmers and petty shopkeepers are not in a position to get education in good institutions. When they are not in a position to get

admission in good schools, how will they be able to stand in competition with the students getting education in good schools. That is why they cannot make much progress in the life. We see that the students of ordinary schools are not able to show good performance in universities. They feel some sort of inferiority complex in themselves. The mind of a child develops as per the standard of the educational institute and the education which he gets. When these children are not able to get good higher education also, they are not able to qualify the competitive examinations. There are many institutions in our country where education is very costly. Huge fee is charged. Ordinary people are not able to pay so much fee for their wards. How can a student born in an ordinary family compete with a student, born in a family where even the midwife speaks English and who has been brought up and imparted education in a proper manner? After doing graduation the children of well-to-do families appear in competitive examinations like I.A.S., I.P.S. etc. I do not think that a child getting ordinary education will be able to compete with a child getting extraordinary education.

I have seen that this type of education proves harmful in future life also. When a son born in a well-to-do family, receives higher education and then is appointed as an I.A.S. officer or an I.P.S. officer, he is not aware of the difficulties being faced by the common man as also how the people live in the villages and he is not able to remove the difficulties of those people. If such a person is appointed in a far flung village, how would he be able to serve the people? When he does not know their difficulties, how could he serve them? Would the children of well-to-do families, who get education in good institutions be able to serve the people well?

Our teachers are also not fully educated. The persons who obtain the degrees of B.Ed. or are appointed as T.G.T. are those who are unable to get any other good service. If they get even a clerk's post having extra income by way of bribes, they would prefer to be clerks rather than teachers. The persons appointed to I.A.S. and I.P.S. posts get handsome salaries and that is why

intelligent students try to get entry into I.A.S. or I.P.S. The person who are not able to get job anywhere, get admission in B.Ed. classes and are appointed as teachers. I would, therefore, like to submit that if we want that intelligent persons should go in for the jobs of teachers, we would have to make the salaries of teachers more attractive so that maximum number of intelligent persons come forward to accept the jobs of teachers.

In addition, I also understand that our Education system also affects the relation of teacher and students. The relations which were twenty years back have undergone a great change today. There was a lot of difference. Earlier teachers commanded a great respect and honour, but the situation today is that the school and college teachers themselves smoke bidis and cigarettes. They even have drinks with the students...

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : They indulge in *satta* also.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Yes, they also indulge in *satta*. That is why, they do not command much respect. What I mean to say is that until the status of the teachers is raised, the teachers would not command full respect from the students and you cannot expect good and cordial relations between students and teachers. Until the student has a feeling of respect towards his teacher, until he considers him to be his ideal, he would not follow the lessons and teachings imparted by him. With this view I would like to put before you two or three more points. One point is about common courses. There are separate courses in each state. The Central Board of School Education has its own courses and the Board of each State has its own separate course. Attention needs to be paid towards this. How could the students get equal opportunities to rise, when common courses of education have not been devised for them. Today if a student comes to Delhi from any other city and if he wants to take admission in Delhi, he finds it very difficult and he has to face many difficulties. Such practical difficulties could be removed only when there is, in my view, a common education policy at national level and it is made applicable to all the States. In addition, I also support some of the views expressed by Yadavji. I do not

[Sbri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

say that all the shortcomings in our Education System have been removed after independence of India, but we have also made progress in some spheres. He has rightly said that with the help of present education system, we had been able to produce so many engineers etc., but even now we are far behind in many spheres. Our Government should give serious thought to it and until we change this system, I think we will not be able to make much progress. There are many students who are intelligent, but they are not able to take admission, because they do not have money to pay, they are not able to pay capitation fee or they are not covered under quota system. In this way there are unequal opportunities instead of equal opportunities. Until this system is changed, an ordinary child would not be able to make progress. With this end, I have put before you some of my views on this education system. I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna) : Madam Chairman, the Hon. Prime Minister had assured the people that Government would reform and to strengthen the education system of the country and he has made serious efforts to fulfil the assurances which he had given to the people of this country in this regard. The document which has been presented by the hon. Education Minister before us is one such effort in this direction.

Madam Chairman, a need is being felt in this country for the last many years to bring about a reform and change in our education system and many educationists of the world have expressed their views as to how revolutionary changes and reforms could be brought about in our education system. The famous educationist Mr. Ivan Ellich has given the slogan of freeing the society from schools. He has written in his book 'Deschooling of Society' about education and he has given the slogan that society be freed of schools. He has propounded a new principle. Similarly, Mr. Paul Pfizer has propounded new ideals in his book 'Pedagogy of the Oppressed and Cultural Action For Freedom', which has been referred by famous educationist Mr. V.V. John as participation revolution.

Famous Nobel Laurate, winner of Nehru Award of our country and famous economist Mr. Gunnar Myrdal had gone through the problems of the education system of our country and had thrown light on the shortcomings of the education system. He has written a book 'Asian Trauma' in which he has called for doing away with the colonial system of education.

After going through all these books, a necessity to change the system was being felt. Macaulay, the founder of our current education system, while expressing his views on the Indian System of Education had said in House of Commons as follows :—

[English]

"Having become instructed in European language, they (Indians) may, in future course, demand European institutions. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day of English History."

[Translation]

The Education System, which was initiated to produce clerks in India, needs to undergo a revolutionary change and our Hon. Prime Minister has given a direction to that change. Why should we take inspiration from foreign countries only? What Mr. Ivan Ellich has said is not so important as the views of Gandhiji. The principles of basic education propounded by Gandhiji are not much different from those referred to by Mr. Ivan Ellich, Paul Pfizer or Gunnar Myrdal in 'Asian Trauma'. If one intends to use Gandhiji's principles honestly with a view to bring about a change in the education system, there could definitely be ample scope for doing so.

[English]

I would like to quote from Gunnar Myrdal :

"Importance was placed on passing examinations and acquiring status, while practical training for life and work was ignored. The Indian Secondary Education Commission noted that our Educational System was 'examination ridden' and that the dead weight of the examination tended to

curb the teacher's initiative to stereotype curriculum, to promote mechanical and lifeless methods of teaching, to discourage all spirit of experimentation and to place the stress on wrong or unimportant things in Education."

