

Eighth Series, Vol. XII, No. 21

Tuesday, December, 17, 1985
Agrahayana 26, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 21 to 24)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

[Original English proceedings included in English version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

CONTENTS

No. 21, Tuesday, December 17, 1985/Agrahayana 26, 1907 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions	1—29
*Starred Questions Nos. 410, 412 to 417, 420, 421	
Written Answers to Questions	29—282
Starred Questions Nos. 409, 411, 418, 419, 422 to 428	29—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4246 to 4293, 4295 to 4297, 4299 to 4309, 4311 to 4330, 4332 to 4420, 4422 to 4447 and 4449 to 4476	38—282
Statement correcting reply to English version of USQ No. 3333 dated 10th December, 1985 re : changes in the timings for booking of telegrams	282—283
Papers Laid on the Table	286—300
Message from Rajya Sabha	301
Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill	
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	301
Reports of Study Tours of Groups I and II	
Business Advisory Committee	302
Seventeenth Report	
Bills Introduced	
(1) Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill	302—303
(2) Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill	303—304
Matters Under Rule 377	304—308
(i) Demand for conversion of Dhaund-Manmad-Poona rail link into a double line	
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	304

* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)	Need to set up a full-fledged T. V. Station at Phulbani instead of the proposed low power transmitter	
	Shri Radhakanta Digal	305
(iii)	Demand for setting up a Colour TV Studio in Goa	
	Shri Shantaram Naik	305
(iv)	Demand for putting a curb on deforestation in Rajasthan	
	Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	306
(v)	Need to convert the metre gauge rail line between Guntakal and Hyderabad into a broad gauge line	
	Shri V. Krishna Rao	306
(v)	Need for approval and completion of the Bawanthari Irrigation Project—an M.P. and Maharashtra joint projects—on top priority	
	Shri Kesharao Pardh	307
Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill And Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill—Contd.		308—360
Motion to consider		
	Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	308
	Shri K. S. Rao	312
	Shri Anil Basu	315
	Shri Manoj Pandey	318
	Shri Thampan Thomas	321
	Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	324
	Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	327
	Shri G. S. Basavaraju	329
	Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	332
	Dr. K. G. Adiyodi	335
	Shri C. Janga Reddy	336
	Shri Harish Rawat	339
	Shri Prakash V. Patil	341
	Shri Piyus Tiraky	342
	Shri V. Krishna Rao	343
	Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	345

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill	353—359
Clauses 2 to 34 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	358
Prof. N. G. Ranga	358
Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill	359—360
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	
Motion to pass	
Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	360
University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill	361—386
<i>As passed by Rajya Sabha</i>	
Motion to consider	
Shri M. Subba Reddy	361
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	364
Shri Somnoth Rath	366
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	368
Shri Suresh Kurup	370
Prof. P. J. Kurien	371
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	375
Shri Kamal Chaudhry	377
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	378
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	379
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	381
Clauses 2 and 1	
Motion to pass	
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi	386
International Airports Authority (Amendment) Bill	387—401
<i>As passed by Rajya Sabha</i>	
Motion to consider	
Shri Jagdish Tytler	387
Shri Amal Datta	389
Shri Vijay N. Patil	393
Dr. V. Venkatesh	394

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri Jagdish Tytler	401
Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill	401—416
<i>As passed by Rajya Sabha</i>	
Motion to consider	
Shri H. R. Bhardwaj	402
Shri Suresh Kurup	403
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	404
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	408
Shri Mool Chand Daga	408
Clauses 2 and 1	
Motion to pass as amended	
Shri H. R. Bhardwaj	416
Prof. N. G. Ranga	416
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill	417—422
<i>As passed by Rajya Sabha</i>	
Motion to consider	
Shri T. Anjiah	417
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	418
Statement Re : Visit of President of Pakistan	422—424
Shri B. R. Bhagat	422

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 17, 1985/Agrahayana 26,
1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Evaluation of Global Offers for Construction of HBJ Pipeline by Gas Authority of India

*410. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) was nominated to evaluate the global offers for construction of Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline;

(b) whether they have submitted their report;

(c) the main recommendations of this report; and

(d) when Government propose to take a final decision in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL
KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Gas Authority
of India Limited invited tenders in June-July,
1985 for construction of the HBJ Gas
Pipeline.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The offers received in response to the global tender are in the process of evaluation. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : My distinguished friends, the hon. Minister for Petroleum, has resorted to understatement in his answer for obvious reasons. For the last few weeks there have been several newspaper reports quoting official sources—not the press correspondent's own story—that bids have been opened. Obviously, these must have been opened in the presence of people who have quoted. It is also reported that the lowest bid of Rs. 739.38 crores of Spi-Capag and N. K. K. and Toyo, a consortium of French and Japanese companies, is lower than the bid of Snamprogetti and Dodsai by Rs. 119 crores. Therefore, all the people outside have known what it is all about. After all, it is a tendering process and the whole thing is a public process. But now Parliament is kept in the dark. He says that he is not in a position to disclose it in public interest. First of all, I would like to know whether these reports are correct. The Resident Representative of Snamprogetti, Mr. Quatrochi, holds a press conference. And he also says that they are higher but only by 4 per cent. This press conference is also attended by His Excellency, the Ambassador of Italy in India who says that he has already written to the Government of India for reconsideration of their tender. I must seek your protection at this point. Since all this is already known to the public it is publicly discussed, why is the hesitating in the name of public interest, in giving Parliament this information ? Are these reports correct ? Will the Government reconsider, as per the request of His Excellency, the Ambassador of Italy or Snamprogetti, their tender ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to press reports I have also seen a few of them. The press might have quoted the official sources, but I deny this,

because as far as the Minister or GAIL is concerned, they have neither released nor gone to the press. With regard to the question whether the bids have been opened, it is also a fact that the bids have been opened, and it is also a fact, as I have said in my reply to part (b) of the question, that the GAIL have submitted their report. I have never said that the report is not received. The report is with regard to the price bids of the HBJ pipeline but as regards the details as to who is the lowest bidder and in whose favour the decision is going to be taken, this matter is being dealt because there are certain things which have to be examined. The financing pattern is one of them. There have been certain objections also by some of the parties and these have also to be gone into because before arriving at a decision, it would be in the larger interest of the country to look into all the objections so that we may not commit any mistake. This being a very important gas pipeline, we do not want to take any chance. I hope this satisfies my hon. friend.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHAN : Whether I am satisfied or not, the House will have to be satisfied. In August 1984, the previous Government took a considered decision. Based on our policy for the last 35 years in seeking self-reliance, we created a Gas Authority of India Limited and amongst its objectives was to design and construct trans-country pipelines. If you go through the memorandum of association of this Authority created by the Parliament as a part of the policy of the then Government, and rightly so, you will find this. Once this Government came into power, it overturned this basic approach and the Gas Authority was put in charge of evaluation and overall responsibility, a kind of blanket responsibility. Whatever it is, bygones are bygones. Now, the construction of this pipeline was to start even in February 1985, then they changed it to April, 1986, and now we are in December 1985. I quite follow and appreciate the Minister's viewpoint that everything has to be considered, but still he is not in a position to tell the House as to when he will take a decision. Guna plant, one of the plants for which gas is to be supplied, was to be ready in December 1986 and then they changed it to March 1987 on the basis of a 25 months schedule. Now the point is whether after reviewing, he will be

in a position to keep to this schedule or has he revised the schedule? What is his present schedule and whether by considering all this, also the claim of having a single point responsibility, he will be able to achieve his targets?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, this question of single point responsibility has been discussed in detail in this House and the Government took a conscious decision in the larger interest of the country. I had, while replying to this question earlier, stated that by the end of 1985, the contract would be awarded, and I stick to it. By the end of this year, the contract on the HBJ pipeline would be awarded. So far as the completion of the pipeline to Guna is concerned, I had earlier stated that we hope that this pipeline would be constructed up to Guna by the time the fertilizer plant requires gas for its fertilizer production, and I hope this would be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister firstly, whether he would tell us—not names—the number of bidders for this project whose bids are under consideration, whether all of them are foreign companies or there are any others also.

Secondly, in view of the fact that it is well known—and you also know very well—the longest gas pipeline in the world was constructed from Siberia to the Western Europe with the Soviet technology and equipment which seems to be quite satisfactory to the Western Europeans and who have accepted it, why did the Government not, before opening these tenders for all sorts of multi-national companies to come in, ever try for the Soviet technology and equipment in spite of the fact that we have excellent State to State relations between India and Soviet Union. Did they try to explore the possibility of getting the Soviet technology and assistance for this pipe-line?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to getting Soviet assistance in this case, since we decided on a single point responsibility on the basis of international tender, there was no question of discussing this with the Soviet Union for getting their assistance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Of course, I do not deny their experience in laying down the pipe-line. If the Soviet Union thought it proper, they could also have applied.

So far as the names of the parties are concerned, I can mention there are four parties which have given their bids. They are SPIE CAPAG of France, CONDUX of Mexico, SNAM PROGETTE of Italy, Nova Corporation of Canada. These parties have their other partners. With regard to Spie Capag, its partners are N.K.K. of Japan, Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan, TCIL, BHEL, Punj and Sons and L and T. With regard to Condux, its other partners are : TCIL and BHEL. With regard to Snam Progetti, its other partners are Dodsai.....

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
I will lay it.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There are so many questions on gas pipeline.

MR. SPEAKER : I know my job. I do not want to be guided. I have already spent fifteen minutes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let us be permitted to ask some more questions.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot question my authority.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are only trying to persuade you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed fifteen minutes on it. It is enough.

Setting Up of Chemical Complexes in States

*412. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal under consideration for setting up a chemical complex in each State; and

(b) if so, the sites selected for this purpose in each State and the financial implication of each project ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : The reply of the Hon. Minister is true, Sir. He has not considered anything regarding this. We are importing a large number of chemicals from abroad at the cost of foreing exchange. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider to set up chemical industries in each of the States as a substitute to the import of chemicals.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :
As stated in my answer, we do not have the proposal to set up a chemical complex in each State, but as and when an application comes either from the private companies or from the Industrial Development Corporation of the States and when the need for it arises, we will definitely do it.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, we are importing some of the important Chemicals even today from abroad. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is considering to set up these industries in all the States either in the public sector or in the private sector. In Andhra Pradesh, in Godavari basin, large quantity of gas is available. May I know whether the Minister is going to consider the setting up of petrochemical industry in Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :
The question relates to the Chemical complex. The question of setting up petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh will be considered on merits.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : May I know the hon. Minister whether the targets of the production of

various chemicals and pesticides are being fulfilled in keeping with the installed capacity? If not, why the Government is not planning for the setting up of these chemical complexes?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I do not have the exact figure with me just at the moment. I will collect it and pass it on to the hon. Member.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Chemical factories are coming up. *(Interruption)* Whatever Chemical factories have come up, they have been successfully killing number of people in this country because of non-vigilance by the Government of India and our Labour Department in the matter of safety. After Bhopal, and after the recent happenings in Delhi, what action you are going to take to see that the chemical factories that come up should come up in more numbers. *(Interruption)* Why outside the country? They should be inside the country at many places. What safety arrangements are you going to take so that the lives of the citizens are safeguarded?

MR. SPEAKER : These chemical factories should not be in populated areas.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : We are interested in utilising our petro-chemical discoveries like gas, crude, etc. for more petro-chemical by-product industries. But we are at the moment equally eager that these chemical industries should not in any way harm our people by pollution or by accident or by any reason whatsoever. So, the general policy that we have adopted is that wherever such complexes or industries are set up, they should be in a place which is not overcrowded or over-populated or which is not in proximity of population. Secondly, all scientific and technological precautions and preventive measures must be taken to ensure that there is no risk involved even by accident. Now, this is our policy and this is what we intend to pursue.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Labour Commissioner is not adhering to all these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Let me complete this. Let me tell you one thing.

In places like Bombay where RCF was set up, first it was outside the city. This must be the experience in Calcutta. It must be the experience in some other major cities. When you think of a chemical factory you take all precautions and you set up outside the city. But soon, within a few years, that whole area gets surrounded by thick population settlements. And that becomes a hazard. Therefore, this is a matter to be taken in totality and all preventive measures will have to be taken.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : The Petroleum Minister informed us that the infra-structure of HBJ pipeline which is in the offing, will be completed by the end of the 7th Five-year Plan. So, I would like to know from the Minister of Chemicals whether we have any plan to use that natural gas.....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is going back.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I am not going back, I am referring to the Ministry of Chemicals.

I would like to know whether we have any plan to use that natural gas for other factors in the chemical industry apart from producing fertilizer from natural gas like plastics, and other C₄ and C₅ categories.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I said that all by-products coming from crude and gas we want to utilise fully to our national advantage.

Oil Exploration in Orissa

*413. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding exploration of oil in three coastal districts of Orissa in June 1986;

(b) if so, which organisation will undertake the exploration programme;

(c) the number of oil exploration wells proposed to be drilled there; and

(d) the details of the programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil India Limited.

(c) and (d). During 1986-87, six exploratory wells (12000 metres) are expected to be drilled at a cost of about Rs 7 crores.

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Sir I welcome the reply of the hon. Minister. At the same time I would like to ask the Minister what are the different districts in Orissa where survey had been undertaken and whether it is a fact that more number of wells should be drilled other than the six given in the reply and is so, whether provision of funds will be made for exploration and drilling of additional wells.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, with regard to Orissa, in the annual programme for 1986-87, six wells are to be drilled in this area and 12,000 metres of drilling would be there. A plan provision for Rs. 7.1 crores has been made for the year for the purpose.

With regard to the projection in the Seventh Five Year Plan, a total number of 9 exploratory wells are expected to be drilled in on-shore Orissa. During the Seventh Plan with the estimated meterage of 18,000, the estimated cost of the programme is Rs. 9.50 crores.

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : My Second Supplementary is whether it is a fact that a three-Member World Bank Team which visited Orissa in the first week of December 1985 has favoured expanding the systems for the north-east coast and particularly for Orissa coast off-shore oil exploration project. If so, what is the amount of World Bank assistance estimated to be obtained for implementing those projects and the details thereof ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : No specific proposals are under consideration.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the sources that are going to finance for these projects and what the Government is

contemplating to meet this amount of Rs. 7 crores.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The source is the plan allocation and our internal resources which we generate.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, Midnapore District is nearer to Orissa. That is why I am asking a question. There is a newspaper report that...*(Interruptions)* ... the largest oil field in Asia as stated by Comrade Amal Datta, has been found in the Dhatan area of Midnapore District of West Bengal. We have written a letter to the hon. Minister also. In view of this, may I know from the Minister whether Government propose to arrange a drilling there for the exploration of oil in Midnapore District ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, though the question does not relate to Midnapore but since this matter is raised in the House, I would say that unfortunately the Press reports are not true. I wish that it would have been true.

But so far as the suggestion of drilling in Midnapore is concerned, this is a suggestion for action.

Telephones Installed on Fake Letters

*414. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Phones installed on fake letters' appearing in "The Hindustan Times" of 25 October, 1985;

(b) if so, the details of the cases and the modus operandi thereof;

(c) the number of cases of such installation and extension, etc. detected so far by the Department and in which areas in the city;

(d) whether any such cases have been detected in other parts of the country, if so, how many, when and where;

(e) the effective steps taken to avoid recurrence of such cases; and

(f) the action taken against the delinquent officials and in how many cases so far ?

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

(b) On a check made by the Department of Telecommunications, it has come to light that some telephone connections were installed or extended on the basis of alleged irregular sanctions received in offices of Delhi Telephones.

(c) 32 such cases have been detected so far and they relate to area falling under Area Manager (East).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Arrangements have been made to cross check the sanctions issued in such cases by feed back information from the field Units.

(f) Case has been registered with C.B.I. Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there seems to be no need now to wait for a telephone connection as reported in the newspaper, because telephone connections can be had by producing fake letters—a fact which has been admitted by the hon. Minister. Please tell me when this fact came to the notice of your Department that telephone have been installed on fake signatures; when an enquiry into this fraud was ordered and who were the persons, high ups, who not only got temporary telephone connections on fake letters but also got extensions ? You please give the names of these persons. May I know why you have not taken any action against them so far ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This case was detected a few months back; it is not an old case and this was detected because of the vigilance our Department. As soon as it came to the notice of Delhi Telephones...

MR. SPEAKER : You have dashed the hopes of Shri Daga to the ground.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : When it came to the notice of Delhi Telephones that more letters were being received for cut-of-turn allocation of telephone in the Delhi Exchanges, they made inquiries and asked the Director about the number of names forwarded by him in his list. When the lists were compared it was found that the concerned order was not issued by him. Thereafter, the matter was investigated and 20 cases were detected initially and latter on 12 more cases were detected. All the cases have been handed over to the C.B.I.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : How Shri Daga came to know about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : This will also be inquired into.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Who were the persons involved in it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The names of the persons involved would be known only after the C.B.I. inquiry is completed.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know the date on which it came to the notice of Department; it appeared in the newspaper on the 24th October. You tell me whether your Department was vigilant before that date or not. What date was it and whether you got those connections disconnected or not ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Our Department had detected it before it appeared in the press.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : When ? You give the date. You are not giving the date.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : These cases had been detected before you read it in the newspaper. The action had been initiated before it appeared in the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER : Also send him the date. He will send it to you.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Tell me whether the connections so provided have been disconnected or not ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Telephone connections of the above-mentioned 32 persons were disconnected immediately and a letter was issued to them asking them how did they manage to get the connection and when did they apply for a telephone connection. Some of them did not turn up at all to explain how all this happened. Who are the people having links with the departmental officials would be known only from the C.B.I. inquiry.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : What are their names ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Names would be known after the inquiry.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I was astonished to learn from the newspapers that on MPs forged letters, these priorities for telephone connection have been given. In my case, I find that even on my genuine letters, no priorities are given. I was astounded and I feel that probably the Telephone Department is not following a uniform policy everywhere. Whereas in Delhi, such priorities are in vogue, in Calcutta no such priorities are given. This is my only experience. Will the Minister kindly clarify ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Members write a number of letters for giving out of turn allocation and we respectfully try to accommodate them as far as possible. Sometimes when we ask them whether they wrote this, they do not even remember whether they have written it or not ! The genuine cases which are really serious are always taken with great consideration and respect and we try to accommodate them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : We only want to know the names from the hon. Minister. Do tell their names..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The names will be known only after the inquiry..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We shall come to know about the names only after the inquiry..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Do tell the names..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Not before the inquiry.

[*English*]

Development of Telecommunication Services in Tripura

*415. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of telecommunication services in Tripura; and

(b) the details of the schemes ?

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

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Agartala is the capital of Tripura. But Agartala is not connected with the STD. Not only the State capitals of different States but the district headquarters also are connected with the STD. I do not find any reason why, even after 38 years of independence, the Government is not able to connect the capital of Tripura with STD. It is a clear example how the Central Government is neglecting Tripura and other parts of the North-Eastern region.

My clear question to the Minister is this : When the Central Government will finalise the communication plans and whether the STD facility will be included in the

Plans for Agartala and whether the Central Government will consider this at the time of finalisation of the plan ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We are very much conscious of the need to develop tele-communication in the North-Eastern region and, much more so, in Tripura. It is true that Agartala is at present not connected by the national subscribers dialling. But we are making all efforts to link it as early as possible. We are providing satellite circuit, first to connect Agartala with Delhi. Then there is the demand to connect Agartala to Calcutta. That we are also exploring, to give satellite connection to Calcutta because the normal channels do not work and satellite communications take a little time to develop.

Therefore, our effort is that at least these two connections are given as early as possible. Then we have other schemes for developing connections between Agartala and to district headquarters.

We have another scheme of the integrated digital network for the whole of Agartala and I can assure the hon. Member through you that all that needs to be done to establish Agartala's contacts with Delhi and Calcutta and other places, as well as development of tele-communication to Tripura as a whole, are getting our attention.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : In Minister's reply, it is stated "Guidelines have been given to the State units for finalising their plans." What guidelines have been given to the State units ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : These guidelines are general in the sense that when the Seventh Plan was of a bigger size, from Rs. 11,000 crores to Rs. 13,000 crores we had different guidelines and now we have revised them to be more realistic in the light of the reduced allocation for our sector. For example, one guideline is that all district headquarters should be automated and linked with the Capital as early as possible. There are similar other broad guidelines. Another guideline is that, wherever UHS link is necessary, it should be installed and reliable transmission system should be made as early as possible. These are some of the guidelines we have given to

them in the light of which they will recast their plan and then we will proceed further.

Working of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India

*416. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a bank reconciliation gap of over Rs. 32 lakhs detected in the internal audit report of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India for quarter ended December, 1984;

(b) whether it is a fact that a sum of about Rs. 12 lakhs was claimed to have been deposited with the banks by the same Institute, but the same is not tallying with records lying with the banks;

(c) if so, what steps Government contemplate in the matter with a view to project the interests of 1.5 lakh students and 6000 members of the Institute; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action under section 35 of Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 by dissolving the council of the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India have informed that the Internal Auditors have not reported a gap of over Rs. 32 lakhs in their report for the quarter ended December 1984. However, they have mentioned in their report that the following amounts deposited by the Institute and accounted for in the cash book were not linked with the bank statement and vice-versa.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Deposited as per cash book but not linked with bank statement :	12.59
Credited in bank statement but not linked with cash book :	20.17

According to the Institute they are receiving a large number of demand drafts/cheques and these are deposited in the banks immediately. Students also directly deposit fees, on behalf of the Institute, in three banks with whom the Institute has accounts through out the country and send the receipted challans to the Institute. The Bankers give credit, in bank statement of the Institute, only after getting advice from their branches and in case of outstation cheques only after realisation. Since the reconciliation of balance as per bank statement with that of the Accounts of the Institute is a continuous process, the difference, if any, gets adjusted during the subsequent period as per normal commercial accounting.

(c) and (d). In view of the above, no action is required.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India is in Shambles. The hon. Minister, in reply to my question, has laid a statement on the Table which is the version of the Institute itself. I do not know whether the Minister has examined the statement which he himself has laid on the Table. Here it is said that the internal audit has not reported any irregularities, but at the same time it is also said :

“However, they have mentioned in their report that the following amounts deposited by the Institute and accounted for in the cash book were not linked with the bank statement and *vice versa*.”

My question was about reconciliation gap. And the figure mentioned here is also the same, Rs. 32 lakhs. And they have said, “...the following amounts deposited by the Institute and accounted for in the cash book were not linked with the bank Statement and *vice versa*.” Is it not another name for ‘reconciliation gap’? As far as my information goes, in their very annual accounts they have mentioned the question of reconciliation gap. Kindly examine this. Then in a subsequent meeting of the Council, they have written off the balances in respect of the differences appearing in the bank reconciliation statement. I want to know whether the Minister is aware of that or not, I also want to know whether the Minister is

aware of the fact that several lakhs of rupees worth of cheques and drafts which were returned by the banks, most of which are stale, have all been accounted, revalidated and subsequently credited to the bank. This is not a question of ‘process’ as you have given in your reply. Because of all these revealing facts, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will seriously take up this question and institute a high powered accounting inquiry into the finances of this Institute.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Wonderful, Geetaji, besides your own household, you have understood the entire accounts of another institution.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The first question is whether there has been any large scale mis-accounting or false accounting, and if we find that there is any mischief or *mala fide*, only then the question of inquiry or action would arise. This is an autonomous body set up under an Act as far back as 1944 ; this is a very old organisation. Here our normal policy is not to interfere in autonomous organisations like the Chartered Accountants body or the University or other such organisations. Here the facts that the hon. Member has alleged are not, unfortunately, true. The hon. Member herself relied on this Balance Sheet or Report that they submit. This is the latest upto 31st March, 1985. In that they have stated that bank balance upto reconciliation adjustment 31-3-1984, pending adjustment, is only Rs. 52,672 and not Rs. 32 lakhs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is written off.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Where is it written off? They have not written it off. There is no mention of any writing off.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Whether in the Council meeting it was written off or not? Please give me answer for that.

MR. SPEAKER : No direct dialogue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I need your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : Because it is a case of lady, I shall give you protection. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am stating the facts.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am quoting from the book on which you have relied.

I am quoting from that.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have put a specific question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : From whatever facts you have given, by whatever sources you have, I have found from enquiry that there is no ground to spect any *mala fide*. It is a question of reconciliation and that process is going on. If we find that any mischief is being done anywhere, we will not hesitate to take action.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, allow me to lay on the Table of the House, the letter, of one of the members of the very Council of this body. I request the Minister to go through it and to take appropriate action. Without going into all that, he should not apply cosmetics to the financial mismanagement.

MR. SPEAKER : Send it to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not used to cosmetics. (*Interruptions*)

Normally it is the privilege of the ladies.

MR. SPEAKER : If you do that, will allow a privilege motion against you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now, Sir, the roles have been reversed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will request the Hon. Member to send whatever information she has, I will pass it on to my colleague, the Minister of Industries for whom I am deputising here today, for necessary action.

Manufacture of Epabx by Indian Telephone Industries at Palghat

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

(a) whether the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) has designed a EPABX incorporating many unique features;

(b) if so, whether this technology will be utilised by the Indian Telephone Industries in manufacturing EPABX at its Palghat factory ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : The Hon. Minister has given answer to the (a) and (b) parts of my question in affirmative. If it is so, I would like to know the reason for allowing import of three foreign technologies.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : These three foreign technologies were allowed some-time back before the C-DOT and EPABX were evolved. Therefore, we cannot stop at this stage when C-DOT technologies also are going to be tried and other manufactures are going in for collaboration. The procedure followed was that global enquiries were invited and a number of foreign companies quoted their terms, etc. for transfer of technology of Indian parties in the State sector as well as in the private sector. As a result of the evaluation, three technologies were selected from foreign countries and the choice was given to all the parties to have licence to collaborate with any one of them. After this has happend, C-DOT brought out this model of EPABX. Now 90 parties have applied for accepting this technology of C-DOT. We have not yet decided to whom to give licence for this. But looking into the great rush for this indigenous technology of ours, some decision will be taken very soon.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : I thank the Hon. Minister for giving me such a detailed reply. I would like to know whether the centralised purchase of technology will be given up in favour of C-Dot *i.e.*, the Centre for Development of Telematics.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am grateful to the hon. Member for putting so much confidence in our technology. We share her views and we are fully backing up the C-DOT so far as this work is concerned. Uptill now they have brought out what we call a laboratory model and the production model would be put to field trials shortly. So we want a parallel development of technology indigenously as well as from some foreign source.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : In principle we are not opposed to import of foreign technology. But then we must see that when we import foreign technology in tele-communications our people are trained to instal and operate this technology.

In this context I wish to tell you that about 3 or 4 years ago some Japanese telephones were imported by us and one of them was installed at my house. Now, when it was installed, the first thing that happened was that the man in charge of telephones said that this telephone was defective. But after 5 minutes it started working and he says 'Now it is all right'. So whenever this Japanese telephone goes out of order, the Engineer-in-charge of Shahjehan Road comes there and he says that he cannot do anything and 'We have to substitute the entire instrument.' This is the relevant point. He says 'None of us is trained in repairing this telephone and we know nothing about this telephone.' Some buttons are there and I think they are simply decorative and have not function to perform. So, will the Minister see that when we import this technology, simultaneously our people are also trained to understand and operate this technology and also to repair the instruments if they go out of order—which is not happening at present.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The problem raised by the hon. Member is a very real one because when we go from one technology to another higher technology,

the problem of re-training our own staff for adopting to the new technology does arise. Particularly, when we go from an electro mechanical set up to an electronic set up the jump in the technology is very high and very fast. We are conscious of this problem and are trying to retrain our staff at various levels so that this technology is absorbed properly and the problem faced by the hon. Member need not arise.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Shri Wangpha Lowang...Shri Sode Ramaiah...

[*Translation*]

**World Bank aid for Lohari Nagpal
Hydel Project, Uttar Pradesh**

*420. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a proposal to the Union Government for financial aid from the World Bank for construction of Lohari Nagpal Hydel Project;

(b) if so, the date on which this proposal was submitted and the amount of assistance asked for therein; and

(c) the reaction of the World Bank thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Uttar Pradesh had submitted the proposal on 15-11-1983 for the project estimated to cost Rs. 177.2 c ores.

(c) The proposal could not be followed up with the World Bank, as Environmental and Forest clearances, and an investment decision on the project have not been received.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, talks between the officials of the Ministry and U.P. government officials have been held a number of times regarding Environmental and Forest clearances and investment decision, but this project has not been

cleared although it was submitted in 1983. It is being unduly delayed. I want to know from the hon. Minister the time by which this project will be cleared and whether the project will be sent to the World Bank thereafter ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : This is true that meetings have been held between the officials of our Department and that of the Uttar Pradesh Government, but decision regarding environment is not to be taken by the Department of Power. This decision has to be taken by Department of Environment. After the meetings between our officials and the officials of the Uttar Pradesh Government, this project was included in the list of projects which are to be submitted for the World Bank aid. The Department of Economic Affairs has written to the Uttar Pradesh Government that the project cannot be included in the list of the projects for World Bank aid until it is cleared by the Department of Environment. Therefore, this project was dropped from that list. A decision on this project will be taken as soon as clearance from that Department is received.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the total hydel power potential in Uttar Pradesh and the names of the projects for which Central Government is going to assist the State Government during the Seventh Plan period so as to ensure time bound exploitation of that potential ? What are the names of the projects which have been submitted by the U.P. Government to your Ministry for World Bank assistance and the time by which you will submit those projects to the World Bank ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, right now there are two projects of Uttar Pradesh for World Bank assistance and both of them are under consideration. One is Tehri Project and the other is Srinagar Project. Besides, there are two more projects of Uttar Pradesh, namely Palamanari Project and Sobla Project which are now under the consideration of the Planning Commission from the investment point of view.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You tell me about Tehri Project.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I have already told you about Tehri Project. Tehri and Srinagar are two such projects on which talks for getting World Bank assistance are in the final stage.

[English]

**States with Surplus/Deficit
Quantity of Electricity**

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

(a) the names of the States now having surplus electricity and the names of the States having deficit electric energy; and

(b) the per-capita consumption of electric energy, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Himachal Pradesh and Delhi in the Northern Region, all States in the Western Region, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the Southern Region and the North-Eastern Region are, by and large, able to meet their energy requirements. The other parts of the country have power shortages in varying degrees.

(b) The estimated per-capita consumption of electricity in various States during 1983-84 is indicated in the *Statement* given below.

Statement
*Annual Per-Capita Consumption of
Electricity in Different States
during 1983-84*

Region/State/U.Ts.	(in Units)
	1983-84
1	2
Northern Region	
Haryana	245.45
Himachal Pradesh	88.93
Jammu and Kashmir	104.71
Punjab	354.44
Rajasthan	126.26

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	103.07
Chandigarh	386.35
Delhi	467.34
Sub-total	151.24
Western Region	
Gujarat	274.19
Madhya Pradesh	136.94
Maharashtra	267.00
Goa, Daman and Diu	279.26
D and N Haveli	86.07
Sub-total	223.52
Eastern Region	
Bihar	90.51
Orissa	135.38
West Bengal	128.02
A and N Islands	63.19
Sikkim	51.64
Sub-Total	109.88
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	142.42
Karnataka	166.24
Kerala	113.36
Tamil Nadu	178.05
Pondicherry	222.41
Lakshdweep	57.79
Sub-Total	153.93
North-Eastern Region	
Assam	42.20
Manipur	12.77
Meghalaya	68.70
Tripura	20.60
Arunachal Pradesh	26.76
Mizoram	25.30
Nagaland	48.87
Sub-Total	39.80
Total all India	154.06

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANIK REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the figures given by the hon. Minister, it appears that there is a wide variation in annual per capita consumption of electricity in different States. It will be very good if Government implement the National Grid System soon. The country is suffering heavily due to delay in its implementation. Have Government taken any step to take some immediate measures in this regard ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I fully share the concern expressed by the hon. Member. National Grid is not a separate scheme as such; instead the Regional Grids are to be strengthened to effect complete coordination and link between the States falling under one region and once it is achieved, the regional grids will be linked with each other and it will be known as National Grid. With a view to enabling the Central Government work more vigorously in this field, we need the help of the hon. Members. They should persuade their respective State Governments to allow more freedom to the Central Government in the field of electricity.

SHRI MANIK REDDY : Sir, it will be very good if a uniform rate of electricity is charged throughout the country. It will be better if a Committee is set up by involving consumers, on the lines of the Rating Commission in U.S.A. Is there any proposal under consideration of the Government ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, the generation cost of electricity in different power stations is also different. Since, basically this work is done by the Electricity Boards of the respective States, they fix the rates keeping in view their generation cost per unit. When our national grid becomes strong and we are in a position to supply electricity from a surplus region to a deficit region throughout the country, then perhaps some way out to this problem will also be found and it will be possible to reduce or remove the difference in power rates existing in different regions.

(*English*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether the Government has any proposal to set up more thermal power stations in the deficit States, specially in West Bengal where power crisis is very acute. The people of West Bengal are not getting sufficient power. The industrialists are not interested in setting up any new industries in the State because of acute power crisis. All sections of the people in the State are very much affected due to power shortage. The name of the Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu is now closely associated with load shedding, that is, Power Crisis Minister or Load Shedding Minister. I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal at the Centre to set up more thermal power stations in West Bengal.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I appreciate the concern expressed by the hon. Member and this is about the power shortage which has been experienced in some parts of the country. The hon. Member has expressed her concern about the power crisis in West Bengal and I appreciate her concern. In fact, we are writing to them.

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, do you want the electric power or the political power ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : In fact, we are monitoring the performance of the various State Electricity Boards and to those Boards which are not functioning satisfactorily we are writing specifically. I am sorry to state that apart from the three other States West Bengal is also one State where the plant load factor is much below the national average.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shame.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Don't say 'shame' because there are three other States also. (*Interruptions*).

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You should rectify this thing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I can tell you that the plant load factor in Uttar Pradesh is also lower than the national average. We are not less concerned about it. We are also equally concerned about Bihar; we are equally concerned about

Orissa and we are equally concerned about West Bengal. In West Bengal, the plant load factor is below the national average. The national average is now a little over 50% and in order to further improve power generation and power availability, a number of measures are being taken. These measures include expeditions commissioning of on-going projects, measures to improve the plant load factor of thermal power stations, such as, extensive renovation and modernisation programme in the Centrally sponsored scheme for which Rs. 500 crores have been provided. There will also be a programme for training of 'operation and maintenance' staff for upgrading their skills and their knowledge. In addition, there will also be modern methods, techniques, proper planning and timely execution of works, improvement in coal quality and overall reduction in transmission and distribution losses, energy conservation, etc. There is a proposal for an additional capacity of 22,000 megawatt for which an outlay of more than Rs. 24,000 crores has been provided for being utilised during the Seventh Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of electricity in Rajasthan and the average load there, to which he has referred, is about 45 per cent. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take to meet the shortage of electricity in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : According to the figures available with me, there is shortage of course, but it is not as acute as made out by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : There is shortage; he is right in saying so.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : According to the figures available with me, the supply during April to November was 4162 million units as against the requirement of 4457 million units. Thus the shortage was of the order of 295 million units which is 6.6 per cent of the total requirement. I had stated earlier that we propose to raise our generation capacity by over 22,000 megawatt during the Seventh

Five Year Plan. Rajasthan will have a share in it and we shall make all efforts to ensure it. The hon. Prime Minister has given assurance in this very House that there should not be any shortage of electricity in any part of the country by the end of the Seventh Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister accompany us on the 21st.

(c) There is no separate fixation of tariff for supply of hydel power.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Hydroelectric projects with a total installed capacity of about 5,540 MW are expected to be commissioned during the 7th Plan period.

[*Translation*]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Time-Bound Plans for Giving Cheap Power to Consumers

*409. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) India's potential in hydel power and the percentage of it presently utilised;

(b) the average capacity utilisation (Plant Load Factor) of the present hydel power plants;

(c) the average tariffs of hydel power in Punjab and Bihar;

(d) whether there is much difference; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time-bound plans and prospects of hydel projects for giving cheap power to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The hydroelectric potential of India has been estimated at about 89,000 MW at 60% load factor of which about 11% has been developed and an additional 7% is under development.

(b) The performance of hydroelectric projects is judged not by the P. L. F. but on the basis of the actual energy generation vis-a-vis the designed energy generation. During the year 1984-85, actual generation from hydel projects was 102% of the designed potential.

Opening of Post Offices

*411. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open a post office or a branch post office within the distance of five kilometres in every part of the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated therefor;

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the other means through which Government propose to provide postal facilities to the people;

(d) whether Government propose to conduct a survey in district Basti (U.P.) with a view to finding out the number of post offices required to be opened there according to the said norm; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In rural areas, post offices are opened on the basis that the distance between a proposed village and the nearest post office should be more than 3 KMs. Besides, population and expected revenue are also taken into account. In urban areas the condition is that in cities with a population of 20 lakhs or more the minimum distance should be one kilometre and in other cities 1.5 kilometres. Urban post offices should also be financially self-supporting. As on 31st Oct., 1985, a total number of 1,44,519 post offices have already been set up on the basis of norms prescribed from time to time.

(b) and (c). Apart from the regular post offices and mobile post offices, a new scheme has also been introduced under which suitable institutions and individuals can be licensed to undertake specified items of postal work on commission basis.

(d) and (e). Postal facilities in Basti district of Uttar Pradesh have been reviewed. Already there are 577 post offices in the District. In that district there is one post office for 2.25 sq. kms. in urban areas and 12.97 sq. kms. in rural areas. The corresponding figures for Uttar Pradesh are 2.40 sq. Kms. and 17.77 sq. kms. respectively. The present state of development of postal facilities in Basti can therefore be taken as adequate.

[English]

Telecommunication Services in Arunachal Pradesh

*418. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tele-communication services in Arunachal Pradesh are extremely poor;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up on priority basis the improvement of the telecommunication services in Arunachal Pradesh in view of Arunachal Pradesh being situated in far-flung area of the country and cut-off from the mainstream of national life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telephone services in Arunachal Pradesh are generally satisfactory.

(b) Following steps are being taken to further improve the telephone services :

- (i) Maintenance routines are being vigorously enforced.
- (ii) Long overhead open wire lines are being replaced by reliable UHF microwave radio relay systems and satellite communications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Surrender of LPG Licences by Distributors in Hyderabad and Secunderabad

*419. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 LPG distributors in Hyderabad and Secunderabad have surrendered their licences to the civil supplies authorities protesting against the Government's refusal to increase commission to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). On November 15, 1985 LPG distributors of Hyderabad and Secunderabad other than those operated by the Andhra Pradesh Civil Supplies Corporation surrendered Licences granted to them by the State Government, expressing apprehension about arrests through stringent application of the Andhra Pradesh Petroleum Products (Licensing and Regulation of Supplies) Order, 1980. The situation was resolved on November 17, 1985 and normal functioning of the distributorship resumed.

Supply of Cement to Orissa

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

(a) the requirement of cement in Orissa and actual quantity supplied by Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that supply of cement to Orissa during the last three years has been far below its requirement; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the action Government propose to take to meet full requirement of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) On introduction of policy of partial decontrol, the initial

basic allocation for Orissa State was fixed at 57,8000 tonnes per quarter in April, 1982. This was raised to 61,800 tonnes per quarter in April, 1983 and again to 67,800 tonnes per quarter in October, 1984. The Government of Orissa had requested in February, 1984 that their quarterly allocation may be increased to 1,01,800 tonnes. The request was not agreed to on account of limited availability of levy cement. Besides the States' quarterly allocations, allocations for the irrigation and power projects in the States are made in addition, as per the quantities determined and advised every quarter by the Central Water Commission and the Central Electricity Authority.

The details regarding the allocations made for Orissa State (including allocation for Irrigation and Power Projects) and the despatches (including those for irrigation and power projects) in the financial years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as per the details given below :—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Period	Allocation to the State (including allocation for Irrigation and Power Projects)	Despatches	%age of despatches to allocation
1982-83	559	359	64
1983-84	503	441	88
1984-85	469	324	69

(b) and (c). The despatches have not been to the full extent of allocation because of various factors like shortfall in production on account of power cuts imposed on factories supplying cement to Orisa; less availability with local factories in Orissa to meet the full allocation; transport difficulty in movement, etc. On account of the expansion in the licensed capacity of Hira Cement (Bargarh) from 4 lakh tonnes per annum to 5.65 lakh tonnes per annum the local availability of cement in Orissa is expected to increase. In addition, the position is reviewed from time to time and appropriate remedial action is taken.

Tender for Second Mine Expansion of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

*423. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI H. G. RAMULU :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total cost of the project for second mine expansion of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited has been finally determined;

(b) whether the same would involve some credit financing for abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). KFW, a West German Financing Agency, has agreed in principle to give financial assistance for meeting the foreign exchange requirements in respect of equipment/components to be procured from West Germany.

Industrialisation of Tribal Area of Baroda District (Gujarat)

*424. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribale area of Baroda District in Gujarat is the most backward area in regard to industry;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to start some big industry in this area to provide jobs to the adivasi people of the area; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to industrialise this area during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Baroda district in Gujarat has not been declared as Centrally identified backward area.

(b) and (c). No survey has been conducted by the Central Government in this area.

Central Government has announced schemes for the development of Centrally identified backward areas including No Industry districts.

Investment of Amount Collected by M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. for Booking of Scooters in Government Securities

***425. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected by M/s. Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur from the public against booking of Vespa XE Scooters, as initial deposit;

(b) whether Government have issued guidelines that manufacturers of two-wheeler scooters are to invest in Government securities the specific amount collected from public as initial deposit against booking of vehicles;

(c) if so, what percentage of amount is to be invested in Government securities;

(d) whether it is a fact that M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur has not invested the required amount collected as initial deposit in Government securities;

(e) if so, the action proposed by Government against the company; and

(f) the total amount invested by the company in Government securities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Out of a sum of about Rs. 115 crores received by the company initially, Rs. 93.77 crores remain with it as on 31st October, 1985.

(b) The guidelines stipulate that not less than fifty percent of the deposits received should be deposited with nationalised banks/public sector financial institutions/public sector undertakings/Unit Trust of India and H.D.F.C.

(c) There is no stipulation regarding investment to be made in Government securities.

(d) The company has confirmed that it is following the guidelines.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Requirement of Energy for use in Agriculture and Industry

***426. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the quantum of energy required for use in agriculture, industry, etc., in the country;

(b) whether Government have also conducted any study regarding the quantum of energy available at present;

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of energy in the States;

(d) if so, the arrangements along with the programmes and plans being made to overcome this shortage; and

(e) to what extent the plans have materialised so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During April to Nov., 1985, the total quantum of energy available in the country was about 102 billion units, while the total estimated requirement was about 112 billion units.

(c) During the period April to Nov., 1985 the overall power shortage was about 8.4 per cent.

(d) and (e). A provision of Rs. 34,273 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan for augmenting the availability of power. It is proposed to add new generating capacity of 22,245 MW and to improve the utilisation of existing capacity. Measures are also being taken to reduce transmission and distribution losses and to conserve energy. An additional capacity of 1442 MW has been added so far during the current year. A number of measures have been introduced to improve the PLF of coal based units.

The plant load factor of thermal stations during April to November, 1985 was 50.3 per cent as against 45.9 per cent in the corresponding period of last year.

Misappropriation of KVIC Funds

*427. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Misappropriation of KVIC Funds" appearing in Indian Express of 18 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that loans and subsidies of Rs. 50 lakhs drawn by Vidyavanam Trust from K.V.I.C. were misappropriated and diverted to other business; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon and the action taken against the trust ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been providing loans and grants to Vidyavanam Public Trust for development of khadi and village industries. As on 31.3.85, Vidyavanam Trust has been advanced Rs. 41.48 lakhs as loan by the KVIC. The Trust has also been provided Rs. 3.56 lakhs as grant. The Audit Party deputed by the Commission to look into the working and accounts of the Trust do not discover any misappropriation of funds. It however mentions in its report that out of the aforesaid amount of Rs. 41.48 lakhs as loan advanced by KVIC to the Trust about Rs. 23 lakhs have been utilised by the Trust on items different from those for which loans were specifically sanctioned but still on khadi and village industries items listed in the Schedule to the KVIC Act and thus within the approved activities of the Commission under the Act.

Machinery for Controlling Adulteration of Petroleum Products

*428. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any machinery to control the adulteration of the petroleum and its by-products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Officers of the oil marketing companies make regular as well as random inspections of petrol/diesel retail outlets, LPG distributorships and SKO/LDO dealerships. Joint teams of the companies also make such inspections and, where necessary, samples are taken for tests. In appropriate cases, action is taken under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines. Officers of State Departments of Civil Supplies also make inspections with a view to checking adulteration.

Import of 6 APA

4246. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the credit period obtained by the canalising agency for import of 6 APA order-wise during the last two years;

(b) the amount of bank commission etc. saved order-wise by the canalising agency in the imports of 6 APA where direct credit was obtained without bank formalities against these orders during the last two years;

(c) whether the saving thus effected has been passed on to the consumers by way of reduction in the prices of the drugs and drug intermediates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The credit period on the contracts entered into by State Trading Corporation, the canalising agency, for import of 6 APA varied from 60 to 120 days.

(b) State Trading Corporation have informed that the amount of bank commission etc. saved in the imports of 6-APA is small.

(c) to (e). Do not arise, as the scheme of pricing in respect of 6-APA under the Drugs Price Control Order envisages a pooled sale price of Rs. 1230 and as States Trading Corporation sold 6 APA at this price.

**Underhand Practices Indulged in by
M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.**

4247. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lifebuoy soap enjoys a turnover of about Rs. 190 crores;

(b) whether its manufacturers, Hindustan Lever Limited, has been indulging in practices like reduction in weight and TFM content;

(c) whether the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Pricing has been able to keep a watch over the pricing policy of Hindustan Lever Limited for its products; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and suitable corrective measures contemplated by Government to save consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : As per information available, the exfactory value of lifebuoy soap during 1984 was Rs. 119 crores approximately.

(b) No complaint has been received in the Ministry of Industry that M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited has been indulging in practices like reduction in weight and TFM content.

(c) No study has been undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Coasts and Prices regarding the pricing policy of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited.

(d) In the absence of any specific reason(s) warranting a watch over the pricing policy of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, no study in that regard was undertaken. The question of taking suitable measures, therefore, does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Declaration of Amaravati Districts as
industrially backward area**

4248. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long standing demand for declaring Amaravati District in Maharashtra as an industrially backward area; and

(b) whether Melghat (tribal area) is likely to be declared as an industrially backward area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been set up to review and revise the Central Incentive Scheme for industrial dispersal and development of backward areas. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. This Committee will, *inter alia*, consider the declaration of Melghat as a backward area.

[*English*]

**News item captioned 'PTA-DMT-
Muddle of Bureaucratic making**

4249. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'PTA-DMT-muddle of bureaucratic making' appearing in the 'Times of India' New Delhi of 8 November, 1985;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the firms which got benefit from this by way of import of purified terephthalic acid (PTA) vis-a-vis the use of dimethyl terephthalic (DMT) for making polyester filament yarn;

(c) the ultimate impact on the indigenous production of DMT and its glut in the domestic market and how far this has hit the consumers and the price structure of the polyester filament yarn; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to talk to encourage the use of DMT and stop import of PTA thus saving foreign exchange also ?

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

(b) to (d). Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) and Dimethyl Terephthalic (DMT) are alternative raw materials for manufacture of polyester. Import of PTA and DMT by polyester units is permitted on merits as per the import policy keeping in view the facilities available for use of these raw materials and with a view to utilise the indigenous DMT to the maximum extent possible.

Working of Coal India

4250. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of Coal India Limited has admitted about the low efficiency of the organisation as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 14 November, 1985;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the efficiency of the organisation; and

(c) the factors responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). On the occasion of the completion of a decade of Coal India Limited, the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Coal India Limited addressed the employees of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in the form of an appeal to improve companies' performance and to achieve the objectives for which the coal industry was nationalised. In that appeal he spoke about the various facets of working of the coal industry including the low efficiency in the organisation against the backdrop of objectives set for nationalisation of coal industry. He had also addressed a Press Conference on various issues. The News Papers covered that Press Conference in various ways.

All efforts are being made to increase production and productivity in the coal companies with a view to providing them with a sound financial base as well as to make them fully poised to meet the growing demands of coal in the year to come. Various measures being adopted to increase production and to improve productivity in coal companies include investment in new mines, 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 of new projects and improvement in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in Bihar-Bengal coalfields.

Payment of Bonus by Hindustan Cables Ltd.

4251. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertaking in Hyderabad and Secunderabad areas have been instructed to limit bonus payments to the statutory minimum of 8.33 per cent and in no case it should exceed 20 per cent;

(b) whether in view of such instructions, the Hindustan Cables had to declare a lock-out in October 1985 as per the directions of the Union Government;

(c) whether Government also directed that this undertaking may go in for productivity linked bonus agreements or alternately pay only the statutory minimum; and

(d) whether this has resulted in grave labour unrest in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Public Enterprises, who come within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act should pay bonus to their employees in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. Enterprises, which do not come within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act have also been authorised by the Government to pay ex-gratia as if the provisions for the Payment of Bonus Act are applicable to them. Enterprises located in Hyderabad and Secunderabad

are also required to comply with these policy directions. Under the Bonus Act, the minimum payment is 8.33% and the maximum is 20% of wage salary.

(b) The employees' unions of Hindustan Cables Limited demanded ex-gratia at the rate of 20% as against the ex-gratia offered at the rate of 17.5%. This led to industrial unrest. In order to protect the property of the company, the Management declared lockout w.e.f. 06 11 hours on 17.10.1985. As the Union have now agreed to accept the ex-gratia at the rate of 19% of their annual wages for the financial year 1984-85 in full and final settlement of their demand; the said lockout has been lifted w.e.f. 26.10.1985.

(c) The provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act provide an option to the Management as well as to the workmen either to accept bonus based on allocable surplus available for distribution as bonus or they could jointly agree to work out a scheme wherein bonus is linked to increases in productivity. No specific instructions have been issued by Government to the Hindustan Cables Ltd. to introduce a Productivity Linked Bonus scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Fixation of prices of Maruti spares

4252. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of Maruti spares both imported and indigenous have been drastically slashed as reported in the 'Financial Express' of 31 October, 1985; and

(b) whether Government propose to look into the obvious fraud in fixation of prices of spares both by Maruti and its suppliers, Indian and foreign ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Maruti Udyog Limited has reduced prices of some spare parts.

(b) No, Sir. The earlier prices were fixed on the basis of the then prevailing procurement prices and the need for higher

inventory. The reduction in spare parts price has become possible because of indigenisation, increased volume of sales and lower procurement prices.

