

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Seventh Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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**Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara  
(Vijayawada)**

**Rath, Shri Somnath (Aska)**

**Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh (Chhota Udaipur)**

**Rathod, Shri Uttam (Hingoli)**

**Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata (Tenali)**

**Raut, Shri Bhola (Bagaha)**

**Ravani, Shri Navin (Amreli)**

**Rawat, Shri Harish (Almora)**

**Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad (Barabanki)**

**Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal (Banswara)**

**Reddi, Shri C. Madhav (Adilabad)**

**Reddy, Shri B.N. (Miryalguda)**

**Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi (Ongole)**

**Reddy, Shri C. Janga (Hanamkonda)**

**Reddy, Shri D.N. (Cuddapah)**

**Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu (Kurnool)**

**Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra (Hindupur)**

**Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma (Nalgonda)**

**Reddy, Shri M. Subba (Nandyal)**

**Reddy, Shri Manik (Medak)**

**Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal (Mahbubnagar)**

**Riyan Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)**

**Roy, Dr. Sudhir (Burdwan)**

**Roypradhan, Shri Amar (Cooch Behar)**

**Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar (Vishnupur)**

**Saha, Shri Gadadhar (Birbhum)**

**Sabi, Shrimati Krishna (Begusarai)**

**Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad (Ranchi)**

**Saikia, Shri Gokul (Lakhimpur)**

**Saikia, Shri M.R. (Nowgong)**

**Sait, Shri Azeed (Dharwad South)**

**Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Manjeri)**

**Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan (Khandwa)**

**Salahuddin, Shri (Godda)**

**Samant, Dr. Datta (Bombay South Central)**

**Sambu, Shri C. (Bapatla)**

**Sangma, Shri P.A. (Tura)**

**Sankhwar, Shri Ashkaran (Ghatampur)**

**Sankta Prasad, Dr. (Misrikh)**

**Sanyal, Shri Manik (Jalpaiguri)**

**Satyendra Chandra, Shri (Nainital)**

**Sathe, Shri Vasant (Wardha)**

**Sayed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)**

**Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Gwalior)**

**Selvendran, Shri P. (Periyakulam)**

**Sen, Shri A.K. (Calcutta North West)**

**Sen, Shri Bholanath (Calcutta South)**

**Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad (Bhadrak)**

**Sethi, Shri P.C. (Indore)**

**Shah, Shri Anoopchand (Bombay North)**

**Shahabuddin, Shri Syed (Kishanganj)**

**Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar (Muzaffarpur)**

**Shailesh, Dr. B.L. (Chail)**

**Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari  
(Chittorgarh)**

**Shaminder Singh, Shri (Faridkot)**

**Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)**

**Shanmugam, Shri A.C. (Vellore)**

**Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)**

**Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)**

**Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)**

**Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)**

**Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Jaipur)**

**Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)**

**Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)**

**Shervani, Shri Saleem I. (Budaun)**

**Shingda, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)**  
**Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri**  
**(Rajnandgaon)**  
**Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)**  
**Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd. (Moradabad)**  
**Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)**  
**Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)**  
**Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap (Pilibhit)**  
**Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narayan**  
**(Padrauna)**  
**Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)**  
**Singh, Shri K.N. (Hapur)**  
**Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad (Jaunpur)**  
**Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap (Maharajganj)**  
**Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap (Sarguja)**  
**Singh, Shri N. Tombi (Inner Manipur)**  
**Singh, Shri S.D. (Dhanbad)**  
**Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar (Azamgarh)**  
**Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)**  
**Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra**  
**(Berhampore)**  
**Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)**  
**Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari (Sheohar)**  
**Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan**  
**(Aurangabad)**  
**Sodi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)**  
**Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh (Aonla)**  
**Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)**  
**Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)**  
**Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)**  
**Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)**  
**Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)**  
**Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)**  
**Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.**  
**(Chamarajanagar)**  
**Subburaman, Shri A.G. (Madurai)**  
**Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)**  
**Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala (Udaipur)**  
**Sukhbans Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)**  
**Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Simla)**  
**Suman, Shri R.P. (Akbarpur)**  
**Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)**  
**Sunder Lal, Shri (Hardwar)**  
**Sunder Singh, Ch. (Phillaur)**

**Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)**  
**Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)**  
**Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)**  
**Swami Prasad Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)**  
**Swamy, Shri D. Narayana (Anantapur)**  
**Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana**  
**(Narasaraopet)**  
**Swell, Shri G.G. (Shillong)**

## T

**Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar (Kaliabor)**  
**Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)**  
**Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)**  
**Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)**  
**Thakkar, Shrimati Usha (Kutch)**  
**Thakur, Shri C.P. (Patna)**  
**Thambi Durai, Shri M. (Dharmapuri)**  
**Thangaraju, Shri S. (Perambalur)**  
**Thara Devi, Kumari D.K. (Chikmagalur)**  
**Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)**  
**Thomas, Shri Thampan (Mavelikara)**  
**Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)**  
**Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna (Kakinada)**  
**Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)**  
**Tigga, Shri Simon (Khunti)**  
**Tilakdhari Singh, Shri (Kodarma)**  
**Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)**  
**Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani (Aligarh)**  
**Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra (Chandauli)**  
**Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar (Khalilabad)**  
**Tulsiram, Shri V. (Nagarkurnool)**  
**Tur, S. Tarlochan Singh (Tarn Taran)**  
**Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh**  
**(Muzaffarnagar)**  
**Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)**

## U

**Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)**

## V

**Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)**  
**Van, Shri Deep Narain (Balrampur)**  
**Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai**  
**(Patan)**

**Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)**  
**Venkatesh, Dr. V. (Kolar)**  
**Verma, Dr. C.S. (Khagaria)**  
**Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)**  
**Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)**  
**Vir Sen, Shri (Khurja)**  
**Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)**

**W**

**Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja**  
**(Mysore)**  
**Walia, Shri Charanjit Singh (Patiala)**  
**Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldhana)**

**Y**

**Yadav, Shri Kailash (Jalesar)**

**Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad (Madhepura)**  
**Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)**  
**Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)**  
**Yadav, Shri Sayam Lal (Varanasi)**  
**Yadav, Shri Subhash (Khargone)**  
**Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)**  
**Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh (Mainpuri)**  
**Yadava, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)**  
**Yashpal Singh, Shri (Saharanpur)**  
**Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)**  
**Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad (Chatra)**

**Z**

**Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)**  
**Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)**

**LOK SABHA**

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**Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar**

*The Deputy Speaker*

**Shri N. Thambi Durai**

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**Shri Zainul Basher**

**Shri Sharad Dighe**

**Shri Vakkom Purushothaman**

**Shri Somnath Rath**

**Shri Nissankara Rao Venkataratnam**

*Secretary-General*

**Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap**





**Government of India**

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<b>Minister of Steel and Mines</b>	<b>Shri K.C. Pant</b>
<b>Minister of Urban Development</b>	<b>Smt. Mohsina Kidwai</b>
<b>Minister of Tourism</b>	<b>Mufti Mohd. Syed</b>

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<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>	<b>Shri Brahm Dutt</b>

<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation</b>	<b>Shri Jagdish Tytler</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Railways</b>	<b>Shri Madhavrao Scindia</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Labour</b>	<b>Shri P.A. Sangma</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Welfare</b>	<b>Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Surface Transport</b>	<b>Shri Rajesh Pilot</b>
<b>Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Textiles</b>	<b>Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha</b>

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<b>Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>Shri B.K. Gadhvi</b>
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<b>Minister of State in the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals in the Ministry of Industry</b>	<b>Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh</b>
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<b>Minister of State in the Department of Power in the Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>Smt. Sushila Rohtagi</b>
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<b>Minister of State in Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>	<b>Shri Z.R. Ansari</b>

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<b>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare</b>	<b>Shri Giridhar Gomango</b>
<b>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Textiles</b>	<b>Shri S. Krishna Kumar</b>



# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, November 4, 1986/Kartika 13,  
1908 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we meet today after an interval of about two-and-a-half months. Before we start the proceedings, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Mr. Samora Machel, President of Mozambique, Shri T. Anjiah, a sitting member and four of our former colleagues namely Sarvashri Suddansu Bhushan Das, Datta Katti, G.S. Reddy and S.A. Muruganatham.

To speak of Samora Machel is to speak of the history of Mozambique. Born into a family of poor farmers in 1933, he threw himself into the struggle for freedom from the colonial rule. Joining the FRELIMO Party at its inception in 1962, he rose to be the Supreme Commander of the FRELIMO Combat Unit in 1967 and leader of the Party in 1969 on the assassination of Eudardo Mondlane. He led his party in an armed struggle to achieve victory and independence for Mozambique. But peace did not come to Mozambique with independence. Africa would be free only when colonialism is eradicated from the Continent. He saw the struggle in Mozambique only as a part of a single movement which would not achieve its end until Rhodesia, Angola and Namibia were liberated and the racist white minority

rule in South Africa eliminated. Angola became independent soon after Mozambique's own liberation. Some years later saw the emergence of an independent Zimbabwe. Namibia still continues to be under the illegal occupation of South Africa. He considered the destruction of apartheid as the political liberation of all the people of South Africa. The death of Samora Machel will not stop the march of history to its final culmination in a free South Africa.

Samora Machel adhered to the principles of Non-alignment. He visited India in 1982 at the invitation of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. He came again to attend the 7th Meeting of the Non-aligned Heads of State/Government. He was here once more to attend the funeral of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Tempered in long years of struggle, Samora Machel's personality was cast in a heroic mould. He belonged to a generation of valiant fighters against colonialism and oppression. He belonged to entire humanity and his death is mourned by freedom-loving peoples all over the world.

Shri T. Anjiah was sitting member of Lok Sabha representing Secunderabad constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He had been a member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1957-78 and 1981-84 and of the Rajya Sabha during 1978-80.

Shri Anjiah started his career as a trade union worker on daily wages of six annas. He rose to become the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in October, 1980 and held the office till February, 1982. Earlier, he served as Minister for Labour in the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet during 1972-73 and 1974-77 and also as Minister of State for Labour in the Union Council of Ministers for the first time in 1980 and again from December 31, 1984 till January 20, 1986.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Anjiah gave up his studies to participate in the

Quit India Movement in 1942. Frank and soft-spoken, Shri Anjiah was one of the founder members of the Trade Union Movement in the erstwhile Hyderabad State and President of Indian National Trade Union Congress, Andhra Pradesh Branch during 1952-58. It was during his tenure as the Union Labour Minister in 1980, that payment of bonus was made compulsory in all industries.

A dedicated social worker, Shri Anjiah was instrumental in strengthening the Trade Union Kisan Movement and improving the conditions of weaker sections including minorities and physically handicapped. He took active part in the advancement of children's and adult education and in the efforts at solving the unemployment problem. A widely travelled person, he evinced keen interest in arts, science, engineering and technology.

Shri Anjiah passed away at New Delhi on 18th October, 1986, at the age of 57 years.

Shri Sudhansu Bhushan Das was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Diamond Harbour Constituency of West Bengal.

A well-known political and social worker, he was associated with several social organisations since his school days. An advocate by profession, Shri Das took active part in spreading education and cooperative movement in rural areas. He was also connected with banking institutions for a considerable period.

Shri Das passed away at Calcutta on 22nd August, 1986, at the age of 71 years.

Shri Datta Katti was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1957-62 representing Chikodi Constituency of the then State of Mysore.

A well-known social worker, he worked for the upliftment of the worker sections of society. He served as the President of Karantak Pradesh Scheduled Castes Federation. Lawyer and teacher by profession, he edited a Marathi weekly for a year. He was also the author of a book in Marathi on Dr. Ambedkar.

Shri Datta Katti passed away at Miraj on 22nd September, 1986, at the age of 65 years.

Shri G.S. Reddy was a Member of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha during 1967-70, 1977-79 and 1980-84, respectively, representing Mriyalguda Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Reddy worked for the removal of untouchability and for land reforms. He held various positions in several social and religious organisations and was also the Editor of a Telugu Paper.

Shri Reddy passed away in a tragic road accident on 7th October, 1986, at the age of 69 years.

Shri S.A. Muruganatham was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Tirunelveli Constituency of Tamil Nadu.

A well-known political and social worker, he was associated with several trade unions and social organisations in various capacities. A journalist by profession, he was the Editor of a Tamil fortnightly.

Shri Muruganatham passed away at Tuticorin on 17th October, 1986, at the age of 60 years.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.08 hrs.

#### INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House my colleagues.

**Cabinet Ministers :**

Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of Communications.

Shri Bhajan Lal, Minister of Environment and Forests.

Shri J. Vengal Rao, Minister of Industry.

**Ministers of State :**

Shri P.R. Das Munsi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce.

Shri R. Prabhu, Minister of State in the Department of Fertilizers in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri M.M. Jacob, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

**Ministers whose portfolios have been changed :**

Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, Minister of Urban Development.

Shri Ajit Panja, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri Brahma Dutt, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

Shri K.R. Narayanan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology and Minister of State in the Departments of Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space.

Shri Shivraj Patil, Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production and Supplies in the Ministry of Defence,

Shri Sukh Ram, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning.

Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Textiles.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, you must take some mercy on us. The changes are so fast that we have not been able to keep track of these.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, our hon. Prime Minister has completed successfully his second year. We all wish him a happy and long life.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nityananda Mishra.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about condolence for those Ministers who have been dropped !

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[English]

**Assistance to revive sick Small Scale Industries**

1. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA†  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether central assistance is made available to State Governments on a matching basis under margin money scheme to revive sick industries in the Small Scale Sector;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given to States during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below,

## Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details of Central Loan assistance given to States/U.Ts. under the Margin Money Scheme during the last three years are as under :

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount sanctioned/Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00	Nil	Nil
2.	Orissa	8.00	5.00	Nil
3.	Rajasthan	4.00	Nil	Nil
4.	Kerala	15.00	10.00	Nil
5.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	Nil	Nil
6.	Karnataka	2.00	Nil	Nil
7.	Manipur	2.00	Nil	Nil
8.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	25.00	Nil
9.	Pondicherry	Nil	0.40	Nil
10.	Assam	Nil	5.00	Nil
11.	Punjab	Nil	3.00	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	2.00	Nil
13.	J and K	Nil	1.50	Nil
14.	M.P.	Nil	Nil	5.00
Total :		86.00	51.90	5.00

(c) The assisted units are given a repayment period of nine years with a moratorium of four years. It is early to assess the number of small scale units rejuvenated from 1983-84 onwards in view of gestation period involved in nursing the units back to health.

**SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** The small industries play a very vital role in our economy and provide potential for employment apart from producing goods which have improved our economy substantially. The industrial workers engaged in this sector are far outnumbered than those engaged in big

industries. This sector reaches out to the vast hinterlands of our country and the rural areas which suffer from object poverty. Much attention has been focussed on sickness of big industrial units; but the same attention has not been given to sickness in the small scale sector. In this background I want to ask whether the Ministry has closely monitored the implementation of this scheme of providing financial assistance to remove the sickness of the small scale industries since it is centrally funded, if so, the total amount of financial assistance given, the number of sick industries have been



revived, the additional employment created and the states where the implementation is not upto the mark. What action is proposed by the Ministry to improve the situation ?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** As far as the margin money scheme is concerned, the State Directors of Industries have been reminded periodically for submission of the progress reports annually regarding utilisation of funds by the units concerned. These schemes are in existence from 1983-84. The State Governments and the Union Territories administration have not provided any adequate feed-back to the Government of India. Therefore, we are reconsidering the scheme—whether to continue or not.

**SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Apart from giving much needed financial assistance to the sick industrial units in the small sector, I would like to know whether the Ministry is providing guidelines with regard to new processes, methods designs and improved technologies and for exploring market in the domestic field as well as abroad which would go a long way in removing the sickness of the small scale industries.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** To rehabilitate the sick units, the Government of India, in 1983-84 has provided Rs. 86 lakhs to the States. In 1984-85 Rs. 51.90 lakhs have been provided.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** In 1985-86 you have given only Rs. 5 lakhs.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** Yes, I will tell you the reason. The State Governments of Rajasthan, Andhra, Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have informed the Centre that they have not utilised it so far because according to the scheme, from one thousand to twenty thousand the Central Government would give, but the State Governments will also give the matching and equal grants. But they have not provided, except some State Governments. The Orissa Government has informed that they have sanctioned only Rs. 51 lakhs to 31 units in 1983-84 and Rs. 4.42 lakhs to 25 units in 1984-85. The Government of Manipur has sanctioned only Rs. 2 lakhs to 64 units. The State

Government has not reported to us about the performance. As this amount of Rs. 20,000 is very low to rehabilitate the sick units the Government of India is considering to enhance this amount to Rs. 50,000. This is under consideration. After receiving the information from the State Governments we will certainly help these units.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** There is a contradiction in the answer given by the Minister of Industry and the Minister of State for Industry. The Minister of State said that they are thinking whether this scheme should be continued or not because of the poor performance during the last three years. I am happy the Minister of Industry says that there is a case for improving the scheme by enhancing the allotment from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000. I do not know which answer is correct.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** Both the answers are correct. As on today I have explained the position but it is under our consideration that this amount of Rs. 20,000 is low to rehabilitate a sick unit and that this may be enhanced to Rs. 50,000.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Sir, there are about one lakh sick units in this country and lot of people are unemployed. Further the margin money scheme has not proved effective enough to assist in the matter of rehabilitation of sick units as only a few units could be rehabilitated under the scheme, I would also like to point out that a paltry sum of Rs. 5 lakh was released and not allotted. I would like to know what is the amount allotted in the budget. As against the budgetary allotment you have released only Rs. 5 lakh in 1985-86. I would also like to know whether sufficient publicity had been given to the scheme in the States so that State Governments could in time make the provision in the budgets before the budgets are presented to the Assemblies.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** The total outlay in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 20 crores. Unfortunately the amounts allotted were not spent by the State Governments. I do not know the reasons therefor. Now we are writing letters to the Chief Ministers about this utilisation. They must send

a certificate of utilisation first and then only we will release the amounts to the State Governments. We are awaiting the reply from the State Governments.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** I would like to say that as far as assistance is concerned you are not at all giving money to the States because in 1985-86 you have given only Rs. 5 lakh. Even in 1983-84 and 1984-85 you had given assistance of Rs. 86 lakhs and Rs. 51 lakhs respectively. Recently there was an announcement by our Prime Minister stating that no sick unit will be taken over by the Central Government. So I want to know as far as Central assistance to the small scale sector is concerned whether or not you are giving good-bye to the assistance scheme ?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** The announcement has nothing to do with the small scale units. As regards monitoring the performance of the small scale units there is a cell in the Reserve Bank. They will monitor their performance. There is a cell in the Industry. Ministry and also in the State Directorates of Industry. They will also monitor their performance. I will give some figures. The small scale sector is providing employment to the largest number of people after the agricultural sector. That is why we want to encourage this sector. Not only the small scale sector, but the cottage and village industries sector also. There is no question of discouraging these sectors.

**DR. K.G. ADIYODI :** In Kerala State, every new Block had started ten units in the small scale sector. However, ninety per cent of them are closed and the Kunthara Textile in Calicut has been closed for the last two years. Will the Government take necessary action to revive those units ?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** For Kerala we had provided Rs. 15 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1984-85. However, they did not spend the full amount. If utilization certificates are sent to us for the amount already allocated, we have no objection to release further amounts.

**Changes in Industrial Policy for more employment to Rural Poor**

\*2. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY† :**  
**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make some changes in the industrial policy in respect of rural areas to provide more employment to the rural poor people as well as exploitation and proper use of the resources available in that area;

(b) whether rural areas will also be taken into account in the new policy changes for establishing industries, the limitations and deficiencies about the development of infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the details in regard thereto ?

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

(a) to (c). Development of industries in the rural areas so as to accelerate generation of employment and raising the income levels of the rural people is already given high priority in Government policy as set out in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the Industrial Policy Statement of 1980. Government policy is directed towards the development of relatively underdeveloped areas, including rural areas, by promotion of industry through the mechanism of industrial licensing, giving due regard to the availability of raw material, infrastructure and the need to provide for environmental protection. Particular emphasis is laid in the policy to the promotion of small-scale and Khadi and Village Industries which generate employment in the rural areas.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Sir, the answer of the hon. Minister is very unsatisfactory. It is a vague reply. Nearly five crores people are unemployed in India and the majority of them are in the villages, because eighty per cent of our population lives in the rural areas. I wanted to know the budgetary allocations during the 7th Plan for the development of industries in the rural areas in the small scale and agro-based industries sector. Though we are getting a lot of agricultural produce in the villages, we are not having many agro-based industries in the rural areas. I wanted to know if any allocation has been

made specially for this purpose and whether the Minister is going to take up that issue.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** The potential of the village and small industries for employment is next only to the agricultural sector and it has increased from 233.70 lakh persons in 1979-80 to 315 lakh persons in 1984-85. It also accounts for more than one-third of the total exports. The amount spent on this sector in 1979-80 was Rs. 2280.62 crores and Rs. 4567.56 crores in 1984-85. The value added is about 50 per cent. The production was for Rs. 33,538 crores in 1979-80 and for Rs. 65,730 crores in 1984-85.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** I wanted to know only the actual amount spent and the allocations made for the last two years and not other details. The hon. Minister has given figures for 1979-80 onwards. Already two years of the 7th Plan are over. During these two years, what steps have been taken both in the public sector and private sector for providing rural employment in the rural areas particularly in Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Sir, the member who has put the question is from Andhra Pradesh and the Minister is from Andhra Pradesh. He can answer in Telugu.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** Why did you not speak in Telugu ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Jaipal, after your joining this House, it has become a monopoly !

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** The actual allocation in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 2751 crores.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** I want to know the figure for Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** This is for the whole country.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** If he does not have the figures now, he can give the information...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** I request the hon. member to send a separate question on this.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** It is stated that the Government's policy is directed towards the development of relatively under-developed areas, including the rural areas. It has been our experiences that only industries in the cooperative sector which produce processed goods and which are agro-based are opened in the rural areas, while the other industries open their factories still on the periphery of a corporation or a municipality. May I know from the Government as to what steps they have taken to diffuse industries from the highly industrialised areas to the rural areas, away from towns and cities ?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** We are thinking on these lines. We are introducing a bill to define the rural and village industries. It is before the Cabinet. If an industry is set up in a place where population is below 10,000 and not above 10,000, then only it will be called a village and rural industry.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT :** We are not against starting industries in the villages. But, taking advantage of all the facilities like infrastructure, soft loans, licences and so on, the same industrialists who are in Bombay or in other cities are closing their industries there. At present 50 big industries are closed in Bombay not because of workers' demands, but because of non-payment electricity bills. And the very same industrialists are taking additional advantage by shifting their industries towards villages. I think, this is a very serious situation. While allowing the industries in the villages, will the Government put a condition that similar industries either in the cities or anywhere else should not be closed by the industrialists. Otherwise they are taking advantage by shifting the industries, and they are spoiling the whole situation in the country.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** We are not going to allow anybody to shift the industries and establish them in rural areas. We will only encourage new entrepreneurs in the rural areas.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very strongly disagree with the supplementary put by my hon. friend. I welcome the new Cabinet Minister for Industries, especially because of the latest statement he has made that the policy of the Government is to encourage small industries...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Minister Sir, will you still like him even if he does not agree with you ?

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Is it not a fact ? Is it not the long established policy of the Government to encourage decentralisation of the conglomeration of these industries and encourage as many of the industrialists as possible, whether they are town-based or not, to start new industries in rural areas ? If this is the policy of the Government of India till now, may I make a suggestion that the Government may be good enough not only to depend upon correspondence between themselves and the State Governments but also to go about the State Governments and encourage them as to the best possible manner in which the policy of the Government of India can be implemented with the assistance of the Government of India ?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** I entirely agree with our eldest member, Shri Ranga and I will certainly follow it up.

**Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.**

\*4. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of photo films by the Hindustan Photo Films Ltd., Ootacamund, during 1985-86;

(b) the amount of loss/profit incurred by the Hindustan Photo Films Ltd. during 1985-86;

(c) the reasons for the loss, if any; and

(d) the remedial action taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF**

**INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**

(a) The production of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited during 1985-86 was about Rs. 109 crores.

(b) The company earned a profit of Rs. 637 lakhs during 1985-86.

(c) and (d). The questions do not arise.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the figure which he has given, i.e. Rs. 637 crores is a gross profit or net profit ? If it is a gross profit, then what is the net profit ?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Sir, profit from integrated production was Rs. 274 lakhs. Profit due to conversion of jumbo rolls was Rs. 223 lakhs.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. He is asking what is the net profit. Have you got anything with you or will you send it later on ?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** We will inform them later on.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He will let you know later on. What is there ? Do you want him to give a wrong answer ? He will inform you later on.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** He should have anticipated this supplementary.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** He will provide the answer.

*(Interruptions)*

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** It is a net profit.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Net profit, after the tax.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** I know Jaipal Reddy. If I say anything, tomorrow, he will move a Privilege Motion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That is a good way of showing affection.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : It is a net profit or gross profit ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a net profit.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : My point in putting this question is that, I read a report in the paper that there is a decline in the net profit of the company. It is one of the most prestigious companies in our country. It has a monopoly. In 1983-84, the net profit was more than Rs. 3 crores. I have seen in one of the reports just now that the net profit comes to about Rs. 2.25 crores, during the current year. May I know why there is so much decline in spite of heavy investment in the recent days and diversification of activities ? Why there has been a decline in the net profit of the company ?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : You will be glad to know that it is earning profits and not only that, we are going for the expansion of Hindustan Photo Films also. The cost of the plant is Rs. 9.25 crores. The plant when commissioned would be in a position to meet the country's demand.

There is another project with a cost of Rs. 168.12 crores for manufacture of medical X-ray films to take up the integrated manufacture of industrial X-ray films. We are going in for its expansion. This is a big project.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the previous year, the profit has been determined as Rs. 3 crores. But I would like to know whether the method of valuation of inventory has changed or whether some other inventory method has been used or whether the prices of raw materials have gone up and therefore an inflation or whether they have increased their prices tremendously so that the profits or the administered prices can go up ?

I would like to know all these things because Rs. 3 crores as such does not seem

to be much of a figure for an investment of over Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : This is a very competitive industry. In International markets, when compared to our products—our product is good—the prices are low. Now, we are not in a position to compete in the international market. That is why only in the national market we are disposing of most of the products. We are getting reasonable profits.

### Electoral Reforms

\*5. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA † :  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether Government are considering a package of electoral reforms for the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the package is likely to be adopted before the next general elections ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suggestions regarding electoral reforms have been made from time to time by the Election Commission of India and also by some members of the public, political parties and others. Some of the more important proposals recommended by the Election Commission have been given the statement below.

(c) Consideration of these proposals is at an advanced stage within the Government. After taking preliminary decisions, it is proposed to consult political parties before final decisions are taken. The endeavour of the Government is to put through the agreed proposals before the next general elections.

### Statement

#### Proposals for Electoral Reforms

(1) Elimination of non-serious candidates

(a) Security deposit may be raised ten times,

- (b) A candidates who fails to secure 20% of the valid votes polled may be disqualified.
- (c) The minimum number of votes required for refund of security deposit may be increased from one-sixth to one-fourth.
- (d) The facilities like priority allotment of telephone connections immunity from requisition of vehicles, subsidised supply of paper for printing posters, etc. will not be available to independent candidates.
- (e) Part of the election expenses of candidates sponsored by recognised political parties may be met by the Government in kind through supply of free electoral rolls, subsidization of time bought on AIR/TV according to agreed norms etc.
- (f) Nomination is to be subscribed by at least one proposer from each of the component assembly constituencies in the case of a parliamentary election subject to a maximum of ten proposers. In the case of an assembly election, nomination should be subscribed by at least one proposer each from different polling areas subject to a maximum of ten proposers.
- (g) In the list of contesting candidates and in ballot papers recognised National and State Parties would be grouped together and their names would be arranged in alphabetical orders first and thereafter the names of the remaining candidates arranged in alphabetical orders.

**(2) Bar on contesting elections from more than two Constituencies**

No person should be allowed to contest an election from more than two constituencies in a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly or in simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly or in case of bye-elections involving two or more seats,

**(3) Disqualification of persons with criminal records**

Persons with proven criminal records and a shady past, history-sheeters and persons whose detention externment under N.S.A., ESMA, C.O.F.E.P.O.S.A., F.E.R.A., Goonda Act (where in force) etc. has been approved by the Judicial Advisory Boards constituted under the above Acts, etc. to be disqualified from contesting elections subject to taking adequate safeguards for prevention of arbitrary use of this power by the ruling party. The term "criminal records may be defined in consultation with the political parties.

A person convicted by a court in India for any offence involving moral turpitude shall be disqualified even if he is sentenced for less than two years. Conviction by the lowest court should be treated as attracting disqualification unless actually and finally acquitted by appellate courts.

**(4) Punitive measures to check disturbances at election meetings**

Persons resorting to violence during election campaign including those who disturb election meetings should be tried summarily and if convicted should be disqualified.

**(5) Fraudulent filing of nomination papers from Kakatpur Assembly Constituency in Orissa—steps to prevent recurrence of such cases**

Commission has recommended to the Government the following steps :—

- (1) In the case of election to parliamentary constituency, nomination paper should be signed by atleast one proposer from each assembly segment, but not exceeding ten in number in all. Similarly in the case of assembly election, each nomination paper should be signed by one proposer from each electoral part of the respective constituency, but not exceeding ten in number in all.
- (2) It should be obligatory on the part of the candidate to furnish his photograph or of one of his

proposers in case he is presenting the nomination form in the absence of the candidate.

- (3) The photographs(s) furnished with the nomination paper should be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government/State Government or sitting MP or MLA or MLC.

- (4) The candidate or one of his proposers who presented the nomination form in the absence of the candidate should be present at the time of the scrutiny of nomination papers and the returning Officer should satisfy himself about the identity of the candidate.

To give effect to the above recommendations, Commission has also suggested amendments to sections 33 and 36 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and Forms 2A and 2B appended to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961.

#### (6) Booth-Capturing

The Commission had decided to take effective measures to nip this evil practice in the bud. Accordingly it has been recommended to insert a new Section 135A to the Representation of the People Act, 1951, somewhat on the following lines :—

#### 135A. Booth Capturing

- (1) A person shall be guilty of booth-capturing at an election if he :—

- (a) arms himself with lethal weapons, seizes a polling booth or station, makes the polling party surrender the ballot papers, marks them with the voting mark in favour of a candidate of his choice and fills up the ballot boxes with these ballot papers;

- (b) takes possession of polling booth or station and allows only his known supporters to exercise their franchise and drives away others;

- (c) entertains polling officials with food, drinks, etc. and influences them to act in a manner so as to subserve his interest; or

- (d) threatens any elector and prevents such elector from going to the polling booth/station to cast his vote.

- (2) Any person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to two years with a minimum of six months or with a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both;

- (3) An offence punishable under subsection (2) shall be cognisable and attempt or abetment shall also constitute an offence.

A new section 10B has also been proposed somewhat on the following lines :—

- 10B. Disqualification for committing the offence of boothcapturing—If the Election Commission is satisfied that a person is guilty of the electoral offence of booth-capturing including attempt or abetment thereof mentioned in section 135A of this Act, the Election Commission shall, by order published in the Official Gazette, declare him to be disqualified for a period of six years from the date of the Order.

It has also been suggested that if after an enquiry the Commission is satisfied that booth-capturing has taken place at any polling station in a constituency, it should have the power to cancel the poll in the entire constituency and order a re-poll.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The reply of the hon. Minister to part (a) of the question has confirmed that this consideration by the Government of a package of electoral reforms has been going on in the past few years, and as he correctly said, this matter has been raised on many occasions, from many sources and many quarters, and debated in this House so many times. In fact, the

Just when it was discussed here, we were informed that a Cabinet Committee was going to go into the various proposals, the recommendations of Election Commission and so on. So, there is an irresistible impression being created in the country that the Government is not at all serious about bringing about electoral reforms. It has been dragged on from month to month, year to year; and as he has admitted, for a few years this matter has been under consideration. That is the stock reply which is always being given."

I would like to know this: he says that they will try to do something before the next general elections. A sort of mini-general elections are due early next year. There will be Assembly elections in half a dozen or eight States. That is like a mini-general election. If they are really serious about this matter, will they kindly inform us whether that Cabinet Committee which was entrusted with this job has come to any kind of conclusions, and when are those conclusions going to be put before the political parties or Parliament? Is there any attempt to see that this matter is settled, not before the next general elections to Parliament, but before this very widespread Assembly elections which are due within a few months?

**SHRI A.K. SEN :** The hon. Member is right that these proposals have not been finalized as quickly as some might have thought. Now, the proposals are of a very wide-ranging character, including the elimination of non-serious candidates and so on. Therefore, the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet is on the scene. Priority is given to one of the matters, viz. the introduction of the electronic voting system. You will find that there is a question today—I do not know whether it will come to be answered or not. We have already taken a preliminary decision with regard to the introduction of electronic voting system which was agreed to by all the political parties, before 1984, until the Supreme Court came to strike it down, on the ground that there were some legal difficulties. I had argued the matter myself. They thought that the law needed change. That decision has been taken already, and we intend to initiate consultations

immediately with the various political parties. That will be a great step.

With regard to the various proposals, the hon. Member will see that they are of a controversial nature, and a lot of thinking must go into the matter before the proposals are put before the political parties. Take for instance, first of all elimination of non-serious candidates—security deposit to be raised—a candidate who fails to secure 20 per cent of the valid votes in one election should be eliminated. Now, there is a lot of difficulty. A candidate who has lost by a very large margin in one election may win in the next election. We have got examples of that. Therefore, these matters are being studied at length and in depth, and no doubt the time has been taken, but the Cabinet has given top priority to this question, the Political Affairs Committee, which is going into these matters one by one, like the electronic voting system, we shall come up before the House as they are decided on a preliminary basis. But the hon. member shall agree with us and the Election Commission that in respect of matters touching election laws like barring candidates and various other matters, we should not do any thing in a hurry, because, after all, our election is one of these segments where the administrative machinery has worked very satisfactorily, and it has evoked admiration not only of the people here but also of the outside world concerning the impartiality and the effectiveness of our election machinery. I agree with the hon. member that we should proceed quicker; I assure him that top priority has been given to this matter.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The length and depth of this consideration, of course, I am not able to judge the dimension of it; I hope they do not go out of their depth altogether, because it is not a question of hurrying.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The Minister will go.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** There is no visible evidence of any hurry at all, it is rather contrary. What I would like to ask secondly is this: among these, there is the recommendation of the Election Commission,,,



MR. SPEAKER : He says, even hurry also takes time...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are to some which refer to, which pin points to certain criminal activities which should be subjected to criminal penalty; whether it is impersonation of voters or whether it is booth capturing and use of violence and so on. It is also mentioned here that stringent measures must be taken to put down these things. I think there should not be any controversy on this; maybe I do not know; but there should not be on the face of it any controversy on these matters. So, I would like to know, whether government has at least initiated or formulated any changes in the law which are not really connected with the exercise of the franchise but with the abuse of it by use of violence and booth capturing. That is one thing. The other question which is very important is that the Election Commission has also included in its recommendation the question of part of the election expenses being funded by the States as is being done by many countries abroad; it is mentioned here in point (E). You kindly refer to paragraph (E); that is being mentioned here and discussed many times. I want to know whether they are really serious about this matter and whether this Cabinet Committee, Political Affairs Committee is giving the highest priority to these matters. Can we expect that during the duration of this session, at least parties will be consulted as to the proposals which are now in their mind ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : Not in all these matters; it is impossible, but, as I said as and when each matter is decided, we might bring it up like electronic voting system, one of the matters in paragraph 6, page 3, Hon. Members will see is about booth capturing. Now it is expected that with the introduction of the electronic voting system, booth capturing might be eliminated substantially.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If a booth is captured by a gang of people using violent means, they can carry away the electronic machine also.

SHRI A.K. SEN : No. The Election Commission has given detailed reasons and one of them is that booth capturing will be eliminated because the machine will go out of order immediately after it is captured or taken away. (Interruptions) I cannot explain you on the Floor of the House. When the consultation takes place, you will find that it will stop booth capturing in a very large way; and that is one of the recommendations of the Election Commission. Well, you cannot understand it in one minute. Can you ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have a conference, you demonstrate it to them and show it.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Mr. Jai Gopala Reddy will see when it is done.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

SHRI A.K. SEN : 'Jai Gopala' is more dear to me than 'Jaipal'.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I understand that he cannot explain it.

SHRI A.K. SEN : The demonstration will be given and all the reasons given by the Election Commission will be discussed before the parties and it can hardly be explained in one minute—at least I cannot do it. If any hon. Member can explain such an important thing in one minute, I would be happy. But it will take a long time to demonstrate and show it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This experiment should be done in Bihar first.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Let us not talk about priorities. The Bengali people may say that it should be done in Bengal first.

There are so many matters as mentioned in paragraph No. 1 alone, there are up to (G), then in paragraph No. 2, No. 3 and so on, each one would be studied in depth and as and when we come to a preliminary decision we shall immediately have consultations with all the political parties, because after all in election matters

it has to be done with the consenses of all the political parties.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** I apologise for my sore throat.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can take your seat, we do not mind it.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** You can recommend a Strepsils.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** The points that have been included in the Election Commission's annexure do not contain anything on the nature of the election itself. I would like to know whether the Cabinet Committee has at any time considered the question of proportional representation in the elections which we have been advocating for a long time.

Secondly if there is anything under consideration about the change of the basis of the present constituencies, delimitation of the constituencies as the delimitation today is uneven all over India. So, I would like to know. I want to know whether this question will be re-opened before 1990 or earlier.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Before the 21st century !

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** So far as the proportional representation is concerned, the Election Commission has never recommended and we have not deliberated it.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** You are deliberating it.

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** I am answering a question. She should be asked to listen to me.

The question of delimitation of constituencies is engaging the attention of the Government and we are going to take a decision in consultation with the Opposition parties shortly.

**SHRI A.K. SEN :** May I add one thing ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Under the Law you are bound to consider delimitation.

**SHRI A.K. SEN :** May I add something to the answer that my hon. friend Mr. Bhardwaj has given ?

The Constitution provides for proportional representation in regard to certain elections, election of the President, Vice-President and to Rajya Sabha. After a good deal of debate—the Constituent Assembly proceeding will show that, this matter was discussed at length—the Constituent Assembly accepted proportional representation and selects electoral colleges only, in regard to some elections and not for general elections, and there has been no proposal to counter what the Constituent Assembly thought was proper.

[Translation]

**DR. B.L. SHAILESH :** Though it has just now been asked, I want to know again whether along with the electoral reforms, the Government is considering the questions of delimitation of the Parliamentary Constituencies and State Legislative Assembly Constituencies ?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** I have already submitted that the question of delimitation of constituencies is engaging the attention of the Government.

[English]

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** Apart from the other amendments which may be necessitated, one thing which embarrasses all the Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures is that the artificially low amount which has been fixed as the ceiling within which theoretically the election cannot be fought. Actually Members of Parliament have been playing a fraud on the electorate to enter the portals of Parliament, on this question. Therefore, has Government any proposal to remove this artificial amount and make a fresh evaluation of the amount ?

**SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ :** The hon. Member will remember that earlier there was some figure which was changed by the

Election Commission during the last elections. If he has any suggestion on this issue, he can make it to the Election Commission and it can consider it.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** Is the Government aware that all MPs and MLAs of Congress (I) from West Bengal have gone in a deputation to the Election Commission to complain that the State Government is directly recruiting enumerators for the new electoral rolls? Is the Government also aware that a big part of the police administration i.e. the Non-Gazetted Police Association, has already passed a resolution that they will fully support the CPI(M) people in the ensuing elections. If such things will take place, then how free and fair elections will be held in West Bengal? The elections will thus be a total farce. This is a very serious matter, because no police officer can make a statement like this as they are a part of the administration. What is the reaction of the Government in this regard?

**SHRI H R. BHARDWAJ :** There are many allegations of this nature which have come to our notice. I can assure the hon. Member that we will see that fair elections take place. But the difficulty is that this has to be routed through the Election Commission. We have sounded the Election Commission on whatever complaints have come and it is for the Election Commission to set these complaints right. We will always cooperate with the Election Commission in this regard.

**Loss incurred by Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited**

\*6. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited is running at a loss;

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

(c) the reasons for the loss; and

(d) the remedial action taken?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL**

**DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total loss incurred upto 31-3-86 Rs. 136.31 crores. Loss during last three years :

1983-84	Rs. 30.77 crores.
1984-85	Rs. 34.27 crores.
1985-86	Rs. 51.67 crores.
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Total :	Rs. 116.71 crores.
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(c) The main reasons are locational disadvantages, taking over of a sick unit, teething troubles of new units, power cuts imposed by State Government, non-availability of skilled manpower, and the like.

(d) Steps are being taken to develop infra-structure facilities, maximising production, long-term planning to take care of raw material requirements, training of local manpower etc.

**PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** On the authorised capital of Rs. 100 crores, the loss made was Rs. 136.31 crores. This is how one of our major public sector enterprise has become a white elephant. One of the reasons is that our planners have not given serious thought in selecting the location of the project. When the Vellore newsprint was started we already had in Kerala two projects in the private sector. The raw material for the newsprint is reeds and bamboo. Kerala cannot supply raw materials to all the three projects. Now we find that this public sector project in Vellore cannot get enough raw material. My question is what effective steps will be taken by the Government in consultation with the State Government to plant reeds and bamboos so that the public sector enterprise gets priority in getting raw material.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** The total capital investment of Hindustan Paper Corporation is Rs. 863.52 crores. We have

got almost five plants. Unfortunately, three are located in Assam, one in Kerala and one in Karnataka. There the power cut is more than 60 per cent. One plant is Manja National Paper Mills which is a sick plant taken over by the Government. It is incurring loss. Now we are spending money. Nearly Rs. 18 crores is the amount to renovate the plant. There are so many troubles. One is a new plant—the Cachar Project—which is also located in Assam. The investment on this plant is Rs. 325 crores. This went into trial production. In this year I think it will come into commercial production, if the State Government gives us sufficient power. That is the condition.

**PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** My question has not been answered properly. My question was what steps would be taken to make the raw materials available. That has not been answered. My second supplementary is that the failure of the public enterprises is not due to the non-cooperation of the workers, it is because of the failure of the top management. In the Newsprint project, when appointments are made at the top level, that is, at the Chairman and the General Manager's level, instead of looking into their technical efficiency, the appointments are made under political pressure. There are still vacancies at the top level which have not been filled up. So, my question is what steps will be taken to fill up the vacancies at the top level and whether the efficiency will be taken into consideration instead of the political pressure?

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** About the filling up of vacancies at the top management level, the proposals are before the Appointments Committee. They will take a decision as early as possible.

The other thing is about the non-availability of raw material. Now the Kerala Government also is willing to give land to raise our plantations.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Sir, fortunately or unfortunately, one of the units of the Hindustan Paper Corporation is in my constituency at Kottayam. I can assure this House that in one of the units they get

maximum cooperation from the workers but I do not know why the Minister has not mentioned in his answer that one of the reasons for the losses is mismanagement. This has not been mentioned. I personally know about this unit of HPC at Kottayam. There are so many other incidents of mismanagement, some of which I had written to the Minister concerned who was in charge earlier, but no action has been taken. I assure the Minister and this House that if an independent inquiry is conducted about the mismanagement of the Hindustan Paper Corporation's unit at Kottayam, I am ready to give evidence personally. I have got so many evidence in my hand. So, I would like to know whether the Minister is ready to conduct an inquiry into the mismanagement of HPC unit at Kottayam.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO :** About this Hindustan Paper Corporation plant, the workers are not entitled to bonus—those who have not completed five years. The HPC has proposed a project..... (*Interruptions*). Because of the non-cooperation of the workers and the mismanagement, we are incurring loss. Now we are thinking how to reverse this and how to get profit. This is one of the best newsprint plants. We will do everything to improve this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over now.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Development of Small Scale Industrial Units in Lakshadweep

\*3. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 61 on 22 July, 1986 regarding development of Small Scale Industrial units in Lakshadweep and state :

(a) whether a nucleus cell in the office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has since been set up;

(b) if so, the objectives with which the cell has been set up;

(c) whether any feasibility report has been prepared by the cell; and

(d) whether the inter-ministerial committee has decided to set up in Lakshadweep electronic ancillary industries or assembling units in consultation with the Lakshadweep Island Administration and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) Administrative sanction for the creation of posts for Cell has been issued and necessary action has been initiated for the establishment of the Cell.