[*Translation*]

I am happy to note that in the document prepared on our education system, the shortcomings of our education system have been admitted with utmost honesty. This is not a first attempt to bring about a change in our education system. Earlier also in 1966, the Kothari Commission had stated as follows :

[*English*]

"What is needed is a revolution in Education which in turn will set in motion the much desired social, economic and cultural revolution.

The social distance between the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated is large and is tending to widen. Education itself is tending to increase social segregation and widen class distinctions."

[*Translation*]

I would like to submit that the education system should reduce the evils in our society and should not increase them. The gap between the rich and the poor should also be reduced. The poor, the backward and the oppressed people should come forward and they should get an opportunity. Such an education system is required for our country. It is a matter of great pleasure that efforts are being made to delink the degrees from the jobs. It is a very welcome step. The open University which you have started would be properly utilised only when requirement of degree for a job would not be so much as it is today, otherwise there would be so much rush of students that it would be difficult to manage such a huge rush. We should make serious efforts to reduce the race of people for degrees. The Text books have been prepared in accordance with the policy of 'Divide and rule' of Britishers and accordingly efforts have been made to widen the differences between various religions and various classes. Concerted efforts have

been made in our education system so that there may not be much cordiality between Hindus and Muslims. The Minister Incharge of India affairs. George Francis Hamilton had written to Curzon "The scheme of text books for education should be formulated in such a way that the difference between one community and the other community are widened more." This letter was written by Hamilton to Curzon on 26th March, 1888. As a result, the facts were distorted in such a manner that the differences between one community and the other continued widening. For example, Aurangzeb has been depicted in our test books as a cruel ruler, whereas he was a fanatic ruler. There are temples of Mahakal at Mandu, where Aurangzeb had allotted land to some PUJARIS so that they could worship their gods. This fact has not been depicted in our text books so that our students could not know about it. Shivaji has been depicted as a Hindu ruler. It has not been mentioned that his secretary was Sheikh Hyder Kazi and his personal bodyguard as also Navy Chief was also Muslim. He never differentiated between Hindus and Muslims. Similarly the battle between Rana Pratap and Akbar has been depicted as a battle between Hindus and Muslims. Whereas the fact is that there were forty thousand Rajputs in the army of Akbar under the command of Raja Man Singh. In Rana Pratap's army, a very large group was working under the command of Hakim Khan Sood. All these facts should be taught to the students. I feel that it would have a salutary effect on them and they will not pay any heed to the communal forces which are trying to disintegrate the country.

The text books tell us that Tipu Sultan was a Muslim ruler, but we should not forget that his Prime Minister was a Brahmin and his army Chief, Krishna Rao, was also a Hindu. Not only this, he used to give grants to 156 temples every year and he had even allotted 'Jagirs' for their maintenance and management. Today's the communal forces are working within the country to disintegrate it and they have vitiated the atmosphere. I am not saying that all Hindus were not fanatics but they had some virtues also which should be stressed and highlighted to the children in order to avoid any adverse effect on the minds of the children.

[Shri Mahendra Singh]

Madam, I would like to point out that we have been benefited very much by Central Schools. When the employees are transferred they do not face difficulty on this account. There is need for opening more Central Schools in the country so that those who are transferred, do not face any difficulty.

Madam, per head expenditure on education in the country is very low, particularly in the backward states. In the document titled 'Challenge of Education', it has been pointed out that there are 5 lakh primary schools, 1.25 lakh middle schools, 11 crore students and 13 lakh teachers in the country today and Education gets maximum allocation after Defence in the Budget. These figures look to be attractive, but according to a recent survey conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, 95 per cent of amount allocated for education is spent on salaries, 2 per cent on administration and only 3 per cent on improving the quality of education and its expansion. To improve the quality of education and for child development, it is necessary to increase this percentage. Otherwise, the plight of our schools, which is bad due to lack of even minimum equipments and buildings, will further deteriorate.

I am happy to note that the document 'Challenges of education' has depicted the factual position and it refers to fourth All India Survey in this regard, according to which there are no schools in 1.91 lakh villages, 10 per cent of the schools are held in the open, 40 per cent of them do not have permanent buildings, 40 per cent of schools do not have even black boards, 60 per cent schools do not have clean drinking water and 35 per cent of should are such where one teacher takes three to four classes together. As a result of this, whereas 100 children are admitted in primary classes, only 23 reach the middle class. Therefore, immediate attention needs to be paid to all these things.

In the end, Madam, I would like to draw attention to what the Hon. Minister said about the per capita expenditure on education during the year 1984-85. According to him, whereas the per capita expenditure on education in Chandigarh

was Rs. 295, in Andaman Rs. 267, in Sikkim Rs. 238 and in Nagaland Rs. 234 : it was only Rs. 62 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 52 in Uttar Pradesh. One is distressed to learn that even though Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the two largest States in our country, yet the per capita expenditure on education is the lowest. There is need to allocate and spend more funds on education in the States where the population is dense.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the new education policy. It is an important matter and we cannot forget the fact that when the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi brought forward the 42nd Constitution Amendment, it was strongly opposed by many states. Not only this, even the people who were closely associated with the educational system as also the educational experts had opposed it. Later on, when it was included in the Concurrent List, we came to understand its importance for the sake of country's unity and integrity, though during the A.I.C.C. session some persons had openly raised their voice against it. Today, as it is on the Concurrent List we have been able to discuss the country's education policy. We have recently constituted a new Ministry, i.e., the Ministry of Human Resources Development, and the matter is being seriously thought over. I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for placing before us this paper and would like him to ensure that the new education system is developed on democratic, socialistic, secular lines which is guaranteed under the Constitution. Only then it would help in proper development of all children.