Claims of Engineering Projects (India) Limited on overseas clients

4253. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of penalty levied by the overseas clients in case of each project undertaken abroad and the amount paid by the Engineering Projects (India) Limited so far;

(b) the claims of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited on overseas clients and how far these have been settled;

(c) the provisional or actual profit/loss in the case of each Project of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited in Iraq and Kuwait; and

(d) the reasons for cancellation of letter of intent for hotel project for which it was negotiating with Algeria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The total accumulated loss of the company as on 31.3.85 is about Rs. 108 crores. Disclosure of the other details is not considered to be in the commercial interest of the Company;

(d) The Algerian Government which had issued a letter of intent to E.P.I. for execution of a hotel project, asked subsequently for reduction in the value of contract. EPI did not agree to reduce the contract value. Hence the letter of intent was cancelled.

Dealers permitted to sell truck chassis in Pondicherry

4254. SHRI P. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dealers permitted to sell truck chassis in the Union Territory of Pondicherry during 1982 to 1985; and

(b) the number of chassis they have sold year-wise, dealer-wise and model-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Approval of Government is not required for appointment of dealers to sell truck chassis. As such details of dealer-wise sales are not maintained by the Government.

Recommendation of Committee on LPG

4255. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on LPG appointed by Government has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the names of the members appointed on this Committee and the criteria adopted regarding its composition;

(c) whether one of its recommendations was that the petrol pump owners be appointed as stockists and distributors;

(d) whether this recommendations has been accepted by Government;

(e) whether it is a fact that unemployed youths who are being considered for distributorship presently, will be affected adversely if this recommendation is implemented; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (f). A Committee of representatives of the oil industry was set up in 1984 to examine and suggest alternative models for the marketing and distribution of LPG. The composition was as follows :

1. Shri V. Lobo, Director Convener Oil Coordination Committee
2. Shri J.S. Oberoi, General Member Manager, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

3. Shri J. S. Kikkeri, Member General Manager Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

4. Shri K. S. Anirudhgingji, Member General Manager, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

An interim report of the Committee has been received by Government. No decision about its recommendations has been taken.

[Translation]

Complaints regarding Excess Metering in Madhya Pradesh

4256. SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints received by Government regarding excess metering from Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Mandsoore, Neemuch and Jawra in Madhya Pradesh from 1980 till date;

(b) whether the number of these complaints has increased after the introduction of STD service, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the cause of most of the complaints regarding excess metering is the misuse of telephones by the employees and improper maintenance of telephone exchange;

(d) if not, the reasons for the said increase; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the cases of excess metering are kept pending for years together due to which the subscribers of New Market Bhopal are facing lot of difficulties ?

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

Mineral based industries in Orissa

4257. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mineral based industries set up in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) the location of those industrial units;

(c) how many of those industries have started commercial production; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-
CHALAM) : (a) to (d). The following
mineral based industrial units were set up in
the State of Orissa during the last three
years :

(i) Kalinga Cement at Birmitrapur,
District Sundergarh with an annual
capacity of 29,700 tonnes of
cement.

(ii) M/s. Industrial Development
Corporation of Orissa at Bargarh
District, Sambalpur with an annual
capacity of 1,65,000 tonnes of
cement (substantial expansion).

(iii) M/s. National Aluminium Co.
Ltd. (NALCO) for Bauxite mining,
manufacture of Alumina and
production of Aluminium metal
and its downstream products
located at Panchpatmali, Damonjodi
and Angul, respectively. Those
projects will have capacities of
2.4 million TPA of mined bauxite,
8,00,000 TPA of Alumina and
2.18,000 TPA of Aluminium metal.
The schedule of commissioning has
been indicated for Bauxite Mines
as November, 1985, for Alumina
Plant as September, 1986, and for
Aluminium plant as December,
1986.

The following proposals for setting up
mineral based industries in Orissa were
approved/registered with DGTD during the
last three years. These are at various stages
of implementations :

Name of the unit	Location	Annual Capacity (Tonnes)	Item of Manufacture
1	2	3	4
1. M/s. IPI-SP Cement Co. Ltd.	Kuarmunda Distt. Sundergarh	66,000	Cement
2. M/s. IPICOL Bhubeneshwar	Sunki, Distt. Koraput	66,000	Cement
3. M/s. IDC of Orissa	Bargarh Distt. Sambalpur	4,35,000	Cement
4. M/s. Utkal Asbestos	Rajgangpur Distt. Sundergarh	56,000	Cement
5. M/s. Orissa Mining Corpn.	Umpevelli Distt. Koraput	33,000	Cement

1	2	3	4
6. M/s. Amarchand Sorma	Distt. Bolangir	33,000	Cement
7. M/s. G. M. B. Ceramics Ltd.	Rairangpur Distt. Mayur Bhanj	6,000	Sanitary- wares
8. M/s. Lalit Kumar Modi	Sarbal Distt. Sambalpur	6,000	Sanitary- wares
9. M/s. Lalit Kumar Agrawal	Sarbal Distt. Sambalpur	1,800	Sanitary- wares.

**Establishment of Cement Factory in
Sikkim**

4258. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that
transport of cement to Sikkim is very
costly;

(b) whether in order to meet the ever
growing cement needs of Sikkim, Government
propose to establish cement factories in
Sikkim; and

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.
ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Since
Sikkim is a hilly State and the transport of
cement takes place by road from the nearest
rail head, it is comparatively costlier
compared to transport in the plains.
However, the reimbursement of freight for
the transport of levy cement into Sikkim
by road is allowed from the freight pool at a
rate higher than what is admissible under the
normal rules.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under
consideration.

Supply of raw material to Paper Mills

4259. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that
a large number of paper mills in the country
are experiencing acute shortage of raw
material, *i.e.* wood, for the manufacture of
paper; and

(b) if so, the action Government have
taken to ensure regular supply of raw
material to these mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.
ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Paper
mills in the country are at present facing
shortage of forest raw materials. In
order to augment supplies of cellulosic raw
materials, the industry has been allowed the
facility of import of pulp, wood chips and
waste paper under OGL, free of customs
duties. Import of wood log has also been
brought under OGL and concessional
customs duty is charged. Encouragement is
given to the industry for use of agricultural
residues and wastes by way of excise
concessions. Manufacture of writing, printing
and wrapping paper based on agriculture
residues and wastes has also been delin-

**Satellite Communication Facilities in
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4260. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) Government's decision with regard
to providing satellite communication facilities
in the Union Territory of Andaman and
Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the number of new stations proposed
to be set up and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)
Satellite Communication facilities have
already been provided at Port Blair and Car
Nicobar in the Union Territory of Andaman
and Nicobar Islands and is being extended
to other locations.

(b) Three, by 1986-87.

Policy to encourage Small Scale Industries

4261. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated
any policy to encourage small scale industries
to register small entrepreneurs and to make
adequate quantity of raw materials available
to them for running the industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
number of small entrepreneurs who have been
issued licences so far under the aforesaid
policy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.
ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In the
small scale sector, an entrepreneur normally
need not obtain any licence for setting up a
unit. However, in their own interest, they are
advised to register their units with the
respective State Director of Industries to

enable them to avail facilities and assistance
including raw materials from Government
under the programme of development of
small scale industries.

Most of the raw materials produced
indigenously have been de-controlled and the
units are free to take these materials directly
from producers, stockyards of the producers,
the State Small Industries Corporations from
the open market and can also import as per
prevalent import policy.

Import of Chemicals and Pesticides

4262. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether targets of the production of
various chemicals and pesticides are being
fulfilled in keeping with the installed
capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of these items imported
and the value thereof in terms of foreign
exchange during the last three years; and

(d) the remedial steps Government have
taken for achieving self-sufficiency in this
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND
PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K.
JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). While
no production targets are fixed as such for
the chemical industry as a whole, the
objective in planning is to identify the gap
between the projected demand and the likely
production capacity and to take steps to
bridge this gap. At the end to the Sixth Five
Year Plan period, sufficient capacity has been
created to meet most of the indigenous
requirements of major chemicals.

Imports of major inorganic and organic
chemicals during the years 1980-81 and
1981-82 are as below :

(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

Item/Chemicals	Imports	
	1980-81	1981-82
Organic Chemicals :		
1. Caustic Soda	42569	2
2. Soda Ash	116369	147633
3. Calcium Carbide	2642	1309
4. Carbon Black	9314	18530
Inorganic Chemicals :		
1. Acetone	1323	2066
2. Phenol	6422	7105
3. Methanol	12381	38991
4. Acetic Acid	21	21
5. Acetic Anhydride	NIL	NIL

Information in respect of the subsequent period is not readily available.

Computerisation in Telecommunications

4263. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the fields of telecommunication in which computerisation has been introduced so far;

(b) the effect thereof in terms of efficiency and reducing need of manpower; and

(c) the details of scheme of computerisation under implementation now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SARI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The fields of telecommunication in which computerisation has been introduced in the Metro Districts are :

- (i) Telephone Billing
- (ii) Directory Compilation and Printing
- (iii) Fault Analysis.

(b) 1. Computerisation has resulted in :

- (i) accurate and timely issue of bills, speedier realisation of revenue,
- (ii) Reduction in the time of printing of Telephone Directories, Reduction in number of errors in Directory,
- (iii) Timely availability of information of fault details and statistics for management.

2. No reduction in the existion manpower as a result of computerising.

(c) (i) In-house computer will be installed in the 4 Metro Districts during the next year. The following applications will be on the In-house computer :

- (1) Telephone Directory Enquiry
- (2) Fault Analysis and Control
- (3) Directory Compilation and Printing
- (4) Telephone Billing
- (5) Cable and Commercial Records
- (6) Inventory Control
- (7) Network Planning.

(ii) Directory enquiry service has been recently computerised in Lucknow and Hyderabad. This has resulted in making accurate and upto date information available to operators for answering Directory Enquiry calls.

(iii) Computerised Telephone Billing has also been introduced recently in Ahmedabad and Bangalore.

[Translation]

Conversion of Reserved Posts into General Category Posts in DESU

4264. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though Government have imposed ban on new recruitments and on creating new posts, a number of vacancies have been filled up by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) whether the reserved posts have been converted into general category posts in DESU; and

(c) the number of times this has been done there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU), some vacancies have been filled up by it, in public interest, either with the approval of the Government or in anticipation thereof. In some cases this has been done to provide employment to handicapped persons/dependants of deceased employees of DESU.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

[English]

Sale of Proxixon Capsules without Price Approval

4265. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Proxixon Capsules which fall under price control, are being sold at very high price without price approval;

(b) if so, since when this product is being sold without price approval and what is the sales turn over of this product during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons why the price has not been fixed so far;

(d) when the price will be fixed; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the consumers have suffered due to delay in fixation of price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Manufacturers of Proxixon Capsules have not taken price approval after crossing the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs in sales turnover.

(b) to (e). The manufacturers have already been served with a notice and action would be taken in accordance with due procedure of Law.

Linking of District Headquarters with Respective State Capitals by STD

4266. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunication Board has planned to expedite the programme for linking district headquarters with the respective State capitals and with Delhi on STD during the Seventh Five Year plan;

(b) if, so outline of the programme and whether any States/areas have been given priority;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) the number and percentage of district headquarters linked with the respective State capitals and with Delhi by STD, separately for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Department has planned to expedite linking on STD all district headquarters with their respective State capitals during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As regards linking of district headquarters on STD with Delhi it will be done progressively.

(b) and (c). STD facility is being provided by—

(i) installation of automatic exchange of appropriate type at station.

(ii) installation of reliable transmission medium including multiplexing equipment.

(iii) installation of new Trunk Automatic exchanges and expanding existing ones.

(iv) installation connecting equipment at local exchanges. No States/areas

have been given priority.

(d) The number and percentage of district headquarters linked with the respective State capitals and with Delhi by STD is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Statement showing number of District Headquarters, number and percentage linked with State Capital & Delhi as on 31-3-1985

State	No. of Dist. HQ. in the State	Dist. HQ having STD facility with State Capital	% age of Dist. HQ having STD with State Capital	Dist. HQ having STD facility with Delhi	% age of Dist. HQ having STD with Delhi
Andhra Pradesh	23	20	86.56	20	86.56
Assam	17	1	5.86	1	5.86
Bihar	38	11	28.55	11	28.55
Gujarat	19	9	47.37	9	47.37
Jammu and Kashmir	14	5	35.71	2	14.29
Kerala	14	11	78.57	11	78.57
Karnataka	19	13	68.42	13	68.42
Haryana	12	6	50.00	8	66.67
Himachal Pradesh	12	2	16.67	1	8.33
Madhya Pradesh	45	11	24.44	9	20.00
Manipur	6	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	5	8	20.00	1	20.00
Maharashtra	30	15	50.00	14	46.67
Nagaland	7	1	14.29	1	14.29
Orissa	13	1	7.65	1	7.65
Punjab	12	7	58.33	7	58.33
Rajasthan	27	6	22.22	7	25.53
Tamil Nadu	18	14	77.78	14	77.78
Tripura	3	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	16	11	68.75	10	62.50
Sikkim	4	1	25.00	1	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	57	19	33.33	24	42.10

Note : All the State Capitals except of Haryana, Punjab and Orissa are also the district headquarters and have been included in the above list.

Payment by Cheque for Sale of National Savings Certificates

4267. SARI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are instructions that the post offices selling National Savings Certificates and other securities should accept payments by cheque only beyond a certain amount;

(b) if so, how and under what circumstances the Post Offices have been issuing securities in individual names in amounts running into ten to fifty thousand from the G. P. O. Parliament Street and the Market Road Post offices, Krishna Nagar Head post office in particular and other post offices in general;

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions to all post offices making it punishable for the dealing clerk, the supervision and the officer incharge to accept the amount in cash beyond the specified limit; and

(d) in case the instructions exist, the reasons why these have not been followed and the action contemplated against such erring staff ?

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

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

Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Mills Ltd. Munirabad, Distt. Raichur (Karnataka)

4268. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the licensed capacity of Tungabhadra Pulp and Board Mills Ltd. set up at Munirabad in district Raichur, Karnataka;

(b) when the above company started commercial production; and

(c) the number of local people given employment in that Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 9,000 tonnes per annum of Pulp and 9,000 tonnes per annum of Straw Board.

(b) 1965.

(c) 205 out of a total of 227.

STD Facilities in District Headquarters of West Bengal

4269. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many District Headquarters of West Bengal are not connected with STD in the National Network at present;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken any decision to connect all the District Headquarters of West Bengal with STD system during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period;

(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) and (b). Out of the 16 District Headquarters in West Bengal 5 District Headquarters mentioned below are not connected with STD in the national network at present.

1. Bankura
2. Barhampur (Murshidabad)
3. Balurghat (West Dinajpur)
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Purulia.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been planned to automatise the local exchanges at Bankura, Barhampur

and Jalpaiguri and to provide reliable transmission media for linking Bankura, Balurghat and Purlia to the the Trunk Automatic Exchanges. It is planned to link Berhampur with Asansol TAX, Jalpaiguri and Balurghat with Silliguri TAX for STD facilities.

(e) Does not arise.

Prices of Bulk Drugs

4270. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the small scale units are selling Ampicillin Trihydrate, Amoxycyclin, Chloramphenicol, Sulphamethoxazole etc. below the prices fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing higher prices for these bulk drugs and the steps taken by Government to provide these drugs at realistic prices to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Prices fixed by the Government under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are the maximum sale prices and manufacturers are free to sell the bulk drug at prices not exceeding the prices fixed by the Government.

(b) The prices of bulk drugs are constantly under review and are revised from time to time.

Shortage of Comysin-S syrup and tablets

4271. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Comysin-S syrup and tablets are not available in the market; and

(b) the reasons for non-availability of these medicines and when the same will be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No report of shortage of Comycin-S. Syrup or Comycin tablets has been received by this Ministry. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories, the manufacturer of these drugs have reported adequate availability of Comycin-S Syrup. Regarding Comycin tablets, the manufacturer has reported that its production has been suspended temporarily on account of low demand. Other equivalents are readily available.

Production, Requirement and Import of Kerosene in Seventh Plan

4272. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of kerosene oil in the country;

(b) the annual production of kerosene oil in the country;

(c) the quantity of kerosene oil imported during the last three years to meet the demand and the value thereof;

(d) the country from which kerosene oil is being imported; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production of kerosene oil in the country to meet the demand and to save foreign exchange during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The requirement of kerosene oil during 1985-86 is estimated at 6.69 million tonnes.

(b) The indigenous production of kerosene oil during 1985-86 is estimated at 4.16 million tonnes.

(c) The quantity of kerosene oil imported during the last three years and the cost thereof are given below :

Year	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Cost (Rs./Crores)
1982-83	1.9	595.89
1983-84	2.0	603.64
1984-85	2.6	844.77

(d) Kerosene oil is presently being imported under term contract with the USSR and by spot purchases in the International market.

(e) The steps being taken to increase kerosene production indigenously and to save foreign exchange in its import during the Seventh Plan include :

- (i) Refining capacity in the country has been increased and is proposed to be further increased.
- (ii) FCC Units have since been installed in some refineries and additional secondary processing facilities are also planned to increase the production of middle distillates including kerosene oil.
- (iii) Use of thermally efficient kerosene stoves and other alternative fuels are being encouraged to curb consumption of kerosene oil.

[*Translation*]

Generation of Power

4273. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the generating capacity of various power houses in the country;

(b) the amount of power being actually generated by these power houses;

(c) whether Union Government have issued any directions to the State Governments or advised them to generate power according to their installed capacity; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Station-wise power generating capacity and generation during April-November 1985 are indicated in the statement annexed.

(c) and (d). Inter-action with State Governments and State Electricity Boards for improving the performance of thermal power stations is a continuous process. The State Electricity Boards have been requested from time to time to take measures for optimum utilisation of the existing thermal capacity. The need for improving the thermal generation and thermal performance was also stressed in the recently held State Power Ministers' Conference on 3rd and 4th November 1985. The State Governments/SEBs have been asked to take various measures to improve the performance of thermal power stations which include carrying out renovation and modernisation programmes, improving the operation and maintenance practices in the power stations, giving training to the operation and maintenance personnel and adopting modern management practices. Various measures taken have improved the Plant Load Factor during April-November 1985 to 50.3% as against 45.9% during the same period last year.

Statement

Station-wise capacity and Generation (Gwh) of Thermal, Nuclear and Hydro Stations

State	Station	Capacity (MW) (as on 30-11-1985)	Generation (Gwh) (Apr.-Nov. 85)
1	2	3	4
B.B M.B.	Hydro		
	Bhakra Nangal	1049	3927
	Dehar	990	2623
	Pong	360	882

1	2	3	4
Delhi	Thermal		
	Badarpur	720	1667
	I.P. Station	282.5	998
	Rajghat	14.0	15
Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal		
	Kalakote	22.5	0
	Hydro		
	Lower Jhelum	105.0	414
	Small Station	69.0	221
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro		
	Bassi	60.0	256
	Giri Bata	60.0	190
	Binwa	40.0	24
	Batra Siul	100.0	526
Haryana	Thermal		
	Faridabad Extn.	180	231
	Panipat	330	469
	Others	15	31
Rajasthan	Thermal		
	Kota	220	698
	Nuclear		
	R.A.P.S.	440	828
	Hydro		
	R.P. Sagar and Jawahar Sagar	172	517
Punjab	Thermal		
	Bhatinda	440	1520
	Ropar	420	1306
	Hydro		
	U.B.D.C.	45	206
	Shanan	110	462
	Anandpur Sahib	134	285
	Mukerian	49	127

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal		
	Obra	1550	2985
	Panki	284	556
	Harduaganj 'A'	90	123
	Harduaganj 'B' and 'C'	450	742
	R.P.H. Kanpur	65	65
	Paricha	220	147
	Others (U.P.)	33.5	52
	Singrauli	1050	3983
	Hydro		
	Rahand-Obra	399	502
	Matatila	30	55
	Katema	41.4	177
	Ganga Canal	45.2	106
	Ram Ganga	198	3
	Yamuna Stg. 1. and 4	114.8	444
	Yamuna Stg. II	240	720
	Chila	144	644
	Kodri	120	338
	Maneri Bhali	90	168
Gujarat	Thermal		
	Dhuvaran	534	1690
	Ukai	850	2073
	Gandhi Nagar	240	980
	Wanakbori	630	1794
	Utran	61	199
	G. T. and Others	77	10
	A. E. Co.	161	621
	Sabarmati	220	818
	Hydro		
	Ukai	300	230

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	Thermal		
	Nasik	910	2998
	Koradi	1100	2639
	Khaper Kheda	90	143
	Paras	92.5	225
	Bhusawal	482.5	1695
	Parli	480	1479
	Chandrapur	630	976
	Uran (G.T.)	564	671
	Others	18	37
	Trombay	830	2525
	Chola	40	108
	Nuclear		
	Tarapur	320	1385
	Hydro		
	Koyana	920	2841
	Vaiterna	60	71
	Pathon	12	2
	Tata	276	890
	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	
Satpura		1142.5	3296
Korba I		100	306
Korba II		200	572
Korba III		240	816
Amarkantak		300	1038
Korba West		630	1047
Korba STPS		630	2641
Hydro			
Gandhi Sagar		115	225
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal		
	Kothagudem A	240	705
	Kothagudem B	220	417

1	2	3	4
	Kothagudem C	220	691
	Vijayawada	420	2130
	Ramagudem B	62.5	325
	Nellore	30	67
	Others	33	0
	Ramagundem STPS	600	2126
	Hydro		
	Machkund	114.7	515
	T. B. Dam	72	132
	Upper Sileru	120	169
	Lower Sileru	400	523
	Srisailem + Nagarjuna Sagar R.B.C.	500	1476
	Donkaraj	25	23
	Nizam Sagar	10	10
	Nagarjuna Sagar	710	134
Karnataka	Thermal		
	Raichur	210	33
	Hydro		
	Sharavathy + Jog	1011	3105
	Kalinadi	810	1345
	Supa Dam	100	81
	Bhadra	33.2	30
	Linganamakki	55	105
	Shivasamudram	30	83
	Shimshapura	16	89
	Munira Bad	27	60
Kerala	Hydro		
	Idukki	520	1507
	Sabrigiri	300	1019
	Kulgadi	75	} 987
	Sholayar	54	
	Sengulam	48	
	Nemamongalam	45	
	Palivasal	37.5	
	Paringatkutty	32	
	Punnjar	30	

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Thermal		
	Ennore	450	1338
	Tuticorin	630	2173
	Basin Bridge	70	22
	Neyveli	600	2499
	Hydro		
	Pykara	70	172
	Moyar	36	76
	Kundah	535	680
	Suriliyar	35	55
	Aliyan	60	119
	Methu Dam + TNL	240	205
	Periyar	140	332
	Papanasam	28	68
	Sarkarpathy	30	72
	Sholayar	95	245
	Kodayar	100	143
	Nuclear		
	Kalpakkam	470	954
Bihar	Thermal		
	Patratu	730	1754
	Barauni	365	318
	Muzaffarpur	110	17
	Hydro		
Kosi	20	10	
Subern Rekha	130	173	
Orissa	Thermal		
	Talcher	470	857
	Hydro		
	Balimela	360	517
	Hirakund I and II	270	770
Rengali	50	80	

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	Thermal		
	Bandel	530	1716
	Santaldih	480	756
	Kolaghat	210	571
	Gouripur	28	28
	Gas Turbine	100	26
	D.P.L.	390	406
	C.E.S.C.	559	1617
	Hydro		
	West Bengal Hydro	41	79
D.V.C.	Thermal		
	Chandrapura	780	2129
	Durgapur	460	1243
	Bokaro	205	607
	Hydro		
	Maithen	60	} 332
	Panchet	40	
Tilaiya	4		
Sikkim	Hydro		
	Lower Lagyap	12	18
Assam	Thermal		
	Chandrapur	30	79
	Namrup	133.5	278
	Bangaigaon	180	45
	Gas Turbines	66	132
Meghalaya	Hydro		
	Kyrdemkular	60	} 722
	Umian	54	
	Umtra	11.2	
	Khandong	50	
	Gumte	15	

**Allotment of Gas Agencies for Nalanda
District, Bihar**

4274. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise number of cooking
gas agencies in Bihar and the number of
consumers whose applications are pending;

(b) whether there is only one cooking
gas agency in Nalanda district;

(c) whether there are some complaints
by consumers against this agency; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase the
number of cooking gas agencies in the said
district in order to remove such complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL
KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The required
information is given in the annexed State-
ment.

(b) Yes, Sir. The only cooking gas distri-
butor in Nalanda district is at Biharsharif.

(c) There have been some complaints
about delay in refill supplies, caused by
operational reasons. The supply position is
now normal.

(d) Three distributorships have been
planned by IOC for Nalanda district, out of
which the one at Biharsharif has been
advertised.

Statement

Sl. No.	District	No. of existing LPG distributors	Persons on the Waiting List for LPG connections
1	2	3	4
1.	Auragabad	1	270
2.	Begusari	2	1130
3.	Bhagalpur	3	3154
4.	Bhojpur	3	1533
5.	Chapra	1	—
6.	Deogarh	—	—
7.	Darbangha	2	2349
8.	Dhanbad	8	8483
9.	East Champaran	1	602
10.	Gaya	3	3031
11.	Gumla	—	—
12.	Giridih	2	—
13.	Gopalganj	1	450
14.	Hazaribagh	4	2729

1	2	3	4
15.	Katihar	1	302
16.	Khagaria	—	—
17.	Lohardaga	—	—
18.	Monghyr	2	2415
19.	Muzaffarpur	3	2715
20.	Madhubani	1	460
21.	Nalanda	1	1296
22.	Palamu	1	990
23.	Patna	7	20411
24.	Purnia	1	982
25.	Ranchi	8	1373
26.	Rohtas	3	990
27.	Saibganj	—	—
28.	Saharsha	1	975
29.	Samastipur	1	800
30.	Singhbhum	8	1099
31.	Santalparagana	2	1782
32.	Siwan	1	650
33.	Sitamari	1	1880
34.	Saran	1	1349
35.	Vaishali	1	—
36.	West Champaran	1	894

[English]

**Excess Capacity Production by a
Company of Modi Group
of Industries**

4275. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a
final decision about the production in excess
of capacity by a company belonging to the
Modi group of industries;

(b) whether Government had thorough
discussion with the concerned officials; and

(c) if so, the details of the action
taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the company named M/s. Modi Paints and Varnishes works, Modinagar, who are engaged in the manufacture of paints, Enamels and Varnishes and also synthetic resins for their captive use in the manufacture of paints and enamels.

The Government have decided that as per the rules company is not required to obtain an industrial licence for production of synthetic resins required by it in the manufacture of paints and enamels for which it is already licensed.

Contractual Workers in Bharat Coking Coal Limited

4276. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contractual workers working underground in Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd as on 1st September, 1985 with areawise breakup thereof;

(b) whether according to the circular of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. they were to be paid at Rs. 21.16 per day;

(c) if so, how many of them were paid at that rate;

(d) whether Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. as a principal employer, supervised payment as required by law any time in the last six months; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House.

Applications by Hard Coke Consumers

4277. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications made after 1978 by actual BP/BH hard coke consumers

for coal linkage have been accepted by Coal India Limited; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Coal India is not the only producer of hard coke in the country. There are also other producers such as Durgapur Projects Ltd., private cokeries etc. Applications received by Coal India Limited from consumers of BP/BH hard coke after 1978 for linkage have been cleared, upto October, 1983 as per availability.

(b) Linkage for new consumers of BP had Beehive hard coke were stopped since 10-10-1983 as the demand for hard coke exceeded the availability with Coal India Limited. Coal India have, however, been asked to increase the production of hard coke. New consumers will be linked when availability improves.

Development of Telecommunication System in Kerala

4278. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals for the development of the telecommunication system in Kerala for the next year; and

(b) the total outlay for that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The following are the development proposals of telecommunication system in Kerala for the next year :

(1) Quilon Exchange will be expanded by 1200 lines, Alwaye by 350 lines, Palghat by 50 lines.

(2) 18 Automatic Exchanges of 200 lines will be commissioned at Vizhinjam, Kaniyapuram, Iritty, Sasthamcottah, Mayyanad, Pulpally, Kilimanoor, Pampady, Koduvayur, Poovathur, Varapuzha, Manimala, Ancharakandi, Valapad, Pinnakkanadu, Poovarani, Nadapuram, and Punneyoorkulam.

(3) Ottapalan, Kunnankulam, Pathanam, Thitta, Tirur, Parur will be expanded by 100 lines each.

(4) 13 new small exchanges are proposed to be opened.

(5) 50 small exchanges will be expanded.

(6) Telex exchange will be opened at Shertalai and Palghat.

(7) 1000 lines Trunk Automatic Exchanges will be commissioned at Calicut.

(8) Coaxial system will be commissioned between Muvathupuzah and Thodupuza.

(9) 60 channel Microwave system will be commissioned between Idukki and Munnar.

(10) Cable carrier system will be commissioned between Granganor and Irinjalakuda.

(11) 24 channel VFT will be installed between Coimbatore and Ernakulam.

(b) Outlay for 1985-86 for Kerala is Rs. 15.09 crores.

Collaboration in Food Items with Foreign Companies

4279. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the sphere of collaboration with foreign companies in the field of food items; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Life Saving Drugs by Big Companies

4280. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to have better availability of drugs in the country more drugs are required to be brought under the delicensing scheme, particularly the basic drugs;

(b) whether big companies manufacturing medicines will be made to produce as a compulsory measure some life saving drugs so that the patients do not suffer from shortages; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have not finalised their views on the New Drug Policy. Government intend to announce the New Policy as soon as possible.

[*Translation*]

S.T.D. Service Facility between Delhi and Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan

4281. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start STD service between Delhi and Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The STD is planned to be introduced during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Setting up of Solar Thermal Power Generators in Rural Areas

4282. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up solar thermal power generators in rural areas:

(b) whether any study has been conducted and report received by Government on the economy and advantages of utilising solar energy for thermal purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) One solar thermal power generator for R and D purposes is under installation in a village in Andhra Pradesh and another is planned in a village in Uttar Pradesh. The techno-economic feasibility of larger solar thermal power units is being examined.

(b) and (c). Several applications of solar energy for thermal purposes are already in operation. These include Solar water heating systems, Solar timber kilns, Solar crop driers, Solar Cookers, Solar desalination units etc. According to some studies these applications for low and medium temperature needs are economical if overall costs are considered. They also have the advantages of causing no pollution and very low recurring costs.

Distribution of Soda Ash

4283. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd. account for about 60% of country's soda ash production;

(b) whether over 50 per cent of its production is going to the Western Zone;

(c) whether consumers from other regions have complained of regional disparity in distribution of soda ash; and

(d) whether Government are putting forward a scheme to minimise disparity in regional distribution of soda ash ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d), Inadequate supply of Soda Ash to the Eastern region was one of the points discussed in a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring of supplies of Soda Ash held in August, 1985. Currently the supply position in all regions is satisfactory. Government has also already issued detailed guidelines for distribution of Soda Ash. One of the terms of reference of the High Powered Committee on Soda Ash relates to, *inter-alia*, distribution of Soda Ash.

[Translation]

Compensation to Land Owners for Acquisition of Land for Tanda Thermal Project in Faizabad District, U.P.

4284. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land acquired by Government for Tanda Thermal Project in Faizabad district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether all the land owners have been paid compensation for the land so acquired;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total amount of compensation still to be paid indicating the number of persons who are to be paid compensation;

(e) whether Government have a policy to provide employment to one person of each family of farmers/persons affected by the project according to their qualifications;

(f) if so, the category-wise total number of persons provided employment in the project so far; and

(g) the number of persons, among them, who belong to the affected families ?

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

[English]

Oil Exploration by India in Vietnam

4285. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has undertaken the responsibility for exploration in off-shore Vietnam as part of a big economic package agreement concluded during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to that country; and

(b) if so, the terms of the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) (a) and (b). India and Vietnam have agreed to consider the possibility of co-operation for exploration of hydrocarbons by the ONGC in off-shore South Vietnam.

Agreement with USSR on Oil Industry Cooperation

4286. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether an agreement was signed in September, 1984 with USSR for oil industry co-operation for 1985-1990;

(b) if so, whether this has been put into implementation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any working plan for the remaining period has been drawn up; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. At the second meeting of the working group on oil industry under the Indo-Soviet inter-governmental commission on economic scientific and technical cooperation held in Moscow from Sept. 5 to Sept. 12, 1984 the working programme for the

main fields of cooperation for the years 1985-1990 was signed. The implementation of this programme has already commenced. It covers seismic survey, well logging and drilling in onshore basins, workover and remedial works on wells, introduction of mechanized methods of oil production, reservoir engineering, supply of drilling and production equipment, deputation of soviet experts to India and training of Indian experts in the USSR.

(d) and (e). As a part of the general agreement entered into between ONGC and Technoexport, USSR, the latter would carry out intensive and integrated exploration of hydrocarbons in two on-shore basins of India (namely Cambay and Cauvery basins) on a turn key basis. This project, 70% of the total cost of which would be covered by Soviet credit, would be terminated at the conclusion of the works by the end of 1995 unless specifically extended by mutual agreement.

Projected Power Requirement of Kerala

4287. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI P. A. ANTHONY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the projected power requirement and production of Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) how is the gap going to be filled;

(c) whether it is a fact that no Central investment has so far been made in the power sector in Kerala;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up any power plant in the Central sector in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The 12th Power Survey Committee reported that the energy requirement and availability in Kerala were estimated as 8647 MU and 7157 MU respectively at the end of the Seventh Plan period,

(b) An addition of 530 MW of generating capacity is envisaged in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period. In addition, Kerala will also be entitled to receive its share of power from the Central Power projects in the Southern Region.

(c) Power Projects in the Central Sector are set up taking into account, power requirement of the Region as a whole.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Merger of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. with some other Public Undertaking

4288. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for merging the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. with some other public undertaking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Details of certain proposals for restructuring of Engineering Projects India Ltd., are being worked out.

Medium of Company Secretaries Examination

4289. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the medium of examination in Preliminary of the Company Secretaries Examination is either English or Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the medium of examination in intermediate and final of the Company Secretaries Examination is English only; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to introduce Hindi medium for intermediate and final examinations of Company Secretaries; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The medium of preliminary examination of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India is both English and Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Efforts are being made to prepare a panel of examiners and to identify books and study material in Hindi in various technical subjects of the Institute to enable the students to study and prepare for Hindi medium examinations. It is proposed to introduce Hindi as medium for intermediate and final examinations in June 1986 and June 1987 respectively. The students who pass the preliminary examination in Hindi would be permitted to take intermediate and final examinations in Hindi.

(f) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

4290. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new guidelines for foreign collaboration agreements were issued on 2nd August, 1985;

(b) whether approval of foreign collaboration issued by Government on 2 August, 1985 would be governed by new guidelines or old guidelines;

(c) the number of such cases (approvals given on 2 August, 1985) pending with his Ministry for want of clarification;

(d) whether he is aware that for want of clarification, many companies are facing hardships since the deadline for remittance of payment to foreign collaborators has already lapsed in some cases or is about to lapse in other cases; and

(e) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foreign Collaboration approvals issued by Government on 2nd August, 1985 would be governed by old guidelines.

(c) to (e). No such cases are pending with this Ministry for want of clarification.

Corporation for Telephones

4291. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to set up a Corporation for Bombay and Delhi Telephones has been approved by Government with a view to increase the efficiency of the services in these two major cities and also for additional resources;

(b) the reasons for not including Madras and Calcutta in the said scheme;

(c) whether Madras and Calcutta are proposed to be included in the near future; and

(d) if so, when ?

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

(b) Only the two largest metropolitan telephones systems have been included in the scheme.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal now.

Oil/Gas Drilling Activities in Maharashtra

4292. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of points where drilling for oil/gas is now going on in Maharashtra both offshore and onshore;

(b) whether the pace of work has been slowed down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to accelerate the process of drilling in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) 13 wells are being drilled in Bombay Offshore basin; no drilling is in progress onland Maharashtra.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Drilling is going on in Bombay Offshore basin according to plan.

Encouragement to Women entrepreneurs

4293. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government policies aim at encouraging young women entrepreneurs to participate in nation building through small business development programmes offered by Government;

(b) whether Government propose to organise suitable information and guidance centres for women, especially in some of the hill areas like Sikkim; and

(c) whether Government also propose to liberalise further terms to encourage easy entry of young enterprising women in small industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The Small Industries Development Organisation through a network of 26 Small Industries Service Institutes and 32 Branch Institutes and other Institutions conduct Entrepreneurial Development Programmes all over the country for the benefit of small scale industrialists including women. Some courses are conducted exclusively for women entrepreneurs. The State Governments are also organising such programmes.

**Upgradation of Post Offices in
Pathanamthitta District
of Kerala**

4295. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices upgraded in the pathanamthitta district of Kerala during the past one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that telegraphic facilities are not available in many of those post offices in spite of upgradation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Post Office has been upgraded in pathanamthitta district of Kerala during the past one year.

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

**Settlement of Wakf disputes outside
the Courts**

4296. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether former Prime Minister had written a letter to all the Chief Ministers to get the Wakf property disputes solved outside the court;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by different State Governments;

(c) whether he has reminded the Chief Ministers for immediate action in the light of former Prime Minister's letter; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the State Governments and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. In 1976 the former Prime Minister had addressed two separate letters, one to Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and the other to Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Lt. Governor of Delhi. In these letters, among other things, it was suggested to the State Governments to settle the issue relating to the adverse possession of wakf properties by State Government Departments and Local Bodies on administrative basis as it would not be desirable that the wakf Boards start legal proceedings against the concerned Departments. Three following suggestions were made for quick settlement of such cases :

(i) Where feasible, the wakf property should be vacated and handed over to the Wakf Board concerned;

(ii) Where costly buildings have been put up on the land and their vacation is not feasible, the State Governments may enter into permanent leases with the Wakf Boards, after paying the Boards the bulk of the market value as premium; or

(iii) In the alternative, the State Governments may arrange to make over the fair market value of the lands to the Boards, which will relinquish their rights over the land, if in their direct management or obtain from the Mutawallis concerned, with their consent, the necessary deeds of relinquishment.

The two letters of the Prime Minister were followed by a. d. o. letter from the then State Minister for Wakfs, late Shri Shah Nawaz Khan through a. d. o. letter addressed to wakf Ministers of all State Governments. Since then State Governments have been requested from time to time to settle the issue of disputed properties by administrative action. Replies from a number of State Governments like Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Orissa have been received. The Government of Sikkim, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat have reported that no wakf property is under adverse possession of any of their States Government Department or Local Bodies. The matter is being pursued with the remaining State Governments.

Environmental Damage by Thermal Power Plants in and Around Delhi

4297. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the thermal power plants in and around Delhi are causing great environmental damages which, if not, checked in time, are likely to create problems for the population of the capital and its surrounding areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to minimise the effects of fly-ash by the thermal power units on the agricultural products, fruits, horticulture and human beings and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Renovation and Modernisation Schemes have been approved in respect of Indraprastha Power Station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Badarpur Thermal Power Station which, *inter alia* include augmentation/modification of electrostatic precipitators at these stations. The problem of pollution created by these power stations will be eliminated after these schemes are implemented.

[*Translation*]

Construction and Allotment of sheds in resettlement Colonies in Delhi

4299. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that resettlement colonies had been built for the poor people displaced from different parts of Delhi;

(b) whether some of these persons are small entrepreneurs;

(c) whether sheds are being constructed and allowed in all the resettlement colonies for small industries; and

(d) the time by which work of construction and allotment of sheds is likely to be completed and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir.

(c) and (d). According to Delhi Administration, industrial sheds are being built under two plan schemes in Resettlement colonies through Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation and Delhi Development Authority. The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation have so far built such accommodation at 29 sites while Delhi Development Authority have completed construction at four sites. Construction at fourteen sites is in hand. It is proposed to entrust the schemes to society for self-employment which is under formation. As it is a continuing scheme, it is not possible to fix any date for its completion.

[*English*]

Curbing Cigarette and Liquor consumption

4300. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a link between cigarette and liquor consumption and major killers like cancer and heart disease, has been noticed by Government;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for curbing the consumption of cigarettes and liquor;

(c) whether ban on all forms of advertising and freezing of the manufacturing capacities and number or brands are being contemplated; and

(d) whether Government are also contemplating to nationalise these industries in a bid to curb their growth as has been done in Japan and Finland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There is already a ban on advertising of alcoholic beverages and all cigarette advertisements as well as cigarettes packs also carry a health warning. No fresh capacity is also permitted in respect of alcoholic beverages.

(d) There are no such proposals before the Government.

Increase in Prices of Waterbury Compound, Halls Lozenges, Etc.

4301. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of Waterbury Compound, Halls' Lozenges, Listerine, Vicks Vaporub, Calmpose, Strep-sils and Glucose gone up by 100 per cent to 300 per cent during the last five years;

(b) what was the price of each pack of each product in 1980 and what was the price on 31 October, 1985;

(c) the reasons for such steep increase in prices of day-to-day required medicines of common may; and

(d) the steps being taken by his Ministry to stop such high increases in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information is given in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). The medicines referred to are price decontrolled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and manufacturers are free to change the prices from time to time. As a matter of policy relatively non-essential formulations are not covered under price control.

Statement

Sl. No.	Product	Name of the Company	Pack Size	Price as on		% increase
				31.3.79 (as per Pharmaceu- tical Guide)	1985 (As per Price Lists)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Waterburrey Compound	Warner	250 ml	5.71	9.95	+74
		Hindustan	470 ml	9.59	17.72	+85
2.	Hall's Lovenges	Warner	10's	1.19	2.09	+75
		Hindustan	250's	30.11	58.28	+93
3.	Listerine Liquid	Warner	85 ml	2.91	4.38	+50
		Hindustan	200 ml	5.60	9.20	+64
			400 ml	9.37	15.39	+64
4.	Vicks Vaporab	Richardson	5 gm.	0.77	1.90*	+147
		Hindustan	12 gm.	1.82	—	—
			19 gm.	2.65	6.30*	+138
			25 gm.	4.45	—	—
			35 gm.	—	9.65*	—
			60 gm.	6.47	14.70*	+127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Calmpose	Ranbaxy	Tabs. Strip 10's	1.04	1.86	+79
		Labs.	Syrup 60 ml	4.03	6.17	+53
6.	Strepsils	Boots	10 Lozs.	1.36	2.12*	+56
		(I) Ltd.				
7.	Clucose	Glaxo	Glaxose D		'Glucon D'	
		Labs.	Powder 100 gm	2.15	4.19*	+95
			200 gm	3.95	7.64*	+93
			400 gm	7.12	14.46*	+103

*As per Pharmaceutical Guide 1985.

Checks on Transfer of Pricing by Multi-national Companies

4302. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the system adopted by his Ministry to check transfer of pricing by multinational companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of multinational drug companies are importing bulk drugs, intermediates and penultimate at much higher prices than the international prevailing prices; and

(c) if so, the action taken against these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Where prices of formulations are based on the landed cost, the average landed cost is taken into account rather than the actual landed cost of imports by a particular company.

(b) No such instances have come to the notice of my Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of TPA

4303. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General Technical Development in his Ministry has reversed its stand of forcing polyester fibre units to substitute TPA with DMT and has cleared some applications for TPA import;

(b) if so, the consideration which weighed with the DGTD in allowing import of TPA, the landed cost of which is much higher than DMT and particulars of some of the applications cleared for TPA import;

(c) its impact on the indigenous production of DMT by the public sector petro-chemical units;

(d) whether he is aware that the private sector mills have been reluctant to pass on any excise advantage or lower cost of imported fibre to the final consumer; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to ban further import of TPA at the cost of the indigenous DMT and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Sir. TPA and DMT are both the alternative raw-materials for the manufacture of synthetic fibres and yarns and both the items are under the limited permissible items of imports. The DGTD has recommended import of TPA to certain units after ascertaining that they are the genuine users of TPA and that they do not have facility to use DMT.

(c) The imports of TPA is restricted in order to have maximum utilisation of domestic capacity for production of DMT.

(d) It is reported that polyester fibre manufacturers have passed on the benefit of excise duty reduction to the users of polyester fibres.

(e) The Government does not propose to ban the import of TPA. However, the efforts of the Government are to ensure that the production of DMT by indigenous units is fully utilised and import of TPA is only restricted for those units who are genuine users of TPA and who do not have the facility of using DMT.

Dual Pricing Policy

4304. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the policy of dual pricing to medicine;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the justification thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government have not finalised their views on the New Drug Policy.

Complaints of Short Supply of LPG by Eastern India Petroleum Dealers Association

4305. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eastern India Petroleum Dealers Association has complained that the supplies of cooking gas by Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation since September, 1985 continued to be less than 45 per cent of the requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons for such short supply;

(c) whether the Association has also threatened to close down all L.P.G. Shops if the supply position is not improved; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the supply position of cooking gas by I.O.G. and H.P.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d). While no specific written complaint or threat has been received from the Eastern India Petroleum Dealers Association, supplies of LPG to markets in West Bengal were adversely affected in September, 1985, by heavy rains and cyclone resulting in problems in transportation of the product. Corrective action to clear the backlog was taken through augmentation of supplies from the kalyani, Bongaigaon and Nagpur bottling plants.

[Translation]

Setting up of Thermal Power Station based on Coal from Singrauli

4306. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted many proposals for setting up of a coal-based thermal power station by getting coal from Singrauli;

(b) whether the first proposal in this regard was submitted in the year 1971 and that every time these proposals were not accepted for one reason or the other;

(c) whether the same proposal in regard to Bandhav thermal station has been submitted recently;

(d) if so, whether this proposal has been accepted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had submitted the following proposals for setting up of thermal power stations based on coal from Singrauli :

Name of the Scheme with capacity	Date of Receipt
(i) Singrauli (2 × 200 MW)	June, 1974
(ii) Vindhyachal (2 × 500 MW)	June, 1979
(iii) Bandhav (a joint project of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh) (4 × 500 MW)	May, 1981

The Singrauli and Vindhyachal Schemes of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board were not considered in view of the fact that large Thermal Power Stations were planned to be set up in the Central Sector in these areas.

(c) to (e). The Bandhav Thermal Scheme (4 × 500 MW) is under examination in the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the agencies concerned, including the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. Coal linkage for one unit (500 MW) has been provided in the time frame 1994-95. Investment decision could be taken after all essential inputs and necessary clearances such as from the Department of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture etc. for use of forest land become available.

[English]

Requirement of Bulk Drugs during Seventh Plan

4307. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's requirements during the Seventh Five Year Plan for bulk drugs will be of the value of about Rupees 225 crore;

(b) the value of the drugs to be produced in the country and value of the drugs to be imported;

(c) the names of the countries from where the drugs will be improve;

(d) the quantity and quality of the life-saving drugs will to be imported and produced in the country; and

(e) the time by which import of drugs will be eliminated ?

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

(b) to (d). The total requirement of bulk drugs as estimated by the 7th Five Year Plan Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals during 1989-90 is Rs. 1033.4 crores. This includes CIF value of imported bulk drugs of Rs. 225 crores. It is difficult to precisely indicate the sources of likely import during the 7th Five Year Plan. The quality of drugs to be used in the country have to conform to the specifications of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules framed there under.

(e) As new drugs would be introduced year after year, mostly in advanced industrial countries, imports cannot be totally eliminated.

Criteria for Fixing Prices of Molasses

4308. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for fixing the prices of different grades of molasses and the reasons for fixation of unremunerative prices of molasses;

(b) the States in which molasses produced by Khandsari units are subjected to price control and procurement, and the reasons for allowing such controls in some States; and

(c) the nature of reliefs proposed to be given to Khandsari units to save these from losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The prices of different grades of molasses are fixed on the basis of sugar content which is considered to be a reasonable basis.

(b) The distribution and prices of molasses, including Khandsari molasses, are controlled under the Molasses Control Order, 1961. The order, in so far as it relates to Khandsari Molasses, has been made applicable to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu from 1st November, 1975, as the Governments of these states had given their consent thereto.

(c) No report of losses of Khandsari units has been received from the State Governments.

Absorption of Reserved Trained Pool Candidates

4309. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates in the Reserved Trained pool (RTP) of the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications who have not been absorbed in regular vacancies so far due to ban on creation of posts;

(b) whether it is necessary to apply the ban on creation of posts in revenue earning departments like Posts and Telecommunications; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to deal with the candidates of Reserved Trained Pool in a fair and equitable manner and to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of Reserve Trained Pool candidates in the Department of Posts is about 12,000 and in the Deptt. of Telecommunications is out 7,000.

(b) and (c). A scheme of keeping a Reserve Trained Pool candidates in Time Scale clerical cadre of operative offices in the Department of Posts and Departments of Telecommunications has been introduced to cope with contingencies like peak hour/seasonal increase of work, absenteeism etc. in the operative offices of the two departments and to have a pool of trained candidates to be appointed against regular vacancies. Candidates kept in the Reserves Trained Pool are recruited against future anticipated vacancies earmarked for direct recruitment and till absorption in regular cadres, their services are utilised on hourly rates of wages as determined from time to time. Since RTP candidates are recruited against future anticipated vacancies for direct recruitment, their absorption in the regular vacancies is not permissible during currency of ban. Exemption has not been given to the two department from operation of the ban. An assurance has been given to the RTP candidates that their absorption in regular grades will be considered after the ban is lifted and vacancies become available for this purpose.

Transportation of wheel sets by road

4311. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether transportation of wheel sets in usually made by railways and not by road;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which wheel sets were transported by road from Bharatpur (Rajasthan) to Mokameh (Bihar) by Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co.;

(c) whether a sum of Rs. 4,20,000 was paid to the transport agency for this job against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,15,000 by railways; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating any enquiry in the matter, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Wheel sets are free supply items supplied to the wagon manufacturers by the Railways free of cost. Due to delay in timely supplies from the ports, Railways allotted 300 wheelsets by transfer from Bharatpur to Mokameh and also suggested movement by Road to ensure timely availability of wheelsets to Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd. for continued production.

(c) Tenders were invited for transportation of the 300 wheelsets and the contract was awarded to the lowest tenders. The amount paid was Rs. 4,01,250.

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Opening of Sub-Post Office at Garhwa
in Distt. Palamau, Bihar**

4312. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Palamau district in Bihar has declared a backward district where priority has to be given to the developmental works for which P and T services are very essential;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Garhwa which is a sub-divisional head-quarter under this district, people have been facing great difficulties for want of a sub-post office;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to open a sub-post office in Garhwa;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Garhwa has already been provided with a sub Post Office with PCO facility.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Pilferage of Petroleum products in
Transportation**

4313. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale pilferage of Petroleum and its by-products on way to their destination while transporting, both by rail and road; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to stop this pilferage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). While pilferage on a large scale has not been experienced during transportation of petroleum products by road and rail, the various measures have been taken to check pilferage, including :

(1) Introduction of pilferproof seals for sealing of tank trucks.

(2) Installation of weigh bridges, flow meters and calibration towers for carrying out surprise checks of tank trucks calibrations.

(3) Permitting a dealer's representative to travel in tank trucks carrying petroleum products.