(b) The objective of setting up the Cell is primarily to motivate potential entrepreneurs in Lakshadweep and provide necessary guidance and assistance to them in the establishment of their small scale units. The nucleus Cell would perform the following functions :

- (i) Preparation of Project Reports and Techno Economic Feasibility Reports.
- (ii) Selection of products having scope in the Islands and identification of the necessary capital equipment/machinery and suitable raw materials.
- (iii) Selection of appropriate technology and dissemination of process knowhow.
- (iv) Selection of sites and preparation of plant lay-out for the industries to be taken up in the Islands.
- (v) Organisation of motivational training programmes like Entrepreneurship Development Programmes etc.
- (vi) Conducting specific training programmes in Management subjects for the entrepreneurs and their managers and in technical trades for their artisans for upgradation of their skills,

(c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(d) The Inter-ministerial Committee had decided to set up a nucleus cell to examine in detail the potential for development of industries and prepare feasibility reports. The possibilities for development of horological, electronics and electro-mechanical industries would also be explored. The Cell would undertake the work soon after it starts functioning.

#### **Threat of closure of Oil Rig Division of BHEL**

**\*7. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil Rig Division of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is facing threat of closure due to lack of orders for the drilling equipment from the ONGC and the Oil India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government to float global tenders for drilling equipment; and

(c) the difference in cost between the BHEL's oil rigs and those which are being imported ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) There has been gross under-utilisation of capacity in the oil rig division of BHEL on account of inadequate orders for oil rigs.

(b) Global tendering is permitted in respect of 13 selected industries including petroleum exploration and production, with a view to obtaining competitive offers.

(c) Prices of BHEL rigs are settled with ONGC/OIL by mutual negotiations on the basis of prevalent international prices and price preference as per Government guidelines. Prices of BHEL rigs compare favourably with imported rigs.

#### **Reopening of Jyanti Colliery (Bihar)**

**\*8. SHRI SALAHUDDIN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reopen the Jyanti Colliery, district Deogher, Bihar; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal to transfer this colliery to Bihar Government or to any private agency ?

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

#### Legislation on Protection of Consumers

\*9. SHRI MURLI DEORA :  
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD  
YOGESH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring a comprehensive legislation on protection of the consumers in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when it is to be brought forward ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The enactment of a consumer protection legislation is under consideration of the Government. Various aspects of it are under examination.

#### Thermal Power Generating Station at Bakreswar, West Bengal

\*10. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for setting up of a Thermal Power Generating Station at Bakreswar;

(b) if so, when was the same received and whether the necessary sanction has been accorded; and

(c) the time by which Union Government are likely to convey the approval of

the foreign collaboration as suggested by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The proposal of the West Bengal State Electricity Board for setting up a thermal power station at Bakreswar was received in December, 1983 and has been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority. While offers of external assistance have been received for turn-key implementation of the project, an investment decision in respect of the project would depend on the receipt of clearance of the State Forest Department for acquisition of land required for ash disposal system, the establishment of coal linkage, and finalisation of the funding pattern of the project.

#### Untapped Hydro-Power Potential

\*11. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than eighty per cent of the total hydro-power potential remains untapped in the country;

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make use of this untapped hydro-power potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The hydro-electric potential in the country is being developed keeping in view factors such as the availability of financial resources, the anticipated power demand in various Regions, the techno-economic feasibility and gestation periods of individual projects, and the irrigation and flood control benefits, if any, expected to be derived. About 12 per cent of the total hydro-electric potential of the country has been developed so far, and hydro-electric schemes with a total capacity of about 12646 MW are under implementation at present,

**Removal/Replacement of Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings**

\*12. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) which are the public sector undertakings whose chief executives were removed or replaced between May and October, 1986;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria followed in making new appointments for those posts ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) During May to October, 1986 the Chief Executives of Cement Corporation of India, Burn Standard Company Ltd. and Cochin Refineries Ltd. were suspended/removed or replaced before the end of their normal tenure.

(b) They were removed/suspended on account of the deterioration of performance or irregularities in implementation of major projects.

(c) The criteria followed in making new appointments to the posts of chief executives

are : (i) job requirement specific to the posts; (ii) Suitability of the candidate; (iii) Qualifications and experience; (iv) Track Record; (v) Quality of Leadership; and (vi) Initiative and Drive.

**Exploration around Maharashtra and Gujarat Coasts**

\*14. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck a major oil find in the Western offshore belt, off the Maharashtra and Gujarat Coasts;

(b) if so, the details of the finds; and

(c) the steps being taken for further explorations around it for best use of these resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Oil was struck by ONGC at the following three locations recently in the Western offshore areas :

Name of the well	Location	Date
CD-1	50 km. South East of South Tapti Gas Field (About 75 km. West of Daman)	May, 1986
CA-1	—do—	Sept., 1986
B-42-1	150 km. West from Bombay	Sept., 1986

More locations have been released for exploratory drilling to assess the potential of these finds.

**Setting up of Petro-Chemical Promotion and Development Authority**

\*15. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :  
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Petro-chemical Promotion and Development Authority (PPD) to identify and support the development of basic petro-chemicals and their end-products, in view of the growing importance of petro-chemicals in the economy; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines and when it is likely to be set up ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :**

(a) and (b). The Committee for Perspective Planning of Petro-chemical Industry which was set up in April, 1986 for formulating a long-term integrated growth oriented plan for petro-chemical industry has *inter-alia* recommended in its report that a Petro-chemical Promotion and Development Authority (PPDA) should be constituted for the judicious and steady promotion of uses of petro-chemicals in view of the growing importance of petro-chemicals to the Indian economy. The functions of the PPDA as suggested by the Committee would involve rendering financial and other assistance for the promotion of all such measures as are in its opinion conducive to the development of petro-chemical industry. Such measures include initiating studies for use of different alternative materials including petrochemicals, promoting quality consciousness, training, upgradation and/or import of processing machinery, suggesting policy measures for benefit of small scale producers, recommending measures for export, import and fiscal policy and highlighting the research needs. The Committee has further recommended that the PPDA will set up and delegate powers to the 3 specialised sub-groups, namely, Polymers, Fibres and Chemicals and also set up a Cell to identify the areas of futuristic applications of petro-chemicals. To perform these functions effectively the Committee has recommended that PPDA should have members to represent the Ministries/Departments of Government of India dealing with the subject and from major public and private sector corporations engaged in petrochemical manufacturing activities.

The Committee submitted its report on 30.9.86 and its recommendations are under consideration of the Government and a final view is yet to be taken.

**Manufacture of New Models by Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

**\*16. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. have approached the Government for permission to manufacture two new models *viz.* 1300 cc and 1000 cc;

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

(c) whether permission to manufacture new models will involve a fresh burden on foreign exchange and also slow down the process of indigenisation ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal involves manufacture of a 'three-box' car with two options of engine, *viz.* 1000 cc and 1300 cc.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Transfer of Shanan Power House in Joginder Nagar (H.P.) from Punjab**

**\*17. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for transfer of Shanan Power House in Joginder Nagar in Himachal Pradesh from Punjab;

(b) if so, the date on which the matter was taken up with Union Government by the State Government and the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the likely time by which the decision would be taken and the reasons for delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The demand for transfer of Joginder Nagar Power House from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh was referred by Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh in October, 1984 and again in July, 1985, in reply to which he was informed in January, 1985 and again in August 1985, that since the alloca-



tion of Joginder Nagar Power House to Punjab was made on the basis of decisions taken after the discussions between the then Minister for Irrigation and Power and the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh on 19th April, 1967 at New Delhi, it would not be possible to reopen the issue.

**Committee to plan better collaboration  
between Research Laboratories  
and Industries**

\*18. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a committee for preparation of a plan to establish better collaboration between research laboratories and industries; and

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Electronic Voting Machine**

\*19. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally cleared the introduction of electronic voting machines for use in elections;

(b) if so, when this system will actually be put to use;

(c) whether the rural people in the country will be able to cast their votes through these machines; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) and (b). A preliminary decision has been taken by Government to introduce electronic voting machines in elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. It is proposed to hold consultations with political parties shortly

and a final decision will be taken on the matter after such consultation.

(c) and (d). The operation of the machines is simple and it has already been tried successfully in assembly elections earlier. However, while holding consultations with political parties, all aspects concerned with the introduction of electronic voting machines including operational factors could be kept in view.

**Voluntary Civil Code**

\*20. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has directed the Law Ministry to speed up the work connected with a voluntary civil code;

(b) if so, whether the Law Ministry had initiated wide ranging public debate on the subject;

(c) whether the opinion of the various organisations in this regard has been obtained by the Ministry; and

(d) by what time the final decision in introducing the voluntary civil code is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) and (d). The Prime Minister has not given any direction except that the question of drafting a uniform Civil Code should be considered urgently. A group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development has been considering the draft on a uniform Civil Code. No final draft has yet been settled by the Group. After the final draft is settled the Government will consider the same and after its approval a Bill would be introduced in Parliament.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only the views of the Bar Council of India has been received. No other organisation has yet sent their views to the Government. All the views communicated

to the Government would be duly considered.

**Central Nodal Agency for Safety Measures  
against Hazardous Chemicals and  
Petro-Chemicals**

1. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for Central nodal agency to coordinate various regulatory measures to ensure safety against hazardous chemicals and petro-chemicals;

(b) if so, the details regarding the proposal which has been considered and whether any inter-ministerial level discussion has also taken place in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). An Inter-Ministerial Group appointed by the Government for the purpose of evolving guidelines and recommendations for safety based on observations relating to existing practices have, *inter alia*, recommended setting up of a national nodal agency which could be called 'National Board on Industrial Safety and Hazards'. No decision has so far been taken on this recommendation.

**Power Supply Restrictions Imposed by  
Damodar Valley Corporation**

2. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR  
ODEDRA:  
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power supply restrictions imposed by the Damodar Valley Corporation brought operations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Alloy Steel Plants to a virtual standstill in the month of August, 1986; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remove the power supply restrictions in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) On account of reduced availability of power on certain days in August, 1986, Damodar Valley Corporation had to resort to reduction in the allocation of power to different consumers including the Steel Plants.

(b) Restrictions are removed partially or completely as soon as the generation levels increase. In order to improve the generation, a variety of measures which *inter-alia* include the renovation and modernization of the units and adding to the existing capacity through short gestation schemes have been undertaken.

**LPG Plants set up by Oil and Natural  
Gas Commission**

3. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG plants set up by ONGC at different part of the country;

(b) whether ONGC proposes to increase its liquified Petroleum Gas production during 7th Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the target set thereof; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) ONGC have set up three LPG Plants; two at Uran in Bombay and one at Ankleshwar in Gujarat. Another LPG Plant at Hazira in Gujarat is expected to be on stream in 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The LPG production by ONGC is planned to be raised from 320.8 thousand tonnes in 1985-86 to 738.0 thousand tonnes in 1989-90, the terminal year of VII plan period.

[*Translation*]

**Industrial Complex in Bihar Districts**

4. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have given permission for setting up of an industrial complex in many districts including Nalanda district in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes and by what time their construction work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the number of unemployed persons who will be given employment under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government is assisting the State Government in developing infrastructural facilities in identified 'No-Industry Districts'. Nalanda being a 'No-Industry Districts' is covered under the Scheme.

(b) The Union Government provides financial assistance limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per 'No-Industry District' for creation of infrastructure for industrial development e.g. approach roads, water-works, effluent discharge systems, common utilities and facilities, power substations, drainage, culverts, etc. The State Government have identified Growth Centres in some districts and are preparing Project reports to initiate necessary action for construction work in the Growth Centres.

(c) Once the necessary infrastructure is created in these Growth Centres, it is expected that many entrepreneurs will set up their units which in turn would generate employment in the area.

[*English*]

**Proposal to allow import of Paper and Printing equipment without Customs Duty**

5. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow import of paper and printing equipment without customs duty to help the publishing industry;

(b) whether Government have received some complaints regarding the increase in prices of paper and deterioration in its quality; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to make quality paper available to publishers at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Industry.

(b) and (c). It has been brought to the notice of Government that the Indian Book Industry is facing some constraints because of the rising prices of various inputs. In so far as paper is concerned, Government have taken a number of steps to increase its production and improve its quality. These include fiscal reliefs, facility of duty-free import of pulp, wood chips and waste paper, etc. As a result of the various steps taken, the production of paper has increased from 13.70 lakhs tonnes in 1984 to 15.00 lakh tonnes in 1985. Meetings have also taken place between the representatives of the Joint Committee of Paper Industry and the Federation of Master Printers to understand each other's problems and to improve the overall situation of supplies of printing paper of suitable quality at reasonable prices to the Printing/Publishing Industry.

**Demand and Supply of Power in West Bengal**

6. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be a gap between the power demand and supply anywhere between 800 MWs to 11000 MWs in 1990-95 in the State of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, details of the schemes being prepared to cope with the situation in the State by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SMT. SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). By the end of 1994-95, there is likely to be a gap of 832 MW in peak demand and surplus of 1403 million units of energy from the sanctioned ongoing schemes. To supplement the efforts of the State Government/Electricity Board who are primarily responsible for formulating schemes for power generation in the State Sector, a Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka in the Central Sector is under execution; West Bengal has its share from this project. In addition, assistance is provided to West Bengal from the Chukha Hydro Electric Project in Bhutan.

**Loss to ONGC due to recent Floods  
in Andhra Pradesh**

7. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount of loss to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during recent floods in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission stopped drilling at various places in Andhra Pradesh due to floods; and

(c) if so, when the ONGC will start drilling again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) About Rs. 2.55 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The operations have already been resumed.

**Paper mill in Tripura**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that though a letter of intent was issued 15 years ago, no paper mill could be started in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b). A Letter of Intent, with an initial validity of 12 months, was granted to the Government of Tripura in April, 1974, for setting up a new undertaking at Fatikrai, Kallashahar Sub-Division, for manufacture of bleached pulp and printing and writing papers for an annual capacity of 82,500 tonnes. One of the stipulations made in the Letter of Intent was that the project should be in the State Sector. Although at the specific requests made by the State Government, the validity of the Letter of Intent was extended from time to time for a total period of 4½ years (i.e. upto 31.10.1979), no concrete progress could be made in implementing the scheme mainly on account of the State Governments inability to mobilise adequate funds for financing the scheme. The Letter of Intent was, therefore, allowed to lapse.

**Credit by Industrial Finance Corporations**

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

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that credit given by the various Industrial Finance Corporations is locked up;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the class, nature and end-products of the industries that usually become sick and are closed; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take for re-opening the sick mills and also for recovering the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, detailed information with regard to the credit given

by the various Industrial Finance Corporations locked up in sick industrial units is not centrally maintained in this Ministry. Industrial sickness is not confined to any particular industry. However as per the information available from RBI in respect of large scale sick units, the textile industry has the largest number of sick units followed by Engineering and Electricals, Sugar, Jute, Iron and Steel, Chemicals etc.

(c) The Central Government have laid down policy guidelines in October, 1981 for the guidance of Ministries/Departments of the Government, banks and financial institutions for revival and rehabilitations of sick units, the salient features of which have been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1.1985.

The banks and financial institutions make efforts to recover their dues from the units assisted by them, by providing relief and drawing up rehabilitation programmes in case of potentially viable units so as to restore them to health and eventually recover the dues. In cases where units are considered non-viable, banks/financial institutions safeguard their interests by recalling the advances, enforcing the securities and filing legal suits for recovery of their dues.

#### **Countries helping India to acquire high technology**

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

(a) the names of the countries which offered help to India in its bid to acquire high technology;

(b) the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). During the course of Joint Commission/Joint Committee meetings and the visits of dignitaries to and

from India, several countries like U.S.A./Canada, U.K. FRG, Switzerland, France, Italy and Japan. etc. have expressed their willingness to help India in acquiring high technology.

The terms and conditions are settled on case to basis.

Government welcomes cooperation with other countries in the high tech areas in order to modernise our industries and improve their productivity to make them competitive in the world market provided the terms and conditions offered are within our policy parameters.

#### **Packet Switching Public Data Network**

12. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Departments of Telecommunications proposes to establish a packet switching public data network called Vikram, with mainly imported equipment, during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the outlay for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual details of the outlay are being worked out and are expected to be known within a few months.

#### **Losses Suffered by IDPL, Hyderabad**

13. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IDPL (Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh is suffering huge losses;

(b) if so, the losses during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action to remove these losses and to

purchase drugs from IDPL for Central Government hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The losses suffered by Indian Durgs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Hyderabad during the last three years are as follows :

	(In Rs./Crores)
1983-84	4.26
1984-85	9.09
1985-86	7.36

(c) At the instance of the Government the company set up an in-house task force to identify the constraints and opportunities in respect of each of its plants and to come out with concrete plan for their rehabilitation and revival. On the basis of analysis made by the task force, the company is considering the rehabilitation plan. As regards purchase of drugs from IDPL by Government hospitals etc., Government instructions already exist for giving purchase preference in favour of public sector drug companies, including IDPL.

**Modernisation Scheme for Bandel Thermal Power Station Project, West Bengal**

14. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of modernisation scheme for Bandel Thermal Power Station project given by West Bengal Government to the Union Government with the date of proposal;

(b) the action taken regarding this proposal; and

(c) the present position of the said proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). A

modernisation scheme for Bandel thermal power station with a total cost of Rs. 5409 lakhs was received in CEA in February, 1985. In the techno-economic appraisal by CEA, the restructuring of boiler which was included in the scheme by WBSEB was not considered technically justified. The scheme was sanctioned in May, 1985. The revised sanctioned cost of the scheme is Rs. 3581 lakhs comprising Rs. 1118 lakhs Central loan assistance and Rs. 2463 lakhs under State plan. The scheme envisages augmentation of electrostatic precipitators along with ash disposal system, refurbishment of boiler feed pump and condensate pump, coal handling system, milling system, renovation of marshalling yard etc. The various renovation activities are under different stages of implementation by West Bengal State Electricity Board.

**Joint Sector Coal Project**

15. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Union Government for joint sector coal project between Central and State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration the Central Government at present.

**Opening of New Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Orissa**

16. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target of the Government, to open Post Offices, village post offices and installation of new telephone exchanges and

telegraph offices, in Orissa during the current year;

(b) whether the targets for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 were fully achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Postal : At present there are 7535 Post Offices functioning in Orissa Circle out of which 6989 are located in rural areas. There are no targets to open more Post Offices during the current year.

Telecommunications : The targets for Telephone exchanges and telegraph offices are as follows :

Telephone Exchanges—28

Telegraph offices—100

(b) Postal : No, Sir.

Telecommunications : Yes, Sir.

(c) Postal : The targets fixed for 1984-85 and 1985-86 were 90 and 92 Post Offices respectively. These targets could not be implemented on account of the ban on creation of posts. However, on the basis of a special relaxation, 3 Post Offices one each in Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj divisions were opened during 1984-85.

Telecommunications :

	Telephone Exchanges Opened	Telegraph Offices Opened
1984-85	26 MAX-III	135
1985-86	35 MAX-III	116

Generation of Energy through Non-Conventional Sources

17. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of energy sought to be generated through non-conventional sources of energy during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress made and target achieved so far in the execution of projects undertaken in the field of non-conventional sources of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has prepared a Perspective Plan up to year 2001 AD. In terms of this Perspective Plan, efforts will be made to generate/save energy equivalent to 24.68 million tonnes of coal replacement by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(b) Under the National Project on Biogas Development, 6.92 lakhs Family Size Biogas Plants have been installed throughout the country so far. 198 Community/Institutional Biogas Plants have also been established. 21.40 lakhs Improved Chulhas have been installed in rural and urban households under the National Programme on Improved Chulhas. More than 1000 Solar Thermal Systems such as Water Heating Systems, etc. have also been installed both in the domestic and industrial sectors. These systems have a total collector area of 41,140 square metres. 3300 street lights have been provided in more than 250 villages through solar photovoltaic technology. Under the Urjagram Programme, a bulk of the energy needs of the villages is being met through various non-conventional energy systems. So far 21 such Urjagram projects have been completed in different parts of the country. An incineration plant in Delhi to provide 3.75 MW electric power from municipal wastes is in advanced stage of completion. Five Wind farms have been commissioned at Okha (Gujarat), Mandavi (Gujarat) Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu), Puri (Orissa) and Deogarh (Maharashtra) with a total capacity of 3.3 MW. Energy plantation and Gasification programmes have also been taken up for harnessing biomass for the purpose of power generation. The annual targets in the operational programmes (National Project for Biogas Development and National Programme on Improved Chulhas) have been over achieved every year since 1984-1985.

[*Translation*]

**Publishing of Telephone Directories**

18. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of the Department of Telecommunications in regard to time-schedule for publishing Telephone Directories in Hindi and English;

(b) the reasons for publishing the Hindi Telephone Directory later than the English one in Delhi and Bombay;

(c) the dates on which the Telephone Directories in Delhi and Bombay were published in Hindi and English during the last five years; and

(d) when their next issues are going to be published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The policy of the Government in regard to publishing Telephone Directory is :

(1) Telephone Directories are to be published annually. Six monthly alphabetical supplements are to be brought out in multi-exchange telephone system after issue of main Telephone Directory generally to coincide with bulk release of telephone connections in one or more telephone exchanges of the system.

(2) Wherever there is a demand from more than 15% subscribers of a system, Directories are published in Devnagari and other regional languages. In such a system, the Devnagari and English issues of the Directories are to be published at intervals staggered by six months.

(b) The updating of the information for Hindi Telephone Directory is done manually whereas this work is done by computerised process for English Telephone Directory. Computer facility for updating

Hindi Telephone Directory were not available. The manual process takes a long time owing to large number of entries in these two Metro Cities.

(c) Delhi :

English Issue	Date of release
1980 issue	31-3-81
1982 issue	25-11-82
1984 issue	Dec., 1984

Hindi Issue	Date of release
1980 issue	21-12-81
1983 issue	Feb., 1984

Bombay	
English Issue	Date of release
1981 issue	5-02-82
1983 issue	22-04-83
1985 issue	29-01-85
1986 issue	11-08-86

Hindi Issue	Date of release
1980 issue	22-12-80
1985 issue	30-12-85

(d) Delhi: English Directory 1986 issue is ready for issue and will be distributed during the month of November, 1986. Hindi Directory is likely to be ready by December, 1987.

Bombay : English Directory--1986.

Hindi Directory—1987.

[*English*]

**Shortage of Raw Material for Paper Mills**

19. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :



Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some paper mills are facing the problem of shortage of raw material;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help the paper mills in removing raw material shortages;

(c) whether Government propose to ask the paper mills to grow good quality raw material of their own according to their requirements; and

(d) if so, the guidelines, if any, issued to the State Governments to lease out land to the mills for growing bamboos ?

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

(b) The Paper Industry has been allowed the facility of import of wood chips, pulp and waste-paper under the Open General Licence without any import duty. Import of wood logs is also promoted under the Open General Licence with the import duty of 10%. Excise concessions have been extended for use of bagasse in paper making.

(c) The Paper Industry has been advised to work out suitable schemes for development of industry oriented plantations in consultation with the State Government in degraded lands and waste-lands which are not likely to be taken up for plantations by the Forest Departments/Forest Corporations in the near future.

(d) The Ministry of Agriculture have communicated the following guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territories for raising captive plantations by forest-based industries :

(i) As far as possible afforestation/ plantations on forest lands should be taken up by the Forest Departments of States/Union Territories. Where the Forest Departments are

not in a position to take up such work because of paucity of funds or other reasons, they should involve the Forest Corporations for this purpose. However, degraded forest lands and waste-lands not likely to be taken up by the Forest Departments and or Forest Corporations, in the near future, may be considered for raising plantations by the forest-based industries on selective basis and as pilot projects, after ensuring that the legal status of such lands is not changed and possession remains with the concerned Forest Department and the management is through joint participation.

(ii) The Forest Departments should carry out survey of such degraded areas and then select areas suitable for raising industrial plantations with great care and with reference to the considerations mentioned above. However, in each such case prior approval of the Central Government should be taken.

(iii) The use of forest lands for afforestation purposes even by individuals, institutions, etc. under different schemes will attract the provisions of the Forest (Cons) Act, 1980 and hence would require prior approval of the Central Government in each case.

#### Foreign Participation in Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons

20. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought foreign participation in the exploration and production of hydrocarbons;

(b) if so, the names of countries with which contracts for the same have been finalised, with particulars of sites allotted/ leased to the respective countries for exploration;

(c) whether operations at any of the sites have commenced; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). Bids have been invited by the Government from experienced international oil companies to explore for oil and natural gas in 27 blocks in the offshore areas of Saurashtra and Konkan-Kerala basins on the Western coast and Cauvery, Krishna-Godavari, Palar and Mahanadi basins on the Eastern coast.

The last date for receipt of bids is December 1, 1986.

**Taking L.P.G. upto Consumer's Doorstep**

21. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have considered the possibility of taking bulk LPG right upto the consumer's doorstep and to fill the cylinder at site; and

(b) if so, when and at what places the scheme will come into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Opening of Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Rajasthan**

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

(a) the number of telephone exchanges and public call offices in Barmer, Jaisalmer Jalore; Pali, Sirohi and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to open more public call offices and telephone exchanges this year to obviate

the difficulty experienced by the people of the area;

(c) whether sanctioned public call offices and telephone exchanges are not opened due to paucity of the equipment; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Sometimes the opening of Public Call Offices and new telephone exchanges are held up for want of equipment and line stores.

(d) Steps are being taken to get electronic exchanges (small size) manufacture in the country to augment the production.

Statement

Name of district	No. of Telephone exchanges	No. of Long distance Public Call Offices
1. Barmer	18	73
2. Jaisalmer	4	16
3. Jodhpur	26	78
4. Jalore	27	35
5. Pali	57	32
6. Sirohi	20	19
7. Nagaur	31	78

**Low Cost Power Sub-Station**

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

(a) whether a new low cost power sub-station has been designed by Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) if so, full details and features thereof; and

(c) whether such stations will be set up in all States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Based on the developmental work done over the last 2-3 years the Rural Electrification Corporation has standardised a new design of low cost 33/11 KV sub-stations for supply of power to the rural areas. The new design envisages use of auto-reclosers to control supply to the 11 KV distribution lines. The land requirement is considerably reduced and costly civil works including sub-station building and staff quarters are dispensed with to a large extent.

(c) All the State Electricity Boards have been advised to consider the feasibility of adopting the new design for their States depending upon the system requirements and availability of equipment.

#### Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

24. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied through Fair Price shops in Kerala per month;

(b) the total quantity supplied from the Central Pool;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has requested for the enhancement of the central allotment; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The average monthly offtake of foodgrains through the public

distribution system in Kerala during the period January to September, 1986, has been about 1.43 lakh tonnes. The entire stocks were supplied from the Central Pool.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have requested for increased allocation of rice.

(d) The allocation of rice to Kerala was increased from 1.25 lakh tonnes in May, 1986 to 1.45 lakh tonnes in June, 1986, and further to 1.50 lakh tonnes per month in July, August and October, 1986. In September, 1986 the allotment was 1.65 lakh tonnes.

#### Extra Foodgrains for West Bengal

25. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested for the supply of extra foodgrains immediately;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal requested for movement of 74 rice rakes and 97 wheat rakes to West Bengal during October, 1986, to tide over the situation created by floods.

(c) Steps have been taken to move stocks on a priority basis from Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, in addition to normal movement.

#### Approval to Manufacture new model car sought by Hindustan Motors

26. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Hindustan Motors seeking its approval for manufacture of a new model car;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the project is expected to be cleared by Government; and

(c) whether Hindustan Motors would stop production of Ambassador model in the light of its decision to manufacture new model car ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The company has submitted a proposal to manufacture a new model car in collaboration with M/s. Isuzu Motors Ltd., Japan which will be considered in terms of the new automobile policy when formulated.

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

**Removal of Restriction on capacity expansion in Small Scale Sector**

27. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have removed restriction on capacity expansion of products reserved for small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the removal is used for export only and not for domestic consumption and that the same will not have adverse effect on the items reserved in small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the need for increasing exports of various products of industries covered by the First Schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Government had in March, 1981, exempted licensed/registered industrial undertakings from obtaining substantial expansion licences in respect of capacities in excess of the licensed capacity provided such additional capacity is entirely for exports. This facility was subject to the conditions that the item is not reserved

for exclusive production in the small scale sector and the industrial undertakings do not instal additional machinery, indigenous or imported for achieving the excess production. Following a review of the policy in this connection, Government had decided to do away with the restrictive conditions in the interest of augmenting export production.

**Installation of Digital Electronic Telephone Exchanges**

28. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities/towns where digital electronic telephone exchanges have been installed or are proposed to be installed and the cost/estimated cost of each such exchanges;

(b) whether these exchanges are serving or intend to serve rural areas particularly places where primary health Centres/Block headquarters/police stations are located; and

(c) the extent to which indigenous technology has been used or is intended to be used in these exchanges and the foreign exchange involved, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Details are furnished in the statement given below.

(b) The exchanges will serve District Headquarters and rural areas.

(c) (i) 23 E-10B type exchanges at a cost of about 375 million French Francs and 67 exchanges of NEAX 61 type at a cost of about 1350 million Japanese Yens have been imported.

(ii) A factory has been set up at Mankapur, District Gonda (U. P.) to indigenously manufacture E-10B type local/tandem exchanges. This factory will supply 5 lakh lines per year, when it reaches the full production capacity.

## Statement

(i) Digital Electronic local/tandem exchanges already commissioned :

S. N.	Name of Exchange	Capacity	Estimated cost in crores of Rs.
1.	Bombay-Worli III	10,000 Lines	13.19
2.	Bombay-Wadala II	10,000 ..	13.11
3.	Bombay-Ghatkopar (Local + Tandem)	10,000 ..	13.07
4.	Bombay-Marol Local	10,000 ..	13.12
5.	Bombay-Cooperage V	10,000 ..	13.04
6.	Bombay-Marol Tandem	5,000 ..	4.36
7.	Bombay-Khar III	5,000 ..	8.73
8.	Ahmedabad-Railwaypura IV	10,000 ..	12.70
9.	Calcutta-Central II	10,000 ..	8.99
10.	Calcutta-Telephone Bhavan	10,000 ..	8.00
11.	Calcutta-Central I	10,000 ..	8.97
12.	Delhi-Karolbagh Tandem	4,000 ..	5.49
13.	Delhi-Rajouri Garden V	10,000 ..	14.53
14.	Hyderabad-Saifabad	10,000 ..	12.73
15.	Kanpur-Lajpatnagar	10,000 ..	10.92
16.	Madras-Flower Bazar	10,000 ..	15.52
17.	Madras-Anna Road Tandem	2,000 ..	
18.	Pathankot	3,000 ..	3.56
19.	Sriganganagar	3,000 ..	3.89

(ii) The exchanges under planning/installation :

About 200 digital local/tandem electronic exchanges of different sizes are being planned/installed in various cities and towns in the country.

**Exploration of Oil in Kerala**

30. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts so far made in the Kerala region for exploration of oil;

(b) whether there is a bright chance of oil being found in this region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). So far about 4000 Sq. Km. of geological surveys onland and 27640 Line Kms. of seismic survey offshore have been undertaken in Kerala-Konkan basin. Three offshore exploratory wells drilled so far have proved dry.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Industries in Rajasthan**

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up industries in Rajasthan in the public sector during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of such industries and the places in the State where Government propose to set up these industries;

(c) whether Government also propose to set up any industry during the current financial year;

(d) if so, the names of the places where these industries are proposed to be set up and by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). In the 7th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 182.45 crores has been

allocated to the following Projects in the Central Sector :

1. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.—various Projects (Rampura).
2. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (Khetri).
3. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., Saladipura—various projects.
4. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.
5. HMT Ltd., Ajmer (various projects).
6. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
7. Heavy Water Plant at Kota.
8. Further facilities at Kota.
9. IDPL joint venture.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Target of Cement Production during Seventh Plan**

32. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of cement during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the estimated demand for cement at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the excess demand for cement during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 49 million tonnes.

(b) 49 million tonnes.

(c) Besides the efforts which are being made to encourage maximum utilisation of

existing capacity by removing infrastructural constraints, sufficient new capacity has been sanctioned. It is expected that the total capacity build up by the terminal year of 7th Plan will be around 62 million tonnes which will be sufficient to meet the estimated demand of about 49 million tonnes.

**Post Offices without own Buildings in Kerala**

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

(a) the number of post offices working in Kerala;

(b) the number of post offices without their own buildings in Kerala; and

(c) the amount allocated for Kerala to construct new post office buildings during Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of post offices working in Kerala Postal Circle is 4748 which includes 3280 extra-departmental post offices also.

(b) In so far as extra-departmental post offices are concerned, under the rules, accommodation is provided by the extra-departmental Postmasters themselves. Out of 1468 departmental post offices, 1261 offices are located in rented buildings and 207 are in departmental buildings.

(c) The amount allocated for Kerala for construction of post office buildings under Annual Plan 1985-86 was Rs. 87.96 lakhs and under Annual Plan 1986-87 Rs. 112.50 lakhs. The allocations for the remaining three years of the Seventh Plan can be decided only when the Annual Plans 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 of the Department of Posts are finalised by the Planning Commission at the appropriate time.

**Delay in Setting up of Thermal and Hydel Power Project in States**

34. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have reiterated that no thermal or hydel power projects will be cleared unless the concerned State Governments complete the process of land acquisition and also provide infrastructural facilities for the purpose;

(b) if so, which State Governments have not provided land and other facilities, thus causing delay in setting up of thermal and hydel power projects; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to instruct the State Governments to clear the land acquisition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). To facilitate techno-economic appraisal of power projects by the Central Electricity Authority, it is necessary that proposals sponsored by the State agencies should be complete in all respects and necessary inputs such as availability of land and water, fuel linkage, environmental and forest clearances and availability of funds etc. are tied up. Land acquisition and actual provision of infrastructural facilities is not a pre-requisite for according techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority.

**Allocation of Rice and Wheat to States**

35. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to allocate 15.98 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for distribution through the Public Distribution System during November, 1986; and

(b) if so, the quantity of rice and wheat allocated to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the required information is given below.

**Statement***Allotment of foodgrains from the Central pool to State Governments/Union Territories for November, 1986*

State/UTs	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	125.0	21.0	146.0
Assam	40.0	36.4	76.4
Bihar	25.0	72.0	97.0
Gujarat	20.0	60.0	80.0
Haryana	3.5	30.0	33.5
Himachal Pradesh	6.5	5.0	11.5
Jammu and Kashmir	24.0	12.0	36.0
Karnataka	50.0	25.0	75.0
Kerala	125.0	35.0	160.0
Madhya Pradesh	25.0	50.0	75.0
Maharashtra	50.0	60.0	110.0
Manipur	4.0	2.0	6.0
Meghalaya	8.5	2.1	10.6
Nagaland	5.0	6.0	11.0
Orissa	10.0	23.0	33.0
Punjab	1.5	15.0	16.5
Rajasthan	2.0	60.0	62.0
Sikkim	4.5	0.25	4.75
Tamil Nadu	50.0	30.0	80.0
Tripura	12.5	2.5	15.0
Uttar Pradesh	50.0	45.0	95.0
West Bengal	125.0	126.0	251.0



1	2	3	4
A and N Islands	*	*	*
Arunachal Pradesh	4.5	1.4	5.9
Chandigarh	0.5	1.8	2.3
D and N Haveli	0.15	0.05	0.2
Delhi	25.0	50.0	75.0
Gao, Daman and Diu	4.5	2.3	6.8
Lakshadweep	**	**	**
Mizoram	6.5	1.05	7.55
Pondicherry	1.5	0.3	1.8
Others (Defence etc.)	1.8	12.08	13.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>811.45</b>	<b>787.23</b>	<b>1598.68</b>

Allocation to A and N Islands is made on quarterly basis.

\*\*Allocation to Lakshadweep is made on annual basis.

**Introduction of Speed Post Service  
between Trivandrum and Cocbin**

36. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to  
introduce Speed Post service between  
Trivandrum and Cochin; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a)  
No, Sir. However, Speed Post service from  
Cochin for Bombay, Madras, Calcutta,  
Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad,  
Jaipur, Kanpur, Guwahati, Indore, Vadodara  
and Pune is proposed to be introduced  
shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

**Raising retail price of Rice and  
Foodgrains**

37. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :  
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND  
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retail price foodgrains,  
particularly rice distributed through ration  
shops, has been raised recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the  
reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI  
AZAD) : (a) and (b). Consequent upon  
the increase in the support price of paddy  
for 1986-87 Kharif Marketing Season, the  
Central issue price of rice for distribution  
through public distribution system has been

raised by Rs. 8 per quintal to Rs. 239.00, Rs. 251.00 and Rs. 266.00 per quintal for common, fine and superfine varieties of rice respectively w.e.f. 1-10-1986. The prices in the fair price shops include the distribution costs of the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and their subsidies, if any, and vary from State to State.

#### Delhi Judicial Service

38. DR. A.K. PATEL :  
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) the total number of judicial Posts in Delhi Judicial Service;

(b) the number of vacancies to be filled up, as on date; and

(c) the policy and guidelines regarding appointments in Delhi Judicial Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The Delhi High Court has informed that the present strength of the Delhi Judicial Service is 133 and there is no permanent post lying vacant as on date. However, there are 49 temporary vacancies released by 17 officers on deputation and 32 officers having been promoted to the Delhi Higher Judicial service. As there is no provision in the Delhi Judicial Service Rules 1970 to fill up the vacancies on temporary basis, these temporary vacancies cannot be filled up. But, in pursuance of Supreme Court judgement in CWP No. 3805/85-Umesh Chandra Shukla *Vs.* Union of India and others, the candidates selected in the Delhi Judicial Service are being appointed against these deemed vacancies.

The appointments in Delhi Judicial Service are made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Delhi Judicial Service Rules, 1970.

#### Demand for Additional Rice for Andhra Pradesh

39. SHRI D.N. REDDY :  
SHRI C. SAMBU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Andhra Pradesh Government for releasing additional quantities of rice to the State in view of the unprecedented floods in which standing crop in the 14 lakh acres of Krishna-Godavari deltas estimated to yeild 12 lakh metric tonnes of rice was razed to the ground; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for special one-time allocation of 5 lakh tonnes of rice over and above their normal allocation in 1986-87 (November-October).

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been allotted a quantity of 1.25 lakh tonnes of rice for the month of November, 1986 as against a quantity of 1.15 lakh tonnes during November, 1985 and 80,000 tonnes during November, 1984.

#### Discovery of Coal Reserve in Bankura, West Bengal

40. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether good quality of coal reserve has been discovered in Bankura, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this coal would be taken out for commercial use ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Good quality non-coking coal reserves have been proved in Kalidaspur and Ardhagram blocks in Bankura District of West Bengal. A reserve of 20.43 million tonnes of non-coking coals upto grade 'C' quality has been proved in Kalidaspur block. A

reserve of 47.01 million tonnes of similar quality coals has proved in Ardhagram block.

Kalidaspur pilot mine has been sanctioned for a capacity of 0.07 million tonnes and is expected to start production in 1987-88. Project report for a bigger Kalidaspur underground mine has been prepared. Project report for Ardhagram mine has also been prepared.

#### Enquiry into Foodgrains lying in open

41. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :  
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Wheat lies in open, units clash" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' on 17th September, 1986;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter;

(c) whether an investigation has been conducted in the matter and if so, the results thereof and action taken in that regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to expand storage facilities for foodgrains and prevent them from losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A meeting was held in the Ministry in order to resolve the dispute between the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). As a result, an understanding has been reached between the two undertakings. Based on that, the NPCC has agreed to resume construction of storage capacity at the centres allotted to them and to hand over the completed godowns to the FCI.

(d) Following steps are being taken to

augment the availability of storage capacity for foodgrains :

(i) construction of covered storage capacity of 40.0 lakh tonnes during the Seventh Plan period by Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations;

(ii) hiring of additional storage capacity from various sources; and

(iii) improving utilisation of available storage capacity by increasing stack height.

Besides, arrangements have also been made to keep the stocks under cover-and-plinth (CAP) arrangement with adequate precautions to protect them against losses.

#### Power Generation in Salal Hydro-Electric Project

42. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Salal Hydro-Electric Project is ready for starting power generation; and

(b) if so, the time by which the project will start power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). All the major works of the project are in an advanced stage of completion and efforts are being made to commission the project in March, 1987.

[Translation]

#### Sanction to Rural Electrification Schemes of Rajasthan

43. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of villages and tube-wells in Rajasthan which have not been supplied electricity so far;

(b) the number of villages in Rajasthan affected by power shortage; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to sanction the rural electrification schemes forwarded to them by the Rajasthan Government on priority basis and if so, the time by which these schemes will be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) As on 1-10-1986, there are 12,239 villages still to be electrified and 3,11,332 pumpsets to be energised in Rajasthan.

(b) The power shortage in Rajasthan during the period April, 1986 to September, 1986 was 5.1%. In order to meet this shortage, the State authorities introduced power outs from time to time, which effected power supply to rural areas also.

(c) As on 30th June, 1986, the Rural Electrification Corporation had sanctioned 907 RE schemes covering electrification of 20,331 villages and energisation of 1,94,412 pumpsets, out of which, 13,591 villages have been electrified and 1,48,955 pumpsets energised. The Rural Electrification Corporation have received another 15 schemes from the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. 3 of these schemes have since been sanctioned recently and the remaining are under various stages of scrutiny.

[*English*]

#### Allocation of Imported Edible Oils

44. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allocation of imported edible oils for distribution has been stepped up during the month of October, 1986;

(b) if so, whether there is still a shortage of oil in the country and the rates have also been increased; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for further liberalisation in supply of edible oils at cheaper rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With the harvesting of Kharif oilseeds, the supply position of indigenous edible oils has improved. The prices of groundnut oil and other edible oils in general are showing a downtrend.

(c) The Central Government has been making allocation of imported edible oils under Public Distribution System to States/UTs on a monthly basis taking into consideration a realistic assessment of the demand, price and availability of indigenous edible oils within the State/Region, festival season and availability of stock with State Trading Corporation and other relevant factors such as pace of lifting of oils allocated earlier etc. Moreover, the allocation of imported edible oils to States/UTs under PDS is only supplementary in nature and it is not intended to meet the entire demand of State Governments. The imported edible oil is supplied to States/UTs under Public Distribution System at a pre-determined issue price fixed by the Central Government.

#### Farakka Super Thermal Power Station

45. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even the first unit of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station could not start commercial operations till October this year after being commissioned in January;

(b) the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to commission the same; and

(c) how far the power project is behind schedule and the progress so far made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The first unit of 200 MW at Farakka was

synchronised on 1st January, 1986 and had, upto the end of September, 1986, generated 183.4 million units. Commercial operation of the unit did not materialize on account mainly, of constraints in the Coal Handling Plant and the Merry-Go-Round (MGR) System for coal transport, thereby calling for excessive oil support. Delays in the MGR system have resulted from non-availability of land (in Bihar and West Bengal) which has since been acquired by the respective State authorities and the MGR System is expected to be ready by March, 1987. The construction of the Coal Handling Plant, which was delayed on account of labour problems, is also expected to be completed shortly.

(c) The first unit of 200 MW (since synchronized) was scheduled to be commissioned in May, 1985 and the two remaining units at intervals of six months each thereafter. The second and third units are scheduled to be commissioned by December, 1986 and in the first half of 1987 respectively.

#### Decontrol of Molasses

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to wholly or partially decontrol molasses which is used for the production of alcohol; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : and (a) (b). The entire question of control and distribution of molasses is under the active consideration of Government.

#### Manufacture of dry batteries and cells

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

(a) the number and names of units

manufacturing dry batteries and dry cells in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers have complained that there are some unscrupulous manufacturers who were tarnishing the image of the industry by making spurious products;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this respect and if so, what are the findings and the action taken against those companies; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give relief on batteries to the consumers, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There are 16 Units manufacturing dry batteries and dry cells in India. The names of the units are as per Statement given below.

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

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of the Firm
1	2
1.	M/s. Union Carbide Limited, Calcutta.
2.	M/s. Union Carbide Limited, Secunderabad.
3.	M/s. Union Carbide Limited, Srinagar.
4.	M/s. Union Carbide Limited, Madras.
5.	M/s. Indo National Limited, Nellore.
6.	M/s. Indo National Limited, Tata (A.P.)
7.	M/s. Estrella Batteries Limited, Bombay.