Though different parties of our country have their own ideologies in this regard, but as the Constitution guarantees egalitarian society and advocates socialism irrespective of caste and creed, there is need to ensure it as well. We can enter the 21st Century only if we move in that direction and the new education policy has to play a decisive role in ensuring social justice and economic parity when the new technology is introduced. The economic policy and the education policy should go hand in hand. If both of these are formulated separately,

it would not be in the interest of the country.

Sir, many Commissions and Committees have been set up in the country to bring about improvements in the education system like the Kothari Commission and Dr. Hussain Committee, but they have not been able to achieve the desired results. The 10+2+3 system is in vogue for the last 10 years in this country, but it took more than 5 to 6 years for all the States to switch over to it. Despite this, all the states are not in a position to provide vocational education under this system even now for want of funds. But, sir, unless we introduced vocational education in our schools, it is useless to talk about dropouts because we are unable to impart education to hundred per cent children and even if we may consider delinking of degrees, we should not discontinue the same. However, efforts should be made to help those who are young or are less educated through self-employment and other schemes. The employment should be such as may help raise the standard of living of the hungry, the poor or the persons living below the poverty line. Serious thought should be given in this direction. They should be encouraged to join technical courses. There is no provision for technical manpower in our planning, therefore, we should seriously think over it in relation to the new education policy because we cannot make progress and our productivity will not increase unless our children know about advanced technology, Germany made progress and developed at a fast pace because they trained their workers and artisans and thereby increased the productivity. In the new education policy we shall have to think as to how we can increase our productivity?

Sir, in this regard, due importance will have to be given to 'dignity of labour' along with education. If a poor worker goes to a rich man's house or a Government office in search of a job today, everyone stress at him as if he is a foreigner. Therefore, we shall have to ensure that while getting education under "While we are learning, we will be earning" scheme, one is able to earn something. The new education policy should provide for job-orientation in some sort of production for at least one hour

daily in order to enable the student to earn while he is learning.

Sir, I am running a college where the scheme of providing employment under 'While we learn, we will earn' is continuing for the last 10 years. Many students, whose parents could not provide food and education to them come to my college and they earn while they learn and they have successfully passed out and are now looking after their parents. About 100 to 125 of them have become doctors and Engineers.

Sir, one thing more, about technology. It is very essential that our rural children are exposed to technology. Urbanisation has resulted in population problem in the villages and this problem is getting acute. The new education policy should ensure introduction of modern technology in education in remote areas and for that there is need for decentralisation. Its decentralisation is necessary. Therefore, more and more centres should be opened in the villages to impart training in new technologies. For this, community polytechnics should be set up and other schemes formulated in the education policy should be implemented to the maximum extent.

The infra-structure at present is available only in cities. The big officers will live in cities and no one will go to villages to impart education. No new schools will be opened there.

I am talking of the model schools. Model schools should be of good standard, but unless we arrange for equal opportunities of education for all, socialism is not going to come here, and prevailing disparity is not going to end. There should be a uniform system of education for all—whether one is poor or rich, whether one is the child of a Minister or the son of an ordinary citizen. All the children should go to the same schools. At present, the rich by paying more money, send their children to good schools. But when they will be taxed more they will not be able to do this. Therefore, the big schools which charge large sums of donations and say that they are functioning better will not be in a position to say so on the other hand, if the Government schools are also provided with adequate

[**Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil**]

funds by taxing the rich who pay huge donations to private schools, then they too will have a strong infra-structure. Also, the system of running private schools should be gradually removed.

Expansion of women education should also be encouraged. About the women education, Mahatma Phule, a revolutionary of Maharashtra had said that with the education of one woman, the whole family is educated. Therefore, women education should be expanded immediately. Unless you pay attention to this aspect, it will be difficult to make progress.

We are running women polytechnics in our area. Initially many educated people objected to this, but now 50 girls have become engineers there and are working in the factories in the villages. But this women education should not be confined to only academic schools, not merely for producing teachers. I have seen abroad that there are many industries, not merely electronics industries, where 80 per cent of the units are being run by the women. Therefore, women education is a must. Unless we do this we will go on doing injustice to the half of our population.

I do not insist on documentation. On the other hand I would like to say that in our country something good is being done. Recently 40th anniversary of defeat of fascism was celebrated in USSR. They prepared a document which says that they had done a good job against fascism. The Government should, on its own, go in for documentation of those people who have done service to the nation before and after the independence and that should be sent to the schools and other educational institutions so that people might come to know about them. Presently we are short of money, but we will have to resort to nationalisation slowly and steadily, there is no other alternative except this.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to express my views on the document 'Challenge of Education—a policy perspective' presented by the Government and presently under discussion.

16.59 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

I would like to submit that with this a process of bringing a big change in the education policy of India has started and it is a welcome step. Under the leadership of our young Prime Minister and the scholarly Education Minister a process has started for bringing a change in the education policy which will usher in a new atmosphere. I would like to submit that the most important segment in the field of education is primary school. The present condition of the primary schools is no secret.

17.00 hrs.

The document reveals extensively that there are untrained teachers in these schools. We have to see as to how a change can be brought in it. When we want that the primary education should be compulsory, we should provide the requisite number of teachers in these schools. In certain States primary schools have been opened, but there are not sufficient teachers in proportion to the number of students. The condition of the States is known to you. The States can neither spend much money, nor create new posts. That is why the primary schools in villages are lying closed. The first step you should take is to appoint teachers in proportion to the number of students in the schools. The target fixed for education can be achieved only by doing this. You should create teachers' post at the earliest and appoint teachers in primary schools. Many schools are lying closed due to shortage of teachers. We have seen that at certain places, teachers do not come to schools and the schools remain locked. You should consider all these things seriously. You see the situation in foreign countries. There the best teachers are provided in the primary schools. They are trained and qualified. This is the reason that the children educated in foreign countries come out as very good citizens. We should bring a change in primary education. You cannot bring a large scale change, but that needs improvement. You have handed over the primary schools to Panchayat Committees and district councils, and those schools are without black boards, floormats and even buildings. There are 40 to 50

per cent places where these facilities are not available.