(4) Escorting of tank wagon special trains by the Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.

(5) Keeping of close watch by RPF in oil sidings and in major yards where POL specials are handled.

(6) Deployment of plain clothed RPF personnel to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down the criminals indulging in committing pilferage of petroleum products.

(7) Taking of punitive action including black-listing of contractors indulging in such malpractices.

Mahanadi Oil Exploration Project

4314. **SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of Mahanadi Oil Exploration Projects;

(b) whether the original proposal of awarding the contract on turnkey basis has been discarded by Oil India;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the time schedule of implementation of the project has undergone changes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the estimate of the project and how many times the estimate has been modified earlier, with details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Seven exploratory wells have been drilled so far in the Mahanadi off-shore. Seismic surveys have been carried out to the extent of 3500 line kilo meters in the on-shore area. On the basis of the interpretation of data, several locations have been identified for drilling.

(b) to (f). Presumably the reference is to the on-shore project. Originally the award of a turn-key contract was contemplated by Oil India Limited. However, due to lack of response to the tender enquiry and cost considerations it has now been decided to award a contract for drilling services only. Initially it was proposed to drill four wells in 1985-86. The revised schedule envisages commencement of drilling by June, 86. Six wells are expected to be drilled in 1986-87 and three in 1987-88.

The revised programme of nine wells is estimated to cost Rs. 9.5 crores. The estimates have had to be modified from time to time during the various stages of formulations of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Setting up of National Electricity Corporation

4315. **SHRI H. M. PATEL** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Electricity Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Corporation propose to limit the withdrawal of power from Central generating stations;

(d) whether a number of States are opposed to the setting up of this Corporation; and

(e) if so, the names of the States and their objections ?

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

(b) to (e). Questions do not arise.

District Industries Centres in Gujarat

4316. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Industries Centres in Gujarat and their places of location;

(b) the main purpose for the establishment of these centres;

(c) the achievements made by these centres;

(d) the facilities and incentives being given for the establishment of industries; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish some more centres in Gujarat during 1985 and 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) There are 17 District Industries Centres in Gujarat and their place of location are :
(1) Ahmedabad (which covers Gandhi

Nagar district also), (2) Rajcot, (3) Jamnagar, (4) Kheda, (5) Amreli, (6) Banskantha, (7) Bharoach, (8) Bhavnagar, (9) Junagarh, (10) Kutch, (11) Mehsana, (12) Panchmahal, (13) Sabarkantha, (14) Surender Nagar, (15) Vadodera, (16) Surat and (17) Valsad (which covers Dang district also).

(b) The main purpose of setting up of District Industries Centres is to help the small, village and cottage industries in obtaining essential services and inputs as far as possible at the district level.

(c) During the years 1978-79 to 1983-84, 1,18,185 industrial units comprising of 88,632 artisan-based units and 29,553 small scale industries were established in Gujarat, generating employment opportunities for 4,67,654 persons as per reports received from the State Government.

(d) The facilities and incentives given for establishment of industries are economic investigation, guidance to entrepreneurs for selection of product lines, preparation of feasibility reports, registration of units, arrangements for supply of machinery and equipment, if necessary on hire purchase, arrangements for raw materials and credit, imparting training and giving subsidy on tool kits, subsidy for plant and equipment, subsidy for work-sheds to trained artisans as well as provision of capital subsidy to entrepreneurs in the Districts declared as backward. DICs are also assisting educated unemployed youth in setting up self-employment ventures under the New Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth.

(e) The Gujarat Government has proposed a separate new DIC for Gandhinagar district which is at present being looked after by the Ahmedabad DIC. The proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

Expansion of Mathura Refinery in Seventh Plan

4317. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Environment has cleared the Mathura Refinery

expansion scheme for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the crude distillation unit of Mathura Refinery will be revamped at a cost of Rs. 5.5 crores to bring about the increase of 1.5 million tonnes in capacity;

(c) whether the Department has removed major hurdles in the way of this project, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when Mathura Refinery expansion is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). There are no hurdles in the execution of the project, which is likely to be completed by end of 1987.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Units

4318. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of State for Chemicals and Petrochemicals has recently called upon entrepreneurs to set up more petro-chemical units in the country;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Quality Assessment Organisation

4319. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money the country is losing per annum due to quality neglect by way of rejections, rework and other consequential expenses in the manufacturing sector; and

(b) with a view to reducing the quality neglect, whether Government propose to establish a Quality Assessment Organisation at the national level to assess and certify the manufacturers' quality and thus give a relief to the suppliers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Information on losses, if any, on account of quality neglect by way of rejections, rework and other consequential expenses in the manufacturing sector is not being maintained centrally in the Ministry of Industry.

(b) Government is re-vamping and re-strengthening the Indian Standards Institution for larger coverage of quality control activities. However, the ISI Certification Marks Scheme which operates under the ISI Certification Marks Act is a Scheme based on the quality control principles and techniques and ensures that the products carrying ISI Mark conform to the quality certified in the relevant Indian Standards. As on 31st October, 1985, 8090 Licences are being operated by 5593 manufactures.

4 Regional Testing Centres at Metropolitan cities *viz.* New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been set up by S.I.D.O. to provide quality consultancy services to the small scale units together with facilities for testing their products as per I.S. Certification. Besides, 4 Regional Testing Centres, 17 Field Testing Stations have also been set up in various parts of the country for giving similar type of facilities to small scale units.

Expansion of HMT Unit at Kalamassery (Kerala)

4320. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the existing HMT unit at Kalamassery in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of P and T Civil Division No. 1 from Jabalpur to Bhopal

4321. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has stayed the proposed shifting of P and T Civil Division No. 1 from Jabalpur to Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to maintain the Division at Jabalpur as therefore;

(c) whether Government are aware that in spite of the stay, efforts are being made to reduce this Division No. 1 to shambles by ordering the shifting of large number of Jabalpur works to other division; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Jabalpur Civil Division No. I has been allocated to the Department of Posts at the time of reorganisation of P and T Civil Wing due to bifurcation of the P and T Department. Earlier it was ordered to be shifted to Bhopal which has been allocated now.

(c) and (d). As this Division has been allocated to the Department of Posts, two of its sub-divisions executing telecom works have been taken out and in lieu of that two other sub-divisions executing postal works have been added to it. As such there is no reduction of this Division.

Efforts to Check Illegal Sale of Gas Connections and to Remove Difficulties of Consumers

4322. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special efforts have been undertaken by Oil Companies to make random contact with customers on their problems with domestic gas agencies;

(b) the details of such efforts;

(c) which company's performance is the best in dealing with customers problems and complaints;

(d) what are the new programmes to check unauthorised sale of gas cylinders by agencies at a large premium; and

(e) the efforts made to weed out corruption in the matter of illegal sale of LPG to people without legitimate gas connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The field officers of all the oil companies are required to contact/visit consumers at random on a continued basis, with a view to analysing the quality of service rendered by the distributors. Oil Companies also arrange meetings between consumers/distributors/company officials where consumers at random are insisted to participate and explain their problems.

(c) The oil companies have been endeavouring to deal effectively with problems and complaints of LPG consumers.

(d) and (e). Malpractices like unauthorised sale of LPG or unauthorised release of new connections are sought to be curbed by the oil companies through deterrent action against erring distributors under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Import of Drugs and Drug Formulations

4323. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of bulk drugs and drug formulations in the country has failed to meet the targets fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to minimise dependence on imported bulk drugs and drug formulations; and

(d) the quality and value of bulk drugs and drug formulations imported during the Sixth Plan period ?

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

(b) As against the target of Rs. 500 crores for bulk drugs during 1984-85 the estimated production is likely to be about Rs. 377 crores. Similarly, as against the target of Rs. 1,950 crores for formulations during 1984-85, the estimated production is likely to be about Rs. 1,830 crores. The shortfall is due to the fact that the demand did not pick up as estimated.

(c) Government have taken several steps such as delicensing of several bulk drugs, liberalisation of foreign collaboration etc. in order to increase indigenous production. The country has achieved near self-sufficiency in formulations.

(d) During 1983-84, the total value of imports of bulk drugs, intermediates and formulations was about 163.34 crores. Import figures for 1984-85 are not yet available. The quality of the drugs imported has to conform to the standards laid down under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Villages in West Bengal Connected by Telephones

4324. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in West Bengal which were connected by telephones during the year 1984-85; and

(b) the district-wise number of villages in West Bengal where public call offices are to be estimated during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Fifty-two villages in West Bengal were

connected by telephone during the year 1984-85.

(b) The district-wise number of villages in West Bengal where plans for providing Long Distance Public Call Offices during 1985-86 have been finalised so far is as under.

Name of District	Number of LD PTs.
1. Bankura	7
2. Birbhum	2
3. Burdwan	7
4. Coochbehar	1
5. Darjeeling	3
6. Hooghly	4
7. Jalpaiguri	2
8. Malda	3
9. Midnapore	8
10. Murshidabad	8
11. 24 Parganas	3
Total	48

Modernisation of Car Industry and Creation of Fresh Capacity

4325. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of proposals for the modernisation of car industry and creation of fresh capacity there-of are pending with Government;

(b) the details and number of those proposals which have already been cleared by Government during the last one year both with foreign collaboration and entirely indigenous; and

(c) the reasons for which the other proposals have been held up and the approximate time that is likely to be taken for coming to a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (c). Four proposals for industrial licence and/or foreign collaboration for the manufacture of passenger cars received during the current financial year are under consideration of the Government.

(b) The proposal of Standard Motor Products of India Ltd. for expansion of car manufacturing capacity was approved during the last one year.

Complaints regarding Faulty Telephone System in Metropolitan Cities

4326. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been recurring complaints, particularly from metropolitan cities, regarding faulty working of the telephone system making it difficult to get correct local as well as trunk calls expeditiously; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make the telephone system more efficient ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some cases of repeated faults are reported sometimes.

(b) The steps being taken to improve the telephone service are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Improvements measures, long-term and short-term, contemplated to improve the telephone services :

1. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges to avoid problems inherent with electro-magnetic switching equipment used hitherto.
2. Replacement of life expired equipment.

3. Special testing of exchange equipment particularly inter exchange junctions is being undertaken to improve inter-exchange working.
4. Working of air-conditioning plants in various exchanges is being regularly monitored to ensure proper working.
5. Laying of new junction, primary and secondary cables in ducts to protect them from external damages.
6. Pressurisation of primary, secondary and junction cables to minimise cable break-down faults.
7. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent entry of water in the cables to avoid faults.
8. Cable trenches are being flooded before being closed so as to detect any damage during trenching or laying of the cables. The public is being asked to inform Delhi Telephones before they take up digging on 'dial before dig' service so as keep liaison with other agencies who are engaged in digging.
9. Extensive patrolling of cable routes to detect any digging operations and to take precautionary measures to avoid damage to cables.
10. Provision of high grade junction circuits on Pulse Code Modulation, coaxial and microwave media to provide better quality and more dependable service.
11. Rehabilitation of subscribers' fittings and the D. P. boxes to minimise faults on the line.
12. Replacement of overhead wires by insulated drop wires to avoid faults due to kite strings, birds nests etc. which lead to contact or low insulation faults.
13. Use of improved telephone instruments.
14. Replacement of aluminium wires in the fittings at the subscribers premises by copper wires to avoid break faults.
15. Computerisation of cable records and fault repair service to bring down duration of faults.
16. Computerisation of Directory Assistance. (197) service and commercial records.
17. Computerisation operator assisted (180) trunk services.
18. Monitoring of the automanual service and trunk service is being carried out so as to ensure prompt response on these services.
19. Public grievance cells have been opened at General Manager's and Area Manager's offices to provide single outlet attention to the subscribers.

Re-opening of Jyanti Khas Colliery, Bihar

4327. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to re-open the Jyanti Khas Colliery under Jyantigram District Deogher (Bihar);

(b) if not, whether Government propose to make the survey thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). During exploration of Jayanti Khas Colliery which was taken over as a closed mine at the time of nationalisation, it was found that most of the coal seams had been worked out in the past by erstwhile owners and the area is heavily waterlogged.

Indian Engineering Goods Industry

4328. 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 Engineering Goods Industries in India cannot compete in the international market as the price of raw materials like steel in India is just the double of what it is in other countries;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to help Indian Engineering Industries;

(c) whether there is any complaint that Engineering Goods Industries are not getting a regular supply of pig iron; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Indigenous steel prices are reportedly higher than the prices prevailing in the international market. Steps taken to maintain competitiveness of the engineering exports include, amongst others, facility of advance licence and operation of International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) to enable availability of steel to registered exporters at international prices.

(c) and (d). Supply of pig iron from indigenous sources is reported to be inadequate. Steps taken to supplement the indigenous availability include canalisation of import of pig iron through Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation (MMTC) and reduction in customs duty on import of pig iron.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections to Persons Who Do Not Need it

4329. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have provided telephone connections to those persons also who do not need it and they are earning money illegally by setting telephones to the needy persons;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the matter with a view to withdrawing this facility from them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Government is not aware of such telephone connections.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Telephone Service in Barauni-Begusarai, Bihar

4330. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone services in Barauni-Begusarai which is a big industrial centre of the country are totally insufficient whereas it should have a direct link with Patna the capital of Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new building of the telephone exchange was constructed two-three years ago and the project estimate therefor was also approved three years back; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which this scheme could not be implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Both Barauni and Begusarai trunk manual exchanges have direct trunk circuits to Patna. Between Barauni and Begusarai two trunk circuits are working. The effective percentage of trunk calls at Barauni and Begusarai is of the order of 83 and 70% respectively. Regarding local telephone services, Barauni is a manual exchange of 200 lines capacity with 119 working connections and none on the waiting list. Similarly Begusarai is also a manual exchange of 600 lines capacity with 580 working connections and 40 on the waiting list.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work of construction of the new Telecom. Building at Begusarai was completed in April, 1984.

(c) The reasons for not implementing this scheme are as under :

- (i) The automatic equipment for 500 lines to replace the existing manual exchange at Begusarai, allotted against 1983-84 supply programme has not been received so far. The supplies are expected in 1986-87.
- (ii) A further allotment for expansion from 500 to 700 lines has been allotted from the 1985-86 supply programme, so that all the working lines can be transferred to the Automatic Exchange.
- (iii) For the 20 lines Cabinet Type Telex exchange, which is also being installed at Begusarai, only three subscribers have paid the Demand notes so far.
- (iv) The Telex exchange is to be connected to Calcutta for which a VFT system is to be installed. But the existing 8-channel carrier system on which the VFT circuits are to work between Begusarai-Patna is not stable and hence the VFT system could not be commissioned. To work it on the stable media, there is a proposal to drop channels from Patna Katihar Microwave system and to extend them to Begusarai. This is Planned for completion by March, 1986.
- (v) There is no plan to immediately replace the manual exchange at Barauni as there is sufficient capacity available to provide new telephone connections.

[English]

Census of Small Scale Industries

4332. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any action has been taken by Government to undertake a census of small scale industries to enable proper planning for this sector in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in its 14th Report; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Nathpa Jhakri Project

4333. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3449, dated 13 December, 1983 regarding Nathpa Jhakri Project and state :

- (a) the share of Rajasthan in Nathpa Jhakri Power Project;
- (b) the progress made in the construction of above project;
- (c) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh are putting obstacles in giving Rajasthan its share of power; and
- (d) if so, the co-operation proposed to be given by the Union Government to Rajasthan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). Investment decision for construction of Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-electric Project in Himachal Pradesh has not been taken so far. Allocation of power can be decided only when the investment decision is made.

Oil Struck in Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Assam Etc.

4334. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that oil and gas has been struck and found in various parts of Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra, Assam and some other parts of the country during 1.1.1984 to 18.11.1985;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of quality and quantum of such oil and gas;

(d) the expenditure incurred on drilling administration and establishment; and

(e) the proposals regarding drilling of oil in various parts of Gujarat from 1.12.1985 to 30.12.1986 and estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hydrocarbons have been discovered at the following places :

Gujarat South Mewad
 Gandhar
 Dahej
 Limbodra
 Karsijan

Assam Kuargaon
 Changmaigaon
 Kathalguri
 Moran
 Santi
 Naharkatiya
 Tinali
 Lankasi
 Rajgarh
 Jorajan
 Jaipur

West Coast North Tapti
 B-48
 B-178
 D-18
 KD-1
 B-174
 panna East
 B-172

Andhra Pradesh Kaikalur
 Bhimnapalli
 Razole
 Narsapur

Tamil Nadu Kovil Kalappal
 Narimanam

Tripura Rokhia

Arunachal Pradesh Kharsang

(c) Production has commenced from most of the structures in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The extent of pools at other places will be known only after further exploration.

(d) The plan expenditure of ONGC and OIL during Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 6628 crores.

(e)	1985-86 (RE) No. of wells	1986-87 (BE) No. of wells
Exploratory	53	34
Development	49	138
Total	102	172
Proposed Expenditure on Exploratory and Development drilling (in crores)	96.79	172.76

Workers Participation in Management in Pharmaceutical Undertakings

4335. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented the scheme of workers participation in management in pharmaceutical undertakings under his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the claim of the Federation of Smith Stanistreet Workers' Unions for nomination of their representative

on the Board of Directors has been considered; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Scheme for employees participation in management contained in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour) Resolution dated 30th December, 1983 envisages representation of workers at the shop floor and plant levels through consensus to be arrived at in consultation with the concerned trade union leaders. Among the pharmaceutical public sector undertakings, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. (IDPL) has reported that the scheme has been implemented at the unit level only in Rislikesh, Hyderabad, Gurgaon and Muzaffarpur units. Action is on for implementation of similar schemes in the Madras unit of IDPL and other public sector pharmaceutical undertakings.

(b) No formal proposal from Smith Stanisreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL) in this regard has been received so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration for Manufacture of Medium Size Passenger Cars

4336. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some prominent industrial group of South India has entered into a collaboration agreement with a foreign car company for manufacture of medium size passenger cars and has submitted application to the Government for necessary approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of applications for industrial licences with or without foreign collaborations pending before Government for approval alongwith the names of applicants; and

(d) when the final decision will be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Two composite applications from M/s. Escorts Limited and Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited for industrial licence and foreign collaboration for manufacture of cars are under consideration of the Government.

Improvement in STD Lines between Delhi-Srinagar and Delhi-Jammu

4337. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of STD lines that are available between Delhi-Srinagar and Delhi-Jammu;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi-Srinagar and Delhi-Jammu STD lines either remain very busy or disturbed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the STD lines between Delhi and the two capitals of the Jammu and Kashmir state ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of STD lines available on point-to-point basis between Delhi-Srinagar and Delhi-Jammu are as follows :

Delhi-Srinagar	18
Srinagar-Delhi	28
Delhi-Jammu	17
Jammu-Delhi	16

In addition, 9 lines are working from Jammu Trunk Automatic Exchange to SPC Trunk Automatic Exchange, Delhi. Jammu can get Delhi on these lines also besides on 16 point-to-point STD lines.

(b) No, Sir. Existing STD lines are adequate to handle the traffic. Three additional lines in Delhi-Srinagar direction and 8 in Jammu-Delhi direction have been proposed to meet the traffic growth.

(c) For better STD service, additional lines from Jammu Trunk Automatic Exchange to SPC Trunk Automatic Exchange, Delhi and lines in the reverse direction have been planned. A Trunk Automatic Exchange has also been proposed at Srinagar during 7th Five-Year Plan.

Transfer of Haldia Petro-Chemicals Project from State Sector of Joint Sector

4338. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haldia Petro-chemicals project is being transferred from state sector to joint sector;

(b) whether its debt-equity ratio has been finalised;

(c) if so, whether there is any prospect of the project requiring any further Central approval; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The better of intent for the setting up of the Haldia Petrochemical Complex is at present in the name of the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., who has concluded an agreement with Goenkas to form a joint sector company for implementation of the project. The debt equity ratio contemplated by the new company is 3:1. Usual approvals such as, clearance under MRTP Act, and for transfer of letter of intent to the new company, import of technology, capital goods will require to be obtained.

Execution of Power Projects to Overcome Shortage of Power in States

4339. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the execution of some power projects has been inordinately delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target date set for the completion of such projects; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the execution of those projects to overcome the power shortage and give relief to worst-affected States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main reasons of delay in completion of the projects relate to difficulties in land acquisition, change in the scope of the projects, delay and non-sequential supply of equipment, paucity of funds, shortage of key construction materials, labour problems, unexpected geological conditions at the sites, design and engineering problems etc.

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

(d) A number of measures have been taken to assist the State/Project authorities in expediting the completion and commissioning of Power Projects. These measures include regular monitoring of the project by Central Electricity Authority, expediting supply of equipments and materials, visit to Project sites by senior officers to assist in resolving problems etc. State Electricity Boards have also been asked to further improve project management and project implementation.

Oil Exploration in Saurashtra Region

4340. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Saurashtra off shore oil and natural gas exploration has been successful till date;

(b) whether the experiment made there is being reviewed; and

(c) if so, the financial allocation made for such exploration there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The tentative plan provision for exploration in Kutch Saurashtra basin during the 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 144.50 crores.

[*Translation*]

Cases of Khadi and Village Industries Commission pending with Police and C.B.I.

4341. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the cases of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and its sale depots which are pending with the police and C.B.I.;

(b) the time since when these cases are pending there;

(c) whether any departmental action has been initiated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Review of Industrial Programme

4342. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry emphasised the need for comprehensive review of the country's industrialisation programme in order to remove the hurdles faced by the smaller sector as reported in the Deccan Herald of 24 November, 1985; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government are seized of the hurdles faced by the Small Scale Industries and are continuously taking measures for encouraging their growth. These measures include provision of fiscal and financial concessions, facilities for testing, quality improvement, technology upgradation, marketing support, machinery on hire purchase, supply of scarce raw materials, consultancy services on techno-managerial aspects, self-employment facilities for educated un-employed youth etc. However, the development of small scale industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

Loss of Registered Articles during Transit

4343. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of articles sent by registered post, money orders, parcels, etc. lost during transit during the last 12 months;

(b) the number of cases settled and how much compensation was paid and how many claims are still pending;

(c) the details of steps taken to expedite them; and

(d) the reasons that contribute in the loss of registered articles, money orders, parcels etc. and steps taken to overcome them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Allocation of Kerosene and Diesel to Bihar

4344. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the per month demand of Bihar for kerosene and diesel; and

(b) the quantity of these commodities allotted against the demand during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) High Speed Diesel oil (HSD) is available on free sale basis and no allocation of this product is made to the States.

The requirement of kerosene of various

States/Union Territories including Bihar is determined on the basis of 5% growth over the allocations made for the corresponding months of previous year on a four-month-block basis. Besides the regular allocation, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc.

(b) Kerosene allocations and supplies as well as supplies of HSD made to Bihar during 1985 so far, are given below :

(Figures in tonnes)

Month	Kerosene		HSD Supplies*
	Allocation	Supplies*	
January	27000	26681	57720
February	27000	28551	58993
March	25570	25434	55790
April	25570	25919	66935
May	25070	25280	55522
June	25070	25253	50847
July	25990	26888	47182
August	27000	27114	41146
September	27000	27468	36751
October	27500	28064	42365
November	28500	N.A.	N.A.
December	29500	—	—

(*Provisional)

Supply of quota of raw material to different Factories

4345. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are sanctioning quota of imported raw material to different factories for producing final product; and

(b) the policy of Government to supply quota when there is closure or strike for long period in the factory to whom raw material is supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The imported raw materials are allocated to different units directly by the

canalising/distributing agencies based on specified norms. While finalising recommendations for allocation/quota of raw materials to a unit, the past off-take is taken into consideration by the sponsoring authorities. The cases of units having closure or strike, wherein past off-take cannot become a basis for recommending allocation, are examined by the concerned authorities/canalising agency based on merits for allocating raw materials.

Difficulties in Procuring Cement

4346. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether ordinary Portland cement is not easily available to common people;

(b) whether it is a fact that even Government Departments are facing difficulty in procuring cement;

(c) whether prices of non-levy cement are also showing upward trend; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make cement available at low prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). No complaints about the non-availability of Ordinary Portland Cement in the open market have been received. As per the understanding between the Government and the Cement Manufacturers' Association the cement industry is expected to supply Ordinary Portland Cement to the extent of 30% of its levy obligation to the Government Departments to meet their inescapable requirements of Ordinary Portland Cement. However, there are instances where the cement factories have not supplied Ordinary Portland Cement to the desired extent.

(c) There was an upward trend in the prices of non-levy cement particularly in the Northern Region between April 1985 to July 1985. However, from August 1985 the prices have been generally showing a downward trend all over the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Bulk Drugs by MNCs

4347. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of multinational drug companies which applies for production of bulk drugs involving high technology since the announcement of the new drug policy;

(b) the number out of these given letters of intent/licences for production of bulk drugs and the number and names of companies which have actually gone into production; and

(c) the reasons for the luke warm response in the case of the remaining multinational companies and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Since the announcement of the Drug Policy in 1978, 37 applications have been received from FERA Companies for the manufacture of bulk drugs involving high technology. The names of those companies who have applied for the manufacture of bulk drugs are given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) Out of these applications, 27 Industrial Approvals have been granted to various companies and 11 Industrial Licences have since been implemented. Names of the companies who had implemented the Industrial Licences are given in the attached Statement II Remaining Industrial Approvals are under implementation.

(c) The response from FERA Companies has been varied.

Statement I

1. Wyeth Labs.
2. Hoechst India Limited.
3. Burroghs-Wellcome.
4. Sandoz India Limited.
5. Glaxo Labs.

6. E. Merck.
7. Roche Products.
8. Hindustan Ciba-Geigy (Formerly Ciba-Geigy).
9. Cynamid India Limited.
10. Pfizer Limited.
11. May and Baker.
12. Merind (Formerly Merck Sharp and Dohme of India).
13. Boots Company (India) Ltd.

Statement-II

1. Burroughs-Wellcome.
2. Glaxo Labs.
3. E. Merck.
4. Pfizer Limited.
5. Hoechst India Limited.
6. May and Baker.
7. Sandoz India Limited.

Clearance to Power Generation Projects of Gujarat

4348. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of power generation projects of Gujarat alongwith their generating capacity awaiting clearance of Central Electricity Authority;

(b) how long these power projects have been pending with the Authority;

(c) the reasons for non-clearance of these projects;

(d) whether non-clearance of these projects has been due to coal linkage ; and

(e) whether in view of coalfields situated far away from Gujarat, these projects are proposed to be cleared with alternative means, viz. R.F.O. etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) One thermal scheme, namely Sikka Thermal Extension Unit No. 2 of 120 MW capacity is under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

(b) The scheme was received on 29-7-1983.

(c) to (e). The scheme is under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the concerned agencies, including the Gujarat Electricity Board. This could be techno-economically cleared by the CEA after various inputs including coal linkage have been tied up. The scheme has been recommended for 'in principle' acceptance of coal linkage.

Losses in Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. due to advances given to Sub-Contractors

4349. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on public Undertakings had drawn the attention of Government to indiscriminate advance to sub-contractors by the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. Management as far back as in 1983;

(b) if so, the steps taken to realise these advances and how much have been realised;

(c) whether it is a fact that the loss of Rs. 150 crores in Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. is due to corruption, nepotism, and financial mismanagement;

(d) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 50th Report presented to the Lok Sabha in April 1982 have commented on the liberal grant of advances by EPI to its sub-contractors/associates.

(b) The steps taken by the company for realising the advances are adjustment of advances against valid claims of contractors, deduction of the outstanding advance while settling the final bills, invoking of bank guarantees, filing arbitration cases and civil suits. During the period from April 1981 to March 1985, an amount of Rs. 14.40 crores has been adjusted in respect of AFHP project Kuwait and an amount of Rs. 16.89 crores has been recovered/adjusted in respect of home projects.

(c) to (e). The accumulated loss of EPI as on 31-3-1985 is Rs. 108 crores. The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 50th Report has gone into this matter in detail and action in terms of the recommendations of the Committee as accepted by the Government has been taken by the management of EPI/Government.

Captive Power Plants at Bhatinda and Panipat Units of National Fertilizers Limited

4350. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public Investment Board has cleared a proposal to install two captive power plants for the Bhatinda and Panipat Units of the National Fertilizers Limited;

(b) if so, when the work on these projects is likely to be undertaken;

(c) what will be their capacity utilisation; and

(d) the total expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work on the captive power plants for the Bhatinda and Panipat Units of the National Fertilizers Ltd. has already commenced.

(c) The installed capacity of these plants will be 30 MW each. About 22.5 MW

power will be available from each captive plant to the fertilizer plants.

(d) These plants are estimated to cost Rs. 138.64 crores.

Production and Capacity Utilisation of Orissa Synthetics

4351. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Synthetics, a company promoted by Straw Products jointly with Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa (IPICOL) has started commercial production;

(b) if so, since when and the total tonnes of staple fibre produced per annum;

(c) the number of shares issued by that company to the non-resident Indians and the number of such persons;

(d) the capacity utilisation of the above company; and

(e) by which year the company is expecting to achieve full capacity utilisation ?

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

(b) and (d). Do not arise,

(c) The company has not issued any shares to non-residents so far. However the company has issued a prospectus for 30 lakhs equity shares of Rs. 10 each for a total value of Rs. 3 crores to non-resident Indians. The issue opened on 5-12-1985 and the earliest date of closing is 19-12-1985.

(e) The company is expected to achieve full capacity utilisation by 1988.

Differences between Sugar Mills and Distillers regarding Shortage of Raw Material

4352. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar mills and distillers have developed serious differences arising from shortage of raw material for alcohol production as reported in 'The Economic Times' of 24 October, 1985;

(b) the year-wise export of molasses during the last five years and the reasons for export of said materials at very low prices;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had developed processes using other raw materials such as tapioca and if so, whether there are being used in practice; and

(d) whether Government propose to go in for synthetic alcohol for industrial use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Indian Sugar Mills Association has suggested partial decontrol of molasses and the All India Distillers' Association has represented against it.

(b) Exports of molasses, excluding small quantities to Nepal, during the last five financial years were :

year	Quantity exported (in Metric Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	Nil	Nil
1981-82	-do-	-do-
1982-83	0.72 lakhs	219
1983-84	5.04 „	2679
1984-85	2.49 „	1236

(Spillover from previous year).

Exports were permitted as there was surplus availability of molasses. Exports were made, through STC at prevailing international market price and at a profit.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the Central Tuber Research Institute, Trivandrum has developed processes for using tapioca for the production of

alcohol. The process has, however, not yet gone into commercial use.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Expansion of Salkia Salt Depot

4353. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for further expansion of the existing Salkia Salt Depot to facilitate quick movement of salt in the Eastern Region;

(b) whether Government propose to open a new site having similar infrastructural facilities; and

(c) if so, when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). I Government of West Bengal had informed this Ministry that the Salkia Salt Golahs were not being fully utilised for storage of salt and in view of the need to develop an alternate wholesale trade centre to ease the pressure on the present wholesale market in Burra Bazar, these lands may be transferred to the State Government. The State Government agreed to make appropriate alternative arrangements for storage of salt in the State and to take care of the other incidental issues. This Ministry have, therefore, agreed to transfer these golahs to the State Government for being utilised for development of a wholesale trade centre.

S.T.D. Facility at Repalle in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh

4354. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish S.T.D. facility at Repalle in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the time likely to be taken to complete the construction of building and other requirements to establish S.T.D. facility at Repalle; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

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

Drilling Work in Howrah District

4355. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government or Oil and Natural Gas Commission are doing any drilling work in the District of Howrah;

(b) whether any achievement has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). ONGC drilled two wells in Howrah District. Both wells proved to be dry.

Manufacture of Trisodium Phosphate, e.t.c.

4356. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies in India which manufacture Trisodium Phosphate, Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Sodium Phosphate, Sodium Metasilicate, Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose, Soda Ash, and Metaphosphates; and

(b) the quantity of each product manufactured during 1984-85 and the cost per ton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The details of the name of the companies in India, in the organised sector which manufactured Trisodium Phosphate, Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose, Soda Ash and Sodium Hexametaphosphate alongwith the production of these item in 1984-85 and the average cost of production per tonne, as per returns filed by the companies is as below :

Item	Name of the manufacturers in the organised sector	Total production in 1984-85 (in '000' tonnes)	Average cost of production Rs./per tonne in 1984-85
1	2	3	4
Trisodium Phosphate	(i) M/s. Transpek Industries Ltd., Baroda.	6.7	5,000
	(ii) M/s. Albright Morarji and Pandit Ltd., Bombay.		
	(iii) M/s. Indian Rare Earth, Bombay.		
Sodium Tri-Polyphosphate	(i) M/s. Albright Morarji and Pandit Ltd., Bombay.	38.3	9,000

1	2	3	4
	(ii) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited Haldia (W.B.)		
	(iii) M/s. Ballarpur Industries, Karwar		
Soda Ash	(i) M/s. Dharangadhra Chemical Works Limited, Dharagandhra, Gujarat.	817.0	2,900
	(ii) M/s. Tuticorin Alkalies Chemicals and Fertilizers, Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.		
	(iii) M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals, Porbandar, Gujarat.		
	(iv) M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur, Okhamandal, Gujarat.		
	(v) M/s. Hari Fertilizers, Varanasi.		
	(vi) M/s. Punjab National Fertilizers and Chemicals, Naya Nangal, Punjab.		
Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose	(i) M/s. Cellulose Products of India Limited, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	5.6	16,000
	(ii) M/s. Gujchem Distillers India Limited, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		
	(iii) M/s. Ashok Cellulose (P) Limited, Taloja, Maharashtra.		
	(iv) M/s. Reliance Cellulose Products Limited, Hyderabad (A.P.)		
	(v) M/s. Ashok Organic Products Limited, Baroda (Gujarat)		
	(vi) M/s. Indtan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Raigarh, Maharashtra.		

1	2	3	4
Sodium Hexameta-phosphate	(i) M/s. Albright Moraji and Pandit Limited, Bombay.	1.2	10,000
	(ii) M/s. Transpek Industries Limited, Baroda.		

Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate, Sodium Phosphate and Sodium Meta silicate, as per available information, are not manufactured in the organised sector and hence details are not readily available.

Working Days for Supreme Court and High Courts

4357. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of actual working days for the Supreme Court and High Courts during the current year 1985; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government increase the number of working days for the Supreme Court and High Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Registry of the Supreme Court has intimated that the working days of that court are laid down in Rule 4 of Order II of the Supreme Court Rules, 1966. As furnished by the Registries of the High Courts, information with regard to working days is given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Name of the High Court	Number of working days during the year 1985
1	2
1. Allahabad	175*
2. Andhra Pradesh	210
3. Bombay	208

1	2
4. Calcutta	210
5. Delhi	210
6. Gauhati	210
7. Gujarat	210
8. Himachal Pradesh	210
9. Jammu and Kashmir	90@
10. Karnataka	210
11. Kerala	210
12. Madhya Pradesh	210
13. Madras	not available
14. Orissa	210
15. Patna	210
16. Punjab and Haryana	210
17. Rajasthan	210
18. Sikkim	114@

*Upto 31-10-1985.

@Upto 30-6-1985.

Consumption of Electricity in West Bengal

4358. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite increased outlay for the power sector, the physical achievement in West Bengal in the matter of increasing power generating capacity has fallen short of the Sixth Plan targets;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the increase in the per capita consumption of electricity in West Bengal as compared to the per capita increase in consumption of electricity during the period from 1977-78 to 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The total anticipated expenditure in the Power

Sector in West Bengal during the Sixth Plan is estimated to be about Rs. 659 crores. 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 attached Statement.

(c) Per capita consumption in West Bengal and All India average for the period 1977-78 to 1983-84, the information for which is available, is indicated below :

(in Kwh)

	1977-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84. (Provisional)
West Bengal	120.08	118.45	114.67	116.98	122.50	121.72	123.02
All India	120.73	130.94	130.49	132.34	141.27	147.05	154.06

Statement

Thermal/Hydel Generating 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 Uuint 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 handing plant. (iv) Labourunrest.
3.	Ramman St.II in West Bengal	50	Difficult geological conditions and delay in award of contracts.

Manufacture of gas cylinders

4359. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many companies in private and public units are manufacturing gas cylinders at present in Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) the total number of gas cylinders manufactured in each unit from 1-1-84 to 18-11-85;

(c) the present requirement of gas cylinders in the country; and

(d) the plans, projects and estimates for the manufacture of gas cylinders during 1-12-85 to 31-12-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) In the organised sector, 37 companies including one in Gujarat are at present manufacturing LPG cylinders in the country.

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

(c) and (d). The estimated requirements of LPG cylinders during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are 37.70 lakhs Nos. and 34 lakhs Nos. respectively. The manufacturing units are at present geared to meet the country's requirements of LPG cylinders.

Expansion in the Research and Development Wing of Indian Telephone Industries

4360. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Research and Development Wing of the Indian Telephone Industries;

(b) if so, the details of expansion programme to be undertaken by Indian Telephone Industries;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on the expansion of Indian Telephone Industries; and

(d) the likely time by which the expansion programme will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for expansion of the R and D Wing of Indian Telephone Industries.

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

[*Translation*]

Unsatisfactory Telephone Service in Bihar

4361. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephone services in patna, and in districts like Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saran, Champaran, Saharsa, Purnia, Mungher and South Bihar are totally unsatisfactory and most of the time the lines remain dead;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that no action is taken by the departmental heads at Patna on the complaints made by the public in this regard; and

(d) if so, the total number of complaints received by them regarding unsatisfactory service, wrong and excess billing since 1982 to date alongwith the details of action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir, telephone services in Patna and Bihar circle are generally satisfactory and in most of the cases the lines do not remain dead except those which are affected due to break down faults.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply against (a) above.

(c) No, Sir; prompt action is taken by General Manager Telecom. and District Manager Telephones Patna on all the complaints addressed to them.

(d) Total number of complaints received by them regarding telephone services since 1982 till date is of the order of 55,490 and suitable action has been taken to redress these complaints.

[English]

Sickness in Public Sector Industries

4362. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any indepth study of the root cause of sickness in the public sector industries;

(b) if so, the details of the said study, if any;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct any such indepth study before closing down such non-viable units or auctioning them off to private hands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). From time to time, the Bureau of Public Enterprises undertakes indepth studies on individual non-viable/sick public sector enterprises, even though no indepth study as such to go into the root cause of sickness in the public sector industries as a whole has been conducted by the Government. During the last three years, the Bureau of Public Enterprises has carried out indepth studies in respect of (i) National Seeds Corporation; (ii) State Farms Corporation of India; (iii) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. (iv) Delhi Transport Corporation, and (v) Inter-firm Comparison of Fertilizer Plants.

(c) and (d). The performance of the public enterprises, particularly the chronically losing ones is subjected to constant review, to identify the causes for the losses and take suitable remedial action.

Manufacture of 'Shakti' moped by M/s. M. G. Khosla Motors Ltd.

4363. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued licence to manufacture "Shakti" moped to a firm known as M. G. Khosla Motors Ltd., Industrial Area, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad);

(b) whether Government have received complaints about receiving of deposits and advances through network of agents by the company without supplying moped to distributors; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take or inquire about the bonafides of the company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No licence has been granted by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The complaints being against a small scale unit under the purview of the Uttar Pradesh Government, were passed on to the Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh for appropriate action.

Proposal to Replace Faizabad Telephone Exchange by Max-1 Telephone Exchange

4364. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not implementing the proposal to replace the present telephone exchange functioning in Faizabad (U.P.) by M.A. X-1 Telephone Exchange; and

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration to set up the telephone exchange soon at the place where present exchange is functioning by obtaining a piece of land from P and T Department in order to avoid the obstacles coming in the way of setting up this exchange at a new place and to obviate time consuming factors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There was no proposal to replace the present telephone exchange functioning in Faizabad, since land for MAX-I telephone exchange was not made available to the department till March, 1985.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Plan to Provide Prompt Telephone Connections to the Legislators

4365. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the rules made recently for providing telephone connections to the Members of Legislative Assemblies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have formulated/propose to formulate any plan to make telephone connections available promptly to the legislators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

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

(c) and (d). The telephone connections to Legislatures are provided on out-of-turn priority basis, depending upon the availability of exchange capacity.

Electronic Telephone Exchange at Kalpetta, Kerala

4366. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the date on which the electronic telephone exchange at Kalpetta, Kerala is expected to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The electronic exchange at Kalpetta is expected to be commissioned by March, 1986.

World Bank Conditionalities for Improving Two Tier Tariff System for Power Supply from Central Power Stations

4367. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were guided by World Bank conditionalities for imposing a two tier tariff system for power supply from central power stations;

(b) if so, whether the National Thermal Power Corporation's insistence for 57 per cent plant load factor instead of 63 per cent plant load factor is also on the same basis; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to accept such terms which are not favourable for state Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Agreements signed with the World Bank in respect of various projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation do not stipulate any condition for two-tier tariff system to be adopted for supply of power from Central Power Stations.

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

Introduction of STD Facility at Mattom Telephone Exchange, Trichur Distt. (Kerala)

4368. SHRI P. A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation for introducing STD facility at Mattom Telephone Exchange in Trichur district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced there ?

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

(b) There is no plan at present for introduction of STD facility at Mattom telephone exchange.

Safety Measures in Telephone Exchange Building at Kidwai Bhawan, New Delhi

4369. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fire broke out in Kidwai Bhawan telephone exchange building sometime last month;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured; and

(c) the reasons for not adopting proper safety measures, particularly opening of all the gates for use of the employees to avoid such emergencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A minor fire broke out in the old building of Kidwai Bhawan on 21-8-1985 in one of the two window air conditioners. This was promptly noticed and extinguished immediately. One persons got inquiry in hand while breaking the glass panes. Proper safety measures are adopted.

Water Pollution at Duliajan, Assam

4370. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is pollution in drinking water by oil in Duliajan, Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent such a pollution in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Bulk Drugs by Small Scale Sector

4371. SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the one hand the Government envisage not imposing any limitation on the small scale sector in respect of production of bulk drugs indigenously and on the other hand they force the small scale units to shift their manufacturing processes to basic stage without making the technology available at cheaper prices through the system of price mechanism; and

(b) if so, how and if not, the basis of Government's statement that they have not imposed the limitations vis-a-vis non-availability of technology and also by making the present production of bulk drugs from intermediates stages by small scale sector unremunerative ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) There is no compulsion, what-soever, on Small Scale Units to produce bulk drugs from the basic stage.

(b) Small Scale Units can avail of the liberalised policies on foreign collaboration for import of technology.

New Electricity/Power Rates in Delhi

4372. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the new electricity/power rates in Delhi;

(b) since when these have been made effective in NDMC/MCD areas;

(c) what were the pre-increase rates;

(d) the reasons for the hike in electricity/power rates;

(e) whether a copy of the relevant orders/gazette notifications authorising the change, will be laid on the Table of the House;

(f) whether a number of complaints have been received from consumers by DESU/NDMC during the last one month, as reported in the 'Indian Express' of 13 October, 1985;

(g) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(h) how do these rates compare with those in other Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The Pre-revised and revised tariff for electricity by DESU and NDMC are given in the attached statements I and II respectively. In addition, to tariff rates indicated in Annexure-IA, DESU also charges electricity tax at 2 paise per Unit. The revised rates came into force from 9th April, 1985. The increase in tariff rates became necessary due to increase in the cost of inputs for power

generation and increased cost of purchase of power from other sources to meet the requirements of Delhi. To maintain parity between MCD area and NDMC area the power rates by NDMC had also to be increased.

(e) Since MCD under the DMC Act is competent to enhance the power rates, it is not proposed to lay the relevant orders authorising the new rates on the Table of the House.

(f) and (g). During the month of Oct., 1985 DESU received 3,400 complaints and NDMC received 300 complaints. Complaints received by DEMC generally related to wrong meter reading and improper functioning of the computer system. Most of the complaints have been attended to by DESU and the rest are being looked into. In the case of NDMC, complaints were due to enhancement of electric/power tariff and introduction of bi-monthly billing. NDMC have since discontinued bi-monthly billing from November, 1985.

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

Statement I

Statement of previous/revised rates for different categories of consumption

Sl. No.	Category	Previous rate in paise/(per unit)	Revised rate w.e.f. 9.4.85 (in paise/ per unit)
1	2	3	4
1. Domestic			
(a) Lighting, fan and power			
	On first 100 unit per month	27	27
	On next 100 unit per month	32	32
	On consumption above 200 unit per month	37	75
	(b) Domestic power (where delivered on a separate meter) for entire consumption	37	75
2. Non-domestic			
	(a) Low tension supply	48	89
	(b) High tension supply (average realisation)	42	89

1	2	3	4
3. Industrial			
(a) Small industrial power		35	75
(b) Large industrial power (average realisation)		70	100
4. Agriculture			
For entire consumption		20	20
5. Street Lighting			
(energy charges)			
For entire consumption		22	60
6. Night Load tariff			
For entire consumption		24	40
7. Railway traction			
(66 KV supply)			
For entire consumption		—	97

Note : The above rates are subject to the relevant provisions of the Revised tariff 1985-86.

Statement II

Statement of Pre-revised and Revised Tariff rates for supply of electricity in NDMC area

Sl. No.	Category	Rate per unit in paise	
		Pre-revised	Revised
1	2	3	4

1. (a) Domestic

(Light, Fan and Power)

(i) 1st 100 units P.M.	29	29
(ii) Next 100 units P.M.	34	34
(iii) Above 200 units P.M.	39	77

Plus two paise per unit if the payment is not made within the time specified on the energy bill.

Subject to minimum charges of

- (i) Rs. 5.00 per month for loads below 5KW
- (ii) Rs. 15.00 per month per KW or part thereof for all loads of 5 KW and above.

(b) Domestic (with separate meter)

(i) Light and Fan	Same as in 1 (a) above.
(ii) Power	Same as in 1 (a) above. 77 paise per unit on the entire consumption.

All other terms applicable under 1 (a) above shall also apply

1	2	3	4
2. Commercial			
	Upto 100 KW	51	92
	Plus three paise per unit if the payment is not made within the time specified on the energy bill.		
	Subject to minimum charges of Rs. 15.00 per KW or part thereof, per month.		
(a)	Small Industrial consumer will, however, be entitled to concessional power rate subject to certain conditions.	36	78 (Subject to min. charges of Rs. 15.00 per H.P. or part thereof on the total connected load P.M.)
(b)	Dispensaries and Hospitals run/aided by NDMC, schools run/aided by Govt./NDMC places of worship, recognised cheshire homes/orphanages/charitable homes run by Govt./NDMC shall be billed as :	35	29 paise/unit for 1st 100 units. 34 paise/unit for all consumption above 100 units per month.
3. Commercial (Above 100 KW)			
(i)	For first 50,000 units per month	51	90 (For entire
(ii)	For all subsequent units	50 Plus 7.5%	consumption) Plus 7.5%
	All dispensaries and hospitals run/aided by NDMC, places of worship, recognised cheshire homes orphanages/charitable homes and schools run by Govt./NDMC	— Plus 7.5%	53 Plus 7.5%
4. H.T. 11 KV			
(i)	For first 50,000 units per month	51	90 (For entire
(ii)	For all subsequent units	50	consumption)
	All dispensaries and Hospitals run/aided by NDMC. Places of worship recognised cheshire homes, orphanages/Charitable homes and schools run by Govt./NDMC	—	53
	Subject to minimum charges of Rs. 24.00 per KVA or part thereof, per month.		
5.	Street Lighting (including NDMC)	25	60
6. Temporary Supply			
	All other conditions remaining the same as in corresponding category of permanent supply at the tariff shall be higher by 50% of the relevant tariff schedule.		

Losses suffered by Public Sector
Enterprises

4373. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector enterprises
suffering losses continuously for ten years
and the total loss suffered in each case;

(b) the steps which were taken from
time to time to improve their performance
and their impact;

(c) the latest performance target fixed in
each case; and

(d) initial investment in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.
ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (d). A state-
ment showing the names of the enterprises
incurring losses continuously for the past
ten years as per the Public Enterprises
Surveys, the amount of cumulative deficits
accumulated by each of them as on 31.3.84,
and the investment in terms of paid-up
capital and loans as at the beginning of
1974-75 and as at the close of 1983-84 in
respect of these enterprises is enclosed.

(b) The steps taken to improve
performance, *inter alia*, include provision of
captive power plant facilities and balancing
equipment, modernisation and rehabilitation
of plant and equipment, technology
upgradation and in-depth studies with the
objective of finding solutions to overcome
constraints.

(c) The details are being collected and
a statement will be placed on the Table of
the House.

Statement

*Enterprises incurring losses continuously for the past ten years the amount of cumulative
deficits against each as on 31.3.1984 and the investments in terms of paid-up
Capital and Loan in each as at the beginning of 1974-75 and at the close
of 1983-84 as per the Public Enterprises Surveys.*

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the enterprises	Cumulative Loss As on 31.3.1984	Investment (Paid-up Capital and Loan)	
			As on 31.3.1974	As on 31.3.84
1.	Bharat Aluminum Company Ltd.	197.95	82.45	432.66
2.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	24.36	3.18*	71.02
3.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	559.88	437.05	1013.41
4.	Biecco Lawrie and Company Ltd.	12.60	0.33	13.07
5.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	90.82	11.70	82.95
6.	Scooter India Ltd.	51.69	4.88	40.82
7.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	19.43	8.03	21.35
8.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	32.78	8.46	23.09
9.	Tannery and Footwear Corpn. Ltd.	35.11	4.67	39.67
10.	Delhi Transport Corpn. Ltd.	381.80	29.63	264.86

*Investment as on 31.3.1975.

Stock position of Coal with Different Coal Companies

4374. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details regarding the stock position of coal with different Coal Companies as on 1st April, 1984, 31st December, 1984

and March, 1985 indicating its value on those dates ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The stock position of coal with different Coal Companies as on 1.4.1984, 31.12.1984 and 31.3.1985 with its value is as under :—

Company	1.4.1984		31.2.1984		31.3.1985	
	Stock (in million tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Stock (in million tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Stock (in million tonnes)	Value (in Rs. cores estd.)
CCL	10.00	173.35	10.34	179.24	12.46	211.90
ECL	4.41	78.33	3.56	63.23	4.85	93.28
BCCL	3.15	67.52	2.96	58.17	4.56	88.82
WCL	3.71	66.93	4.10	73.96	6.77	113.01
NEC	0.12	4.85	0.11	4.45	0.14	3.72

Production of Vitamins

4375. SHRI SRIBALLEV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received by Government regarding the production of Vitamins far below the targets;

(b) if so, the details regarding the performance during the last three years, year-wise as compared to the targets fixed;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the imports of various vitamins during the last three years indicating the value in foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, excepting Vitamin B₂, B₆ and B₁₂ country's requirement of other vitamins is being met almost entirely by indigenous production.