1

2

8. M/s. Estrella Batteries Limited, Jalgaon (Maharashtra).
9. M/s. Geep Industrial Syndicate Limited, Allahabad.
10. M/s. Geep Industrial Syndicate Limited, Mysore.
11. M/s. Lakhan Pal National Limited, Baroda.
12. M/s. Toshiba Anand Batteries Limited, Cochin.
13. M/s. J.K. Batteries Limited, Bhopal.
14. M/s. Punjab Anand Batteries Limited, Mohali (Pudjab).
15. M/s. Apte Amalagamation Limited, Solarpur.
16. M/s. Champion Industries Limited, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad.

#### Measures to Preserve Foodgrains

48. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian and Pacific countries have recently discussed the measures to preserve foodgrains stock at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held and the names of the countries participated; and

(c) the new strategy proposed to be adopted to preserve foodgrains for maximum possible time without any loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). A regional workshop on warehouse management for bag storage of grains and a meeting of National Coordinators' on regional network for grain post harvest technology were held at New

Delhi in collaboration with FAO/UNDP during September, 1986.

Apart from India, the other participating countries were Burma, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

In the discussions, particular stress was laid on scientific and efficient storage of foodgrains, training in warehouse management and development of information system. The strategy that emerged from the discussions seeks to strengthen the regional network for better inter-country cooperation in the post-harvest field.

#### Commission to Gas Distributors

49. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the gas distributors have demanded increase in their commission or alternatively customers should take the gas from depot at their cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that customers are harrassed and are not getting gas cylinders in time;

(c) whether there is any time limit within which the distributor must supply the cylinders to the customers; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). LPG distributors are under instructions from the oil companies to supply refills within 48 hours of a customer's request. While this normally does happen, there are times when delays occur in some areas owing to problems in respect of bottling, industrial relations, transportation etc.

(d) The question of revising the dealer's commission is under the consideration of the Government.

**More District Courts for Delhi**

50. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to create more district courts in Delhi to facilitate the litigants; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Government has recently sanctioned 14 posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges in the Delhi Higher Judicial Service.

[*Translation*]

**Demand for Raising Price of Bread**

51. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Bread Manufacturers Association has requested his Ministry to increase the price of bread;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the prices of bread;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Bread Manufacturers' Association has requested for upward revision of price of bread in Delhi.

(b) to (d). The price of bread in Delhi is statutorily fixed by Delhi Administration with the concurrence of the Central Government. The representation of the Association has been referred to Delhi Administration.

[*English*]

**Pollution and Damage to Agricultural Fields and Crops due to Operations of ONGC**

52. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether operations of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have resulted in large scale pollution and extensive damage to agricultural fields and crops and aquatic and bird life;

(b) whether reasons for such large damage have been investigated; and

(c) whether remedial and preventive measures have been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. However, preventive and remedial measures have been taken to control pollution.

**Export of Maruti Cars**

53. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some countries have shown interest in purchasing Maruti cars;

(b) if so, the names of such countries;

(c) whether Government have any specific proposals to export Maruti cars; and

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

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

(b) Bangladesh, Nepal, Hungary, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Iran and Zambia.

(c) Exports have to be made by the Maruti Udyog Ltd,

(d) About sixty cars have been exported to Bangladesh and Nepal. Negotiations for export to Hungary are at an advanced stage.

**Connecting Baramulla with Delhi and other big Cities by Telephone**

54. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he would keep the commitment of connecting Baramulla with Delhi and other big cities in India by telephone; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Baramulla is likely to be connected with Delhi and other big cities in India by phone during the seventh plan period.

**Indira Sarovar Hydro-Electric Project, Madhya Pradesh**

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

(a) whether the fate of the ambitious 500 MW Indira Sarovar Hydro-electric Project in Madhya Pradesh has been bogged in uncertainties, in view of the fears of destruction of forests in Bastar district;

(b) the progress made in regard to this project so far and when it was initiated;

(c) whether there is any alternative afforestation scheme to compensate for the loss of trees involved in the project so as to maintain ecology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Indira Sarovar (Bodhghat) Hydroelectric Project (500 MW) in Madhya Pradesh was sanctioned in 1979; the project has yet to be

cleared in terms of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

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

(c) and (d). The Madhya Pradesh authorities have intimated that compensatory afforestation is proposed to be undertaken in twice the area of forest land (5704 hectares) likely to be submerged by the project and that 11000 hectares of non-forest land have been identified for this purpose. Afforestation work has been completed in 1000 hectares through the plantation of 10,25,000 saplings.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of L.P.G. Connections in U.P.

56. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the present number of consumers on the waiting list for cooking gas connections in Uttar Pradesh and maximum period of waiting in this list; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide cooking gas connections to the consumers in the waiting list in this State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) There are around 6.43 lakh persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in U.P., the earliest of them during from 1979.

(b) Release of new LPG connections in the country including U.P. is made under the annual enrolment programme of the Oil Industry and is determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation arrangements and other infrastructure.

[*English*]

**Assistance to Raniganj Paper Mills to resume Production**

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



(a) whether Government of India, Government of West Bengal, banks and other financial institutions are ready to help the management of Raniganj Paper Mill, Raniganj, West Bengal so that it may resume production;

(b) if so, the obstacles in the way of reopening the paper mill; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to remove these obstacles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The question of revival and rehabilitation of the Bengal Paper Mills located at Raniganj, District Burdwan, in the State of West Bengal has been engaging the attention of the Central and State Governments and the Financial Institutions. A rehabilitation scheme was in fact approved by the Institutions/Banks based on the merger of the mill with another healthy concern within the Group. However, the promoters have indicated that for various reasons the viability of the project has become doubtful and hence the rehabilitation scheme, as approved, could not be proceeded with. The Institutions are examining as to what further action can be taken in the matter.

**Declaration of Tirupattur, Vaniambadi and Ranipet as Industrially Backward Areas**

58. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to declare Tirupattur, Vaniambadi, Ranipet and other contiguous areas as industrially backward areas; and

(b) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Tirupattur, Vaniambadi,

Vellore and Wallajpet blocks have already been placed in Category 'B' and the remaining blocks of North Arcot district in Category 'C' of backward areas.

(b) Does not arise.

**New Telephone Connections in Delhi Telephone Exchanges**

59. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone connections sanctioned/installed by Tis Hazari, Idgah, Connaught Place and Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchanges in Delhi during the year 1985-86 in various categories;

(b) upto which year and month these telephone exchanges have completed the pending list of new telephone connections under general category as on 1 October, 1986; and

(c) upto which period the new connections in general category are likely to be sanctioned by the end of March, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) The information is given below :

Exchange	Date upto which connections released
1. Tis Hazari	16.4.86
2. Idgah	31.12.83
3. Connaught Place (Kidwai Bhavan)	15.3.83
4. Shakti Nagar	12.3.80

(c) Details are given below :

Exchange	Waiting list likely to be cleared upto
1. Tis Hazari	April, 1986
2. Idgah	April, 1984
3. Connaught Place (Kidwai Bhavan)	March, 1983
4. Shakti Nagar	March, 1980

#### Statement

*Number of new Telephone Connections sanctioned during the year 1985-86 in various categories in Delhi Telephones and installed during the year*

Exchange	OYT-G	OYT-S	N-OYT-SS	N-OYT-Spl.	N-OYT-Genl.	Total Sanctioned	Total installed
1. Tis Hazari	182	123	18	116	8971	9410	9339
2. Idgah	481	36	8	275	3035	3835	3808
3. Connaught Place (K/Bhavan)	89	131	13	34	332	599	543
4. Shakti Nagar	14	20	13	84	154	285	268
<b>Total</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>12492</b>	<b>14129</b>	<b>13958</b>

#### Japanese Loan to Maruti Udyog Ltd.

60. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maruti Udyog Ltd. have been granted a loan of five billion yen from Japan;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan and when it is expected to be repaid;

(c) the extent to which this amount will help the Maruti Udyog in its development;

(d) the extent to which the production of cars will improve to meet the demand and decrease the waiting period;

(e) whether the Maruti Udyog Ltd. also propose to set up a unit in Andhra Pradesh out of the loan; and

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

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

(b) The rate of interest applicable for the entire period of loan will be 0.5% p.a. below Japanese Long Term Prime Rate (JLTPR) prevailing on the date of draw-down. The loan is expected to be repaid in one bullet instalment in September, 1996.

(c) The loan will help Maruti Udyog Ltd. to reduce the interest cost.

(d) Maruti Udyog has now attained its full installed production capacity.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Closing of Post Offices

61. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to close a large number of Post Offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the grounds on which these are being closed; and

(d) the steps taken to absorb the staff thrown out of employment on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) According to the normal establishment procedures, the work output and cost and income of post officers are reviewed periodically. Such of those offices which do not have sufficient work or are not able to earn the minimum prescribed revenue are liable to be closed. Under these provisions some of the post offices have been discontinued. Further, in both rural and urban areas, minimum distances between two post offices are prescribed. Post offices opened in the past within the distance limits are also reviewed and may be discontinued if found redundant to actual traffic requirements.

(d) The departmental staff surplus in one office are posted in other offices where

there is justification for additional manpower. Extra-departmental employees who are mainly employed in rural areas on part-time basis, when surplus to immediate requirements, are wait-listed and offered vacancies that may arise subsequently in post offices in adjoining areas.

#### Telex Service in Leh and Kargil Districts of Ladakh

62. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether people of Ladakh had been requesting Union Government to introduce telex services in the two districts of Leh and Kargil of Ladakh;

(b) whether due to lack of efficient communication system in the region, the tourists particularly foreigners, the national news media, the All India Radio and the Indian Airlines are facing great hardships to communicate important messages outside the region;

(c) if so, whether Government will connect Leh and Kargil district headquarters with Srinagar and Delhi by Telex service; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) A reference from the Hon'able member in this Connection is recently received and is under examination.

(b) No specific difficulty has been reported by tourists, national news media, and the Indian Airlines. Teleprinter circuit between Srinagar-Leh is provided and Telegraph Traffic for Leh and Kargil is passed on this circuit.

(c) and (d). This will be considered based on demand for telex facility at Leh and Kargil.

[*Translation*]

**Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes  
Employees in Telecommunication  
Department, Delhi**

63. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers/employees working in Telephone Department in Delhi at present and the number of the

persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them, separately, and

(b) the total number of employees working in this department on permanent and temporary basis separately and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :

(a) Total number of staff in Telephone Deptt. in Delhi		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Officers	633	81	2
Employees	22,151	5259	695
(b) Total number of employees in the Department		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Permanent	164,354	27,213	6138
Temporary	132,391	26,348	6850

[*English*]

**Representatives of Financial Institutions  
in Boards of Private Companies**

64. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) which are the private sector companies in which the public financial institutions, state-level industrial development corporations, the Government, nationalised banks etc., hold 25 per cent or more of equity capital;

(b) whether joint sector form is different from the above type of equity participation; and

(c) the names of the joint sector companies in which at least one private promoter is either an MRTP/FERA Company or their associate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY  
OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-  
CHALAM) : (a) The time and effort  
required to compile the information sought  
for will not be commensurate with the  
result likely to be achieved.

(b) In the joint sector form of projects, the quantum of association of private capital in projects promoted by State Industrial Development Corporations has been prescribed in such a manner that the power of control and guidance of the affairs of the undertaking remains effectively with the State Industrial Development Corporations.

(c) Letters of intent for joint sector projects are generally granted to State Industrial Development/Investment Corporations who subsequently negotiate with the private co-promoters before the joint sector

company is informed. Information regarding co-promoters is not maintained centrally.

**Power Demand and Production in Kerala**

65. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total power demand in Kerala and the production at present;

(b) what will be its power requirement by the end of the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet that demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The present energy requirement in Kerala is about 15.7 MU/day against which the availability is about 12.7 MU/day.

(b) The anticipated energy requirement in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan period in Kerala will be about 8647 Million Units.

(c) In order to meet the present demand, assistance to the extent possible is being provided to Kerala from the neighbouring systems in the region. New capacity addition of 530 MW is envisaged in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period out of which 427.5 MW has already been commissioned. The State would also receive its share of power from the Central Sector Projects in the Southern Region.

**Comprehensive Automobile Policy**

66. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive automobile policy is being formulated by Government; and

(b) if so, when and the main problems it is likely to deal with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). This matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Utilization of Sugarcane and Import and Consumption of Sugar**

67. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the utilisation of sugarcane during 1984-85 State-wise; and

(b) the consumption of sugar during 1985-86 (including defence requirement) along with break-up of imported and indigenous sugar, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Statement-I showing State-wise utilisation of sugar-cane for manufacture of sugar by the sugar factories during the season 1984-85 is given below.

(b) Statement-II showing State-wise consumption of sugar during the year 1985-86 in respect of indigenous sugar and imported sugar is given below.

**Statement-I**

*Statewise cane crushed during 1984-85  
Sugar year (October-September)*

State	('000 Tonnes)
1	2
Uttar Pradesh	15450
Bihar	1521
West Bengal	8
Assam	37
Haryana	1467
Punjab	1339
Rajasthan	182
Madhya Pradesh	548
Orissa	151

1	2	1	2
Maharashtra	20834	Tamil Nadu	6288
Gujarat	3717	Pondicherry	309
Karnataka	4237	Nagaland	25
Kerala	90	Goa	80
Andhra Pradesh	3774	All India	60057

## Statement II

('000 Tonnes)

*State-wise consumption of sugar during 1985\*86 sugar year (October-September)*

State/Union Territory	Indigenous sugar upto 31st March 1986	Imported sugar during whole sugar year 1985-86 (Provisional)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	138	95
2. Assam/Arunachal Pradesh	79	25
3. Bihar	118	142
4. Gujarat/Dadar Nagar Haveli	222	79
5. Maharashtra	484	172
6. Kerala/Laksahdweep	131	57
7. Madhya Pradesh	174	245
8. Tamil Nadu	192	82
9. Karnataka	156	24
10. Orissa	28	54
11. Punjab	176	92
12. Haryana	86	41
13. Rajasthan	111	114
14. Uttar Pradesh	347	212

1	2	3
15. West Bengal	167	163
16. Jammu and Kashmir	20	10
17. Delhi	47	148
18. Himachal Pradesh	16	8
19. Manipur	—	5
20. Tripura	1	9
21. Pondicherry/Karaikal/Mahe/Yanam	4	Negligible
22. Goa, Daman, Diu	9	2
23. Nagaland	1	4
24. Chandigarh	5	Negligible
25. Mizoram	—	1
26. Meghalaya	2	1
27. Andaman Nicobar	—	1
28. Sikkim/Bhutan	2	1
29. Defence	34	—
All India	2750	1787

Negligible = Below 500 Tonnes.

**Opening of Mobile Fair Price Shops in Hilly Areas**

68. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in which mobile fair price shops are operating now in hilly and inaccessible areas;

(b) whether any schemes have been drawn up to further expand the network of mobile fair price shops; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : (a) According to information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, as on 30.6.1986, 153 mobile fair price shops were operating in hilly, remote, far-flung and inaccessible areas of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). For helping the States in operating additional mobile fair price shops in Integrated Tribal Development project areas, the Central Government provided assistance to the following States :

State	Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of vehicles
1. Bihar	16.73	12
2. Orissa	22.00	11
3. Andhra Pradesh	6.00	3
4. Assam	5.29	3
5. Rajasthan	8.00	4
6. Madhya Pradesh	37.00	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.02</b>	<b>53</b>

During the financial year 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 19.00 lakhs was released to the Government of Manipur for purchase of 9

**Revamping of LPG Distribution System of I.O.C.**

69. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is considering revamping its LPG distribution system; and

(b) whether consumers would be given the option of choosing any dealer they like ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) : (a) and (b). Revamping the LPG distribution system with a view to improving service to consumers is a continuous process. Recently the oil marketing companies, including Indian Oil Corporation, have introduced an experimental scheme, initially in the metropolitan cities enabling LPG consumers to switch over from one distributor to another distributor of their choice (including inter company transfer).

[*Translation*]

**Electrification of Rural Areas of U.P. and Bihar**

70. SHRI KAI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

vans for operating mobile fair price shops in the interior areas of the State.

(a) the steps taken to supply electricity to different areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the amount being spent for this purpose;

(b) the amount spent during the current financial year to electrify the rural areas of Bihar;

(c) the amount spent in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi for the same purpose;

(d) whether power houses are required to be set up for completion of the electrification programme in different parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and for supply of adequate power in all the areas;

(e) if so, whether Government have given clearance in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if no new power house is being commissioned set up or delay is being caused in setting up a certain power house during the current financial year in Bihar, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) In order to improve the power supply in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, capacity of 1794 MW and 478.9 MW respectively is proposed to be added



during the Seventh plan period. The other measures being taken *inter-alia* include (i) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme; (ii) Expeditious commissioning of on-going projects; (iii) Reducing Transmission and distribution losses; (iv) Energy Conservation etc.

The Planning Commission have recommended outlays of Rs. 3395 crores and Rs. 1065 crores for the Power Sector during the Seventh Plan period for these States respectively.

(b) and (c). The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for undertaking Rural Electrification Programme in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi during the current financial year are Rs. 3791 lakhs, Rs. 5472 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs respectively.

(d) and (f). Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the various inputs such as availability of lands, equipments and materials, gestation period, organisational set-up etc., the Seventh Plan programme in Bihar envisages commissioning of 220 MW during 1985-86, 5 MW during 1987-88, 34 MW during 1988-89 and 219.9 MW during 1989-90. In Uttar Pradesh, a capacity of 210 MW during 1985-86, 210 MW during 1986-87, 530 MW during 1987-88, 430 MW during 1988-89 and 414 MW during 1989-90 is envisaged for commissioning. In addition, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are also entitled to shares in power from the Central Projects located in Eastern Region and Northern Region respectively.

[English]

#### Scrutiny of Proposals for Import of Captive Power Plants

71. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether tighter scrutiny of proposals for import of captive power plants is now planned; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this sudden change in approach ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Proposals concerning import of Captive Power Plants are considered by the Empowered Committee in the Deptt. of Industrial Development.

There is no change in the present policy in this regard which has been in operation since 1983.

#### Opening of Super Bazar Branches in NOIDA

72. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether trucks/tempo of Super Bazar are at present being sent to NOIDA area for sale of articles;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open 2-3 branches of Super Bazar in NOIDA area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Cooperative Store Limited, (Super Bazar) New Delhi has informed that two special mobile vans and one regular van of Super Bazar cover NOIDA. The special mobile vans visit daily (excepting the weekly off day *i.e.* Tuesday) and regular mobile van on every Wednesday.

(b) and (c). The management of Super Bazar has informed that it is not possible for them to consider opening of a regular branch in NOIDA area, which is located in Uttar Pradesh. The bye-laws of the Super Bazar confine its activities to the Union Territory of Delhi only.

#### Stock of Edible Items with F.C.I.

73. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of stocks of various edible items with the Food Corporation of India as on 30-9-86;

(b) the maximum authorised level of buffer stocks for each item;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposed inventory; and

(d) the mode of financing the inventory and the estimated amount payable as interest by the Corporation in respect of this inventory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The quantity and value of foodgrains and food-stuff held by Food Corporation of India on 30th September, 1986 is estimated as under :—

Commodity	Qty. in lakhs tonnes	Value (Rs. Crores) estimated
Wheat	99.70	1986.45
Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	57.59	1445.89
Other grains	0.03	1.43
Sugar	2.71	117.03

(b) As per buffer stocking policy of foodgrains, the total stocks with public agencies as on the 1st October should be 6.5 million tonnes of rice and 11.3 million tonnes of wheat.

(c) The total estimated cost of stock inventory with Food Corporation of India was Rs. 3550.80 crores as on 30th September, 1986.

(d) The stocks are financed with the help of borrowings from a consortium of banks. The total interest to be incurred during 1986-87 is estimated at Rs. 629.00 crores.

#### Committee to assess overhead charges on Wheat Procurement

74. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost per tonne of wheat from procurement to distribution to the consumer;

(b) whether Government have constituted any committee to examine the matter with a view to reduce this cost; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to constitute such a committee giving fair representation to farmers and consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) In addition to the support price of the wheat declared by the Government @ Rs. 162 per quintal, the procurement incidentals and distribution cost in the Budget Estimates 1986-87 are estimated to be Rs. 33.97 and Rs. 56.65 per quintal respectively.

(b) and (c). A committee of Senior Officers of the Department of Food, the Department of Administrative Reforms and the Ministry of Finance was set up to look into the operational costs of the Food Corporation of India with special reference to the accounting system. The Committee submitted its report in June, 1986. The recommendations made by the Committee are in the process of implementation.

#### Power Generation Target

75. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total power generation target for 1986-87;

(b) the actual generation upto August, 1986, vis-a-vis the proportionate target;

(c) whether there has been a shortfall in the achievement;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to achieve the annual target; and

(e) the plant load factor achieved upto August, 1986 and its comparison with last year's figure and the reasons for the worse performance, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) For 1986-87, a generation target of 190 billion units has been fixed.

(b) During the period April-August, 1986, the actual generation was 74.72 billion units against the target of 77.35 billion units.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The shortfall in thermal generation has been mainly on account of increase in forced outages, some backing down of thermal units necessitated for sometime by favourable weather conditions, etc. The shortfall in hydel generation has been mainly on account of low hydel reservoir levels. Various steps have been taken to improve the thermal generation which include expeditious recommissioning of units on long duration forced outages, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, improvement in Operation and Maintenance practices, asking main manufacturers to attend to generic equipment deficiencies.

(e) The Plant Load Factor during the period April-August 1986 was 51.4% as against 50.7% during the same period last year.

#### Schemes under Non-Conventional Energy Units in Tribal Areas

76. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of schemes taken up for execution during the current plan period under non-conventional energy units in tribal areas, State-wise; and

(b) the number of schemes taken up in Kerala under the above scheme with details regarding area, purpose and coverage ?

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

#### Closure of Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Keonjher, Orissa

77. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol/diesel pumps set in Keonjher district which have been closed down in last three years;

(b) the reasons for the closure of these petrol/diesel pumps;

(c) the steps taken to grant licences to the new dealers to open these petrol/diesel pumps; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). No petrol/diesel pump in Keonjher Distt. of Orissa has been closed down during the last 3 years. Two retail outlets have become inoperative owing to financial difficulties of the dealers; in one of these, litigation initiated by the landlord is also a reason.

(c) and (d). IOC has a plan to set up one retail outlet dealership at Keonjher and the selection process is under way.

#### Loss due to Non Production of Rasika

78. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days the plant of 'Rasika' in Delhi could not work during the summer of 1986, causing a huge loss;

(b) whether any enquiry was made in this regard, and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). The 'Rasika' fruit drink plant of Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, an undertaking of the

Ministry, could not work for about 331 hrs. during the summer of 1986 (April-June, 1986). This includes one full day on which the plant could not work at all. On investigation, the company found that this was mainly because of breakdown of the filling-cum-crowning section of the plant.

**Request from Gujarat Government for Gas Cracker Complex**

79. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government had submitted some time in 1979 an application for letter of Intent for a Gas Cracker Complex;

(b) whether after detailed discussions with the officials of Petroleum Ministry, a revised application for Letter of Intent was submitted in October, 1985 for a Gas Cracker Complex based on utilisation of 8 lakh MTA of Gas; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-clearance of Gujarat State Petro-Chemicals Complex ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The State Government of Gujarat had applied for a letter of intent for setting up a gas based petrochemical complex in November 1978. The application was closed in March 1979 with provision for review in due course of time.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Final decision on the application for letter of intent will be taken in due course after a number of issues relating to availability of feedstock, tying up of resources etc., are resolved.

**Applications Pending for setting up Industries in Tamil Nadu**

80. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending applications for issue of letters of intent for starting industries in Tamil Nadu till today;

(b) number of applications disposed of favourably during the last two years and the number of applications rejected; and

(c) whether any new major industry is proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu during 1986-87 for industrial development of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 58 Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up industries in the State of Tamil Nadu, are at various stages of consideration at present.

(b) During the years 1985 and 1986, 396 Industrial Licence applications were received for Tamil Nadu. Out of these, 106 have since been approved, 233 rejected and the rest are under various stages of consideration.

(c) During the period 1986-87, 152 proposals were received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up of industries in Tamil Nadu.

**Sick Wells**

81. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick wells at present alongwith their locations;

(b) whether it is a fact that with the intensified workover operations, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has reduced the number of sick wells;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether there has been addition in oil yield with the efficiency in workover operations by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) At the end of August 1986, ONGC had 253 sick wells as follows :

Eastern Region	46
Western Region	196
Bombay Offshore	11
	253

(b) to (e). Yes, Sir. The details are as under :

Year	No. of sick wells at the beginning of the year	Oil gain (Tonnes per day)
1980-81	446	1718
1981-82	434	2659
1982-83	455	2223
1983-84	447	3222
1984-85	352	4176
1985-86	325	3637

**Clearance to Hydro-Electric Projects in Orissa by Central Electricity Authority**

82. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects in Orissa cleared by the Central Electricity Authority during 1986-87;

(b) the number of hydro-electric projects in Orissa pending clearance; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No hydro-electric project in Orissa has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) so far during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The project report in respect of one scheme, namely, the Baragarh Main Canal H.E. project (5×2.2 MW) was received in the C.E.A. in June, 1986 and has been examined in the CEA/Central Water Commission. Comments on various aspects have since been sent to the project authorities.

**Digging of Offshore Wells in Orissa**

83. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some oil companies have undertaken the programme to dig offshore wells in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of wells dug by different oil companies so far;

(c) how many of these wells proved successful and the number of them proved dry; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). M/s Natomas Carlsberg, USA, drilled two deep wells during 1975-76. Oil India Limited have drilled 10 wells, 7 in Mahanadi offshore and 3 in the North East Coast. However, so far no commercial discovery has been made.

**Quota of Edible Oil to Andhra Pradesh**

84. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly quota of edible oil released to Andhra Pradesh for the months of September, October and November, 1986;

(b) whether Government have taken recent floods into consideration before releasing the quota; and

(c) if so, the details of increase in quota on account of floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The monthly allocation of imported edible oils to Andhra Pradesh for September, 1986 to November, 1986 is given below :

	(Qty. in Mts.)
September, 1986	10,000
October, 1986	15,000
November, 1986	Under consideration

(b) and (c). An additional ad-hoc allocation of 5,000 Mts. of Palmolein was made to Andhra Pradesh in August, 1986 because of floods. They were also given an increased allocation of 15,000 Mts. of imported edible oil in October, 1986.

**Fire Station of ONGC at Narsapuram in A.P.**

85. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has started a fire station at Narsapuram in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on that fire station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 2.96 lakhs.

**Survey regarding Allotment of Gas Agencies and Petrol/Diesel Pumps**

86. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places, State-wise which have been surveyed for the sanction of gas agencies and petrol/diesel pumps during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) the names of places where the agencies and pumps have since been sanctioned and the criteria for their selection;

(c) whether any fresh proposals are also in the process of survey as on date and the names thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the likely dates by which the surveys would be completed and the sanction given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). The effort involved in compilation of the required details would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

**Opening of new Telegraph Engineering Division and Sub Divisions**

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

(a) whether a number of new Telegraph Engineering Divisions and Sub-Divisions have been sanctioned during the current financial year corresponding to secondary switching areas;

(b) if so, the dates thereof for each State and Union Territory;

(c) whether the earlier proposals to create new Telegraph Sub-Divisions and Divisions on the basis of workload have since been shelved; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No Sir.

(b) In view of reply to (a), it does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Department has issued instructions to all Telecom. Circles and Major/Minor Telephone Districts to reorganise their Units on the basis of Secondary Switching Areas. As per this the existing Telegraph Engineering/Telephone Divisions and Telephone Districts will be reorganised to form Telecom. Districts in Secondary Switching Areas. (containing one or more Revenue Districts).

All earlier proposals for creation of new Telegraph Engineering Divisions/sub-Divisions will have to be reexamined in the light of the above reorganisation.

**Recruitment in the Posts of Linemen, Technicians, Mechanics, Telephone Operators and Junior Engineers**

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

(a) whether a number of posts of linemen, technicians, mechanics, telephone operators and Junior Engineers have been sanctioned consequent upon the relaxation in the ban on recruitment;

(b) if so, the exact number of posts sanctioned in each category and the details with effect from which they have been filled up alongwith the break-up for each State/Union Territory; and

(c) if not filled up so far, the likely date by which they would be filled up keeping in view the shortage of staff and increase in workload ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir. This has been done in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance vide O.M. No. 7(i)-E/Coord/86 dated 15-7-1986.

(b) and (c). The details of Posts sanctioned category and statewise are given in the statement below.

In regard to filling up of these posts, it may be mentioned that these posts are to be filled by the field units depending upon the availability of candidates. Where the candidates are not available, the average recruitment period is between one two years depending upon the cadre involved.

**Statement**

	Linemen	Tech.	TOs.	JEs
1. Andhra	170	33	116	21
2. Bihar	12	1	—	2
3. Gujarat	372	24	76	30
4. J and K	30	1	—	3
5. Karnataka	142	3	—	4
6. Kerala	3	18	—	18
7. M.P.	100	—	71	—
8. Maharashtra	209	61	149	11
9. N.E. (Assam)	30	3	—	3
10. N.W. (Punjab)	153	11	6	2
11. Orissa	38	—	—	—
12. Rajasthan	150	4	—	3
13. Tamil Nadu	150	54	22	31
14. Uttar Pradesh	70	—	—	4
15. West Bengal	88	—	38	2
	1717	213	478	134

**Promotion of Senior Officers**

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

(a) whether the orders for promotions of a number of senior officers in the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are pending as the Government have still to approve the promotions recommended by the D.P.C. in consultation with the UPSC;

(b) if so, the exact position in this regard alongwith the number of officers in each Department whose cases for promotion are pending for approval alongwith the date with effect from which they are under consideration of the Government and the reasons for delay; and

(c) the likely date by which the approval would be given and the promotions ordered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is as follows :

**(1) Department of Posts**

The cases of 46 officers of the Postal Department for promotion to level II and level I of the Senior Administrative Grade were submitted to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet for approval on 6-11-85 and 17-1-86. The last reference to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet was made on 11-8-86 by this Department.

**(2) Department of Telecommunications**

A DPC meeting was convened on 9-12-85 in consultation with U.P.S.C. to consider selection of officers for appointment in Level-II of Sr. Administrative Grade of Indian Telecommunication Service Group 'A'. The DPC recommended the appointment of 59 officers to Sr. Administrative Grade level-II. The recommendations of the DPC were sent to the Department of Personnel and Training for obtaining the

approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet on 12-12-85. The Department of Personnel and Training asked for some clarifications which were supplied to them duly. The last reference to Department of Personnel was made on 12th August-86.

(c) the promotions will be ordered when the approval of the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet is received.

**Allotment of Oil Product Agency to War Widows and Ex-Servicemen**

90. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new policy for the allotment of oil product agency has been worked out to help war widows and deserving ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). With effect from the 1985-86 Marketing Plan of the oil industry, a separate reservation of 7½% has been introduced for the following categories of persons—

(i) Defence Personnel who are permanently and severely disabled either in war or on military duty during peace time.

(ii) Widows and motherless dependent of defence personnel whose husbands/guardians are killed while on Military duty either in war or peace.

(iii) Externely deserving cases of the Ex-Servicemen who have no means of livelihood.

**Difficulty in Change of Foreign Brand Names to Indian Names**

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

(a) the reasons for change of Binaca Trade mark to Cibaca;



(b) whether there are difficulties in changing foreign brand names into Indian brand names; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not changing all other foreign brand names into Indian brand names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The owners of the trade mark 'Binaca' viz. M/s. Ciba-Geigy Ltd., Switzerland have assigned it to another company namely, M/s. Reckitt and Colman (Overseas) Ltd.

(b) and (c). It has been Government's policy not to encourage the use of foreign brand names in the domestic market.

#### Proposals for Power Generation in West Bengal

92. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals for power generation in West Bengal received by the Union Government during the last three years, year-wise and when those proposals were received;

(b) the action taken on those proposals, proposal-wise details till date; and

(c) the present position of these proposals, proposal-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). During the last 3 years, three thermal schemes were received from West Bengal State Electricity Board/Government as per details given below :

Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)	Est. Cost (Rs. Crores)	Date of receipt in CEA	Status
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1983-84</b>				
1. Bakreswar	3 × 210 = 630	682.5	12/83	Cleared by CEA on 2.5.85 subject to coal linkage by SLC and Env. clearance etc.
<b>1984-85</b>				
NIL				
<b>1985-86</b>				
2. DPL Extension (T) (Unit-7)	1 × 210 = 210	220.6	4/85	(i) Env. clearance awaited.  (ii) Clearance of Civil Aviation Deptt. awaited.  (iii) Coal linkage confirmed by SLC

1	2	3	4	5
				subject to its movement by rail to be confirmed by Railways.
3. Murshidabad (T) (Sagardighi) (Modified Scheme)	5 × 210 + 2 × 500 + 2050	2078.0	12/85	(i) Modified report was received in 12/85.  (ii) Coal linkage not yet confirmed by SLC.  (iii) Clearance from Deptt. of Environment awaited.  (iv) Water availability not confirmed by Ministry of Water Resources from JRC Angle.

#### S.T.D. Facilities in States

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

(a) the number of places which have been connected with the S.T.D. facility so far in each State and particularly in Gujarat State;

(b) the criteria adopted for providing this facility; and

(c) the number and names of the cities likely to be linked with S.T.D. facility during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The Number of places, State-wise, which have been connected with STD facility up to 30.10.86 are placed in the statement-I below. STD facility in Gujarat State has been provided at 18 places.

(b) As a policy matter, District Head quarters not yet provided with STD and telephone exchanges with a capacity of

more than 1000 lines as on 1.4.85 have been planned to be provided with STD facility during the 7th Plan period.

(c) The number and names of the cities likely to be provided with STD facility are placed in the statement-II below.

#### Statement-I

Sl.No.	States	No. of stations having STD facility as on 30.10.86
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	18
4.	Gujarat	18
5.	Haryana	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	3.	Bongaigaon	Assam
8.	Karnataka	31	4.	Sibsagar	-do-
9.	Kerala	48	5.	Daltonganj	Bihar
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17	6.	Junagedb	Gujarat
11.	Manipur	1	7.	Billimora	-do-
12.	Meghalaya	3	8.	Gandhidham	-do-
13.	Mizoram	1	9.	Surrendernagar	-do-
14.	Maharashtra	37	10.	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
15.	Nagaland	2	11.	Chickmanglur	Karnataka
16.	Orissa	8	12.	Srirampur	Maharashtra
17.	Punjab	15	13.	Jalna	-do-
18.	Rajasthan	9	14.	Raigarh	Madhya Pradesh
19.	Sikkim	1	15.	Bhilai	-do-
20.	Tripura	1	16.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
21.	Tamil Nadu	67	17.	Nagaur	-do-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	31	18.	Sivakasi	Tamilnadu
23.	West Bengal	27	19.	Thanjavur	-do-
24.	Union Territories	11	20.	Arni	-do-
	Total	421	21.	Purlia	West Bengal

**Statement-II**

*Names of the Stations likely to be provided with STD facility during the remaining period of current year (1986-87)*

Sl.No.	Name of station	Name of State
1	2	3
1.	Kothagudam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Tuni	-do-

**Power Supply Position of Damodar Valley Corporation to West Bengal and Bihar**

94. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present power supply position of Damodar Valley Corporation to West Bengal and Bihar during the last three years, month-wise in comparison to contractual position;

(b) the details of the communication received regarding the power supply position of Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Amount spent by ONGC on Drilling of Gas in Krishna-Godavari Basin**

95. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount spent by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on drilling of Gas in the Krishna-Godavari basin and the potential of gas reserves and how long these are expected to last;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ONGC is unable to find buyers for the gas struck in the Krishna-Godavari basin; and

(c) if so, how it is proposed to utilise this gas and fully exploit the present reserves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Till March '86, ONGC had spent a total of 432.08 crores on drilling in offshore and onshore areas of Krishna-Godavari Basin.

As on 1.1.1986 recoverable reserves have been estimated at 804.7 million cubic metres. The exact production potential of gas finds in this basin is yet to be assessed through further delineation drilling and extended production testing of some of the already drilled gas wells. The period upto which the reserves are expected to last will also depend upon the final assessment of the potential and consumer requirements.

(b) and (c). Efforts are in hand to locate suitable consumers for onshore gas, who can utilise the gas during the period of extended production testing, which is

required to be carried out for assessing the exact potential of reserves so as to facilitate long-term commitments and supplies.

**Bhopal Gas Tragedy Compensation Case**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported attempts of the Union Carbide Corporation to tamper evidence connected with Bhopal gas tragedy compensation case; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government filed an application under Section 151 of Code of Civil Procedure in the Court of District Judge, Bhopal for issue of a non-destruct order restraining the defendant Union Carbide Corporation (U.C.C.) from damaging, mutilating or destroying the documents in its custody. Appropriate orders in this regard have also been passed by the Court.

**Increase in Traffic of Telephone, Telegraph and Postal Services**

97. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :  
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to increase the tariffs of telephone, telegraph and postal services; and

(b) if so, the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard and to what extent it will bring about improvement in the quality and standard of efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). There is a continuous review of the costs and tariffs in regard to telephone, telegraph and postal services.

In respect of telecommunication service, if it is decided to adjust the rates, the same will be notified in the official gazette and also laid before both Houses of Parliament under the Indian Telegraph Rules.

Similarly, in case it is decided to adjust the rates for postcards, letters, letter cards, etc., which are included in Schedule I of the Indian Post Office Act, prior approval of Parliament will be taken, through amendment of the Indian Post Office Act.

The Government is trying to improve the quality and standard of efficiency in these services irrespective of the tariffs. However, adequate resources will help in modernisation and improvement of the network.

**Election Petitions pending in High Courts**

98. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) the number of election petitions pending in various High Courts;

(b) the details thereof, High Court-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any legislation to make disposal of election petitions within a specified time limit; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Statements I to XIV showing the number of pending election petitions are given below. Information is being supplied court-wise and also for various elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies as also for biennial elections to the Council of States and State Legislative Councils.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Section 86 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 already provides that election petitions should be tried as expeditiously as possible and every endeavour will be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date the petition is presented to the court for trial.

**Statement-I**

*General Election to the Lok Sabha, 1984-85*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of and pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Election Petitions in the High Court		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	4
2.	Assam	2	—	2

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	5	2	3
4.	Gujarat	2	1	1
5.	Haryana	2	2	—
6.	Karnataka	1	—	1
7.	Kerala	1	1	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	—	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	—
10.	Maharashtra	2	1	1
11.	Orissa	1	—	1
12.	Punjab	2	—	2
13.	Uttar Pradesh	15	11	4
14.	West Bengal	6	1	5
15.	Lakshdweep	1	1	—
16.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	1	1	—
17.	Delhi	4	3	1
Total		54	27	27

**Statement-II***General Election to Lok Sabha, 1980*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of and pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.86)

S. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Election petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—
2.	Bihar	14	11	3
3.	Gujarat	2	2	—

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Haryana	1	1	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	1
7.	Karnataka	1	1	—
8.	Kerala	1	1	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	—
10.	Maharashtra	6	5	1
11.	Orissa	1	1	—
12.	Rajasthan	2	2	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	—
14.	Tripura	2	2	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	14	13	1
16.	West Bengal	2	2	—
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—
18.	Delhi	2	2	—
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	—
Total		59	53	6

**Statement-III**

*Bye-Election to the House of the People held in 1981*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.86)

S. No.	Name of State	Election Petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	—
Total		1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bye-Election to the House of the People Held in 1982</i>				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	—
2.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Bye-Election to the House of the People Held in 1983</i>				
1.	Jammu and Kahsmir	2	—	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Bye-Election to the House of the People Held in 1985</i>				
1.	Bihar	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Bye-Election to the House of the People, 1986</i>				
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>

**Statement-IV***Biennial Elections to the Council of States Biennial Elections, 1984*

(As on 24.10.86)

S. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Election petitions in the High Court		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	—
2.	Karnataka	1	1	—
3.	Delhi	3	3	—
4.	Manipur	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>



1	2	3	4	5
<i>Biennial-election to the Council of State, 1986</i>				
1. Bihar		1	—	1
<b>Total</b>		1	—	1

**Statement-V**

*General Election to the Legislative Assemblies, 1985*

Number of election petitions field, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Election petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	8	9
2.	Assam	4	—	4
3.	Bihar	25	4	41
4.	Gujarat	9	5	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	12	11	1
6.	Karnataka	26	—	26
7.	Maharashtra	26	22	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	54	44	10
9.	Orissa	8	4	4
10.	Punjab	12	8	4
11.	Rajasthan	24	5	19
12.	Sikkim	74	2	—
13.	Uttar Pradesh	74	25	49
14.	Pondicherry	1	1	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>314</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>175</b>

**Statement-VI***General Elections to Legislative Assemblies, 1984*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Election petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	Disposed of	pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	5	2	3
2.	Manipur	4	1	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1	1	—
5.	Mizoram	1	1	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

**Statement-VII***General Election to the Legislative Assemblies, 1983*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Election petitions in the High Court		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	36	3
2.	Assam	6	6	—
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	76	24	52
4.	Karnataka	22	21	1
5.	Meghalaya	5	5	—
6.	Tripura	4	2	2
7.	Delhi	14	14	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>58</b>

**Statement-VIII***General of Elections to the Legislative Assembly, 1982*

Number of election petition filed, disposed of, pending in the High Court

(As on 24.10.86)

S. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Election petitions in the High Court		
		Filed	Disposed of	pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	—
2.	Haryana	27	27	—
3.	Kerala	15	14	1
4.	West Bengal	8	7	1
5.	Nagaland	4	3	1
Total		66	63	3

**Statement-IX***General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies, 1980*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Election petitions in the High Court		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	39	28	11
2.	Gujarat	5	4	1
3.	Kerala	8	8	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	23	23	—
5.	Maharashtra	16	16	—
6.	Manipur	4	4	—

1	2	3	4	5
7. Orissa		4	4	—
8. Punjab		42	41	1
9. Rajasthan		20	18	2
10. Tamil Nadu		17	17	—
11. Uttar Pradesh		29	27	2
12. Arunachal Pradesh		1	1	—
13. Goa, Daman and Diu		2	2	—
14. Pondicherry		1	1	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>17</b>

**Statement-X***General Election to the Legislative Assemblies, 1977-78*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Election Petitions in the High Court		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh (78)		21	21	—
2. Assam (78)		9	9	—
3. Bihar (77)		31	31	—
4. Haryana (77)		7	7	—
5. Himachal Pradesh (77)		5	5	—
6. Jammu and Kashmir (77)		19	19	—
7. Karnataka (78)		74	74	—
8. Kerala (77)		19	19	—
9. Madhya Pradesh (77)		28	28	—
10. Maharashtra (78)		13	13	—
11. Meghalaya (78)		1	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Nagaland (78)	9	9	—
13.	Orissa (77)	6	6	—
14.	Punjab (77)	16	16	—
15.	Rajasthan (79)	18	18	—
16.	Sikkim (79)	2	2	—
17.	Tamil Nadu (77)	8	8	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh (77)	37	37	—
19.	West Bengal (77)	1	1	—
<b>Union Territories</b>				
1.	Delhi (77)	4	4	—
2.	Goa, Daman and Diu (77)	1	1	—
3.	Mizoram (79)	2	2	—
4.	Pondicherry (77)	2	2	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>333</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>—</b>

**Statement-XI***Bye-Elections to the Legislative Assemblies, 1982*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State	Election petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	—
2.	Bihar	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Bye-Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1983-84</i>				
1. Kerala		2	1	1
2. Himachal Pradesh		1	1	—
3. Haryana		3	3	—
4. Tamil Nadu		11	11	—
	<b>Total</b>	17	16	1
<i>Bye-Election to the Legislative Assembly, 1985</i>				
Haryana		1	1	—
<b>Total</b>		1	1	—

**Statement-XII***Bye-Elections to the Legislative Assemblies, 1980-81*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State	Election Petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rajasthan		1	—	1
2. Madhya Pradesh '81'		1	1	—
3. Orissa '81'		1	1	—
4. Tamil Nadu		1	1	—
5. Maharashtra		1	1	—
6. Nagaland		1	1	—
	<b>Total</b>	6	5	1

**Statement-XIII***Biennial Elections to the Legislative Councils, 1984*

Number of election petitions filed, disposed of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State	Election Petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	disposed of	Pending
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3	—
2.	Bihar	2	—	2
3.	Karnataka	2	2	—
4.	Uttar Pradesh	12	5	7
5.	Maharashtra	1	1	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>

*Biennial Election to the Legislative Council, 1985*

Maharashtra	2	2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>

*Biennial-Election to the Legislative Council, 1986*

1. Karnataka	1	—	1
2. Bihar	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>

**Statement-XIV***Biennial Elections to the Legislative Councils**Biennial Election, 1978*

Number of election petitions filed, disposal of, pending in the High Courts

(As on 24.10.1986)

S. No.	Name of State	Election Petitions in the High Courts		
		Filed	Disposed of	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	—
2.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	—
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1
4.	Maharashtra	1	1	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

**Loss of Foodgrains due to Shortage of Storage Capacity**

far it compares with the preceding three years; and

99. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such losses in future ?