On the other hand we see that the children of the big people in society study in the public schools. We have to see as to what type of primary schools should be made available to the 80 per cent of population, living in villages. The children in villages do not get even books in time. That is why they are backward. I would request the Hon. Minister to pay special attention to the primary education so that we are able to prepare brilliant students. For this more and more funds need to be provided. There are certain States which do not have funds and which cannot spend much on primary schools. The Centre should come forward to help those backward States which have financial constraints. You have included 'Education' in the Concurrent List. Therefore, it is your responsibility also to see that this system is strengthened and such a system is developed for the primary schools that the children coming out of them have sound background.

In public schools, all kinds of facilities are available; they have good trained teachers. This is the reason that they come out as talented persons and become I.A.S., doctors or engineers, but the children in villages become merely school masters or 'Patwaris'.

They have no further scope. Therefore, it is imperative to change this system. You should either close down the public schools or provide for competition for admission in those schools and whosoever qualifies in the competition should be eligible to study in them. You should also reserve in them a certain percentage for the Scheduled castes, the Scheduled tribes and rural areas so that they too can get a chance to study there. The expenditure for their studies should be borne by the Government. When the poor students get opportunities to study in the public schools, only then can the sense of equality come, otherwise you can never bridge the gap between the public schools and the Government primary schools. Howsoever hard you may try, you cannot otherwise end the difference because on the one side are the children whose parents pay monthly

fees of one hundred or two hundred rupees in public schools and on the other hand, there are primary schools where no facilities are available. Therefore, first of all, you should pay special attention toward this problem.

Secondly, I want to draw your attention towards trade unionism amongst the teachers. As I am myself a trade unionist, I do not consider it bad but the way they work only for money and they talk only of their rights and not of their duties, that is not proper. The Government should ask the trade unionists that along with their rights, they should pay attention to their duties also. I do not advocate that the trade unions be banned, but the Government must take definite steps to improve this situation. After discussion with the trade unions, the system must be streamlined.

Now I will like to say something about the middle schools, secondary schools, higher secondary schools and vocational studies. In many States upto now vocational education has not been properly implemented. Even in States like Maharashtra, this scheme could not be implemented for 4 to 5 years, then what to speak of a backward State like ours. Due to lack of funds, the vocational education has not commenced there properly till date. When you want to impart vocational education, want to link it with vocations, it is then necessary to make them available adequate resources so that this education is imparted to them properly and they are able to get employment.

I also submit that college education should be restricted. Presently the students getting 45 per cent marks are able to get admission to the colleges, but I am of the view that there is no need to get the colleges so much crowded. You can impart education through correspondence. You are setting up a university for this. You can open such universities in every State so that after higher secondary education, the people, may get higher education from these universities while they are employed. The college education should be restricted to the highly intelligent students so that the country gets talented and scholarly persons who may take the country forward in every field. It is only due to bad elements in the colleges, that the strikes

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

and politicking are resorted to there. Only third class students, who are not bothered about their education, indulge in such activities. They are interested only in strikes and leadership. Therefore, college education should not be allowed to such people. You should spread education through correspondence. No one need to be stopped from getting education. One can pass B.A., M.A. etc., but college education should be restricted to only brilliant students. Because of this the talented persons would be able to look after the administration of the country ably and would be able to contribute in the field of science and technology. There is a great need of such an arrangement. I, therefore, request that you should take definite measures to strengthen these systems.

One more suggestion I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister. We have big industries of steel and other metals, textiles or cement. We should open and attach one engineering college each with such large units. As Shri Patil was also saying, the dignity of labour should be established. The students of these colleges will study there and will also work in the industry to which these colleges are attached. They should get money from that industry, whether they have to work as apprentices or in any other capacity. Thus, he will be getting technical education without spending any money on it. I feel that such type of technical education will definitely be successful. In this way we will be able to prepare efficient and skilled engineers and technicians who will ably run the industries in the country. This system should be enforced properly in whatever field this is introduced—be it power sector, coal cement or steel sector.

One suggestion is that after Higher Secondary Education, there must be one I.T.I. technical school at Tehsil level. Along with industries, big colleges should be opened, but I. T. I. schools should be opened for providing minor technical education so that the students who want to take training in the trades of Wiremen, Electricians, Fitters etc, could get the training and could take up small jobs. In this way, the requirement of technicians would be met and the industries would be run properly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you

I would like to make a submission to the Hon. Minister. In the countryside, agriculture is the main profession and therefore, it is absolutely necessary that agriculture is prescribed as a subject at Higher Secondary level so that agriculture could be improved. At least one or two Agriculture Universities must be established in each State. Agriculture is our main profession and the greatest source for earning our livelihood as also eighty per cent of our population depends on agriculture. Therefore, such facilities should be provided to our students so that they could make progress in their life. Our agricultural production is 155 million tonnes at present and with the current rate of growth of our population, it is likely to cross 1000 million by 2000 A.D. For them, agricultural production would have to be increased. Therefore, there is an urgent need to increase our agricultural production in a proper way.

In the end, I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister about Rajasthan. Rajasthan is a backward State. There is lack of education. The education of girls is negligible.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
It is only 5 per cent.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Dagaji is saying that education among girls is only five per cent. Unless maximum funds are made available to this backward area for compulsory education, college education primary education, middle school education, our state would continue to remain backward. Either the state government or the Central government would be entirely responsible for this lapse. I would, therefore, like to request you to provide maximum assistance to Rajasthan to enable it to march forward.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, sometimes such moments come in the history of a country, which have a great bearing on the entire nation. The subject which is being discussed in this House and which has been a topic for the last few months is now being discussed