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

(d) Details of imports are published in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade in India Vol. II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Schemes for Conservation of Energy

4376. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes under implementation by his Ministry for conservation of energy;

(b) whether those schemes are under implementation in different States;

(c) if so, the details of those schemes; and

(d) the details of the Control guidelines given to the States for implementing the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). At present, there are no energy conservation schemes directly under implementation by this Ministry. Department of Power has,

however, through Rural Electrification Corporation, sponsored a pilot programme of electrical energy conservation in agriculture sector. Under this, the REC has sanctioned schemes for rectification of a total of 23,750 agricultural pumpsets in Six States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for financial assistance @ Rs. 1000 per pumpset. The schemes are under implementation and the results received so far reveal that after rectification, the consumption of energy for lifting the same amount of water has been reduced by about 20%. REC has worked out standards and specifications of the materials to be used in regard to rectification of the pumpsets, issued guidelines for formulation of schemes, and organised training programmes to cover the procedures necessary for implementation.

In addition to the pumpset rectification schemes, the pilot programme also covers schemes for conservation of energy in system network in rural areas by reducing line losses. Four such schemes have been sanctioned by REC in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh for a total financial assistance of Rs. 50.30 lakhs. REC has worked out the specifications in respect of the gadgets to be used for reduction of line losses such as switched capacitors, automatic voltage boosters and transformer disconnection switches, and issued detailed guidelines for formulation of the schemes by State Electricity Boards.

STD Service from Delhi to Towns in Orissa

4377. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties in getting several important cities of Orissa from Delhi on STD lines;

(b) if so, the reasons for the difficulties in getting STD lines to towns in Orissa from New Delhi/Delhi; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) STD facility from Delhi provided via Calcutta Trunk Automatic Exchange to Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Rourkela is satisfactory.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) For further improving the STD service, additional lines have been planned from Calcutta Trunk Automatic Exchange to Rourkela and Cuttack and a digital Trunk Automatic Exchange at Cuttack has been planned during 7th Five-Year Plan.

Bench of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair

4378. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation for having a single member permanent bench of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). A representation was received in 1981 for establishing a permanent Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Port Blair.

At the instance of the Government, the Calcutta High Court agreed that its Circuit Bench would sit in Port Blair for a longer duration and more frequently with a view to solving the difficulties of the people of the Islands. The High Court also amended its Rules in 1982 to permit transfer of the writ petitions pending in Calcutta to the Circuit Bench at Port Blair, and to provide for prior notice before issue of interim orders.

Having regard to the workload, a permanent Bench of the High Court at Port Blair is not considered justified.

Oil Exploration in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4379. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to explore the possibility off-shore and on-shore drilling in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, how many such drillings have been done; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Exploration for hydrocarbons is in progress in Andaman and Nicobar basin since 1959.

(b) So far 7 wells have been drilled in offshore region only.

(c) Till the end of March 1985, the expenditure has been about Rs. 21 crores in this basin.

In one structure presence of gas has been established.

Investment in Central Government Undertakings in Orissa

4380. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made by the Central Government Undertakings operating in Orissa;

(b) the manner in which public sector investment can be used to promote industrialization of backward States like Orissa; and

(c) if there is no possibility of further public sector investment in backward States for economic reasons, whether Government propose to review the formula for distributing Central assistance amongst States and raise the same to give greater-weightage to disadvantaged States like Orissa especially because of its natural disadvantages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84 Volume I placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 15th March, 1985 the total investment in the Central Public Enterprise Units located in Orissa represented by gross block is Rs. 2164.55 crores as on 31.3.84.

(b) Apart from the direct benefits of the investment, such investments also promote ancillary industries and generate secondary and tertiary industries. It creates income in the State and provides employment opportunities.

Public Sector Investment on infrastructure promotes the industrial development of the backward areas.

(c) The Central assistance during the Seventh Plan has been distributed according to the principles embodied in the modified Gadgil Formula viz., Population 60%, per capita income below the national average 20%, per capita tax effort 10% and special problems 10%. The formula gives due weightage to economic backwardness of States. The National Development Council in its meeting held on 8th and 9th November, 1985, has approved the Seventh Plan including the allocation of Central assistance to States.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Petrol/L.P.G. Agencies

4381. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the petrol pump and LPG dealership quota reserved for various categories of persons;

(b) whether agencies for petrol pump and LPG are allotted only to reserved categories of persons;

(c) whether Government also make arrangements for loans to persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes whose financial condition is not good; and

(d) if so, the criteria adopted therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Appointments of Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) Dealers and LPG distributors are made in accordance with the following reservations for different categories :

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	25%
Unemployed Graduates/ Unemployed Engineering Graduates (UG/UEG)	25%
Defence Category	7½%
Physically Handicapped (PH)	7½%
Freedom Fighters (FF)	5%
Others (O)	30%

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India has already introduced a scheme of financing 75% of the requirement of funds to the dealers selected under Social Objective Categories including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, with effect from January, 1984 through the Nationalised Banks.

Decline in Investment by non-resident Indians

4382. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in investment in India by non-resident Indians during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) if so, the number of letters of intent issued to non-resident Indians during 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) the details regarding the scheme of Government to attract non-resident Indians to make investment in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) Since the constitution of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 115 letters of intent/permission/SIA registrations have been issued to the non-resident Indians as per details given below :

1983 (November and December)	6
1984	39
1985 (upto 30.9.85)	70

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Facilities available to the Non-Resident Indians/Non-Residents of Indian nationality origin (NRIS).

1. NRIS are treated on par with the resident Indians. Their proposals for foreign collaboration, if required by them to set up the industrial unit, are also considered in accordance with the norms applicable to the resident Indians. However, for import of capital goods, required by them to set up the industrial units, they have been granted some special facilities as per details given under Para^s 166 to 171 of the Import Policy for 1985-88. The special facilities to NRIs for import of capital goods are restricted to only those who are returning home for permanent settlement. Under these special facilities, NRIs can import capital goods, which are available indigenously, provided they fully finance the imports from their own foreign exchange funds and further provided that the import of item in question is not banned as per the Import Policy.

2. NRIs can invest on non-repatriation basis upto 100% in any partnership/ proprietorship firms or limited companies (except those dealing in real estate business). They can also make portfolio investment according to the rules and regulations laid down by the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance.

3. On repatriation basis, NRIs can invest under the 40% or 74% scheme. Under the 40% scheme, NRIs can invest in the new issues of existing and new companies raising capital through a public issue, upto 40% of the new capital issue, with full benefits of repatriation of the capital invested and income earned thereon.

Under the 74% scheme, NRIs can invest upto 74% of the equity capital of the company with full benefits of repatriation of capital invested and income earned thereon in any of the priority industries and also in export oriented industries. In other industries, investments under the 74% scheme can also be made provided the NRI investor undertakes to export 60% of the production (75% in respect of items reserved for small scale sector). Apart from industrial sector, NRI investment under the 74% scheme can also be made in 3, 4 or 5 Star Hotel Project, Hospitals and sophisticated Diagnostic centres.

4. Some other financial benefits extended to NRIs (individual NRI investors) are as follows :

- (i) Income tax at flat rate of 20% on certain 'specified assets';
- (ii) Long term capital gains tax at the rate of 20% on 'specified assets';
- (iii) Relatively higher rates of interest on Bank deposits NRE/FCNR account and national savings certificates than available to residents on balances of same maturity;
- (iv) Wealth tax exemption—It continues for subsequent seven years in case of self-liquidating assets and foreign exchange brought to India at the time of return to India for permanent settlement;
- (v) Gift tax exemption, if gifts are made to relatives in India;
- (vi) Under the Returning Indians Foreign Exchange Entitlement Scheme (RIFEE), Indians returning from abroad can obtain 25% of the foreign exchange repatriated by them while abroad for use during a period of subsequent 10 years for visits to foreign countries, for personal purposes and medical treatment, educational abroad of dependent children and wards, gifts to close relatives residing abroad and import of special appliances for professional uses.
- (vii) NRIs can take back all the foreign currency assets repatriated to India on transfer of residence, in case they wish to leave India for settling down in any other country within five years of their coming to India.

Priorities Allowed on Trunk Calls

4383. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the different kinds of priorities allowed on trunk calls by Telephone Department;

(b) what guidelines exist regarding priority calls; and

(c) whether M.Ps and M.L.As. are not given priority; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The following priorities for trunk calls are available;

1. Clear-the-line
2. Most Immediate
3. Operations Immediate
4. Immediate
5. Important
6. Lightning
7. Urgent
8. Ordinary.

(b) Clear the line priority calls can be originated by any official or any member of the public so long as such calls relate to group disasters such as plane or train accident, shipwreck, flood disaster, earth quake etc.

(c) Members of parliament and Members Legislative Assemblies can book lightning and urgent calls besides ordinary, categories 1 to 5 are for Government and State purposes only, within each category priority is according to the time of booking of the call only.

Priority for Booking Telegrams

4384. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are guidelines regarding priority for booking telegrams according to category of persons;

(b) if so, the guidelines thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that no priority is given to telegrams booked by M.Ps. and MLAs; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving Priority to people's representatives ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Priority for telegrams is determined on the nature and urgency of their which are usually denoted by appropriate class prefixes in the preamble of telegrams and not the senders of the telegrams.

Import of Electronic Exchanges

4385. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of electronic exchanges from Japan/France has been planned and ensured in a phased manner during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details about the import and the schedule for the installation of each one of them;

(c) whether any of these has been installed till 30 November, 1985; and

(d) whether it is proposed to give priority for installation in all such district headquarters where the buildings for installation of these exchange have been completed ?

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

(b) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Following local Electronic Telephone exchanges have been commissioned during the period 1-4-85 to 30.11.85 :

1. Rajouri Garden 10,000 lines Delhi Telephones
2. Nehru Place III 10,000 lines Delhi Telephones
3. Cooperage IV expansion Bombay (10,000 to 20,000) lines Telephones
4. Karol Bagh IV 10,000 lines Delhi Telephones
5. Railwaypura IV 10,000 lines Ahmedabad Telephones
6. Saifabad III 10,000 lines Hyderabad Telephones
7. Pathankot 3,000 lines Telephones
8. Lajpat Nagar 5,000 lines Kanpur Telephones
9. Worli III 10,000 lines Bombay Telephones

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Electronic Local Telephone Exchanges Imported from Japan/France and Likely to be Commissioned During 1985-86

S. No.	Exchanges	Capacity	Imported	from Remarks
1.	Rajouri Garden, Delhi	10,000 lines	Japan	Already
2.	Nehru Place III Delhi	10,000 lines	—do—	Commissioned
3.	Karol Bagh IV, Delh	10,000 lines	—do—	—do—
4.	Cooperage IV (expansion) Bombay	10,000 to 20,000 lines	—do—	—do—
5.	Worli III Bombay	10,000 lines	France	—do—
6.	Railwaypura IV, Ahmedabad	10,000 lines	—do—	—do—
7.	Saifabad III Hyderabad	10,000 lines	—do—	—do—
8.	Pathankot, Punjab	3,000 lines	—do—	—do—
9.	Lajpat Nagar, Kanpur	5,000 lines	—do—	—do—
10.	Tis Hazari IV (expansion) Delhi	10,000 lines 20,000 lines	Japan	To be commisioned during part of 1985-86
11.	Bandra-I (expansion) Bombay	10,000 to 20,000 lines	—do—	—do—
12.	Prabhadevi II, Bombay	10,000 lines	—do—	—do—
13.	Ghatkopar, Bombay	5,000 lines	France	—do—
14.	Wadala II, Bombay	10,000 lines	—do—	—do—
15.	Flower Bazzar, Madras	10,000 lines	—do—	—do—
16.	Lajpat Nagar, Kanpur	5,000 lines	—do—	—do—
17.	Sriganganagar, Rajasthan	3,000 lines	—do—	—do—
18.	Kalpatta, Kerala	600 lines	Japan	—do—
19.	Dhar, MP	400 lines	—do—	—do—
20.	Dhenkanal, Orissa	600 lines	—do—	—do—
21.	Dungarpur, Rajasthan	400 lines	—do—	—do—

Sanctioning of Telegraph Office on Morse Code in Post Office

4386. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms for the sanction of a Telegraph Office on Morse Code in a Post Office as also for the sanction of a Departmental Telegraph Office;

(b) whether any relaxation is given in these norms in the hill and backward areas in view of the difficult geographical terrain, scattered population and the urgency of communication;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(i) The Telegraph facility on Morsa Code is provided in a Post Office as and when it acquires a telegraph traffic potential of 10 meassagew per day.

(ii) In mofussil Area where there is no other Central Telegraph, Office/ Departmental Telegraph Office available, the Telegraph Branch of a Combined Office is converted into Departmental Telegraph Office as and when it handles 500 or more telegraph operations per day.

(iii) In cities and towns where a Central Telegraph Office/Departmental Telegraph Office already exists, the telegraph branch of a Combined Office is converted into Departmental Telegraph Office when it handles 200 or more Booked and Delivered meassages per day.

(iv) The existing Central Telegraph Office/Departmental Telegraph Office is bufurcated as and when

it handles 500 or more Delivered massages per day.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not Arise.

(d) Long distance public telephone facility is provided in a Post Office in hilly and backward areas in relaxation of the norms. The telegraph facility is also simultaneously provided on phonecom basis on this long distance telephone. This is considered adequate for meeting the communication requirement of the area.

New Hydel Projects in Himachal Pradesh

4387. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the construction of any new hydel projects for generation of power in the Central and State sectors during the Seventh Five Year plan;

(b) if so, the names of the projects, State-wise, in both categories alongwith the capacity for hydel generation and the estimated period of completion of construction in each case; and

(c) whether any perference has been given to the projects in Himachal Pradesh in view of its vast potential for hydel generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hydro-electric Schemes with an installed capacity of 5540.15 MW are likely to be commissioned in the 7th Plan. In addition 12 new hydro-electric schemes have been sanctioned after 1-4-1985 for inclusion in the 7th Plan. Details are given in statement enclosed.

(c) Projects are approved on the merits of each case, including the hydel potential of the State concerned.

Statement

Name of Scheme	State	Installed Capacity (MW)	Construction period (Number of years)
1. Kakatiya Canal	Andhra Pradesh	3.05	3
2. Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canal	Andhra Pradesh	30	3
3. Teesta Canal Falls	West Bengal	67.5	5
4. Rongnichhu Stage-II	Sikkim	2.5	3
5. Surya	Maharashtra	5	4
6. Manikdoh	Maharashtra	6	5
7. Kanher	Maharashtra	4	3
8. Dhom	Maharashtra	2	3
9. Rengali Stage-II	Orissa	150	5
10. Morand	Madhya Pradesh	1	3
11. Malampuzha	Kerala	2.5	3
12. Madupatty	Kerala	2	3

Transmission Losses in Supply of Electricity

4388. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the transmission losses, frequent breakdowns and other deficiencies in the regular and reliable flow of electricity for domestic consumption, especially in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the percentage of transmission losses in each State and the steps taken by the various Electricity Board to minimise these losses and provide a satisfactory service to the consumers;

(c) whether any special efforts are proposed to be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government are aware of the problems of power supply for domestic consumption, especially in the rural areas.

(b) A statement indicating the percentage of transmission and distribution losses in the different States during the year 1984-85 is attached.

Important measures suggested to the States to minimise the loss of power and provide a satisfactory service to the consumers includes (i) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system; (ii) installation of capacitors to improve power factors; and (iii) closer supervision and frequent inspection to reduce and eliminate pilferage of energy.

(c) and (d). The State Electricity Boards have been advised to allocate adequate funds in their Annual Plans for distribution systems, specifically for System Improvement Works.

Statement

Percentage of Transmission & Distribution Losses in the different States during 1984-85

Sl. No.	State	*Percentage of T and D Losses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.20
2.	Assam	20.00
3.	Bihar	25.61
4.	Gujarat	21.00
5.	Haryana	21.81
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21.04
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.00
8.	Karnataka	22.00
9.	Kerala	15.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	19.15
11.	Maharashtra	14.80
12.	Manipur	N. A.
13.	Meghalaya	7.18
14.	Nagaland	N. A.
15.	Orissa	18.00
16.	Punjab	19.00
17.	Rajasthan	24.00
18.	Sikkim	N. A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	18.75
20.	Tripura	N. A.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19.00
22.	West Bengal	17.00

Note : *Provisional

NA—Not Available.

Revival of Sick Industries

4389. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to states :

(a) whether Government have identified the sick units in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the number of sick units in the country ;

(c) the main reasons of their sickness ;

(d) the steps taken to revive those industries; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest data (provisional) furnished by it, the number of sick units as at the end of December 1984 was 93,282 (small scale 91,450, Medium scale 1287 and large scale 545).

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external often operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R and D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) and (e). Government have announced policy guidelines for sick units in October 1981 and the salient features of these guidelines have been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23-1-1985. According to these guidelines, banks and financial institutions prepare rehabilitation scheme on the basis of diagnostic studies providing, *Inter-alia*, for

reconstruction of capital, funding of interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, management support, relief or rescheduling of debt-service liabilities etc. Government also provide such reliefs and concessions as may be feasible and necessary as part of the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions. In addition, healthy units are also encouraged through Income Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation. Assistance is available under Technical Development Fund and the Import Policy for import of capital goods for modernisation and replacement of obsolete plant and machinery.

Also, the bill *viz* 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985, has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 9th December 1985 which provides, *inter-alia*, for timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial units and for establishment of a quasi-judicial body to be designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider suitable remedial measures for speedy rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial units.

Changing Product-Mix of Haldia Petro-Chemical Project

4390. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have approached the Union Government for changing the product-mix of the proposed Haldia Petro-chemical project;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) how long it will take to decide the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has approached the Union Government for changing the product-mix of the proposed Haldia Petro-chemical Project.

(b) and (c). The request is under examination.

Collaboration by Indian companies with Japanese firms for technology

4391. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an order worth Rs. 30 crores was denied to the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Hyderabad for manufacture of machines for producing cylinder blocks for cars by the Maruti Udyog;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian companies, which have collaborated with Japanese firms for technology and equity participation are now under increased pressure from the latter to reschedule their indigenisation programmes on a longer time scale than at present; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and which are the Indian companies involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) and (b). In view of the commitment to indigenise the car to 95% within the stipulated period, Maruti Udyog Limited cannot wait for indigenous development of the engine block and cylinder head machining lines and as such import at an approximate cost of Rs. 16 crores has been resorted to.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Upgradation of technology in Small Sector

4392. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national seminar on "Modernisation of small industries for export" organised by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. in the capital recently called for a series of measures and incentives for upgradation of technology in the small sector, including creation of an apex agency to provide necessary inputs and for co-ordination of efforts in the area of modernisation; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) and (b). The National Small Industries Corporation organised a Seminar on "Modernisation of Small Industries for Exports" on 18th November, 1985. In this Seminar speakers and participants covered a wide range of topics connected with modernisation of small industries for exports. The summary of recommendations include a proposal for setting up of an apex organisation to coordinate and provide necessary inputs for technology upgradation in modernisation.

**Selling Prices of Bulk Drugs under
Generic Name Vis-a-Vis
Branded Medicines**

4393. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative selling prices of bulk drugs and medicines by the small scale sector under generic name *vis-a-vis* branded medicines made out of the same raw material by large scale units in the country; and

(b) the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Small scale units having sales turnover not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs are exempt from operation of Paragraph 13 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Manufacturers covered under price control are free to sell their formulations at prices not exceeding the maximum retail prices fixed by the Government. Medicines sold under generic name do not carry any excise duty whereas branded medicines with the exception of specifically identified medicines carry excise duty. As such it is not possible to make any comparative study of the prices of generic and branded products.

Indigenous Production of 6 APA

4394. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of 6 APA that has been produced by indigenous manufacturers, month-wise, during the last two years till date;

(b) the particulars of the actual users of Ampicillin Trihydrate who have received more supplies than that entitled from these indigenous manufacturers of 6 APA; and

(c) the action Government have taken against the parties concerned and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Monthwise production data of 6-APA is not being monitored by this Ministry. The information of indigenous production to the extent available is as under :

	1983-84	1984-85
IDPL	17.10	17.44
HAL	1.48	15.61
Alembic	2.36	1.70
Max India	Nil	5.17

(b) to (c). STC, the canalising agency has informed that no actual user has been allocated quantity of 6-APA more than their entitlement, on the stocks of indigenous manufacturers. This Ministry is also not aware of any actual user having received supplies in excess of their entitlements.

**Overcharging of Anti-TB Medicines by
Drug Companies**

4395. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of overcharging by drug companies in the matter of prices of anti-TB medicines, anti-septics and various other essential medicines;

(b) if so, whether such instances have come to the notice of his Ministry; and

(c) the action taken in each such case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Instances of certain companies marketing the formulations without price approval have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) names of the companies and the products as available are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Category	Product
1.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.	Anti-TB	Isokin Liquid Isokin 300 mg. tablets.
2.	M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.	Anti-septic	Listerine

(c) In regard to Isokin Liquid and Isokin 300 mg. tablets a show cause notice was issued to M/s. Warner Hindustan and its Directors proposing prosecution under essential commodities Act. The company filed writ petition in the Delhi High Court. The High Court dismissed the petition as withdrawn and subsequently the company complied with the Government directive regarding categorisation.

In regard of the other products Government issued show cause notices and the companies have replied. Follow up action is on hand.

Opening of Post Offices during 1984-85

4396. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of post offices opened in villages during 1984-85, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The information is as follows :

States	No. of post offices opened
1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	6
4. Gujarat	1
5. Haryana	Nil
6. Himachal Pradesh	6
7. Jammu and Kashmir	3
8. Karnataka	2
9. Kerala	1
10. Madhya Pradesh	6
11. Maharashtra	7
12. Manipur	1
13. Meghalaya	1
14. Nagaland	1
15. Orissa	5
16. Punjab	Nil
17. Rajasthan	5
18. Sikkim	Nil
19. Tamil Nadu	1
20. Tripura	Nil
21. Uttar Pradesh	8
22. West Bengal	4
Union Territories	
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	Nil
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1
3. Chandigarh	Nil
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
5. Delhi	Nil
6. Goa, Daman, Diu	Nil
7. Lakshadweep	Nil
8. Mizoram	1
9. Pondicherry	Nil
Total	62

Guidelines for Concessional Power Supply

4397. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any guidelines for concessional power supply within the definition of small scale units as defined by the Union Government;

(b) the reasons why the criteria of load factor is applied by Electricity Board for small scale units definition instead of the one laid down by Government ?

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

(b) For purpose of tariff, small scale industries are defined in the tariff schedules of the State Electricity Boards without reference to the load factor.

Encouragement to small scale drug manufacturers in production of bulk drugs

4398. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution that has been made by small scale drug manufacturers in the production of bulk drugs and drug intermediates in the country till date since last three years;

(b) the encouragement and protection that has been given to these units;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SARI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) To the extent information is available, bulk drug production by small scale sector for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 had been to the order of Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 65 crores and Rs. 74 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). Small scale sector is exempted from the relevant Industrial Licensing provisions of IDR Act. Some bulk drugs have been reserved exclusively for the small scale sector.

(d) Do not arise.

Import of Drugs and Drug Intermediates

4399. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the charges the canalising agency is allowed for import of drugs and drug intermediates;

(b) whether Government are aware that the canalising agency is claiming some of these charges without spending the same;

(c) the details thereof and the saving made by the canalising agency on this account during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government have recovered this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The canalising agency is entitled to servicing and other charges as per CCI and E's approved formula.

(b) to (d). Surpluses and deficits calculated as per CCI and E's formula as also savings in respect of bank charges and other incidentals are passed on by the canalising agency to the Drugs Prices Equilisation Account. The canalising agency retains the charges as admissible to it under the CCI and E formula.

Categorisation of Bulk Drug Industry by Coal India Limited

4400. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether bulk drug industry is categorised as low priority industry in the matter of allocation by Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether Government propose to re-categories this industry;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). Coal India have not fixed any priority in allocation of coal to industries. However, Railways have fixed priorities for allocation of Railway wagons for transport of Coal. No separate priority has been given to the Bulk Drug Industry by Railways in the matter of allotment of wagons for movement of coal. Recommendation for movement of coal to bulk drug industry is made by the specified sponsoring authorities under the "OTHER CHEMICALS" category. Allotment for this category is made on the same basis as for other consuming sectors, other than "Export", "Loco", "Defence", who are allocated a higher priority.

Enquiry into Losses Suffered by E.P.I. in Kuwait and Iraq

4401. SHRI SURESH KURUP :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in the two projects of Engineering Project (I) Ltd., viz. ABHP in Kuwait and CMBP in Iraq about which detailed facts were brought out in the 50th Report of Committee on Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, the result of the said enquiry;

(c) if no enquiry has been conducted so far, whether the same will be conducted now; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Committee on Public Undertakings in its 50th Report has already gone into this matter in detail and action in terms of the recommendations of the Committee as accepted by the Government have been taken by the management of E.P.I./Government.

Demand made by All India Association of Judges

4402. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Association of Judges submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in last August demanding court fees and fines to be deposited in the Judiciary Development Fund, State-wise, computerisation of the management of the courts, provisions of Registry and Telex facilities in courts, provisions of dearness allowance to members of subordinate judiciary at par with the Central Services, daily allowance and better pay scales, adequate allowances for conveyance, dress and books and inclusion of all judicial officers in the proposed All India Judicial Service; and

(b) if so, the reaction Union Government and steps contemplated thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The All India Judges' Association has sent a representation to the Government for seeking improvement in the Service Conditions of Subordinate Judiciary. The Joint Conference of Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 31st August and 1st September, 1985 had discussed *inter-alia*, the service conditions of subordinate judiciary and had resolved that the salaries, emoluments and other service conditions of the subordinate judiciary at all levels needed considerable improvement. As these items are primarily the concern of the State Governments, the State Governments have been requested to take necessary action.

Countermanding of Elections in Punjab

4403. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had recently countermanded elections in a few constituencies for Punjab Assembly;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether countermanding of elections was in conformity with the previous established practice and procedure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). The Returning Officers for the 30-Jalandhar North and 31-Jalandhar Central Assembly Constituencies had on 7th September, 1985 countermanded polls from these two constituencies on account of death of Shri Gurdial Singh Saini who was contesting as an independent candidate from both these constituencies. The countermanding of the polls was in accordance with Section 52 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as in force on that date.

Introduction of computers in Supreme Court and High Courts

4404. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 169 on 23-7-1985 regarding introduction of computers in Supreme Court and High Courts and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the project report submitted by Justice Lodha of Rajasthan High Court about introduction of computer technique in the functioning of the Supreme Court and establishing an electronic centre to help in speedy disposal of cases;

(b) the main features of the proposed and Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) the estimated cost involved in the first phase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Justice Shri G.M. Lodha had forwarded a copy of a monograph on the subject of computerisation. This was based on his study of computerisation in Judiciary in Europe, U. S. A. and Japan. It envisaged the introduction of computers in the Supreme Court and High Courts. The Question of introducing computers in the Supreme Court and High Courts is receiving the attention of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Industries set up under guidance of District Industries Centres in States

4405. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new industries set up under the guidance of District Industries Centres, State-wise;

(b) the number out of those lying closed and the capital invested therein;

(c) the number of industries wound up and the number of those which have become sick alongwith the causes of their turning sick; and

(d) the number of sick industries which Government have attempted to rejuvenate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A *Statement* indicating total number of new units (SSI and Artisan-based units) established since inception of the District Industries Centre Programme from 1978-79 to 1983-84 is enclosed.

(b) The information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country and the capital invested therein are not Centrally maintained in the Ministry.

(c) and (d). According to the data furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, the total number of sick SSI units availing of credit with Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of June, 1984 were 81,647. A

number of causes, both internal and external operating in combination or singly are responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are management deficiency, inefficiency in financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R and D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials, finance and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

Out of 81,641 sick SSI units as at the end of June, 1984, about 6000 units were considered as potentially viable for revival.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of new units (SSI and artisan based) established since 1978-79 to 1983-84
---------	----------------------	---

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	145433
2.	Assam	11469
3.	Bihar	135527
4.	Gujarat	118185
5.	Haryana	34210
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21326
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5328
8.	Karnataka	45260
9.	Kerala	58428
10.	Madhya Pradesh	89573
11.	Maharashtra	136158
12.	Manipur	5864
13.	Meghalaya	4130
14.	Nagaland	3285
15.	Orissa	318688
16.	Punjab	55030
17.	Rajasthan	40258
18.	Sikkim	241

1	2	3
19.	Tripura	3370
20.	Uttar Pradesh	216060
21.	West Bengal	28738
22.	A and N Islands	171
23.	Tamil Nadu	64633
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	699
25.	Chandigarh	584
26.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	90
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	DIC started functioning from 1984-85
28.	Mizram	1048
29.	Pondicherry	1246
Total :		1545032

[English]

Overcharging the Price of Glybenclamide

4406. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Glybenclamide is produced in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the companies producing this drug;

(c) the price fixed for this drug by his Ministry and the price which is being charged by the companies for their finished medicines;

(d) whether it is a fact that the companies are overcharging the price of the drug in their medicines; and

(e) if so, the steps his Ministry has taken to safeguard consumer's interest ?

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

(b) M/s. Hoechst are the only producer of Glybenclamide in the organised Sector.

(c) to (e). The price of Glybenclamide was reduced from Rs. 9800 per kg. as prevailing under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 to Rs. 2458 per kg. under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. Leader prices of formulations based on this drug was also reduced from Rs. 17.35 including excise duty to Rs. 5.98 without excise duty for 10×10's pack of 5 mg/tab. The company however, filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court and the Delhi High Court and has set aside Government orders revising the prices of Glybenclamide bulk drug and formulation based on the drug. Special Leave Petition against the judgement of the Delhi High Court has been filed in the Supreme Court of India.

Companies which asked for Increase in prices of Medicines

4407. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies alongwith names of products which applied for price increase of medicines during 1984-85 and 1 April 1985 to 31 October, 1985;

(b) what was earlier price of each pack of each product and what was the increase allowed in each case; and

(c) what were the basis of price increase in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). On an average prices of 15 to 20 packs of formulations are revised every week. Having regard to the number of formulations for which the prices have been fixed during the period in question, time and efforts involved in collecting the details as asked for would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Concessions available to Non-Resident Indians for setting up Industries

4408. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the concessions available to the non-resident Indians in setting up industries; and

(b) the number of industries thus set up with State-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) statement-I is attached.

(b) Since the constitution of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 115 letters of intent/permission/SIA registration have been issued to NRIs. The state-wise break-up is given in the attached statement-II. The projects are at various stages of implementation.

Statement-I

Facilities available to the non-resident Indians/non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. (NRIs).

1. NRIs are treated on par with the resident Indians. Their proposals for foreign collaboration, if required by them to set up the industrial unit, are also considered in accordance with the norms applicable to the resident Indians. However, for import of capital goods, required by them to set up the industrial units, they have been granted some special facilities as per details given under Paras 166 to 171 of the Import Policy for 1985-88. The special facilities to NRIs for import of capital goods are restricted to only those who are returning home for permanent settlement. Under these special facilities, NRIs can import capital goods, which are available indigenously, provided they fully finance the imports from their own foreign exchange funds and further provided that the import of item in question is not banned as per the Import Policy.

2. NRIs can invest on non-repatriation basis upto 100% in any partnership/ proprietorship firms or limited companies (except those dealing in real estate business). They can also make portfolio investment according to the rules and regulations laid down by the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance.

3. On repatriation basis, NRIs can invest under the 40% or 74% scheme. Under the 40% scheme, NRIs can invest in the new issues of existing and new companies raising capital through a public issue, upto 40% of the new capital issue, with full benefits of repatriation of the capital invested and income earned thereon.

Under the 74% scheme, NRIs can invest upto 74% of the equity capital of the company with full benefits of repatriation of capital invested and income earned thereon in any of the priority industries and also in export oriented industries. In other industries, investments under the 74% scheme can also be made provided the NRI investor undertakes to export 60% of the production (75% in respect of items reserved for small scale sector). Apart from industrial, sector NRI investment under the 74% scheme can also be made in 3, 4 or 5 Star Hotel Projects, Hospitals and sophisticated Diagnostic Centres.

Statement-II

*Letters of intent/permissions/SIA
Registration issued to NRIs*

State	1983	1984	1985 (upto 30.9.85)
Andhra Pradesh	—	7	11
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	2
Delhi	—	1	2
Gujarat	1	5	5
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	1	—
Haryana	—	5	7
Himachal Pradesh	—	1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	—
Karnataka	—	3	5
Maharashtra	1	7	9
Madhya Pradesh	—	1	2
Orissa	1	—	2
Punjab	1	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	4
Tamil Nadu	1	3	6
Uttar Pradesh	1	4	12
West Bengal	—	—	1
	6	39	70

Anomalies in Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

4409. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI
KHAN :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
RAWAT :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items regarding working of Medical Department of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking under the caption "Anomalies in DESU Medical Services" appearing in the Times of India of 17 September, 1985 and Jansatta of 17 September, 1985;

(b) if so, whether medicines worth rupees more than two lakhs have been purchased through local market without calling tenders;

(c) whether there are no-X-Ray facilities for TB patients of DESU which constitute an alarming number;

(d) the details of other irregularities and anomalies related to the promotion provision of staff car and power of local purchase to the Chief Medical Officer of DESU; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to improve medical services in DESU ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Normally DESU makes purchase of medicines after getting quotations through a regular system and on the recommendations of Medical Board and the Stores Purchase Committee. During the period, August to October, 1985, for meeting the emergent requirements, the Chief Medical Officer placed orders for purchase of medicines worth Rs. 1.25 lakhs after the offers were received from the parties approved by the competent authority. Besides, medicines were also purchased from Super Bazar amounting to about Rs. 6 lakhs from August 1985 to 15th November, 1985 after following necessary procedure.

(c) During 1982, about 337 DESU employees suspected of suffering from TB were advised further check-up and necessary treatment. The DESU employees are asked to get X-Ray done from the market and charges at the approved rates are reimbursed to them.

(d) The Chief Medical Officer was provided with staff car in July, 1984 on Administrative reasons for carrying out inspections and ensuring proper medical services. The Chief Medical Officer can purchase medicines on emergent basis up to Rs. 1000 subject to Rs. 10,000 during the full financial year.

(e) DESU is making continuous efforts to further improve medical services to its employees.

Loss to Electricity Boards during Seventh Plan Period

4410. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to an assessment made by the Planning Commission, the Electricity Boards will be incurring a loss of about 11,757 crores of rupees during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether tariff rates are proposed to be increased to check the expected loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) According to the Seventh Plan Document, the commercial losses of the State Electricity Boards in the Seventh Plan period, might, it is estimated, further increase to about Rs. 11,757 crores (excluding subsidy) at 1984-85 rates.

(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.

Benefits of Research Activities of Multinational Drug Companies

4411. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Who benefits from MNC drug firms' research" appearing in 'The Statesman', New Delhi of 10 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the genesis of the multinational drug companies in India reportedly spending over Rs. 50 crores in India on research activities to indirectly assist their 'principals abroad';

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether foreign exchange outgo on imports of raw materials including packing materials has been rising and in the case of many multinational units the increase is more than 50 per cent;

(e) if so, which are these units; and

(f) the steps which Government propose to take against those units having adverse foreign exchange spending in the name of production of high technology drugs in the core sector ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). Import of raw materials is allowed as per Import-Export Policy. Company-wise imports are not available.

Supply of Coal and Lignite to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited

4412. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, a Government of India Undertaking, is not getting proper support in the matter of supplies to coal and lignite sectors even when its tenders remain lowest with highest technical performance;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the details of tenders submitted for supply of machinery and equipments to various other public sector undertakings during 1984 and 1985; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to support the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited to enable it to perform well as a public sector undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) and (b). The decision on tenders for placement of orders is based on relevant commercial and technical considerations. However, MAMC has been rendered support, as feasible, for placement of orders from Coal Sector amongst others.

(c) Some of the major steps taken include assistance for securing long term orders; modernisation of the existing facilities; strengthening the management with a view to improving productivity, and providing financial assistance.

Steps to bring down coal prices

4413. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of Coal India is reported to have stated that the cost of coal in India is as high as petrol, as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' 14 November, 1985;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring down the price of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). On the occasion of the completion of a decade of Coal India Limited, the Chairman-cum-Manag-

ing Director, Coal India Limited addressed the employees of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries in the form of an appeal to improve companies performance and to achieve the objectives for which the coal industry was nationalised. In that appeal he brought out certain salient feature of the performance against the backdrop of objectives set for nationalisation of coal industry. He had also addressed a PRESS CONFERENCE on various issues. The News Papers covered that Press Conference in various ways.

The pit-head price of coal is fixed after a cost study, taking into consideration the increase in the cost of inputs such as wage bill, storages, PLO etc.

All efforts are being made to increase production and productivity in the coal companies with a view to providing them with a sound financial base as well as to make them fully poised to meet the growing demands of coal in the years to come. Various measures being adopted to increase production and to improve productivity in coal companies include investment in new mines, 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, expeditions and timely completion of new projects and improvement in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in Bihar-Bengal coal fields.

Strike at Vishakhapatnam Refinery by HPC

4414. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Refinery at Vishakhapatnam went on strike for about 42 days recently;

(b) whether the strikers included one of the foreigners working for the corporation;

(c) if so the details of the demands of the workers; and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The demands included reinstatement of workers removed from service, non victimisation of workers, provision of amenities and safety measures etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Problems Created by Drift in Policy to Import TPA

4415. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are seized of the problems created by drift in policy to import TPA, a superior fibre than DMT; and

(b) whether Government have investigated their earlier decision to permit import of dilapidated machines and technology for DMT manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) There is no drift in import policy for TPA and DMT since both the items are under appendix III of import policy. The DMT and TPA are both the alternative raw materials for the manufacture of polyester fibre and yarn.

(b) No, Sir.

Production of IMT and PTA

4416. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the world production of DMT and PTA in each of the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that more new plants in the Far East are being set up for

the manufacture of PTA rather than DMT; and

(c) whether it is a fact that according to ICICI report, PTA is a more cost efficient raw material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The world production of DMT and PTA during 1980, 1981 and 1982 has been reported as follows :

	DMT (tonnes)	PTA (including MTA) (tonnes)
1980	34,95,000	23,05,000
1981	38,35,000	25,10,000
1982	41,00,000	27,70,000

(b) Government is not aware of this.

(c) DMT and PTA are alternative raw material for manufacture of polyester. PTA will be more cost efficient raw material if the prices of both DMT and PTA are at par.

Increase in prices of Vespa XE Scooters

4417. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any regulation imposed by Government to ensure that the private manufactures of two-wheeler scooters, motor-cycles and mopeds do not arbitrarily increase the prices of the vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. has arbitrarily increased the prices of Vespa XE-100 cc considerably, after collecting lot of money as earnest money from intending purchasers announcing its price at around Rs. 9000;

(d) if so, the extent of increase in price and the reasons thereof;

(e) whether Government have caused or propose to cause a detailed study of the cost structure of Vespa XE-100 cc, if so, through whom;

(f) whether Government propose to take steps either to get arbitrary enhancement in prices withdrawn or to get the advance collected from the intending purchasers refunded with interest; and

(g) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on prices of automobiles.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by Lohia Machines Ltd., the increase in Ex-factory price of Lohia Scooter (excluding Excise Duty) from Rs. 9,600 to Rs. 11,355 has taken place on account of the following factors :

- (i) Escalation in the cost of imported components used in the scooter, on account of fluctuation in currency rates, and
- (ii) Increase in the prices of inputs like steel, aluminium, non-ferrous metals, tyres, etc.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g). M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. have stated that refunds are being made to applicants within the stipulated period of 60 days.

Working group on non-conventional energy sources

4418. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the working group on non-conventional energy sources for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for drafting the Seventh Five Year Plan on non-conventional energy recommended an outlay of Rs. 5574.07 crores for to programmes in this area. Sectoral recommendations of the working group are indicated in *statement-I* enclosed. The Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 412.35 crores. Sectoral allocations against this outlay are given in *statement-II* enclosed.

Statement-I

		(Rs. in crores)
S. No.	Sector	Total Seventh Plan (1985-90)
1	2	3
1.	Family size Biogas Plants	525.00
2.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	106.00
3.	Research and Development in Biogas	10.00
4.	Solar Photovoltaics	544.00
5.	Solar Thermal Energy	460.40
6.	Rural Renewable Energy Systems	115.00

1	2	3
7.	Wind Energy	101.68
8.	Biomass	2236.00
9.	National Programme on Improved Chulha	85.00
10.	Urban Waste Programmes	522.00
11.	Draught Animal Power	90.00
12.	Battery Powered Vehicles	23.75
13.	Magneto Hydro Dynamics	80.00
14.	Geothermal Energy	40.00
15.	Chemical Sources of Energy	10.00
16.	Ocean Energy	42.00
17.	Hydrogen Energy	65.00
18.	Micro Hydrel Plants	506.20
19.	Regional Offices of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	6.12
20.	Information and Publicity Programmes	5.92
Total:		5574.07

Statement-II

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Sector	Allocation
1	2	3
I.	Solar Thermal Energy	32.00
II.	Solor Photovoltaic Programme	27.00
III.	Biogas Programme	200.00
	(a) National Project on Biogas Development	177.00
	(b) Community and Institutional Biogas Plants	17.00
	(c) Research and Development	6.00
IV.	Wind Energy Programme	20.00
V.	Biomass	25.00

1	2	3
VI. National Project on Improved Chulhas		40.00
VII. Urban Waste Programmes		14.00
VIII. Draught Animal Power		5.00
IX. Other Renewable Sources of Energy		34.85
X. Rural Renewable Energy Systems		0.50
XI. Information and Public Education Programmes		3.00
XII. Regional Offices of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources		0.65
XIII. International Cooperation and Training		0.35
XIV. Renewable Energy Authority		10.00
	Total :	412.35

Reservation in Promotions in Public Undertakings

4419. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that time-bound promotion policy has been introduced in several public sector undertakings recently as a result of which the Roster System in promotions for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been dispensed with;

(b) whether this policy is in direct contravention of Government's directives regarding reservation in promotions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this policy is being implemented without the approval of Government and the Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the introduction of this policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Low Capacity Utilisation by Wagon Building Units

4420. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether wagon building units in the country are utilising a low percentage of their installed capacity; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the capacity utilisation of each unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The capacity utilisation during the year 1984-85 was 45%. The unitwise details are given in the statement attached.

Statement
Capacity Utilisation of Existing Wagon Building Units

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity Utilisation (%age) 1984-85
1.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	
	Muzaffarpur	49.0
	Mokameh	39.3
2.	Braithwatte and Co. Ltd., Calcutta	43.0
3.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	
	Burnpur	42.7
	Howrah	39.8
4.	Jessop and Co. Ltd., Calcutta	8.0
5.	Cimmco Ltd., Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	76.5
6.	Hindustan General Industries, Nangloi, Delhi	35.0
7.	Modern Industries, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad)	26.9
8.	Texmaco Ltd., Calcutta	86.5
	Total :	45.0

[*Translation*]

Public Undertaken in Rajasthan

4422. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of Central Public undertakings and settings up such new undertakings in Tonk district in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The details are being collected and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Persons Working in Central Public
Undertakings in Rajasthan**

4423. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes out of 0.33 lakh persons working in 31 Central Public Undertakings functioning in Rajasthan; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Information relating to the

representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Central Public Sector Undertakings is collected and maintained undertakingwise Six Central Public Sector Undertakings have their registered offices in the State of Rajasthan. Out of 16,283 persons employed in these six undertakings as on 1.1.1985, 2282 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 2107 to Scheduled Tribes.

Coal India fleecing consumers in Bihar

4424. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR 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 "Indian Nation" of 7 October, 1985 wherein it has been stated that Coal India Limited is alleged to have fleeced more than Rs. 7 crores by way of service charges at the rate of Rs. 56 lakh per year from consumers of Bihar since 1973 to June 1985;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact the Coal India Limited have levied the service charges only in Bihar and not in other States like West Bengal and Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and details of the steps taken by Government to remove the above discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Price Parity between Polyester Staple Fibre and Polyester Filament Yarn

4425. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the price parity between 1 kg. of polyester staple fibre and 1 kg. of polyester filament yarn in the international market;

(b) what is the price parity in this regard in India; and

(c) the reasons for the wide difference in price parity between these two in the domestic and international markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The cif price of imported polyester filament yarn (including POY Yarn) and polyester staple fibre during 1984-85 is reported as follows :—

Polyester Filament Yarn : Rs. 30 to Rs.
(including POY Yarn) 36 per kg

Polyester Staple Fibre : Rs. 12 to Rs.
15 per kg

The average market price in India of 1st quality polyester filament yarn (Bombay) depending on the denier during Jan-March 1985 is reported from Rs. 183.60 to Rs. 194.84.

The average market price in India of polyester staple fibre (Bombay) during Jan-March 1985 is reported from Rs. 91 to Rs. 92 per kg.

Manufacture of Alcohol by Chemical Processes to Cover Shortage of Alcohol

4426. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether alcohol paucity is forcing closure of drug companies in the country as reported in the 'Business Standard' of 14th November, 1985;

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed;

(c) whether scientists in India have developed and publicised manufacture of alcohol from renewable sources other than molasses and if so, the status thereof;

(d) whether it is possible to manufacture alcohol by chemical processes as in USA etc.

(e) if so, whether such process is being used in the country; and

(f) if so, the details of production therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Due to inadequate production of Alcohol in the country the supply to industrial units, including drug units, was not enough to meet their full requirements. Government has, therefore, permitted duty-free import of Alcohol (denatured) to actual users (industrial).

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, at the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, has developed processes for using tapioca for the production of alcohol. The process has, however, not yet gone into commercial use.

(d) to (f). Manufacture of alcohol involves chemical process. The reference however, appears to be to Synthetic Alcohol, which is manufactured in USA on a large scale. Synthetic Alcohol is not being manufactured in India.

Shifting of Head Office of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company

4427. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Head Office of Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company has been shifted from Muzaffarpur to Patna by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director which has raised the establishment cost ten times; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating any enquiry in the matter and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Head Office of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited was shifted from Muzaffarpur to Patna in April '82 as per decision of the Board of Directors approved by the Central Government because of distinct advantages of the head office being in Patna after taking all aspects into consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

Drilling in Coastal Areas of Andhra Pradesh

4428. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for on shore drilling and for increasing the rigs in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the target of increase in rigs;

(c) the exploratory wells planned to be taken up for drilling in 1985-86; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). ONGC proposal to increase the total number of operating rigs to 5 during the current year 1985-86 and to 6 during 1986-87 against 4 rigs currently operating in Krishna-Godavari onshore (Andhra Pradesh).

(c) Ten.

(d) About Rs. 57 crores.

Taking Over of Sick Power Plants

4429. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRI MANIK REDDY : SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MATIK : SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of power plants have been lying sick in various parts of the country;

(b) the names and number of such plants lying sick in each state;

(c) the names of sick power plants which are proposed to be taken over by Government; and

(d) the funds allocated therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A number of thermal power plants in the country are unable to give their rated output due to various reasons such as aging of plants, design deficiencies, equipment deficiencies, poor quality of coal etc. However, they cannot be categorised as sick thermal power plants.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal. However, in order to assist the State Electricity Boards to increase the output from the existing thermal plants, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for renovation and modernisation is being implemented under which 32 Thermal Power stations have been approved. For the year 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 90.26 crores has been made for giving Central assistance under this scheme.

Slotting up of Industries in Backward Districts of Orissa

4430. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries set up in the backward areas in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) their district-wise number and locations;

(c) whether there has been very slow progress in the establishment of industries in backward districts of the state;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the setting up of industries in backward districts of Orissa in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e). Setting up of industries in any particular district/area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts through various fiscal concessions and subsidies like Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional

Finance Assistance, Interest Subsidy etc. for setting up industries in backward areas. Details of all the incentives are given 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.

The following Letters of Intent (LOT), Industrial Licences (IL) and DGTD Registrations were issued for setting up of industries in backward areas of Orissa during the years 1980 to 1985 (upto March) :—

Year	LOT	IL	DGTD (Regs.)
1980	7	5	6
1981	11	3	15
1982	25	2	12
1983	12	5	21
1984	7	5	14
1985	7	1	6

(upto March)

Details such as name of the unit, location, item of manufacture etc. are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly Newsletter; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 6.17 crores was reimbursed to the Government of Orissa under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. Year-wise break up is as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	—
1981-82	—
1982-83	2.03
1983-84	1.56
1984-85	2.58

Generation of Power in Orissa during Seventh Plan Period

4431. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on the generation of power during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for that purpose;

(c) the number of major power projects proposed to be undertaken during the above plan period in Orissa;

(d) the target set for the generation of power during that Plan period in Orissa; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Capacity addition of 22,245 MW is envisaged during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) An outlay of about Rs. 34,273 crores has been provided for the Power sector in the Seventh Plan.

(c) to (e). Ib TPS and Talcher STPS (Central Sector) are likely to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period subject to availability of essential inputs and resources. Benefits of 483.5 MW from Upper Kolab, Hirakud Stage-III, Rengali, Potteru and Rengali Extension projects in Orissa are envisaged to become available during the Seventh Plan period.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Legal Research Institutions

4432. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide any financial assistance to the private institutions engaged in legal research;

(b) if so, the names of the private institutions to whom his Ministry provided assistance during the last three years, the

criteria adopted and the details of the assistance provided to each such institution;

(c) whether these institutions are registered under the Societies Registration Act or any other Act and whether their accounts are regularly audited and;

(d) whether Government have got their work evaluated during the last three years, and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Law and Justice provided financial assistance in the form of grants to some institutes engaged in the field of legal research. The names of these institutes and the amounts released to them during the last 3 years are given below :—

(i) Indian Law Institute.

1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
8,50,000	8,50,000	6,75,000

(ii) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

1982-82	1983-84	1984-85
6,00,000	6,75,000	6,00,000

(iii) International Law Association Regional Branch (India).

1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
23,203,40	10,000	—

(iv) Indian Association of Lawyers.

1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
—	21,948	—

These grants were released to enable the institutes to meet partially the expenditure on activities strictly within the field of legal research. In addition to the above, during the year 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was released to the organisers of the World Congress on Law and Medicine held in New Delhi in March, 1985 through the Indian Law Institute. This amount was not utilised by the organisers and returned in full during that financial year itself.

(c) The Indian Law Institute, the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary

Studies and the Indian Association of Lawyers are Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860). The International Law Association Regional Branch (India) is a branch of the International Law Association which is registered in England. The International Law Association which was founded in 1873 is a world wide organization having consultative status with the United Nations. These institutions are required to send their accounts duly audited and certified by a registered accountant or other recognised body of Auditor for the financial year. The accounts are also open to test check by the Auditor General at this discretion and the Government of India reserve the right to have the accounts audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General on their own initiative.