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) There is some loss to the foodgrains stocks kept in CAP (Covered and Plinth storage) in certain places.

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable loss of foodgrains for want of acute shortage of storage capacity in the Northern India;

(b) The total loss in covered and CAP storage in wheat and rice in the North Zone was as follows :

(b) if so, the details of such loss of foodgrains during the current year and how

Year	Quantity of Storage loss (lakh tonnes)	Value of loss (Rs./Crores)	%age of loss to quantity issued
1982-83	1.46	30.60	0.85
1983-84	1.18	26.83	0.82
1984-85	1.03	22.99	0.74
1985-86	1.17	30.87	0.54

The comparative figures for 1986-87 namely in the current year would be available only after the close of the financial year.

(c) For reducing losses in open storage, the steps taken by Food Corporation of India are :

- (a) Provision of better plinths;
- (b) Provision of adequate dunnage;
- (c) Better security measures;
- (d) Better prophylactic and curative treatment;
- (e) More polythene covers;
- (f) Scientific stacking.

The covered godown capacity is also being increased.

**Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies**

100. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has recommended to Government fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies on the basis of 1981 census; and

(b) if so, whether the matter, has been considered by Government and if so, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in regard thereto ?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal forms a part of the set of proposals on electoral reforms. Consideration of these proposals is at an advanced stage within Government and it proposed to hold consultation with political parties before taking final decisions. It would not be feasible at this stage to indicate the time by which final decisions can be taken.

**Impact of Speed Post Scheme on Private Courier Services**

101. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the "Speed Post" Scheme, introduced more than three months ago, has been successful;

(b) the impact, if any, it has brought on the private couriers functioning in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to monitor the services of these private couriers ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) :** (a) The initial response from the public to Speed Posts Service introduced from 1.8.1986 has been quite encouraging.

(b) It is too early to make an assessment of the impact of the Service on the private courier Services.

(c) Monitoring of the services of private courier has not been undertaken by the Department, nor is it considered necessary to do so.

**Slag-based Cement Plant**

102. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tata Iron and Steel Company has been issued licence for a slag-

based cement plant to be set up at Jamshedpur;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the period for which the proposal has been pending with the Ministry;

(c) whether it is a fact that earlier Government had decided to allow steel plants to diversify into slag-cement manufacturing;

(d) whether some public undertaking had also applied for a similar licence; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) and (b). Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) had originally submitted a proposal in September, 1984 for setting up of one million tonne per annum of Portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement on split location basis with clinkering unit at Maihar (Madhya Pradesh) and grinding and mixing units at Jamshedpur (Bihar), utilising the blast furnace slag arising from their Steel Plant at Jamshedpur. Subsequently, in October 1985, the Company modified their proposal. In the revised proposal, a unit would be set up at Nipania/Sonadhi in Madhya Pradesh (Clinkerisation capacity)—1 million tonnes per annum and cement grinding capacity 0.3 million tonnes per annum and another unit at Jamshedpur (Bihar) (grinding and packing of 1.43 million tonnes per annum of portland Blast Furnace Slag Cement).

For this revised proposal, clearance from transportation angle, which is also one of the important element for this big project, was received from Department of Railways in June 1986 only. Presently, the proposal is in an advanced stage of processing.

(c) to (e). The Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) were issued a Letter of Intent in August 1980 for setting up a capacity of 2.14 million tonnes per annum of Slag Cement on split location basis at Chilhati (Madhya Pradesh) and Rourkela (Orissa). It was later on decided that this project would be executed by the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. However, due

to financial constraints the Cement Corporation could not go ahead and therefore the Letter of Intent has since been cancelled in August 1986. Similarly, Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Limited were also issued a Letter of Intent in December 1981 for setting up a 0.76 million tonne per annum Portland Slag Cement unit in Bihar on split location basis. Due to unsatisfactory progress, this Letter of Intent was treated as lapsed with effect from 1.4.1984.

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes in Bangalore  
Telephones**

103. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class III executive and non-executive posts in Bangalore Telephones with vacancies, if any;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, both executive and non-executive, working at present;

(c) whether Government's reservation orders have been followed while making appointments to Class III Posts;

(d) the number of posts of Junior Engineer trainees filled up; and

(e) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) There are in all 2052 Class III executive posts and 2100 Class III non-executive posts in Bangalore Telephones. Vacancies in respect of executive posts are 158 and in respect of non-executive posts are 52.

(b) At present there are 353 Scheduled Castes and 61 Scheduled Tribes working on executive Class-III Posts and 341 Scheduled Castes and 77 Scheduled Tribes working on the non-executive Class III Posts.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) 79 posts of Junior Engineers trainees have been filled up by the trained candidates.

(e) None of these 79 Junior Engineers Trainees belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

**Toning up Performance of Public  
Sector Enterprises**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have initiated a series of measures recently to tone up the performance of the 38 public sector enterprises under the Department of Public Enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures being taken ?

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

(b) The measures initiated by the Government to tone up the performance of the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Department of Public Enterprises include periodical review of performance, timely filling up of Board level vacancies, longer tenure to the Chief Executive, provision of funds for modernisation and replacement, assistance in getting critical inputs like steel, calling for periodic reports on various key performance indices and directing the units to exercise greater control on financial resources; to ensure optimal utilisation of installed facilities through enhanced production and productivity, etc.

**Clearance to Pepsi Cola project in Punjab**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to give clearance to the proposed Pepsi Cola project to be set up in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

**Proposal to Change Definition of Small Scale Industry**

106. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to change the definition of the small scale industry sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Central Investment In Industries in Kerala**

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

(a) what will be the total central investment for industries in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the new industries coming up in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) and (b). An outlay of approximately Rs. 436.79 crores (exclusive of the outlay provided for expansion programme of Hindustan Latex Ltd.) has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Central Industrial Undertakings in the Public Sector located in Kerala. There are no specific outlays for major new Central Industrial projects in the Public Sector in

Kerala during the Seventh Plan. However, outlays have been provided for expansion of existing undertakings and replacement and renewals, diversification and other facilities in existing Central Industrial Undertakings in the Public Sector in Kerala.

**ONAM Greetings in the Indian Telegraph Greetings Code**

108. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether it is proposed to include ONAM greetings in the Indian Telegraph Greetings Code ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** Yes, Sir. A proposal to include ONAM Greetings in the Standard Telegram Greeting Phrases is under consideration of the Department.

**Cylinders supplied by Oil Corporations**

109. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cylinders being supplied by the three oil corporations in the country in a month;

(b) the number of accidents and deaths that have taken place due to leaky or defective cylinders in a month on an average during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the corporations to reduce the incidents of such accidents and also to reduce the hazards involved in the distribution, storage and supplies of the cylinders ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):**

(a) On an average, about 76 lakhs refills are being supplied every month.

(b) The average number of LPG related accidents and deaths during the last 3 years has been 16 and 7 per month respectively. Separate statistics as to how many of these accidents were caused by leaky and defective cylinders are not maintained.

(c) Steps taken in this regard include :

- (i) Educating the customers in safe handling of LPG equipment through Audio-Visual Media, Safety Advertisements in Dailies and Magazines.
- (ii) Distribution of safety literature and other instructions at the time of release of new connections.
- (iii) Organising customers safety clinics with the help of voluntry organisations.
- (iv) Organising training for delivery-boys and mechanics of distributors.
- (v) Setting up of Emergency Service Cells at selected locations to attend to emergencies arising out of LPG leakage on holidays or beyond the working hours of distributorships.
- (vi) Standardisation of LPG equipment by importing technology.
- (vii) Incorporation of additional safety checks in the bottling plants.

**Cars and Trucks Manufactured and Foreign Exchange Released to Manufacturers**

110. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of motor cars and trucks manufactured by different automobile manufacturing concerns in the country—year-wise since 1984;

(b) the number of such cars and trucks sold by each of such concerns; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange released to each of these concerns year-wise since 1984 and the purpose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Foreign exchange is released for the import of components, raw materials consumables, etc., under various schemes. Consolidated information on foreign exchange released to each of the concerns in the Automobile Sector is not maintained. However, information on this industry as a whole is being published in the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II Imports" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**Statement**

	Production			Sales		
	1984	1985	1986 (Jan.-Sep. Approx)	1984	1985	1986 (Jan.-Sep. Approx)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Med. and Heavy Comn. Vehs.</b>						
Ashok Leyland	14430	15938	10510	14419	15113	10108
Hindustan Motors	440	828	578	421	734	595
Premier Auto	379	333	—	435	358	42
TELCO	46740	49217	27917	43771	48308	31471
<b>Total</b>	<b>61989</b>	<b>66316</b>	<b>39005</b>	<b>59046</b>	<b>64513</b>	<b>42196</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>B. Light Comm. Vehs.</b>						
Allwyn Nissan	—	1099	1527	—	1097	1122
Bajaj Tempo	12906	13987	9918	12991	13987	9346
DCM Toyota	—	1323	1822	—	1013	2018
Hind Motors	1867	1583	1101	1855	1553	1157
Mahindra	11515	11577	8500	10570	11636	7926
Premier Auto	573	142	46	518	194	53
STD Motors	5810	4583	2087	5810	4563	2087
Swaraj Mazda	—	600	1072	—	373	1188
Tata Engg.	—	18	2366	—	—	1938
<b>Total</b>	<b>32671</b>	<b>34912</b>	<b>28439</b>	<b>31744</b>	<b>34416</b>	<b>26825</b>

Note : HM LCV includes Trekker (petrol and Diesel) and drive awy chassis.

	Production			Sales		
	1984	1985	1986 (Jan-Sep. Aprox)	1984	1985	1986 (Jan-Sep. Aprox)
<b>C. Cars</b>						
Hindustan Motors	24376	24064	16896	24337	23477	16048
Maruti Udyog	12087	48635	41261	10719	49135	39903
Premier Auto	26620	29223	22782	26245	29283	19790
Sipani Auto	930	523	37	919	462	53
Standard Motors	—	11	1313	—	8	1313
<b>Total</b>	<b>64013</b>	<b>102456</b>	<b>82289</b>	<b>62220</b>	<b>102365</b>	<b>77107</b>

Note : Light Comm. Vehs. includes drive away chassis and trekker Manufactured by Hindustan Motors and Premier Auto.

**Power Generating Station at Sagardighi,  
West Bengal**

111. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
SHRI SYED MASUDAL  
HOSSAIN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for setting up of a Power Generating Station at Sagardighi in West Bengal;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) the time by which the approval is expected to be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). A proposal for setting up a Thermal Power Station, envisaging installation of 5 units of 210 MW each and 2 units of 500 MW each at Sagardighi in the Murshidabad District of West Bengal, was received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The scheme is being techno-economically appraised in the CEA whose clearance could be accorded only after essential inputs, such as availability of coal and cooling water etc. are tied up, and necessary clearances, including clearances from the environmental and civil aviation angles, become available.

**Reduction in Number of Employees**

112. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons employed in the Postal and Telecommunication Departments, "Circle-wise" in 1975 and year-wise from 1980 up-to-date;

(b) if there has been a reduction in the number of employees the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to remove the ban on recruitment, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Postal : Statistics of the total number of employees in the Postal Department circle-wise in the year 1975 and year-wise from 1980 up-to-date are given in the Statement-I below.

Telecom : The total number of persons employed (excluding gazetted officers) in the Telecommunications Department-Circle-wise is given in the Statement-II below.

(b) Postal : Reduction in staff is due to retirement and non-filling of the vacancies.

Telecom : There is insignificant reduction of Staff in some Circles in 1985 as compared to staff in 1984 due to economy reasons.

(c) Postal : The ban has recently been relaxed to the extent that the vacancies arising due to retirement, resignation, removal/dismissal etc. can be filled.

Telecom : There is no ban on recruitment of staff. However, due to economy reasons new posts are created after stringent scrutiny.

**Statement-I**

*Total number of Postal employees as on 31-3-1975.*

Postal Circle		
1. Andhra Pradesh	...	15,632
2. Bihar	...	12,810
3. Delhi	...	9,295
4. Gujarat	...	13,879
5. Jammu and Kashmir	...	1,654
6. Karnataka	...	11,140
7. Kerala	...	11,239
8. Madhya Pradesh	...	10,198

		<b>Total Number of Postal Employees</b>				
9. Maharashtra	...	32,144				
10. North East	...	7,693	1980	...	Information is being collected	
11. North West	...	13,956				
12. Orissa	...	6,123	1981	...	2,78,817	
13. Rajasthan	...	8,324				
14. Tamil Nadu	...	25,520	1982	...	2,83,168	
15. Uttar Pradesh	...	23,691	1983	...	2,90,916	
16. West Bengal	...	6,420				
		<hr/>	1984	...	2,87,614	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,09,718</b>	<hr/>	1985	...	<b>2,84,057</b>

## Statement-II

Circle (Units) Wise and Year Wise Statistics of Telecom Staff (Non-Gazetted)

To Part (A) Telecom.

Telecom. Circle	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh Circle	10,376	14,558	15,878	17,935	19,254	20,799	20,709
Bihar	6,867	7,822	8,204	8,181	8,528	8,813	9,085
Gujarat	10,289	12,961	14,487	15,364	16,511	17,194	17,391
Jammu and Kashmir	1,456	1,793	1,921	1,984	2,118	2,199	2,177
Karnataka	6,815	10,799	11,625	13,442	14,403	15,107	15,079
Kerala	8,660	11,442	11,788	12,388	13,082	14,150	14,387
Madhya Pradesh	8,691	10,290	10,635	14,059	14,832	14,339	14,583
Maharashtra	13,937	17,932	19,519	20,425	21,303	22,084	22,454
North East	6,076	6,846	6,854	6,945	6,951	7,612	7,511



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North West	9,370	12,829	13,122	14,500	15,179	15,754	15,681
Orissa	3,231	3,775	3,923	3,980	4,246	4,824	4,966
Rajasthan	7,029	9,830	10,588	11,547	11,844	12,511	12,630
Tamil Nadu	13,606	17,267	19,056	21,040	22,679	23,207	23,545
Uttar Pradesh	14,228	16,934	19,395	19,859	21,775	25,829	24,735
West Bengal	7,549	8,202	8,559	9,500	9,741	9,418	9,331
Telephone Districts							
Ahmedabad Telephones	2,437	3,530	3,900	4,098	4,348	4,969	5,018
Bangalore Telephones	2,408	3,584	3,913	4,310	4,453	4,749	4,748
Bombay Telephones	10,897	18,035	20,264	21,853	23,636	24,205	24,254
Calcutta Telephones	11,021	13,161	13,711	13,745	14,064	14,383	14,374
Delhi Telephones	12,797	16,199	18,290	19,492	20,392	21,395	21,646
Hyderabad Telephones	2,620	3,308	3,565	3,904	4,094	4,208	4,314
Kannur Telephones	1,361	1,812	1,938	2,016	2,153	2,071	2,010
Madras Telephones	4,429	6,890	7,209	7,520	7,768	8,219	8,367
Pune Telephones	1,449	2,190	2,240	2,397	2,602	2,931	3,034

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Project Circle Telecom.</b>								
Western Region Bombay		1,044	1,058	1,094	1,056	1,059	704	725
Eastern Region, Calcutta		600	579	620	669	734	549	534
Southern Region Madras		1,335	1,463	1,460	1,485	1,518	1,428	1,198
Northern Region New Delhi		846	930	906	867	967	749	632
<b>Telecom. Mtc. Region</b>								
Western Region, Bombay		2,456	2,829	2,800	2,618	2,818	2,840	2,912
Eastern Region, Calcutta		1,649	2,051	2,019	2,177	2,088	2,223	2,123
Southern Region, Madras		1,739	2,604	2,619	2,720	2,910	2,953	2,921
Northern Region, Delhi		2,485	2,301	2,341	2,328	2,419	2,385	2,469
T and D Circle, Jabalpur		1,754	1,452	1,358	1,979	1,377	1,384	1,433
<b>Satellite Project</b>								
New Delhi		—	76	122	326	334	168	162
Store, Organisation		3,287	2,330	2,413	2,411	2,446	2,632	2,621
Telecom. Trg. Centre		958	1,219	1,290	1,273	1,450	1,537	1,834
<b>Total</b>		194,712	2,50,801	2,69,623	2,89,793	3,06,076	3,20,552	3,21,593

**Merger of Indian Oil Blending Limited  
with Indian Oil Corporation**

113. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for merger of the undertaking of Indian Oil Blending Limited at Calcutta with Indian Oil Corporation Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demand for Increasing Strength at High  
Court Judges**

114. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several High Courts have demanded increase in the number of their judges for speedy disposal of the pending cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had asked for the names of the

judges to be appointed; if so, the details and response thereto;

(d) whether there has been inordinate delay in appointing such judges; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers and Chief Justices concerned with fourteen High Courts were addressed by the Central Government in June, 1985 to consider augmentation of Judge strength for speedy disposal of cases. On receipt of proposals, it was agreed to create 83 new posts of Judges/Additional Judges in different High Courts. Of these 7 posts have since been formally sanctioned on appointments having been approved against these. A statement showing the High Court wise break-up of the remaining 76 posts is given below.

(c) to (e). The Government have again written to the Chief Ministers of States requesting them to send proposals for appointment of Judges and have *inter-alia*, reiterated the instructions prescribing a time-schedule by which the Chief Justices and the State authorities should send their recommendations so that vacancies are filled up expeditiously.

Proposals received for filling up of some vacancies are at different stages of consideration.

Appointment of 21 Judges/Additional Judges has been approved by the President and will be notified shortly.

**Statement**

*Decisions to create posts as on 31.10.86*

Sl. No.	High Court	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	—	2	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	4	10

1	2	3	4	5
3. Bombay		2	15	17
4. Calcutta		4	5	9
5. Delhi		—	2	2
6. Gauhati		—	1	1
7. Gujarat		5	4	9
8. Himachal Pradesh		—	1	1
9. Jammu and Kashmir		1	3	4
10. Karnataka		4	2	6
11. Madhya Pradesh		—	2	2
12. Patna		4	—	4
13. Punjab and Haryana		—	3	3
14. Rajasthan		—	6	6
Total :		26	50	76

**Savour Committee Report on Postal Development Policy**

115. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the one-man Committee headed by Shri R.R. Savor appointed to review the postal development policy of the Government has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee and Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has made 171 recommendations. The main recommendations of the Committee are :

- (i) The Committee has supported the theory of 'equal pay for equal work' and recommended hourly rate comparable to the wages of Departmental staff.
- (ii) Payment of D.A. to E.D. employees as and when it is sanctioned to regular employees.
- (iii) E.D. System to continue in the Postal set up for performance of Postal functions only. It has recommended abolition of all categories of E.D. employees excepting (i) E.D. Branch Postmaster (ii) E.D. Delivery Agents (iii) Mail Carrier (iv) E.D. Packer and (v) ED Mail man.
- (iv) Abolition of the cadre of ED stamp vendors.

- (v) All ED Branch Offices (12,662) working within 3 Kms of each other in violation of the existing standards to be closed.
- (vi) All ED Branch Offices (about 35374) which do not earn income equal to 20% of their cost to be closed and postal facilities to be provided through *L.P.A.* system at a monthly retainer fee of Rs. 50.
- (vii) The permissible limit of loss per annum of retaining an E.D. Office after Five Years of its opening to be raised to Rs. 2400 from the existing limit of 25% of the estimated cost. In the case of Hilly and Backward areas it be raised to Rs. 4800 per annum from 10% of the estimated cost.
- (viii) An E.D. Office may be allowed to be retained after 5 years only if it earns at least 50% of its cost and is also within the annual loss limit referred to in item (vii) above.
- (ix) Seventh plan target of opening of new EDBOs to be reviewed.
- (x) (a) Combination of functions of EDBPM, EDDA, ED Packer in one individual wherever feasible and compensating the individual on separate hourly rate basis as stated at (i) above.
- (b) To revise the present norm of keeping a B.O. open compulsorily for 3 hours irrespective of the work.
- (xi) Abolition of orderlies for Sub-Divisional IPOs and paying a lump sum amount in lieu thereof.
- (xii) Abolition of the cadre of mail overseer.
- (xiii) Introduction of a cadre of Assistant Sub-Divisional Inspector.
- (xiv) Evolving time test for assessing work hour in each B.O. on the

same principle as it is done for Departmental Offices.

- (xv) Minimum service for eligibility to receive gratuity to be reduced to 5 years, from 15 years.
- (xvi) The amount of gratuity to be paid at the rate of half months emoluments for every completed year of service.
- (xvii) Maximum age limit for recruitment of ED Agents to be 28 years and minimum educational qualifications to be 8th standard.

The recommendations made by the Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

**Proposal to Close Down IDPL Plant at Muzaffarpur (Bihar)**

116. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to close down the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) plant at Muzaffarpur in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Legal Aid to the Poor**

117. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Law Ministers was recently convened in New Delhi for considering a Central

enactment to streamline legal aid to the poor; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting and when Government propose to bring such legislation before the Parliament ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) Yes Sir. The Chief Justice of India invited the State Law Ministers on 3.10.1986 to discuss some of the aspects of the proposed Bill on legal aid.

(b) The Chief Justice of India has requested the Government to consider the question of enactment of suitable legislation, in the light of the discussions at the meeting. The Government is studying the proposals sent by the Chief Justice of India and will take a decision after studying various aspects thereof.

#### **New Financing Scheme for Power Generation Projects**

**118. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed any new scheme of financing projects to bridge the gap between demand and supply in power generation capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether this includes a proposal to tap resources outside the Plan as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 14th October, 1986; and

(c) whether foreign parties have undertaken to provide finance and if so, the terms thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) to (c). Some broad offers of assistance have been received from external sources for participation in power projects in India by way of supply of equipment or execution on turnkey basis with possibilities of financing. These offers are not always for individual projects with specific terms and conditions

and some of them are preliminary in nature. To augment the availability of power, bilateral assistance as well as assistance from international financial institutions will continue to be resorted to in suitable cases; primary reliance will, however, continue to be placed on optimal utilisation of indigenous resources both in the public and private sectors for attaining self-sufficiency in power supply.

#### **Difficult situation in Cement Industry**

**119. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether cement industry has complained that at the existing levy cement price, the industry is facing a difficult situation and that either the levy price must be raised or levy quantum should be reduced;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) whether open market prices of cement have been coming down sharply creating problems for the industry ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Representations have been received from Cement Manufacturers' Association, seeking increase in the retention price of levy cement due to cost escalation in power tariff, price of coal, movement of coal by railways, increase in the D.A. rates etc. No decision has been taken by Government so far, in this regard.

(c) With various measures taken by Government to encourage the cement industry to improve capacity utilisation and its productivity, the production of cement has registered steady increase from 18.56 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 33.10 million tonnes in 1985-86. As a result, in most of the places, the open market prices have shown a downward trend.

**Import of Turbine Generating Set from East Germany**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a power-generating subsidiary of a Birla group firm, Hindustan Aluminium Company has been permitted to import a 68-MB turbine generator set from East Germany at a concessional customs duty of 25 per cent instead of normal rate of 90 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) offered to supply this type of generator to the aforesaid Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). M/s. Renusagar Power Co., Renukoot (UP), been permitted to import one number 67.5 MW Turbo Generator Set from GDR under the Scheme of import of capital goods against Global Tenders as provided in para 40 of the Import and Export Policy April 85-March 88. M/s. BHEL had also *inter-alia* made an offer for supply of the equipment in question. The application was considered in terms of the prescribed procedure taking into account the offers received against the global tender. Indigenous availability of the equipment from M/s. BHEL was also considered before approving the import. Customs duty as assessed by the authorities concerned will be applicable to the import authorised.

**Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts**

121. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have drawn up a time bound action plan to clear the backlog of judicial appointments by the year end as reported in the Indian Express of 11 October, 1986 under the caption "Plan for Judges' appointments";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of vacancies in the Supreme Court and various High Courts as on 1st November, 1986 and since when these are laying vacant; and

(d) the criteria adopted to fill up the posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Government have recently reiterated the instructions prescribing a time-schedule wherein the Chief Justices, the Chief Ministers and the Governors of the States have to send their recommendations, and requested them to adhere to it so that the vacancies of Judges are filled in expeditiously.

(c) As on 1-11-1986, there were 11 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and 70 vacancies of Judges in the High Courts. The dates from which these vacancies are lying vacant are given in the statement below.

21 fresh appointments of Additional Judges/Judges of the High Courts have been approved by the President and will be notified shortly.

(d) Appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are made in terms of the relevant provisions of the Constitution. No other criteria has been prescribed in this regard.

**Statement****I. Supreme Court**

As on 1-11-1986

No. of vacancies	Date from which vacancies have arisen
11	9-3-1986
	7-4-1986
	15-6-1986*

\* the remaining 8 vacancies arose on 9-5-1986 when the sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court was raised from 18 to 26 judges.

**II. High Courts**

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies		Date from which vacancies in Col. 3 and 4 have arisen
		Permanent	Additional	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	4	6	15.10.1984
				15.10.1984
				15.10.1984
				15.10.1984
				15.10.1984
				7.02.1985
				5.05.1986
				23.05.1986
				27.06.1986
				18.08.1986
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	26.11.1982
				29.11.1982
				19.08.1985
3.	Bombay	3	2	13.04.1986



1	2	3	4	5
				6.05.1986
				6.05.1986
				17.06.1986
				1.07.1986
4. Calcutta		5	—	21.01.1986
				1.02.1986
				10.03.1986
				1.09.1986
				1.11.1986
5. Delhi		2	2	12.03.1985
				29.10.1985
				22.12.1985
				20.08.1986
6. Gauhati		—	—	7.06.1984
7. Gujarat		2	3	26.06.1984
				2.04.1985
				19.12.1985
				22.07.1986
8. Jammu and Kashmir		—	—	—
9. Karnataka		4	—	24.10.1985
				18.12.1985
				13.08.1986
				28.09.1986
10. Kerala		—	—	—
11. Himachal Pradesh		—	1	23.09.1986
12. Madhya Pradesh		1	3	14.05.1986
				14.05.1986
				27.10.1986
				1.09.1986

1	2	3	4	5
13. Madras		6	—	25.01.1984 1.06.1985 10.03.1986 10.08.1986 3.09.1986 23.10.1986
14. Orissa		2	1	1.03.1986 24.06.1986 26.06.1986
15. Patna		9	—	9.09.1984 28.11.1984 12.01.1985 1.05.1986 1.05.1986 25.06.1986 14.08.1986 10.09.1986 13.10.1986
16. Punjab and Haryana		9	—	29.11.1983 16.01.1984 26.03.1984 14.05.1984 1.08.1984 24.05.1985 12.03.1986 11.07.1986 16.07.1986
17. Rajasthan		—	1	23.07.1986
18. Sikkim		1	—	21.01.1986
		49	21	
		Grant Total :		70

**New Strategy to boost Industry in Backward Areas**

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) has adopted a new strategy to boost the development of industries in backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the new strategy will be brought into action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A High Powered Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted by the Government to review and revise the existing scheme for industrialisation of backward areas. The Committee would formulate the revised incentive scheme based on the concept of growth centres and distance criteria and with emphasis on the development of infrastructure, with special components of the scheme being designed for hill areas and the North East and other remote areas, keeping in view also the suitability of various types of industries for location in these areas from the environmental angle. The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31.12.1986. In keeping with the Government strategy for development of industries in backward areas, the Directorate General of Technical Development propose to hold workshops and seminars in association with the State Industrial Development Corporations to focus attention on promotion of growth of industries in such areas. One such workshop was organised on 12th September, 1986 in Srinagar in association with the Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation.

**Quality and Reliability of Industrial Products**

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

(a) whether Government have stressed the need to improve the quality and reliability of industrial products in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To spread the concept of quality maintenance and to inculcate a sense of quality awareness among both producers and consumers, the month of November, 1986 is being observed as "Quality Maintenance and Improvement Month". A campaign is being organised to achieve higher standards of quality, productivity and consumer service by all industrial undertakings during this month.

(c) and (d). Government have requested all the State Governments to arrange for a similar campaign at District head quarters, major cities and towns, and State Capitals to discuss and disseminate information on all aspects regarding quality, productivity and service in industry and business.

**Global Tender for Supply of Rigs**

124. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently floated a global tender for supply of 13 rigs for carrying out its oil exploration activities in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken the opinion from the indigenous companies engaged in manufacturing rigs for oil exploration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA

DUTT) : (a) ONGC have floated a global tender for the charter hire of 13 Land Rigs.

(b) No Sir.

(c) This was not considered necessary as ONGC only propose to charter hire the rigs.

**Dispensing with Policy of Direct Price Control**

125. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy of direct price control under administered pricing has been dispensed with;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to move over to indicative type of price controls than a direct control; and

(c) to what extent these new policies have proved successful ?

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

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

**Government Directors on Boards of Public Undertakings**

126. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Public Enterprises had written to all the Ministries to reduce the number of Government Directors on the boards of Public Undertakings;

(b) whether all the Ministries have reconstituted the Boards keeping in view the directions given by the Department; and

(c) if so, to what extent this decision is

helpful to the Public Sector Undertakings for their improvement ?

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

(b) The decision is implementable only in stages as the terms of the concerned existing part-time Board Members expire.

(c) Reducing the number of Government Directors will enable broad basing the Board of Directors and to induct suitable specialists.

**Unfair Trade Practices by Certain Companies**

127. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of companies are holding unfair contests, bargain sales and issuing misleading advertisements about their profits etc;

(b) if so, whether this has been brought to the notice of the MRTP Commission;

(c) which are these companies; and

(d) the action taken/proposed against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The provisions contained in the MRTP Act in respect of unfair trade practices were brought into force with effect from 1.8.84. Since that date and upto 30.9.86, the MRTP Commission received 268 complaints/applications/references alleging unfair trade practices relating to contests, bargain sales and misleading advertisements. The Commission ordered investigation in 178 such cases. The effort involved in the

compilation of 268 cases would not be commensurate with the purpose to be served. The Commission takes appropriate action in all such cases under the provisions of Sections 36B, 36C, 36D and 36E of the MRTP Act.

#### **Saving in Edible Oil Imports**

128. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to save Rs. 600 crores on edible oil imports this year;

(b) the main features of the schemes under which this huge saving on edible oil imports is possible;

(c) whether it is a fact that the curbs imposed on the movement of groundnut oil by Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat Governments had confounded the problem;

(d) whether the Centre has asked the State Governments to withdraw the curbs; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). With a view to induce farmers to increase the production of oilseeds and to conserve scarce foreign exchange, Government has kept import of edible oils at the minimum possible level. At the same time it has been ensured that the gap between the demand and supply for edible oils within the country is met through import of edible oils so that the prices of indigenous oils are kept in check. While the figures for foreign exchange outgo for the full oil year 1985-86 are not yet available, significant savings of foreign exchange are expected, partly due to lower quantum of imports and partly to lower international prices of edible oils.

(c) According to the Government of Andhra Pradesh no restrictions on any

movement of groundnut pod by the farmers anywhere in the country have been placed. Even as far as millers or traders are concerned no control order restricting inter-State movement has been promulgated and it is learnt that significant quantities of seeds as well as oils have been moved outside the State. According to a result of understanding reached between the trade and the Government the State Government are requesting the trade to sell adequate quantities within the State so as to keep the prices of groundnut oil under control locally. According to the Government of Gujarat no ban has been imposed on the movement of groundnut oil by the State Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The reaction of State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat has been indicated at (c) above.

#### **Thermal Power Station in Kerala**

129. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have made a request to set up a thermal power station in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Kerala State Electricity Board (K.S.E.B.) had requested the Central Electricity Authority (C.E.A.) for Assistance in the preparation of feasibility report for a thermal power plant with an ultimate capacity of 4 units of 210 MW each and have been advised by the CEA to furnish detailed field data and other relevant details required for preparation of the feasibility report.

(c) and (d). The project could be considered for implementation only after its techno-economic feasibility is established, inputs like coal and water are tied up and necessary clearances from the environmental and pollution angles become available.

#### **Construction of godowns in Kerala**

130. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation has requested for Central financial assistance to construct godowns in different parts of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Allotment of L.P.G. Distributorship in Kerala**

131. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for LPG distributorship from Kerala pending consideration;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the demand for distributorship in the Pathanamthitta district of Kerala; and

(c) if so, the names of places where distributorship has been granted/is being granted in this district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Applications from 600 eligible

persons for 26 LPG distributorships in Kerala are presently pending with Oil Selection Board (South).

(b) and (c). LPG distributorships are established on the basis of feasibility studies for determining economic viability. While the oil industry is already marketing LPG at (i) Pathanamthilla (ii) Kozhencheri/Maramon (iii) Adoor/Parakode and (iv) Thiruvalla in Pathanamthitta district, the oil industry proposes setting up new distributorships at the following locations in the district—(i) Aranmula (ii) Konni (iii) Mallapally and (iv) Thiruvalla.

#### **Industrial Development in Kerala**

132. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of industrial development in Kerala during the past three years;

(b) whether any industry has been set up in the industrially backward districts of the State;

(c) if so, the district-wise details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding industrial development in the State during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) does not compile either region-wise or State-wise index of industrial production. However, based on Annual Surveys of Industries, the information on the rate of industrial growth for Kerala in terms of value of output and value added at current prices for the latest available three years, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :

Year	Percentage growth rate	
	Value of output	Value added
1980-81	27.8	12.3
1981-82	15.8	12.5
1982-83	2.7	10.1

The details of Letters of Intent, Industrial Licences, DGTD registrations, Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) delicensed registrations and Small Industries

Development Organisation (SIDO) registrations in Kerala and separately for the backward districts in that State for the years 1983 to 1986 are as follows :

	1983	1984	1985	1986 (Jan.-August)
<b>1. Letters of Intent</b>				
(i) Total	35	7	25	11
(ii) Backward districts	25	5	18	8
<b>2. Industrial Licences</b>				
(i) Total	22	21	24	11
(ii) Backward districts	16	13	15	7
<b>3. DGTD registrations</b>				
(i) Total	24	13	22	8
(ii) Backward districts	10	8	13	2
<b>4. SIA delicensed registrations</b>				
(i) Total	—	—	22*	13
(ii) Backward districts	—	—	17*	4
<b>5. SIDO registrations</b>				
(i) Total	2534	2849	3166	N.A.
(ii) Backward districts	1258	1251	1489	N.A.

\* Commenced from May 1985.

N.A.—Not Available.

Regarding industrial development in Kerala, a State Plan outlay of Rs. 208 crores for industrial and mineral sector including village and small industries has been provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In addition, outlays have been provided for a number of expansion schemes, replacement and renewals, diversification and other facilities in existing central public sector undertakings in Kerala.

#### Technology Information Centres

133. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up Technology Information Centres to promote indigenisation in industry; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme and programme of Government in this regard alongwith the location of these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). A Technology Information Centre to cover various aspects of information pertaining to technology is already in operation in the Directorate General of Technical Development on a limited scale. However, the proposal for setting up an Industrial Technology Data Bank, on a much larger scale, is under active consideration of the Government. The objectives of this Bank would be to collect, analyse and disseminate technical information on industrial technology from abroad and within the country.

#### Check on Powers of Directors representing Foreign Countries on Indian Companies

134. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that even after dilution to below 48

per cent foreign shareholding, foreign directors enjoy almost total control over the Boards of Indian Companies and have been given powers to veto any decision of the Board;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have sought information in this regard and noted such cases; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check the veto powers of foreign directors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Some cases of companies adopting an article in the Articles of Association subjecting the power of the Board of Directors to pass a resolution to confirmatory vote by the nominee of foreign body corporate holding shares in the Company, have come to the notice of the Government. The exercise of powers by the Board of Directors of companies is regulated by the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Translation]

#### Memorandum regarding irregularities by Tyre Manufacturers

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the unions of truck operators in regard to the irregularities being committed by tyre manufacturing companies;

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

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

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



(b) and (c). The transport operators, have alleged that the tyre manufacturers are raising the prices arbitrarily and that they have formed a cartel. The MRTP Commission are already conducting an enquiry into the alleged restrictive trade practices of the tyre manufacturers. Government have also taken note of the suggestion made by the BICP (in their phase-I Report, that it may be appropriate now to refer the issue of prices, discounts and trade and distribution practices in the tyre industry to a probe by the MRTP Commission, and have accordingly urged the Commission to complete the inquiry expeditiously. The BICP's (Phase-II) Report, which will be an indepth analysis (economic, financial and technical) of the tyre industry is expected to present a clearer picture of the tyre industry is expected to present a clearer picture of the issues of costs and prices. The phase-II Study expected to be completed shortly will also enable the Government to decide on the need as well appropriate mechanism for administrative intervention, if any, in the prices and distribution of tyres as a measure for stabilising the prices of tyres at reasonable levels.

[English]

Connecting Agartala with Calcutta by S.T.D.

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to connect Agartala with Calcutta by S.T.D. service;

(b) if so, when it will materialise; and

(c) whether Union Government will expedite the work considering the remoteness of Tripura State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 7th Plan period.

(c) Efforts are being made to expedite

the work of connecting Agartala with Calcutta by S.T.D. service.

Enquiry regarding Broken Rig at Baramura (Tripura) Drill Site

137. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rig was broken at Baramura (Tripura) drill site this year;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has enquired into the incident; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During rig building, while raising the mast of 3DM-2 rig at Baramura well No. BMSK, the mast fell down accidentally due to structural failure. A substitute mast is being moved from Eastern Region (Assam).

Increase in Assets of Monopoly Houses

138. SHRI AJAY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total assets of top 20 monopoly Houses in 1980;

(b) the total assets of those 20 monopoly houses in 1984;

(c) whether it is a fact that assets of the monopoly houses have increased abnormally during the aforesaid period; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The assets, for the accounting periods ended during 1980 and 1984, of companies registered under MRTP Act as on 31.12.1980 and 31.12.1984, and belonging to the top 20 monopoly Houses, ranked

according to their assets in 1980, are given below :

Year	Assets (Rs. crores)
1980	7611.92
1984	14922.78

There has been an increase of 96 percent in assets during the four year period.

(d) Reasons for such increase may be increase in number of undertakings;

price inflation;

expansion, diversification and modernisation activities of such undertakings.

#### Supply of LPG Cylinders to Consumers in West Bengal

139. SHRI R.P. DAS :  
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA  
MALIK :  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the consumers of LPG in West Bengal get a LPG cylinder after 15 to 20 days of booking;

(b) the reasons for the delay in delivery; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government to ensure early delivery of LPG to consumers of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Backlog in supply of LPG refills of varying degree in various markets in West Bengal has developed primarily due to Industrial Relations problems at Kalyani (Calcutta) LPG bottling plant.

(c) Apart from resolution of Industrial Relations Problems at Kalyani (Calcutta) bottling plant, additional supplies to the State are being made from other sources to the extent possible.

#### Steps to install major industries in Kerala

140. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to install some major industries in the State of Kerala; and

(b) the amount set aside during the current plan, type of units, period of completion and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). An outlay of approximately Rs. 436.79 crores (exclusive of the outlay provided for expansion programme of Hindustan Latex Ltd.) has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Central Industrial Undertakings in the Public Sector located in Kerala. There are no specific outlays for major new Central Industrial Projects in the Public Sector in Kerala during the Seventh Plan. However, outlays have been provided for expansion of existing undertakings, and replacement and renewals, diversification and other facilities in existing Central Industrial Undertakings in the Public Sector in Kerala.

The following outlays have been provided for Industry and Minerals sector in the Seventh Five Year State Plan of Kerala :

	Outlays (Rs. crores)
Large and Medium Industries	126.00
Village and Small Industries	78.00
Minerals	4.00

The number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued for setting up

various industries in the State of Kerala during 1985 and 1986 (January-September) is as below :

	1985	1986 (Jan. Sept.)
Letters of Intent	25	13
Industrial Licences	24	11

These Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are at various stage of implementation.

#### Concept for National Grid in Power Sector

141. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated steps for implementation of the concept for national grid in the power sector soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether there is a proposal to associate private sector in this field; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI

SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have accepted in principle the need for a National Power Grid. Such a Grid is an evolutionary process requiring appropriate inter-connections and strengthening of the various State Systems and the Central Sector EHV transmission lines. As a step towards formation of the National Grid, Regional Electricity Boards have been set up to accelerate the process of integrated operation of the regional systems. The Central Electricity Authority is carrying out studies in regard to the transmission system needed for the ultimate formation of the National Grid.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to associate the Private Sector in the development of the National Power Grid.

#### Allocation of Rice to Kerala

142. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise allocation of rice to Kerala for public distributing during the past six months; and

(b) the total demand placed by that State for these months and the steps being taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating demand and allotment of rice for public distribution system in Kerala during the past six months is given below.

Allocations of rice were stepped up substantially to meet the demand.

**Statement**

*Demand and allotment of rice for public distribution system  
in Kerala during May, 1986 to October, 1986*

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand	Allotment
1986		
May	150.00	125.0
June	150.00	145.0
July	150.0	150.0
August	150.0	150.0
September	200.0*	165.0
October	150.0	150.0

\* Includes demand of 50,000 tonnes extra for festival.

**Kuriarkutty-Ka Rappara Hydro-Electric  
Project in Kerala**

143. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether Government propose to  
review their earlier stand on the Kuriarkutty  
Karappara Hydro-electric Project in Palghat  
district in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI  
SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). There  
is presently no such proposal under  
consideration. The Kuriarkutty-Karappara  
Hydro-electric Project has not yet been  
cleared from the environmental angle.

**Collaboration with Japan in Setting up  
Export-Oriented Projects**

144. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether any suggestions or proposals  
have been received from Japan for

collaboration with Indian companies in  
setting up export-oriented projects in India;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions  
and whether transfer of technology will be  
undertaken for all such projects; and

(c) the names of the major projects and  
industries which are being considered for  
collaboration with Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY  
OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-  
CHALAM) : (a) The initiative for selection  
of Sources of technology is left to the  
Indian entrepreneurs. They explore the  
alternative sources of technology, make a  
techno-economic analysis of the proposed  
foreign collaboration and select the foreign  
collaborator whose offer suits them best.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of the proposals which are  
under consideration are not revealed.  
However, details of all approved foreign  
collaborations showing the names of Indian  
and foreign firms, item of manufacture and  
nature of collaboration are published by  
Indian Investment Centre as a supplement

to its monthly news letters. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

**Work Culture of Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

145. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. have developed a unique work culture as reported in 'Economic Times' of 9 October, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the gains made in productivity and labour/worker/management relations; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce similar work culture in other public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has developed a work culture emphasising professionalism, efficiency, productivity and creating team working.

(b) The main elements of the work culture of Maruti are given in the statement below.

(c) Each public sector undertaking adopts a work culture according to its own circumstances and requirements.

**Statement**

1. Efforts to treat all employees equally and to uphold the dignity of the individual. Practices instituted towards this ideal include :

—common uniform for all including the Chief Executive.

— all employees eat the same food in the same canteen.

—common transport from home to factory.

— common offices—open space,

same space for all, no separate cabins for managers.

—common toilets.

—company's personnel policies try to minimise differentiation among different levels of employees.

2. Management practices what they preach. The same rules apply to all. Thus even top management members have to punch time-cards on arrival everyday, observe the same lunch hours etc.
3. Participative management and emphasis on information sharing with all. Decisions are taken after wide ranging discussions.