in this supreme body of the people and the highest forum. It is very important subject to all the members whether they belong to any party, any religion or any faith or whatever might be their own ideology or their party's ideology and we had expected and we still expect that all the hon. Members would have placed or would place their suggestion without any fear about the shortcomings or the achievements in their area, constituency or their State, so that our policy could be decided, which might yield good results in future. I would like to submit that after independence, it is for the first time that so much material has been collected on education in such a short span of time and this task has been accomplished with a true sense of dedication. We have to see as to what have been our achievements during the last 20 or 30 years and what basic changes or reforms are required to be made in our education system. Through this system we may set a target so that our own people could become ideal citizens and whatever shortcomings are there, could be removed. If there is any such shortcomings in our education system which is causing damage to our society, it should be removed totally and a new education system free of shortcoming should be developed, under which ideal citizens could be developed, who could help others. The intelligence and the talent inside the man should be given all the opportunities and the scope for development. In addition, such changes should also be made in the society in which a person lives, which may help develop his talent. Also, his talent should be given recognition in the State in which he lives and one may not say that a particular person had the talent and the capability, but as he did not have the opportunities or due to lack of resources he or she could not rise. We have to see as to what can be done at the national level. It is an open secret that the Indian citizens, if they find an opportunity with ease or with difficulty, make an important place for themselves abroad and show a new direction to the entire world. Whether they are doctors, Professors or technocrats all of them have brought honour to India. If our people are provided the facilities, the feeling of inferiority could be removed from their minds.

I would also like to add that as soon as

our Hon. Prime Minister assumed office and addressed the nation, he first of all told the country that education would be given the highest priority. It is such a medium as can bridge the gap between the old generation and the new one. We all are proud of our India culture and the capability of our people. We have held our head high for the past 5,000 years and we have always provided lead to the entire world and India still has the capacity to provide lead even in the technology of the modern era. It has been our continuous effort to keep the country alert and vigilant. That is why so much importance has been given to the education system for the first time and after reorganising various Ministries, a new Ministry of Human Resources has been created. In addition to education, health has also been taken care of and our hon. Minister has organised a meeting and he has given a new slogan in his speech "From conception to graduation" when a Women is going to be a mother and she is going to give birth to a boy or a girl, her child would not be healthy if the mother does not get nutritious food. If the mother is not getting the vitamins in time, the child may be blind or handicapped. There is no fault of the child or the mother in it. If mother is deprived of certain things which are absolutely necessary for the health of the child, the child would not be in a position to get all the comforts and pleasures of life. Do we have a right to give birth to a child who cannot be saved from the disease, or who and his mother can not be kept healthy by us by providing them nutritious food and good education? It should be the efforts of all of us that the child who is going to take birth should be able to get nutritious food in time and he or she should be a happy child.

Besides, education should not be an end in itself. When we go abroad, we forget that we are Indians. We Indians use our mother tongue rarely. I have myself observed that our people are less informed about our country and the history of the nation. We have less information than it is expected. Perhaps it is very essential for us to have knowledge about our history when we go abroad. Whatever knowledge we might have, it is always insufficient. We should always try to increase our knowledge. We acquire knowledge through education.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

In fact, what is education? Should we impart such an education which may not have any utility? Does a person become a good human being if he or she speaks English or Hindi or any other language? The person, living in the countryside who does not have any opportunity for education come out with brilliant success in life simply through hard work and dedication. But they are deprived of the pleasures of life, though they have the capacity. Is it socialism or is it that ideology for which Gandhiji had given us inspiration to achieve? Is it that which Swami Vivekanand had preached us? Can we bring politics in it? Do we have in mind as to what we want to make our child? Would we be looking towards this also from a political angle? Should we not see from this angle as to what we can give today to our citizens, to the child who is taking birth today or would take birth tomorrow or after one year or as to what we have already given them?

I would like to submit most humbly that this is a historical moment when we are having a thorough discussion on our education policy or our education system. We have to be very vigilant that our education should have a very good effect on the human beings and it should produce good citizens. With a view to produce good youths and good citizens, we would have to do a lot of work from the very beginning.

If the set up of the society is such that people are living in poverty they have to work as bonded labour, and there is dirt all around, then can we expect the children born in such circumstances to have their full mental development? Hon. Member has rightly said that we should strive for bringing about equality between the poor children and the children who have studied in big schools and have been born in big bungalows. Monetary policy, fiscal policy financial regulations etc. in our society remain static. But with the passage of time expenditure is increasing.

My point is that our Indian citizens are very much respected today throughout the world and people are also aware of their capability. But our students who go abroad are attracted by the glamour there

and decide to stay there. But due to situation prevailing in our villages, cities and the country, when they try to come back here, they find it difficult to come back. With a view to making things attractive for them, we should bring about improvement.

Also, are we able to assess the needs of our children properly? Even our young generation is not able to make self-assessment properly. If a child asks her mother to give him or her milk and that mother does not have resources to provide even milk, not to speak of fruits and dry fruits, when the question arises about providing education to such a child what education would he be able to get?

We are making efforts these days to bring the people above the poverty line in our country. There is dense population in our country. Despite that, we are making efforts for the last many years to have a check on population and we have moved in this direction through Five Year Plans.

Fair distribution of income and wealth will take time. The 'Challenge of education' indicates as to how we can increase the pace of this work and as to how the gap between the rich and the poor could be bridged. It continues to be a big challenge before us even today. I congratulate the officers of the Ministry for burning mid-night oil and putting in sincere efforts in presenting all the aspects so clearly in a short span of time. The Parliament also has some duty. It is being seriously thought over continuously at all levels for the past many months. Discussions have been held among experts, intellectuals and a cross section of society comprising men, women, students, parents on the national, State, regional and local levels and the conclusions and minutes were sent to the Ministry, from time to time which considered them and presented those deemed proper. This is the highest forum of the people in the country and we have representatives from all parts of the country, who can ensure its implementation and suggest ways and means for further improvement in it. A policy to ensure it will have to be formulated. As I said in the beginning, there are historical moments in the country and the present moment is one such

moment when the people will be benefited by your suggestions. I would request all the hon. Members, whether they are present or absent, that they should give suggestions irrespective of party affiliations and politics should not be brought into it. The children of today will be citizens of tomorrow and every parents want that their children should make progress. All of us are aware of the plight of rural areas. We have tried to improve it to a large extent—I would give the figures later on—but it has been my sincere effort as a Minister, as a mother and sister to see as to how these requirements could be urgently met. Everybody wants that this should be done.