(d) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Increase in Rates of Electricity in Union Territories

4433. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times rates/charges of electricity have been increased in the Union Territories during the last three years with the reasons for the same in each case;

(b) the cost of generating one unit of electricity in the Union Territories where prices have been increased in each phase of generation and in each case;

(c) whether the rates increased have also been due to mismanagement, mal-practices, and labour problems in power generating and distributing utilities;

(d) if so, in how many cases action has been taken against the erring employees during the last three years; and

(e) the corrective or preventive measures taken to avoid such recurrence as stated in part (c) ?

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.

Import of old Machinery for Industries

4434. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only a couple of years ago, the Union Government permitted the import of old machinery for different industries;

(b) if so, (i) the name of industry importing and year of importing, (ii) amount of foreign exchange involved, (iii) name of the country exporting, (iv) number of parties involved in importing and (v) reasons for importing; and

(c) how many of the parties which imported old machinery are now in the field for modernisation and import of machinery and how many are in the list of sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) No, Sir, Import of second-hand machinery is being permitted for the last several years subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions prescribed by Government in this regard.

(b) and (c). The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports have reported that Indian Trade Classification Revision-2 on the basis of which Foreign Trade Statistics are recorded/published, does not classify the old/new machinery separately and that Foreign Trade State Statistics are maintained for the country as a whole and not Industry-wise/Party-wise. As such, information relating to the number of parties which imported second hand machinery and are engaged in modernisation or have turned sick, is not Centrally maintained.

Development in Telecommunication System of Cachar District of Assam

4435. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to develop the telecommunication system of Cachar district of Assam during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Modernisation and augmentation of switching and transmission network to give stable telecom facilities in Cachar district of Assam during Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

The Details of Schemes Proposed during 7th Plan:

1. Automatisation of Hailakandi and Karimganj exchanges.

2. Provision of microwave link between Silchar and Aizwal.

3. Trunk exchange (T-43) at Hailakandi.

4. Fourteen Long Distance Public Telephones are planned to be provided in Cachar district, *i.e.* 7 under MARR scheme and 7 on Open Wire line system.

Rural Electrification in Tripura and Meghalaya

4436. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages in Tripura and Meghalaya respectively;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for rural electrification for Tripura and Meghalaya in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the criteria being followed in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The total number of villages in Tripura and Meghalaya, as per 1971 census, are 4727 and 4583 respectively.

(b) An amount of Rs. 15 crores in the case of Tripura and Rs. 24 crores in the case of Meghalaya have been allocated for rural electrification during Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) The provision for RE (Normal) Programme, financed by Rural Electrification Corporation, is built into the State Plans on the basis of 10% annual step up over the approved allocation of the year 1984-85. Under State Plan, Minimum Needs Programme provision is provided depending upon the resources of the State and competitive claims of Generation. Transmission and Distribution Programme.

Requirement and Supply of Electricity

4437. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement and supply of electricity during 1983-84, and 1984-85, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to narrow down the gap between requirement and supply of electricity in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) State-wise requirement and availability of power during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is indicated in the statement attached.

(b) In order to further increase power availability in the country, a number of measures are being taken. These measures include maximisation of generating from the existing capacity, expeditious commissioning of on-going projects, reducing T and D losses etc.

Statement
(*Actual Power Supply Position*)

(Figures in MU Net)

State/System/Region	1983-83	1984-85
1	2	3
Northern Region		
Haryana		
Requirement	4536	5571
Availability	4204	3963
Deficit (%)	—332 (7.3)	—1608 (28.9)
Himachal Pradesh incl. BSL		
Requirement	521	614
Availability	536	650
Surplus (%)	+15 (2.9)	+36 (5.8)
Jammu and Kashmir		
Requirement	1510	1549
Availability	1214	1270
Deficit (%)	—296 (19.6)	—279 (18.0)
Punjab incl. NFF		
Requirement	8644	9585
Availability	7787	7741
Deficit (%)	—857 (9.9)	—1844 (19.2)
Rajasthan		
Requirement	5996	6570
Availability	5617	5903
Deficit (%)	—379 (6.3)	—667 (10.2)

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh		
Requirement	15154	16352
Availability	13028	14193
Deficit (%)	—2126 (14.0)	—2159 (13.2)
Delhi		
Requirement	3614	4175
Availability	3811	4448
Surplus (%)	+197 (5.4)	+273 (6.5)
Chandigarh		
Requirement	279	306
Availability	278	303
Deficit (%)	— 1 (0.4)	— 3 (1.0)
Total Northern Region		
Requirement	40254	44722
Availability	36475	38471
Deficit (%)	—3779 (9.4)	—6251 (14.0)
Western Region		
Gujarat		
Requirement	11751	12565
Availability	11846	12784
Surplus (%)	+ 95 (0.8)	+219 (1.7)
Madhya Pradesh		
Requirement	8602	9810
Availability	8701	10232
Surplus (%)	+ 99 (1.2)	+422 (4.3)

1	2	3
Maharashtra incl. Goa		
Requirement	24337	24055
Availability	20858	23102
Deficit (%)	—3479 (14.3)	—953 (4.0)
Total Western Region		
Requirement	44690	46430
Availability	41405	46118
Deficit (%)	—3285 (7.4)	— 312 (0.7)
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh		
Requirement	9899	11287
Availability	10045	12036
Surplus (%)	+146 (1.5)	+749 (6.6)
Karnataka		
Requirement	9610	10277
Availability	8299	9532
Deficit (%)	—1311 (13.6)	—745 (7.2)
Kerala		
Requirement	4466	4775
Availability	3704	4662
Deficit (%)	—762 (17.1)	—113 (2.4)
Tamil Nadu inclu. Pondicherry		
Requirement	13015	13390
Availability	10449	13580
Surplus/Deficit (%)	—2566 (19.7)	+ 190 (1.4)

1	2	3
Total Southern Region		
Requirement	36990	39729
Availability	32497	39810
Surplus/Deficit (%)	—4493 (12.1)	+ 81 (0.2)
Eastern Region		
Bihar		
Requirement	4389	4418
Availability	2635	2678
Deficit (%)	—1754 (40.0)	—1740 (38.4)
West Bengal incl. Sikkim		
Requirement	7172	6769
Availability	6109	6621
Deficit (%)	—1063 (14.8)	—148 (2.2)
Damodar Valley Corporation		
Requirement	5602	6576
Availability	5134	5344
Deficit (%)	—468 (8.3)	—1232 (18.7)
Orissa		
Requirement	4681	5194
Availability	3948	4339
Deficit (%)	—733 (15.7)	—855 (16.5)
Total Eastern Region		
Requirement	21844	22957
Availability	17826	18982
Deficit (%)	—4018 (18.4)	—3975 (17.3)

1	2	3
North Eastern Region		
Requirement	1506	1594
Availability	1490	1632
Surplus/Deficit (%)	— 16 (1.1)	+ 38 (2.4)
Total All-India		
Requirement	145284	155432
Availability	129693	145013
Deficit (%)	—15591 (10.7)	—10419 (6.7)

[*Translation*]**Opening of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh**

4438. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to states :

(a) whether branch post offices of sub-post offices have been opened in all the places found suitable in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last five years;

(b) if not, the district-wise number of places in the eight districts which were found suitable for opening of post offices but these have not been opened at those places;

(c) whether his Minister propose to open branch Post Offices or Sub-Post Offices at all these places by the end of this year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Branch Post offices and sub-post offices found suitable according to departmental norms in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh

upto the time of imposition of ban on creation of posts have been opened.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). On account of the existing ban on creation of posts there is no programme being implemented at present to open new post offices. However, under a new scheme introduced with effect from 16.8.85, licenses can be granted to suitable institutions/individuals to undertake specified items of postal work in their localities/villages on commission basis.

Construction of Departmental Residential Flats for Employees of Posts and Telegraphs in Hill Areas

4439. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the employees of his Ministry working in hill areas of the country have to face acute accomodation problem;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is likely to be formulated for building departmental residential flats on priority basis for the employees working in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Shortage of staff quarters is there in both hilly and plain areas. This is due to paucity of funds for construction as well as non-availability of land at some places.

(b) and (c). Guidelines have already been issued under which staff quarters can be constructed to achieve satisfaction upto 60% at a station in the hilly areas. Construction of state quarters, however, depends on the operational requirements, availability of funds and sites for construction.

Assistance from World Bank Etc. for Construction of Power Projects in U. P.

4440. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted proposals to get financial assistance from some International Organisations including World Bank or from various countries for construction of some power projects; and

(b) if so, the names and the details of these power projects and the steps being taken by his Ministry to materialise these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Uttar Pradesh have, from time to time, suggested external financing of power projects in the State. These include Srinagar HEP (4 × 50 MW), Lohar-nagpala HEP (3 × 49 MW), Vishnu Prayag HEP (4 × 120 MW) and Unchahar Thermal Extension Project (2 × 210 MW). Anpara B Thermal Project (2 × 500 MW) is under implementation with Japanese assistance. Tehri and Srinagar Projects have been identified for bilateral assistance.

Trunk Calls from Dahod Telephone Exchange (Gujarat)

4441. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trunk calls made from Dahod district Telephone Exchange in Gujarat do not materialise;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether P.C.Os have been installed in every village but those are not in working order and even when those function sometimes, one listens to the same conversation on each telephone ?

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

(b) In view of reply at (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) Public Telephones (PTs) have not been installed in every village of Dahod District. As in many villages there are very few calls from the PTs, a number of PTs are given on the same pair of wires. These are called tandem PTs. Each is in charge of a Post-master who is required to ensure that there is only one call in progress at a time. If some times they fail to do that, there would be overhearing which the users should avoid.

PTs in villages are given over long overhead-wires. These may be broken down in gales or by falling trees or over-laden carts and lorries. These are repaired at the earliest.

Acquisition of Land for Dahod Telephone Exchange in Gujarat

4442. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no attempts have been made to acquire land for Dahod Telephone Exchange in Gujarat for the last 6-7 years;

(b) whether the officers concerned of this Telephone Exchange have never applied to Union Government for acquiring land for the purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether they will now apply for acquiring land and if so, when ?

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

(b) A place of land bearing Survey No. 99 is under negotiation with State Government (Gujarat).

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Not applicable.

Shifting of LPG Godown from Rohtak Road, Delhi

4443. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the fire incident in cooking gas godown at Punjabi Bagh, Shakurbasti, Rohtak Road, Delhi, Government propose to shift these godowns outside the populated areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any action for shifting these godowns from that areas so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take so that such incidents do not take place in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This plant is being relocated and a new bottling plant at Tikrikalan (Delhi) is under construction and it is expected to be completed in 1988.

(c) Following the accident at Indian Oil Corporation's Shakurbasti Bottling Plant in 1983, a Committee was set up and gave recommendations, about the safety requirements at bottling plants. In accordance with the recommendations, IOC's and BPCL's plants at Shakurbasti are being resited at Tikrikalan and Asoti respectively near Delhi. The Committee's recommenda-

tions are being observed in the bottling plants now being set up.

[English]

Denationalisation of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.

4444. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. is proposed to be denationalised by inviting interested private firms to take it over; and

(b) the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Production of HMT Watches

4445. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of H.M.T. factories which are manufacturing watches in the country;

(b) the number of watches manufactured in each factory annually;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for H.M.T. watches in the country and in foreign countries also; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of watches in those factories or installing new factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) HMT has Watch factories at locations indicated below :

Location :

Watch Factory, Bangalore, Karnataka.

Watch Factory, Srinagar, J and K.

Watch Factory, Tumkur, Karnataka.

Watch Factory, Ranibagh, U. P.

Watch Assembly and Quartz Analogue Watches, Bangalore, Karnataka.

(b) The number of watches manufactured in each of the factories during the year 1984-85 is given below :

	(Nos. in lakhs)
Unit	1984-85
Bangalore	8.09
Srinagar	5.12
Tumkur	20.00
Ranibagh	0.03
Watch Assembly and Quartz Analogue Watches, Bangalore	10.85
Total :	44.09

(c) There is a great demand for HMT Watches in the country and some demand from countries with high Indian expatriate population.

(d) Following are among the steps taken to increase the production of watches :

- (i) Modernisation and expansion of Bangalore and Srinagar factories.
- (ii) The new HMT Watch Factory set up at Ranibagh has commenced production.

Inter-State Power Tariff variations

4446. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether power tariff varies considerably between States even 100 per cent in India resulting in wide differences in costs to industries;

(b) whether study has shown that in fact even within States like Maharashtra, West Bengal or Gujarat the tariff varies significantly;

(c) whether in Kerala, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh, power cost to large industrial units is less than half of what it costs to similar units in Gujarat, Bihar or West Bengal;

(d) if so, the other points made by the study report; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in regard to the wider inter-State power tariff variations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). It is not clear which study is referred to. However, the power varies from State to State in the country due to one or more of the following reasons :

- (i) Hydro-thermal mix;
- (ii) Capital cost and age of generation projects and transmission and distribution facilities.
- (iii) Capacity utilisation.
- (iv) Type of station whether peaking or base-load;
- (v) Operation and Maintenance expenses; and
- (vi) Establishment costs etc.

Study report of National Thermal Power Corporation to effect economy

4447. SHRI B. P. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study conducted by the National Thermal Power Corporation has made wide ranging recommendations to effect economy and tone up its working;

(b) if so, the main points of the study report;

(c) whether the recommendations contained in the report have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) to (d). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been continuously re-organising its organisational structure and operational systems and making necessary changes from time to time. In 1984, M/s. Foundation for Organisational Research were engaged by the NTPC for studying the organisational structure and suggesting modifications; they made recommendations in respect, *inter-alia*, of centralisation of contracts and engineering functions, location of Executive Directors in the Regional Offices and collection of revenue. These recommendations have been implemented by the Corporation.

Losses by Coal India Limited

4449. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chairman of Coal India Ltd. has expressed its concern over loss of Rs. 1,100 crores by Coal India;

(b) whether he has also pleaded that either Union Government should raise the coal prices or give subsidy without which it would not be possible to meet the mounting losses;

(c) if so, the main reasons for these heavy losses by Coal India; and

(d) the assistance Union Government have agreed to provide to improve the position of further losses ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). On the occasion of the completion of a decade of Coal India Limited, the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Coal India Limited

addressed the employees of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries in the form of an appeal to improve companies, performance and to achieve the objectives for which the coal industry was nationalised. In that appeal he spoke about the various facets of working of the coal industry including the cumulative loss of Rs. 1108 crores suffered by the company at the end of last fiscal year against the backdrop of objectives set for nationalisation of coal industry.

Coal India Ltd. 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 of coal prices.

The main reasons for incurring losses are managerial inadequacies, difficult geographical and geomining conditions in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. where bulk of production is from underground mines in which the cost of production is more, coupled with inherent problem of erratic power supply, large labour force, law and order problem etc.

All efforts are being made to increase production and productivity in the coal companies with a view to providing them with a sound financial base as well as to make them fully poised to meet the growing demands of coal in the years to come. Various measures being adopted to increase production and to improve productivity in coal companies include investment in new mines, 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, expeditions and timely completion of new projects and improvement in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in Bihar-Bengal coalfields.

[*Translation*]

No industry districts in Maharashtra

4450. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts or areas in Maharashtra for inclusion of which in 'no-industry' districts, suggestions have been received by him or the Ministry during the last two years; and

(b) the action taken on these suggestions so far and the time by which these are likely to be declared as 'no-industry' districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra had requested for inclusion of Gadchiroli district in the list of 'No Industry Districts'.

(b) Gadchiroli district has been declared as 'No Industry District' with effect from 1-4-1985.

[*English*]

Amendment of election laws

4451. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some difficulties were experienced in the matter of allotment of election symbols and in the preparation of ballot papers due to large number of candidates in the case of the some of the Assembly Constituencies during elections to Punjab Legislative Assembly held recently;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the relevant election laws with a view to remove such difficulties in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c).

No, Sir. During the recent elections in Punjab the Commission did not experience any difficulty in allotment of symbols or printing of ballot papers on account of the increase in the number of candidates. However, the Commission had experienced such difficulties in earlier elections to some constituencies and sent proposals seeking to reduce the number of non-serious candidates. Details of these have been supplied in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1087 dated 30-7-1985.

Monthly Requirement of Coal for Power Plants in Madhya Pradesh

4452. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly requirement of coal for power plants in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the quantity supplied during the last one year;

(c) the reasons for short supplies; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid power cuts in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The average monthly requirement of coal for power stations in Madhya Pradesh is about 8.88 lakh tonnes.

(b) The quantity received by Madhya Pradesh power stations during December, 1984 to November, 1985 is 101.31 lakh tonnes.

(c) Madhya Pradesh power stations are situated near pitheads and, by and large, have their own arrangements for lifting of coal. The power stations lifted less quantity of coal in relation to the linkages given to them.

(d) Madhya Pradesh is surplus in energy and has a marginal deficit of peak demand. The steps taken to augment power availability in the State include improvement

in capacity utilisation of Thermal Power Stations, Renovation and Modernisation of the Korba, Amarkantak and Satpura Thermal Stations and timely implementation of the on-going projects.

Cooking Gas Agencies in Haryana

4453. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHABA YADAV :

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

(a) how many towns of Haryana have cooking gas agencies; and

(b) the names of the towns in Haryana likely to be provided cooking gas agencies within the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There are at present 40 LPG distributorships in 28 towns of Haryana State.

(b) LPG distributorships at the following locations are under various stages of establishment, including invitation of applications, selection, commissioning etc. :

Bhiwani	Charkhi Dadri	Hansi
Karnal	Borwala	Gurgaon
Rohtak	Gharaunda	Gohana
Ladwa	Rewari	Panipat
Nuh	Hodal	Ballabgarh
Jind	Raina	Faridabad
Tosham	Safidon	Hissar
Kaithal	Smalakhia	Yamunanagar
Mahendragarh	Assandh	Sonipat
Nawana	Fatehabad	Ganaur
Mandi Dabwali	Ambala	

In view of the several steps which precede the commissioning of a distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate a time limit for the same.

Modernisation of sick Industrial units of West Bengal

4454. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposals to implement the scheme(s) for modernisation, diversification and technology upgradation in the sick industrial units of West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) If so, the details of such schemes covering sick units of West Bengal, particularly the units located in Howrah district;

(c) the modus operandi of disbursement/ utilisation of the funds;

(d) the allocation proposed for such schemes during 1985-86 and to what extent this allocation has been utilised during the first six months of 1985-86; and

(e) the target for such schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and to what extent this target was actually achieved during 1980-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (e). There was no specific provision during the Sixth plan period nor is there any specific proposal for modernisation, diversification and technology upgradation for sick industrial units in West Bengal during the Seventh plan period.

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

New Methods for Replacement of Damaged and old Cables

4455. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in big cities a lot of time is being consumed in replacing damaged or old cables;

(b) whether it involves digging up of the buried cables etc.;

(c) if so, whether the telecommunication consultants have suggested new methods for cable replacement and ducting; and

(d) whether Government have adopted the new method in all big cities, particularly in Bangalore ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Cable laying in underground ducts with a simplified method has been suggested.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Genuine Gas Cylinders to Consumers

4456. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the serious problem that at times deliverymen employed by the gas agencies, supply gas cylinders of other companies, but at the time of supply of new cylinder to consumers the agency does not accept them on the plea that they are fake; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure the supply of genuine cylinders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARAM) : (a) and (b). The oil marketing companies have occasionally come across instances of LPG cylinders of one of the other companies with consumers. Such cases are generally dealt with on merits and the cylinders are accepted for replacement provided it is not a spurious one. All LPG distributors are required to check cylinders before delivery to consumers to ensure, *inter-alia*, that they are genuine and belong to the oil company concerned. Customers, too, can refuse to accept cylinders on these grounds.

[*English*]

Allotment of Diesel, Petrol and Gas Agencies in Maharashtra

4457. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for appointing gas distributors and agents for diesel and petrol pumps in the country;

(b) the number of gas distributors and agents appointed for diesel and petrol pumps in Maharashtra during 1984 as well as in the current year; and

(c) the number of those among them who are scheduled castes and those who belong to backward classes in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The oil marketing companies make appointments of Retail

Outlet dealers/LPG distributors, on the basis of recommendations received from the Oil Selection Board concerned. In making selection from among eligible candidates, the Oil Selection Boards take the following factors into account :

- (i) personality;
- (ii) business ability/salesmanship;
- (iii) capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities;
- (iv) preparedness for working full-time as a dealer; and
- (v) general assessment and extra-curricular activities.

(b) and (c). The number of Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) Dealers and LPG distributors appointed in Maharashtra during 1984 and 1985 (upto November) and the number out of them belonging to SC/ST Communities is as under :

Retail Outlets	SC	ST	LPG	SC	ST
31	3	6	94	12	11

Since there is no reservation for backward classes for appointment as dealers/distributors, no statistics are being maintained in this regard.

Short Supply of Streptomex Injection

4458. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drug companies have reduced the production of essential products and have increased the production of non-essential products;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Streptomex Injections, Streptopencillin Injections and Sodium PAS Granules are very much in short supply;

(c) the permitted capacity of each and what was the production during last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the company is overproducing and overcharging the prices of non-essential products such as Protinex, Prenex, Beconex, Becosules and various other vitamin preparations; and

(e) if so, what is the permitted capacity and price fixed for each and what is the present production and price at which it is being sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Production of a particular product depends on the market demand and the corporate plan of the company.

(b) No reports of shortages of Streptomycin and PAS formulations has been received by this Ministry.

(c) Industrial approvals do not generally specify individual capacities of each and every formulation and pack. Production of individual formulations is not monitored.

(d) and (e). Details, to the extent available, of prices are given in attached statement. The prices being charged by the Company in regard to Becosules is as per Bombay High Court Judgement. The company has filed a representation under DPCO 1979 in respect of Protinex. Action to dispose of the representation is on.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the formulation	Pack size	Price as fixed by the Govt. under DPCO' 79	Price being charged by the company
1.	Becosules Caps.	20's	6.13	8.85
		100's	26.89	33.13
2.	Protinex	115 gms.	10.56	13.37
		225 gms.	17.07	21.70

Demand of Drugs in Seventh Five Year Plan

4459. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the country's requirement of drugs by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how Government propose to meet the demand of drugs in the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether Government propose to go in for the import of drugs; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken therefor ?

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

(b) Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the 7th Five Year Plan have estimated total requirement of bulk drugs during 1989-90 as 1033.4 crores and that of formulations as 3775 crores at constant prices.

(c) Government have delicensed 94 bulk drugs, drug intermediates and formulations. Further policies on foreign collaborations have also been liberalised.

(d) It is estimated that imports during 1989-90 will be of the order of Rs. 225 crores (c.i.f.). The imports would be mostly by private parties.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in Production of Cars

4460. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of cars has increased;

(b) if so, the number of cars produced in the country in 1984-85;

(c) the number of cars expected to be produced by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Seventh Six Thousand.

(c) and (d). Planning Commission has projected production of cars at a level of 130 thousand per annum by the end of the 7th plan period.

Power Generation by Atomic Power Units during Seventh Five Year Plan

4461. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of power generated by atomic power units in the total power generated in the country;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase this percentage during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The share of nuclear power in the total generating capacity at the end of the Sixth Plan was 2.58 per cent.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In the Seventh Plan, Commissioning of the second unit at Kalpakkam and two units at Narora are envisaged, raising the share to 2.78 per cent of the total generating capacity.

Supply of Cement to Kerala

4462. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cement in the country;

(b) the monthly demand from each State and the quantity supplied to each State during the past one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that Kerala is facing shortage of cement resulting in the stoppage of work on many important projects; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) The production of cement in the country was 296.72 Lakh tonnes and 289.90 lakhs tonnes (provisional) during the years 1984 and 1985 (January-November 1985) respectively.

(b) The demands of the State Governments/Union Territories are not obtained on regular basis. However, the requests made by the State Governments/Union Territories

for increase in allocation are considered on merits. The statement indicating the State-wise allocation and despatches made to each State/Union Territory during the period (January-September 1985) is attached.

(c) and (d). The supply of levy cement to the State of Kerala has been short of allocation mainly on account of less production by the cement factories in Tamil Nadu which supply substantial quantity of cement to Kerala due to power cuts and the teething trouble faced by Malabar Cements Ltd., a Govt. of Kerala Undertaking whose production is yet to stabilise fully. The Government of Kerala have been requested to ensure that M/s. Malabar Cement Limited, which has accumulated a large shortfall in levy despatches, clears the backlog to meet the shortfall in supply of cement to the State.

Statement

Statement showing Allocation of Cement Statewise Allocation Basic and Irrigation and Power Separately and Despatches of Cement (Incl. I and P) during the Year (January-September 1985) Provisional.

Name of the State/ UT	Basic allocation during 1985 (Jan-Sept)	I and P allocation during 1985 (Jan-Sept)	Total allocation on (Incl. I and P) during 85 (Jan-Sept)	Despatches of cement (Incl. I and P) during 85 (Jan-Sept) Provisional	% of despatches to allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
North					
1. Chandigarh	58	10	68	30	44
2. Delhi	200	17	217	173	80
3. Haryana	175	116	291	211	73
4. Himanchal Pradesh	69	75	144	80	56
5. Jammu and Kashmir	100	206	306	223	73
6. Punjab	258	298	556	270	49
7. Rajasthan	228	145	373	246	66
8. Uttar Pradesh	893	782	1675	867	52
Total	1981	1649	3630	2100	58

1	2	3	4	5	6
East					
9. Assam	118	106	224	98	44
10. Arunachal Pradesh	43	1	44	20	45
11. Bihar	470	301	771	397	51
12. Meghalaya	59	81	67	47	70
13. Mizoram	23	2	25	11	44
14. Manipur	37	23	60	40	67
15. Nagaland	47	13	60	50	83
16. Orissa	206	146	352	212	60
17. Si kkim	39	7	46	21	46
18. Tripura	37	14	51	25	49
19. W. Bengal	512	200	712	398	56
Total	1591	821	2412	1319	55
West					
20. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	—	15	8	53
21. Goa Daman and Diu	66	17	83	36	43
22. Gujarat	428	321	749	708	95
23. Madhya Pradesh	412	563	975	664	68
24. Maharashtra	653	553	1206	1015	84
Total	1574	1454	3028	2431	80
South					
25. Andaman and Nicobar	17	—	17	6	35
26. Andhra Pradesh	462	304	766	706	92
27. Karnataka	343	284	62	479	76
28. Kerala	230	88	318	207	65
29. Lacadives	4	—	4	4	100
30. Pondicherry	20	1	21	13	62
31. Tamil Nadu	527	190	717	477	67
Total	1603	867	2470	1892	77
G. Total	6749	4791	11540	7742	67

Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh

4463. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in Madhya Pradesh under the rural electrification programme during 1984-85;

(b) the details for Jabalpur Division of Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified in Madhya Pradesh under rural electrification programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan with separate figure for Jabalpur Division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 3698 villages were electrified in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85.

(b) 433 villages were electrified in Jabalpur Division of Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85.

(c) A target of electrification of 17,010 villages has been fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan in the State of Madhya Pradesh. District-wise activities are finalised on annual basis keeping in view the resources position, infrastructural facilities and availability of power, etc.

Companies having Foreign Equity more than 40 per cent

4464. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies having foreign equity more than 40 per cent in 1978 and 1981 alongwith percentage of equity holding by each;

(b) the names of formulations being produced by each company on imported and canalised bulk drugs alongwith composition and salet turn over of each formulation in 1978 and 1981;

(c) whether any of these companies started production of bulk drugs after 1981 which they were importing earlier or procuring from canalising agency;

(d) if so, the names of companies and drugs alongwith the production of each drug by each company during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) the total import end procurement from STC of bulk drugs of each company during the last three years; year-wise;

(f) whether any steps were taken by his Ministry to press these companies to produce these bulk drugs from basic stages; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) 31 companies with direct foreign equity exceeding 40 per cent operated in the field of drugs in March, 1978. By the end of 1981, the number of such companies was 25. Details are given in the attached statement.

(b) The names of the formulations produced by these companies as also the details of their composition are published every year in the Indian Pharmaceutical Guide, a private publication. The time and effort involved in the collection of such data may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. Formulationwise turnover is not monitored by this Ministry.

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

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Foreign Company	Foreign Equity Level %	
		In 1978	(As on Remarks 31-12-81)
1	2	3	4
Formulators :			
1.	M/s. Anglo French Drug Co.	60	
2.	M/s. Indian Schering Ltd.	88.6	
3.	M/s. Nicolas of India	100	
4.	M/s. Carter Wallace Ltd.	46.46	
5.	M/s. C. E. Fulford (I) P. Ltd.	100	100
6.	M/s. Abbot Labs. (I) Ltd.	100	100
7.	M/s. Smith Kline and French (I) Ltd. (Beanch of foreign co.)		100 (Branch)
Others			
8.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy of India	47.5	
9.	M/s. Geoffey Manners	45	
10.	M/s. Park Davis	88.33	88.33
11.	M/s. Warner Hindustan	50	50
12.	M/s. Ciba Geigy	65	65
13.	M/s. Organon India	49	49
14.	M/s. May and Baker (India)	100	100
15.	M/s. Glaxo Labs.	75.05	75.05
16.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals	50	50
17.	M/s. Whiffens India Ltd.	50+1 share	50+1 share
18.	M/s. Dayer (I) Ltd.	53	53
19.	M/s. Johnson and Johnson Ltd.	75	75
20.	M/s. Cynamind India Ltd.	65	55
21.	M/s. Alkali Chemicals Crpn.	60	—
22.	M/s. Pfizer India Ltd.	75	

1	2	3	4
23. M/s. Boots India		58	53
24. M/s. Merck Sharp and Dhome		60	60
25. M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.		60.14	60.14
26. M/s. Wyeth Labs.		74	74
27. M/s. Burreuehs Wellcome		100	100
28. M/s. Roche Products		89	89
29. M/s. Riohardeon Hindustan		55.97	55.97
30. M/s. E. Merck (I) P. Ltd.		60	60
31. M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.		49	49

Self-Sufficiency in paper

4465. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the types of paper in which India is not yet self-sufficient and their requirements are currently met by imports;

(b) the details of quantity and monetary value of such imports;

(c) the reasons for non-production of these types of paper within the country; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to produce such paper in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The demand for paper and paper board in the country is met by indigenous production. However, speciality papers, such as, photo-based paper, bank note/cheque paper, stencil base paper, chrome and art paper, tissue paper, press palm paper are being imported.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The reasons for inadequate production of the types of paper presently being imported include :

(i) The quality of production is not able to meet the specific applications.

(ii) The requirements are small, not warranting the setting up of independent production units.

(iii) Requisite raw Materials are not available indigenously.

(d) The steps taken to increase production of such paper are :

(i) Continuous efforts through R and D are being made to develop technologies for the manufacture of these items based on indigenous raw materials.

(ii) Units capable of manufacturing these type of papers are encouraged to take up production of these items.

(iii) Paper Industry has been allowed the facility of manufacturing any variety of paper/board within their overall licensed capacity without the need for specific Industrial Licence.

(iv) Assistance is extended to the units for import of raw materials, technologies and equipment.

Statement

Description of the items of paper and paper board being imported their quantity and value

Sl. No.	Description of items	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83 (upto Feb. 1983)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1. Printing paper (Other than News-print) and writing paper in rolls or sheets.	81025	4796.96	42961	3310.32	10155	1009.56
	2. Kraft paper and paper board in rolls or sheets.	616	73.47	833	67.52	949	106.78
	3. Paper and paper board in rolls or sheets not elsewhere specified.	4282	854.76	6559	1009.09	5928	1022.75
	4. Fibre building board of wood or other vegetable material, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with other organic binders.	25	8.44	26	3.66	7	1.00
	5. Paper and paper board, corrugated creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets.	58	7.30	307	24.66	62	13.22

Quantity : in tonnes

Value : in lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6.	Paper (other than printing and writing) and paper board impregnated coated surface coloured, surface decorated or printed in rolls or sheets.	5445	894.88	8886	1752.68	5981	985.05
7.	Converted paper and paper board not elsewhere specified.	775	22.06	1355	45.45	729	60.47
8.	Boxes, bags and other packing containers of paper or paper-board, box files, letter trays and similar articles of paper or paper-board, of a kind commonly used in offices, shops and the like.	433	22.20	470	46.95	380	153.34
9.	Writing blocks, envelopes, better cards, plain post cards, correspondence cards, boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums or paper or paperboard, containing only an assortment of paper stationery.	73	7.15	25	5.72	281	9.01
10.	Registers, exercise books, note-books, memorandum blocks, order books, receipt books, diaries, blotting pads, binders file cover and other stationery of paper or paper board sample and other albums and book covers of paper of paperboard.	5	1.95	354	25.56	61	7.91
11.	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, not elsewhere specified.	67	6.65	94	30.64	39	18.41
12.	Articles of paper pulp, paper paperboard or cellulose wadding, not elsewhere specified.	599	106.17	342	89.81	2458	306.04

[*Translation*]

**Labourers affected by leakage of
Poisonous Gas in Rubber
Factory at Bareilly**

4466. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the labourers affected by the leakage of poisonous gas (Vinyal Paradin) from a rubber factory at Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh had fallen sick and are still suffering from dangerous diseases;

(b) if so, whether the functioning of Synthetics and Chemicals plants is unsatisfactory;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the management/administration of the said rubber factory and given instructions to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Report of Experts Team on Second
Mine Expansion Project of Neyveli
Lignite Corporation**

4467. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some technical consultants and/or experts from abroad who visited Neyveli Lignite corporation Limited, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, submitted their report for the second mine expansion project of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the visiting team of experts; and

(c) the further action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). M/s. Rheinbraun Consultants of West Germany have submitted reports to Neyveli Lignite Corporation on the specifications of the equipment required for the expansion project and on the technical evaluation of tenders received. The reports are under the consideration of the Corporation.

**Stoppage of Coal supply to Rama-
gundam Super Thermal Station
Plant from Singarent Collieries**

4468. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN
SINHA :
SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether three units of 200 MW each of Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh were shut down for two days recently following a decision of the management of the Singareni Collieries to stop coal supplies to the plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loss of production in the thermal plant by the stoppage; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such stoppage in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). Certain discrepancies have been noticed in the weight of coal recorded by the electronic belt weigher installed by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) in the light of which deductions were made by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) from the coal bills raised on them. Supplies of coal to the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station of the NTPC were discontinued on 17th and 18th November, 1985 and the three units of that Station were shut-down.

Government directed immediate resumption of coal supplies and the three units were progressively recommissioned on 20th, 21st and 22nd November, 1985 respectively.

According to the NTPC, the loss in generation was 42.29 MU.

The matter regarding weighment of coal has been reviewed and it has been decided that, over the next five weeks, weighments on the belt weigher, after calibration, should be compared with the weighment on the mechanical weigher, so that the exact discrepancy can be worked out and resolved.

**Transportation of coal by River to
Northern and Western Industrial
Zones**

4469. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state that the result of the study for which order was given or was to be given to Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd., New Delhi for transport of coal by river transport to Northern and Western industrial Zones ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : There was a proposal to get a feasibility report prepared for studying the possibility of riverine transport of coal from the Raniganj and Rajmahal coalfields along the Ganga river. However, in the meanwhile, a detailed feasibility study for Inland Water Transport Services along Farakka-Allahabad section of Ganga river was available. This study was commissioned by the then Ministry of shipping and Transport. After examination of this feasibility study, the matter was considered in the light of data already available and a separate study for this purpose was not considered necessary.

**Reduction in weight and TFM contents
of Toilet Soaps**

4470. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufacturers of soaps like Lifebuoy, Sunlight, etc. have reduced the weight of these soaps more than once without any corresponding reduction in price;

(b) whether the TFM contents of these soaps has also been reduced; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to curb such practices detrimental to consumers and contributing to profiteering ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). According to the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, the maximum error in excess or deficiency in weight in the case of toilet soaps is 3%. No maximum permissible error with regard to TFM content of toilet soap has been prescribed in the Rules. The Rules further provide that the declaration of quantity in relation to the commodities which are likely to undergo significant variations in weight or measure on account of environmental or other conditions may be qualified by the words "when packed". Toilet soap is included in the list of commodities in the case of which the net contents may be thus qualified. Moreover if the expression "when packed" is used to qualify net content in the case of toilet soap the manufacturer is required to declare the TFM contents for the consumers' information.

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 are administered by the State Governments and Union Territories.

However, according to the information available, no instances of reduction in weight or reduction in TFM content in the case of Toilet Soap have come to the notice of the Government of India.

**Enquiry against joint venture of Modi
Rubber and PICCUP**

4471. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the M.R.T.P. enquiry has been held in the case of proposed joint sector venture in Uttar Pradesh with Modi Rubber, an MRTP company and PICCUP, the public sector undertaking of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MRTP Commission has reported earlier also the violations of MRTP Act committed by Modi Rubber;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether Modi Rubber has already on stock huge quantities of synthetic rubber imported under OGL;

(f) whether Modi Rubber has not yet cleared substantial dues to M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals; and

(g) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to secure the huge public investment in the proposed Joint venture not beneficial to Modi Rubber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). On receipt of a proposal under Section 22 of MRTP Act, 1969 from M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. for establishment of a joint venture project with M/s. PICUP for the manufacture of Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) in Uttar Pradesh, a hearing in terms of Section 29 of the said Act was held on 4.12.1985. No enquiry in this regard has been held by MRTP Commission. The aforesaid proposal is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). The MRTP Commission has not reported any violation of MRTP Act committed by M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. However, four enquiries were instituted by the Commission during the last three years in regard to certain restrictive trade practices and of these, two have since been dropped and the other two are still pending.

(e) The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has reported that the details of synthetic rubber imported under OGL is not maintained in terms of particular companies.

(f) Non-payment of dues, if any, by M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd. to M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. is not the concern of Government.

(g) The proposal of M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd., for Joint Venture with PICUP for manufacture of SBR would be considered

by the Government in accordance with guidelines for joint sector ventures and as per provisions of MRTP Act, 1969.

Withholding Payments by National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives

4472. SHRI BHOLA RAUT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd. New Delhi has withheld payment of various primary units of Leather Cooperative Societies against their supplies for more than a decade;

(b) whether the Registrar of Cooperative Societies has given his report and assessed payment of dues of Rs. 55,053.65 to the Leather Craft Industrial Cooperative Society, Karol Bagh, New Delhi which also supplied leather goods to the National Federation;

(c) whether despite receiving Rs. 47 lakhs from his Ministry the National Federation is withholding the payment to various units;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the National Federation is taking supplies from private agencies to evade payment to the cooperative units which supplied goods to it earlier; and

(e) if so, how soon the National Federation is going to make payment to the Leather Craft Industrial Cooperative Society as in (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). On the basis of orders received from the State Trading Corporation for export of leather goods, National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., had entered into a contract with a group of Leather Cooperative Societies of Delhi for supply of these goods. Accordingly, the Leather Cooperative Societies of Delhi had supplied leather goods for export to the NAFIC from 1967-68 to 1976-77. Arising out of such contracts, there have been a few cases of disputed claims made by the Delhi Leather Cooperative Societies. When the matter was brought

to the notice of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, one of his Asstt. Registrars was deputed by him to examine the claims of one of such societies, viz., Leather Crafts Industrial Cooperative Society as a test case. The Asstt. Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi after examining the claims, finally recommended that a sum of Rs. 55,053.62 may be credited by the National Federation to the Leather Crafts Society. The recommendations of the Asstt. Registrar were examined by the Federation and found that some of the claims were untenable. On the other hand, the Federation has certain claims to be settled by the Leather Cooperative Societies, Delhi including the Leather Crafts Society.

(c) Government of India is the major shareholder of the Federation and so far a total amount of Rs. 48 lakhs has been contributed by the Government towards share capital of the Federation. It is not correct to say that the Federation is withholding payment to various units. Delays in settlement of claims of some Societies have taken place for reasons beyond the control of the Federation as they have to satisfy themselves about such claims and are also accountable to the audit.

(d) Normally, the Federation procures its supplies from the member industrial cooperative societies, but sometimes in exceptional circumstance, it may have to take recourse to procurement of a few items from the private sector only to fulfil certain obligations when the member societies failed to do so.

(e) The dispute in regard to the payment of dues to the Leather Crafts Industrial Cooperative Societies, if any, can be settled only after satisfactory verification of their claims by the Federation.

Study on Finance for Industry in West Bengal

4473. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce conducted a study on finance for industry in West Bengal recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said study;

(c) whether Government agree with the findings of the said study; and

(d) if not, the points on which Government differ, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) According to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, they did not conduct any study on finance for industry in West Bengal recently.

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

[*Translation*]

Amendment to Fatal Accidents Act, 1855

4474. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to claim under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 for compensation claims before the Motor Accidents Tribunal, the next of kin of a person killed in a motor accident has to deposit a court fee of Rs. 10 only;

(b) if so, whether the next of kin of a person killed in an accident involving a vehicle other than motor vehicle, like bullock cart etc. has to pay higher court fee to file a compensation claim before the District Judge under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855;

(c) whether Government propose to bring an amendment to the Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 prescribing court fee of Rs. 10 and also to constitute a fatal accidents claim tribunal; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). Under section 111-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the State Governments have to prescribe the fees payable in respect of applications for claims under the Act. On the

basis of the information available, it may be stated that in some States (*i. e.* Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Goa, Daman and Diu), the fee fixed is Rs. 10 irrespective of the amount involved. In Assam, the fee is Rs. 11, in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, the fee is Rs. 15. In Punjab and Chandigarh, the fee fixed is only Rs. 1.25. However, in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu, the fee payable is *ad valorem*. The *ad valorem* rates prescribed by the various States are very low and are on a slab basis. In Maharashtra, the fee is Rs. 10, where the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000, where the claim is between Rs. 5,001 and Rs. 50,000, the fee is one-fourth per cent, of the amount, where the claim is between Rs. 50,001 and Rs. 1,00,000, the fee is half per cent, of the amount and where the claim is above Rs. 1,00,000, the fee is one per cent of the amount.

“Fee payable in all courts, except the Supreme Court”, falls under entry 3 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. There is no proposal for the constitution of a Fatal Accidents’ Claim Tribunal and it is felt that the jurisdiction in respect of claims for compensation arising out of actionable wrongs or torts resulting in the death of any person, may continue with the ordinary courts as at present and as in the case of other actionable wrongs or torts.

[*English*]

Setting up of Pollution-Free Industries around Taj Mahal

4475. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some restrictions had been imposed on setting up of industries near Taj Mahal to save it from pollution;

(b) if so, the restricted area limit in kilometres;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to set up some other type of industries which do not cause pollution in that restricted area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A geographical Zone around Taj has been identified in Agra-Mathura region where setting up of polluting industries are not allowed. The demarcated area is about 10,400 Sq. Kms. However, there is no restriction on Setting up of non-polluting Industries in the Region.

Kalpong Dam

4476. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present position of construction of Kalpong project in North Andaman; and

(b) when the construction work will be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Kalpong Project proposal is under examination in Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority in consultation with Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(b) The work on the project can be undertaken after the necessary approvals have been given.

—————
 STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO ENGLISH VERSION OF USQ. NO. 3333 DATED 10TH DEC., 1985, *RE* : CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS FOR BOOKING OF TELEGRAMS

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : In the English version of the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3333 given on 10-12-1985 regarding changes in the timings for booking of telegrams, the answer to part (f) of the question was left out in typing inadvertently. Hindi version of the reply was however complete.

The reply to part (f) of the question may be inserted in the English version 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 Service. There has been no redundancies as a result of the aforesaid measures.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, the House should discuss some major issues and one of them is...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We always discuss only major issues. I am giving special priority to it. I have already admitted that and it is coming up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When will it come Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have given special priority to it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not heard me.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. It is not the Question Hour.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahaboobnagar) : Sir, a group of Indians has been allowed to go to South Africa, which is contrary to...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked for informatihn. Yesterday Madam raised this question. I referred the same query for information as to what it is all about. I have done that.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given notice of Half-an-Hour discussion on cotton.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already raised it yesterday and day before. I have allowed discussion on this and it is going to be discussed on the floor of this House. What more can I do ?

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : No assistance is being given to the farmers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am really disturbed about it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : How will the Government respond ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. But I will find out.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, you have not heard me. About the interpretation of Article 311 (2)...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You yourself decided that the matter will be discussed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done that. Mr. Acharia, why don't you listen ? I have already allowed special permission to Prof. Madhu Dandavate's Bill.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When will it come up ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know when it is coming. I have already given special permission for it.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to fall in sugarcane prices, six sugar mills in U. P. have been closed down and some others are on the brink of closure. I have submitted a memorandum to you requesting an early fixation of sugarcane price so that the mills are re-opened.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you sit down.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 14th December...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, there have been two big fires one in New Market Calcutta and the other in the Howrah Market...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to stand between two ladies at least.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I demand two things. Firstly there should be a CBI Inquiry into these two fires at Calcutta and Howrah. I seek your protection because there is a conspiracy and it is a totally politically motivated fire. More than five thousand workers are in the streets now. I also seek financial assistance from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

MR. SPEAKER : Calm down. Your anger is more fiery than the fire itself.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : There should be a CBI Inquiry...

MR. SPEAKER : Amalji, you do it !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall find out.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a news-item appeared in the 'Tribune' published from Chandigarh, dated 14th December that the Army deserters were being given grants. What is this happening in Punjab ? A reward is being given to the army deserters for their indiscipline and treachery. I want to know what is the legal position in this matter. Will the hon. Minister give a statement in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall ask him.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Sir, another news-item appeared on 15th December....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will find out.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : There is a cut of more than 47% in power supply to Andhra Pradesh by REC....

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : In Trivandrum, there have been deaths in police custody. Public have protested....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. Not allowed. Now Papers Laid. Mr. Sathe.

*(Interruptions)***

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification under Coal Mines
Provident Fund and Miscella-
neous Provisions Act

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications

(Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 :

- (1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1118 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1985.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1119 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1985.
- (3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1120 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1636/85]

Review and Annual Report of Oil India Ltd. for 1984-85, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85, Engineers India Ltd. for 1984-85, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd for 1984-85, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85 and Cochin Refineries Ltd. for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (I) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil India Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, 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-1637-85]

- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, 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-1638-85]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 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-1639-85]

- (4) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, 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-1640-85]

- (5) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, 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-1641/85]

- (6) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited 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-1642/85]
- (7) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited 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-1643/85]

Review on and Annual Reports of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited 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-1644/85]

Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1985. Annual Report of India Law Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi for 1983-84

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 Delimitation of the Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 661 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1945/85]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1646/85]

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1646/85]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1647/85]

**Notification re : Floatation of
Market Loans**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.
4 (5)-W and M/85 (Hindi and English
versions) dated the 16th December, 1985
regarding floatation of market loans.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1648/85]

Notification under Industries (Develop-
ment and Regulation) Act, Monopolies
and Restrictive Trade Practices Com-
mission (Recruitment of Members of
Staff) Second Amendment Rules, Noti-
fications under Industries (Development
and Regulation) Act, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-
CHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 662 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1985 containing Order regarding imposition of cess on tractors issued under sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1649/85]

- (2) A copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (Recruitment of Members of Staff) Second Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 977 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1650/85]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A/18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

- (i) S. O. 618 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Brentford Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- (ii) S. O. 690 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Mahadeve Textile Mills, Hubli, Karnataka, beyond five years.
- (iii) S. O. 712 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Bobbili, beyond five years.
- (iv) S. O. 714 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Seethanagaram, beyond five years.
- (v) S. O. 716 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Motipur Sugar Factory Limited, Motipur, beyond five years.
- (vi) S. O. 717 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Plyboard Industries Limited, Pampore, beyond five years.
- (vii) S. O. 718 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1985 regarding extension of period of

- take over of management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, beyond five years.
- (viii) S. O. 730 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- (ix) S. O. 746 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Shri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Konnagar, beyond five years.
- (x) S. O. 796 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills at Kanpur, Pondicherry, Naini Maunath Bhajan, Udaipur and Rae Bareli beyond five years.
- (xi) S. O. 837 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Machinery Company Limited, Howrah, beyond five years.
- (xii) S. O. 843 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Brentford Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- (xiii) S. O. 866 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, beyond five years.
- (xiv) S. O. 867 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- (xv) S. O. 878 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1651/85]
- (4) 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) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited Visakhapatnam, 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-1652/85]
- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of Triveni Structural's Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structural's Limited, Naini, 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-1653/85]

- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, 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-1654/85]

- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report on the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, 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-1655/85]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries 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-1656/85]

- (f) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the

working of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, 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-1657/85]

- (g) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Chandigarh, Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1658/85]

- (h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (g) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1659/85]

- (6) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1984—Union

Government (Commercial)—Part IV—Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1660/85]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1984-85 under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1661/85]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85 under sub-section (4) of section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the Coir Board, Cochin, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1662/85]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Design Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1663/85]

- (ii) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehradun, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehradun, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1664/85]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1665/85]

Review on and Annual Report of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., for 1984-85 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri for 1984-85, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): 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 Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 1984-85.
Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1669/85]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General there on.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1666/85]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1667/85]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, 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-1667/85]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1668/85]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1668/85]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 1982-83.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1672/85]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1670/85]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, 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-1670/85]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1671/85]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, for the year 1984-85.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1671/85]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1672/85]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools for the year 1983-84.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1672/85]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill

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 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th December, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1985."

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Reports of Study Tours of Groups
I and II

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- (i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Mangalore, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari during September, 1985.
- (ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bangalore, Calcutta and Itanagar during September, 1985.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Seventeenth Report

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 Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1985."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 1985."

The Motion was adopted.

12.11 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move
for leave to introduce Bill further to amend
the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the
State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State
Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959,
the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee
Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking
Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of
Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural
Banks Act, 1976, the Deposit Insurance
Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous
Provisions) Act, 1978, the Banking Companies
(Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings)
Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India
Act, 1981 and the National Bank for
Agriculture and Rural Development
Act, 1981.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 17.12.85

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1978, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.†

12.13 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Poojary—item No. 13.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, this Bill has been circulated to us only last night. It weighs one kilogram. I do not know whether you have seen it, and whether it is being taken up for consideration and discussion during this session. We want time to read it also. We should not rush it through.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes when they do some useful work, you object to it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.†

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Demand for conversion of Dhund-Manmad-Poona rail link into a double line

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : The Dhund-Manmad Poona rail link was originally constructed for goods traffic. But during the course of time, this section of the railway has been increasingly used for passenger traffic also. The goods traffic has also increased manifold. Thus the single rail line is awfully inadequate to cope with the present passenger and goods traffic. The area served by this rail line is concentrated with industries like sugar, molasses, alcohol etc. It is, therefore, most necessary that a double rail line should be urgently constructed here in place of a single rail line, so that the needs of both passenger as well as goods traffic may be served. The railway stations at Kopargaon, Belapur and Ahmednagar should also be renovated and expanded, in view of increasing traffic.