For example a Sabyog Samiti, representing employees from all levels and across all functional areas has been constituted. This provides a forum in which policies and plans which may affect all employees are discussed before a decision is taken on them. Consultations with the Union on a regular basis.

—Quality circles have been introduced and 800-1000 suggestions are introduced and received every month from about 2700 employees. One third of these are implemented.

4. Making employees feel that the Company cares for them—opportunities for fast growth for capable persons.

—simplification of procedures for availing of medical reimbursement, personal loans, transport reimbursement etc.

—colleagues give a hand on occasions such as weddings, birth of children, bereavements etc.

—role of department manager as a mentor and guide.

5. Labour management relations
- problem solving approach rather than confrontational attitude.
  - internal union, all members as well as leadership being Maruti employees.
6. Emphasis on punctuality and attendance
- employees reach factory before shift starting time.
  - work on the shop-floor begins and ends exactly on time.
  - attendance level average of 93% achieved.

**The Results :**

The attention Maruti has given to nurturing of a healthy work culture has enabled the Company to achieve excellent results as follows :

1. A production level equivalent to 100 per cent capacity utilisation has been achieved in 1986-87 as against the original target of 1988-89.
2. Production targets have been exceeded by 11.9 per cent in 1984-85 and 29 per cent in 1985-86.
3. Annual vehicle production per employee was 20.2 in 1985-86 and is expected to be around 27.5 this year. This compares to a level of about 2 prevailing in India.
4. Value added per employee was Rs. 24 lakhs in 1985-86.
5. Labour morale has consistently been high.

**Compensation Case against Union Carbide Corporation**

146. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since filed a suit against the Union Carbide Corporation for compensation to the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy;

or

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Union Carbide Corporation have filed their reply in the matter;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(e) whether this delay is due to parties to the suit;

(f) the steps taken or proposed to expedite the case; and

(g) whether any effort is being made by the Union Carbide for out of court settlement and if so, the nature and terms on which it is possible ?

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

(b) The suit has been filed on 5th September, 1986 in the Court of District Judge, Bhopal.

(c) to (f). Attorneys for Union Carbide appeared before the Court on 30th October, 1986 and have raised certain preliminary issues. The Court has decided that replies to these issues be submitted by 17th November, 1986 and rejoinders, if any, submitted by 22nd November, 1986 and final hearing of these issues has been fixed for 26th November, 1986. Government is taking effective steps to ensure prompt disposal of these preliminary issues so that the case moves forward expeditiously.

(g) No new proposal has been received from Union Carbide Corporation in this regard.

**Pending Cases in Delhi Courts**

147. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO ;

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

(a) whether a total of 512772 cases were pending in Delhi Courts in 1982 as reported in the Times of India of 10 October, 1986 and if so, the break up of these indicating civil suits, small causes suits, civil appeals, traffic challans, DDA, STA and MCD suits, rent cases etc.;

(b) the position of pending cases as on 1 April, 1986;

(c) how many of above cases have been pending for over five years;

(d) whether Government have received a proposal from Delhi Administration for appointing about 169 more sub-judges;

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

(f) whether more Lok Adalats will be held in Delhi to reduce the backlog of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No decision has been taken in the matter as the same is under correspondence with Delhi Administration. However, the strength of Delhi Higher Judicial Service has been increased by sanctioning 14 Additional District and Session Judges for reducing the backlog of cases.

(f) The Lok Adalat had five sittings so far and the next sitting is scheduled to be held on 30.11.1986.

#### Distribution of Industrial Alcohol

148. SHRI D.N. REDDY :  
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any basis or guideline for distribution of industrial alcohol

amongst the potable sector and chemical industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any Central organisation to ensure that adequate quantities of industrial alcohol are made available to the chemical industry in preference to the potable sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Industrial alcohol is generally denatured and is used for the manufacture of alcohol based chemicals only and not for potable use. While there are no specific guidelines for distribution of alcohol between the potable Sector and the Chemical industry, the State Governments have been advised to strike a proper balance in this regard so that the requirements of chemical industries are fully met.

(c) The Central Molasses Board comprising Excise Ministers of all States and senior officials of various Departments of the Central Government meets annually to look into, *inter-alia*, problems relating to alcohol-based industry and make suitable suggestions.

There is also a Working Committee of Central Molasses Board, which meets from time to time to review the position of releases and lifting of alcohol including the supply of alcohol for Chemical manufacturers.

#### Allocation for Power Production in Andhra Pradesh

149. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is facing power shortage due to pucity of funds;

(b) the amount of money asked for by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of power production during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the amount actually allotted by the Union Government for the purpose;

(c) whether Government are aware that reduced allocation for power production will lead to fall in production in industrial and agricultural sectors and adversely affect the economy of the State; and

(d) if so, steps envisaged to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) During the month of September, 1986, Andhra Pradesh was able to meet its requirement of power and no power cuts/restrictions were in force in the State.

(b) to (d). The approved outlay for the Power Sector during the Seventh Plan for Andhra Pradesh in Rs. 1104.90 crores against Rs. 1500 crores asked for by the State. The State could contain the above approved outlay for the Power Sector based on the available resources for the State Plan. The power availability in Andhra Pradesh is augmented by its share from Central Sector Projects in the Southern Region.

**Losses Suffered by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.**

150. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :  
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has been continuously suffering losses;

(b) if so, the details of the losses made by its different units during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any comprehensive plan has been prepared to rehabilitate the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The losses made by different units of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited during the last three years are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the unit	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Rishikesh	7.57	7.26	13.13
2. Hyderabad	4.26	9.09	7.36
3. Madras	1.68	3.11	3.38
4. Gurgaon	0.41	0.10	0.72
5. Mazaffarpur	3.70	3.16	3.95
6. Marketing Division	1.92	3.53	3.67

(c) and (d). At the instance of the Government the company set up an in-house task force to identify the constraints and opportunities in respect of each of its units and to come out with concrete

plan for their rehabilitation and revival. On the basis of analysis made by the task force, the company is considering the rehabilitation plan.



**Loss of Property due to Floods and Riots in Telecommunications Department**

151. SHRI R.S. MANE :  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the loss of property which Department of Telecommunications had to suffer due to floods and riots in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Opening of new Post Offices in Maharashtra**

152. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices and village post offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether the target for the Sixth Five Year Plan period has been fully achieved, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, the emphasis at present is on improving the postal services with the available manpower and other resources rather than opening of new post offices. Therefore no fresh targets have been set for opening of new post offices urban or rural in Maharashtra or in any other State/Union Territory.

(b) Up to 1983-84, the Annual Plan targets were fulfilled. Part of the target set

for 1984-85 could not be completed on account of issue of ban orders by the Ministry of Finance.

**Allotment of L.P.G. Connections in Kolhapur, Maharashtra**

153. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications lying pending with Government for L.P.G. connections in the Kolhapur district of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of gas agencies functioning in the district; and

(c) the time by which the demand of gas connections will be fully met by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) As on 1.10.86 there were around 31,000 persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra.

(b) Ten.

(c) Enrolment and release of new LPG connections in the country is a continuous process and is made under the annual enrolment programme of the Oil Industry, determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation arrangements and other infrastructure.

**Application for Telephone Connections in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra**

154. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by Government to date for telephone connections in the Kolhapur district of Maharashtra;

(b) the time by which the demand will be fully met; and

(c) how many connections will be provided during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of applications on the waiting list in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra at the end of September, 1986 is 5,673.

(b) The present waiting list is likely to be cleared during 7th Plan, subject to availability of resources.

(c) 400 connections are expected to be provided during the current year in the District.

#### Allocation of Kerosene to Rajasthan

155. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of demands and allocation of Kerosene oil in respect of State of Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the basis of allocation of kerosene oil to States and whether Government take into consideration the backwardness of the area, distances from main town and tribal upliftment while allocating kerosene oil to States; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to look into it now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). The requirements of kerosene of various States/Union Territories including Rajasthan, are assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc. However, to meet increased demand, allocation of kerosene for the last Winter Block comprising the months of November, 1985 to February, 1986, Summer Block comprising the months of March to June, 1986 and Monsoon Block comprising the months of July to October, 1986, have been

made after allowing a growth rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ , 7% and 7% respectively. Kerosene allocation made to Rajasthan State during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under :

(Figures in tonnes)

Year	Allocation
1983-84	162170
1984-85	179000
1985-86	185110

#### Grants given to various institutes by Law Ministry

156. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has been providing financial assistance in the form of grants to (1) Indian Law Institute, (2) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, (3) International Law Association, Regional Branch India and (4) Indian Association of Lawyers;

(b) if so, since when the said grants are being given showing annual grants given during the last three years;

(c) whether any evaluation of work of these institutions has been made by Government so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to take up the evaluation work of these institutes now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants to the Indian Law Institute, the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies and the Regional Branch of the International Law Association are being given from the years 1957-58, 1969-70 and 1967-68, respectively. Grants to the Indian Association of Lawyers were given only twice, *i.e.* once in 1976-77 and again in 1983-84 for holding the Interna-

tional Conference of Jurists in Delhi. The quantum of grant-in-aid given to these

Institutes during the last 3 years is as under :

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Indian Law Institute	8,50,000	6,32,383	6,00,000
(ii) Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies	6,58,528	6,00,000	6,00,000
(iii) International Law Association	10,000	Nil	Nil
(iv) Indian Association of Lawyers	21,948	Nil	Nil

(c) Yes Sir.

this date. Most of the stocks of wheat stored in CAP are upto 2 years old.

(d) Does not arise.

(b) During harvest seasons the available covered storage capacity in surplus States does not match the stock levels. In such situations, temporary storage arrangements are resorted to by storing of foodgrains in CAP (covered and plinth) storages.

#### Loss due to Foodgrains Lying in Open

157. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of stocks of wheat and rice lying in the open in the country showing weight, place in each case, and since when;

(c) As on 1.9.86 the Food Corporation had 21.36 million tonnes (owned 10.77, hired 10.59) covered storage accommodation for foodgrains, in addition to arrangements for CAP storage for 3.79 million tonnes. Against this, the stock with the Corporation as on 1.9.86 was 17.55 million tonnes. There is thus no shortage in the overall context of FCI. However, in major procurement States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh where the maximum procurement is undertaken by Food Corporation and other Government agencies, there is shortage of covered storage accommodation. Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations have taken up construction programme of storage capacity to the extent of 40 lakh tonnes during the 7th Plan.

(b) the reasons for the above;

(c) the steps taken to arrange storage and the reasons for not making adequate arrangements earlier; and

(d) the total amount of loss annually on this account during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A statement showing region-wise quantity of wheat stored in CAP by FCI as on 30.8.86 is given below. No. stock of rice was stored under CAP as on

(d) The quantity and value of annual loss on account of storage under CAP during the last three years was as below :

Year	Quantity (M.T.)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1983-84	6523	1.65
1984-85	6348	1.26
1985-86	46888	12.54

**Statement**

*Region-wise quantity of wheat stored  
in CAP (Open) by F.C.I. as on  
30th August, 1986*

NORTH ZONE	(In lakh tonnes)
Delhi	0.16
Haryana	1.78
J and K	0.01
Punjab	11.56
Rajasthan	3.60
Uttar Pradesh	5.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.57</b>
<hr/>	
WEST ZONE	
Gujarat	0.64
Kandla (PO)	1.39
Maharashtra	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	3.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.93</b>
<hr/>	
SOUTH ZONE	
Andhra Pradesh	1.55
Kerala	0.04
Tamil Nadu	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<hr/>	
EAST ZONE	Nil
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30.10</b>

**Five Year Export Plans by Public Sector  
Units**

158. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Public Sector  
Units have prepared five year perspective  
plan for boosting exports; and

(b) if so, whether these have been  
examined by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND IN THE MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, with a view to  
broad-basing of their operations and to  
play a bigger role in the export effort, Public  
Sector Units under the Department of  
Public Enterprises have drawn up long-  
term export plans.

**Import of Telecommunication Equipments**

159. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will  
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to  
import Telecommunication equipments  
worth Rs. 57 crores, during the current  
year for meeting the demand of  
Telephone lines;

(b) whether these equipments are manu-  
factured in the country also;

(c) if so, what is the gap between the  
demand and supply; and

(d) by what time country will be self-  
sufficient in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a)  
Yes Sir.

The following telecommunication equip-  
ment are expected to be received during the  
current year to meet the demand of tele-  
phone lines :

**1. Local Switching Equipment**

(i) Containerized Electronic Exchange.

(ii) C-400 Cross Bar Exchange.

(iii) Fetex 100 L Electronic Exchange.

**2. Underground Telephone Cables**

- (i) Jelly filled telephone cable.
- (ii) Dry Core telephone cable.

**(b) 1. Local Switching Equipment**

The local switching equipment mentioned at (a) (i) above are not manufactured in country.

**2. Underground Telephone Cable**

These are manufactured in the country but the existing indigenous capacity is inadequate to meet the demand.

(c) With the investment level of Rs. 4010 crores for the 7th Five Year Plan, the gap in the demand and supply of the local switching equipment and underground cable for the year 1986-87 is indicated below :

Item	Gap (86 87)
(i) Local switching equipment.	About 1 lakh lines
(ii) Underground cable.	About 22 LCKM (Lakh Conductor Kilometer)

(d) Imports are mostly resorted to when equipment of the required type is either not manufactured in the country or its production is inadequate. Manufacturing capacity of a number of telecommunication equipment like digital electronic local exchange, electronic PABX, Push Button telephone etc. has already been licensed and set up. For other telecommunication equipment like digital Microwave system, optical fibre system etc, steps have been taken to import technology. It is expected that the adequate manufacturing capacity will be available for most of the telecommunication items by end of the 7th Plan or early 8th Plan.

Letter of Intent for Naptha based Petro-Chemicals Complex at Paradip

160. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited have applied to the Union Government for the issue of a letter of intent for a Naptha based Petro-Chemical Complex at Paradip; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision on the application will be taken after examination of the issues involved.

**Replacement of Postal Orders with Recruitment Fee Stamps**

161. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to replace Indian Postal orders by Recruitment Fee Stamps for payment of fees for various recruitment tests; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) These stamps will be in the denominations of Rs. 2, Rs. 8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 in the first instance and the denominations can be increased if warranted by the circumstances which would be put on sale to the public from all the Departmental Sub Post Offices and Head Post Offices. However, initially these stamps would be sold through selected Head Post Offices. Both UPSC/SSC will, however, continue to accept the payment of fees by the candidates through Indian Postal Orders, till such time the new 'Recruitment Fees Stamps' are made available from all the Post Offices and

the initial problems, if any, are sorted out.

#### Augmentation of Power Supply

162. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an additional power of 22245 M.W. is needed to meet the demand of power by 1990;

(b) whether Union Government have given only Rs. 5500 crores against a demand of Rs. 12,600 crores by NTPC which is accounting for 35 per cent of this power in the Plan period of 1985 to 1990; and

(c) in view of the short supply of finance how Union Government propose to augment the power supply required by the end of 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The targetted addition to the installed capacity for the Seventh Plan is 22245 MW and the generation requirement by the end of the Seventh Plan is estimated at 295 billion units. According to the assessment in the Plan document, the energy demand in the country can be largely met with some peaking shortage.

(b) There was a reduced allocation of funds in the Seventh Plan to the Power Sector including NTPC in view of the overall constraint of resources.

(c) The power supply is being augmented by taking up Renovation and Modernisation Programme, reduction in the stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units, improving/modernising maintenance procedure to bring down the duration/outage time of the units, ensuring better quality of coal for power stations, efforts to reduce transmission and distribution losses, addition of short-gestation capacity, energy conservation measures etc.

#### Deposits of Coal in West Bengal and Orissa

163. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India to locate the deposits of coal in West Bengal and Orissa during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the findings thereof; and

(c) the estimate of Coal deposits in those fields ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Geological Survey of India conducted regional exploration of coal by mapping and drilling in the Raniganj and Trans-Ajay coalfields in West Bengal and in the Ib River and Talcher coal fields in Orissa during the field seasons, October '84 to September '85 and October '85 to September '86.

During the period, a total of 2757.77 million tonnes of coal comprising of 667.23 million tonnes in Raniganj coalfield, 229.82 million tonnes in trans-Ajay coalfield, 1042.91 million tonnes in Ib River coalfield and 817.81 million tonnes in Talcher coalfield was estimated. Prominent coal seams were found to occur in Panaghar Domra sub Basin of West Bengal, Deocha Dewanganj area in Birbhum District of West Bengal, in Lajkura seam of Kulda Manoharpur sector of Ib River coalfield and in Chandipada and adjoining areas of Talcher coalfield in Orissa. Investigations for the field season October '86 to September '87 have just started.

#### New Policy to Modernise Cement and Paper Industries

164. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working on a new policy package for the modernisation of cement and paper industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this respect so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

**DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) and (b). In so far as Cement Industry is concerned, Government have already been encouraging modernisation programme such as (i) conversion of manufacturing process from wet/semi wet to dry/semi dry (ii) energy conservation measures (iii) installation of pre-heater and pre-calculator (iv) installation of pollution control devices (v) setting up of captive power units to meet about 40% of power requirements during period of power cuts (vi) modernisation of quarry operation (vii) crushing of raw material (viii) grinding of cement (ix) installation of rotary packing plants (x) quality control equipments, etc.

A World Bank loan of \$ 200 million has also been arranged this year for conversion of wet to dry process of seven cement units, sub-sector level training and technical assistance and re-lending to projects, undertaking programmes of modernisation, rehabilitation, energy conservation and productivity improvement etc. to cement plants.

In regard to Paper Industry, no new policy for modernisation is under consideration.

#### Prices of Crude Oil

165. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of world crude oil have declined recently;

(b) if so, the effect of fall on Indian oil prices; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to derive the maximum advantage of falling prices in the world market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) World crude oil prices fell during the period January-July 1986 but have since stabilised.

(b) Prices of petroleum products in the country are administered and do not

generally fluctuate with the prices in the international market.

(c) In order to derive the maximum advantage of falling prices in the world market, imports of crude oil have been arranged at market related prices.

#### Survey for Oil and Gas in Gujarat

166. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to locate oil and gas in Gujarat during the period 1985-86 and 1986-87 till date;

(b) if so, what are the findings and in which areas; and

(c) the steps being taken for drilling in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). ONGC is evaluating the data to identify prospects for exploratory drilling.

[Translation]

#### Electrification of Villages in District Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

167. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in district Barabanki of Uttar Pradesh, electrified so far with the assistance of the Union Government;

(b) whether all those villages have not been electrified so far in respect of which a demand was made;

(c) if so, the action taken so far in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 176 villages in District Barabanki of Uttar Pradesh have so far been electrified with the assistance of Rural Electrification Corporation under the Union Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 17 rural electrification schemes in District Barabanki for electrification of 1023 villages. The villages covered under the schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation are electrified by the U.P. State Electricity Board in a phased manner in accordance with the Annual Work Programme. The Rural Electrification Corporation is regularly monitoring the programme and impressing upon the Board the importance of expeditious electrification of villages. For this purpose, the Rural Electrification Corporation have opened a sub-office at Lucknow.

[*English*]

**Coal Mines under Eastern Coalfields Ltd.**

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

(a) the number of coal mines under the Eastern Coal fields Ltd.;

(b) whether some of the coal mines under operation by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) have become uneconomic; and

(c) if so, their number and whether ECL proposes to close down those coal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are 123 working mines under Eastern Coalfields Limited a subsidiary of Coal India Limited.

(b) and (c). The Chari Committee appointed by the Government to study the working of Eastern Coalfields Limited, *inter-alia*, identified 22 coal mines which have become uneconomical on account of

high cost of production and extremely low out-put per manshift. After examination of the Report of the Committee, the Government have directed Coal India Limited/Eastern Coalfields Limited to finalise reconstruction and development schemes in respect of 10 mines for which Project Reports have been prepared. For the remaining 12 mines Coal India Limited/Eastern Coalfields Limited have been directed to finalise re-deployment/Voluntary retirement schemes for the workers who would be affected due to closure of these mines.

#### **Indo-Japanese Collaboration in areas of High Technology**

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

(a) whether he visited Japan for six days during August this year to explore possibilities of stepping up Indo-Japanese collaboration including that in areas of high technology; and

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit, in terms of collaborations struck and likely to be struck between the two countries in public sector, private sector and joint sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Hon'ble Shri N.D. Tiwari, the then Union Minister of Industry, visited Japan for a period of six days in the month of August, 1986.

Among various matters, the visit was aimed at apprising the Japanese about the efforts of Government of India to simplify the procedures and improved infrastructural facilities and for exploring potentials for industrial cooperation including in high-tech areas between the two countries.

Industrial cooperation between any two countries is a continuous process and, therefore, it is difficult to quantify the results of a singular visit or effort in this direction.



[Translation]

**Increase in Prices of Pulses, Oils and Foodgrains**

170. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister or FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the extent of increase registered in the prices of pulses, oils and foodgrains during the last three months together with the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : The information is furnished in a statement given below. The increase in the prices of some commodities during the last three months may be mainly attributed to the impact of the lean season and lower production of certain agricultural commodities like oilseeds and potatoes.

**Statement**

*Percentage variation in the Wholesale Price Indices of foodgrains and edible oils during the last three months ending 18.10.1986*

Item	Percentage variation between week-ending 19-7-1986 and week-ending 18-10-1986
1	2
Rice	+ 4.3
Wheat	+ 4.4
Jowar	- 1.9
Bujra	- 6.1
Barley	+ 8.7
Maize	-11.3
Ragi	- 3.5
Gram	- 3.8
Arhar	+13.2
Moong	- 3.4

1	2
Masoor	+ 2.6
Urad	- 0.7
Vanaspati	- 0.3
Groundnut Oil	+ 4.3
Mustard Oil	+14.2
Coconut Oil	+31.8
Gingelly Oil	+10.4
Kardi Oil	+23.4
Cottonseed Oil	+ 1.8
Rice Bran Oil	steady
All Commodities	+ 1.6

**Closing of Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh**

171. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Post Offices or Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh circle have been served notices for their closure, due to non-deposit of non-refundable contributions within the stipulated time or due to non-deposit thereof;

(b) if so, the district-wise number of such Post Offices in this circle;

(c) whether according to new norms accepted in 1978, rules were relaxed for opening of extra-departmental Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in hill areas; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider to give exemption to Post Offices or Branch Post Offices operating in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh from depositing non-refundable contributions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and

(b). Notice of closure has been issued in respect of eight post offices on account of default in payment of non-returnable contribution (NRC). The district wise number is as follows :—

1. Agra	1
2. Almora	1
3. Bareilly	1
4. Bahraich	1
5. Dehra Dun	1
6. Gonda	1
7. Jhansi	1
8. Pithoragarh	1

(c) Yes Sir, under the orders issued on 28-8-78, relaxation has been given in respect of population and expected revenue in the case of hilly backward and tribal areas.

(d) Orders already exist that post offices opened under NRC scheme prior to 28-8-1978 can be continued without NRC if the losses incurred subsequent to that date are within the liberalised norms. However, losses which have accrued prior to revision of norms are to be paid by the sponsors under the NRC scheme. Similarly, post offices opened under NRC scheme after 28-8-1978 in respect of which NRC is calculated on the basis of relaxed norms can be continued only subject to payment of NRC as due. The cases referred to in reply to (a) and (b) of the question are also governed by these principles.

**Setting up Telephone Exchanges at  
Pithoragarh and Ranikhet,  
Uttar Pradesh**

172. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether equipments for the telephone exchanges to be set up at Pithoragarh and Ranikhet cities in Uttar Pradesh have been received; and

(b) if so, the time by which these will be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes Sir, the equipment has been received at port of entry.

(b) The electronic exchanges at Pithoragarh and Ranikhet cities are planned to be installed during 1987-88.

[English]

**Terms and Conditions of Foreign  
Loan raised by ONGC**

173. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to borrow 500 million dollars from abroad; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions on which the loan will be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). ONGC propose to raise a loan of US \$575 million as follows :

- (i) A conventional LIBOR (London Inter Bank Offered Rate) tranche of US \$325 million with an interest rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ % p.a. over LIBOR for 1 to 3 years and  $\frac{3}{8}$ % p.a. over LIBOR for 4 to 10 years.
- (ii) A Japanese tax-spared tranche of US \$175 million with an interest rate of LIBOR flat.
- (iii) A UK/Belgian tax-spared tranche of US \$75 million with an interest rate of 0.01% over LIBOR.

The loan would be guaranteed by the Government and would have a maturity period of 10 years, with a grace period of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years.

**Opening of Post Offices and Branch  
Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh**

174. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post and telegraph offices, post offices and branch post offices in Andhra Pradesh as on 30th September, 1986;

(b) whether the existing post offices are facing a great difficulty in meeting the requirements of the general public in the State;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to open more post and telegraph offices, post offices and branch post offices in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The total number of post offices in Andhra Pradesh Postal Circle as on 30th September, 1986 is 16,142, out of which 13,542 are branch post offices and 5,154 are combined offices with telegraph facility.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There are no proposal present to open more post offices in the Circle. However, 40 long-distance public telephones are planned to be opened in 1986-87 out of which those opened in post offices will have telegraph facility also on phone-com basis.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Akbarpur and Tanda Tehsils, Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) the number of villages selected in different blocks of Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Electrification Scheme during the last three years and the present position in this regard;

(b) whether Government have issued any separate instructions for the electrification of colonies of Scheduled Castes and if so, whether these are being properly implemented and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the position with regard to electrification of the blocks in Akbarpur and Tanda Tehsils under the said scheme and the number of villages electrified against the targets fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Foreign Collaborations by ancillary units of Maruti Udyog Ltd.

176. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of ancillary units and original equipment suppliers to the Maruti Udyog Ltd. have entered into foreign collaboration agreements in order to supply their products to Maruti;

(b) if so, the names of Indian parties and their foreign collaborators; and

(c) in how many of these cases, equity participation has also been allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Consequent upon the induction of new technology and modernisation of existing units in the automobile vehicle sector in the country, a large number of ancillary units have been allowed to import latest technology either to update their existing product or for setting up of new units. These units are not exclusively Original Equipment suppliers to Maruti alone.

(b) and (c). The details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this

publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

**Floating of Tenders by Public Limited Companies**

177. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Public Limited Companies are allowed to enter into contracts with companies in which the Directors or their relatives are interested either as Directors and/or shareholders for selling/buying materials and/or rendering services;

(b) the guidelines for approving such contracts; and

(c) whether the Public Limited Companies have been ever asked to float tenders so that they would get the best service at the lowest cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the proviso to sub-sec. (1) of Sec. 297 of the Companies Act, 1956, only in case of a company having a paid up capital of not less than rupees one crore, no such contract shall be entered into except with the previous approval of Central Government;

(b) There are no prescribed guidelines for approving such contracts. Each application is considered on merits. While according approval, it is, *inter-alia*, looked into whether the prices charged from or paid to the contractee party by the applicant company are reasonable and are not lower/higher, as the case may be, than the prevailing market rates and that the contract is not less advantageous to the company as compared to similar contracts with other parties.

(c) While considering the proposal, enquiries are also made as to whether companies have floated tenders, so as to ensure that the services rendered by the contractee party are at the competitive price.

**Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala**

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

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in the Pathanamthitta district of Kerala; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of applications pending for telephone connections in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala at the end of August, 1986 is 3,802.

(b) These applications are likely to be cleared during the 7th Plan, depending upon the availability of resources.

**Subsidy on Ration for Weaker Sections**

179. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose introducing a scheme for subsidising the ration for weaker sections in the urban areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has undertaken the responsibility for procurement and distribution of seven essential commodities *viz.* rice, wheat, levy sugar, kerosene, imported edible oils, soft coke and controlled cloth under the public distribution system. There is a substantial element of subsidy in operation of this scheme. The objective of the public distribution system is to provide these seven essential commodities to consumers, particularly to those who belong to weaker sections of the society, at reasonable prices.

Besides, the Central Government launched a scheme in November, 1985 to provide wheat and rice at specially subsidised rates to the people living in integrated Tribal Development Project areas in 17 States and 2 Union Territories and the entire States/Union Territories of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshdweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, under this scheme, wheat is being distributed at Rs. 1.50 per kg. and common variety of rice at Rs. 1.85 per Kg.

#### Short Term and Long Term Sugar Policy

180. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue short-term and long-term Sugar Policy as per the assurances given in the House;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to reorganise the Levy Price Sugar Zones; if so, details thereof and the various incentives proposed to boost sugar production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(c) In order to provide incentives to maximise sugar production, Government had announced in November, 1985 that the statutory Minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories during 1986-87 season would be raised from Rs. 16.50 to Rs. 17.00 per quintal linked to 8.5 per cent recovery. The prices on the above basis have since been notified on 6.10.86. Government have also decided to grant a rebate in excise duty on excess production of sugar during the months of October and November, 1986 over the average production in the corresponding period of the previous two years.

#### Investment ceiling on Small and Ancillary Units

181. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to raise the investment ceiling on small and ancillary units;

(b) if so, what would be the new ceiling on these units keeping in view the Government's desire to enable them to avail of new technologies to compete with sophisticated technology; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A proposal to raise the investment ceiling in respect of certain selected products with a view to enable them to avail of new technologies in order to produce quality products at competitive prices is under consideration of Government.

#### Pooling of Guest Houses and Liaison Offices of Public Sector Enterprises

182. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the Financial Express of 31 August, 1986 according to which Government are considering a proposal to pool various guest houses and liaison offices of Public Sector Enterprises with a view to minimise the expenditure; and

(b) if so, decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes Sir. It has been decided to examine the need for having separate liaison offices in Delhi for different public enterprises.

(b) No decision has been taken.

#### **Import and Allocation of Alcohol**

183. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how much quantity of alcohol has been imported upto the end of September, 1986;

(b) what is its State-wise allocation;

(c) whether Government have recently banned import of alcohol; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). The facility of duty-free import of denatured spirit is available upto 30th November, 1986 only.

#### **Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange Factory at Bangalore**

184. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for second electronic telephone exchange factory, ESS-II to be set up during the Seventh Plan in Bangalore, has not been cleared;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to explore possibilities of raising funds for setting up electronic telephone exchange factory at Bangalore, Karnataka State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The Government have approved the proposal in principle.

(b) Does not apply.

(c) Funds may be raised through public bonds at the appropriate stage.

#### **Approval for Ib Valley Super Thermal Power Station in Orissa**

186. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Ib Valley Super Thermal Power Station in Orissa has been accorded Central approval;

(b) if so, the latest estimated cost and the capacity of the project;

(c) the funding pattern as decided by Government; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the execution of the above power project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The proposal in respect of execution of the Ib Valley Thermal Power Project in the State Sector in Orissa has been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority. The capacity of the proposed project is of 4 units of 210 MW each and the estimated cost is Rs. 887.99 crores.

On account of constraint of resources in the State Plan, the Orissa authorities have suggested implementation of the project with external assistance. A view in this regard could be taken after the competitiveness of the available offers has been determined and the project has received investment approval.

#### **Cheaper Generation of Power through Hydro-Electric Plants**

187. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on generation of power through hydro-electric plants as the cost involved in it is cheaper than any

other power plants and also it is non-polluting;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked in Seventh Plan for power generation through hydro-electric plants;

(c) the number of hydro-electric plants proposed to be set up in different States during the above Plan period; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Government's

endeavour has been to accelerate the development of hydroelectric power to the extent possible keeping in view the funds constraint; the recurring expenses in the case of hydel generation are the lowest compared to other conventional options for power generation.

(b) The approved outlay in the Seventh Plan for hydel power generation projects is about Rs. 6500 crores.

(c) and (d). The hydroelectric plants which are targeted to give benefits in the Seventh Plan are listed in the Statement given below :

#### Statement

*List of hydroelectric plants which are targeted to give benefits in the Seventh Plan*

S. No.	Name of the Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Capacity likely to be added during VII Plan
1	2	3	4
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>			
<b>Haryana</b>			
1.	Western Yamuna Canal	6 × 8	48
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Sanjay (Bhaba)	3 × 40	120
2.	Andhra	3 × 5.65	16.95
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
1.	Upper Singh St. II	2 × 35	70
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	Mukerian	6 × 15 + 6 × 19.5	162
2.	UBDC St. II	3 × 15	45
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	2 × 25 + 2 × 45	140

1	2	3	4
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Maneri Bhali St. H	4 × 76	304
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>			
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Kadana PSS	2 × 60	120
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Bansagar Tons	3 × 105 + 2 × 15 + 3 × 15	210
2.	Hasdeo Bango	3 × 40	120
3.	Bargi	2 × 45	90
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Sillari	1 × 60	60
2.	Bhira Tail Race	2 × 40	80
3.	Bhandardara	1 × 10 + 1 × 35	10
4.	Pahana	1 × 10	10
5.	Bhatsa	1 × 15	15
6.	Khadakwasla	2 × 8	16
7.	Ujjain	1 × 12	12
<b>Common (M.P./Maharashtra)</b>			
1.	Pench	2 × 80	160
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>			
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Srisailem St. II	3 × 110	330
2.	Nagarjunasagar RBC Extn.	1 × 30	30
3.	Nagarjunasagar LBC	2 × 30	60
4.	A.P. Power House at Balimela	2 × 30	60
5.	Pochampad	3 × 9	27
6.	Penna Ahobilam	2 × 10	20



1	2	3	4
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Varahi	$2 \times 115 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4.5$	239
2.	Ghataprabha	$2 \times 16$	32
<b>Kerala</b>			
1.	Idamalayar	$2 \times 37.5$	75
2.	Kakkad	$2 \times 25$	50
3.	Idukki St. II	$3 \times 130$	390
4.	Kallada	$2 \times 7.5$	15
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1.	Kadamparai PSS	$4 \times 100$	400
2.	Lower Mettur	$4 \times 2 \times 15$	120
3.	Kundah-V-Addl.	$1 \times 20$	20
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>			
<b>Bihaar</b>			
1.	Eastern Gandak Canal	$3 \times 5$	15
2.	North Koel	$2 \times 12$	24
<b>Orissa</b>			
1.	Hirakud 7th Unit	$1 \times 37.5$	37.5
2.	Upper Kolab	$3 \times 80$	240
3.	Rengali Extn.	$3 \times 50$	150
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Ramman St. II	$4 \times 12.5$	50
2.	Teesta Falls I to V	$3 \times 3 \times 7.5$	22.5
<b>NORTH-EASTERN REGION</b>			
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Karbi Langpi	$2 \times 50$	100
2.	Dhansiri	$15 \times 1.33$	19.95

1	2	3	4
<b>Central</b>			
1.	Salal	3 × 115	345
2.	Chamera	3 × 180	180
3.	Kopili	2 × 25 + 2 × 50	100
4.	Panchet Hill	1 × 40	40

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Power Plant based on Solar Energy in Rajasthan**

188. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Western Rajasthan is facing acute power crisis;

(b) whether there is great potential in Western Rajasthan for generating power by installing power plants based on solar energy;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to take steps to remove the power crisis in Western Rajasthan by helping the State Government in harnessing non-conventional energy sources with the collaboration of German Democratic Republic; and

(d) if so, whether details in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) We are exploring projects for generating electric power in Rajasthan through solar energy in cooperation with the State Government. However, there is no project on non-conventional energy with collaboration of German Democratic

Republic under consideration of the Union Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Automatic Telephone Exchange Facilities in district headquarters in Rajasthan**

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

(a) whether the facility of Automatic Telephone Exchanges in many district headquarters in the country is not available;

(b) the names of the district headquarters in Rajasthan where the facility of Automatic Telephone Exchange is not available; and

(c) the date by which the facility of Automatic Telephone Exchange in the aforesaid district headquarters will be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the statement below.

(c) Automatic exchanges at all District headquarters will be installed during the 7th Plan.

**Statement**

*Names of district headquarters in Rajasthan where the facility of automatic exchange is not available*

1. Banswara
2. Barmer
3. Bundi
4. Dungarpur
5. Jaisalmer
6. Jalore
7. Jhalwar
8. Jhunjhunu
9. Sawai Madhopur
10. Sirohi
11. Tonk

**Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Bihar**

190. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of cities in Bihar where arrangements are being made for setting up of automatic telephone exchanges;

(b) whether a new building has already been constructed in Bihar Sharif for the said purpose but the work relating to installation of equipment for an automatic telephone exchange in this building has not been started so far; and

(c) the time by which such exchanges will start functioning in Bihar Shariff and other cities where arrangements for this purpose are being made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Arrangements are being made to set up 8 automatic exchanges in Bihar at Bhagal-

pur, Hajipur, Madhubani, Purnea, Nawada, Dumka, Kishanganj and Giridih.

(b) The work of construction of new building is not yet complete. The equipment for installation has also not yet been received.

(c) Subject to availability of Stores automatic exchanges at Bihar Shariff and other cities are planned to be completed by 1987-88.

[English]

**Lok Adalats and Family Courts in Orissa**

191. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of "Lok Adalat" held in Orissa during 1986 and the number of cases disposed of;

(b) whether there is any proposal to hold such courts particularly in district headquarters so that people with limited means can get quick justice; and

(c) the progress made in setting up family courts in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :

5 Lok Adalat have so far been held in Orissa and 346 cases were disposed of.

The Orissa Legal Aid and Advice Board have decided to hold one Lok Adalat every week in some part of the State.

(c) No family Court has so far been set up in the State of Orissa. The Government of India is pursuing the matter with the State Government.

**Refining a Capacity of Imported Edible Oil**

192. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government after refining imported edible oil, pack it in their own factories and supply to Public Distribution system channels;

(b) if so, the present refining and tinning capacity available and to what extent requirements of the metropolitan towns are being met;

(c) whether Government propose to substantially increase the capacity; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Some portion of imported edible oil is got refined and tinned by the State Trading Corporation, the canalising agency for imports of edible oils, for distribution through the public distribution system. State Trading Corporation arranges refining of imported crude edible oil and its tinning with units of Central and State Governments and cooperative units. An exception has been made in the case of West Bengal where refining is also being done by refining units in the private sector.

(b) The details of the refining and tinning capacity (in metric tonnes per month) offered to State Trading Corporation are given below :

In Metric Tonnes	
Refining capacity per Month	
1	2
<b>A. Public Sector (Central Government)</b>	
1. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation (Bombay, Kanpur, Delhi and Amritsar)	10,000
2. Modern Food	500

1	2
<b>B. State Governments</b>	
1. West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation	1,000
<b>C. Cooperative Units</b>	
1. Statfed	300
<b>D. Private Units at Calcutta</b>	
Total	14,800

The allocations of imported edible oils for distribution through PDS are made for the States as a whole and not specifically for metropolitan towns.

(c) and (d). Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd., a Central Government undertaking, is shortly going to have additional refining capacity of 100 tonnes per day.

#### Impact of Imported Edible Oil in holding Price Line

193. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that imported edible oil supplied to States plays an important part in holding the price line;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made as to what extent this has been really effective in containing prices within reasonable limits and if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an organisation which will procure indigenous edible oil and supply it to States to ensure that the fluctuation in price is kept to the minimum and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While no specific survey in this regard has been made, the supply of imported edible oils keeps the prices of indigenous edible oils in check.

(c) There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of the Central Government.

#### Disposal of Damaged Wheat

194. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a substantial quality of wheat gets damaged while in storage;

(b) if so, the quality of wheat declared damaged during 1983, 1984 and 1985, separately;

(c) how it is disposed of;

(d) whether Government propose giving this wheat to State Governments for issue to farms as a support measures to famine relief to cattle at a specially subsidised rate; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the quantity of wheat stocks declared damaged during the last three years are given below :

Period	Average stock holding of wheat by FCI (lakh tons)	Quantity of wheat transferred from sound to damaged account (lakh tons)	%age of damages to average stock holding
1982-83	52.31	0.20	0.38
1983-84	78.02	0.26	0.33
1984-85	109.40	0.26	0.24

(c) Damaged stock of wheat are used for animal feed, industrial purposes, manure or dumping, depending upon the extent of damage. They are offered to the State Governments in the first instance, and then to approved parties.

(d) and (e). No such proposals is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

#### Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in Bihar

195. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges under construction in Bihar Telephone Circle during the current year and the amount allocated therefor;

(b) the number of exchanges likely to be completed by March, 1987 the number of telephone connection to be provided from each of them and the number of persons in this area who will remain in the waiting list for telephone connections thereafter; and

(c) the number of other telephone exchanges being set up in Bihar which will start functioning in the next financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The number of telephone exchanges to be installed in replacement of existing manual exchanges in Bihar Circle during 1986-87 is 8. The amount allocated is approx 3.5 crores.

(b) One MAX-I exchange of 2000 lines is expected to be completed by March, 87, replacing the manual exchange. The number of persons who will remain in the waiting list for telephone connections is 350.

(c) 7 exchanges are planned to be set up in the next year. In addition 15 MAX-III type exchanges are planned under liberalised policy.

[English]

**Persons Recruited in ONGC**

196. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) number of persons directly recruited by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for Group 'A' posts;

(b) break up of the above by designation and grade;

(c) the method and scheme of selection;

(d) whether the merit list was prepared on the basis of the interview alone or the combined performance in the written test and the interview; and

(e) whether the marks obtained by the candidates selected or otherwise in the written test and the interview were supplied to them on demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). 32 persons have been directly recruited between 1.4.1986 and 23.10.1986 for group 'A' posts in Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

Information regarding 1985-86 is being collected.

The details for 1986-87 are given below.

Pay scale/designation	Persons employed
Rs. 2700-3500 Chief Engineer (P)	1
Rs. 2400-3200 Joint Manager	1
Rs. 1130-2400	
1. Geophysicist	4
2. Chemist	1
3. Programmer	7
4. Administrative Officer	3
5. Assistant Legal Adviser	1
6. Medical Officer	1
7. Medical Officer (Homoeo)	1
8. Stores and Purchase Officer	2
9. Transport Officer	3
10. Driller (Drilling)	3
11. Assistance Director (Res)	4
	32

(c) In the following four ways :

- (i) Through open advertisements.
- (ii) Selection from amongst the foreign based Indian Nationals.
- (iii) Selection from amongst the Ex-service officers sponsored by Defence Organisations.

- (iv) Selection from amongst the departmental employees.

(d) For the posts involving written test and interview, the merit list is prepared on the basis of combined performance. For the posts involving selection by interview alone, the merit list is prepared on the basis of overall appraisal of the candidate by the selection Committee taking into account the candidate's academic qualifications, past experience and performance at the interview.

(e) The proceedings of selection being confidential, marks obtained by the candidates are not communicated.

#### **Power Supply from Chukha Project in Bhutan**

197. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether power supply has become available from Chukha Project in Bhutan;

(b) if so, the quantity available at present;

(c) the distribution of available power among various States; and

(d) the reason for Bihar not receiving adequate share ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). Power generation at the Chukha Project in Bhutan (4 × 84 MW) has not yet commenced on a sustained basis. Unit No. I of the project

was synchronized with the grid on 7th September, 1986 and a shut-down was taken on 17th October, 1986. Distribution of power from the project would take place after the unit goes into regular operation.

#### **Improvement in Utilisation of Installed Generation Capacity**

198. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States/Union Territories which have shown improvement in utilisation of installed generation capacity during the first six months of 1986-87 as compared to the comparable period during 1985-86;

(b) the maximum and minimum utilisation rate during the two periods; and

(c) whether a plant-by-plant review has been undertaken in order to raise the capacity utilisation of the plants particularly of those lagging behind in power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). State Electricity Boards/Organisations who have shown improvement in thermal plant load factor during April-September 1986 compared to the same period last year together with average, maximum and minimum plant load factor are indicated in the statement given below.

(c). Yes, Sir.