Many of our shortcomings have been pointed out and we admit that there are shortcomings, because had it been otherwise these would not have been highlighted. The most important thing in this regard is that these shortcomings have to be removed and you should put forward your suggestions to remove them. There is need to formulate a policy and adopt a new strategy to remove these shortcomings. We would welcome any practical solution or suggestion which could be applicable to the cities as well as the rural areas. We shall have to seriously think the way by which the gap between the rich and poor children could be bridged.

The standard of education is very low particularly in schools which are housed in temporary structures and, therefore, there is need to provide them with sufficient resources. This does not mean that I am against public schools. Irrespective of party affiliations we have to work together to raise their standard, this is a common goal for us. I would like then hon. Members to give constructive suggestions which may indicate the shortcoming in the policy and put it back on the rails so that we could move faster. Very little time is left for the arrival of 21st century but it does not mean that we would make a leap and reach there. The implementation of these decisions will take a long time and prior to that we shall have to seriously think on these matters and ensure whether it is for the good of the country or not and to what extent we could implement them. Which class would be benefited most as a result therefore and whether the weaker

sections too would be benefited from it? There is need to review it in the light of the policies and plans of the Government, the party as also socialism to which all of us are committed. I was putting forth some points before you. I am aware of certain matters. Before touching the degree stage I would like to start at the school level. Small children are forced to carry a big load of books. I would just say that it is a sorry state of affairs. Innocent smile on their faces and mischievous looks in their eyes is gone. They continue to carry heavy load on their backs. We have made the children prematurely old. The curriculum should be formulated in such a way, that they are made to study lesser number of subjects and thereby carry lesser load of books. The money they thus saved could be used for higher education. To make these institutions of higher education, temples of learning, necessary provision should be made. Besides we have the problem of dropouts. There are many reasons for it, one of them being economic reason. The parents do not bother much for girls. They are forced to fetch water and firewood from long distances and have to face many other odds. That is why, there is widespread illiteracy among them. There is need to resolve their economic problem and raise social consciousness among them. Immediate attention should be paid to dropouts in rural areas. I would tell you about the target of enrolment also. It has increased by four to five times in the schools with the increase in population. If the dropout rate continues to increase, this target of enrolment will never be met. Besides, there is need to look after adult-education. Once someone asked me at the Rotary Club.

[English]

What is the fastest means of communication? Some people pooled their heads together and one of them, a very wise man, said: "Well, the fastest means of communication is the telegram." And the other said, "No, the fastest means of communication is a telephone." The wisest of them said "No, tell a woman."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tell a women ! Women will convey everything still faster !

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Well, you may take it in a humourous mood ; I did not really mean it...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

I would like to say that give education to one woman and she would spread it to her family. Educating the family means educating society.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : What she means is, teaching a women.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I think that it is a pretty job. You understood it rightly and I do not want to confuse the interpretation.

[Translation]

If a woman is educated she learns to be hygienic. She learns about malnutrition, disability...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think she is already communicating !

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : These things have been already raised by hon. Members. I would request the hon. Minister to say something of her own....

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Agreed, that it should be done, but who will do it ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I would tell you, who has to do it and who will do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I would like to ask you a question as you have raised this point. Regarding family planning, I would like to point out that you may ask any woman whether she would like to have a big family or not. She has to bear the entire responsibility and burden—both physical and mental.

Though our men may have studied abroad, but are they able to prepare their own breakfast, bring up the children and do other domestic chores even today ?

I would like to submit most humbly that if men cooperate in the Family Planning Programmes...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : You have mis-understood me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : We should take education very seriously...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address the Chair. Don't try to address the other Members.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I am not taking it in a lighter vein, neither have I said it in a lighter vein because this is a serious subject. I am pleading with the hon. Members that in a question like growth of population

[Translation]

This is a serious problem and the gains of development get neutralized as a result thereof. There are no two opinions about it. If the men have social consciousness...

(Interruptions)

[English]

If you can educate a woman that way, it will be very useful.

[Translation]

Besides adult education, I would like to highlight vocationalisation. It has been observed that when young persons get degrees, they have high hopes and that is but natural. Even today many parents in the villages mortgage their lands in order to enable their children to acquire degrees. Later on the children find that his future is dark. They find that the piece of paper i.e. degree is not able to help them in life. Even if 50 per cent of them get jobs, these have nothing to do with their degrees. As a result a person becomes misfit in his job. I would, therefore, like that degree be delinked from jobs. I would like my colleagues to express their views in detail on

this important matter. When the unemployed youth go in search of jobs, they are much disappointed and this results in resentment among them against the present education system. This causes frustration and leads to violence. The entire society is affected thereby.

Regarding higher education. . . .

(Interruptions)

[English]

May I request the hon. lady Member to allow me to speak? I would like to be educated by her a little later. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You address the Chair. Do not look that side.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I look at you. They should also look at you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: (Kaiser-ganj) Sir, put a man between these two ladies. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad on that side and Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma on this side, both are ineffective, somebody else may be put in between.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you imputing motives to Sharmaji?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): Why are you bringing me in this?

(Translation)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: So far as the education of women is concerned, our Prime Minister has already spoken about it. You have also seen that we have been making tremendous effort for the propagation of education among girls and we will continue to make efforts in this direction in future as well. This is a very bold step. As Shri Narsimha Rao has said, making provision of money is not in my control or his control or in Prime Minister's hand. So far as the question of spending money, which is collected from the people is concerned, we have to determine the priority. If you look at the priority, you will find that we are laying great emphasis on the education of girls. We want that

they should be provided with uniforms and other facilities. It is expected that provision of about Rs. 80 crores would be made for this purpose.

Similarly, we see that a lot of people are deprived of education. They join the schools but cannot pursue their studies further. They drop out in the middle of studies. Only a few lucky persons are able to pursue higher studies.