The Jhelum Express which starts from Poona and passes over this section, needs a lot of improvement. Its running time needs to be reduced and it should strictly adhere to its starting time. Its late running should be prevented. The capacity of the train should also be increased and its coaches should be renovated with better sanitary and electrical fittings.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 17.12.1985.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

- (ii) Need to set up a full-fledged TV station at Phulbani instead of the proposed low power transmitter

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani): Government of India have identified many places for the establishment of low power transmitters during the Seventh Plan. Phulbani in Orissa has been identified as one such place. But no step has been taken to materialise the above proposal so far.

Phulbani is ideally located for setting up T.V. station. A place called Kalunga Ghati in this district is situated at a height of 4000 ft. above the sea level. There are many such places in Phulbani which can be considered as suitable sites. If a T.V. station is located at any such places it will cover a portion of Ganjam, Koraput and Balangir distt. All these districts are mostly tribal populated.

In view of this, I request the honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting to set up a full-fledged T.V. Station in Phulbani district instead of the low power transmitter that is presently considered.

- (iii) Demand for setting up a colour TV studio in Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Goa is the home land of many a renowned artists the country has today. The place is made colourful by the nature too.

Recently, hon. Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Vithalrao Gadgil announced in the Lok Sabha that the Government had decided to establish colour T.V. studios in all the Capitals of the States.

The decision of the Government and the initiatives taken by Shri Gadgail are really praise worthy. The Government's efforts in spreading the network of T.V. relay stations throughout the country in a short space of time has also widely been appreciated.

However, I would like to stress that a colour T.V. Studio in the colourful land of Goa is the need of the hour. Union Territories should not be discriminated as against States.

It is hoped that our Minister, Shri Vithalrao Gadgil, will soon announce the granting of a Colour Studio to colourful Goa.

[Translation]

- (iv) Demand for putting a curb on deforestation in Rajasthan

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if wanton felling of trees is not immediately stopped in Rajasthan, the whole state would turn into a desert. Forests, which were once trated as "green gold", are being ravaged and used as fuel even today. Only a small portion of forest is now left in the hill areas of Kota district and Rawat Bhatta and Masarroddgarh of Chittor district. The area around Naya Gaon, Boravas and Dolia villages is a reserved forest. The forest division Aonli Rojadidara is also a games Sanctuary. Thousands of people come in gangs, indulge in wanton felling of trees during the day and load them in trucks in the presence of forest officials. They also load big logs on motor cycles and even on bicycles and take them away in broad day light. Nobody is able to check them. If this continues, the reserve forests in Rajasthan would be completely destroyed. When will this be stopped? Crores of rupees are being spent on afforestation in the hope that the damage caused by felling of trees would be made good. But deforestation is even more and it neutralises the effort. As there is a nexus between the forest officials and these people, the felling of trees has become an occupation for them. These ravagers of 'green gold' cannot be checked without the help of Police or army. The local people are afraid of them. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to hear the wail of the Aravalis in this respect and prevent Rajasthan from becoming graveyard of forests.

[English]

- (v) Need to Convert metre gauge rail line between Guntakal and Hyderabad into a broad gauge line

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): Thousands of passengers

travel daily by train from Bangalore to Hyderabad and vice versa. Unfortunately, the train route is circuitous and metre gauge. The train journey between these two cities is a punishment to the passengers. It is a time consuming and cumbersome route. In fact, this route had been rejected by the Britishers during their regime. But even now this unpopular route is being used.

If the route between Guntakal and Hyderabad is converted into broad gauge, it will be the shortest and direct route between Bangalore and Hyderabad. This will reduce the distance by more than hundred kilometres. This will also reduce the distance of Karnataka Express running between New Delhi and Bangalore. In fact, this new route will be a boon to the people of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Therefore, I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into this matter seriously and convert the metre gauge between Guntakal and Hyderabad to broad gauge immediately.

[*Translation*]

(vi) **Need for approval and completion of the Bawanthari irrigation project— an M. P. and Maharashtra joint project—on top priority**

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter under Rule 377.

Bawanthari Irrigation project is a joint irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Governments. The work on this project was started in 1974. A lot of work had been completed in respect of canals but the construction of dams has not started as yet because the clearance from Central Government and the Forest Department is still awaited. When the project was approved in 1974, the estimated cost was Rs. 23 crores. In 1979 the estimated cost rose to Rs. 37 crores and now it is estimated to be Rs. 127 crores. The more the delay, the more the escalation in cost. The project was to provide irrigation facility to the drought affected areas nearby. The farmers of these areas are badly affected on account of drought and this project, on

which the work had started before the Forest Ordinance was issued, would irrigate over 1 lakh acres of land, particularly Adivasi areas. But the work on the construction of the dam has not started as yet.

Many irrigation projects in Maharashtra, particularly in Bhandara district are pending with the Forest Department for approval. As a result of this, there is great resentment among the farmers.

I would therefore request the Central Government to give clearance to Bawanthari Irrigation Project immediately and issue directions to both the state Governments to complete this project on top priority.

12.25 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY BILL

AND

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT CESS

BILL—contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up item Nos. 14 and 15 and resume discussion on the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil may continue his speech.

Please be brief and precise.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will conclude in five minutes.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had requested the Government yesterday to remove the Cess. When Government is giving cash incentive and subsidies to other Industries, there is no need to impose this Cess on agricultural export items. Secondly, S.T.C. is engaged in exports, some items are

imported exported under O. G. L and some are canalised while some are decanalised. The Food Products Export Development Authority should have the power to identify the items which should be brought within its purview or left out. Under Section 2 of the Bill, Government is empowered to add or delete the items in the Schedule but this would not serve the purpose. Under section 19, Government can impose any restriction or control on import-export but it would be better if the proposed Authority was made responsible in respect of the entire export and import of agricultural and processed food products. Secondly, STC exports sugar, which is a canalised item, through the Export Corporation of India and pays salaries to its employees. Now, when the proposed Authority undertakes export of sugar, what do Government propose to do regarding employees of the Export Corporation who would be rendered jobless after 30 years of service. If Government do not pay attention in this regard all of them would be rendered jobless.

Honey and sugar have been clubbed in the Schedule, which I am unable to understand. What is its justification? There is need to reconsider this clubbing and the provisions of section 2 can be evoked for this purpose which provide for addition or deletion of items mentioned in the Schedule. So far as export and import of agricultural and processed food products is concerned, I would suggest that various agencies working on behalf of other Authorities should be closed down and this Authority alone should be the sole controlling authority in this regard. If farmers are not benefited by the Export Authority, which rather become agencies for exploitation, the purpose of this Bill would be defeated. This would be against the policies laid down and would result in resentment among the farmers. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been stated that our technology has become outdated.

[English]

It is written in para 4 'to provide for the levy by way of a cess of the duty of the customs on all the Scheduled products which are exported.'

It is also written that the technology of processing and packaging has become outdated in the small sector.

[Translation]

We want to encourage the large scale sector and ease out the small sector. In the case of small sector, where the technology is outdated, financial assistance should be provided. It is necessary to make them up-to-date by importing technology. There has been a long standing demand by the Corporate Sector for export farms which could export their produce hundred percent. I think this is against land reform laws. This would result in backdoor entry of big industrialists and they would work against land reform laws. It would be easy to eliminate our foreign trade deficit by introducing new technology and updating the technology. The Corporate Sector and FICCI have demanded the setting up of 100 per cent export farms. I think it is against the basic policy of Government. Only the farmer will then remain in the ambit of the land reform laws and the corporae sector would not be covered by it. It would be against the provisions of our laws. It can cause resentment among farmers. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to reconsider it in detail and it should not be done in the name of export. The farmer can export directly if this Bill is enacted. He can export through the Cooperative societies. Disease free zones should be created where agricultural products, vegetables and fruits should be preserved. This would help in improving the quality of agricultural products and encourage exports. It is necessary to import technology required for this purpose, whether it is about agricultural implements or other items, we can help the Third World to a great extent. A comprehensive scheme for export to the Third World should be formulated. As I said yesterday also, it would help in formulating a long term policy in this regard and enable the farmer to decide the cropping pattern accordingly and we will also be able to export to the Third World to a considerable extent. To my mind NAFED is not engaged in any significant export activity. When this Authority starts functioning, it will be necessary to pay attention to the Marketing Federation, which operates at national level, so that quality goods are exported. I have

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

been told that there are many cooperative organisations at national level in the country, but only FICCI is given importance. I demand that so far as export policy and import of new technology is concerned, all the cooperatives operating at national level should be taken into confidence. To attain social justice, cooperative movement is the only solution. The office bearers of National Cooperative Union do not work sincerely. They are generally on foreign trips. The Government allocate grants to them but it is not adequate for the farmers. Regarding new technology, I have observed that it is of no use. I would like to cite an example. About 15 years back a factory was set up in Nasik to produce Onion powder but it could not function because the technology had become out-dated. Recently, an orange juice factory has been set up in Nagpur and they require the necessary technology. I would request the Government to give priority to the institutions which are engaged in the import of new technology. Needless to say, that if this is not done it would perpetuate the monopoly already existing in the field and the monopolists would exploit others. And the people who are in the field for a long period will not progress. Besides, we must achieve success in implementing the policy intended to give maximum benefits to the farmers and for which we have also made provision. Now I shall conclude my speech after raising one or two points about the authority.

I would like that the farmers should be given due representation in the Authority. Although representatives of many other categories have been included in it yet there is need to include the representatives of the farmers in it. Besides, the representative from the Railways has also not been included in it; I think it is necessary to have a representative from the Railways on it. The provisions made in Sections 5 and 6 are all right, but I find a lacuna in Section 4 that if the farmers are not represented in the Authority, it would turn out to be a body of officials and it will not look after the interests of the farmers. Although a number of experts will join it but unless the farmers are represented in it, we will not be able to succeed in our policy to benefit the farmers. The farmers have direct link with the cooperative societies

and as such they derive direct benefit out of it. Similarly, if the representatives of the Cooperatives are associated with the Authority, the farmers will be benefited more. Otherwise, after the enactment of the Bill there will be discontent among the farmers. So, without going into details, I would request the Government that I would like to repeat what I said yesterday in regard to the amendment moved by me.

[English]

Ensuring that the export is made strictly according to the commitment and is unaffected by the domestic consumption.

[Translation]

Whenever price of some commodity goes up, we discontinue its export. This should not happen; there should be planning in this respect. In the absence of planning a number of problems arise.

So far as the foreign trade deficit is concerned, I hope when this Authority starts functioning and the export of agricultural and fruit products picks up, the position will improve and we shall be able to reduce the trade deficit. In the end, I would say about the export of meat and mutton.

We have seen that persons engaged in this job purchase cattle at very cheap prices and then export them at very high prices and thereby earn huge profit. Many cooperatives are engaged in this work. So I would request that there should be control on the marketing of cattle. So far as the question of their quality is concerned, the farmer or the rearer of the cattle should get better prices of their cattle.

We agree with your opinion about the quality. After raising these two main points I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that a realisation is there that agricultural products are to be exported in great quantity, particularly because the country as a whole is basically an agro-based country. In fact,

we must thank the late Madam Indira Gandhi for her concentration on first making the nation self-reliant, particularly with regard to foodgrains. The need for this Authority is more today because, more or less, it is felt that we have enough agricultural produce for our local consumption. So, naturally, the need for export is more today. But before doing so, I wish a proper survey to be made by the Ministry to identify the products whose production is less and where lot of foreign exchange is being spent on their import, for example, edible oils. Extensive survey can be made as well as the technology can be imported to improve the skills and the knowledge of the farming community in raising the crops with hybrid methods so that the per acre yield can be increased and the income can be increased. This would be of great assistance to them and this would also solve the problem of constant demand from the agriculturists that they are not getting enough return for their produce. It is possibly because they are not enlightened enough to know which product is in short supply and which product is in abundance.

As the Government has already decided to bring this Authority into being, I do not think there is any need for putting this cess now. At this juncture when you are merely giving them an opportunity to export, cess need not be levied. Levying of cess may be thought of only after seeing the response and quantum of these exports.

Instead of keeping this knowledge of export within the reach of the officials or traders located at Delhi or at the headquarters of the States alone, I am of the opinion that extensive publicity of this Authority and its functions must be given so that the farmers and producers become aware of the prospects for exports, by which they can really increase their exports and get better income. Local branches also can be started at places where agricultural produce is in abundance so that the farmers are not exploited and that they are aware of the export feasibilities and also know what real returns can accrue to them. On many occasions we find that the producer is exploited by the traders. The trader gets much more returns because he gives very

very poor rate to the farmer whereas he actually gets very high rates from his export business.

Storage facilities like the cold storage and other like facilities should be provided adequately where agricultural products for exports are produced in abundance. That would be of immense help to the producers. This would help the producer to sell his produce at a time when he gets a reasonably price. It has been noticed that the farmer is invariably badly in need of money either to clear his debts or to meet some of his problems. Therefore, he is in a hurry to sell his products no sooner than it is ready. At this time the Government or the Authority must come to his rescue by purchasing his products at correct and reasonable price. In case sufficient price is not offered by these traders, the Government must purchase them in the initial stages, so that at a later stage even if the traders were to go to the farmers, they will get proper price for their products. Therefore, it is not enough for the Government to say that they are purchasing, but the time of the purchase is also of essence. Agricultural farmers and their societies must be given priority. They must also be enlightened where they have better opportunities to export their products. If the societies are made of farmers and producers, they will have a better understanding and better cooperation and they can certainly do better than a trader in procuring the right quantity of produce to be exported.

Because we prefer that finished products should be exported, agro-based industries could be concentrated in places where their raw materials are in abundance. Enough financial assistance also should be given to the societies or farmers to start such industries. The unemployed agricultural graduates connected with these products of exports may be given priority over the traders in starting the industries to produce the finished products.

Though the intentions of the Government are always fair in starting these authorities, subsequent action and the implementation also goes a long way in achieving the goals in a greater degree. So, the Government must think that their job is not over by

[Shri K. S. Rao]

simply starving the Authority. They have also to see that the Authority functions well and is within the reach of the producers. The farmers can also be sent for training and better knowledge can be imported to them. We have so many youngsters and progressive farmers knowing the progressive farming methods, including the methods intensive cultivation. These people can be trained at selected places, made acquainted with imported technologies or modern methods of agriculture. This will help them increase their income with their increased production. In Vijayawada and other places of Andhra Pradesh where fruits, vegetables, pulses and grams are in abundance, there should be proper facilities of storage. There should be proper training and imparting of knowledge on export methods. Local branches must be started in these places. Sufficient number of farms must be inducted as Members rather than having only officials. The farmers know the ins and outs of the farming problems; they understand the problems of export also where there can be malpractices. So, They can explain to the farming community the intricacies and problems of the export trade and limitations of the Government by which their grievances can be reduced to a very great extent. I also request that extensive publicity should be given so that the farming societies and the farming organisations come to know many things, so that they can divert their energies to produce those products which have got export potential. Also, the unemployed agricultural graduates should be given preference over traders and financial assistance should be given to them in greater degree and in time. Foreign exchange can be earned in a big way with proper implementation and functioning of this Authority. With these words I conclude.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Sir, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill have been brought forward by the Government to streamline and to promote the export of agricultural and processed food in this country; and as such I do not object to this Bill.

Sir, there is a huge potential of agricultural and processed food to be exported from this country. But unfor-

tunately we are not able to utilise this potential.

This Bill, I think, will help to promote the exports of our agricultural and processed food in the future. The strategy and success of Seventh Plan depends upon the success of exports. In that light this Bill has been brought forward to promote export of agricultural and processed food. In this country there is heterogenous climate and different types of fruits and vegetables are grown in different parts of the country. But we utilise only a very small percentage of this production for export purposes. We utilise only 0.3 per cent of our production for export purposes and you will be astonished to hear that during the pre-harvesting season of fruits and vegetables the loss is about 22 to 30 per cent of the production amounting to Rs. 10,000 crores. If you want to develop our export, this aspect should be taken into consideration. Merely forming this Authority is not sufficient to promote the export of agricultural and processed food. The farmers should be given incentives for production of fruits and vegetables. You know that there is a constraint in regard to export of meat and meat products to Dubai; Kuwait and other countries. They import meat from Australia and other countries but we can export meat and meat products to Dubai, Kuwait and other countries. But now there is a constraint in regard to our export and this constraint would not be rectified only by the setting up of an Authority like the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. The good health of the animals is also required for promotion of exports and if you do not look to the health of the animals, meat production and exports of meat products cannot be raised.

Certain agricultural products are in huge quantities in our country. You know, we produce potatoes in huge quantities and actually when we harvest that vegetable the price of this vegetable crashes down to such a level that the farmers incur losses. And last year when potato was harvested, the produce was more and the price came down to a level that the farmers were in a hardship, and that is why the promotion of exports of potatoes should be considered by the Ministry and the Authority. You know

that starch can be prepared from potato and also alcohol can be prepared from potato. If we can set up agro-based industries in areas where huge quantities of potatoes are produced by the farmers, it can give substantial help to them in the export of starch and alcohol produced from potato. We are utilising only 0.3 per cent of the production of mango in our country. You know that mango pulp is very much imported by the developed countries. The U K. and the USSR import a large quantity of mango pulp. Actually there is huge production of mango in our country, but we are not able to export mango pulp from our country.

There is a vast possibility of exporting orange concentrate. In Darjeeling there is a huge production of oranges, but there is no agro-based industry to utilise this huge production. So, I would request the Minister to look into all these things. Only setting up of an Authority is not sufficient for the promotion of exports. Agro-based industries should be set up which have also a great potential of giving service to the unemployed youth.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the clauses which should be amended. Actually these amendments should be moved by the Minister himself.

First I would like to refer to line 41 on page 2 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985, in which the Government wants to nominate three Members of Parliament to the Authority. I request the Minister to increase the number of Members of Parliament from three to at least six, of course four from this House and two from the Rajya Sabha, taking into consideration the huge area of the country and the different interests represented in the House.

In now refer to line 33 on page 4 of the Bill in which powers have been given to the Secretary. The Government gives powers to the Chairman of the Authority. At the same time the Government wants to give powers to the Secretary of the Authority. This will create a dual control in the affairs of the Authority.

Actually the powers should be delegated to the Chairman and the Chairman should delegate the power to the Secretary. But in clause 7 (1) of the Bill the Government is delegating the powers to the Secretary and also to the Chairman.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : The Government has delegated the power to the Chairman.

SHRI ANIL BASU : The Government is also delegating power to the Secretary.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The Chairman will delegate the power to the Secretary.

SHRI ANIL BASU : You are referring to clauses 5 and 6. But there is another line in clause 7(1) to the effect that the Government is delegating power to the Secretary also.

In clauses 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, the Central Government is taking all the powers from the Authority when it is required to do so. So, there is no necessity of giving power to the Secretary which will lead to dual control of the affairs of the Authority.

Sir, I request the hon. Minister to consider inclusion of fish and fish products in the items of Schedule of exports.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : I support both the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985 and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985. It gives us pleasure that we are discussing about this Authority in this August House after a long period. Previously, it used to work as a Council. It is a good thing that several powers have been delegated to the Authority.

I would like to say a few words regarding registration. The other day, all of us had expressed our views in the House on the situation arising out of non-payment of remunerative prices to the farmers. I agree that with the constitution of the Authority,

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

the agriculturists engaged in the production of cereals, in horticulture and in the cultivation of vegetables, will get remunerative prices. This is very important in this age when the society is fast changing and all our needs are also changing accordingly. Previously, one person used to devote the whole day in cooking meals while others took the same time in eating it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you must also have noticed in your areas how much time is taken in cooking meals and eating it. These things are going on since time immemorial. But the need of instant food has increased considerably in the present age. The society is changing and there is shortage of time in this changing society. There is more work and less time. So, everything will be decided according to the need of the time. Therefore, export of packed instant food to those countries where it is in great demand will be profitable. In this way we shall be able to earn a lot of foreign exchange. In fact, we have already been earning 25 per cent foreign exchange through it. Today, our needs are increasing and the consumption of such products in foreign countries has increased. We should also produce such products here and change ourselves to adopt the food habits of the people of other countries. Our farmers can contribute a lot in this respect.

Our farmers have made great progress during the last thirty years for which the government of India and the farmers deserve congratulations. The constitution of the Authority is the sequel to this success. We expect from the Authority that it will give incentive to the farmers to produce more for the purposes of export. Take for example the canning industry. The canning industry is mostly functioning in the small sector and is in the private sector. There are a number of shortcomings in this industry. First, the technology, which we use, is obsolete and we should introduce new technology in its place. The arrangement of packaging is also not satisfactory. If we export our goods in attractive packings, the demand of our products would increase in the foreign market and we will be able to earn more foreign exchange. Packing, therefore, has great importance. The canning industry is greatly handicapped due to absence of good packing. It needs improvement. We shall have to adopt new technology for it.

Secondly, there is need to broadbase the Schedule because a number of items, which are in great demand in foreign countries have not been included in it. In each State, there are some specialities in the agriculture sector which, if exported, can earn a lot of foreign exchange. There is need to exploit the specialities in the agriculture sector in each state. Take for example the states of Bihar and U. P. where gram is consumed in large scale. There Sattu is made by grinding gram. It is rich in protein and as such it has both nutritional as well as the medicinal value. The Members of Parliament from Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh must be knowing the importance of Sattu.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS
(Bhilwara) : First you offer it to all.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : You are invited to a Sattu treat. What I mean to say is that there are specialities in every State which can be exported directly. In regard to the specialities of different states; an assessment of their demand in the foreign countries can be made. Persons of Indian origin live in foreign countries in large number and the foreigners also have taken a liking to their delicacies. You have visited foreign countries and I also had the opportunity of going abroad and I found that Indian food is liked there. But in the Schedule, a number of such items are not included. I shall recommend that such items should also be included in the Schedule which are in demand in other countries. The food specialities in each state should be encouraged.

Besides, I would request that due importance should be given to the role of the farmers in the Authority. Otherwise the traditional industrialists will corner the benefit. As the Member who spoke earlier to me has said, the cooperative sector should also be encouraged and those farmers should also be given representation in it who produce exportable items. I also recommend that in the Bill it should also be provided that a person representing a cooperative sector will be nominated in the Authority. Besides, mushrooms and algae which are grown in our country, should also be included in the Schedule.

With these words, I conclude and express my thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, this Bill seeks to promote export of agricultural produce. If that is the intention, it is well and good. But, at the same time, how the cess which is going to be levied will react on the agriculturists is a question which has to be studied in detail. Secondly, in this Bill, provision has been made for registering exporters. I fear that a new class, those who are not now connected with agriculture or industry, will come up because of their influence, and this will affect in a detrimental way the agricultural production as well as export. I am not against the Bill, but I would like to suggest that sufficient safeguards should be made to register only those people who are in the field of agricultural production, those who manufacture and process, those who are engaged in such activities. Otherwise, because a person has got some influence with the bank or with the Government or with political bosses he will get himself registered under this Act as an exporter, and this new man will be coming into the field only to explore his own future and his own financial advantage. This is not going to help either the agricultural sector or the export. So, this is a fundamental point which I would like to suggest : at the time of formulation of the policy of registering, rules will have to be framed and in those rules, sufficient safeguards should be made so that only those who are engaged in these activities are registered as exporters.

Then I may suggest that cooperatives will have to be given preference here. Increasing production in the agricultural sector can be achieved only by cooperative activities. In this Authority I find that only one representative from the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation is sought to be included. Agricultural cooperative is only one of the sectors in the cooperative movement. There is yet another more important agricultural cooperative movement which is called the Consumer Cooperative Movement wherein much more agricultural and industrial processing is being done. A representative from that body which is involved in consumer activities will have to be there. Then there is another

section in the cooperatives which is called Industrial Cooperative Societies. Agro-based, agricultural cooperative societies are there. These are not linked to Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society. Therefore, the representation of agricultural representatives has to be much more than what is envisaged. The previous speaker was suggesting two; I may suggest that it may go up to four or five. The country's production in the agricultural sector can be increased only by involving people, and involving people can be done by promoting cooperatives.

Another aspect which I would like to point out is how to promote these items which are included abroad. An effective campaigning in respect of all these items will have to be done. Whether the Authority that is proposed to be constituted under this Act is given that power, whether that is on the look-out of the Government, is not known. One aspect where we fail is in propagating our items abroad. If we can effectively propagate our items abroad, we can take advantage of the situation. Then coming to the items which are included, only meagre items are included; there are other items which can be included in the Schedule. For example, coconut. Coconut is facing a big crisis now. The prices are falling. If the coconut is used as an item out of which things can be manufactured by using agro based industries, then it can be exported.

Curry powder of India is very well appreciated abroad. Everyone knows that curry powder is an item which has got very good market. But that is not included here.

Then, there are cloves grown in the southern parts of our country. This is an item which can be exported.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Can I continue in the afternoon ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Then I will take only one minute Sir. I want to make only one pertinent point.

The cashew nut is not included here. There is a Cashew Export promotion Council. I would like to know what is the Government's attitude towards overlapping of agencies will the overlapping of these agencies project the interests of the agriculturists? That means with the various agencies coming in, the price and cess which are levied on the agricultural products, ultimately, these will fall on the shoulder of the agriculturists. Therefore my suggestion is that a thorough study of these things will have to be made. Where there are other agencies for promoting the export, like Cashew Export Promotion Council etc., their activities will have to be found...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : More agencies are good for the farmers.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : But not duplication of agencies. It should not create intermediary parties. My fear is that this will create intermediary parties with this provision in the law, the people who have no work but only political influence will come as exporters. Do you want to grow them or grow the agricultural products? That is my question. I am asking this because I fear about that.

If you want to promote financial cooperatives, and if you want to promote the agriculturists you have to have a basic approach on this problem. That is absent in this law. That is my submission Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now adjourn for lunch to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT
DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
BILL
AND

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT CESS
BILL—Contd.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985. This Bill, through which the Authority is being created, is very necessary and the Government has taken a right step at the right time. The export of the agricultural processed food through this Authority will go a long way to help the Government. It will earn foreign exchange and at the same time the industries will also get a chance to progress. This will provide more job opportunities to the people and they will become economically sound. It includes items towards which the Government's attention had not gone earlier. Fruits and vegetables are not being exported, at the moment, to the desired extent. The main reason for this is non-establishment of such institutions as could export these commodities and thereby earn more money for the people of the country. Therefore, such institutions should be organised, may be in the cooperative sector. These should definitely be set up. Cottage industries or other industries should be set up to extract juice from the fruits so that the demand in foreign countries could be met and the country may also be benefited. This applies particularly to mango, orange and apple which can help us in exporting more and more juice. You have made provision for financial assistance to such institutions. This will definitely help in establishing such institutions with whose assistance more and more benefit will accrue. The Indian sweets are also prepared with agricultural produce whether it is milk, 'besan' or any other agricultural product. We should export them also to the maximum. The country will definitely be benefited with this....(*Interruptions*). Mr. Daga is very fond of this item. In different States of India different types of sweets are prepared. For example, Bengal's Resogulla is very famous. It is exported but it should be exported on large scale. Similarly, in Rajasthan, sweets like 'Mawa' and 'Rasmalai' are prepared. Such sweets can be exported

on large scale. Not much attention has been paid towards them. Special steps should be taken in this connection. This will definitely benefit the people here and our trade with foreign countries will also increase. We will be able to export them and thus earn maximum foreign exchange... (*Interruptions*). Yes, diabetics also eat sweets because these are liked by everyone. Even if someone is sick, he will not be able to resist it. Therefore, this system needs to be further strengthened and we should pay proper attention towards this. In addition, such institutions should also be set up through which people engaged in preparing food products and processing are provided financial assistance. You have proposed a cess at the rate of 0.5 percent to 3.0 percent in the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Cess Bill, 1985. Will the money collected through that cess be utilised in payment of salaries etc. of the staff/officers and for other functions of the Authority or with that money you will provide financial assistance to set up new institutions and take action in promoting the exports. I want that specific provision to this effect should also be made in the Bill.

The bill also provides that Government will provide assistance to the Authority so that it can provide financial help to other people and make arrangements for export of their processed food products. I want that this work should be done on a large scale because in this way we shall be encouraging cottage industry. With better payment, the people will improve the quality of the commodities for export. That will not only fetch maximum foreign exchange to the country, but the people will get employment also. You are aware that in all our villages and townships arrangements are available for preparing many items from agricultural produce. Just now an hon. Member was speaking about potato. He was saying that potato is produced in our country on large scale but that is produced in other countries also. But if we manufacture chips or other items from potatoes then we can earn a lot of profit by exporting them. Similarly, apple chips can also be manufactured and exported. That will also fetch large profits to us. The chance of these things getting damaged is less whereas the raw materials perish quickly and arrangements for quick transportation have

to made to supply them early. These chips etc. can be preserved for a long period.

Alongwith it, I want to request that cold storage facilities should be provided in those areas where fruits and vegetables are produced in abundance so that these could be preserved for a considerable period and could be utilised later for processing and exporting. Unless we pay full attention to streamline these arrangements, no scheme can succeed. As shri Sultanpuri just now said, in Himachal Pradesh cold storages for apples should be constructed. I think the farmers will thereby get better price. We are aware that the farmers in those states, where some items are produced in abundance, do not get fair price for the produce. If we are able to preserve that item in cold storage, it will bring more profit both to the farmers as well as to the agricultural product processors. I want that the cess proposed to be levied should be used for strengthening this arrangement. India is well ahead of many countries of the world in the matter of production of fruits and vegetables but at the same time the farmers should also be benefited and for this purpose whatever inputs are required by the farmers should be provided by this Authority. Therefore, unless the Authority pays attention to all these arrangements, the income of the people cannot increase.

Similarly, packing of these materials is also very important. If an item is well packed, is beautifully packed, it fetches better price. If its packing is shabby, it will be sold at lower price. Therefore, in our country training should be imparted in packing also. Only then all our arrangements will function smoothly. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Authority to utilise the money to be received through the cess for streamlining all these arrangements. Only then the purpose with which the Bill has been brought will be achieved. I, therefore, request that these arrangements should be made in a definite way so that the farmers are benefited.

Several hon. Members have suggested that in these institutions representatives of the farmers and cooperatives should be taken. That will definitely go a long way in so far as the protection of the interests of the farmers is concerned. If you do not do

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

this the farmers are not going to benefit. You should, therefore, include the representatives of the farmers and cooperative societies in these institutions.

We also have a huge live-stock in India. The farmers do not get fair price for them also. Therefore, arrangements should be made to ensure that the farmers get fair price of their cattle.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support both the Bill wholeheartedly but if the suggestions I have given to remove the shortcomings *e.g.* to include the representatives of the farmers and the cooperatives in the financial institutions, training in packing etc. are considered and implemented by these Authorities in power way, they will definitely benefit the farmers. I thank you and support the Bills.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill seeks to have a statutory authority for the export of agricultural and processed food products. As far as the object of the Bill is concerned, I have no direct quarrel, but I do have same indirect quarrel which I will quickly enumerate.

Firstly Sir, while export of agricultural and processed commodities is definitely necessary, there should be a guarantee that first these products would reach the mass consumers at proper prices, *i.e.* these products would be within the reach of their purchasing capacity. The drive for export should not overlook that aspect, in any case.

As far as the export is concerned, here the Statement of Objects and Reasons says :

“Although the potential for exports of processed food products is good, there have been several constraints inhibiting its growth. The food processing industry is by and large in the small sector using technology of processing and packaging which is outdated.”

Now, this elaboration always makes us afraid, because here is the floodgate for the so called high-tech. not available in our country, which these days is the fad. So, first of all, I would like to state that as far as processed food industry is concerned, it is good that the small scale sector is there. This small scale sector should be helped in a big way, because I do believe that in our country the required R and D would not be lacking. May be due to the absence of proper finances and also proper orientation, training and help to the small sector industry, they have not been able to compete. In any case it is difficult to compete because, after all, the New Economic Order for which we are fighting is still far away. That is why, I would like to submit here that whoever may be the board people, the Government should give us an assurance that the first preference would really be given to the small scale sector itself. And Government should provide proper help for its improvement. If any large scale so called high-tech. is to be introduced in some fields, please for heaven's sake do not land us in a situation wherein we import high-tech. and spend so much foreign exchange which will not be covered even by all this so-called export. This is often our experience and this is also the experience of many third-world countries. Therefore, while the drive for exports within a limited parameter is laudable, these other aspects are also very relevant in our economy today. So, I would like the Minister to express his mind on this.

I would like to make a submission on another matter also. Potatos and some other very popular agricultural goods have been referred to by many of the previous speakers. Naturally I support them, but I do not want to repeat the points. I would like to mention one agricultural produce which may invoke laughter from the Minister, but it is very important for us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Because you are laughing, I cannot resist it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am ready to laugh, and be laughed at. This particular agricultural produce is betel leaf.

If you think that betel leaf has no export potential...

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
There is a lot of export potential for it, *i.e.* to Pakistan.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
But I strongly feel that the export potential for betel leaf has not yet been investigated. I believe there are countries which are accustomed to its strong taste. It can be cultivated. It is necessary.

From my own experience I can say this. I come from a betel leaf area. That is my field of work. In the last two years its price has gone down rock bottom. One does not know why. Those who take betel from the shops pay more and more, but as far as peasants are concerned, they are getting less and less. I have heard that it is so because of greater production. Maybe, but I do not know. But there must be some problem occurring between the stage of its production and its reaching the consumer. This should be looked into. In this field, a serious attempt should be made for processing and exporting it. The question should be seriously gone into. In fact, mainly for pleading for the export of betel leaves I rose to speak on this bill. I would like the Minister to take special note of it.

The Minister should take great care to see that in this whole effort does not become a white elephant because of the entry of various multi-nationals. Instead, R and D should be properly improved, and proper finances should be made available to the small scale sector. Thank you.

[Translation]

***SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) :**
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the agricultural and processed food products export development authority Bill, 1985. So far many of my learned colleagues have expressed their view on this Bill. In fact this Bill should have been brought in this House some ten or fifteen years ago. However, I am happy that this Bill has

been introduced now and I hope it would encourage our farmers throughout the country. I say that this Bill is a boon to the farmers of our country.

Today farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. Only 10% of the market price is reaching the farmer. The other 90% of the price is going to the merchants. This is because there is no proper marketing facilities for our farmers. In this process the middle men are amassing wealth. Crores of rupees go to the pockets of traders and the farmers are the losers.

The Chairman will be appointed by the Central Government. There is representation from various fields on this statutory authority. But surprisingly there is no representation from the farmers community. I request the hon. Minister to include at least 25% of the members from the farmers community. I also expect a positive reply from our minister in this regard.

In the Schedule several items have been included. The first item includes fruits, vegetables and their products. Fruits are grown abundantly in our country from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. In Karnataka mango, goa, sapota and other fruits are grown. But what are the farmers getting ? It is only 10% of the market value. Regarding flowers also the same story is repeated. The grower is getting a meagre amount and the merchant is getting the major chunk of price. This Authority should open cooperative societies to help the farmers in marketing their goods. I also urge upon the Minister to provide storage facilities to the farmers. In every district headquarters there should be cold storage facility.

Packaging and processing has to be done on scientific lines. Modern technology has to be adopted for this. The fruits like mangoes, tomatoes etc. will not get proper rates if they are not preserved properly. These fruits are very useful. Ketchup is prepared from these fruits. In Karnataka we have the Kissan Products factory. But from all these products it is the middle man who is the real beneficiary.

[Shri G. S. Basavaraju]

Many of the fruit growers are being looted by the merchants. These merchants earn crores of rupees by exporting products of fruits.

During droughts thousands of cows are pushed to slaughter houses throughout the country. Slaughtering of cows must be stopped in the whole country. Meat and meat products of sheep, goats, pigs etc. should be processed scientifically. Hygienic methods have to be adopted while processing the meat products. The same procedure should be followed for eggs also. Purchase and sale of eggs also should be through cooperative societies. Market price of an egg is more than 60 paise. But the person who has a poultry gets only 25 paise. Similarly dairy products should be marketed through cooperative societies. Karnataka and Gujarat are popular in the dairy products. The dairy development corporation should come forward to help the farmers with regard to marketing of dairy products. Quality control of dairy products is also a must. During rainy season there would be a sudden increase in the dairy products. Many a times there will be no one to buy ghee. This has to be avoided.

Confectionary, biscuits and bakery products have been included. I am happy about this but unfortunately cocoanut, arecanut and betel leaf etc. have not been included in the schedule. I request the hon. Minister to include these also. In Russia there is a great demand for cocoanut products of India. Therefore it is very essential to maintain a goods standard in producing these products. In Karnataka and other parts of the country honey is being produced in large quantities. But there is no remunerative price. Sugar products also are in demand in the international market. Cooperative societies have to do a lot to encourage bee keeping in our country.

Herbal medicinal plants are abundant in our country. There is one herb in my place whose local name is 'Kosikanigal'. This herb is in great demand in West Germany. It is used in the manufacture of medicine to cure cancer. The farmers have to be appraised about this and they should be encouraged to get the benefit out of such herbs. Home

industry also must be encouraged by offering remunerative prices.

Regarding cess, I have a request to the hon. Minister it should be minimised and the farmers should be encouraged. I also urge upon the Minister to do away with the export duty.

I Thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority Bill that has been brought forward by the Government.

Sir, it is good that the Government thought it fit to bring forward such a Bill, and the experience during the Sixth Five Year Plan was that the targets of exports could not be reached due to different circumstances that had prevailed. And, in the Seventh Plan the Government has been contemplating substantial increases in the export of tea, coffee, tobacco, cashew kernel, processed foods, spices etc., to a great extent. In fact, the present export level is nearly Rs. 217 crores. The Government is expecting to export nearly Rs. 1334 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Similar is the case with the other agricultural processed food products. It is but natural that the Government is contemplating more exports of these products, because, our country being much behind in technology and science, as well as industrial development when compared to several other countries we cannot expect to export machinery, much more so the sophisticated one. But the country being mainly agriculture based, with vast potentialities in regard to cultivable land, fertile land and the irrigated water and the toiling farmers, there is lot of scope for much more increase in the agricultural and other products. With all encouragement to the industrial sector pumping thousands of crores of rupees into it, the earning through export of machinery and transport equipment is hardly Rs. 500 crores while our total export for 1983-84

was of the order of Rs. 9867 crores. That means, it does not constitute even 10 per cent of the total export. So, the best way is to take all precautions and encourage the export arena of agricultural and processed food products, cashew, kernals and spices. They are having more encouraging markets abroad especially USA, Netherlands, Australia, Japan and other countries. In regard to tobacco, instead of leaving it completely in the hands of private trade, if the Government can take up export of tobacco, our earnings will be much more, because there is a lot of cutting down the price by these companies, some of whom are foreign based though their equity was subsequently diluted. Similar is the case in regard to oil-cakes also. In regard to rice, the Government was allowing export of basmati and non-basmati rice. But some time back, the Government has imposed restrictions on it and it is not permitting export of basmati rice only. In fact, our country is having huge buffer stock of food-grains. And there is no fear at all in regard to its availability. In fact, the godowns are full. The Government is finding it difficult to keep the procured foodgrains like paddy, rice and wheat. Under these circumstances, I request the Government to seriously think about it and permit export of fine, superfine varieties of rice also. In fact, it earns more foreign exchange than wheat because the price prevailing in the international market is more favourable to rice than to wheat. Some time back in a meeting of Commissioners of Agricultural Production with the Secretary (Commerice) it was suggested that such a thing should take place and that cultivation of basmati rice which hitherto confined to Jammu and Kashmir, be taken up in a large way in Andhra Pradesh, UP and other parts of the country.

Regarding meat and meat products, there is a great scope for exports. Andhra Pradesh is next in egg production to Punjab. With the starting of an international flight from Hyderabad, we will be in a better position to export these items. We request the Government to provide airconditioned storage facilities for these products to enable us to export these products.

Apart from increasing exports, the main objective of the Authority should be to

collect relevant data from foreign countries. It should have very efficient administrative marketing as well as research wings to advise on the current demand as well as future projections. They should make available this information to the people in all parts of the country through the respective State Governments to see that the best efforts can be made by the State Governments in the matter of production of these items which the Government intend to export and earn precious foreign exchange.

Regarding upgradation of technology, it is true that there is definitely a need to upgrade it but I would suggest that the Government should upgrade it in such a way that it should not go into the hands of these multinationals or very big monopoly companies. The technology should be relevant to the needs of our country and, as far as possible, it should be within the reach of the small scale or the medium scale sectors so that the monopolists do not get the opportunity to monopolise in that field and exploit the farmers.

I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that people from several sectors will be put on this Authority but I am very sorry to say that I do not find any mention about farmers who are solely responsible for raising the food crops or the food products, who are the main people behind the entire efforts. I do not know why the Government has left them. I have proposed an amendment also that from different zones in the country—because in each zone some item will be there for export—let there be representation on this Authority so that justice is done to the farmers. Let not the profit made by exporting these things and by earning foreign exchange go only to the industrialists or the middlemen or the businessmen, let the profit be shared and the benefit percolate to the farmers who are behind the entire efforts. In fact, the Government could have exported large quantity of sugar but because of the shortsighted policies of the Government, because of the denial of the Government in fixing a remunerative cane price, we have to import sugar from abroad recently. Such things should not take place.

The Authority should have some committees also—which I have proposed in

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

my amendment also—such as an executive committee to run the affairs, a production committee which can take care of the production needs, a marketing committee to study thoroughly the marketing needs and to see how best we can achieve the unit value realisation so that our products will get the maximum price from different areas in the world.

The quality of export products should be checked thoroughly, otherwise, the country will get a bad name. It happened so in the case of tobacco when tobacco was exported to China. Those things were sent back and only this year they are again going to place orders. So, let not such things be repeated again which tarnish the image of the country and hamper our exports. With these suggestions I thank you.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Sir, I welcome the Bill and support it. I understand that the imports of our country are increasing and the exports are just at a stagnant stage. Our main products to be exported are agriculture-based products and require a lot of processing, proper marketing and standardisation. Unless that is there, the market world over will not be able to purchase our items. Especially when our Seventh Plan is dependent on our national resources, this is the only sector wherein we can boost our exports and reduce our import, and the trade balance and all other financial stabilisation methods can be put on the right track. According to the Bill it is clearly stated that all the processes whether they are drying, caning, peeling or any other sort of process coming in contact with our agricultural products, make the product 'processed food'. So, when the rules are framed, unless there is a definite indication to the Offices, all the agricultural products, when they are exported, will come under the purview of processing.

The other thing is—as stated by my hon. friend from the other side—that our products are just rejected because they are not of standard quality. Even in regard to cardamum, coffee, tea, every year we are getting reports that they are rejected. To combat that our sophisticated processing arrangements in the rural areas is a must. In addition to that, when there is flood in

agricultural production—whether it is fruit, cereals, paddy or any other sort of agricultural produce—our farmer is not getting the proper storage, godowns, marketing and processing facilities. And wherever there is such a facility, it is not up to the standard. So, the poor agriculturist who produces more is penalised. To overcome that, our request to the hon. Minister is to have a proper system wherein we can process, store and give additional facilities to the medium and marginal farmers.

Regarding coconut cultivation, Kerala is in soup now. In spite of various requests from the State Governments and the Members of Parliament, a definite assurance is not coming forth. The livelihood of entire agriculturists in this area depends upon the cultivation of the coconut. Each and every household, whether it is having three or four or ten or fifteen coconut trees—is suffering. Without proper yield, the entire economy of the medium agriculturists in the southern States especially in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been shattered. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us what exact steps the Government is going to take and what will be the benefits that will be given to the poor agriculturists who are agitating for the past so many months. Last year, during this period the coconut oil price was Rs. 3,500. Now, it is below Rs. 1,500. Since the farmers in those areas are faced with a very grave condition, I would request the hon. Minister to give a categorical statement regarding the price which you are going to give to the agriculturists.

With these words, I once again support the Bill wholeheartedly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I will have to welcome this Bill.

We want that keeping in view the welfare of farmers, only the genuine farmer should be included in the Board. When we go into the composition of the Board, we find that the persons, who have lost Parliament and Assembly elections are appointed as Members of the Board. The Boards should not be utilised for political rehabilitation. It may

be the Tobacco Board or the Cotton Board, you will see that their Members belong either to the ruling party or the opposition parties. I mean to say that actual growers should be given representation on these boards, which should work for the benefit of the farmers who cultivate and grow the crops. We want such type of arrangement. There are many Boards like Tobacco Board, Cotton Corporation etc., but none of them thinks about the welfare of farmers. They all think on commercial basis. This board should not be like other boards. We have been told that a board is to be set up for the export of certain agricultural products, because at present private parties are exporting them. Now, I come to fruit juice. You will find that in May and June, the price of mangoes in Andhra Pradesh is Re. 1 per Kg whereas in Delhi it is Rs. 3 per Kg. There ought to be some parity between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays. Today, potato growers are facing starvation in Uttar Pradesh and areas adjacent to Nagpur. Tomatoes are being sold at 75 paise per Kg at the places near Nagpur. Sometimes, the farmer feels like distributing them free of cost among people in the city and sometimes he utilises them as fodder for his cattle. I would like to suggest that tomato sauce may be produced and exported. We know that a bottle of tomato sauce costs Rs. 7 whereas tomato contents in it are worth Re. 1 only. Who is pocketing Rs. 6? The empty bottle might be costing 50 paise. A packet of potato chips, containing potatoes worth 10 paise, is sold at Rs. 2. What are its reasons? Similar is the position in respect of many other items. The difference between the prices of articles produced by a farmer and the articles manufactured therefrom goes up by 20 times and sometimes 50 times. It is not known whether the farmer is benefited or not in growing maize, but a shopkeeper installs a pop corn machine and earns Rs. 100 out of 1 Kg. of maize. I do not know the Hindi equivalent of pop corn, but in Telugu it is called Pailalu. What are its reasons? The grower is subjected to exploitation. This Board is being set up in order to save him from exploitation. That is why we welcome it. In foreign countries articles made in our country are sold at very high prices. Priyapachchadi of Warangal is famous not only in Delhi but in foreign

countries also. Such articles should be brought under it. We know that scarcity of water is increasing. Mango and Spota trees do not require much water. They should be stored in sufficient quantity. Potatoes, tomatoes, oranges and managoes should be stored in sufficient quantity and should be brought under the purview of the Board, and in the event of a bumper crop the pulp and juice thereof should be exported to foreign countries. Today, a persons, who gets an export licence, becomes millionaire within a very short period but land holding of the farmer, who cultivates them, comes down from 2 acres to one acres and from one acre to half acre and in the end he is compelled to migrate to a city and ply cycle-rickshaw. It is a very good step that efforts will be made to eliminate the middlemen through the proposed export board.

Tomato is a perishable commodity. It starts rotting the next day. Storage facility should be provided on hire for it with the Marketing Committee's funds. Potato can last for one to two months. Therefore, cold storage facility should be provided for perishable goods so that they can be sold at a time when the prices are higher.

Sir, you are also aware that poultry farm is a big business in Andhra Pradesh, but the farmers running this business are suffering losses. Eggs are exported from there to Delhi as well as Dubai and Arab countries. But if the traders from Bombay fix the price of an eggs at 30 paise, the poultry farm people are ruined and they suffer heavy losses. They depend on Bombay businessmen who export eggs to foreign countries. Since you are setting up the Export Board, you should purchase the entire stock of eggs. We can make egg powder also. We have seen in foreign countries that olette is ready within one minute. They prepare it from the powder instead of eggs. Eggs of Andhra Pradesh, potatoes of Uttar Pradesh and Basmati rice of Punjab are famous. You should pay special attention towards them. The prices of paddy and cotton have gone down, but the prices of cloth have not fallen. The reason is that the middlemen are exploiting the farmers. You can stop this exploitation through this Board provided it functions honestly. A friend has drawn attention towards 'Vijay Masoori' and

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

'Khichari'. Biryani and Khichari of Hyderabad are famous. The quality of rice is so good that its sight has a satiating effect. Permission for the export to foreign countries is not given as they are the items of local consumption. The hon. Minister is aware of this as he is connected with Hyderabad.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will come. When you invite us, we will come there.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : All of you will be invited on the occasion of my daughter's marriage and Biryani will be served to you.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Bagare Bagan is available in Hyderabad.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are right. Very good non-Vegetarian food is available in Hyderabad. Pigs should also be exported as its meat is in great demand there. You can also set up pig farms. Mutton can be exported after dehydrating it. Eggs, hens and pigs can be exported. With these words I thank you for giving me time and conclude my speech.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the requirement of foreign exchange and deficit in our foreign trade, I feel that the objects of the Bill become more comprehensive and urgent. You are setting up this authority with a definite purpose. Nobody has any objection to it. I would like to point out that since the Processed Food Export Promotion Council is not target oriented, it has not been able to make achievement to the desired extent.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

I would like to submit that there is need to make it target oriented. We will have to identify new fields of export. Till now we have restricted our supplies to traditional areas or countries. There is great potential in Gulf countries and Western European countries. If efforts are made

to export our products to these countries, we can get a very vast market. A number of competitors are entering this field gradually. Therefore, quality control will have to be maintained constantly. You have made a provision, but there is no such clause in it under which you can maintain its quality. I, therefore, request you to think over this matter also. Besides, certain new items should also be included into it because it is possible that some other countries may like to enter the field of our traditional items. If we do not explore new items, we will experience difficulty.

15.00 hrs.

Apples in considerable quantity get damaged in our region every year. In U.P., considerable quantity of raw mangoes gets damaged at the time of mango crop. The same is the position in respect of potato crop. All these things are required to be looked into.

You have made a mention about giving representation to fruit and vegetable growers on this Board. In our country growers of Coconut and many other items have a very strong lobby and they manage to get representation on these Boards by raising a hue and cry. I want that some such arrangements should be made to include people representing each area or item in these Boards so that they can safeguard their interests.

Sir, I am not against introduction of new technology in our country. But I feel that in the name of new technology or joint venture big persons may enter this field. Being a small scale industry thousands of persons are in employment there. According to my information many big persons want to enter this field. I simply want that in the name of new technology and joint venture big persons may not be able to enter this field and corner the entire benefit because in this Bill I do not see any provision to check such possibilities. I request you to ensure this thing so that interests of persons working in small scale industries may not be harmed. Besides, you have not made clear in the Bill what would be its net-work through which you propose to provide subsidy, etc., to the people. You have not made it clear how

you are going to promote the growers and through whom you are going to give assistance to the manufacturers; you have not said anything in detail on all these points.

I hope you would clarify the points raised by me in your reply and pay attention to these aspects. With these words, I welcome the intention of the Bill.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (Sangli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Cess Bill, 1985 and the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985. A number of hon. Members spoke at length on the prices of agricultural products and they also touched the production aspect. We see that the production does not increase significantly because agricultural products do not fetch remunerative prices. If in a particular year, the production of a commodity goes up, it leads to marketing problem and the prices crash due to non-availability of timely marketing facility. Therefore, I support the Agricultural Products Export Bill brought forward in the House.