**Statement**

*Plant load factor of State Electricity Boards/Organisations who have shown improvements during first six months this year compared to same period last year*

Board/Organisation	P.L.F. (%) during April-September					
	1986-87			1985-86		
	Average	Max.	Min.	Average	Max.	Min.
1. DESU	71.3	74.7	63.9	61.7	64.9	54.7
2. UPSEB	36.7	48.1	27.2	35.2	43.6	24.2
3. APSEB	65.9	76.1	53.2	62.1	72.4	46.7
4. TNEB	66.3	82.9	44.1	51.1	57.7	43.5
5. WBSEB	44.3	50.1	36.0	42.0	47.7	37.6
6. D.P.L.	24.9	31.7	18.3	23.9	28.3	21.1
7. NTPC	69.1	76.2	63.1	57.6	62.3	50.2
8. Trombay	66.7	70.9	62.7	52.2	59.8	28.3
9. CESC	58.3	60.3	55.0	55.8	57.6	52.6

**Opening of New Post Offices in Bihar**

199. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programmes for opening new Post Offices during 1986-87 and for upgrading existing post offices has been finalised;

(b) if so, the number of new post offices to be opened in each State; and

(c) the location of the proposed new Post Offices in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) At present, there is a ban on creation of new posts. There is, therefore, no programme for opening of new post offices in Bihar or other Circles during 1986-87. There is also no programme of upgradation of existing

Post Offices. However, it is proposed to convert 45 extra departmental sub offices into branch post offices in the Circle during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the Question.

**Stock of Foodgrains with F.C.I. and other States**

200. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total stock of foodgrains in the country as on 30 September, 1986;

(b) the stock position of Food Corporation of India and the State Governments, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India or the State Governments make distribution of the stock to other States ?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):**

(a) Total stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies, as on 30th September, 1986, are estimated at 23.68 million tonnes.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise position of foodgrains stocks with Food

Corporation of India and Public agencies, as on 30-9-1986, is given below.

(c) The stocks held in the Central Pool are released to the various States/Union Territories against the allocations issued by the Government of India.

**Statement**

*Statement indicating estimated stocks of foodgrains with Food Corporation of India and public agencies as on 30-9-1986*

(In 000 tonnes)

States/UTs	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh £	182.2	463.9	—	645.8
Assam	71.9	37.5	—	109.4
Bihar	156.2	250.4	—	406.6
Gujarat	73.7	898.9	25.1	997.7
Haryana	755.5	2349.8	0.1	3105.4
Himachal Pradesh	5.6	12.5	—	18.1
J and K	46.2	32.5	—	78.7
Karnataka	96.4	64.3	17.7	178.4
Kerala	264.5	76.5	—	341.0
Madhya Pradesh	580.9	1056.5	7.0	1644.4
Maharashtra	307.6	941.1	25.0	1273.7
Manipur	4.1	0.1	—	4.2
Meghalaya	11.1	0.3	—	11.4
Nagaland	4.7	Neg	—	4.7
Orissa	91.8	57.6	—	149.4
Punjab	2273.2	7077.3	0.1	9350.6
Rajasthan	58.6	1392.5	—	1451.1

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	1.8	—	—	1.8
Tamil Nadu	665.6	368.7	—	1034.3
Tripura	33.1	3.1	—	36.2
Uttar Pradesh	531.1	1645.2	0.3	2176.6
West Bengal	386.4	92.6	—	479.0
A and N Islands	2.9	2.9	—	5.8
Arunachal Pradesh	4.0	0.4	—	4.4
Chandigarh	0.7	1.1	—	1.8
D and N Haveli	0.2	Neg	—	0.2
Delhi	46.9	109.2	—	156.1
Goa, Daman and Diu	5.4	3.8	—	9.2
Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1.5	0.6	—	2.1
Pondicherry	1.9	0.2	—	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6665.7</b>	<b>16939.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>23680.2</b>

Neg = Below 50 tonnes.

£ = Excludes 256.3 thousand tonnes of rice as on 1.9.86 purchased by APCSC at negotiated prices.

**Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project  
in Himachal Pradesh**

201. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of execution of Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric project proposed to be built in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the share of each State in respect of investments to be made and drawal of electricity generated from the project; and

(c) which State is to undertake the construction of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The execution of the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh (1500 MW) is being considered as a joint venture of the Governments of India and Himachal Pradesh. The benefits from the project would be shared in proportion to the investment.

**Distribution and Pricing of Molasses  
and Industrial Alcohol**

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

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a national policy for distribution and pricing of molasses and industrial alcohol;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Knowhow in Power Sector offered by Canadian Firms**

203. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Canadian firms have offered knowhow in the power sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Besides proposal for taking up some power projects with bilateral assistance, Canadians have offered technical collaboration for design and manufacture of Francis type turbines and Single Phase System. No decision has been taken.

**Telecommunications Mission from USA**

204. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a telecommunications mission from USA visited India in September, 1986; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The discussions were purely of an exploratory nature. At the request of the visiting delegations, the Department of Telecommunications briefly explained the developments that have taken place since Independence and the broad outlined of the 7th Plan in the field of Telecommunications. The broad procedures including the use of competitive biddings for purchase of equipments etc. were also explained.

The visiting delegation briefly described the range of equipments and services available from U.S. sources.

There were no specific agreements etc. either proposed or signed.

[*Translation*]

**Merger of Instrumentation Ltd. with BHEL**

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum against making Instrumentation Limited, Kota a subsidiary of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There have been representations from various Associations of Employees of Instrumentations Limited, supporting and protesting against the merger of Instrumentations Limited with BHEL. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to merge Instrumentation Limited with BHEL. There is a proposal for making Instrumentation Limited a subsidiary of BHEL with a view to achieving integrated

development of both the public sector units. Due consideration will be given to the representations while taking a final decision.

[English]

**Short Measuring of Petrol/Diesel**

**206. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "the pinching petrol-pumps" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 21st September, 1986 according to which petrol pumps are cheating people by short measuring of petrol;

(b) if so, the number of petrol pumps in Delhi checked during the last six months and whether the petrol vending machines were manipulated to cheat the vehicle owners by giving short measured petrol/diesel;

(c) the details thereof as also the details of action taken against those found guilty of short-measuring oil to public; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have a new legislation on the subject, scrapping the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Act, 1958, as extended to Delhi ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :**

(a) The attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "The pinching petrol pumps."

(b) and (c). Weights and Measures Wing of the Delhi Administration conducted 750 inspections of petrol pumps during the period from 1-4-86 to 30-9-86. Out of this, 46 petrol pumps were found giving short delivery ranging from 10 ml. to 159 ml. in a measure of 5 litres.

Legal action against the offenders has been initiated by the Weights and Measures Wing of the Delhi Administration.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Business houses asked to upgrade quality**

**207. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether big business houses have been asked to upgrade the quality of their products and introduce efficiency comparable to international standards; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure the same ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) :** (a) and (b). Government have been stressing the need for upgrading the quality of products by all industrial undertakings in large, medium and small scale sectors. To spread the concept of quality maintenance and to inculcate a sense of quality awareness in the minds of both producers and consumers, the month of November, 1986 is being observed as "Quality Maintenance and Improvement Month." During this month, a special campaign to achieve higher standards of quality, productivity and consumer service by all industrial undertakings, big or small, is being organised throughout the country.

**Transmission and Distribution Losses**

**208. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of power lost during transmission and distribution during the last two years; and

(b) the states that have recorded the highest losses during transmission and distribution of power ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) The over-all transmission and distribution losses in the country during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 were 21.28% and 21.69% respectively.

(b) According to available data, the States of Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir recorded the highest power transmission and

distribution losses during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

#### Special Telephones for Deafs

209. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that special telephones are in use in most developed countries to help the deaf; and

(b) if so, whether such telephones are made available in India, State-wise breakup ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. About 2,000 such telephones are being made available to Indian users every year. State-wise break-up is not available.

#### Quota of Levy Sugar to Andhra Pradesh

210. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of levy sugar released by Food Corporation of India from the Central Pool in 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) the allocation of levy sugar made to Andhra Pradesh during these years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota of levy sugar to Andhra Pradesh from Central pool; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). FCI is arranging movement and delivery of allotted levy sugar in respect of 13 States and remaining 19 State Governments including Andhra Pradesh are themselves arranging lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories,

movement and distribution thereof through the PDS. FCI is not handling the movement and distribution of levy sugar in Andhra Pradesh.

The quantity of levy sugar allotted to Andhra Pradesh during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 is as under :—

Year	Quantity of levy sugar allotted to Andhra Pradesh (Tonnes)
1984	2,92,165.0
1985	3,07,529.0
1986 (upto October, 86)	2,47,952.0

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Trichur District of Kerala

211. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in the Trichur District of Kerala as on date;

(b) the period of pendency; and

(c) how long it will take to clear these applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The total number of applications pending for telephone connections as on 30-9-86 is 10519.

(b) The earliest application is pending since 1978.

(c) The present waiting list is likely to be cleared during the 7th Plan, subject to availability of resources.

**Demand of Cooking Gas in Malabar  
Region of Kerala**

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

(a) whether there is an increase in the demand for cooking gas in Malabar region of Kerala;

(b) the total number of connections given so far in this region; and

(c) by what time the demand is going to be fully met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of LPG (domestic) connections in Kerala, including Malabar region as on April 1, 1986 was around 3,02,220.

(c) Enrolment and release of new LPG connections is a continuous process and is made under the annual enrolment programme of the oil industry, determined by augmentation in the availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation arrangements and other infrastructure.

**Demand and Supply of Foodgrains etc.  
to States**

213. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foodgrains, foodstuff, edible oil and kersoene oil supplied to various States this year upto date, State-wise and item-wise;

(b) the demands for those articles placed by the State Governments, State-wise and item-wise; and

(c) whether the gap between demand and supply is proposed to be filled during remaining months of the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Two statements indicating the demands and allotments of rice, wheat, imported edible oils, levy sugar and kerosene during 1986 are given below.

(c) The allocation of foodgrains, imported edible oils and kerosene is made keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central pool, relative needs of various States and other related factors. The public distribution system is not meant to cater to the entire requirements of the consumers but is intended to supplement the free-market availability of essential commodities.

**Statement-I**

State / U.T.

	Rice		Wheat	
	Demand (Jan. to Nov., 1986) ('000 tonnes)	Allotment	Demand (Jan. to Nov., 1986) ('000 tonnes)	Allotment
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	1510.0	1100.0	231.0	231.0
2. Assam	638.0	498.0	388.3	400.4
3. Bihar	550.0	275.0	1100.0	792.0

1	2	3	4	5
4. Gujarat	310.0	270.0	545.0	460.0
5. Haryana	38.5	38.5	285.1	332.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	102.3	71.5	55.0	55.0
7. Jammu and Kashmir	181.5	204.0	99.0	132.0
8. Karnataka	590.0	535.0	165.0	275.0
9. Kerala	1700.0	1510.0	370.0	385.0
10. Madhya Pradesh	345.0	275.0	490.0	550.0
11. Maharashtra	825.0	610.0	660.0	660.0
12. Manipur	51.0	48.5	25.0	22.0
13. Meghalaya	101.2	93.5	16.5	23.1
14. Nagaland	76.0	62.0	39.0	39.0
15. Orissa	210.0	168.0	254.0	253.0
16. Punjab	19.2	18.6	144.0	165.0
17. Rajasthan	22.0	22.0	660.0	630.0
18. Sikkim	47.0	47.0	2.8	2.8
19. Tamil Nadu	1100.0	650.0	330.0	330.0
20. Tripura	150.0	138.0	5.5	27.5
21. Uttar Pradesh	660.0	550.0	495.0	495.0
22. West Bengal	1650.0	1375.0	1430.0	1386.0
23. A and N Islands	12.0	12.0	8.4	8.4
24. Arunachal Pradesh	52.1	57.0	9.8	15.4
25. Chandigarh	5.5	4.0	19.8	19.8
26. D and N Haveli	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5
27. Delhi	365.0	275.0	550.0	534.0
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	49.5	49.5	16.5	25.3
29. Lashadweep	5.5	5.5	0.1	0.1
30. Mizoram	88.0	73.0	11.5	11.5
31. Pondicherry	24.2	23.7	3.3	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11480.0</b>	<b>9052.7</b>	<b>8410.0</b>	<b>8263.6</b>

## Statement-II

State/U.T.	Edible Oil		Sugar	Kerosene
	Demand	Allotment	Allotment	Allotment
	(Nov. 85 to Oct. 86) ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)		(Jan. to Oct. 86) ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	(Jan. to Nov. 86) ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	195.0	92.4	247.9	418.3
2. Assam	3.6	2.4	94.8	187.7
3. Bihar	30.0	6.5	325.8	323.6
4. Gujarat	136.8	121.2	158.5	548.3
5. Haryana	28.8	8.0	60.2	110.5
6. Himachal Pradesh	24.0	9.3	19.8	25.3
7. Jammu and Kashmir	6.0	4.4	27.6	46.0
8. Karnataka	65.0	41.5	173.8	324.4
9. Kerala	120.0	21.7	115.8	181.5
10. Madhya Pradesh	62.0	20.2	240.2	267.0
11. Maharashtra	230.0	126.4	288.9	1043.0
12. Manipur	5.7	5.5	6.6	14.3
13. Meghalaya	7.2	4.0	6.3	11.6
14. Nagaland	12.0	4.8	4.0	7.0
15. Orissa	28.8	16.9	119.5	109.9
16. Punjab	19.2	13.9	78.2	225.5
17. Rajasthan	30.0	5.2	163.4	177.0
18. Sikkim	4.8	2.0	1.6	4.9
19. Tamil Nadu	132.0	48.7	219.6	462.6
20. Tripura	4.8	2.5	9.9	17.5
21. Uttar Pradesh	15.6	12.5	520.8	631.3
22. West Bengal	186.0	102.0	252.2	531.7



1	2	3	4	5
23. A and N Islands	0.6	0.4	2.2	2.7
24. Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	0.4	3.0	6.5
25. Chandigarh	0.7	0.7	3.4	14.6
26. D and N Haveli	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.1
27. Delhi	30.0	16.5	70.7	166.8
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	7.2	4.3	4.9	21.2
29. Lakshadweep	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
30. Mizoram	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.5
31. Pondicherry	6.0	4.4	2.8	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1439.2</b>	<b>702.9</b>	<b>3226.1</b>	<b>5898.6</b>

**Supply of LPG Cylinders in West Bengal**

214. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has requested for additional LPG cylinders for consumers of the State;

(b) if so, the quantity demanded; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 60,000 cylinders.

(c) Apart from resolution of the Industrial Relations Problems at Kalyani (Calcutta) Bottling Plant, additional supplies to the State are being made from other sources to the extent possible. Also substantial adhoc allocation of kerosene was made for October, 1986.

**Setting up of Para-Xylene Plant by Private Industrial House**

215. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private industrial house is setting up a plant to produce Para-xylene without obtaining industrial licence and MRTP clearance;

(b) whether a letter of intent was issued to this concern to make purified terephthalic acid from Para-xylene;

(c) whether permission was granted within a short time for import of Capital Goods and to tie up foreign collaboration for other units also to make Para-xylene and Benzene in a particular case;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which permission was granted; and

(e) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in public sector was waiting for industrial licence for four years for the same purpose and if so, the reasons for showing favour to the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). An Industrial Licence has been issued to a private sector unit for manufacture of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA). Para-xylene is an intermediate for manufacture of PTA. No separate industrial licence is required to manufacture of para-xylene as it is for captive consumption. However, the unit obtained MRTP clearance from the point of investment for manufacture of Para-xylene for captive consumption.

(c) and (d). Approvals for import of capital goods and for foreign collaboration for manufacture of para-xylene for captive consumption were given in accordance with the procedure prevalent at that time.

(e) M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. submitted proposals for manufacture of Benzene, Toluene and Xylenes and they have been permitted to undertake manufacture of Benzene and Toluene for the present.

#### Coal Output

216. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal output in India is far below the international standard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the coal output and to bring it at par with other developing countries in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) India is the sixth largest coal producing country in the world and is, by and large, able to meet the requirements of its consuming sectors.

(b) and (c). From the present level of production of 154.24 m.t. (1985-86) it is proposed to go up to 226 m.t. by the end of the Seventh Plan to meet the growing energy needs of the country.

Steps to increase coal production include opening of new mines, infrastructure of better technologies, development of infrastructure facilities, better utilisation of machinery and improvement in management, and labour relations etc.

#### Measures taken to stabilise prices of essential commodities

217. SHRI V. SOBHANA-DREESWARA RAO :  
SHRI SHRIHARI RAO :  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retail prices of the essential commodities have gone up since the presentation of the Fourth Pay Commission Report for the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the measures taken by Government to stabilise the prices of the essential commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Retail prices of some items have increased, some have declined and some have remained steady in selected centres since the presentation of the Fourth Pay Commission Report for the Central Government Employees in the last week of June, 1986.

(b) A statement shows the retail prices of selected commodities at selected centres in the last week of June, 1986 and in the week-ending 9th October, 1986 is given below.

The main thrust of Government policy in order to check undue price rise is to increase the production of various essential commodities, particularly those which are in short supply. Imports of certain commodities like edible oils and kerosene are made in order to augment domestic availability. Exports of several essential commodities are either banned or regulated. The Public Distribution System through which essential commodities like foodgrains

sugar, imported edible oils etc. are supplied to common people, is being strengthened and expanded. Rice and wheat are supplied at cheaper prices in the tribal areas and under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The State Governments have been urged from time to time to keep a strict watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities and to take prompt action against those who are indulging in malpractices by enforcing various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations strictly.

### Statement

*Retail Prices of Selected Commodities at selected centres in the last week of June, 1986 and week ending 9.10.86*

Commodity	Unit	Bombay		Madras		Delhi	
		Last week of June, 1986	Week ending 9.10.86	Last week of June, 1986	Week ending 9.10.86	Last week of June, 1986	Week ending 9.10.86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice (Coarse)	Rs. per kg.	4.00	4.00	3.40	3.60	4.50	4.50
Wheat	..	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.30
Jowar	..	2.70	2.60	2.00	2.10	2.50	2.50
Bajra	..	3.30	3.30	2.10	2.00	2.60	2.80
Maize	..	3.00	N.Q.	2.80	2.80	2.60	2.60
Gram	..	6.60	6.50	6.50	5.00	5.70	5.25
Arhar Dal	..	6.20	8.50	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.50
Moong Dal	..	7.40	6.60	6.60	6.40	7.50	7.00
Masoor Dal	..	7.40	7.40	6.80	6.80	6.30	7.00
Urad Dal	..	8.40	8.40	6.60	7.20	7.80	8.20
Gram Dal	..	6.80	6.80	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.70
Groundnut Oil	..	18.00	27.00	20.00	25.00	22.00	N.A.
Gingelly Oil	..	20.00	24.00	18.50	21.00	21.00	24.00
Mustard Oil	..	20.00	22.00	20.00	23.00	16.00	19.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coconut Oil	„	28.00	32.00	26.00	35.00	31.00	36.00
Vanaspati	Rs. per kg.	21.00	21.00	21.00	22.0	20.00	20.00
Sugar	„	6.40	6.20	5.60	5.80	7.00	7.00
Common Salt	„	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Potatoes	„	4.00	4.50	4.50	3.00	4.00	5.00
Onions	„	1.50	3.00	1.50	2.30	1.20	3.50
Milk (Buffalo)	Rs. per litre	7.50	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Mutton	Rs. per kg.	30.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	28.00	28.00
Red Chillies	„	12.00	12.00	10.00	8.50	22.00	18.00
Long Cloth	Rs. per metre	12.50	12.00	10.40	10.40	N.Q.	15.65

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

N.A.—Not available.

**Bilateral Assistance for Talcher Super Thermal Power Project**

218. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is exploring the possibility of bilateral foreign assistance for the proposed Talcher Super Thermal Power Project;

(b) whether the World Bank has also approached for financial assistance and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether despite serious financial constraints, the corporation has decided to take up more projects in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether any external financial sources have been found for financing these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; the project proposal is under appraisal with the World Bank for financial assistance.

(c) and (d). Apart from the projects which are already approved for execution by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), the Corporation proposes to take up expansion of existing/approved projects and setting up of new projects for benefits during the Eighth Plan period. The possibility of funding these projects through external sources to the extent necessary would be explored after their feasibility is established.

**De-reservation of Zip Fasteners Industry**

219. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "50 p.c. Zip fasteners imported illegally" appearing in Hindustan Times of 26 August,

1986 according to which a study prepared by DGTD has recommended for de-reservation of zip fasteners industry since reserving it for the small scale industry is only leading to outgo of precious foreign exchange for imports;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision in the matter; and

(c) the number of other industries in the small scale identified which lead to outgo of foreign exchange ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**  
(a) Government has seen the report.

(b) With effect from 30th May, 1986, the industry "Zip Fasteners—Metallic and Non-metallic in the case of integrated plants manufacturing all components" has been taken out of the purview of reservation for small scale sector. However, this notification has been challenged in the High Court of Bombay and the matter is sub judice.

(c) Outgo of foreign exchange is not dependent on whether the particular industrial activity is reserved for small scale sector or otherwise. It depends on the nature and scope of the industrial activity, indigenous availability of the required raw materials/components, etc.

**Increase in Ceiling on Production Limit of Colgate Toothpaste and Powder**

**220. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Colgate India Ltd. has introduced Flouriguard toothpaste and small pack of 15 gm. simultaneously increasing the supply of Colgate Toothpaste and Powder in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government have increased the ceiling on production limit of Colgate Toothpaste and Powder ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL**

**DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) M/s Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited have recently started marketing in Delhi Flouriguard toothpaste and 15 gram packs also. There is no information as to whether supply of toothpaste and tooth powder has been augmented in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

**Supply of Wheat to Licensed Flour Mills by FCI**

**221. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of wheat sold by the Food Corporation of India to the licensed flour mills during the years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and total amount realised from them, State-wise;

(b) whether Food Corporation of India is still selling wheat to flour mills and if so, the price at which wheat is being sold to them;

(c) whether any ceiling on quantity has been fixed within which a flour mill could purchase wheat from FCI or any guidelines have been prescribed for the FCI in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :** (a) A statement indicating the quantities of wheat sold by FCI to the licensed roller flour mills in various States and the amount realised therefrom during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below.

(b) The roller flour mills are now free to obtain their requirement of wheat from any source. In case they obtain it from FCI, at present, it is being supplied to them @ Rs. 205 per quintal for A and B categories of wheat and at Rs. 200 per quintal for C and D categories.

(c) and (d). There is now no ceiling on the roller flour mills from the Corporation, the quantities which can be purchased by

## Statement

*Quantity of wheat sold by the Food Corporation of India to the licensed roller flour mills and amount realised from them statewise during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86*

S.No.	Name of the State/ U.Ts	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
		Quantity M.Ts.	Amount realised Rs./ Lakhs	Quantity M.Ts.	Amount realised Rs./ Lakhs	Quantity M.Ts.	Amount realised Rs./ Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94732	1943.26	170164	2992.44	328721	5778.85
2.	Assam	116803	2200.15	130560	2363.29	144414	3875.47
3.	Bihar	171326	3520.14	231145	4011.61	370283	6522.54
4.	Delhi	265778	5492.81	280243	5033.10	359946	6331.49
5.	Gujarat	82666	1704.55	154264	2767.40	250091	4390.47
6.	Haryana	38401	783.43	59148	1021.66	101967	1800.33
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12177	249.74	13165	227.56	27304	479.82
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	75462	1561.74	106917	1923.40	137518	2418.29
9.	Karnataka	265110	5476.53	347814	6349.03	484118	8485.36
10.	Kerala	47303	977.63	68393	1249.35	97018	1689.65
11.	Madhya Pradesh	41464	864.21	26089	589.38	59730	1060.59
12.	Maharashtra	391482	8118.76	497633	8914.31	755987	13274.18
13.	Orissa	70643	1455.50	111525	1941.69	214362	3755.99
14.	Punjab	41846	842.65	94491	1544.74	193389	3456.51
15.	Rajasthan	9465	193.55	21398	376.92	33238	582.03
16.	Tamil Nadu	398805	8280.38	572702	10465.59	697508	12243.88
17.	Uttar Pradesh	179361	3673.65	316818	5570.52	623789	10996.04
18.	West Bengal	403574	8349.10	436743	7836.51	583310	10229.79
19.	N.E.F. (Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram)	28285	586.25	36803	656.01	49619	863.16
Total		2734683	56284.03	3676015	65834.51	5512312	98234.44

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : One minute Professor Sahib. One minute please. (*Interruptions*). I am asking for one minute. (*Interruptions*) I will listen to you. With your permission I will take one minute to dispose of Papers to be Laid On the Table as some of the Ministers have to go to the other House.

12.01 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Proclamation by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir under section 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, proclamation by the president under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Order by the President in pursuance of sub clause (i) of clause (c) of the said Proclamation and Report of Governor of Jammu and Kashmir**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th March, 1986 issued by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir under section 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir published in Jammu and Kashmir Gazette dated the 7th March, 1986.
- (2) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th September, 1986 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1061 (E) in Gezette of India dated the

7th September, 1986, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution together with a corrigendum thereto.

- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 7th September, 1986 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1062 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1986 together with a corrigendum thereto.

- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) dated the 3rd September, 1986 of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3120/86]

**Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 7 of 1986) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 7th October, 1986, under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3121/86]

**Notification under Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 :

- (1) The Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1034 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1986.

- (2) S.O. 502 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1986 enhancing the rate of royalty in respect of the mineral oils with effect from the 1st April, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3122/86]

Notifications under Proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, Resolution re : acceptance of certain recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission, Part I (Hindi version)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution :

(i) The Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1080 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1986.

(ii) The Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1105 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3123/86]

- (2) A copy of the Resolution No. 14 (1)/IC/86 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1986 regarding acceptance of certain recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission by the Government.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3124/86]

- (3) A copy of the Report of the

Fourth Central Pay Commission—  
Part I (\*Hindi version).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3125/85]

Oil Pressure Stoves (Quality Control)  
Amendment Order, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil Pressure Stoves (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1002 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1986 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3126/86]

12.02 hrs.

SALES PROMOTION EMPLOYEES  
(CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 1986

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1986, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Madhavji.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have given notice of an adjournment in regard to the total failure of the security arrangements on 2nd October.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Madhavji.

\* The English version was laid on the Table on 18th July, 1986.



SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the serious situation arising out of the lapse in security arrangements on 2nd October. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received lots of notices.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What is your decision ?

MR. SPEAKER : My decision will just be communicated to you. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Let this House be adjourned because it is a very serious matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the total security lapse on 2nd October threat ending the life of the President and the Prime Minister is not a fit case for adjournment motion, nothing in the world can be a fit case for adjournment motion.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, junior engineers, technicians of the Tele-Communication Department...

MR. SPEAKER : Please give notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please give notice.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I have already given.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into that.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West) : All over India the cinema houses are empty because of video piracy and high rate of entertainment-tax. People have started seeing blue films because of the closure of the cinema houses all over India. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may please give notice.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : As you know, this incident has shown that the whole security system is rotten. Have we not to discuss it ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : I have given a Calling Attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a Calling Attention Session. Dr. Samant, will you please listen to me ? You can come to me.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a bad habit on your part. When I am saying something you do not listen to me. When I am on my legs you must sit down.

I will tell you one thing.

We had a discussion. All the important members of this House have met and discussed. You please take it for granted from me that each and every subject which you have given to me, we will discuss one by one. You need not worry. You can convey your feelings to me. In the time available we will discuss one by one. Because of shortage of time it may be left; otherwise not.

Do not worry, I will take them one by one. At one stroke I cannot take it. I am taking something to-day and the rest I am leaving for other days.

12.05 hrs.

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

Security Lapses at Rajghat on 2nd  
October, 1986

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received 17 notices of Adjournment Motion regarding serious lapses of security arrangement on 2nd October, 1986, at Rajghat from the following Members :

1. Prof. Madhu Dandavate
2. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury
3. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia
4. Shri Dinesh Goswami
5. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
6. Shri Basudeb Acharia
7. Shri Amal Datta
8. Shri Amar Roy Pradhan
9. Shri Hannan Mollah
10. Shri Indrajit Gupta  
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee  
Shri Narayan Choubey  
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav
11. Shri Bajju Ban Riyan
12. Shri Anil Basu
13. Dr. Sudhir Roy
14. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
15. Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan
16. Shri C. Madhav Reddi
17. Shri Suresh Kurup

The notice given by Prof. Madhu

Dandavate has secured the first place in the ballot. It reads as under :

"The failure of the Government to ensure strict security arrangements at the Rajghat on 2nd October 1986, leading to the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the President, the Prime Minister and others."

I give my consent to the moving of the motion.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate may ask for leave of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I seek leave of the House to move the adjournment motion regarding the total collapse of security arrangement at Rajghat on 2nd October, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the leave opposed ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, we have given adjournment motion regarding the Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh to meet the situation caused by floods.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rao, there is only one thing that can be taken up now. Whatever other subjects are, I have already explained to you that they can be taken one by one and separately. So, one by one we will take them, I have had the priority given to me by all my colleagues in this House and we shall discuss them one by one if they are in that order. So, don't worry about that and we should see whatever comes in that way. The Business Advisory Committee will meet and we shall discuss all these points. I think you better be prepared to put in the best after preparing briefs. And let us come out with some concrete things so that we can have a good debate in the House.

So, those in favour may please stand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No-body has opposed the leave.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Let it be discussed.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, let it be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Those in favour of leave being granted may rise in their places—

They are more than 50. So, the leave is granted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I want to make a submission. If you agree and the House agrees, I have a proposal that once you have admitted the adjournment motion and sufficient number have got up in strength, this may be taken up immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, no problem.

Gentlemen, I have given my consent to this adjournment motion thinking that our security and the safety of this country are the uppermost in everybody's mind and I hope that stays there because it is the need of the hour. The nation is going through some sort of a trauma. One thing I want to just request you or implore you, because time and again I am saying this thing that until and unless we do something to eradicate this cancer which has generated this sort of thing, this communalism, we must do something positive from all sides of this House. That is all I want to say to you, and nothing should be left because it is not the Prime Minister alone, it is the safety of the whole country, it is the safety of the institution, it is the safety of the whole nation which is at stake. That is what we want, and after some preliminaries I will ask you to proceed on with this.

I want Mr. Home Minister to do whatever is possible to safeguard the integrity and safety of this nation and the lives of our people.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is one Bill to be introduced.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The

convention in the House is that the adjournment motion should get the preference.

MR. SPEAKER : We have given the preference. All right. Okay then. Now, Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Time allotted is about 2½ hours. That is the norm.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All right. Let us see as the discussion proceeds.

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief to the points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That the House do now adjourn”.

As I pointed out to you that if there is any case in our parliamentary history which is a fit case for admission as an adjournment motion, this is one such case and, Sir, I am glad that you gave the consent and directed me to seek the leave of the House. It is very clear that the issues that are involved in the adjournment-motion are of a far wider significance and therefore need to be discussed comprehensively. I was very happy to find that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs felt the urgency of this problem as much as ourselves so that he himself came forward with a very constructive suggestion that the discussion of the adjournment-motion should begin here and now. I welcome that suggestion. That only drives home to the country how seriously this House takes the problem of what happened on the 2nd of October, 1986.

While referring to the incident of 2nd October, 1986 at Rajghat, I would like to bring to your notice very briefly the situation of the entire Rajghat. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. If somebody wants to talk, please go out and talk, in the Lobby, not here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was just pointing out to you that in the beginning, we must try to find out what exactly was the situation in the location of

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Rajghat and what are exactly the security requirements when Prime Minister or President or for that matter anyone who has respect for Mahatma Gandhi goes on the occasion of 2nd October to pay homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. If you have seen the entire precincts of Rajghat and you have been visiting Rajghat year after year you will find that almost the entire Rajghat is surrounded by some sort of hilly tract around it. But you will find as far as the inner portion of the Rajghat is concerned, it is almost kept as a plain green plateau and there is only one structure which is an elevated structure. It is surrounded by trees and bushes. It is the common sense that tells you if anyone wants to hide at this Rajghat Maidan, the only place available for hiding will be the small structure which has been surrounded by trees and bushes. Now, the common sense which was possessed by the person who tried to play the mischief, unfortunately those who were in-charge of security lacked that common sense. I must say that they must be uncommon men in-charge of security arrangements.

What exactly was the position? As far as the firing is concerned, the firing was done from the the small structure which was an elevated one. The first round of fire was shot and then some of the persons who were assembled over there—even the journalists reported in the interview—when they summoned the security man, and asked them what is this big noise, they said, "This is probably the back-fire of a scooter." This is what the security men said. Of course, I do not expect every security man to be expert on sound analysis. But at the same time, if the security arrangements are perfect and if a watch is kept on every corner whenever the Prime Minister or the Prime Minister goes for any important function, a number of security men in plain dress go on watching in different directions, keeping an eye in all the directions, if there is any smoke, or there is any noise or if there is any commotion, immediately the security men rush to the spot any try to save the situation.

I will just give an analogy. On 2nd October, after this incident, Prime Minister flew to Nagpur. Fortunately, I happened to be in Nagpur the same day in connection with Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. I myself have seen the security arrangements that were made there. But, Prime Minister had gone for two major functions, one function connected with the school and second was the platinum jubilee of a well-known newspaper in Nagpur. You will be surprised to know that the pandal had a number of houses surrounding it and in every house which was in the neighbouring locality of the pandal, the security men had given identity card to each family member, each one of them. Not only that. But a bit prior to the arrival of the Prime Minister in Nagpur, they had taken down in writing the information whether in these two or three days, any guest is likely to visit your house. That was the extent of precaution that was taken by the security men when the Prime Minister visited Nagpur.

On a number of occasions we had invited VIPs for some of our functions, sometimes the President, sometimes the Vice-President, sometimes the Prime Minister and, on those occasions not only surrounding areas are checked but, sometimes if the security men are suspicious, they post the security guards on the terraces of the houses surrounding that particular place of meeting. In addition to that, very often a strict inspection of the platform and whether anything is there hidden below the platform is checked up, before the Prime Minister or the President or the Vice-President or the VIP visits that particular spot. We find that no such precaution was taken at all and, to my mind, this was the most elementary failure on the part of the security men who were posted there.

Who is in charge of the personal security of the Prime Minister? A number of articles have appeared. We have some information from the documents of the Home Ministry and we find that as far as the Prime Minister is concerned, there is a special security guard group that is, SPG. That Special Protection Group is supposed to be in charge of the security of the Prime Minister. They are supposed to keep a

watch during the functions. They are supposed to watch the situation prior to the arrival and after the Prime Minister or the President actually leaves the site of the function. This is supposed to be their duty.

You will be probably not surprised but you will be happy to know that this Group was given an extraordinary training and even when there was an attack on Chile President, some of the members of this Group—they consist of 1,500 jawans, if I mistake not and, of course, there are various gradations—but some of them actually studied when an attack was made on Chile President, what exactly happened, what are the precautions to be taken and they returned with lot of information regarding the security arrangement.

Since the SPG is in sole charge, or major charge, charge of the security of the Prime Minister and VIPs and the President, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to what exactly is the structure of this. Who is supposed to be the sole monitor? Who is supposed to coordinate? Who is supposed to be in charge of the machinery that is supposed to coordinate the security arrangements with other agencies which are also there to complement and supplement the security arrangements? I think this will be a very crucial part and the Home Minister should take the entire house into confidence and let us know what exactly the structure of SPG is and whether there is any lacuna, whether there are any failures; whether any one of them indirectly connived at the happening that has taken place. I do not take it for granted. In fact, I assume that it must not be forgotten. But, Sir, when incidents have occurred, when the former Prime Minister was killed by her own security guards themselves, I would like to know whether these organisations have been perfectly insulated and what exactly is the structure; what is the division of power and responsibility and who is supposed to be the sole monitor of monitoring the entire security arrangements.

After this, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Home Minister. This is one major agency that is supposed to protect the Prime Minister and there are so

many other agencies. They are also in charge of the security arrangements. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, especially in the light of some of the columns that have appeared in the Press and in the light of some of the interviews that have appeared in the Press, whether there has been any conflicts between the SPG machinery and other agencies which are also supposed to be in charge of the security arrangements and in charge of investigations. I would like to know from him whether there has been any conflict or clash between the investigating machinery and the SPG machinery. If it is so, whether there were any issues on which some sort of differences have developed and as a result of that each one was trying to shirk the responsibility and put it on the shoulders of the other. Already, news reports to that extent have appeared.

Sir, in Times of India issue dated the 22nd October 1986, Mr. L.P. Singh, who is well-known to many members here, who had been concerned with the security arrangements for 24 years, has written a very fine article in that paper. The title of that article is: 'Concentration of Power: Security risk for Prime Minister'. That is the title. He himself feels and let me share my experiences with some of the experts. Many experts regarding security have been feeling that as far as the security is concerned, the power must not be concentrated too much. There has to be an apex. But at the same time, there has to be diffusion of power and responsibilities and wherever there has been excessive concentration of power regarding the security of the Prime Minister and for that matter any other VIP, you will find that in a number of countries complications have taken place. A number of reports are available. A number of experts of security have come to the conclusion that there must be fixing up of the final responsibility on certain individuals at the top. Of course the highest responsibility will be that of the Home Minister himself. I am sure that he will not shirk it. He will try to express as to what exactly has happened. This particular aspect is extremely important.

I will quote one particular aspect. I do not want to quote the article. I will give the substance of one point. I know

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

you are looking at your watch. Therefore, I would like to point out to you that in the very same article, Mr. L.P. Singh has said : 'it has been widely talked about in dependable circles that even the signal about the assassination of the former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was indicated.' Intelligence services had already got some sense and they have smelled something of the type that is going on. It has been reported since it has appeared in a signed article in the Times of India, written by Mr. L.P. Singh. That is the reason why I am sharing that with you. It is not some market-place rumour. It is something that has been mentioned by a person who was concerned with the security for the last 24 years. Therefore, I would like to know as to what has been the role of the Intelligence in this particular case. Prior to the Prime Minister visiting the site on 2nd October and after the incident has taken place; what have been the intelligence reports, whether there were some reports prior to 2nd October ? After this incident has taken place have the intelligence agencies tried to find out whether there was any team behind the entire assassination effort or whether it was an act of insanity on the part of a single individual. What are the inferences ? Which are the various agencies that have coordinated and how far as the coordination worked ?

I would also like to know this in this context because that will be a dangerous signal for the future. A news has appeared in sections of the press that a hundred uniforms of Black Cat Commandos have been missing. From some of the extremist activities which we have seen and about which we have read, we find that some of the assassins come in uniform, police uniform, commando uniform, and they try to attack. On the same day when this incident took place at Rajghat, a similar incident also took place at the place of Mr. Ribeiro who is in charge of law and order, and it was found out that people with policeman's uniform, people having a car with police label, enter his compound and fire at him; but since he is an expert, and not his wife, he lies down and as a result of that, he is saved, but his wife is slightly hit. Therefore, this particular query of mine is

important, whether the hundred uniforms of Black Cat Commandos which had been missing have been traced and whether you have been able to find out which are the elements behind it.

Repeatedly it has appeared in the press that some elements, reliable elements, very close to the Government, have indicated that there was a foreign hand and some have said that this was also a plot of an extremist gang. I would like to have confirmation from him as it has appeared in the press. Is it not a fact that the weapon with which they tried to fire at the VIPs on 2nd October were country weapons ? They were neither sophisticated weapons nor sten guns. They were just country weapons. If foreign hand and a gang of experts were there behind this attempt, I shudder to think what would have happened. Everywhere they had planned a conspiracy, they had utilised sophisticated arms, they had utilised sophisticated techniques; and they had shown the greatest skill in running away from the scene. But this has not happened in this case. Therefore, we cannot take it for granted that this was part of the usual extremist gang's attempt; one of them might have tried this. You must go out of the way to find out what was the motivation behind this, whether it was to settle the account of something that had been done to him, whether some one had inspired him to act in this particular manner. That issue will have to be gone into.

In this context I would like to bring another issue, with your permission. Just as the Gandhi Samadhi is a sacred place, there are many sacred places in this country; they may be belonging to the Hindus or to the Sikhs or to the Muslims or to the Christians or to the neo-Buddhists. About these shrines, we always say this. Whether one believes in religion or not, whether one is a believer in religion or one is an atheist, one believes that these holy places where there are gurdwaras, temples or mosques, cannot be utilised for anti-social activities, secessionist activities, terrorist activities.

MR. SPEAKER : Even for preaching of hatred.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, even for preaching of hatred. Only recently,

to the shame of all of us, on the 29th April, the proclamation of Khalistan came from the Golden Temple. They have not only denigrated the country, but they have denigrated the Golden Temple because I am one among those who feel that those who preach violence and those who preach hatred preach something which is prohibited under the very tenets of those whom the Golden Temple symbolises. Therefore, that was the denigration of the temple that took place on 29th April last. Now the Sarbat Khalsa was held. At that time also demonstration took place, Khalistan slogans were given. Since this is the question of 2nd October incident at Raj Ghat, I do not dwell on that in detail, there will be another opportunity to discuss the problem of Punjab and extremist activities in different parts of the country, I will raise this issue at that time.

Let us try to find out whether there is any alliance between these forces and also try to find out the facts to see that they are not allowed to use shrines.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the crux of the problem which you have just touched. If we all get together, this evil can be just rooted out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even if we get together, if the security arrangement fails, nothing can save the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope everything will succeed. I am of the firm opinion that if we root out this nonsense for all times to come from the body politic of India, we will be doing the greatest service to the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The entire country was behind Mahatma Gandhi and yet Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. Let us not forget that. I do share your noble feeling and sentiment that on such issues, all must stand together, live together and die together.

While coming together, a lot of unity does not create a security. For that there has to be a political will to deal with the problem.

Sir, repeatedly the Home Ministry is being restructured. For years together the Home Ministry is existing. When there was

an interim government at the centre, when it was ably headed by men like Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, if you look right from that time. We find that today our Prime Minister feels the need of restructuring the Home Ministry just as the Constituent Assembly felt that the Constitution should be there, but some time so many people tried to dabble with the Constitution and brought amendments which were frivolous.

I would welcome any good structural change in the Home Ministry that takes place; but the Home Ministry should not be restructured in such a manner that the man in charge of the Home Ministry should feel that his wings are clipped, his powers are taken away, he is supposed to be in charge of security while somebody else will be in charge of internal security. I don't know what is external security and what is internal security. External security should be the concern of the External Affairs Minister. We have found that Internal Security is created and more than that, a lot of structural changes have taken place in the Home Ministry.

In this respect I would like to make an appeal to the Prime Minister. I have said it publicly that it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister of a democratic country to change and reshuffle the Ministries in any way that he wants, he can change the portfolios in any way that he wants, but if constantly there is a Damocles Sword hanging over the head of every Minister, no Minister will feel a long term stake in his Ministry and he will function just like a fire brigade. Whenever there is a fire, he will go there and extinguish it, come back to the depot and wait for the next fire to take place.

Let me end by saying that with this casual manner in which frequent reshuffles and changes are taking place, Ministers are removed and brought in, it does not give any Minister a sense of assurance that he will be there for five years, he can plan the security of the country on the basis of long-term plan. It is not that I am pleading for Mr. Buta Singh; but I am pleading for all the Ministers whomever you make the Home Minister, he should not feel that in the previous night he was the Home Minister and the next morning he would be out of

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Home. If that is the feeling, he will have no commitment and long-term planning on security.

Therefore, I feel that these aspects also have to be taken into account. Unless the Prime Minister takes note of the fact that the casual way of functioning, casual way of reshuffling, casual way of changing the structure of Ministries will ultimately create problems for him, it will be a problem for the whole country.

Sir, I hope that the Home Minister will take care of the problems that I have mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the House do now adjourn.”

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has been a pilgrimage centre of all religions. Important religions of the world also originated in this country. This shows the richness of our civilisation. The people of the country thank the almighty God for saving the life of our Prime Minister. Otherwise had we depended solely on the security forces we would have been orphaned.