A large number of people do not get education. That is why we have laid more emphasis on non-formal education. An open university has been set up in the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We are getting very encouraging reports regarding the non-formal education being imparted in our schools. We intend to develop it even further.

There are different levels of our education. In many private schools, capitation fee is charged from the students. The thinking of Government in this regard is clear and our hon. Minister will also throw light on it.

Reference has been made about the model schools of excellence. These things need tremendous efforts. This is not such a thing as to start work on it just for a show and after two months work on it might be stopped on the plea that it is incomplete. We have to start work on it with sincerity, honesty and courageously, which are the main features of our Government. Before taking up the work we will have to satisfy ourselves and elicit the opinions of the people in this respect and then implement the scheme. This responsibility rests on us.

Regarding model schools, I have to say that there are good features of this scheme. Till now good education has not reached the countryside. We are going to open one model school in every district. Thus students from the villages will join these model school in large numbers and take advantage of good education. Beside this, free education will be provided to the poorer children. Hostel facility will also be provided to them. This will improve their standard of education. As there will be a common curriculum in schools, it will help in creating a sense of national unity in the minds of the students. They will

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

grow as strong and competent citizens. That is why I would like to submit that we have taken a few steps in this direction. Mahatama Gandhi had said :—

[English]

“Mass illiteracy is India’s sin and shame and must be liquidated. Of course, literacy campaign must not begin and end with the knowledge of the alphabet. It must go hand in hand with the spread of useful knowledge.”

[Translation]

It is the question of development of useful knowledge of skills, vocationalisation and polytechnics; our women are taking advantage of the neighbourhood. There is vast scope for it. We have to take it to the lakhs of villages situated in our country. This has shown good results in those areas where education is being imparted in polytechnics. A healthy and good atmosphere is being created and the people are taking advantage of it. Work on all these things is going on in right direction.

Sir, I will not take much time of the Member and would like to request them that if they find any deficiency in the scheme, they should point it out forth with. They should also tell as to how the deficiency could be removed and what alternative arrangements should be brought in its place and what will be its time bound programme. If the deficiency cannot be removed immediately, then they should tell us as to what changes could be brought in it. It is easy to demolish the structure which has been built up over the time, but it is very difficult to build a completely new structure. We have a new stage, a new chapter and a new challenge before us. We have a new slate before us and whatever we write over it will have effect on the future generations. The education, health and all these things will be linked with it. I would, therefore, say only this much that some way out should be found and we should also see as to what could be phased out and what can be brought in its place so that the education might become useful and realistic and it may help in the all round development of a person. Education should be such as to make the person self-reliant and he may be proud in calling

himself an Indian. It should enable him to become self-respecting citizen of India and also be able to synthesize our old traditions with the new sciences and technologies.

MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): Sir, I welcome the invitation that has been just given by the Hon. Minister of State to give some very concrete suggestions and thought on the paper which has been circulated to all the Members. I am glad that under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister this very bold step in the history of our country was been taken for the first time and a very important national debate has been started on the subject like education. For the last two days we have been witnessing that all over the country there are symposia, there are meetings and there are discussions which relate to this policy. This document itself—Challenge of Education—I must congratulate those who have prepared it. They have tride to go into details as much as possible. But before giving my suggestions, I would like to point out certain limitations which probably the authors of this document might be having.

Here in this document we have mentioned few things. One is; how much expenditure we are incurring on the subject of education. Fortunately I must admit that the name of the Department has been changed from the Department of Education to the Department of Development of Human Resources which include many more subjects than education alone and such a comprehensive Department was the requirement of the moment in the country and a step has been taken at the right moment.

I am referring to page 24 of the document. In 1982-83 we spent Rs. 5185.9 crores on education. It seems that this is the central figure. The expenditure that is being incurred by the States is altogether different and if we include that expenditure in this figure, the expenditure will be much more and education is our second priority after defence and definitely we must

be proud that we are trying to spend as much amount as possible on this subject. At the same time, because this expenditure is reflected in creation of new teacher who are required to run the system of education—on page 23 the figures have been mentioned—the percentage of trained teachers has increased from 56.1% in 1949-50 to 88.4% in 1982-83. While discussing this I must point out one thing to the hon Minister. Again here I would like to tell that this increased percentage of trained teachers necessarily does not reflect the quality of education and whether the quality of education has improved or not. Fortunately, the hon. Minister who is in charge of this Department happens to be as man of literature himself. He himself is so much connected with the literary activities that we have very high hope from this eminent literary personality in our country.

While describing the deficiencies in this document, they have pointed out quite a few things and I would like to add something to it. While discussing this document—as it is a free debate and there are no party barriers while discussing this subject, I would like to point out that the reality is much worse than that has been reflected in this document. Because this subject happens to be concerning both the Centre and the States, the situation in different States is different. To-day in my State, —though the hon Members from Rajasthan have said that our State of Maharashtra is a very progressive State—let me tell them that we have decentralised the system and we have adopted the Panchayat system where they have entrusted all primary education to the Zila Panchayats. In some States the primary education has been entrusted to Panchayat Samitis and we must remember that primary education is the very basis of the whole policy of education in the country. If the primary education does not have a foundation strong enough, then all the education system is bound to collapse.

What is the situation in the field of primary education in this country today? In my own district alone there are more than 11,000 primary teachers. You can imagine the number of students. Are all these teachers teaching their pupils? Are

all these teachers sitting in their chairs? Are all these teachers motivated persons? I am not trying to blame anybody. It is just a description of the situation. I am not trying to criticise because I myself am a son of a teacher. Most of the members of my family are in the teachers' cadre. So, I am not trying to criticise but as my friend has just now pointed out that teachers are also organising themselves in the form of a trade union. They hold symposia on their rights and the pay increase but never about their duties.

In the rural areas there is a substantial percentage of teachers who do not attend their schools. In the season when there is agricultural work they go for a month or two to their villages and in the meantime they put some temporary unemployed fellows to sit in their chairs. I talked to an Opposition member. He also said that in his State the same thing is happening. If this is the state of affairs at the stage of primary education then how can we expect that the foundations of our education will be strong. There are schools but if the teachers are not motivated and they do not want to do their work sincerely or we are not able to give them inspiration to do their work with patriotic spirit then all the schemes will prove to be a failure.