First of all, I want to draw your attention to butter which is a milk product. Last year, about 3,000 tonnes of butter was put in storage in Maharashtra and this year too, another 4,000 tonnes of butter is expected to be added to it. That means, we have 7,000 tonnes of butter in storage, the value of which comes to about Rs. 15 crores. On the other hand, we are importing edible oil worth about Rs. 1600 crores, whereas we do not have any marketing facility for our indigenous pure ghee. Similarly, according to research work carried out in America on wheat-bran, we can get 15 to 20 per cent edible oil from wheat bran. I want that an industry for processing wheat bran should be set up in our country also. Through this process, we can have a production of about 7 lakh tonnes in the developing countries.

We grow sugarcane in abundance in our Maharashtra State, but Government have imported sugar worth Rs. 800 crores. Since the production of sugarcane in our State is

much more, there is need for opening more sugar mills. We have sought permission to set up 52 sugar mills in the State, but the Government have neither granted the permission so far nor have relaxed the policy. Therefore, I request that permission for setting up these mills may be granted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, likewise, there has been increase in the production of wheat and also of its buffer stock which is of the order of over 32 million tonnes. Therefore, Government should give permission for opening more flour mills in this sector too.

I am sure, that the Bill brought forward by you will fulfil all these aspirations and will help in pushing up the exports and framing a better policy for internal consumption. This corporation is doing a good job in the field of providing loans. Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra have done well and we have over Rs. 981 crores as deposits. We want to set up processing industry through these banks, but Government have not given permission for that. The Government should grant permission for this purpose to enable us to solve the problems faced by the food industry.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Chairman, while supporting this Bill, I should like to have replies to my points from the Minister.

Before we export our products, the Government should make sure that the people of India should first get good because in our country we are not getting enough food for our people and the Government knows that 51% of the population are below poverty line. It means they are not able to get the food they need and our planning should be made in such a way that what we need in the country must be ensured first before we export. Otherwise, our people will be very much in trouble. Just now we are thinking that we have enough food and that we can export. But in practice, our people are not at all getting food. In Delhi itself, many essential commodities and foodstuffs are very scarce and their prices are going up day by day. So, the Go. rn-

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

ment should first ensure food to our people and it should be good food. We must ensure this before we export. For instance, good variety of fish or meat or eggs are not available and perhaps 70% of our people are getting only poor food, because they cannot afford to take good food. So, the Government should not boast that such and such item is exported while our people are starving.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : But we have lot of fruit and food which is going waste. That has to be processed and exported.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : That is occasional. But we have to see that we produce sufficient quantity of sugar. Government exports sugar at less price and we are paying more price in the country for sugar than the export price that we are getting. We do not know our food requirements and we are exporting food. So, the Government should first ensure that our people get what they need. The Government should know how much milk per day our people need and what is the per capita consumption in India. That should also be kept in mind. Otherwise, we will become a laughing-stock if we export our foodstuffs to foreign countries when we ourselves are starving here. I request the hon. Minister to give full details as to how much foodstuffs we are in need of, staple food and good food for all the people. Only after satisfying our requirements, he can think of export. I think, Government is in trouble because of their own failure and somehow they want to get money. They are depending on foreign money and so, the country's food should go to fetch that money! While it is encouraging for the farmers, it is not encouraging for the whole country because there are a number of people living below the poverty line who want food and whose food needs must be met. Government should give a guarantee that all Indians will get food. Only after that, they should think of getting our foodstuffs exported.

[Translation]

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO
(Chikballapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I

welcome the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Bill, 1985. This is a good Bill which intends to encourage the farmers of our country. Hence I am happy to support the Bill. While speaking on the Bill I have some important suggestions to offer for the kind consideration of our Government.

Once upon a time there was shortage of food grains in our country. But due to the hard work of our late and sincere efforts of our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi we were able to attain self sufficiency in agricultural produce. In addition, we are exporting food grains to various countries.

At this juncture, unfortunately the farmers are not happy in our country. They are not getting good return for their produce. In our country more than 70% of the population are agriculturists. This Bill intends to give a new turn to promote export of agricultural and processed food products.

This Bill is a very well planned Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such an excellent Bill in this august House. But we have to take the responsibility helping the farmers to get remunerative prices. It is the farmers who sweat and produce agricultural products. The consumers buy these products. Today neither the farmer nor the consumer is benefited. Both of them are exploited by the middle man. It is the merchants, traders and other middlemen who are enjoying the fruits. This has to be put to an end immediately.

Sir, I was surprised to see the constitution of the Authority. Planning Commission has its representation. Members of Parliament have been included in this Authority. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has got representation. But unfortunately the farmer has been axed. There is no representation of farmers in this Authority. I earnestly request the hon. Minister to include farmers also in the Authority.

It is very important to be honest and to maintain a very high quality control if we have to promote export of agricultural

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]
of good quality. Besides the hygienic conditions under which the meat is processed are not of their standard. Therefore, we have suffered losses on this account and I am sure this authority will immediately take steps to ensure that this sort of complaints are totally eliminated so that our exports are acceptable to the importing countries.

Coming to quality control, as I said, we are naturally very keen that the quality control should be the basic thing because unless we enforce the quality control in all our exports and export products and items, even if they may be value added items, they will not be acceptable to the importing countries because of their high standard of hygienic conditions and the way they want things to come to their countries.

I would like to mention that the world trade in fresh fruits is about 20 million tonnes while India exports only 16,500 tonnes accounting for only 0.10%. But we produce so much of fruits in the country. For instance, the hon Members said about apples. We have got very good apples in this country. We have got very good mangoes in this country. My hon. friend from Andhra Pradesh has gone there. Not even the important mango, *Pedda Rasalu* mango is exported. Similarly, I would like to mention that the world meat exports are of the order of 13.5 million tonnes while India's exports is only 55,000 tonnes which account for 0.4%. So this is the position and the Authority is being established only to ensure that the exports are increased and are increased in such a fashion that they are acceptable to the importing countries.

Our exports of most of the agricultural products during the last few decades are mainly in bulk and I have said that we fail to get the advantage of value added if we export in the bulk, whether it is tea a coffee or fruits or meat, whatever it is and unless we have the value added things, then only we get a better return and they will be acceptable. To day everybody wants that it should be in a packaged form so that the moment they open the packet, it is available for them for putting it on the table. Then value-added things will not only increase the exports but also will result in higher value

realisation ranging from 30 to 40 per cent which in the total exports will be a very substantial sum and they will add to our foreign exchange earnings. Similarly, the packaging and value added exports is one of the objects of this Authority, as I said.

Many hon. Members have mentioned about addition in the schedule of the export items. This schedule is not the last word. They can always be added or they can be increased as required according to the demand from other countries and even it will not be necessary to come to the Parliament for this purpose because the schedule can be changed and added at any time.

Some of the hon. Members have laid special stress on the marketing survey and I think it is very necessary and the Authority will have to do this, in collaboration and co-operation with the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and the Trade Development Authority which are two agencies which are already doing this kind of work not only for this country but also for some of the foreign countries and they have expertise available with them. So this Authority will certainly take advantage of their co-operation and assistance and it will be possible to fix our target markets and also to find out what quantities, what qualities and what types are required in different markets of Africa, Asia, Europe and America and accordingly we will make our plan for exports from year to year basis.

Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member who expressed doubt that the agriculturists will suffer on this account and the middleman will take advantage. I think when they will get the added value and the exports increase certainly there will be more earnings for the agriculturists and they will get more rate than what they are getting at present. The added value may range from 20 to 40 per cent.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It will also provide more employment.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Certainly it will add to the economy of the country and provide more opportunities for employment. I would also like to assure the hon. Lady Member sitting opposite

that although I do not know whether it would be possible for us to increase export of betal or betel-nuts yet the 'pan masala' can surely be exported. 'Pan masala' is getting very popular all over.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
For your information one of the lady Member belonging to your side has just told me that in France they were wanting to have 'paan'.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
Shri Vyas ji mentioned that it will certainly improve the economic environment and employment opportunities. I can assure him that the commodities which are being exported in bulk today like tea, coffee, cashew-nut, spices, ground-nut, tropical fruits and alcoholic beverages when the added value is there and they are exported in package form then it will bring more money to the country.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What about sweets ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
I think they are too sweet like you. I agree in some countries Indian sweets, inspite of being too sweet, are liked but 'rasgoola' will always be there.

Some of the hon. Members mentioned about cess. This cess is, no doubt, in the Bill. The provision has been made from half per cent to three per cent. But it is not decided that it will be applicable to all. It will all depend on the value that an item will fetch and certainly when it has to be applied it has to be applied taking into consideration all the factors. Besides where it might be necessary to give cash compensatory support that will also be available because we do not want that there should be any difficulty in exports. The Authority has been established for exporting. It should not result in a set back to the exports in any form.

As regards cashew-nuts, it is included in this Schedule but the bulk will continue to be exported by the Cashew-nut Corporation. This will be in the package form.

Some of the hon. Members wanted to

know how the expenditure will be met about this. The Planning Commission has agreed initially to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 40 lakhs with which the initial expenditure will be met. Subsequently the cess proceeds would start coming in. The estimates of the cess proceeds are that in the first five years, that is, 1985-1990, the expenditure will be Rs. 778.24 lakhs and the income will be Rs. 616.0 lakhs, leaving a gap of Rs. 182.16 lakhs which will be grant-in-aid by the Government and we expect that from the sixth year, the authority will be self-supporting in expenditure. I would certainly like to assure that the authority will not overlook the interest of any sector on any commodity producer and they would certainly see that all the commodity producers get better prices for their produce. No doubt, at the moment this industry is in the small-scale sector. But we also hope that there is no question of a very high technology to be imported for this. But certainly there is need to a certain extent. Now, for instance, I will give you a very small example. Take the small juice tins. The small juice tins that we export are very important. We used to have a tin cutter to open the small juice tins. In foreign countries nobody wants to open the juice tin with a cutter. In those small tins, there is a small opening device which is provided on the lid of the tins themselves and they can open the tins without the help of the cutter. So, this will have to be done here also to make them more acceptable to the importing countries.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Now, for some sophisticated coffee processing, are you contemplating to invite foreign capital ? That is what I was given to understand in a letter received by me from the Minister.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
Which Minister are you referring to ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Well, your predecessor.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
I will look into that letter. I think my successor will see it. I think I will be handing over the charge of this additional

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

work. Sir, I have already mentioned about the juice.

Now, Sir, I quite agree that the Research and Development is a very important aspect and the authority would certainly pay special attention to this and, as I said, in the initial stages that not only the authority itself out we will take the advantage of expertise and experience gained by the Institute of International Trade and the Trade Development Authority. But it is a fact that this authority is meeting the long-felt need and actually the benefits which are likely to flow in due course will be appreciated by the hon. Members who have already made a very useful contribution. It is a fact that the agricultural prices have not kept pace with the industrial products and this is the phenomenon all over the world. Now, perhaps the prices of our sugar, prices of our wheat and prices of our other commodities are much higher than they are prevailing in the international markets.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Not agricultural commodities.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Even in the case of our wheat, the prices are more. Now, for instance, an hon. Member mentioned about the coconuts. In the first instance, the cocounts have not been exported. At the moment, the cocount prices that are prevailing in the country are much higher than the cocount prices in the other countries.

Sir, this authority will be the regulating organisation and not actually the exporting organisation because it would regulate and ensure that the exports which are made or the exports which are organised in such a fashion that the quality control is ensured and sustained export is there and genuine products are exported. We do not want that with the first consignment which the importing country may receive they should say that we are not going to take the second consignment because the consignments are not according to their specification or according to their standards.

Sir, it is a fact that our trade balance has shown some adverse trend. But the

problem is that our bulk items of import are POL, edible oil, sugar, fertilizers, etc. and they account for more than 50 per cent of our total imports. Another 10 per cent of our total imports are tied up to AID. So, hardly one-third of the imports are controlled by us, for our purposes and there also a major portion goes to the capital goods which are being imported for the time being.

Now, I quite agree with the hon. member that first we have to ensure that our people get the necessary food to eat and this is the reason why whenever we decide on an export plan, consultations are held with the Ministries of Agriculture and Civil Supplies and only when these two Ministries declare that those items are available in surplus, we export. For instance, Basmati rice is an item which is not normally consumed by our people. It is under OGL and everybody can export it. As far as other rice is concerned, unless and until we get the clearance from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Civil Supplies that surplus stocks are available for export, then only it will be exported and not otherwise.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH (Pilibhit) : You have spoken about basmati rice. Last time, when this export was made, the rice was rejected as the quality of the rice exported was not good and all the ships were returned. Therefore, will you formulate a scheme for exercising quality control so that our items of agricultural products which are exported are not rejected ? Since, the basmati rice exported last time was rejected, we are getting a very low price for basmati rice.

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I think, right from the very beginning, I have been stressing on the quality control and this applies not only to Basmati rice, but to all exports. Unless we apply the quality control, it would not be possible for us to export or to make the other countries accept our exported items.

Most of the hon. members have mentioned that producers of certain commodities are not given representation on the Authority. But those people are actually on the Commodity Boards. The Commodity Boards really control their operation, production and everything and therefore once they control it and pass it on to the Authority for export, then only the export promotion is done by the Authority.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The Authority should not be manipulated by merchants and industrialists.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I quite agree with you Sir. It should not be monopolised and it should be a very balanced Authority. We are working for it only. Let us try for sometime and see how this Authority is going to work. This is being established for the first time and if any need is felt that there should be some changes, I am sure the Minister concerned at that time will certainly bring the necessary changes.

Sir, I have already mentioned that the exports will take place only after ensuring the domestic requirements, and only after consulting the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

These are some of the points which I have explained and if there is any particular question, I would be very glad to answer it.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Regarding the price of cocount, we did not get a categorical reply, though it concerns not only commerce but agriculture also.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : That is not in the schedule of the Bill today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, let us take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Establishment and Constitution of Authority).

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (Thane) : I beg to move :
Page 3,—

after line 33, insert—

“(v) vegetable growers.” (1)

Page 3, line 36,—

after “sub-clause (iv)” insert—

“and vegetable growers specified in sub-clause (v)” (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil is not here; Shri Ayyapu Reddy not here; Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao not present; Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil is not there, so also Shri Anoopchand Shab.

Mr. Gholap, do you want to say anything ?

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : The object of this Bill is to give some support to the agriculturists. They must get proper prices. Regarding representation in the Authority, almost all of it is given to the units or small industries. The farmers directly are not represented in it. So, I have given this amendment, *viz.* that at least two persons from among vegetable growers should be taken on the Authority. Unless proper representation is there, they will not get the benefit. So, I request that proper representation to agriculturists be given. It is not given now.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I would like to add a word of support to what the hon. Member has said. It is a great mistake on the part of Government and those responsible for preparing these pieces of legislation, that this happens every time such a legislation is brought forward before the House. They should take care

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

to see that the farmers are given proper representation. They can be given proper representation through the State Governments as well as directly by the Central Government, in addition to whatever representation they may possibly by chance get through the various other organizations which would be affiliated to such an Authority. So, it is not a satisfactory for us to be told that in the years to come, in the light of experience, if representation is found to be necessary, it would be provided. What would happen? It would be 6, 7, or 12 years before another Bill is brought before the House. Then it would be possible to do it. To say that the Ministers of those days would be looking after the interests of the kisans, is not a satisfactory approach at all to this kind of a problem.

I am making this observation not only for the information of the present Minister, but also of the whole of the Administration. It is a continuing factor. Generally speaking, every official is not pro-kisan or pro-agriculturist. Therefore, would like Government to take this exhortation of mine to heart.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I have taken note of the views of this senior hon. Member. Certainly, his advice will always carry weight with us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Gholap, do you press your amendment?

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : I do not press them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does Shri Gholap have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

The amendments were, by leave,
withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is.

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clauses 5 to 8. There are no amendments to Clauses 5 to 8. The question is :

"That Clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 9. Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not here. The question is :

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Clause 10. Mr. Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil is not here; Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not present; Mr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil is also not here.

The question is :

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 11. Shri Anoop Chand Shah—not present. The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 12. Shri Anpopchand Shah—not present. The question is :

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clauses 13 to 15. There are no amendments to Clauses 13 to 15. The question is :

"That Clauses 13 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 to 15 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 16. Shri

E. Ayyapu Reddy—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 17 and 18. There are no amendments. The question is :

“That Clauses 17 and 18 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 17 and 18 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 19. Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil—not present. Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to Clause 20. The question is :

“That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 21. Shri Anoopchand Shah—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 22. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh—not present. Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 23. Shri

Ramashray Prasad Singh—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 23 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 24. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh—not present. Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil—not present. The question is :

“That Clause 24 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to clauses 25 to 34. The question is :

“That Clauses 25 to 34 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 34 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I would like to make a few remarks. I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister on this very constructive proposition that he has

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

placed before the House. He would go down in our legislative history as the father of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. I am glad that this Authority is being established now.

But the pity is the Planning Commission has a very poor idea of it. Possibly it has been persuaded against its own will. That is why it has placed only a small amount of funds at its disposal. It is high time that our farmers are encouraged to take to the production of fruits, and the fruits trees, are flood resistant as well as draught resistant. More and more mangoes and various other kinds of fruits should have to be developed and they can be developed on areas which are not dependant upon too much of surface water. They can draw water from below, the earth, because they have very deep root system and a small country like Bulgaria makes huge profits by exporting roses and rose water. In ancient times our Mughals also developed this rose culture and various kinds of *attars* were developed. All these can be developed provided we develop this garden culture in our country. Once we develop that, we need quality control. And this Authority would help our farmers to get better prices, higher incomes from their agriculture and as my hon. friend has already said—the Minister—it would provide employment for a large number of our people, an ever increasing number of people in various processes of what is known as the fashioning of agricultural production for the market. Therefore, I sincerely hope that the Government will pay very much greater attention than what has been envisioned by the Planning Commission. And, this Authority would help to create one of the strongest possible bases for our *kisans* as well as our employment seeking young people. Thank you.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I would certainly like to say that the wise words spoken by the hon. Member would carry weight with us and surely what he has said has to be borne in mind by the Government and such advice and words of wisdom are very rarely heard and therefore I assure the hon. Member that with respect and with all humility, I have noted what he

has said, and the remarks he has made, and certainly the Government will be benefited by them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of customs on the export of certain agricultural and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 3. Amendment No. 1 by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy. The hon. Member is absent. Amendment No. 2 to Clause 4 is also by him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clauses 3, 4, 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3, 4, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

16.00 hrs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we resume further discussion on the motion for consideration of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill moved on 13th December, 1985.

Shri M. Subba Reddy.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present UGC Act has been in force for the past 30 years and there is hardly any improvement in the conditions. Now this Bill seeks to extend and regulate the tenure of the office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. But I do not think that there will be any improvement by extending the tenure of the office of these officials. The prevailing conditions in our campuses are not going to improve by this step. On the other hand we should concentrate on how best we can contribute to make our educational institutions work on better lines. The present UGC Act had been in operation for the past 30 years. But it has failed to be effective. For the effective functioning of the UGC, it should be divided into 4 branches and located in the South, North, East and Western regions. Now, it is functioning from only one place. Much of the amount is being wasted on administration. One or two persons sitting at one place cannot decide the future of many educational institutions in the country. So it is better to divide this Commission into four parts and locate them in the four regions of the country. Another point that I want to stress is that the UGC should expand its scope. Instead of confining itself only to the University and college education, it should spread its wings and include secondary education also into its fold.

Sir, students should devote at least 40 hours a week if the education is to be really meaningful. Steps have to be taken to make the students study at least 40 hours per week.

Sir, at present there is no uniform syllabi or curricula so much so that a student who studies in one institution does not get admission in another institution just because the syllabus sought in that institution is different. It is most unfortunate that even after 40 years of independence we could not evolve a uniform curricula or syllabi for the entire country. We should think seriously about this matter and try to evolve a common curricula as early as possible. The pattern of education throughout the country should be one and the same.

Sir, it is better to have a two-language formula instead of 3-language formula. The 3-language formula has proved to be burden some to the students. The students should be made to learn their mother tongue and English. That is sufficient. At present the Government is spending a huge amount for translation from English to Hindi. I ask whether it is not necessary to encourage regional languages. The Govt. should ponder over it seriously. The speeches made in regional languages in this House are not immediately translated and sent to press just for the reason that there is no adequate arrangements made for this. I feel that the moment the interpreter translates our speeches, the arrangement should be such that it should be taken down by the Reporters. By doing so, the burden on the shoulders of the regional interpreters can be reduced considerably. It is not proper to leave the entire burden on the shoulder of only one person. This results in the delay of translation and it can not be covered by press. So the Members who speak in regional languages must have as many facilities as are available to other. There is every necessity to encourage regional languages. A separate arrangement should be made for translating from regional languages as is being done in the case of Hindi translation.

Sir, along with the increase in population the number of school and college going students is also increasing. Though the number of students attending our educational institutions has gone up, the standard of education has not gone up and infact it has declined. The standard of our education has gone down touching the bottom in the

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri M. Subba Reddy]

recent years. A matriculate of yesteryears has much more knowledge and fluency than the modern graduate. The aim of British rulers was to make us serve them as white collar workers. Though we are independent day we are pursuing the same policy. Not much has been done to reorient our education system to meet the challenges of the day.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Total one hour only was allotted for the Bill. So please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Sir, give me five more minutes. Our colleges in fact are manufacturing graduates. There is no standard. Nor there is any employment available for them when they come out of colleges. The colleges are concerned only upto the extent that the students get their B. A. or B. Com. degrees. Our education should not be like that. These colleges which impart education to our students must be in a position to take them stand on their own legs. They should not be thrown out on the streets in search of employment. It is a pity that even after 40 years of independence we could not reorient our education system so as to make it more meaningful and vocation oriented. Now the time has come to make soul searching and to try to find the defects in our education system. Thrust must on the technical education. It should be given pride of place in our education system. There is no use spending huge amounts on education without really deriving any benefit out of it. If the same amount is expended on projects, we can construct many projects and provide employment to millions of people. So what I say is that we must see whether the amount which is being spent on education is being utilised properly or not. Sir, the entire education system must undergo a rapid change. The University Grants Commission must be divided and located in North, South, East and Western regions so that it can serve the purpose effectively. I want to make a suggestion and request the hon. Minister to consider it. At

present all the members of the Commission are officials. It is being run by bureaucrats. I suggest that at least 50% of the members should be non-officials. During the days of the British, it was the officials who ruled the country. Now we are an independent nation. People's representatives should replace the officials. Since the people's representatives come from rural areas, they know the things better than the bureaucrats. So there should be less reliance on bureaucrats and hence I request that in the UGC at least 50% of the members should be non-officials. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this suggestion.

Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak and I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the purpose of the Bill is very limited and I support the Bill. It seeks to regulate the retirement of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman at the age of 65 years. This is a welcome step because in almost all the universities of the country, the retirement age for the Vice-Chairman is 65 years and, therefore, it is in the fitness of things. The second thing is that for more than two terms, this age will not apply to members representing Central Government. This is also in the fitness of things because if a members nominated from the Central Government continues to be in office, and since this is an ex-officio appointment, he has to continue in the UGC also as a member in the ex-officio capacity. Therefore, it is only a regulatory Bill.

The U.G.C. Act was passed in 1956 and in these nearly 30 years, it has been amended a number of times. In 1984 also it was amended giving wide powers to the UGC for imposing a fee structure on the country and also for derecognising certain universities or colleges and also for creating certain institutions for coordination and for various other types of common facilities, programmes and other activities. What I want to impress upon the Minister is that there is need to have a comprehensive review of the UGC Act. Unless it is reviewed, after this

passage of three decades, it is not going to do justice because the Parliament does not get time to discuss the UGC Reports. I would request the hon. Minister to find out as to when was it discussed last. The UGC Report was discussed a long time back. So, the Parliament should find time to have some discussion on the Annual Reports which are submitted to this House. They are meant to be discussed otherwise there is no need for their submission to this House.

In one of its Reports, relating to 1982-83, it was reported that out of 120 universities of this country, as many as fourteen are unfit for getting any financial assistance from UGC. This means about ten per cent or even more than ten per cent of the universities were unfit for this assistance. I do not know what happened later on but this speaks for the various things in the UGC and the way the UGC is functioning. Secondly, the UGC Committee for reviewing the functions of the Central universities gave a report which was rejected by all academics from all angles, and even by various other people. Shri Hidayatullah, one of our former Chief Justice, also came heavily upon this and said that there was no uniform imposition on the country. In this connection, I would say that UGC should have a living and organic link with the teachers' associations or organisation and look into their day-to-day demands. At present, when we are discussing this amendment, the Delhi University teachers are on strike. Their demands are genuine and the Government should intervene effectively so that the teachers do not go any further with this strike. Some effective steps should be taken to restore the academic functioning of the university so that the teachers stay to the classrooms. Some of these demands have been pending with the UGC. There was an agreement during the strike which was ended because the Delhi High Court also gave certain judgements. This was in 1983 when the 109 days old strike was called off. Those demands may be looked into and taken into consideration sympathetically and effective steps should be taken immediately, because the teachers everywhere in the country are in a moment of unrest. The Campus is not quiet. It is distressing to note, when a new Education Policy is

being evolved, the teachers are giving a call in Haryana and other parts of the country for strike. They should be taken into confidence and should be partners in the process of the evolution of the new Education Policy. The UGC is the primary wing of the academic society and is also link between the academic community and the Government. It should step in and not live in an ivory tower thinking in terms of powers and regulations and not in terms of solution of the problems.

The new Minister has a very sympathetic approach towards the educational community. I know that. But at the same time it is also essential that the UGC—which comprises of one Chairman, one Vice-Chairman and ten Members—also acts as a living link with the teachers. They should not act in isolation on the basis of the regulations passed by them or on the basis of the legislations passed by this House years ago. They should bring in novelty and vigour in the education system. For successful implementation of the new education policy, the UGC should act as a living link and become a good institution for the future of the country.

I would support the various points of view with regard to the teachers' participation in the governance of the universities. The Charter of the California University, for example, says: 'for the professional responsibility of the teachers, it is necessary that they participate in the governance of the universities.' So, let the students, teachers and Karamcharies have a genuine voice in the universities. Then you will find that campuses become a useful arena or sphere for the promotion of the academic activities of this country.

The present Bill with its limited purpose can go a long way, but I repeat my demand that there should be a comprehensive review of the entire UGC Act, which is three decades old, so that all the lacunae and ills are removed.

With these words I request the Hon. Minister to look into the demands of the Delhi University Teachers.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I support the Bill. The University Grants

[Shri Somnath Rath]

Commission should come in a very big way and give assistance to different universities to promote art culture, history and learning in different fields in the universities. In this connections I would suggest, since Kavi Samrat Upendera Bhanja is very well known throughout Orissa and it has been suggested that a Chair in the Barhampur University should be established to translate the works of Kavi Samrat Upendera Bhanja in different languages and take up research on his works and this should be done immediately. His works that have been written and unpublished books should also be published in different languages. If that is done he will also come to be very much appreciated as a poet of nature as we do with regard to the works of Wordsworth.

I also propose that the Centre for Women's Studies should be encouraged to carry on the research studies on the development of women. I learn that Berhampur University of Orissa has submitted a proposal for establishing a Centre for Women's studies there. This should also be expedited by the UGC.

The Centre on Integration named after Smt. Indira Gandai proposed to be set up in Vishwabharati is a welcome step. I would suggest similar centres of integration should be set up in all States and should be attached to the specified universities. The UGC should come forward to encourage these study centres.

The new education policy proposed to be introduced should reflect the mechanism of spreading environmental awareness. Our esteemed Prime Minister has appropriately emphasised upon the importance of environment. Therefore, the study of the environment should be introduced in different universities and the UGC should come forward to see that these studies are conducted in all the universities. The New Educational Policy is a welcome step as it has located the weakness of the existing system and formulated a built-in strategy. It is rightly said that the policy would make education an effective tool for taking the country into the 21st century.

In this connection I wish to say that the University Grants Commission should examine the matter thoroughly and should

discuss it with the Vice Chancellors of different universities and take suitable steps to implement the same. I would submit that the Open university has to be opened in all the States of the country to make the Open University System more broad-based and more effective.

With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, while rising to support the amendments to the University Grants Commission Bill, I cannot but go into the object of the Act of 1956. As is well known, it was the outcome of the recommendations made by the Radhakrishnan Commission of 1948-49. The Commission had envisaged an autonomous Central body to deal with the affairs of the university especially as regards disbursement of Central Grants. The main objectives of the University Grants Commission are the promotion and coordination of University Education and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research in Universities.

16 13 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The responsibility of fulfilling the objectives have been vested in the Commission headed by the Chairman. The present Amendment deals only with the extension of tenure of service of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman.

In this connection I would suggest that what is necessary is not the extension of the tenure of service of the Chairman as well as the Vice Chairman. But there should be a thorough change in the structure of University Grants Commission.

Now, going back into the past functioning of the UGC one can say that we can not be proud of their achievement. So, a peripheral change in the UGC will not serve the purpose. What we require is a thorough change in the structural as well as functional activities of the University Grants Commission.

In this connection I have to make a suggestion with regard to the appointment of

Chairman as well as Vice Chairman. I humbly suggest that erudite scholars who are noted for their unbiassed attitude as well as progressive views may be appointed on the Commission. Moreover the Chairman, as well as the Vice Chairman and the Members of the Commission must conform to the needs and aspirations of the new century into which our country is marching ahead.

There is lot of complaint about the functioning of the Commission. People from the South as also from the East and also from the West have some feeling—there is some misunderstanding in their minds—that the UGC cannot cater to the needs and demands of the people of these areas. So I humbly suggest that there should be decentralisation of the functioning of the UGC by setting up the Regional Centres of the UGC in the South, East and the West. Of course, I really admire and also appreciate the great services rendered by the University Grants Commission in the past. In the Sixth Five Year Plan the UGC disbursed financial assistance to about 97 universities and 3524 colleges. The amount disbursed was intended to strengthen the infrastructure of the colleges, so also for the implementation of several programmes for the betterment of education. It also aimed at the enhancement of the quality as well as the teaching standard and examination and research activities.

Delving deeper into the subject, it leaves that much to be desired by the University Grants Commission. As its very name indicates, the function of the University Grants Commission has been reduced to daling out of the grants to the different universities. It should act as a pivotal point to develop educational advancement in this country. So, I feel that education is the strongest weapon to bring about social changes in our country. So any change that is brought about in the field of education will have a far-reaching repercussion on the society. So, it is my request that the hon. Minister must come forward with a new legislation to revamp the University Grants Commission which has lost its image.

Before I conclude, once again I request that some immediate steps must be taken to refurbish the lost image of the University Grants Commission.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is not much to say about the provisions of the Bill. All that I want to say about the Bill is regarding the extension of the term of the Chairman. The term of the Chairman is extended for two times. I have strong objection to this. There is no need for the term of the Chairman to be extended by another term. Just like the UPSC Chairman is appointed only for one term, the UGC Chairman also should be appointed for one term. That is my opinion.

Anyhow, this Bill provides an opportunity for the House to discuss the functioning of the UGC. I have a few words to say about it. The main function of the UGC as its name itself indicates is to provide funds for the universities in our country. Sir, with the funds under its disposal, what the University Grants Commission is doing now is, it is trying to control the universities in different States. It is putting forward a condition saying, 'Look here, if you want our funds, you should have to comply with our conditions'. There is a newly formed University in Kerala known as Gandhiji University. More than 100 colleges are affiliated to that University and the UGC's main condition is that if any University in this country wants the funds under its disposal, they should have to follow their stipulation. The Gandhiji University Act was passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly and the UGC is saying that certain provisions of the Act are not at all acceptable to them. So, they have not recognised the University till now. They are saying that there should not be any elected body. They say, if there is an elected Senate, if there is an elected Syndicate, Okay, you do it; we are not going to recognise, we are not going to provide funds. I do not know why they are saying like that, the Education Minister should explain who gave such powers to the UGC. Can the UGC dictate terms to a State Legislature? Are they expected to do that? The authorities of the UGC have suddenly found that, all the ills in our campuses, all the ills in our universities are due to the democratically elected bodies functioning there and so, they have to be dispensed with. So, my request to the Education Minister, through you, is this attitude of the UGC should be changed and Gandhiji University should be given recognition by the UGC forthwith. *(Interruptions)*

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

We are for democratically elected bodies in the universities.

Second thing I want to say is about the UGC attitude towards the democratic teachers' movement and students' movements. The authorities of the UGC are totally against these movements. You know, the Central Universities Review Committee report exclusively deals with students and teachers movements in the campuses. Do you know what they have recommended? If a teacher wants to write in a journal, he must seek the permission of the Head of Department or the concerned authorities. Otherwise, that teacher should not be permitted to write in journals. That is how the apex body of our universities is catering to the needs of the academic world by implementing such provisions. The UGC was very keen in discussing in the reports of the Police Commission. Of all things, the UGC was keen in discussing that part of the Police Commission Report which deals with police and students. The Vice-Chancellors of the 7 Central Universities sat together in 1983 and discussed about it. They appointed a 3-member subcommittee also to go into detail. The UGC has made known its views publicly. They are saying that there should be a university protection force, just like the Industrial Security Force. I do not know whether the Delhi University authorities are following the recommendations of the UGC by making a police state just inside the campus. What is this force? It is just to deal with the democratic students' movements.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : It is to deal with rowdy students.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I will take only two or three minutes. The recent strike of the Delhi University teachers is the example of the high handed attitude of the UGC. This agreement was reached in 1983, after a long drawn struggle for 109 days by the Delhi University students regarding their promotion scheme. The UGC interpreted that that agreement was only for the Sixth Plan period. When the next plan period would start, that promotion scheme would not be implemented. That is why, the strike is going on. They are not doing

anything. I want to know whether the Education Minister is going to interfere in these affairs. The colleges in the Delhi University are closed for the last one and a half weeks. It is because, of the attitude of the UGC, this strike has occurred.

I fully agree with my colleague, Mullappally Ramachandran. He demanded that regional centres of the UGC should be started. It should be started in Southern part, Eastern part and Western parts of India. This has been a long standing demand. The regional centres of the UGC should be provided with sufficient funds.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, I support this Bill. I would like to ask my hon. friend Mr. Suresh Kurup what should the Government and University authorities do when students are coming for writing examinations with daggers and the like?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Am I responsible for this?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Yes. You are partly responsible for the chaos in the campus. Don't spread chaos in the campus. You are a student leader.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Are we to advocate police action?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : No. I am not advocating for police action. But what I am saying is that, you being a student leader, you should definitely.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I welcome the Bill but I thought that the Minister would now come forward with a comprehensive Bill because since the inception of the University Grants Commission, much change has taken place. The number of universities and colleges has increased and the problems have diversified. Therefore, it is high time to have a fresh look into the entire problem. Actually, the University Grants Commission is not having any control over universities or colleges. Mr. Suresh Kurup was saying that the UGC is trying to exercise control. But what is the fact? There is no control. UGC has no

control over academic matters. It has no control over admissions. It has no control.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Is UGC to have control ?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : No, no. I am only saying that UGC should have control. On administrative matters or even on academic matters, the UGC has little control. Even in setting up of a new university by a State Government, UGC has no say. After setting up a university, it is the UGC which has to release the grants. But the State Government can set up a university without the concurrence of the UGC. That is the present position. I would only suggest that the entire thing should be re-examined in the light of the new problems that have cropped up.

Regarding the present working of the U.G.C. there is complaint that inordinate delay in sanctioning the grants to the colleges and universities is taking place. May be due to lack of staff or may be due to other problems, may be that the colleges are not complying in time with the formalities, whatever, it may be, even today, a number of colleges are to get the assistance of the Sixth Plan period.

From an answer given in the Rajya Sabha, a couple of days back, out of 5,246 colleges in the country, only 3,524 have got Sixth Plan assistance and these colleges also have not got the full assistance. They got assistance only in part. What about the remaining colleges and the remaining grants ? It means that the working of the UGC should be examined and something should be done for speedy disbursement of the grants and assistance. I suggest that staff structure should be changed. Modern management techniques should be used. There should not be large pendency of applications.

Another important thing is that there are nine universities in this country which UGC has not recognised or is not giving any assistance. You may recognise or not. Why assistance is not given to these universities ? My hon. friend Shri Suresh Kurup mentioned about Gandhiji University set up in Kerala after an enactment from the Kerala Assembly. The only university in the name of Gandhiji is not being recognised and given assistance.

Is it not a paradox ? (*Interruptions*) If the universities are not to be recognised, the UGC should see that such universities do not come up. But after University has come into existence, if you do not assist, you are punishing the students. UGC is disbursing the grants. Is there any mechanism for monitoring or supervision ? Have you any method of finding out whether the grants released are being utilised for the same purpose ? I understand there is no mechanism or machinery. This is not good. The UGC should have a monitoring machinery. Sir, in this connection I would also like to point out that the UGC is centralised in Delhi. The representatives of the Colleges in the south and other places, those Principals and teachers, will have to travel all the way to Delhi spending a lot of money in order to get the grants for their Colleges released. Therefore, I agree with the demand—and I also request—that regional centres of the UGC be set up, one in the south, one in the east and one in the west. These regional centres should release the grants and they should also monitor implementation of the projects submitted by the Colleges.

One more point. I suggest that the UGC should conduct a survey of the Colleges which are not having minimum facilities. The Colleges which are not having the minimum facilities should be given special assistance. Also there are a number of Colleges in the rural areas. These Colleges in the rural areas are not able to provide the matching grant and, therefore, they are not able to avail themselves of the assistance that the UGC is giving. So, for the Colleges in the rural areas, for the Colleges where the minorities are more and for the Colleges where Harijans are studying you should give special assistance and you should not insist on their providing the matching grant. Otherwise, you cannot extend the benefit of higher education to the rural areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : One more minute, Sir. I have many other points, but I cannot cover all of them for want of time. But I would like to mention about over-politicalisation in the Campus because Shri Suresh Kurup has raised it. We should do something in this regard. In Universities there are general elections ? Why can't we think of

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

having an indirect election? The UGC should look into this and see what can be done to control over-politicalisation in the Campus. Something has to be done. I am not saying that the democratic right should be curtailed. There are different ways of looking at it. You can have an indirect election; or, have a discussion. On behalf of the future generation only I am making this request.

Over-politicalisation in the Campus is very much detrimental to the future of this country. Therefore, the UGC and the hon. Minister should seriously think about it and do something; they should come forward with a comprehensive legislation by which the entire problem can be tackled.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned, I have no objection, but I take this opportunity to make a few suggestions.

The UGC as it is constituted today is not serving the purpose for which it has been constituted. In a democracy, in an autonomous body, there should be at least an element of democratic character. I find from the list of members that, apart from the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, ten members are nominated by the Government, including, I am told, four teachers. But those teachers do not represent the democratic teachers movement in the country. It is the teachers who should have a great say in the matter of Universities, it is the teachers who constitute the bulk of the Universities. So, I insist that the democratic teachers' movement should find a place. I do not say that all the members should be elected, but they should have a representation on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I also support the demand made by many hon. Members, particularly from the south, that the UGC should have regional offices. Sitting in the air-conditioned building in Delhi, the UGC cannot supervise the functioning of 150 Universities and 5,000 Colleges. The other day, hon. Minister Shri Narasimha Rao said that the south

was getting more grants. Getting grants is not very important. What is more important is, the UGC should provide inspiration to the Universities, should provide leadership to the Universities; they should see that the Universities are well developed and the standards of education improve, that the students particularly are motivated. We are speaking of student unrest in the country. Why this unrest? Because the present education system is purposeless. That is why there has been unrest everywhere. The police is not the answer for that. Of course, that is a different issue, I am not going to say about that.

About the functions of the UGC, it should give encouragement for research and bring out more and more publication.

Lastly Sir, so far as Karnataka is concerned—I have made this point on the other day also—the style of functioning of the UGC must change. Two universities in Gulbarga and Mangalore were started five years back. Since five years the Karnataka Government has been appealing to the UGC. Ministers have personally come and they are requesting the UGC Chairman. The UGC Chairman did not even have the courtesy to keep up the appointment previously fixed. She cancelled the appointment to one of our Education Ministers also.

On these Universities, the Karnataka Government has spent Rs. 16 crores so far. But no grant is released till today. Prof. Kurien is speaking about Gandhiji University. In Karnataka even five years back two universities have complied with all the conditions laid down by the UGC. They asked the Government to bring out amendments once and that was complied with. They asked again. They have been asking them to bring more and more amendments. This is not the way.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Why all these disparities Sir?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I insist that the Hon. Minister should bring about a comprehensive bill keeping in view the suggestions made by the Hon. Members during the discussion on the education policy and also on the Central Review Committee. Thank you Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the capitation fee in Karnataka ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion please. I have already called the next member.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY (Hoshiarpur) : Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for having put in this spade work. Today is my first day of participation in the House. It has been after a lot of pressure that has been put by my friends, elders and well wishers, though I would have taken another two months to settle down like handling a new aircraft that I would have done in the Indian Air Force.

However, I chose this topic since today I am the President of the DAV college managing committee, Hoshiarpur. I am heading about thirteen institutions. There are about ten thousand students, teachers, and non-teaching staff who come under me which by itself is a mini university.

I have just come from Hoshiarpur. Last to last week we held the Punjab University Youth Festival. I would request the Hon. Members, Prof. Kurien, Prof. Parashar the Hon. Minister or any other member to come and have a look at that institution. We have never had a strike for the last more than 20 years. There is a military discipline in that institute. My father was heading that institution ever since 1962.

I had prepared a speech for ten minutes. Unfortunately after hearing the ringing of the bell, I have decided to speak on my own.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is his maiden speech; we should not disturb him.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY : These strikes and all that we have been talking about mainly are encouraged because we want these students to become a part of the politics. We want to utilise them. Though my father had been in politics for the last fifty years, he never utilised these students for uplifting or creating an image for himself. I assure you that—Prof. Kurien and Prof. Parashar had been talking about

the strikes—all these strikes will never take place unless we encourage these students.

I only have one more point to make. The statistics say that 95% of the population is within one kilometer of a primary school and 80% is within three kilometres of a middle school. In that case, it is a very sore point that we have shamelessly high percentage of illiteracy. We cannot assure the world of equal opportunity being provided to all, unless we marshal out the entire community to the primary and middle school level. To that end, I suggest that more important to the UGC is the establishment of Primary/Secondary teaching Grants Commission and bringing primary and secondary education within the purview of the UGC. Catch them young and we will have a fine nation. Thank you Sir.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : If our young and attractive Education Minister prefers relatively younger people to man the UGC I have no objection. Naturally I will support her. But in this connection I will quickly raise two points about this UGC functioning. I do not want to go into the functioning of the UGC at the moment but I want to mention about the Government's attitude. In this Challenge of Education on page 60 a direction has been given to say as if the failures and the deficiencies of the Central Planning bodies have been—I quote their words—'mainly because the real initiative for planning is entirely in the hands of the State Governments.' This seems to be at the root of all the trouble—in the opinion of this Book and, I believe, in the opinion of the Government. Here, I have my quarrel because I do not think that that is the situation. Moreover, the Sarkaria Commission is going on for a democratic restructuring of the State-Centre relations. Education also appears in that and in that situation, the other day the Minister in her reply in the Rajya Sabha said something about some plan of centralisation of these Universities and naturally, UGC could be used through this, it seems. I request the Minister not to rush in for anything which will encroach upon the rights of the State legislatures at the moment. Though the question of core syllabus, etc. can be surely talked about but not an overall superbody imposed on the State legislatures.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Another point is the question of representation of teachers. I fully support our friend, Prof. Parashar here. I would like to suggest that the only organisation of the teachers at the moment is the All India University and College Teachers Organisation. That being the only organisation where all political parties are working, I strongly request the Minister for their representation in the UGC being considered.

Lastly, the settlement of the Delhi University teachers' strike. I request the Minister to intervene effectively because that was really a question of honouring and upholding the word given by the UGC.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1985. I shall confine myself to a few points concerning the amendments sought to be effected through this Bill, as the time allowed by you is very limited. When the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1956, the only objective behind it was expansion of University education. Quantitywise, there has been progress in the field of education; today, there are 140 Universities and 5,000 colleges in the country, but in spite of all this, the U. G. C. has merely become an organisation for sanctioning grants. Therefore, I want to submit to you that an appropriate Bill should be brought forward for this purpose in the coming days with a view to reviewing the working of the U. G. C. and improving its functioning. What is needed today is that keeping in view the expansion of education, the U. G. C. should be strengthened. It holds only one meeting in a month and all its Member other than its Chairman and Vice-Chairman hold a sort of honorary position and the agenda of these meetings happens to be so extensive that the main points are left undiscussed. Therefore, my submission is that there is need to set up special types of cells. These cells should study and examine as to what should be our pattern of education, how we can bring about improvement in our

education and what are the requirements of the teachers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my another suggestion is that the representatives of the teachers' organisations should be nominated on the U. G. C. in the same way as you nominate educationists so that they could safeguard their interests.

Sir, our objective today is to have national integration, but our U.G.C. has not been able to fulfil the objective of universal education. Therefore, my suggestion is that a cell should be set up which should undertake research and survey work and see what type of students are needed for different professions. Educational planning should be based on the requirements of students for a particular discipline, such as, medical and engineering which are needed most today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just started and I shall conclude after giving a few suggestions.

Sir, today we see that there is widespread unrest in the Universities in our country. The only reason for this is the uncertainty among the students about their future. They have apprehensions as to what they would do after their studies. Therefore, I am of the view that if the proposed cell starts functioning, we shall be able to end this situation of uncertainty among the students and as such there is need to make special efforts to check tendency of aimlessness that is growing among the students.

Sir, I have yet another suggestion to make. At many places, our Universities have today become hotbed of politics and many of them have become teaching shops. They charge capitation fee there. This situation should be ended forthwith. I welcome the Indira Gandhi open University Bill brought forward by you with a view to extending education to the people in remote villages. At the same time, I would also that if you really want to educate the people in far-flung villages, you will have to develop a strong tele-communication network. The people in remote villages can be benefited only if you do that and not otherwise.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Mr. Chairman, at the very outset I would like to thank all the hon. Members of this august House who have participated in this very innocent Bill and have made very good suggestions. There is not enough time to go into many of the points made by them and, I think, most of them were taken up on the day 'Challenge of Education' come up for discussion in the House.

I do realise that there are many questions and I can assure the hon. Members that all these will be taken into consideration at the time when the education policy which is under review and maybe the very functioning of the UGC may be necessary to be reviewed. Even the Act itself may be reviewed. But I cannot make any commitment on that. All the strong feelings and emotions expressed by the hon. Members will be taken into consideration at the time of concretising the education policy.

I would like to touch upon three basic points. First, what are the major functions of the UGC under this Act? I think every hon. Member knows and I do not have to go into them. They are coordination, determination and maintenance of standards in the universities. The hon. Members may feel that University standards have fallen. By and large people feel standards have fallen. It is precisely for that reason that all these things are under discussion. I think we will benefit from all the suggestions that have come up.

While fulfilling its responsibilities, it is the duty of the UGC to give grants. It is not dolling out money. It is not the charity that it is giving. It is carrying out its duty through giving grants and giving grants only to those institutions which have been found fit to receive the grants and it is very very necessary that they have to fulfil certain regulations and stipulations before they become entitled to receive these grants. There may be stipulations that they should have the forum like the one suggested in the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendations or may be that they should

have Rs. two crores worth of facilities whether it is staff or buildings or something like that. So, we find that 40 of these universities have been established since 1972 and 14 out of them have not yet been declared to be fit to receive assistance. But that does not mean that they are not recognised. The fact is that they have not come up to certain standards. After fulfilling this criterion, they should be entitled to receive the assistance. I would only request the hon. Members from various parties to take up this matter with the respective State Governments and see that the fulfilment of these conditions is expedited and the UGC is satisfied and then only the financial assistance that they expect can be given to them.

DR. V. VENKATESH : What have you done for Karnataka?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Have a little patience. I will come to that. Secondly, Sir, some hon. Members have mentioned about the democratic character. I think they have a point. But as it stands today, the existing UGC Act provides not less than 4 members to be chosen from persons who are teachers of the universities at any given time. Therefore, there would be at least 4 serving teachers in the UGC. Now, if we are to have elections. The hon. Member feels that a particular union should be represented, may be others may feel that another union should be represented. But that would lead to a little controversy. I do not think that it would be necessary to go into the controversy go far as the teaching community is concerned, they are always there and teacher is an instrument, is the vehicle through whom we have to bring forward new educational policy, not only for now but for the period of 21st century. About DUTA I will come later on.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the capitation fee. I think our views and the Government's views about the capitation fee is very very clear. They said all that has to be said. But the UGC is finalising the regulations for the capitation fee. It is just for the information of the Members. The Member has mentioned about the Ganbhi University in Kerala along with the Gulbarga and Mangalore

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Universities in Karnataka. Now, these are among the 14 universities which are still to be declared fit to receive assistance from the UGC and I have said earlier that they have not yet come up to fulfil the stipulations. They have to fulfil those stipulations and if the UGC finds that they have fulfilled the obligations which are necessary, then they will be qualified for the assistance. (Interruptions). Apart from that, I also find that the UGC provides basic assistance for books, equipment and faculty improvement to all colleges which have an enrolment of 150 students or more in degree courses. Development grants are provided to colleges which have an enrolment of 400 or more students. This requirement is relaxed to 300 in the case of colleges in the rural areas and women's colleges. There are many colleges which do not fulfil the criterion specially enrolment and such non-viable colleges are not by and large getting any assistance from the UGC. But I think what the hon. Member has said should also be taken into account in this regard.

One point was made very clearly that the Central Government proposes to take over the control of the University. That is not the idea. There is no proposal for taking over the control of any university. I think all these things have been considered at various levels here, there and everywhere. But there is no proposal before the Government for taking over the control of the Universities.

Now, I come to the functioning of the universities.

In regard to the functioning of the universities, action is being taken in regard to the research work and quality improvement work. I do agree with them that the work should be better and there is scope for improvement. For instance, we can say that there are some areas where the UGC can play a more positive role in regard to the effective planning, monitoring and the evaluation of development of universities and their performance, development of machineries for curriculum, research and development, training of teachers and educational testing, etc. All this can be taken up and I think, any hon. Member

would appreciate that the manner in which the challenge of education has been brought forward and discussed in this House, only the very dedicated and sincere Government could have taken up and put all the bare facts in a most candid and sincere manner. That itself speaks in volumes that we do intend to improve things and UGC itself is proposing to create conditions where the functioning of the universities can be by and large improved. Some of these measures are contemplated in the Seventh Plan. Some steps are already being taken and in a number of colleges, many of these new schemes have also come into existence. I have the figures here with me. You can see that in the Sixth Plan, the outlay was only Rs. 280 crores. But seeing the important role that the UGC could and should play, we have set an allocation of Rs. 370 crores in the Seventh Plan. Whether it is sufficient or not, that is something else to decide. But it shows the importance that we attach to the UGC, the important role it has to play in maintaining standards and delivering standards to the people.