It is a matter of pleasure that our Prime Minister is still leading the country. The people from all walks of life, including the farmers, the labourers and others have great faith in him. The dastardly attempt made on the life of the Prime Minister near the ‘Samadhi’ of Bapuji on 2nd October is most condemnable. I share the sentiments expressed by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and strongly condemn the failure of hundreds of Black Cat commandos, metal detectors, the Delhi Police personnel, outer and inner security rings and other security measures including I.B. and C.B.I. arrangements, on whom we were depending for the security of the hon. Prime Minister. The security personnel merely kept on looking at and searching the trees but they overlooked the

bushes. The sun can also sometimes be over shadowed by clouds. The failure of the security at Rajghat can be compared to that. This happened due to those inefficient and indiscreet personnel who were posted there to guard the area. The whole security system cannot be held responsible for it. At that time it was said that the C.B.I. or I.B. had informed them about the possible attempt on the life of the Prime Minister. I was also told that after the receipt of this information the D.C.P. had marked the file to S.P. The A.C.P. had marked it to S.I., the S.I. to the Head Constable and the Head Constable to the constable. But unfortunately no concrete step was taken and they simply passed on files to one another. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister Shri Buta Singh, whether this failure is on the part of the security system or is confined to that particular place or some persons? In my opinion, only God saved the life of our Prime Minister. The security arrangement failed totally at that time. May I know what measures are you going to take to improve the things? I would like to have replies to all these questions from you. I would not like to repeat the questions raised by Shri Madhu Dandavate in his speech. What steps are you going to take to bring about improvement in all these things? I would also like to know why responsibility of the security of the Prime Minister has been entrusted to different agencies? The Delhi Police contend that they were in charge of the outer security. For inner security the Black Cat Commandos, the I.B. personnel and the special Security Force were responsible. I would like to know as to why the responsibility of the outer and inner security has been assigned to different forces like Delhi Police, the Black Cat commandos and I.B.? It is due to the grace of God that the Prime Minister is there to serve the country. You failed to do anything in this respect. I would like to have replies to all these questions from you. You should assure us and the people of the country regarding the security of the Prime Minister. The leaders of our own country as well as of the foreign countries condemned the incident because Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not merely an individual, he is also a symbol of faith which the people of our country and other countries repose in him. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is an embodiment of our



dreams. He is a leader not only of this country but of Africa, Asia and of all non-aligned countries as well. Shri Rajiv Gandhi enjoys the affection of the people of the whole of the country. The school children of whole of Africa say that the Super Powers have managed as much as 80 tonnes of explosives per person to eliminate them whereas only 60 kilogrammes of explosive are needed to kill a person. But thanks to the Super Powers that they have arranged as much as 80 tonnes of explosives for every person. An effort is being made in the world under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to destroy the stocks of explosives and the nuclear weapons. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is in the forefront in setting up the Africa Fund also. Therefore, it is not a question of an individual or the country but of the whole world.

The security of the Prime Minister has been assigned to different agencies like Delhi Police, I.B., C.B.I. etc. We are not concerned with these piecemeal arrangements. Here we are not concerned with C.B.I. on I.B. Here we would like to know from the Home Minister as to what steps he is going to take to ensure that the security system is made foolproof in the coming days. We agree with Shri Madhu Dandavate up to this point. He has not raised points to which we may not agree. But I would like to examine this question further. Why has such a thing happened? Why the Prime Minister of the country always needs security and why does he live in the state of uncertainty and fear? The late Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru used to mix up with and meet millions of people without any danger and fear. But why has present situation developed in the country? Who is responsible for it?

We should have reached some consensus on the national issue when the terrorists had struck terror in Punjab. But we failed in this regard. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said that we should not take politics to the temple. But I want to remind Prof. Madhu Dandavate that when this issue was raised in the House and our party Members had warned that in the long run this spectre of terrorism might become a giant, and as such terrorists should not be given protection in the temples and they should be taken out from

there. But the leaders of some parties did not make any commitment. I can mention the names of those hon. Members even. I had asked from one hon. Member whether Army should be sent to the temple, he remained non-committal and left the decision in this respect to the Government. I would like to say that on such issues the Opposition as well as the Government should sit together and reach some consensus on them—they may pertain to elimination of terrorists from Punjab or to formulation of major schemes for the progress of the country.

Prof. Madhu Dandavateji, I could not understand as to why did you not attend the meeting called by the Prime Minister today. You have rightly said that the country is facing danger and at this critical juncture, the Prime Minister, *i.e.* the leadership of the country.

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There is no relation between the two.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As you have raised this matter, I would like to clarify the position that we feel it improper to discuss such an important issue with the P.M. in the private chamber. First we would like to raise it here and then discuss it with him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am glad that Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made his position clear. But I also know that the solution of this problem cannot be found only by having discussion in this House. It can be sorted out in the meeting between the leaders of the Opposition and the Prime Minister. It would have been better if the issue would have been discussed first in the meeting held in the morning and subsequently here. There is another aspect of it that crores of people in the country will think that the Opposition did not accept the invitation of the P.M. for the meeting. If there was no agenda, then you could have taken up any issue for discussion. I am not saying this for the sake of criticism. I am talking of the people of the country whose percentage literacy is

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

thirty-nine against the earlier 2 per cent. Sixty per cent of the people do not read newspapers. So they would not be able to understand your sentiments and will not be able to read the statement that you have just given. So I would like to say that as a leader of an Opposition Party you will have to see that there should always be scope to arrive at some consensus on such national issues. I appreciate your sentiments but at least 80 per cent of the population will not be able to appreciate them howsoever well-worded your statement may come in the national perspective. Sir, it is clear that there is a foreign hand behind this incident. Shri Kunnah Nandan Nayar has written a book on Punjab. In this book he has said that so far three attempts have been made on the life of the Prime Minister in foreign countries, *i.e.*, in Paris, London and America. Just now my friend has referred to Allenedo. In this way, several incidents are also before us which show that some people are interested in creating instability in other countries. The person who fired shots might have been prompted for taking any revenge but the foremost intention of those who might have motivated him was to destabilise the Government. They do not want to see Shri Rajiv Gandhi alive; they want that in every State, regional parties may come up, the Congress which is an all India party may disintegrate and it may become leaderless. They want instability in the country so that they may control the country in any form they like. It is, therefore, necessary that we should not raise this issue in the form of an Adjournment Motion but in some different form because Adjournment Motion has an element of censure against the Government. What for do you want to censure? Against whom the censure will be brought? For the terrorism, fissiparous tendencies and communalism that are spreading in the country, only the Prime Minister and his party will not be held responsible, you will also be held responsible, if measures are not taken to contain them. What is, therefore, necessary is that the hon. Home Minister may throw light on the attempts made on the life of the Prime Minister as mentioned in the book published on Punjab. The hon. Minister should tell us how he would assure us in the matter.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the embodiment of the progress and development of the country. In this background this Adjournment Motion expresses some element of censure against the Government. I would like to interpret it differently. On this occasion, we should express our thanks to God for saving the life of our Prime Minister and should congratulate the Prime Minister that in spite of this incident of far reaching consequences on 2nd October, he flew to Wardha. I had accompanied him. There was no sign of anxiety on his face. At Wardha he laid wreathes on the samadhi of Bapuji. I am very happy that the country has a leader, who could carry on with normal schedule of visiting Wardha and other places by a special plane, an hour after an attempt was made on his life. Therefore, I consider it an occasion for conveying to him our best wishes today. This House and all its Members must congratulate him and wish him a long life to lead us for many more years. On behalf of the people of this country, I would like to dedicate this verse to him :

*Koti-Koti aanknon ka sapna  
tum sakaar karoge,  
Koti-koti armaanon mein  
tum nutan rang bharoge,  
Desh mangta tyag,  
dan doge kya nayi jawani,  
Dhanya-dhanya sansaar keh athe,  
naya Hind ka pani,  
Pragati path ke tum raahi ho,  
nahin sabr hai naya varsh hai,  
Nayi Yoju, Naya varsh hai.*

I request you all to come under this new leadership and I would request Prof. Madhu Dandavate to withdraw the Adjournment Motion moved by him, and let it be called a simple Motion in order to express our fears and apprehensions. Let us thank him and wish him a long life to lead the country.

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, I take the opportunity in this debate to express our concern at the daring

lapse of security to protect the Prime Minister and other Leaders of our country. We consider that the attempt at Raj Ghat is not an isolated incident, but it is part and parcel of the attempt made by the enemies of our country and those who are based abroad to destabilise our country and dismember our country. What worries us is that when the external security environment is getting worsened day by day, when we are seeing that around us, the enemies of our country are trying to make encirclement to cultivate the ruling cliques in this country to act against the interests of our country and when the question of security inside the country is becoming paramount day by day, at that juncture, this kind of lapse is going to demoralise the population and demoralise those who sincerely take the task, discharge their duties and effectively take part in the protection of our country. It is not the question of an individual whose life was attempted at, I am not going to identify a person with the country, but the question is that, was there any motive behind this attempt to destabilise our country. We have been discussing in this House, again and again, that there are elements; there are conspiracies and the killing of Mrs. Indira Gandhi came to us as a glaring example. But I want to ask some pointed questions in this regard. All the incidents have been narrated and we all know about that, but this kind of callousness we cannot just forgive. But I want to know one pointed question, whether it is a fact that Research and Analysis Wing informed the Intelligence Bureau, the Special Protection Group and the Delhi Police, five days before the attempt, that an attempt would be made at Raj Ghat. They supplied the name of the would be assassins, and how the attack would be made, that was also given, that the man will hide behind the bush and whether that information was given or not and if given, what action was taken on that regard? But this kind of lapse, we have been seeing as outward showmanship in the name of security. I do not object to certain things which are necessarily to be done. Now, it is very common: we are hearing of elitism in the security system. What is meant by elitism? I do not know. Elitism means what? Is there any coordination among different Forces that have been collected together and given the name of SPG? Is there any coordinating authority, or are

there ego clashes going on? Is there any pointed accountability, or are we just playing and are just so casual that serious information comes in and we do not take note of it? So, are we serious, *i.e.* those who are entrusted with the task? Do they perceive sincerely about what is the real danger to the country; how attempts were made; who are the people behind it, and what are the motives behind it, and which are the forces from outside which are behind it?

The second point I want to know is this: you may collect persons from different Forces, *e.g.* Border Security Force, this force and that. All right. What kind of training is being imparted to them? What do we tell them? Martial training alone will not do. It is not some kind of a mercenary training. They have to have some kind of a commitment. What is that commitment? In the whole of the country, the faith that had been built over the years in the concept of secularism, in the concept of patriotism is being eroded day by day. Everybody is getting infected with this kind of aggressive religious, communal, provincial, caste and all kinds of diseases. Is anybody seeing this? I can very well remember that during the last Session I had asked: what kind of training do we give to our Police? What is the immunity which should be there? While in the name of religion, in the name of a certain community, some kind of a turmoil takes place in certain parts of our country, should our forces remain in tact or not? What kind of training, *i.e.* quality of training do we give, and do the people who have to run the affairs sincerely possess this quality? We talk so much about mixing up of religion with politics. Who is mixing it? Who is responsible for that? We have to take it seriously. It is not a matter of joke. We can say that providentially, he has been saved. That fellow did not get the right kind of weapon. I do not know; we have to answer all these questions.

Now the third point: what is the scrutiny that we do, *i.e.* of those whom we have taken? Some reports are here with me: one is a UNI despatch sheet dated 29th October 1986 from New Delhi, saying that 100 uniforms of the Black Cat commandos are missing since August this year. Uniforms of Black Cat commandos, who are the inner ring, who are to protect people. Is this true?

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

How is it that they are missing? Was any enquiry made? What action has been taken?

Then there is something very alarming, I must say. The kind of things going on are such. UNI has also given a despatch from Washington saying that for more than ten years, CIA is using one bank in America to purchase rifles from our Department of Defence. I am saying this because there are people who do not have any real kind of perception, as to who are our enemies and who are not. Sixty-thousand rifles were purchased by this CIA outfit from our Department of Defence. That has come in the papers. Do we scrutinize people properly? Are we just so general-minded—we do not have to be indiscreet in certain matters? We do not take the right kind of attitude, we do not have the right kind of campaign among our people. These are very important: security arrangements, outward expressions and all that are important; but the point is that if the environment all over the country gets deteriorated, people get annihilated and then their danger increases.

13.00 hrs.

So, I would like to ask certain questions. There may be technical things and all that, but he has to give us an answer, to fix the responsibility and take action. They have to see how this danger has come. I have seen it. They have to see whether that kind of real dangerous thing is taking place or not and how it should be put to an end. The real conspiracy is going on and we should be alive to the situation and see how action should be taken so that this kind of disaster should not be attempted at or should not take place in the near future.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now adjourn the House for lunch and shall re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ADJOURNMENT MOTION—(Contd.)

[*English*]

Security lapses at Rajghat on 2nd October, 1986

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am happy that the debate thus far has been free of rancour. Although it is an Adjournment Motion debate, there has not been any attempt to put the Government on a pogrom. On the other hand, there has been anxiety, concern and anguish.

I have listened to the mover of the Motion, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, as carefully as I could, and I also listened to the first spokesman of our party, Mr. Azad, also with the same care. I could hardly detect any difference in their approach to this question. Mr. Dandavate put certain very relevant, very searching questions and it is not anybody's case, certainly it is not the case of the Government, it is not the case of the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh, that there has not been failure and serious lapse of security. I think, that is in the best tradition of this House. I have been in this House for quite some time and I have witnessed one thing...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, he was occupying your chair.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: I am more happy here than there. I have noticed one thing that despite the tumult, despite the seeming senselessness that happened here at times, when it comes to the serious question affecting the life, stability and integrity of the nation it has always cut across party lines. There has always been reasonableness and there has always been unity. I am happy to see this kind of spirit again today in this House. I would not go into the details of what has happened. I do not have more searching questions than what Mr. Dandavate and Mr. Azad and to some

extent Mr. Choudhary posed to the Home Minister. I think, it is his duty and it is in his interest to clarify those questions as to why this particular elevated spot at that place was not searched, as to why action was not taken on certain intelligence reports that had been sent before the event took place, as to why more precautions were not taken especially when certain reports had appeared in the Pakistani press. All these are relevant questions. And the Members have also posed certain other questions about the reported disappearance of 100 uniforms of the Black Cat or Black Foot commandos. We know what has happened in Punjab relating to the Director General of Police, Mr. Ribeiro. They almost succeeded to kill him by using the police uniforms. If this is true, this is a very serious, a very worrisome question. But that is not my point in this debate. I know my time is limited. But I want to make this point that apart from the incumbent of an office and it has been our good fortune in this country that we have had outstanding persons of character, of ability occupying the office of the Prime Minister right from Jawaharlal Nehru to Lal Bahadur Shastri, to Mrs. Gandhi and now we have Rajiv Gandhi, another outstanding person...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : There were other two Prime Ministers.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : If you come to that, even other two Prime Ministers were men of sterling character. That has to be said about them.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in his two years, has won the imagination of the country. He has also captured that imagination of the international community. He is a young man on whom the nation has placed its hopes and its aspirations. But that is different. I am making the point of the offices of the Prime Minister and the President. The office of the Prime Minister is a vital part of our democratic set up. If you take away this parliament, there is no democracy, there is no unity, there is no India. I come from the North-East, very different in every way from the rest of the country. My appearance is different, my outlook is different, my culture is different, my

language is different. But I am part of India because I am part of this House. Take away the Parliament and there is no India. It is as clear as that. And in our democratic structure, the person who epitomises that unity, who is charged with the responsibility of taking care of this country is the Prime Minister. You just cannot play with his life. You cannot just take away the Prime Minister' like that and expect that unity and stability will continue in this country. It was Providence that saved Shri Rajiv Gandhi on October 2nd.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
President of India also.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Yes, the President of India also. But it seems that the focus is on the Prime Minister and the newspapers in Pakistan and other places have been speaking about Rajiv Gandhi, not so much about the President. That is why my remarks are confined to this. So, it was Providence that saved him on October 2nd. If the worst had happened, one shudders to think what would have happened to this country—the riots, the destruction—and it is difficult for us to think whether we could come to this House again and deliberate in this manner. It would have unleashed such forces that would have destroyed this country. This is where we are all concerned, whether it is Madhu Dandavate in the Opposition or it is G.G. Swell in the Congress or it is Saifuddin Chowdhary. We all belong to this country. If there is no India, we are not there. If India is weak, we are all weak. If India is strong, we are all strong. That is why we are all concerned, and that is why we want the Home Minister to clarify these points and satisfy us...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Or resign.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Well. I do not know about resignation. It is not as simple as that, and there is no guarantee that somebody else would have done better job. You do not carry on democracy in that way. So, I am not for this claptrap of resignations and things like that. I would have liked that the whole question should be considered in depth.

[Shri G.G. Swell]

I would now come to another point. The security situation not only in India but around India has deteriorated very fast, deteriorated traumatically against us. The latest development in Pakistan, where the United States of America has agreed to give them AWACS aircraft, has introduced a new element into the security situation in the region and we have had the insult from the Deputy of the United States Secretary of Defence when he tauntingly said that Indians would have preferred the American pilots in Pakistan to man their AWACS planes rather than the Pakistani pilots. It is a clear confirmation that Pakistan today has a base for the United States Armed Forces. I am not trying to blame anybody. But there is a vested interest of big powers to destabilise India if only for the reason to bend India according to their will to meet their geo-strategic ends, we have to stand up against all this, stand up as a country proud and strong and the first thing we need in that is political stability. That is why we are concerned about the safety of the Prime Minister. We want a better performance from Shri Buta Singh. *(Interruptions)*

I would like to put one simple question. If it is a proposition that because of the multiplicity of security groups, if because of the rivalry or bad blood among them—this is a sad feature of the Indian political life—there was nobody to check and the President, Prime Minister and yourself were sitting ducks—I would like to ask whether there was any co-ordination, somebody to have a last look about the security arrangements and be sure that certain things have been done. I think that should be the primary responsibility of the Home Minister. If he cannot trust any other officer below him, he should have done that himself. If I were at your place, I would have gone there and would have seen for myself whether all these things have been done. But that is not to blame you or anybody. We are not here to gain any political mileage. But we want the shape of things in the country to be better and we that are better assured.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI

(Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, when we think about the incident of 2nd October, the first thing that strikes us is, as to what would have happened if the same incident had occurred in some democratic country. I think, first of all the Home Minister of that country would have resigned. But the Home Minister of this country is very much sitting here. Admittedly, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has not asked him to resign but that was his gentleness. However, this gentleman must accept full responsibility for the failure of security. After all, who is responsible for it?

Hon. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has said in his speech in the morning, that they would like to cooperate with the Opposition. If this is so, when have we not cooperated with them? Do you have any such complaint about us? In fact, we have a complaint that you do not want any Opposition. We had merely asked the agenda for the meeting proposed to be held with the Opposition leaders. And this we have been asking from the very beginning. If we are not aware of the agenda, then we will not be able to participate properly because then we will go on listening silently to what you would say and would not be able to reply any point. We did not imply anything else, yet our suggestion was so twisted, as to make it appear as if we did not want to cooperate with the Government. Regarding the Adjournment Motion brought today, it has been said that it had an element of censure. Yes, I accept it. It had to be so because we are agitated.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For your information I may tell you that the Speakers Conference held in Kashmir a number of years back clearly stated that every adjournment motion has an element of censure. That is why Chamberlain's Government went when the adjournment of Government of Herbert Morrison was brought in the House of Commons. So, we say that there is an element of censure.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is not full censure although there is an element of

it which shows the nature of thinking of the Opposition. We are annoyed and feel sorry about certain things and we are expressing them through this Motion. Certainly, it has an element of censure. The reason why we are annoyed is that the hodge-podge which you call the Security System, draws its forces from different quarters and lacks proper co-ordination. You have included in it personnel from the B.S.F., C.R.P.F., the Delhi Police and others. Then there has been the latest addition of the Black Cat Commandos. When so many categories of people are involved in providing security and a number of rings are formed, and ring within rings are there, then what kind of co-ordination can be possible? Has it ever occurred to you as to how the desired results could be achieved? We are angry about the fact that your security system is wrong. If the most important person of this country, the Prime Minister, cannot be given the necessary protection then what could be done for us and for the Chief Ministers?

We are very angry about the security failure at Rajghat where anyone would have known that that would be the most suitable place for this purpose. It is true that there may be other convenient places as well, because our Prime Minister does not bother about his own security. He drives his jeep whenever he feels like doing so. He should also cooperate with his securitymen and not exhibit his adventurism. In Andhra Pradesh he drove his jeep for 400 kms. He was trying to display his bravery. It cannot be denied that he is a man of courage, but he does not understand as to what he is doing? It is not a question of his preference. If the Prime Minister is assassinated then it would have grave implications for the nation. What will be the position of democracy in the country? People will start losing faith in our democratic system. The Prime Minister should take more precautions and cooperate with the security people. Along with this the security system should also be made fool-proof. It seems that even an ordinary terrorist, with ordinary level of intelligence and having no support of any superior intelligence, can think well ahead of us.

[English]

He is always well ahead of us.

[Translation]

We do not use our intelligence at all. He can think about the canopy covered with creepers in Rajghat which can be used conveniently as a hiding place, from where he could shoot at his target. He has this much *brain* but we do not have it. It is our misfortune that we cannot assume from where dangers may arise. I would submit that the Government has been a total failure in this respect and we are very annoyed over it. When the Government has failed, someone should be made accountable for it. It is not proper to consider the matter closed after suspending a Deputy Commissioner or a petty officer. Should a Deputy Commissioner shoulder the entire responsibility? Many heads ought to have been rolled on this issue, and had the same incident occurred in some other country, many people would have gone by now.

It seems, we take everything lightly. We say that nothing serious has happened and he went away happily first to Maharashtra, and then to Andhra Pradesh. It is quite natural that the Prime Minister will say so, but what were you doing? It has been proved beyond doubt that security system created for the protection of the Prime Minister and other V.I.Ps, is absolutely useless.

It has been said that certain foreign powers have a hand in it—Pakistan has a hand in it. No doubt, the foreign powers may have played a role, but that does not exonerate us from our own responsibility. Is the Government not aware that the secret was revealed in Pakistan 24 hours before the actual incident that the Prime Minister was going to be attacked? The Intelligence Department had also informed you about the possibility of such an attempt in advance. It was reported that someone would come in the disguise of a gardener or would hide behind the bushes and fire from there. We were told that they kept on saying like this, and that that was an intelligence guess.

[English]

Is it just a guess work?

[Translation]

Did Sardar Buta Singh not receive this information? Should proper arrangement

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

not have been made for it? Did anybody try to enquire that on the conopy, which was surrounded by a creeper, a man could hide himself and could shoot, sitting over there. But nobody noticed this point. What I mean to say is that the total security has failed. We should not depend on it. A number of committees of the senior officers were formed for this purpose, under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. These did not do anything in this regard. Report in this connection was to be submitted by 31st October. We have not been informed whether it has been submitted or not. The time-limit was fixed upto 31st October and we were assured that no more delay will be made in this regard. This is a serious matter. We should be given information regarding this as soon as possible. I do not want that you should reveal all the secrets to us and the House. We are not that fools that we would like to know all the secrets. You may keep your security secrets with you.

[English]

I do not want that security secret to be revealed here. But we want to be assured here that you are taking action and you are not sleeping over it.

[Translation]

Beside this, I also want to ask if the person who did this heinous crime, possessed an automatic revolver or stengun, what would have happened? We would not have been able to show our face to anyone. Even now, we feel shy in facing a foreigner. I feel that we should hang our head in shame. What Sardar Buta Singh thinks in this regard, I do not know. Once again I will say that we should be ashamed of our failure.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Members to be very brief. Shri R.S. Sparrow.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today's adjournment-motion is indeed about the very serious problem which we have to

discuss. For that, my first recommendation to the august House is, this particular motion concerns the whole of India; it concerns all parties. It is a national affair which we are discussing today. And my recommendation very humbly is that there should be no political slant or political advantage unduly to be rubbed in. Yes, healthy criticisms on all sides should be most welcome. We have to look at this objectively and cogently and deal with this problem as it faces us.

Incidentally, Sir, one facet of it is this particular cult, the terrorist cult has come to be a global affair and we all have started knowing about it quite lately. And so is the case with the world at large. It is not only a question to count a few heads. It may be John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King or for that matter coming right down to the shooting down of our celebrated, revered late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Sant Harcharan Singh Longowalji and others. At the global level, it may be BADDR (German) group, it may be Che Guara group, for that matter, it may be many other different types of groups that have cropped up or mushroomed out the world over. It is not a small little matter to be considered. It is something very big and I am very glad that this particular motion has been brought in by Prof. Madhu Dandavateji and others.

The question is as to how the stage is set and we all know something about it but, I think, as a back-ground I ought to bring out that facet. Fundamentalists attach themselves—are prone to get attached—to particular type of cult and heavily paid out and well-trained provocateurs and their surrogates also join. Besides that, of course, in addition, others who join are like criminals of various types, smugglers, on paid basis and what not, bank looters and so on. The spectrum is there before our eyes. Unemployed youth get exploited also. Would you believe, in Punjab alone, where from its Universities, 15,000 young lads are thrown up, passing out of B.A. and so on and so forth and it is not easy that you employ them all, as you know. But, the situation is like that throughout the country. Exploitable material is available for those who rope them in. Don't we understand this? It is so. This phenomenon and cult



is mine, yours and everybody else's concern to deal with, who have got love for this beautiful country of ours. In that light, I come to the other problem. It is for this specific reason that I would like to urge on everybody, that it be treated as a national problem.

I am very happy that the whole House joined hands together previously. I am also very happy that today everybody wants to grapple with the problem with full team spirit and, in that connection, the first person I would wish to congratulate is the honourable Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in keeping himself very steady, even when the bullets were being aimed at him and they fell close to him. He did not lose his nerves. He kept himself as a Prime Minister should have. That is a matter of pride to me being a countryman of this country and, for that, God bless him, he also came out unscathed. That was his luck. There could not be possibly my luck tomorrow and your luck and, for that, I wish him a very best of future in this dirty game that has come to be played, roughly and wrongly. PM's security, yes, much has been said on that. I would like to say very few words on that because they are cogent to the problem on hand. Yes, here and there there are obviously lapses in security arrangements. How and who is to be blamed? To what extent? But, remember one thing, as I said before, it has come to be a new specialised type of job to fight out the terrorists the world over, it may be KGB or CIA or FBI or MI5, MI6, or CIA. It has come for everybody to bring a very specialised job and there is no reason why, as has been recommended by many, you should not put your heads together, to collate whatever knowledge you have apropos the conditions obtaining in pragmatic terms and then work out the methodology to follow. Do you want to have a fresh recruitment for this particular Branch and how is it going to be dispensed with? Is it only for the Centre? It is going to be for the States also. Are they going also to be coordinated in this as a specialised force to deal with the particular phenomenon that is lurking about us all? These are the problems which I wish to pose to the hon. Home Minister who himself is very well submerged in dealing with this problem to the best limits possible along

with his colleagues and, for that matter, you have to work out a very detailed plan on that. I know you are waiting for the report or it has already come to you or not, I do not know. Anyway, if you wish to call for the services of anybody in the House, we should all be welcoming that and on that aspect, I would like to recommend that you should have a Parliamentary Advisory Committee to deal with this particular subject specifically. And then draw out their thinking also to dovetail into your plan. Perhaps, it may be worth doing. I thank you for just ringing only one bell. Nevertheless, here is the subject, which, I think, we should have gone a little bit in detail not only free for all but those who wish to put across certain recommendations and suggestions. Ultimately, my last appeal again is that whosoever is the culprit, anti-national element, who creates terrorism, it does not matter to which religion, to which place or to which region he belongs—we have to use the same yard-stick every where in dealing with this issue. We have to fight against it with will and vigour.

With these words, I thank you very much again for the opportunity given.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, the incident which happened on October 2, 1986 at Rajghat needs a new professional set up for the task of protecting the hon. Prime Minister. The lapse of security is not new to India. Actually since Independence, we have seen so many incidents. Even on January 30, 1948, our Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead in Birla House in New Delhi by Nathuram Godse. The second incident also happened after Independence i.e. on February 11, 1968. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, who was the President of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, was found dead on a railway track outside Moghul Sarai Station in Uttar Pradesh, after being thrown out from a running train. Afterwards on January 4, 1975, Shri L.N. Mishra, the then Railway Minister was killed in a bomb-blast at Samastipur in Bihar State. On February 13, 1978, the former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai escaped unhurt when a bomb exploded in a Sidney Hotel when he and other leaders were staying there for a Commonwealth Conference. On April 14, 1980, the late

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi survived an attempt when a knife was thrown at her outside the Parliament House. The would be assassin Ram Lalwani was described as keeping unsound mind. Then, October 31, 1984, our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was shot dead by two of her bodyguards. Later on, even after 1984 one of the young and energetic Members of Parliament Shri Lalit Makan and his wife were shot dead in the broad day light. On August 28, 1985 Sant Harchand Singh Longowal was gunned down during a public meeting at Sherpur village in Punjab. On August 10, 1986 General Vaidya, the retired General of the Army was shot dead at Pune. On October 2, 1986 this incident has happened. I request the hon. Minister of Home to see that the list is not lengthened any further. We have to put a stop once for all as far as the menace of terrorism in this country is concerned.

Sir, what actually saved the life of our Prime Minister on 2nd October as also of the President of our country was due to the lack of professionalism in the use of armoury and the killing skills of the terrorist. That has only saved our Prime Minister and our President and other Cabinet colleagues. Here I would like to mention that actually the situation demands the concept of a rationale security system immediately. I also tell you that there is a lack of coordination among the security agencies. I will also go to the extent of saying this. Why do you depend upon the Delhi Police only? You can depend upon the Tamil Nadu Police. I know very well that the Tamil Nadu Police is the second best in the world. Some of the Tamil Nadu policemen are being posted as security people for some of the big people. You can very well depend on the Tamil Nadu Police...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Our information is that they are the best.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** We know very well that the President of India, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues are the national wealth and property and we have to protect them. The need of the hour is that we have to act as one in order to put out terrorism in our country.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the whole House, with one voice, is today expressing itself over the serious security lapse which we have found when the dastardly attempt was made on the life of our Prime Minister on 2nd October at Rajghat. It was really a providential escape; it was the good luck of the country which saved the Prime Minister. We would have been very proud of the security arrangement if the security people had reacted in a manner expected of them. Today we are spending a lot of money on security. The Government is aware of the importance of providing our security personnel with modern arms, with a good communication system, with training, with clothes, with all conceivable conveniences which are necessary in order to enable them to provide the security arrangement for the Prime Minister and other VIPs, to enable them to face such dastardly attempts made on the VIPs by the terrorists. There is no doubt about that. Unfortunately, some of the speeches which I had listened to very carefully give me the impression that this event is being politicised. With all respect to every colleague in this House, I want to emphasize that this is not a case where any politics is to be played, any resignation is to be asked for or any special police is to be asked for. Whether it is the Delhi Police or whether it is the Tamil Nadu Police or whether it is the police of any other State, they are all as good as the others. It is not the policeman, it is not the Government, which matters, but it is the training, it is the sources of intelligence, it is the quick reaction expected of the security at large which is lacking. What is unfortunate is that the people responsible for training, the people responsible for providing the security people with training for a quick reaction in a split second...

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to point out that no name is coming on the T.V. screen provided in the Lobby, it is blank. An hon. Member is speaking. His name should come on the T.V.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** It will come.

**SHRI AJOY MUSHRAN :** In short, I want to express my views which may be of

some use to the hon. Home Minister. Even when we were passing the National Security Guards Bill, it was emphasized that the sources of intelligence should be so coordinated that all agencies should know what the other agencies are collecting; there should be one agency, one apex centre, to distribute the information.

For example, we have read in the magazines that in Pakistan or somewhere else they knew about it. Even, one Intelligence sources is alleged to have been reported in the papers and magazines that they were expecting that somebody in the garb of a gardener is going to make an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister. This information, I am sure, was not passed on to all the people concerned. Neither, all the people who are providing security to the Prime Minister belong to the same group. Some are of Delhi Police, some are of NSG, some are of SSF and so on and so forth. This is the time when a very serious thought should be given to these things.

It is only luck which has saved the Prime Minister, not the security. We have to be very careful about such situations because as Mr. Reddy was saying, it would have been a great shame on the democracy and a great loss to the country if something had happened to the Prime Minister.

It is a matter of concern that the training for detecting sounds—whether it is a gun shot, whether it is a scooter back fire—is not given to people who are providing security to the Prime Minister. In the Army, as far as my experience and knowledge goes, even a recruit is taught whether the sound is that of a firing from a rifle or firing from an automatic weapon or pistol; whether an LMG is being loaded or a rifle is being loaded. I am very surprised that how a person takes a bullet sound for a scooter back fire.

The second point that I would like to mention is that between the first shot and the second, the third and subsequent shots, there was a gap of about 50 minutes and not a single securityman showed any alertness, showed any inquisitiveness. There should be some sense of suspicion and alertness

on the part of every securityman who is protecting the Prime Minister.

Papers have reported that the Home Minister or somebody enquired as to what happened and he was told that it was a scooter backfire. A person from our trade here can detect a noise better than a person who is trained for security. These are the things which require specialised training.

It has been found that when President Reagan was shot at, the first bullet hit him, but the subsequent bullets hit his body-guards. The body-guards of the President of America and other VIPs are 4" to 6" taller than the VIPs. Today, our Prime Minister's body-guards—each and everybody—is shorter than the Prime Minister. You can check it up if you like. This is a very valid point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you referring to short-sight or short-height ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am referring to height.

Another problem is that, when the shots were detected that they were shots from a gun, the Prime Minister was there. I was not there, Mr. Deputy Speaker. According to the Press report, the Prime Minister saw off the President. Then, he sat down in his car. It must have taken nearly 40 to 60 seconds. It is the duty of the body-guards to throw the Prime Minister inside and push the car off. It is these body-guards who should be taken to task, not the Home Minister as some of our Hon. Members have said here. It is not his job. It is the job of the people who are trained for this purpose.

Even in the NSG if there are people who are trained, they must be circulated. Some fellows should not be doing the duty for years. There have been some guards who have been at the inner-circle of the Prime Minister's security for the last two years. A man automatically gets lethargic.

The last point that I would like to mention on the firing is that when they detected

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

the direction from where the assailant was firing, at least fifteen people fired at him. Leave alone killing, they could not even injure him because they were not firing. As far as my information goes, every guard on the duty of the President of America, fires 50 to 100 rounds just before he joins duty. Because it takes certain amount of human reaction to fire. A man basically is not a shooter. Silver edge reaction is very necessary. This is not being done.

Further, Sir, with all emphasis at my command I would like to say that there should be a unified agency of intelligence. Intelligence collected but not disbursed to the people, who can take advantage or who can be warned through that intelligence to our advantage, is of no value. There is no point in collecting intelligence if intelligence collected is just to score a point over the other intelligence agency. It has no meaning. The intelligence must be percolated right down to the man who should be aware as to what intelligence or what pre-warning signal has come about the breach of intelligence or any threatened source of attack on the VVIPs, particularly the Prime Minister. I am sure that my hon. colleagues on my right will agree to the point that we should not make it a political point because as has been mentioned by Mr. Kolandaivelu there have been so many attempts of assassination on our dear friends of the House, on our late Prime Minister and also the Father of the Nation.

Sir, no security can be hundred per cent fool-proof but our effort should be to make it hundred per cent fool-proof. In this case it was not only not hundred per cent fool-proof but something of which we have to be ashamed of and seriously worried about. I am sure the Home Minister will in his speech put our worry at rest, particularly about the security of the Prime Minister.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) :**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can assure my friends of the Treasury Benches that if I have given notice of this Adjournment Motion and supported the Motion moved by Prof. Dandavate it is not in order to score a debating point or politicise the

issue but the fact remains that everyone in this House—either on this side or on the other side—has admitted that if the Prime Minister has escaped the assassination attempt it is not because of the security but because of Providence. Further, Sir, the Prime Minister's safety or the President's safety is not only concern to the Government but it is also the concern of the nation and we are part of the nation. Therefore, if the Prime Minister has survived not because of security but Providence my ruling party friends do not expect that we will pat the Government on the back. After all Government must take the responsibility and must accept censure for its failure.

Sir, I am fully aware that no security can be fool-proof. There may be a lunatic. There may be organisational attempts in which security may fail. It has failed in countries much more advanced in terms of security than us like USA but the elementary principle is that the security must be able to anticipate things and take preventive measures based on such anticipation.

Let us analyse what happened at Rajghat. Firstly, there was complete disregard of the elementary rules. According to the reports this man, Karamjit Singh, went into the place, hidden himself a day earlier and this was the only obvious spot where a man could hide. Now was it not elementary on the part of the security to spot this man? After all we have been told that in areas like this dog squads are also put into operation. Surprisingly we find that for a day—at least a day—he remained there and the security people could not do anything. The security people were unable to react to the events. As has been rightly pointed out, there was a span of 45 minutes between the first and the second shots. Assuming that the first shot was, as somebody thought, backfire of a scooter or a motorcar, it was elementary on the part of the security force to examine the bushes. That was not done. These points have been made by the other hon. Member, but I have got two other serious complaints to make.

When after the second shot was fired, the security people fired at that man

indiscriminately. If that person had been killed, today the entire investigation would have collapsed. It is correct that the Prime Minister behaved with restraint and dignity, but I do not believe that the security people behaved with restraint or with dignity or that they were able to remain calm. It is essential that in an explosive situation, the security people must remain calm. But here they fired indiscriminately and fired in such a manner that they could not hit that man. Supposing that man would have been killed, all roads to investigation would have been closed. Further, there was a report that the entire shootout incident was filmed by an Indian cameraman Purushottam of a London based network of WT, but the entire photographs were erased by a high ranking police official. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether this report which appeared in the Hindustan Times of 7th October is correct or not. That film would give an indication how the things happened. That would have been the first piece of information which would help the investigation and, therefore, I would like to know what has happened to this film. And surprisingly, we are told that in spite of this eraser, the London TV showed some clippings immediately on that day and the shooting sound could be heard on the TV.

Further, I would like to know why in a situation where the Prime Minister and the President are marked men, they are allowed to attend one function at the very same time. I do not know; I have still to recollect whether the Vice-President was on that day in the country. Maybe he was abroad or he came just on the eve. If these three persons would have been there and if unfortunately, something had happened, or if the Vice-President would have been abroad, I do not know what constitutional crisis this country would have faced. Therefore, these are some of the points which require answer.

Also, we find a lot of gun gadgetary being used but for security you do not require guns, what you require more is skills. As has been said by a very experienced police official, there have been a lot of guns around in this country, but

for the security of the Prime Minister and the President of this country and other dignitaries, there has to be less of stenguns, more of highly skilled, concealed and lynx-eyed gunmen. That is where I feel, the entire Home Ministry has failed. I hope that the Ministry will learn its lesson from what has happened in Rajghat. Rajghat is not the only isolated incident, we saw the death of one of a very valiant soldier General Vaidya some time ago, he was a marked man, and the report goes that when he was fired at the security man hid under the seat of the car, These are the very unfortunate situations which have to be gone into. I would not like to repeat the questions which have already been raised about the different zones. It appears that there are three zones; there is an inner ring, an outer ring and an intermediate ring and it appears that in between there is total vacuum. The rings are there, but there is total vacuum in between them.

I hope that Home Minister will clarify some of the doubts that have arisen in our minds and also give an indication of what steps he has taken. The report has not yet come, but we would like to know what steps have been taken in the meantime to see that such elementary failures of security are not repeated.

With these few words, I support this adjournment motion of Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are seriously discussing this Adjourned Motion.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

There is no doubt that had the attempt made on 2nd October been a success, it would have been hateful and shameful for our Democratic Socialist country. Today the people not only of this country but of the entire world are shaken to see that when security for the Prime Minister can fail, what is the guarantee for the common man ?

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

Fear in the mind of common man is quite natural. At the Samadhi of Bapu, the apostle of peace, if another champion of peace had been murdered, then it would not have been the murder of a Prime Minister but of Democracy, and the dreams of the progress of the country would have been shattered on the dreams on which the nation is heading forward. Hon. Minister for Home Affairs has, no doubt, done his best in maintaining the security system but even then this incident occurred which proves that your security system has been a total failure. We have not yet recovered from the shock of the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi the memory of which is still fresh in our mind. If this second incident would have happened then what face we would have shown to the public? The people are not bothered about your inner and outer security theories. People do not want to know about all these complications; they straight away ask as to why the security system failed. You have set up three rings in the name of security, specially for the Prime Minister and the V.V.I Ps. They consist of S.P.G., N.S.G., Black cat, local police etc. All these forces could not locate the man who had been hiding there for the last two days. The Prime Minister is not allowed to meet the general public in the name of security and even the party members face difficulties in meeting him. To my mind, if the security system fails in this manner then it is all a facade. The security men could not understand the barking signal of the dog of the detective squad. Thank God, that even after the failure of our security system, our leader, champion of democracy and torch bearer of our progress, Shri Rajiv Gandhi escaped unhurt. If that fellow had a stengun instead of a country-made pistol, then he would have not only killed the Prime Minister, President and other people, he would have murdered our democracy also. India would have become Beirut and it would have possibly been ruled by a perverted mind, the democracy would have collapsed completely and there would have been army rule. I want to ask why there is no coordination in your inner wing or the black cats? Cannot you establish a high power Department to maintain coordination between them to ensure proper security

system. Were they not trained enough to recognise such type of sounds in spite of there being a time gap of fifty minutes between the two shots. Was it a country-made pistol whose sound they were not familiar with or they took it as a sound of a scooter? Had they not received such type of training? Hon. Minister for Home Affairs should enquire into this serious lapse.

My third point is that it has been said that there is a foreign hand in it; several magazines also have stated this thing. I want to ask as to what was the form of this foreign intervention. I do not know about your internal report but the House should know how this conspiracy was hatched and why? When you had already received information that someone in the guise of a gardener or in any other manner was going to attack the Prime Minister, why proper security arrangements were not made? We should have an in depth study of this system, the failure of which resulted into this detestible act. You should change your security system radically. If the man, who is in charge of this system and has failed to perform his task properly, is to be removed or punished in the interest of the unity and integrity of the nation, we should do that.

No doubt, our country is coming up as the third big power in the world. We have established a new system by leading the non-aligned countries. That is why the big powers want to destroy our internal security system through Pakistan. Therefore, the people asks us, their representatives, as to what caused the lapse in the internal security? Hon. Minister for Home Affairs will answer it and will also confide in the people because this question relates not only to the V.I.P.s but to the general public also. The reason is that the general public thinks that when the security system is incapable of protecting the Prime Minister, then what type of security it was and who will protect them? You will have to pay attention towards this and if it demands sacrifice, then we should be ready for that also. With these words, I thank God for saving our beloved leader, and conclude.

[English]

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** Mr. Chairman, I think that what was revealed, as it were in a flash on the 2nd October, that is to say, the rotten condition of our security system is something which should be a matter of public and common concern to everybody. I do not know if some Members, really honestly feel that it would be better not to raise this matter here because it becomes political. So keep quiet. Hush it up. Where are we to go? We cannot find some policemen or some bodyguard to punish. Somebody said that only the bodyguard is to be blamed not the Government, not the Minister. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to find out individual bodyguards or police constable. We have got the Government in front of us. That is the meaning of this parliamentary system. It is the Government which is finally responsible. Therefore, we have no other way, except to raise this matter for discussion here, in the House. If I understand rightly, what my friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and some others want. This was that everything should be just glossed over; keep quiet, don't raise this matter. We are very sorry, we cannot oblige. Within two years, we were on the verge of losing two Prime Ministers. Is it a small matter; is it a party matter? We will never come to know what were the security lapses which contributed to Indira Gandhi's murder, because you have decreed that the findings of that enquiry commission should not be made public. Everybody knows it is a security lapse; basically it was a security lapse. Otherwise, Prime Ministers are not generally killed within their own residences, by their own bodyguards.

So, this is not a normal situation. So many Members have spoken about that, quite correctly; and here at Rajghat on the 2nd of October, something happened which really could cause nothing but trepidation among all people in this country. If this is the situation, if this is how our security faces a situation like this in New Delhi, in the capital city, in a place like Rajghat where Prime Minister and so many VIPs were present...

**PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :** And on that day,

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** On that day, of course, when you should be doubly vigilant. This is something really which cannot be brushed aside so lightly, just by taking some action. I know some action has been taken against a few officers; suspending somebody, removing somebody and then we go to sleep all over again, until something happens again. This kind of a thing cannot be allowed to continue. It is my contention—I do not want to repeat so many things which so many Members on both the sides have said—that our security system is suffering not only from incompetence and inefficiency; but I honestly feel that it is a case of collusion also. I have no evidence. I cannot prove it. If you ask me to produce evidence on paper, I cannot produce it. But common sense also tells you something. People here are talking about two Super Powers. I can assure you that if both the Powers were out to assassinate our Prime Ministers, both of them, well our security certainly would not be able to do anything. You know it very well. Don't go on saying 'two Super Powers'. You know in this particular case, that so long as our country stands by this policy of non-alignment and peace and disarmament, and is against imperialism, there is only one Super Power which is interested, directly or through its agents, to remove this force from the scene—because India is a big country; India is a very important country and a key country; and pushing it off its path of non-alignment and peace is not in the interests of the two Super Powers. It is in the interests of one Super Power.