Secondly I would like to point out that we talk of the objective of education. Today really I feel frustrated about the state of affairs in the field of education. As an MP and a public worker everyday I get at least twenty to twenty-five letters from graduates and post-graduates but I find they cannot write even ten to twenty lines correctly.

Sir, what is the system of examination today? We are reading in the newspapers that in one State there was agitation that all the students who have failed should be declared as pass. At some examination hall the students kept knives and daggers on their desks so that invigilators should not catch them. There was a news about two-three years back that just in front of the examination hall they put up loud-speakers on the trees to dictate the answers to the students. Now, how has this happened? We have to find out the reasons and see that something is done to check this growing

[Shri Madhusudan Vairale]

tendency. Many a time when we try to teach discipline it is called undemocratic or or anti-national by such section of people. There is no dearth of leaders in this country.

If the ruling party people do not listen them, they go to some Opposition party and there are so many leaders like me in this country who are always wanting to get some followers on some pretext or other and they come forward to take them because a leader happens to be a person who wants to get publicity and whatever the cause, he starts shouting. Sir, education has also been a victim of this tendency in this country unfortunately. Sir, what is the state of affairs in the universities? You will be shocked and surprised to know that in one Agriculture University—my friend Mr. Vikhe Patil was going to state and because of short of time, he could not do—one student was given Ph.D. on a subject because he wrote a thesis that mixed cropping pattern increase production. The same University after sometime gave a Ph.D. to another fellow who wrote a thesis that because of the mixed cropping the agricultural produce is reduced and both were employed in the same University.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is always for and against on a point. You could have put the argument for or against at that time and they would have accepted your argument.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE: No, Sir, I am talking of the responsibility of the University. That shows the quality of the Education of the university.

Secondly, Sir, it is considered that Education is not a medicine for all our ailments and our hon. Minister would appreciate that education is something different from humanity. A couplet in Urdu says like this:

*Ilm hai kuchh aur shai, aadmiyat hai kuchh
aur shai*

*Kitna tote ko parahya, par woh ha vaan ka
haivaan hi rahaa*

Let this not happen in our education system because let that education system create some enthusiasm, some patriotism and some social awareness. Sir, in our country, there is no dearth of social revolutionaries. In Maharashtra, particularly, we can take some names of Mr.

Agarkar, Mahatma Phule and Dr. Karve. There are so many in West Bengal. They tried to bring the education for a social change. Sir, what have all these education factories produced? What is the result today? Everyday we are discussing burning problems like dowry, etc. Those are the educated people who are demanding a price from the girl and if these factories of education, may they be universities or colleges, may they be High Schools, continue to manufacture or produce such people who demand dowries, I think that instead of running such factories we should burn such factories.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now-a-days it is not like that. The business people are demanding more because the education is of no use to them. They are feeling like that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE: Unless they know how to write their accounts, they don't become business people. So, this is the situation. I am trying to do it as self-criticism and as we call it in Sanskrit.

"This is 'atmaparikshan' and not 'atmaninda'" I do not want to do self-abuse but this is self-criticism. This is reflection in our society and that is why the first thing that I would like to suggest is that while drafting the 'New Education Scheme', one thing should be borne in mind. Sir, I have had occasions to visit other countries.

18.00 hrs.

My friend from Rajasthan said that there was a time when there was a premium for failing in the examination. The name of the person who passed the matriculation examination in the first attempt never appeared in the newspaper, but the fellow who failed in the examination for ten times and passed in the eleventh attempt made a news in the newspapers. They would say; Look at his tenacity, he attempted eleven times and ultimately passed the examination. It was indirectly glorified. We should not encourage it.

I am told that in the Soviet Union they take into consideration the inclination of the student right from the primary stage of education and when the student comes to the stage of secondary education, they are in a position to find out, whether

he is suitable for agriculture, whether he is suitable for science, commerce or any other profession. Similarly, person interested in politics need that type of training. In fact, we have now special courses for parliamentary education. We do need education in parliamentary field also. There is no doubt about it.

I would now give one most important suggestion. They do it in China. I do not want the Communist methods to be followed here, but let the students community have a feeling that all these institutions belong to them. When you construct a school, ask the boys of the school to help in the construction of the school. Whenever there is a strike now-a-days, they burn the schools, break windows and do all sorts of things. If they have put one brick in a wall, they would have a feeling that they have constructed the schools and they should not destroy it. If there is their participation like this in the construction of the schools, they would have their affinity, affection with the institution.

I would like to suggest one more thing as they do in the best praised democracy in the world, that is America. We should have some system whereby we make it compulsory at some stage for every citizen, whether he is a son of a millionaire or a poor man, for some service. We must draft him for some service. He may be asked compulsorily to serve the nation, the society for a year or two. He may join, army navy or air force. If financially it is not viable, let us have another development army. Let us send them to construct a dam or a road for six months. As the child need not be taught how to love his mother, similarly the

citizens when drafted for such a service will automatically love the country. Love is there in their hearts, but we have to give them the inspiration. So, there should be an element of compulsion for everybody in the country for compulsory Service for the nation. If such a collective exercise is done, it would create a good social atmosphere and they would have consideration for fellow brothers and they will love their country. The feelings of loving the country, protecting the public property etc. can be inculcated among the people if we have development army as suggested by me.

Sir, I have gone through the goals that have been enumerated on page 67 of the document. I will conclude just by adding that we should concentrate more on Goal (v) regarding fostering a healthy attitude to dignity of labour and hard work and Goal (vii) about dedication to uphold the integrity, honour and foster the development of the country.

We should try our utmost to achieve these two very important goals, while implementing this new policy. I knew that I have said something harsh, but truths should have its say. I thank you for giving me much more time than I could expect from you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 O' clock.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 11, 1985 | Agrahyana 20.1907 (Saka)