Now there are two points which I would like to mention. One was about the regional discrimination or about the need for setting up separate centres in various parts of the country dividing the UGC into four Divisions and all that. For this, I have some facts and figures before me but I do not understand why this issue has come before the members and why they are so disturbed about it. I think an hon. member mentioned the same particular point during the earlier discussion on education also. But I would like to reiterate that sometime back in a meeting, the Education Ministers of the Southern Region had suggested that regional offices of the UGC should be established to expedite the release of grants to the universities and colleges in the States. If it is only a question of expediting the release of grants, it can always be accepted. So far as the discrimination in allocation and all those charges, I would like to quote some figures. The position as it transpires today is like this. In the Southern Region, for 21 universities, grants paid are Rs. 3574.55 lakhs and for 827 colleges, grants paid are Rs. 1572.56 lakhs; in the Northern Region, for 28 universities Rs. 3448.91 lakhs, for 877 colleges

Rs. 1641.79 lakhs; for the Eastern Region, for 22 universities Rs. 2434.96 lakhs, for 821 colleges, Rs. 963.22 lakhs, and for the Western Region for 26 universities, Rs. 3074.73 lakhs and for 999 colleges Rs. 1369.67 lakhs. Therefore, for giving out the money and for expediting this process, I think the UGC should look into this and it will look into the things that have been mentioned by the hon. members.

Now I am coming to the question of the DUTA strike. I do not think I would go into the details of the DUTA strike but since many of the members have referred to it, I can only assure them that last week, the Ministry, the UGC and me personally have met them for a couple of hours and I can say that we have all our sympathies with the teacher community. I have myself been a teacher and even if I had not been, otherwise also, I say that it is their community which can train and which can steer the country to the march that we are looking forward. But regarding the demands, I think it would be better if the hon. members ask the people who have met us as to what they had discussed, what they had not discussed and with what feeling they had gone back. I can only reiterate on this that any assurance which has been made by the Government will be honoured and we stand committed to it. More than that, I am not prepared to say anything. I still have great hopes and the way they went back and the way we had carried out our discussions, all this has been done in a very optimistic manner. With these words, I would like to thank the hon. members for supporting our amendments and I have nothing more to add.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Regarding the Gandhiji University, I mentioned that the UGC was insisting that there should not be elected...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not repeat. She has already replied to it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : She did not reply to that. I want to ask whether the UGC has got any authority.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please sit down.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : But the Minister never replied to it. That was my question.

PROF P. J. KURIEN : It is not our case that the colleges in the east, south or west are not getting enough grants; our case is that in order to get these grants, colleges in these areas have to spend a lot of time and money. So, what is your answer to our suggestion that regional centres should be set up ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : There is no question of setting up regional centres; but if they have grievances about delays in giving grants, they can always be looked into. There is no need for setting up regional centres.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Now Clause 2. Mr. Mool Chand Daga is not here.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the Minister.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

17.02 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS
AUTHORITY (AMEND-
MENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up the next item, namely International Airports Authority (Amendment) Bill, Mr. Jagdish Tytler.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to amend the International Airports Authority Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir; I submit that the International Airports Authority was constituted on 1st February 1972. Its first Chairman and whole-time Member was appointed in 1972. The conditions of service of the Chairman and whole-time Member of the Authority were governed by rules framed according to Section 36 of the International Airports Authority Act of 1971. These rules were framed and notified in November 1973. Therefore, there was a need to implement them with retrospective effect. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation in the Fifth Lok Sabha which examined these rules pointed out that Section 36 does not permit the rules to be made with retrospective effect and, therefore, this section should be amended to regularise the matter. The 1973 rules only covered the major terms and conditions of service. According to rule 7 in these rules, other allowances and conditions were to be determined by the Central Government at the time of the appointment of the Chairman and other Members of the International Airports Authority of India. The same Committee which examined these rules also pointed out that rule 7 of the 1973 rules was not consistent with the letter and spirit of Section 36 of the International Airports Authority Act. Separate action will be taken to amend the said rule.

The amendments proposed in this Bill have been made in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Fifth Lok Sabha. These amendment will provide necessary powers to make rules and regulations as to the conditions of service with retrospective effect. We have taken care that while making the amendments, no rules or regulations made with retrospective effect shall adversely affect the interests of any person who may be governed by such rules or regulations. Section 37 of the Act confers powers on the Government to frame rules for regulating the service conditions of other employees.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Keeping in view the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, it is also proposed to amend Section 37 of the 1971 Act to allow the Government to frame rules in this Section also, with retrospective effect, without adversely affecting the interests of any person to whom such rules may be applicable.

Section 37 of this Act does not provide for rules framed under this Section to be laid before each House of Parliament. It is proposed in this Bill to amend Section 37 suitably, to provide for laying any rule or regulation made under Section 37 before each House of Parliament. Necessary modifications are also being made in Section 36 (3). This would fulfil the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Fifth Lok Sabha regarding laying of rules before each House of Parliament.

It is also proposed in this Bill to validate the rules made under section 36 of this Act before its present amendment and also all orders made under rule 7 of the 1973 rules.

Sir, as mentioned by me earlier, these amendments to sections 36 and 27 of the International Airport Authority Act of 1971 are being made with the primary objective of fulfilling the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Fifth Lok Sabha. I would, therefore, commend that the Bill be taken up for consideration by the House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is possibly a curious co-incident that this Bill for amending International Airport Authority Act is being introduced now when there had been a major scandal last month involving the construction of the international airport terminal in Delhi. It was to be opened on the date which fell on the birth day of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, but it could not be opened, and nobody knew until a day or two days ago why it could not be opened.

A lot of heads have rolled including the head of a person who was formerly the Chairman of this International Airport Authority. Now a Bill has been brought before us to amend something which was done way back in 1973. In 1973, they had enacted a rule and that rule had given retrospective effect to the condition of service of Chairman and Members of the International Airport Authority for one year; and that was commented upon by a Committee on Subordinate Legislation in the Fifth Lok Sabha. All these have been over a long, long time ago, but, now in a great hurry, this Bill which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th of December, 1985, is to be Passed in the course of a few days. Now, it is probably not such a curious co-incident. Probably, the idea is now to promulgate rules and give retrospective effect to these rules. Since the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has commented upon the lack of authority in the original Act to give retrospective effect to rules promulgated under this Act, therefore, now, the lacunae are being plugged for the purpose of enacting or promulgating rules which will be given retrospective effect now. It is going to be done now. So, I at least expect that the Minister will come clean and say that we have to enact certain more rules under this Act therefore give them retrospective effect and therefore here is this hurry. But what he has stated here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons does not show that there is any urgency whatsoever for passing of this Bill which only seeks to legitimatise something done as long ago as 1973. This is the way the ruling party functions secretly surreptitiously and then they will take certain action which will be done after the Parliament is adjourned, which will be in another four days'

time and hence this amendment has come before the House. But it has given us an opportunity to speak about general functioning of the Civil Aviation Ministry.

The International Airport Authority in India has been constructing airports. Bombay International Airport is one and Delhi is another which are examples of how bad and how negligent such an authority may be in both landing strip, run-away. In April, they had shown wide cracks. I read in newspapers and magazines that these cracks are now sought to be repaired by putting in Araldite which will only close up the gap so far as original inspection is concerned but will not give any structural strength to that. Now, how this has happened ? Obviously it has happened because of lack of supervision, obviously this had happened because inferior quality of material was used and it was not built according to specification. If they are according to the specifications, then obviously the engineers whom they had appointed to prescribe the specifications were not up to the mark. What are they going to do about it ? Are they going to institute an inquiry which will go into the root of all that ? Crores of, hundreds of, rupees have been spent and misspent by this Authority.

Only a few heads have rolled, as far as we can gather from the newspaper reports. I think the malady lies much deeper. The International Airports Authority is spending crores of rupees in Delhi and Bombay whereas in Calcutta the airport terminal which was first built, before Delhi and Calcutta lies unutilized or underutilized for the last five to six years. This state of affairs has not come suddenly, in one day. With the encouragement of the Central Government, many of the air-ways, international airlines, running through Calcutta through India, withdrew from Calcutta in 1969. In 1950, the statistics show that Calcutta was the busiest international airport in India. Every four minutes one aircraft was either landing or taking off but in 1982 it came to that position that only one million international passengers were using Calcutta Airport, while 2.5 million are using Bombay and 3.5 million are using Delhi. This has happened because of a deliberate policy followed by the Government, because the originating traffic

[Shri Amal Datta]

from Calcutta is much more than one million. It is much more than the Government will dare to admit because the originating traffic has to go to some other airport for getting an international flight and I am sure that the Minister will not be able to give that statistics or challenge my statement.

I have seen in the flights which we take often from Delhi to Calcutta that many of the passengers have come in the morning, in the morning flights from somewhere, Western Europe, or America or England and they have waited the whole day to get on the flight to reach Calcutta by mid-night ! This the sort of difficulties which are faced by the international passengers. We have brought it to their attention again and again, yet, nothing is being done. It is just to discourage people from going to Calcutta, so that business does not go in the way it is done, to Calcutta, and the people there suffer. That is the deliberate policy of the Central Government.

Apart from this, the Civil Aviation Ministry is guilty of many sins. Now the Kanishka affair is being looked into. Funnily enough, the pilot who has of course died in the Kanishka mishap, is the same pilot who had flown off the route between London and Delhi flight. In fact, he had gone into an area which was prohibited for flying civil aircraft. He had to be warned by the airport people. He had done so because he was busy chatting with a certain official of the Air India and he went away, and the airport people had sounded him about the area into which he had again gone. He was not punished ! He was not punished ! He remained where he was ! And that may be one of the reasons why the Kanishka mishap occurred.

There is another case of a pilot who should have been punished according to all norms and practices, who landed in Montreal with only few minutes of petrol to fly. This kind of thing is happening. They do not do anything. They do not punish them. No inquiry is conducted. They just suppress these things from the people. They are playing ducks and drakes with the public money. As the Minister himself,

when cornered in the Rajya Sabha had to admit, they are going to buy airbus planes without even making a full enquiry as to the comparative merits and demerits of the airbus and the other planes which are available. And, each of them costs fifty to sixty crores of rupees ! So, they can play ducks and drakes with the public money but they are totally callous about the public lives also, the lives of the people who are travelling by these aircraft paying vast sums of money. So they have filled up the top positions both in Air India and Indian Airlines the people who have no administrative experience. They have been pilots. Well, a pilot is now the Prime Minister of the country, but that is a different aspect. These pilots have risen to the position where they have become Managing Directors and Chairman of these two Airlines. There is a third airline also. I do not know what is the position there. Of course, pilots do have some amount of technical job, because in the Industrial Law they are considered as workmen. But they occupy-top policy making positions and they are to run such important and huge organisations. Can they run such a huge organisation properly ? Are they making losses ? If they are not making losses, that is at the cost of travelling public. We also find and this has been corroborated by the Minister himself that flights are going full. People are stranded but no more flights can be given. Why is it so ? Why can we not have a better turn round ? There is no explanation for that. In fact, I am told that they have not enough trained personnel for the aircraft. They do not have better pilots, enough flight engineers, navigators, ground engineers because of the fact that the personnel training programme has not been taken up. May be one of the reasons is that the pilots have been put in the helm of affairs of these two companies and therefore, they have never thought about the future requirements.

When they had reached a certain position, they looked after their own welfare and they could not foresee what the country would require in future. In this condition, the Ministry of Civil Aviation is not being run in the manner that it should. The potential that it has got in a vast country like India is not being taken advantage of. After all, to travel from one corner of

India to another by train it takes forty to sixty hours. Many people would like to travel and do travel by planes. More people would travel by air provided you make it a little cheaper and perhaps, you could do it if you had a better turn round. We have seen that planes do not have a better turn round which possibly they could have. I am not comparing it with USA or UK because they have vast amounts of money and they can keep the planes on the ground for much greater time. But when you compare it with other countries like Singapore Airlines, Malaysian Airlines, Thai Airlines you will find that our turn round is much lower mainly because you do not have a proper personnel policy which again emanates from the fact that you do not have the top people properly qualified. Just because of favouritism that has been shown in this context, today Indian Airlines and Air India are not able to achieve the potential which it can otherwise achieve.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : I rise to support this Bill. The Bill, I think, should not have been discussed at all. By my friend get the opportunity to blame the Department and the Government for bad performance at Calcutta Airport.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why not? Are they not running the airports and planes?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Calcutta airport is not, in my opinion, suffering because of the had performance of the Indian Airlines, but because of the harsh attitude and behaviour of the local workers there. And they are encouraged by these people.

International law in itself is flexible. As the countries are coming together, lot of new amendments and new additions are to be brought in there. This Amendment Bill is no exception to that.

As we know, the phenomenon of hijacking took ugly turn some years ago and in many countries hijacking started taking place. We did not have proper law to punish the hijackers. Not only that. We have the law for giving compensation to the people who die in air accidents. But especially in the case of Kanishka aircraft, where there

were doubts that it was broken because of bomb explosion, there was no provision for giving compensation in such situations. So, there will be such situations arising in the Indian Airlines, Air India and in other international airlines also because of the new additions and new methods of flying, introduction of air taxis and other things.

As far as the aviation in the world is concerned, this year has been very unfortunate. Recently we have seen the accident of the USA plane in Canada. The number of casualties in this year alone has gone up to 1,700. We expect that till the end of December, no other accident will take place. This is an unfortunate phenomenon but to control that we have to adopt so many methods. I would like to congratulate the Indian Airlines and the Air India for their good performance which has been acknowledged in the international aviation arena. Though they have shown a good performance, but still there is room for improvement and sky is the limit for that. I would cite some instances. We have adopted the computer system for reservation but what I found on the 13th was that even a person whose position was at seventy in the waiting list, got the ticket. So, the computer system should improve, and the reservation system should be proper. Today also I found that a Vietnami delegation was there at the airport but it took one and a half hour for the first class executive luggage to come out. Though these are minor things but the people who come from outside, they note these things and we get a bad name. All the same, when Mr. Tytler is heading the Department, and also with the farsighted planning of our Prime Minister, I expect that the Air India and the Indian Airlines will do better and the introduction of air taxi services by the Helicopter Corporation we will give more service to the interior parts of the country and to the middle class and the poor people also. With these words, I support the Bill.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Sir, amendments to sections 36 and 37 of the International Airport Authority Act of 1971 are being made with the primary object to fulfil the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Fifth Lok Sabha, but why so much time gap was

[Dr. V. Venkatesh]

there from Fifth Lok Sabha to this Eighth Lok Sabha? This proves that the Government which is running this country is very lethargic in this direction. As regards the international airports, there are four international airports in the country—Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Out of these four international airports, Madras and Calcutta airports are very much neglected. There are no repair centres at these airports. So, you can just imagine the pitiable condition of these airports. Meanwhile, I want to suggest to the Government to upgrade the Trivandrum and the Bangalore airports as international airports because if the people in the South want to go abroad, they are required to come to Bombay and thereby they have to spend more money. Whose money is that? It is the common man's money. Why the Government is not coming forward to save that? So, international airports should be opened at these two centres.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the misuse and abuse of powers of ex-Chairman and the members of the International Airport Authority. The international airport at New Delhi was planned as one of the most beautiful international airports in the world. The planning of this airport was done by the Janata Government in the year 1978. At that time, the budget was about Rs. 42 crores. Thereafter, it was immediately raised to Rs. 62.95 crores. Subsequently it was further raised to Rs. 95 crores and another Rs. 15 crores have now been added so that the total has become Rs. 110 crores instead of Rs. 42 crores. I would have congratulated the Minister if he had come forward with a measure for imposing certain stringent punishment on those who have misused the powers and committed crimes by misutilising the common man's money in this country and have simply resigned and went away. I would like to know what action the Government has taken against them. I would also like to know what has happened to the final Inquiry Report on this. The preliminary investigation had revealed that there was substandard construction of taxi-runways, poor quality of flooring in the international Airport at Delhi. There was weak ceiling. Twentytwo bore-ways to supply water to the International Airport

were found non-functioning. There were defective toilet constructions and even the air-conditioning set up was found defective. In view of all this, I would like to know what action the Government has taken against those who have committed these grave offences. It seems several changes have been made in the original design of the Airport. Why was it done, I ask? It was just to make money.

With regard to the security of the Airports, it is reported that the Government had trained about one hundred police constables to detect and handle the hijackers besides training them in latest bomb detection techniques. But after training they have been posted elsewhere in police stations instead of keeping them at that Airports. Why have you done that?

I learn there is a model 85 which is called 'world scaffer' which is exclusively used in the British Parliament to detect the materials which are banned inside the premises. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to purchase such recent and modern equipment for security purposes.

I would also like to speak about the domestic services in the country. Regarding revenue, the South has made an impressive progress. In 1984 it earned about Rs. 145.87 crores against the target of Rs. 135 crores. The all-India increase was only 22 per cent whereas in the South it was 24 per cent. Therefore, I want to impress upon the hon. Minister to see that the international airports at Trivandrum and Bangalore are opened immediately.

Now, I would like to speak about my State, Karnataka, Vayudoot services have not been running to Bellary. It has become a laughing stock. There the scheduled day for its inauguration was fixed three or four times and then it was changed. So far it has not started functioning. So Vayudoot services to Bellary and Hassan should be provided immediately.

Mysore is a historical place. Its historical importance is known to the whole world. This place is also having the famous Jain temple. Big statue of Maha Bali is also there. Because of these it has also become a centre for religious

pilgrimages. People visiting Bangalore also visit this historical place. Therefore, I would request that Vayudoot services should be started for this place also.

Now, I would like to speak about the services to the hill regions. Development in the hilly areas is very much lacking mainly because of lack of transport facilities to act as link with other areas. There is a need for building helipads in these areas and starting of more and more helicopter services. For example, to reach the capital of Sikkim, Gangtok, one has to go to Bagdogra by air. From there it takes about six hours to reach Gangtok. In such a situation how can you think of proper development of the hilly regions. Therefore, I would request that more and more helicopter services are used to cater to the transportation needs of these regions. That is my request, Sir.

Coming to cargo service, I wish to point out that it is very poor. So I want to impress upon the Minister to see that the cargo system is improved. In this modern world if any country has to progress and develop, effective steps have to be taken to build up infrastructures and communication and transportation. Civil Aviation is one of the important modes of transportation and we should see that Civil Aviation is properly developed in this country. With these words I conclude.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Members for supporting this small Bill.

This Bill was necessary because on the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, this amendment had to be made.

Now there are certain points which have been made. Shri Amal Datta made a point. I would like to answer that. No doubt certain things were mentioned regarding the International Airport, the one, which is named after Indiraji. No doubt certain things come to our notice and action had to be taken but as hon. Members had mentioned it is not mere resignation and sleeping over it. It is not that. Enquiry is on. The enquiry is not completed: As soon as enquiry

is completed, if something comes out of it, we are surely going to proceed further and action would be taken according to the law of the land.

I would like to mention that it is not that we have done superficial work on the repairing of the tracks. We are doing a thorough job wherever it is necessary with the help of the experts. We would like to assure you that the Airport would be ready within 3 or 4 months. Taxi Tracks would be also up to the standard. He had mentioned that most of the pilots who are MDs are not doing their job. I think this is very unfair. They are doing a good job. Ours is one of the few airlines in the world which is most efficiently run. And also the pilot's performance is also equal to anybody in the world. Our planes are fully utilised. I can only say that Air Force is also being run by pilots. I think our Air Force is one of the best in the world. And for all the M.Ds. who are pilots, who are in responsible positions, for them there is a regular administrative course which they have to go through. It is not they only. There are some other people who are running Air India as well as the Indian Airlines.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How many years' administrative experience the MD has...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : They have been there all along. There are certain points Dr. Venkatesh has mentioned. He mentioned about International Airport. I had mentioned that we have only 4 international airport in the country. As far as Coimbatore is concerned, we have already started the international flights. There is no legal bar to start any other Airport in the country for international flights. We are having over 52 flights which is doing very well. After all when the plane flies from Coimbatore to one of the Gulf countries there is a distance.

Apart from that, the rates are not charged as Air India feels they will charge; they are charged under certain rules of the IATA which is governed by all the member countries. All member countries sit together and decide what is the fare going to be. Yes, I remember I have got to tell about Calcutta. The only time was when the Calcutta airport was the busiest— I am sorry, it is not Coimbatore;

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

I mean, it is Trivandrum. Sorry, I made a mistake and I would like to correct it.

There was a time when we had short aeroplanes where they used to have to take refuelling at Calcutta when they were crossing it going to Far East. Now we have got the latest planes and it is not that we are discouraging, rather in the latest talks with the Singapore Airlines as well as other Airlines, we are trying to give them concessions—more concessions, more landing rights and more of other things. So, they would use Calcutta airport now. Under the agreement we cannot force any airlines to stop at any airport, and I do not know why you should feel that we are trying to ignore Calcutta. Rather we are trying in every way possible within us to see that the Calcutta airport is used. But unfortunately we are getting the latest technology aircraft which are flying from London to Delhi straight, probably from Frankfurt to Hong Kong straight. But there was a time when they had to stop for re-fouling either in Delhi or Bombay.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Here is a demand for a direct flight from Frankfurt to Calcutta.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sure, you give it to us, we will be too happy to get the Ministry working on this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Very well, I will give it to you.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Please do that.

I have already told you about the misuse of authority by the ex-Chairman. I had mentioned earlier that inquiry is on and once things are established, let me tell you, we will take full action under the law of the land and nobody will be spared because they could squander money and they could misuse their position and get away with it. That is something we will not allow. Inquiry is on.

As far as the security of the airports is concerned, we are taking every possible

action to see that full security is maintained at the airports, so much so that people are being trained for many things—these are some things which I would not like to tell you because there are certain things which should be left to the Security as a secret wing. But let me tell you that we are concerned about it add we are taking every action possible under us, trying to get the new equipment, trying to train the dogs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Dogs ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes, these are the best security searchers that we have.

As far as the Helicopter Corporation is concerned, the Helicopter Corporation has already been registered and our first priority is the ONGC, second is our hilly region, the north-eastern region. We ourselves feel very much that wherever we cannot reach and it is not possible to build airports, we will try to see that as time comes we will use the Helicopter Corporation services.

We are also trying to improve the cargo service, and I am glad to tell you that we have increased the cargo flights more compared to last year, and in Calcutra I was there recently and I had told that you give me business and I will give you planes for cargo business.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Which comes first—the chicken or the egg ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Listen to me. I am writing to the Ministry of Industry that the leather checking office has got its factory at Madras new. I am asking them to open an office in Calcutta so that Calcutta people do not have to bring their goods to Bombay and then check off. And this is one of the things for which I would like the Calcutta airport to be used so that we could use it more for cargo and any other suggestion from your Government side which would come to help utilising the airport more, we will be too happy to receive it because our airport is under-utilised and Calcutta is an international airport.

I think, Sir, that is all that I have to tell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend the International Airports Authority Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

17.41 hrs.

DELEGATED LEGISLATION PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we go to item No. 18. Shri Bhardwaj.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to amend certain Acts to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation and certain other matters, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, hon. Members are aware of the recommendations of the committees of the Houses on Subordinate Legislation with regard to provisions providing for delegated legislation. Some of the Acts passed by Parliament in the past which provide for the making of rules, regulations and other forms of subordinate legislation, are not in consonance with these recommendations. Either they do not contain a provision for the laying of such rules, regulations or other forms of subordinate legislation before the Houses of Parliament or they do not expressly provide for the publication of the same and yet some contain provisions for laying on lines which are different from the latest formula on the subject as approved by the Committees on Subordinate Legislation. The Committees have, from time to time, been deprecating the delay in implementing their recommendations and have been emphasizing that the administrative Ministries concerned with different enactments should take necessary steps for amending the same suitably in conformity with their recommendations. In the past, when some Bills for amending individual Acts for implementing the recommendations of the Committees came up for consideration, suggestions were made by the members that it would be better to bring forward a comprehensive legislation covering various enactments which require similar enactments. A Bill to this effect covering 50 Acts had already been passed by Parliament in 1983. The Bill which is now before the House is the second one and is the result of the efforts made by my Ministry in this direction.

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Seventh Lok Sabha) has recommended that the provision which is, at present, contained in sub-rule (6) of rule 39 of th

[Shri H. R. Bhardwaj]

Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, should be incorporated in the Act itself. The sub-rule provides for cancellation of ballot paper issued to an elector in cases he refuses to adopt the procedure prescribed under rule. The present opportunity is being availed of to implement this recommendation also.

The Bill covers 92 enactments specified in the Schedule thereto. Nearly 115 enactments remain to be amended on similar lines. The matter has been taken up with the administrative Ministries concerned and efforts are being made by my Ministry to cover, as expeditiously as possible, the remaining enactments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to amend certain Acts to implement the recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation and certain other matters, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Suresh Kurup to initiate the discussion.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill brought on the recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation. We wanted that a Bill be brought before Parliament and accordingly, 92 enactments are being amended under this one Bill.

I would like to raise one point and that is, in clause 31 of the Bill, as the Minister has mentioned, the Representation of the People Act, 1951 is sought to be amended. I do not know whether the Subordinate Legislation Committee has recommended for this thing. If so, what power the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has? It does not come under the purview of that Committee to recommend or frame such a thing. How the Minister moves this amendment amidst lot of amendments? About 92 Acts are being amended. This is brought with this also. A separate Bill should have been brought by the Government amending the Representation of People Act.

Here another Section 132A is added to the Representation of People Act. Once again I reiterate that this does not come under the purview of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and it is completely wrong that this amendment is brought in this Bill. It is mainly intended for implementing the recommendation of the Subordinate Legislation Committee for framing rules. That is my main objection.

Regarding subordinate legislation, the present procedure is that the rules once framed are published in the Gazette and nobody knows about these rules. My point is this rule should be published at least through newspapers. Daily these rules are being laid on the Table of the House and nobody knows what rules are laid. We have got very efficient Secretariat and they should be entrusted with the job that the rules that are framed should be informed to the Members. At least we should know about them.

I want to add one more point. There should be specific provision that this delegated legislation will be completed within a specific period. Once a Bill is passed, the rules and other provisions should be framed within a specific period say, two months, three months or 5 months. It should not be extended. Undue delay should be avoided. That is my point.

These are the only few things I want to mention in connection with this Bill.

Once again I would like to say that Item 31 of the Schedule of this Bill, the present amendment of the Representation of Peoples Act does not come under the purview of this Bill.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to welcome the Bill. It is a cardinal principle of delegated legislation that Parliament must retain the control over subordinate legislation. Normally, it is the Parliament which should exercise the sovereign power of making laws. However, in view of the exigencies of the modern times, the procedure of delegated legislation has been evolved. There, however, it has been specifically insisted always that two types of

controls should exist on delegated legislation. One is the Parliamentary control and the other is the judicial control. Parliamentary control is exercised in two ways: one, at the stage of passing the Bill when Parliament tries to ensure that there is no excessive delegation attempted through the Bill; and secondly, even after the delegated legislation is made. Parliament continues to retain its control in order to ensure two things: one, that the subordinate legislative authority, that is, the Government, or whichever authority it is, not exceeded the power granted by the Parliament through the Act concerned; and secondly, the rules that are made by the delegated authority do not violate the Act concerned or the Constitution. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Seventh Lok Sabha has rightly recommended that such provisions to strengthen retention of Parliamentary control over subordinate legislation should be enacted in the various Acts.

My learned friend, Shri Suresh Kurup, has tried to raise a very important point, that is, that the recommendation regarding the provision contained in item 31 of the Schedule of the Bill (proposed section 132A) is beyond the purview of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation since what has been proposed does not pertain to rules. I wish my learned friend had gone through the recommendation before raising this point in the House. In fact, such a provision was in the rules, but the Committee pointed out that this penal provision could not be made through rules. It is not for the delegate authorities to make penal rules. It is important principle of subordinate legislation that penalty cannot be provided by rules unless the Act specifically authorises. In the present case, the rules intended to provide for penalty, and it was rightly pointed out by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation that such a provision should be made in the Act itself. It is very well within the purview of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation to say that such a provision should not be in the rules, but should be in the Act. Following that recommendation, the Government has brought forward this proposal through this Bill to ensure that the provision is made in the Act itself rather than in the rules. I hope, my learned friend, Shri Suresh Kurup,

will now agree that this recommendation cannot be said to be beyond the purview of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Ultimately, this is a Bill in order to ensure that Parliament continues to retain its power on subordinate legislation. Therefore, provisions have been made in several Acts.

We find three types of provisions here. One is regarding the rules made by the State Government. There it has been proposed that the rules should be placed before the State Legislature as soon as may be after they are made, and it is for the State Legislature to exercise control over the rules made by the State Government. So far as Parliament is concerned, a more exhaustive provision has been made; the rules should be placed before the Parliament for 30 days during the specified period. Of course, Parliament has the power to modify them.

The third is, whenever orders in the nature of delegated legislation are to be made by the Government, they should be made by means of publication through the Official Gazette. Take, for example, item 3 of the Schedule of the Bill; there, it is said:

“Section 59 shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and—

(a) in sub-section (1) as so renumbered, after the words “The State Government may”, the words “by notification in the Official Gazette” shall be inserted;”

That is, whenever such an order is to be made by the State Government or the Central Government it should be ‘by notification in the Official Gazette’. This is also a very vital principle. After all, everybody is presumed to know law; nobody can plead ignorance of law as a defence. When we presume every citizen to be knowing law, it is but natural that it should be the obligation of the Government to make publication of the law before it is sought to be implemented or enforced against anybody.

The Subordinate Legislation Committee has therefore rightly insisted and the

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

Government has rightly proposed that such orders should be made by notification in the official gazette.

My learned friends wanted some newspapers also to carry the publication of these rules. That is not practicable. In law also it is accepted that the firm and stable place of publication is the gazette. Every lawyer, every citizen will go for a gazette in order to find out whether some delegated legislation or some rules have been published or not. You cannot be sure whether it will be published in one newspaper or the other and that would not be practicable also.

In fact, even the newspaper coverage is not hundred percent. It is estimated that not more than 30% of the people in India are able to read from newspapers or hear the news. Therefore, the gazette has been accepted universally in law as the correct place of publication, so that the responsibility can be fixed on the citizens to have known the law on account of the publication in the gazette. Therefore, gazette publication has been provided and not the newspaper publication. It is all right that local rules may be published in the newspapers like the Municipal Rules. There the question is whether it should be published in two or one newspapers, whatever the case may be depending on the provisions. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in providing here that publication will be in the official gazette only.

Another important thing is that now we provided that there should be publication in the official gazette, the Government cannot pass orders of such nature giving it publicity in the official gazette.

The learned Law Minister has stated that there are still about 115 Acts remain to be amended. I am sure that he will agree that this is not a happy position. When the Committee on Subordinate Legislation wanted these Acts to be amended, we must have acted more promptly, I wish, therefore, that the Government will expedite amending the other Acts also.

May I suggest that it shall not be possible for the Government to consider

making a provision in the General clauses Act so as to cover all the Acts? The General clauses Act contains a provision that whenever it is stated that some rules will be made by previous publication, it means that the draft rules will be published, objections would be united and heard and thereafter the rules will be finalised. Could we also not think of adopting some such formula to be enacted in the General clauses Act itself that wherever any subordinate authority is empowered to make rules under a Central Act, then it will be necessary for the authority to lay these rules before the House in the manner proposed here?

I, therefore, suggest that this course might be simpler. This might be adopted in future. I would request that the Government may expedite proposing amendments to the remaining Acts also so that the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation are fully and promptly implemented.

With these observations Sir, I welcome the Bill.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. This Bill is based on the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. I welcome the Bill, no doubt.

In 1983, a comprehensive bill was brought forward.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : It is not a mere Bill that could be passed in five minutes. I am telling this because I myself have given this Report. You can extend the time. You have already fixed one hour for this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are not following strictly everything. Are you following the time limit when we allow two hours to other Bills? We don't stop there, we extend it to four hours and like that. Shri Krishna Iyer, Please continue.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : In 1983, 53 Acts were brought under one Bill. Now you have brought 92. You say that there are still 115 Acts yet to be brought under the Act.

It is really surprising. You have stated in your statement that they have asked sevġra! Ministries to forward the Acts. It is really surprising. Can't you lay your hand and get all those Acts? By tomorrow, if you mind, you can get them. How many Acts are there? Is it difficult to get the Acts? It is there in the Parliament Library. A layman can get it. Is it difficult for the Law Ministry to get it? I am really surprised at the reply of the Minister. They could have brought a comprehensive Bill including all the Acts which require amendment.

18.00 hrs.

So far as the amendment is concerned, as I said, I welcome it. There is one point which has been made by the previous two speakers and that is with regard to the publication. In the olden days Gazette was acceptable to everybody and there were not many newspapers. Now you have got newspapers even in the villages. What I would suggest is that even though it is not possible to publish all the notifications or the rules in all the newspapers, such of the rules and notifications that affect the people should be published in the newspaper. Publication of certain notifications are obligatory like the building bye-laws or objections called under the Motor Vehicles Act. There it is obligatory. I suggest that such of the notifications or rules which affect the public shall be published in the newspapers. For that necessary amendment must be made.

Another point I would like to bring to your notice is: I have served in the Committee on Subordinate Legislation not here but in the Karnataka legislature. There were many occasions when we have amended the rules framed by the Executive. This Committee on Subordinate Legislation has a very heavy responsibility. This House has reposed confidence in that body so that that body can function very effectively. That body, that is, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation scrutinises every rule that is placed before the House. As already said by my friend, Mr kurup, we get notifications and rules one after another placed before the House and in one second so many notifications and rules are placed. What happens after that? Of course, that becomes

the law because it is a delegated law. So it becomes the law. But even the Member of Parliament are not supplied with copies of the notifications or the rules. I am really surprised. Whereas in the State legislature, whenever a rule is placed on the Table of the House, a copy of it is sent to the Members. In the Parliament I am surprised—for the part one year I have been observing—copies of the rules which are placed on the Table of the House—of course, I can understand if it is a bulky book because it involves costs—and even simple notifications and important notifications are not sent to the Members of Parliament. So I support the point made by Mr Kurup and I insist and here I request the hon. Speaker to direct the Parliament Secretariat to see that the rule copies and the notification copies whenever they are placed on the Table of the House are sent to the Members.

Finally, another point. There is another anomaly which I am sure the Law Minister must be aware of. Why do they place it before the House? Simply because once placed, they are deemed to have been accepted and if any Member wants a discussion on the rules, he can raise a discussion under the Rules of Procedure. But if the rules made by the executive and scrutinised by the Subordinate Legislation Committee are to be amended, this House has no power to modify it unless the other House also agrees. Am I correct, Sir, that unless both the Houses agree, these rules can be modified. I think this is a peculiar lacuna because we cannot sit on a joint session. Unless both the Houses agree, this rule cannot be amended. So I would request the Law Minister through you to ponder over this question and find a remedy. Though such a contingency has not arisen all these years, but it is possible and it may arise at any time. I would request the hon. Minister to ponder over it and if necessary, to bring an amendment to the Constitution.

With these words I once again request that important notifications should be published in the local newspapers, in the language newspapers and to this, I am sure, the hon. Minister will agree and he will take steps that the remaining Acts also are brought under one umbrella.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I am the Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and I have been repeatedly requesting the Government to frame certain rules within limited time. It is not the first recommendation. I have been repeatedly telling them and called all the Secretaries and told them plainly that they must frame the rules and it must be published in the Gazette within three months and if there are objections and suggestions then they can take six months.

Sir, if you see certain Reports you will find they have taken eight years in below. The hon. Minister is not prepared to say how many Acts are still there where the rules have not been framed.

Sir, the Parliament does not abdicate its right or delegate its power. It only asks the subordinate officers to frame rules and regulations within the four corners of the Act. So, when we say Parliament abdicates or delegates its power, that is not correct. We only ask them to frame rules and regulations, bye-laws and notifications. What is happening today ! We generally put some principles in the Act and leave everything to the agencies and they make encroachments on the rights of Parliament. It is the duty of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation to safeguard. We have got Rule 34 but we seldom raise objection to whatever is suggested. As Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation my suggestion is whenever you pass a Bill or introduce a Bill along with the Bill you must introduce the rules so that we know how this Bill will be implemented because generally speaking after the Bill is passed the rules are framed after six months or even later. In States they take two-three years. Most of the hon. Members of this House may not be knowing what are the rules passed by the Railways Department regarding reservation. They may not be knowing because these rules were not published in draft form. So, the rules and regulations should be published in draft form first so that people who are affected thereby can raise objections and give their suggestions. What is happening today ! There are certain rules which are meant for farmers, weaker sections and agriculturists but they have not been published in the local newspaper in the local language. So, these people do not know what are the rules.

Today the hon. Minister at the far end of the day wants that this Bill be passed. But he will not admit that there are about 90 Acts for which rules have not been framed. Still there are about 450 Acts or so. This is what they say. Sir, can they tell us how many Acts which have been passed by the Parliament but have not come into force yet ? The hon. Minister can at least say that there are so many number of Acts which have been passed by Parliament but have not yet come into force.

Then, my second point is how many Acts are there for which you have laid down some procedure of rules and regulations ? Of course, we find that some rules have been laid down for some. But what about the regulations ? What about the notifications ? What about the byelaws ? There are certain undertaking like Electricity Boards. They pass regulations under some particular Act. But we are not in a position to do anything about it saying "oh, they have not been laid on the Table of the House and they have not been published and, therefore, we cannot examine them". Most of the regulations are passed by executive authority and I can tell you that we have been repeatedly requesting to frame the rules and regulations but they did not accede to our request. The Parliamentary Committee submitted its report to the House and the whole House knows about it. The reports were submitted in the Second Lok Sabha, Fifth Lok Sabha and in the Seventh Lok Sabha respectively. I have been repeatedly requesting the Law Department to frame the rules and regulations. But they have not yet done it. Today, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you please verify how many Acts are still there which do not comply with this procedure. What are those laws for which they have forgotten to lay down the rules ? What about the regulations ? What about the Notifications ? What about the scheme ? Yesterday, I was talking about scheme ? What has happened to that ? That was regarding the DTC Act. It was not a statutory scheme. One employee drew Rs. 3,000 as medical reimbursement per month. The anomaly here is that it was not a statutory Act. So, these people make their own scheme and these people issue their own notifications. We, the hon. Members of this House, hardly any time to go through each paper of the Gazette.

We do not know when the rules have been published. As the Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation I told the Law Secretary that certain actions should be taken in this regard. So, Sir, I request through you, through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through the Law Minister to see that the regulations are framed and laid on the Table of the House. I am glad that the Law Ministry has come forward with this Bill at least now. They may take some time, say six months to do this. But you should see that those regulations are framed and laid on the Table of the House positively.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Dagaji who has been exhorting all the Departments, as Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, to frame their rules, to place them before the House and if they have not listened to such a strong voice, I would request all the hon. Members and the Ministers to listen to them and complete the formalities. But Dagaji is right.....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is not Dagaji alone, but the whole House has the right...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dagaji represents the whole House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : If you are allergic to listen to me, that is a different thing. I am saying so because you were the Chairman of the Committee and I am reminding the House that it is the Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation who has been exhorting all the administrative Ministries. It is not a question of the Law Ministry. Law Ministry is only taking up the old acts which were passed much before. We are now compiling lists of the old Acts. So far as the present Acts are concerned, the Administrative Ministries have to comply with the directives of the Subordinate Legislation Committee because at this moment the directives are before them. Whenever they bring this type of rules, they should place it before the House. That is the job of the Administrative Ministries. Pursuant to the directives of the Committee, we have compiled a list of 69

Acts earlier and after that we have brought now a second batch of 92 Acts. We have done a commendable job. With these 69 plus 92 Acts, we have so far covered more than half way and now about 115 or so remain. Here also, I can bring it up tomorrow, but the Administrative Ministries are not clearing them. So, the fault does not lie with the Law Ministry or with me.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It is the fault of the Government and you should accept the responsibility.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : If you cannot, perceive the argument which I am making you should not make any comment. It is very easy to say something than to understand it. This is the job of the Administrative Departments. Unless they send their papers to us, we cannot place them before the House. The difficulty is that the Ministries concerned must understand the directives of the Committee because the Committee functions under the authority of the House. If the other Ministries send them as quickly as possible, it does not take any time for me to process them, along with this batch of 92 Bills. I am still pursuing all the Ministries myself and see that the rest of the Bills, about 50 or so are listed in a third batch and I will bring it before the House in the next Session of the Parliament. If a person works and does his job, you do not commend him. If the other Ministries do not work, why should I accept the blame? The fault should lie where it belongs actually.

The problem is this. I cannot touch these Bills unless the Administrative Ministry sends them to us. Today, I have brought 92 Bills. This is a significant task. We have pursued the matter with the Ministries. Therefore, I agree with the Committee's directives that rules should be framed immediately because rules are not something other than the law. They are themselves the law. Therefore if rules are not framed, the major part of the law, *i.e.* the spirit behind the law remains unfulfilled. So, rules must be framed simultaneously if possible. Otherwise they should be framed with maximum speed and minimum delay.

Therefore, Sir, this Bill is only a fulfilment of the directives of the Committee

[Shri H. R. Bhardwaj]

on Subordinate Legislation and when I bring such batches of Bills, the House should welcome it because I am doing my job. Therefore, there should not be any controversy on this. Shri Daga said that we should try to see that rules are not only framed quickly, but they should be brought to the notice of the Members of the House, concerned Departments and the public. So, a system should be evolved to fulfil the directives of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. I commend that this Bill be passed without any controversy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to amend certain Acts to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation and certain other matters, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

The Schedule

Amendment made :

“Page 2,—

omit lines 5 to 11.” (1)

(Shri H. R. Bhardwaj)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Scheduled, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I have just one word to say, to congratulate ourselves, *i.e.* the House, and the Speaker for having found a very good champion of the rights of the House and of the public in our friend Mr. Mool Chand Daga Ji; and particularly I wish to congratulate the Speaker for having spotted him as the right person to discharge these functions. I am also very happy that the Minister has found it possible to be entirely cooperative and make himself entirely one with the whole of the House—all the parties together. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

18.22 hrs.

**BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM
(ABOLITION) AMENDMENT BILL**
As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill. Shri T. Anjiah.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Sir, The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 19-11-85 seeks to add an explanation under Section 2 (g) of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 to the effect that such Contract or Inter-State Migrant workers who fulfil the ingredients of the bonded labour system, namely existence of a debtor-creditor relationship, loss of freedom of movement and employment and unremunerative wages etc. would also come with in the definition of bonded labourers.

Section 2 of the Act defines 'bonded labour', 'bonded labourer' and 'bonded labour system'. Although these definitions are quite clear, doubts have been expressed by certain quarters as to whether a contract labourer or an inter-State migrant worker could also be covered under these definitions. The object of the Bill is to clarify the position regarding coverage of contract and migrant labour under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

The definitions of contract labourer and inter-State migrant workers have been borrowed from the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Inter-State Migrant Workman (Regulation of Employment) and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 respectively. I request that the Bill be taken up for consideration and passed.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now Shri Ram Piyare Panika.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Labour Minister that since he assumed this office again, he not only enacted a member of labour welfare laws but also amended the old laws which had deficiencies and loopholes. Our Government has been enacting labour welfare laws one after the after. Sir, if you cast a glance on the man days lost in the country for the last 4 to 5 years, you will notice the perceptible decline in it and also there has been improvement in the industrial relations in the country during this period. If man days had been lost somewhere, it was not due to our defective labour policy or some deficiency in it; on the country the reason was that some industrialists had created such a situation by making them sick or by lookouts or by adopting other similar tactics. In our country, there are such industries in the private Sector as well as in the Public Sector where 50 per cent loss in man days had been due to mismanagement. Our labour policy is not responsible for it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that the problem of bonded labour in our country is not of recent origin, it has been there since time immemorial. Earlier, it was called slavery system. Not only in India but in other countries also this system was in existence in one form or another. In the independent India, a revolutionary legislation was enacted but unfortunately even after thirty eight years of independence there are a large number of bonded labourers in our country. These bonded labourers belong particularly to the backward areas, tribal areas, harijan dominant areas, desert areas, cyclone prone areas and poverty stricken areas of the country.

Sir, some old practices have been in existence in our country for a long time.

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

There had been some practices between the farmers and the labourers on the one hand and the money lenders on the other hand which resulted in turning lakhs of person into slaves. There is a Mat custom in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh under which if a tribal or a labourer takes loan from someone then all the succeeding generations will have to work for that family. This is called Mat custom. In this way this practice has been there in our country in one form or the other, that if someone once takes a loan, he remains a debtor the whole of his life. After the passing of the Bonded Labour Act, a revolutionary change has come in this situation. But, Sir, the implementation of the legislation is very defective. After the identification of bonded labourers by the machinery of the State, they are not rehabilitated according of the guidelines issued by the Government. The result is that they once again become the victim of the persons from whose stranglehold they had been freed, because they are faced within the question of livelihood and looking after their children. So, I request that if the hon. labour Minister desires that there should not be bonded labour in the country and the system is abolished for good, then after the identification of the bonded labour they should be rehabilitated properly. Only then this system can be abolished for ever.

Sir, in my constituency, the Government of that States had identified bonded labour but they have not been paid the grant of Rs. 4,000 which is given for rehabilitation in such cases, several years after identification. The result is that these labourers have gone back to those persons from where clutches they had been freed. So, we shall have to think over it in depth as to how to implement the law without resorting to cheap popularity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the officers create friction between the labourers and the farmers. On the one hand they instigate the labourers and on the other hand they provoke the farmers. The result is that the farmers do not get any help. Not only this, they are also exploited by the landlords. To avoid such friction we shall have to keep a strict watch on such officers so that they

are not be able to create friction between them. If we want to maintain peace, we shall have to ensure payment of reasonable wages to the labour and their proper rehabilitation. Our Government should take up this work only if they have the capacity to do it. Otherwise friction between the farmers and the labourers would continue. The result is that it becomes difficult to maintain peace and exercise control on them.

Sir, when we thing of fixing minimum wages, we must take into account the circumstance of that area. While we were having discussion the other day on a Bill pertaining to agriculture, it was said that there had been imbalance in the development of agriculture, inasmuch as only 15 per cent area accounts for 56 per cent increase in production. While determining the wages of labourers if this criterion is taken into account, it will definitely not be practicable. So the wages must be commensurate with the circumstances prevailing in the areas where the per acre production is less. Under the Minimum Wages Act, the Centre have issued guidelines that the wages of the labourers should be revised after every two years. But this is not being followed. In Bihar, the poor had been exploited for years. The main reason for it is that the Government of that State did not undertake review of the wages of the labourers of that area after two years under the minimum Wages Act. So, they are getting less wages. So, while determining the wages, Government should take all the factors into account and see in which area the agricultural production is more and in which it is not and what is the situation in a particular area.

We would like to draw the attention of Government to all types of exploitation. For example, take child labour. There is the carpet industry in our area. I am happy that the Central Government propose to draw a Rs. 40 crore comprehensive scheme for child welfare to benefit the bonded child labour of the two districts, Mirzapur and Varanasi. It a welcome step. Although this is a good step yet what is happening today? The Government lacks the capacity to do the needful. Small Adivasi Children from remote areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa come here and are working in the carpet industry to earn their livelihood. If

they are sent back on the plea that children cannot be put to work then I would like to ask what scheme the Government have for these children? May I know whether they will be provided education and also how you propose to provide for the livelihood of their parents and families? This is a very important issue. I would urge the Government not to resort to cheap popularity but to adopt pragmatic attitude towards this problem. I would like to say that those children of our district, who are working in the factories particularly in the carpet industry in thousands, should not be displaced and sent back to their parents just to starve. It would be better if residential schools are opened for such freed children where arrangement of boarding and proper education are made for them. You will also have to take care of the interests of their parents.

In the last session a question was asked whether child labour in thousands in engaged in Mirzapur? An enquiry was ordered. The position became clear. Some boys were freed but they were left in a more miserable condition. There they were getting Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 as wages. What I want to say is that when there is bounded labour in the country on such a large scale, a balanced arrangement should be made under which the work of the country may not suffer and their wages are also increased. Legislation should be enacted to increase their wages and facilities. But you just take them away from their jobs in the name of freeing them and to earn cheap popularity.

I would like to relate what happened in my area. There wages were given under a system prevalent among the farmers. The officers also went there and raised objection on the plea that wages were not as prescribed in the law. This created friction among the rich and the poor. You got them challenged and the labour were removed from their jobs and they are still wandering in search of livelihood. What is happening there is that the officers in connivance with the middlemen ask the labourers, even if they are not bonded labourers, to give in writing that they are working there. In this way the officers and middlemen usurp the grant among themselves and the labourers are deprived of that grant.

Some State Government are not willing to reveal the number of bonded labourers in their states just to conceal the extent of the problem. Thousands of labourers belonging to chota Nagpur and Bihar are working in Punjab and Haryana. The tribal labourers of Orissa are working in many other States but if you ask the District Magistrate of that area whether there is any bonded labour there, he would reply in the negative. You are amending the Bonded Labour Act. But there is no state level machinery of the Central Government to monitor its implementation. You only issue guidelines to the State Government but never try to see whether the Act, enacted in the interest of the labourers, is being followed or not. This is a dangerous situation for the labourers. If you want to improve the situation the Centre must establish its machinery in every state particularly in the these areas where adivasis and harijans are in large number so that these poor are not exploited.

In the present age this type of exploitation should be put to an end. I hope the hon. Minister will take steps in this direction. With these few words I convey my thanks to the hon. Minister and support the Bill wholeheartedly.

18.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : VISIT OF PRESIDENT
OF PAKISTAN

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The President of Pakistan, His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, paid a brief visit to New Delhi today, the 17th December on his way home from an official visit to several countries in the region.

The President of Pakistan and our Prime Minister held talks on various matters of mutual interest. The talks were held in an extremely cordial atmosphere.

The two leaders reaffirmed their determination to move rapidly towards complete normalisation of relations between the two countries and, to this end, to take positive and constructive action in coming weeks.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

The following decisions were taken :

- (i) Finance Ministers of the two countries will meet in Islamabad from the 5th to 7th January, 1986 to consider agreements on expansion of trade and economic relations.
- (ii) The Foreign Secretaries of the two countries will meet in Islamabad in the third week of January, 1986 to continue discussions on a comprehensive Treaty and to discuss other confidence building measures.
- (iii) The four sub-Commissions set up under the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission will meet towards the end of January/early February, 1986 to finalise their work. The full Joint Commission led by their

respective Foreign Ministers will meet towards the end of February, 1986.

- (iv) The two sides have agreed to work out an agreement whereby each will undertake not to attack the nuclear installations of the other.
- (v) A cultural agreement will be signed between the two countries.
- (vi) All the above measures will culminate in our Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan during the first half of 1986.

18.39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
December 18, 1985/Agrahayana 27
1907 (Saka)*