Mr. Rebeiro's incident, the attempt on his life also shows the extent to which the system has been infiltrated, has been penetrated. It is a very dangerous situation; it is not only a question of some people wearing Police uniforms. It is also a question of the fact that the assailants included personnel—including a head constable of the Punjab Armed Police who was also, I think, later arrested. Rebeiro himself said: 'I know who they are. They are my own men—4 or 5 people.' This incident took place within the complex of the Punjab Armed Police and not in somebody's private house or residence; and they came not only wearing uniforms. They were using an official jeep which belongs to

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the Armed Police or the BSF—I do not know to whom. One was wearing an officer's uniform, and the other was wearing a head constable's uniform, and they managed to get away.

I suggest seriously to the Home Minister that while he examines all other aspects which so many Members have spoken about, e.g. lack of coordination, multiplicity of authorities and agencies, too many of them perhaps, which have some rivalries among themselves, the fact is that the specific responsibilities never can be pinned down : who was really responsible for having that area thoroughly searched and cleared before that function was to begin. Somebody ! Who ? Was it a Constable or a senior police officer ? Was it somebody in the intelligence ? Who was it ? Somebody has to give information saying, "The area is clear now—We have searched it thoroughly; it is clear now. Now the Prime Minister, President and others can come. The function can begin." Who was responsible for this ? This man was supposed—I do not know; according to the press report—to have been sitting there, behind that bush, may be for two or three days, because he had his tooth brush with him, paste with him, drinking water with him, a towel with him; he had equipped himself well for a long stay; some little food to eat also; and he was sitting there. It is not a question of having gone up there just two or three hours earlier. This is a scandalous thing. How security system and our police can be oblivious to such a thing when there is no hiding place anywhere around ? This is the only place available. What are we to think ? It is just inefficient ? Am I to believe that our police people are so inefficient ? I am also led to the conclusion that there is some element of collusion. I cannot say; it is for you to find out. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Drama !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Drama, I do not know. First of all, there was a feeling that there was an element of drama : that was when the identity of the weapon was disclosed; now-a-days when there is so much free access to sophisticated weapons in this country, every terrorist is able to get hold of a stengun or machine or pistol or a

carbine or something. Why this fellow, Karamjit Singh satisfied himself with some country made weapon ? I do not know; I am not an expert on weapons, this country made weapons, so called, firing, 12 bore cartridge or a pellet a could also kill a man definitely; at what range, I do not know. He had calculations. But, anyway, he failed; thank God he failed. But the question is whose specific responsibility was this ? Who was to search this area and why was it not done ? How long was this fellow hiding there ? Somebody has to answer these questions.

When Indira Gandhi was killed, my personal feeling was that the then Home Minister should have resigned. Somebody says here that resignation is very cheap; may be we have our different scale of values. I don't say that my good friend, Shri Buta Singh—he is a good friend of mine—should resign now. I don't say that. (*Interruptions*) No, I am not saying that, but I am asking everybody to ponder. Suppose the worst had happened on 2nd October, 1986. In two years, almost exactly two years, you would have lost two Prime Ministers to the assassin's bullet. I say that a resignation of a Home Minister on such an occasion is a very small compensation, recompense for such a thing. I agree with those members who have said, definitely, it is an attempt to de-stabilise the country. There is no doubt about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : What type of a good friend to him you are to ask for his resignation ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You ask him whether he is my good friend or not.

[*English*]

This is not a case. Don't be flippant about these things ? Shri Buta Singh has been through difficulties and strains in the last few years I know that; but he has been shouldering this responsibility of the Home Minister of India. Therefore, everybody here has said that the whole system has got to be overhauled.

Every time you are only creating a new force. You bring a Bill here. The other



day it was done, in the last session—a National Security Guard Bill was brought. We said, again one more, Why? What is the point? And you said, no, no, this is going to be a special force trained in anti-terrorists training with special type of people in it, this and that. But nothing happens. So, our intelligence system is definitely not upto the mark. The terrorist; intelligence system sometimes seems to work much better than ours, and it would work better if there is a collusion; there is no doubt about it. If there is an infiltration and penetration, their intelligence system is bound to be better than yours. This is a very dangerous thing. So, we would like to hear from the Home Minister what subsequently, after 2nd of October, 1986, has happened? It is not even a month; it is just a month. Have they found out anything about it? What is being the result of that committee which was appointed to make a quick enquiry into this whole thing? And what are the serious lapses they have found in the security arrangements which require immediately to be plugged? Otherwise, we do not know what is going to happen. There is no hundred per cent guarantee against terrorist actions. I agree. Terrorist actions have taken a toll in other countries, somewhere in a very sophisticated way when the assassin using telescopic sights on rifles and firing at long range and all that, we know what happened in the case of Kennedy or Martin Luther King and all that. Our friend Olaf Palme was killed only the other day in the middle of a crowded street when he and his wife came out of a theatre or a cinema. There is no hundred per cent guarantee against it, I agree. That is not the point. Despite the best security arrangements there can be casualties. But if the security arrangements are so bad, so obviously poor, and the report says that after that thing was over, firing and all that, these black cats, they started firing at random into every bush and every tree! I would not like to be protected by such a force.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** You will find a rat.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** There is a saying that if a black cat crosses your path it is a sign of bad luck.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** They are flippant.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** They are flippant? But so many black cats are around. They should do their job properly. They should be trained to do their job properly. Otherwise the Home Minister—either this one or the subsequent Home Ministers—will again find himself in serious trouble.

Anyway, Providence has saved the Prime Minister this time. We are all thankful for that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** Even the country is saved.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** But we cannot rely on Providence every time and therefore please assure the House and the country that you are really serious about taking firm steps, concrete steps in the shortest possible time to remedy this situation.

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) :** Mr. Chairman, I think my friends on the other side would remember that when leave was being sought to move this Adjournment Motion, there was hardly any opposition—in fact, there was no opposition—for the simple reason that... (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** Excepting the Parliamentary Affairs Minister who said, "Let there be a discussion under Rule 193".

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** I think Prof. Dandavate could not hear me, but I thought I was loud enough.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) :** He said, "Here and now".

**SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** At the time when leave was being sought, particularly when the matter has to be discussed, no attempt has been made to hush it up at all. Nor has there been any attempt to say that there is nothing political. The attempt on the life of a Prime Minister is a political issue. It is not a non-political issue. None of us have stated that it is a non-political issue and it is most unfortunate that Indrajitji has started by saying that an attempt has been made to hush it up.

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

On the contrary, there has been a lot in the Press and a lot of views, of various authorities have come in to the extent that various police authorities and various forces started blaming each other. Therefore, there has really been no attempt to hush it up. One thing is definite, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that what happened on the 2nd October is outrageous. It is outrageous to say the least.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shocking.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Shocking would be less firm, it will be mild. That is why I used 'outrageous' because only in 1984 we have lost a Prime Minister who was assassinated and the nation went through a trauma.

What I feel a little surprised about is the form in which this Motion has been brought. The sympathy, the thanks to Almighty, the praise of providence is all welcome but the Motion is an Adjournment Motion which is in short almost akin to a No Confidence Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Yes, it is.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : It is as good as a Censure Motion. If I may submit, a no-confidence motion would achieve exactly what the assailants want to achieve *i.e.* to destabilise the nation.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Do not detain us as terrorists.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : The reality is that there are various types of terrorists. This is not a matter to be taken lightly. I would have appreciated if the motion did not have partisan motivations behind it. The objective should have been to draw the notice of the nation not only to the security lapses but also to the unfortunate atmosphere that is prevailing. It is not only a matter of whether the police did their duty or not—that is important—but let us go to the root of the matter. Is it a matter of only the failure of the police? Is there not a very unfortunate atmosphere prevailing at the moment in the nation? Are we not

to address ourselves to the root of the problem? Indrajitji was very correct when he said that nobody can assure us that the security can be so good that definitely a person, who is protected, can never be assaulted, never be assassinated. It is impossible. The best of best securities in the world have failed often. The history has shown this. I need not repeat instances. Therefore, the issue is not security. The issue is fundamentally the atmosphere. What are we doing, the representatives of the people, consciously to work among the people, to build a social movement, to bring down terrorism? How many of us are having the courage to go out in the field where terrorism is in full scale, to face it? Are we able to build a people's movement to face terrorists? No law and order machinery can ever crush terrorism... *(Interruptions)* If you do not allow me to speak, I will sit down.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : That is another form of terrorism.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I would have expected senior leaders, whom all of us respect, like Indrajit Gupta, Professor Saheb to have definitely placed this point of view that it is not only the security lapse but also the problem of terrorism, the social problem and we should take this opportunity to dedicate ourselves to fight it out. All of them who claim to be the representatives of the people of India, should go to the root where terrorism inculcated, should educate the people to fight terrorism. After all, that is our fundamental duty. We claim that we do not want to destabilise the nation. We claim that we want unity and integrity. We claim that we want a strong India. We say that we want to go to the 21st century with progress. But what are we doing to ensure this other than talking in this House? Is it not the time for us to really be the people's representatives? I am sorry, there seems to be a small question as to what also can you do. I think it is relevant for us to address this question to ourselves and find out whether the only thing we can do is sit in this House and talk and not go to the fields where the real movement is and face it squarely... *(Interruptions)*. I think I should go on record to say that the only section of people who have taken it on their shoulders

to face this is the trade unions in the real sense. They have attempted at least. The other sections have to liven up and face this. It is necessary and it is a fact. I am aware that when it is an economic demand for the trade unions, we get enlightened and fight for the demand. But when it is a demand for the unity and integrity of the nation, why is it that we are not able to create the same response? The defect lies in the leadership. All of us, including myself, are not emphasising on it.

I can say that I have touched raw points and lot of them are reacting pretty quickly. But simultaneously there are certain things which are relevant to the security lapses. It is important that a note should be taken of the fact that the assailant was sitting on the top of a concrete structure where he had built a small hut. He had not only tooth-paste—I do not know why he had a castor oil bottle—he had his gun and he had lot of other things. He had a green blanket on the top of it. He had a mosquito-repellent tube. He had taken so much care.

Everyday claims were being made—for the last two years we have been hearing these claims—that one of the most modern security force had been constituted where sharp-shooter and men of the highest order have been trained and developed. They say all this but what are the facts? On 2nd October what really happened was a person had been sitting in a hut built on the top of a concrete shelf and from there he shot thrice and at two moments of time... (*Interruption*). First time it was fired one hour and ten minutes before the second time. I am unable to understand how security personnel are not able to recognise the sound. Even if it is the sound of a 12 bore small country made pistol, the sound of a shot is a sound of a shot and thinking that it was the bursting of a tyre or thinking that it was a cracker is one of the most foolish things. It is important and it is relevant. I am not speaking here in this House just for the sake of speaking. I would only like to ask why were the VIPs not whisked away after the first shot? Why were they not given protection? There are major issues involved. It is not only the issue as to why the assailant was not found, there is also the issue as to why were the VIPs not taken away from the spot by

another set of people. At least immediate protection should have been given. I would only like to say this much that it is appropriate at this moment that using this occasion and opportunity, the Home Minister should inform all of us, who I think are responsible representatives of the people, as to what really had happened, whose fault was it. I do not agree with the concept that one cannot find out whose fault it was because there were jurisdictions. Whether it was the SPGs or the Delhi Police or whoever it is, we must know and proper action must be taken. I do not think any political authority is responsible but definitely the authorities in charge should be pulled up to ensure that this does not repeat in future.

Finally, I would say that this cannot be solved. This danger which lurks around the corner for every one of us can only be removed if we build people's movement to face terrorism, to face these separatist forces and fight them in the fields. Thank you very much.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : As I rise to support the motion that has been moved by Prof. Dandavate, I must mention that I have given notice for discussion of this motion to censure the Government because I feel that the Government which has not been able to save the life of the Prime Minister is also the Government which should have no right to rule. My young friend Shri Kumaramangalam said that because Prof. Dandavate had given it a form of censure motion, that his intention was in one way or the other the same as that of the terrorists. I do not blame him. He was only demonstrating his commitment to democracy and his love for the crown. We appreciate it. This was not an isolated incident. It was just two years ago. It is an irony of fate that just a couple of years ago, the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was the victim of her own security men. What took place at Rajghat on 2nd October is not just yet another isolated incident. It is one of those events which forms a part of regulated and organised move that is being carried on by a section of people. We all know the manner in which General Vaidya, one of the most valiant soldier was gunned down. I am told that the Home Secretary in Delhi

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

had received information from the Embassy in Canada and the Government of Canada that certain people were planning to assassinate General Vaidya, and that he had a report from the Government of Maharashtra stating that and indicating to him what these elements wanted to do with General Vaidya. I would like you to mention to categorically state if it was true? If it was true why is it that adequate precaution was not taken in the case of General Vaidya?

Likewise on the 2nd of October, the incident had taken place at Rajghat which is appalling and incredible. A person firing at a distance of ten yards or 30 ft. after an interval of 30 minutes or one hour, whatever the gap was, again fires two rounds. The security people or somebody thinks that it was the back fire of the scooter. Are they not trained enough to distinguish between the sound from the gun and the sound from the scooter. After that they just let it go. As my colleague Shri Dinesh Goswami has put it—just as providence saved the Prime Minister, the providence also saved the evidence. If this fellow would have been killed, they would not have been able to know who these people were and what was the plan they wanted to carry out the plan at Rajghat on that fateful day.

You can blame a constable or a Sub-Inspector. Responsibility has to be fixed at some one. If you suspend I.G. or a person Incharge, why not the Home Minister himself? What right has the Home Minister to stay by just pushing the blame on to I.G. or D.I.G.?

I do not want to go into the details which have been mentioned because discussion has gone on for a long time. But there are certain apprehensions in my mind. After Shrimati Gandhi's assassination one Shri Pillay, Security Chief Incharge, I am told, has been kept under suspension for two years. Now we hear that Gautam Kaul who was Incharge of this Prime Minister's security is going to be re-instated in some other job. Why is this kind of different treatment to officials in position holding similar charges? Will the Home Minister explain to us?

It is not enough that you give enough training. The morale of the security people has to be kept very high. I should think that for sensitive posts like this there should be proper screening. Do you have any screening at all or not? What is the basis of this screening? These are things which we are concerned with and interested about. To-day it is not only the life of the Prime Minister but the life of several other V.I.Ps. including the common citizens is in danger. Every day we hear the killings going on in Punjab.

Friends on other side said that it is made political etc. Mr. Chairmant, I would like to mention here that if the situation we are facing today is out of a political fall-out, we should face it politically. Let us go to the root because you cannot solve the problem without going into its roots. What is happening today is the result of two things—one is your political failure and the other is even after failing politically in suppressing terrorism etc. you were not able to provide proper security to the citizens including the Prime Minister and the President of India. The least I would have expected from the Home Minister is to give his resignation to the Prime Minister. This is what could have happened if it was in any other country or if any other responsible Government was in power. I am sorry to say that I cannot accept the argument that the problem will not be solved just with the Home Minister giving in his resignation because he is the Head of the security force. That is not correct. I do not agree with that.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I must also point out one thing. I do not mean casting any arpersion. The Home Minister may have read a report in one of the newspapers either today or yesterday that a lady was apprehended at the airport with Bhindrawale's picture and was arrested for terrorist links. A Tory M.P. from the House of Commons has come down specially to bail her out. He has stated that this lady has stayed as a guest of the hon. Home Minister. Such reports appearing in the press are demaging and intriguing. Since there is no contradiction regarding this, I would like the hon. Home Minister to make his position clear

on this report which has appeared in the newspaper because he owes an explanation to this House. It is a very very serious matter and I hope he will specifically reply to this charge or the report which has appeared in the newspapers.

I am told there was a person working as a Private Secretary to one of our former High Commissioners of India. He was arrested by the British Government for smuggling he ran or whatever it is. Then he got diplomatic immunity and came back to India. Three British M Ps. have said that they are going to raise it in the House of Commons, whereas we have brought him back and given protection to him here. We have stated that he was one of our informers. If this is the kind of informers you had, then what kind of security can we expect? These are very very serious things especially in the present circumstances and they need clarification. The Government also has to be clear in its mind and state categorically when such specific issues come up before us because in public life it is not enough if you are clean and pure, but you must also appear to be clean and clear to the public.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of House. I support this motion and I hope that the Home Minister will make the points clear and give an assurance to the House and will go into the root of the problem and see that such incidents do not take place.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the basis of reports published in the newspapers and the discussion held on this serious matter in this House, everybody asked a couple of questions from the hon. Minister for Home Affairs. I also want to draw his attention towards a few small points Mr. Chairman, Sir, the failure of the assassin proved a boon for our country. His success would have been our greatest misfortune. Thank God that He was kind to our Prime Minister on that day and saved him and he got a long life. Through this House, I want to attract the attention of the Hon. Home Minister and probably he also might have noticed that it was published in the

newspapers that after the first shot was fired, the dog of the detective squad of the police barked and ran towards the bushes there. I want to know that if your security people could not understand the signal by the dog then what was the use of their training? This is so simple. The trained dog proved to be more faithful than your trained security men. But your security men did not heed to his signal of faithfulness. For how long will you go on trusting such security personnel?

AN HON. MEMBER : Bairagiji, dog is always faithful.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : You should not take my point in a lighter vein. I have an apprehension that while making further arrangements all the persons may remain present there and the dog may be withdrawn. When does this dog bark?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a serious matter and you should take it seriously. It may not happen that you may submit any report, in which the whole responsibility for the accident may be put on the dog and you may say that as it was bound to happen, that was the responsibility of the dog.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell hon. Home Minister, Sardar Buta Singhji that he may or may not present the report before this House but if wrong training has been given to the dog then it should be stopped and if the personnel themselves were not trained properly then you should replace those persons.

As Shri Indrajit has said, it is true that it may destroy the very foundation of our democracy. The incident of 2nd October reveals all the activities that are going on at international level. We should realise this thing. You cannot claim it as the success of your security. This is the success of that failure which has occurred due to missing of the shot. Had it hit the target, it would have been a great misfortune. I thank God for His grace.

As has been said by all hon. Members repeatedly, I would like to tell you that even people in rural side ask us for how long this would continue? Such queries are made by the rural people who lost all

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

enthusiasm in their festivals after hearing this news. I would like to ask the hon. Minister in this House for how long such a situation would persist? I want a specific answer to it. We share the concern expressed by Prof. Dandavate. This is clearly a case of human failure and God's kindness.

Through this House, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to safeguard the democracy of this country and assure this House and the people of this country that their future is secure so that we could live in this country with honour.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, by tabling the Adjournment Motion, Shri Madhu Dandavate has not only expressed his own concern but has offered an opportunity to this august House to express the concern of the entire country.

Two years ago, our former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated. The country was hardly out of the agony of that murder when an attempt has been made on the life of our present Prime Minister.

Uptil now, the whole country thought, and an impression was given by the Government, the newspapers and the magazines also that the Prime Minister of India is the most protected person at present. But the incident on 2nd October at Rajghat has proved that the security of the Prime Minister collapsed like a house of cards.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the shot on the Prime Minister was not fired on his way, it was not fired from a point where security arrangement could have failed. The Prime Minister was fired at from such a place where foolproof security arrangement could have been made. Everyone knew that the President and the Prime Minister would go to the *Samadhi* of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat on 2nd October. Everybody also knew the time they were to reach there. The fact that a very tight security arrangement would be made could also have

been anticipated. But what happened? As is evident, the assailant did not experience any difficulty in firing in spite of such a tight security arrangement. He, very conveniently was hiding himself at a point from where he made an attempt to kill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it gives rise to a number of serious questions. The foremost question that arises is who conducted the search of the spot where that man was hiding and also of the entire premises. The security arrangement stipulates that search is not to be conducted by a single agency or an individual. It is checked and counter checked a number of times. Therefore, who were the persons who checked it and who were the persons who counter checked it? Even after that if they were not able to spot that person the question arises as to whether there was some lapse in the security arrangement itself or was it all a pre-planned conspiracy? I do not know whether persons responsible for this have been interrogated or not? I do know whether such persons have been categorised as suspects or not? I do not know whether these people have been taken into custody or not? But I do know this much, as has been said by Shri Indrajit Gupta, and my common sense also says that such a thing could not have been possible without connivance, without a conspiracy at some level by the people responsible for the security. To search out somebody is a very simple task. A security man in the lower ranks, even a policeman at the district level would be able to find out such a person whereas in this case the security of the Prime Minister was involved and many trained and skilled personnel had been deployed for this arrangement. Therefore, I do not think there has been any lapse in the security arrangement. On the other hand I am of the view that this lapse is a deliberate one and a big conspiracy was at work. This should be investigated thoroughly and at a very high level. Otherwise, mere doing patch work and then suspending an S.P. or Inspector, transferring a Director General or Inspector General from here to there is not going to solve this problem. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the question of the security of the Prime Minister. Just two years back, we lost our Prime Minister

and this is the second attempt that has been made in two years. Another revelation which has come before us—and many people subscribe to this view—is that it is just possible that the conspirators did not want to kill the Prime Minister and instead wanted to show to the Indian people that they would be able to kill their Prime Minister at a place of their choice. If that is so, then it is a matter of shame for all of us and as Shri Madhav Reddi has also said that all Indians, particularly those responsible for the security of the Prime Minister, should hang their heads in shame. The conspirators want to show to the Indian people that they can kill their Prime Minister at a place of their choosing. These are coercive tactics through which they want to dictate their terms. They can kill anybody at will and this security arrangement cannot prevent them from doing so. We cannot brush this thing a side so easily. Merely constituting a committee of a few experts or by saying that one agency did not have coordination with the other or that they had a discord between them is not going to be of any use. Today, the people of India are asking us as to what is happening in Delhi? One Prime Minister was killed and attempts are being made on the life of the second Prime Minister. After all, what this Parliament is doing in Delhi? This is the question that is being asked by the people of India. We all have to reply to this question. This is not an ordinary question. The terrorist activities are spreading in all parts of the country, an atmosphere of hatred is being created in the country and in such an atmosphere, the Prime Minister becomes most important for us. The Prime Minister is not only an individual, he is the dignity and the honour of the country; he is the protector of the country carrying the responsibility of the entire nation on his shoulders. If such an incident has taken place in case of the security of even the Prime Minister, it is really shameful. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister whether the persons responsible for the security of the Prime Minister were interrogated or taken into custody for the so-called security lapse or deliberate lapse, whatever it is? He has suspended one S.P. or Inspector. It is not only one Inspector who looks after this work. There are checks and counter

checks in it. How did that man intruded into a place where even a bird has no access? How did that man with gun reach the Prime Minister, where even M.Ps cannot go easily? This is a conspiracy which must be exposed. Only a thorough inquiry will bring the facts to the fore. With the grace of God, the Prime Minister was saved. We should express thanks to God that no harm has been done to our Prime Minister. Today, the Prime Minister is engaged in setting right the law and order situation in the country. The enemies of unity and integrity of the country know that with the killing of the present Prime Minister, the country will disintegrate. Today, the Prime Minister is not merely an individual but is a symbol of our national unity. They think that if this symbol is undone, the country will go to pieces. Further attempts on the life of the Prime Minister can be made. The hon. Home Minister has to stop them and has to evolve the security system accordingly. If need be, the security of the Prime Minister can be entrusted to the Army. If the police is unable to provide security to the Prime Minister, entrust this job to the Army. This Parliament and this country is not going to tolerate any slackness in the security of the Prime Minister in future. We can tolerate this slackness no more. He must make security arrangement for the Prime Minister.

With these few points, Sir, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the first time in the history of India that an attempt has been made on the life of the Prime Minister and the President of India. Even after we lost our late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the security lapses are continuing. On 2nd October 1986 at Rajghat, the first shot was fired at 6.45 A.M. The second shot was fired at about 8 00 A.M. Immediately the third shot followed. After the first

16.00 hrs.

shot was fired, an evasive attitude was taken for nearly one and a quarter hours. Such a lethargic attitude should be condemned.

[Shri N. V. N. Somu]

We should not allow such a lethargic attitude to be taken particularly after we lost Shrimati Indira Gandhi and others. Usually the security people search the place 24 hours before the arrival of any VIP. But on that particular day, *i.e.*, on 2nd October, the search was made only 13 hours before. This should be noted. Who was responsible for that? Not only that, the President and the Prime Minister were again taken by the same route. It is said that security revamping is being done. But it seems that it is not properly done, nor is it adequate. Luckily, our President and Prime Minister escaped, and we are all happy about it. We are now in the 40th year of our independence. Who is to take the moral responsibility for such security lapses? Previously Hon. Minister O. V. Alagesan's resignation was demanded for a train accident that took place in Ariyalur in Tamil Nadu. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari resigned over the famous Mundhra affair. Therefore, the Home Minister should take the moral responsibility for this. After the second incident of security lapse on 2nd October, our Prime Minister has reshuffled his Cabinet, but he has not changed the portfolio of the Home Minister. Perhaps, the Prime Minister expects that the Home Minister himself may set an example by resigning.

Once again I reiterate that this kind of security lapse should not recur again and again. The Government should take effective and immediate steps to check this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Saifuddin Soz.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is Mr. Buta Singh ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : He has been called by the Prime Minister's office.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Soz.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, we are only expressing our anxiety about the political survival of the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not correct. Prof. Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Prof. Dandavate has done the right thing...

16.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying, Prof. Dandavate has done the right thing and he has rightly moved the Adjournment Motion at the right time. Today is the first day of business for this Session. I heard your introductory remarks. But I was dismayed when one or two colleagues there said that there was no need for this Motion—I think, it was Prof. Kurien accompanied by some one else. I differ with them. We must be prepared to listen to saner advice from whichever quarter it may come. It was really a providential escape for the Prime Minister and also the President. We do not know whether the shot was aimed at only the Prime Minister. Things will come to light later. But it was providential escape and the country heaved a high of relief. But such episodes create a kind of insecurity throughout the country.

A common man feels that he is insecure. This is a motion which does not require long speeches from me or from anyone else. Perhaps, Prof. Dandavate and later Mr. Indrajit Gupta have already represented our feelings. In my mind there are one or two questions which must be answered by Mr. Buta Singh who is an experienced Minister. He must rise to the occasion and take us into confidence for once.

This is a common man's question which I am raising, which Prof. Dandavate, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and many others have raised, as to who is responsible for security. There are so many agencies. I feel pained to express myself here that there is some snag and there is no coordination. We feel very much concerned about it. Sometimes you may feel in a kind of mental aplomb to express things in a Press Conference. But this is the forum where you should express your feelings, where you should take us into confidence. The question is, who is res-



possible for security? I will not go into details as to what agencies are there, how you organise your internal security etc. Some people have found fault with the concept of internal security. But to us, it is the Home Minister who is responsible. You may have ten Ministers in the Home Ministry, but it is the Home Minister who is responsible and we want to know as to who is responsible for security of the President of India, of the Prime Minister of India, of the Hon. Speaker and other VIPs including the security of all of us. We receive from the Secretariat some documents saying that these are the arrangements for the MPs. When our Prime Minister is insecure, what to talk of an MP!

So, we must know today from Mr. Buta Singh as to who is responsible for security, whatever the number of agencies involved.

Secondly, what is the punishment for the defaulter? I am not talking about the man who wanted to fire at the Prime Minister, you will deal with him in the court of law, you are now dealing with him. But my question is about the men who have been posted on duty for the security of the Prime Minister. Suspension is no punishment. Actually suspension weaves into the whole system a kind of corruption and a kind of indiscipline. If I were in a position of power, I would delete the word "suspension" from the annuals of administration because after sometime or immediately after suspension he will get 50% of his salary. He is then free to create all kinds of indiscipline and pressure on you. He will move from door to door. After sometime later, he will get 75% of his pay. Ultimately when he goes to the Court—this is no reflection on the Court—in most of the cases—I think Mr. Chidambaram must be knowing it better because he deals with such cases—in 99% of the cases the people who were suspended are set free by the Court—whether it is the District Court or the Higher Courts—and they receive that remaining 25% also when they are re-instated.

You saw in Britain recently that there was a chance for air collision. That was averted by a pilot. He was rewarded and it was the mistake of the Ground Engineer at the computer. He was summarily

dismissed within half-an-hour because it was his mistake. One plane was leaving Heathrow while another was coming from Munich. It was the Ground Engineer's mistake and he was dismissed from the service.

Here, it is the question of the security of the PM. At some point of time he represents the national will, he is an important person. It is his security. Therefore, suspension is no punishment. You hold somebody responsible and punish him by dismissal or imprisonment. We shall not participate in the drama of investigation but we are genuinely interested in knowing what is the punishment for those people who have committed dereliction of their duty. These are the two specific questions which must be answered by the Home Minister.

Prof. Dandavate had referred to Mr. L. P. Singh's Article which appeared on 2nd October. I had the privilege of reading that. He has mentioned about Pandit Nehru that he would not like the security arrangements. He will go to the crowds. People loved him and he loved the people. But L. P. Singh tries to make us understand that Mr. Nehru responded favourably to certain arrangements. So, it should not be the Prime Minister who is to be worried about his security but it should be some one person, maybe the Home Minister or he may delegate the authority to someone who will be responsible for the Prime Minister and the President's security. Mr. L.P. Singh is not an ordinary man. He has been in the Home Ministry for a long time. I do not say that L.P. Singh is the only person who knows about security but I would suggest to the Home Minister that Mr. L.P. Singh and others—they may not be in service but have retired—must be consulted.

Finally I want a full-scale movement in this country spear-headed by Members of this House against terrorism, communalism and obscurantism of all shades.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Very many thanks, Mr. Soz.

The thing is that a burnt child dreads the fire. Therefore, we have to be on our guards.

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to respond to this debate which has taken place in this House today on a issue which is very very important, which is of national importance and as a matter of fact the destiny of the nation is attached to this issue.

Sir, the House has very rightly responded to the gravity of the situation arising out of this issue. Before I express my thanks to Prof. Dandavate I must bow to you. You have shown us the clear lead in voicing the inner-most feelings of the country-men in this august House.

Sir, you have been giving us this kind of leadership not only on this occasion which, as I said, is the most important occasion for the unity and the existence of the country but also on many occasions of vital importance to the country.

Sir, your words really set in the tone of the debate and the feelings and the ideas that you have given through your brief remarks will go a long way in making the country strong and fighting the forces of communalism and reaction.

Sir, when I rise to respond to this debate I do not have any feeling of winning points either from that side or from some of my colleagues who have very rightly highlighted the serious lapses which have come to light as a result of this 2nd October incident at Rajghat Samadhi. Dr. Swell spoke for everyone of us when he said that on such occasions this House has demonstrated that whenever there is a challenge to the unity, challenge to the strength of the country, the very life, the very existence of the nation, this country knows how to rally round and how to rise as one man. An ample proof has come out in today's debate.

Having said that, I must also place on record in this august House the overwhelming anxiety, feelings of sympathy with the country, with the nation and with the great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, which has been expressed by the leaders of almost all the countries. A large number of Heads of States have sent their messages expressing

their concern and sigh of relief on the providential escape of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. It will take a long time to read the whole list, but mentioning a few, messages were received from the Chairman, PLO, Arafat, Fidel Castro, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Australia and others. Secretary-General Gorbachov from the USSR spoke on the telephone and expressed the feelings of the people of the great Soviet Union and his own feelings and shared the feelings of the people of India at this great relief. Similarly, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, the Prime Minister of Italy and many other world leaders, who are shaping the future of the whole world have expressed their concern at this incident and shared their feelings with the people of India by sending their messages.

Now, some of the hon. Members—I think, one of them was Shri Indrajit Gupta—said that we are trying to hush up the whole thing. It is far from that. The Government of India is not at all hushing up the matter. Neither have we done it in the past, nor we intend to do it. This is not something which we would like to hush up, or we would like to cover it, or offer defence. As I said, and most of the hon. Members who participated in this debate, have expressed, this is not an issue the importance of which has to be minimised or we have to sidetrack the issue. We must face the issue boldly and the Government of India has decided and is determined to face the issue boldly. We are not hushing up the issue in any manner. Therefore, I must say that we share fully the concern and the shock of the hon. Members and the people of our country at the attempt made on the life of our Prime Minister on 2nd October at Rajghat Samadhi.

Also, I have no hesitation in expressing that the Government has recognised the serious lapses in the security measures taken by the personnel of the agencies connected with the Prime Minister's security and we deeply regret the same.

Now Sir, as regards the incident as on record, I would like to share it briefly with

this august House, although most of the press reports which has been mentioned, have come to the notice and knowledge of the hon. members.

Briefly speaking, at 6.54 A.M. the hon. Prime Minister entered the complex and when he had walked a few feet, the miscreant fired the first shot. While the President, the Prime Minister and others were returning from the Samadhi after the function, the second shot was fired at about 8 A.M. In quick succession the third shot was fired. By this time, the VVIPs had been taken out of the main gate of the Samadhi. The security officials detected the presence of the miscreant, opened fire, surrounded the area and commended him to surrender. He jumps down from the canopy and was apprehended by the security officials. He was arrested.

To start with, the miscreant first gave his name as Manmohan Desai. He subsequently changed his name several times. But on sustained interrogation, he revealed his name as Karamjit Singh, son of Amar Singh resident of 388, Sahid Uddham Singh Road, Sunam District Sangrur, Punjab.

As a result of this firing, six persons received minor pellet injuries. Three of them belonged to police organisations.

A case has already been registered at the Police Station Daryaganj under Section 307 IPC, read with sections 25, 27, 54 and 59 of the Arms Act and Sections 3/4 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985. Investigation of the case has been entrusted to the CBI. After interrogation of the accused, four more persons have been arrested in the case. The CBI is continuing its detailed probe into the matter.

Soon after this incident, a comprehensive review of the security arrangements for the Prime Minister has been carried out and measures to strengthen them have been taken.

Hon. members also made a mention about the Inquiry Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. They have gone into various facts relating to the case. This Committee has given its report only two days back and the report is with the

Government and follow up action is being taken. This was, in short, what happened on that day and these, subsequently, were certain steps which were taken by the Government.

Now Sir, in our country, we are living in an open society. Ours is not a society which is regimented or closed. As some of the hon. members mention, it is very difficult to guarantee 100 per cent foolproof security. Even the recent history has shown us that in societies like ours, incidents like this can happen anywhere any time. Our Prime Ministers have been treated as *Mahan Jana Nayaks*, right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Rajiv Gandhiji. Our people's love and affection for them is so tremendous and it is difficult for any Prime Minister to work in a box or in a very controlled situation. Our Prime Minister is the leader of millions and millions of Indian people and you know how they love him. Our friend from Andhra Pradesh was a little sorry for the way in which our Prime Minister drives his own vehicle. The Prime Minister is one with them and people like their leader to be like that only. I do not know why our hon. member from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Madhav Reddi was very much agitated over it. Actually, this is what the people want their leader to be. They want their leader to be one with them.

When I toured Andhra Pradesh along with late Shrimati Indira Gandhi during those days, which were very difficult days, we were not provided even a rest house, Shri Dandavateji, what to talk of security! It was the people of this country, the poorest people, tribals whom we call the most backward, it was they who provided security to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she used to sit with them in their *Jhuggis* and *Jhompries* and share whatever little food they have in their huts from their own hands. This is how the people of this country love their leaders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are more reliable.

S. BUTA SINGH: I agree with you. Therefore, we should not think that our leaders should work from glass-houses or in isolation.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Who said that ? Nobody says so.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** I do not think that the country will expect our Prime Minister to work like that and not even from a mobile van fixed with all the microphones and addressing system. It is not proper. Therefore, the people of the country want their leader to be one with them. Our Prime Minister is the real manifestation and affection of the people. Sir, the hon. Member Shri Madhu Dandavateji and many others wanted to know about the various agencies looking after the security of the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, as you know, the system in our country was slightly modified in 1985, when this Special SPG was brought in, that whenever the Prime Minister was moving inside the country in Delhi or outside, it was the duty of the local police—whether it is the State Police or the Delhi Police—to provide the ground force, to provide with the arrangements which will go into making the place, where the Prime Minister was to attend a function or address the people. Also, there was a group of securitymen along with the VIPs who used to be exclusively looking after the VIPs' problems. Of course, the intelligence agencies' role is to provide advance intelligence, keep a watch during the functions and also post even the intelligence system. This SPG was brought in, in 1985. The SPGs' role was, the protection of the Prime Minister at his residence and offices in Delhi, approximate protection to him at all times, all places. This Special Force was created in the year 1985 as I mentioned.

Similarly, for the security of the Prime Minister, NSG as such do not have a specific role.

In regard to the Prime Minister's security, no specific role has been assigned to the NSG. NSG is concerned with combating the terrorist activities as was mentioned by one of my colleagues. When the Bill was introduced in this House, it was mentioned that the NSG is concerned with combating the terrorist activities. However, wherever necessary, the assistance is sought from the NSG. The intelligence agencies as I said provide the advance intelligence and also

the back-up information. Sir, most of the Members said that, there was hardly any coordination. At the moment, I would not like to go into the details of specific failures which is being looked after by the CBI, but definitely the coordination machinery, the Co-ordination Cell or the coordination efforts are being strengthened and the arrangement is being geared up to see that the security guidelines are very clearly well laid down. We have also to see that what is called a fail safe procedure, is also built in case one stage goes out of hand, the next stage—the responsible people—takes the responsibility and makes it possible to see that as far as possible, the foolproof security is provided.

Sir, after this incident, as I mentioned, in the accounts we did hold meeting and we did consult all those who are concerned or connected with the security arrangements and we took short-term measures, immediate steps and also very detailed exercise. I am sure, the hon. House would not like me to spell out the details of the security arrangements because it will no more remain a security arrangement, if the details are made out in the public. Therefore, we are trying to see as to how best we can utilise the talents available within our own system and see that as far as possible, the security to the best satisfaction of the country and to the best satisfaction of the arrangements that are to be made is provided to the VIPs, the hon. Prime Minister, the President and the Vice-President.

Some of the hon. Members mentioned a few issues which have hardly any relevance to the situation of that day. But there are connected issues. Shri Indrajit Gupta Ji, Shri C. Madhav Reddi Ji, Shri Kishore Chandra Ji and many other hon. Members of Parliament tried to strike some kind of a personal note to me on this.

I cherish the friendship of Shri Indrajit Gupta. Now about this resignation : I am sorry I have to comment on this. I thought I will leave it to the better judgement of the hon. Members. But now that that hon. Members have mentioned this, I must also give my feelings on this point. My feelings on this point are these—I think Shri Indrajit Gupta will share them with me. If I am known for anything, I would like to be known for my dedication to my duty. I

remember a Persian couplet which goes like this :

*Aanhe man basham kehrooz-e-Jungbini  
pushteman  
Aamnam khan darmi yane khak  
khovini sare.*

Which means that I am the one who would not like to be known as one who ran away from the battle field. I am the one who would like to be seen as one whose dead body is rolling in blood and dust, before anybody can put his step on the sacred soil of his motherland.

It is in this spirit that I take it. Let us not be in a lighter vein. I would like the hon. House to really feel, really also be one with me. My feelings are that if I have to really prove my worth, then I should like to lay down my life for the protection, for the service of my country, and for serving my leader, than running away from the battle. The other things are not in my blood, they are not in my teachings. Therefore, I would like hon. Members to realize this.

Some of the hon. Members were saying that this act itself has been taken in a lighter vein : the type of arms provided, the way he has done it etc.—these are not the things to be taken so lightly. It was an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister. The fellow is known to have committed crime before he did this. It has been established that he has links with the organizations which are known for such acts.

The hon. Members brought in the angle of foreign countries' involvement. Who does not know what is happening in Punjab and what is happening in other parts of the country; the powers who do not want to see India as one of the strongest nations in this part of the world are indulging in all kinds of these anti-national acts, sabotages, finish-the-nation acts. I am not here to comment on these, because the whole thing is at the moment under investigation; and the authorities are investigating it.

One hon. Member also tried to bring in a subject which has hardly any relevance with it, *i.e.* reading out some report which has been published today. This is not the first occasion; such scandals, such

clandestine stories have been planted earlier, and today also. If you give me permission, Sir, on some other occasion I would like to join issue, but not on this occasion, because it is hardly relevant here. I can only say that it is totally baseless, fabricated, slanderous, and there is no truth in it.

Coming back to the debate, I should say that the whole country will take the sense and the spirit of the debate, the way in which the debate has been conducted, in the whole House from both sides of the House under your benign leadership; and I am sure, this will generate a spirit of re-dedication to the country's unity, to the country's strength, and the people of the country will rise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam mentioned a very important point that we should try to fight these forces of reaction, the forces of disintegration, the forces of communalism jointly. I must say, we have been hearing reports from Punjab of killing of innocent people, of many many things, horrible things happening in Punjab, but one silver lining is there in Punjab. In Punjab, all the political parties—I must place this on record—Communist Party, CP(M), BJP, Congress (I), all the political parties jointly have been going to the people. Lots of our comrades are killed by these anti-social enemies of the country, terrorists; and in Punjab, there is a joint effort in cooperation with the Government of the State. The people are fighting. What we need is that the country must realise that this is a situation in which a sustained effort has to be made, in which a determined effort has to be made, and these evil forces, black forces will be rooted out from the soil of our sacred Motherland. We will leave no stone unturned in this issue also. I can assure this august House that we have taken a serious note, not only a serious note, we have taken upon ourselves this challenge; and I can assure that God forbid, I should say God forbid, and I am happy also that today a top ranking communist leader has also remembered God in this House. (*Interruptions*) God and providence both. Shri Indrajit Gupta, I am a firm believer. I join the august House in directing their prayers, their good wishes for the safety and long life of our great Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in whose hands the unity and the strength of the country

[S. Buta Singh]

lies. With these words, I would request Prof. Dandavate that, keeping in view the spirit of the whole discussion—we are not opposed to your adjournment motion; it is a weapon given to the opposition in a parliamentary democracy; we do not grudge it—you kindly do it. But one thing I would like to request that please don't try to tone down the spirit generated as a result of your debate in this House and don't press for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can I say one or two things about the points which were raised here. As a matter of fact, one was not mentioned by me but by several members and they said that some prior information had reached from some sources, some of your agencies that an attempt or something was going to be made. Is there any fact in that ? (2) How is it about other lapses ? That you can look into. How is it that nobody searched the area before these people went there ? How is it that nobody was sure that somebody was hiding there or not ? It is a very elementary thing.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : And thirdly, there was a report that there was a photographic account of this incidence which was erased. Is it a fact that that photographic account of this incidence was erased, because, that was important for the purpose of this investigation ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Precisely, I myself did not take up these two points because the lapses on which CBI agencies are looking into it, we will not spare these lapses; these are very serious lapses and they have come to the notice of the government, but they are part of the enquiry. About that photographic account, Sir, I can say only one thing, the fact which the hon. member has brought to my notice, this was something which is alleged to have happened on the spot and the report has appeared in the newspaper about this photograph being erased. This will also be enquired into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, very briefly, I would like to reply to what the hon. Minister has said before you take the voting on the adjournment motion.

Sir, quite a good number of members who spoke in the House in the debate said that our Prime Minister survived by providence. If the Prime Minister of the country, who is the highest executive, has to survive by providence, not by design, but he survives merely by accident, if he survives...  
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : By accident.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am sorry; he is violently agreeing with me. All that I was saying was that if the highest executive of the country, the Prime Minister has to survive by providence, he survives by the law of probability, I do not know what will be the fate of the common man in the country and rightly each one of us including the Members of the other side, particularly Basheerji who very strongly spoke, he said, "Please tell us why the security had failed".

Secondly, we had asked a number of questions but they have gone unreplied under the plea that the investigations are going on. The point is then, your admitting this Adjournment Motion is of no use. But I want to ask one thing, which is again based on the article of L.P. Singh in which he said, I had quoted it, that sources very close to security officers had indicated that intelligence had already signalled even the assassination of the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the same question was raised about the intelligence giving the news regarding this particular episode. It is very important because it is not only about the past, but it is also about the future. But nothing has been said about it.

The third point is that when I was in Nagpur I came across a very cynical reaction with which I do not agree, that it was obvious that checking of that elevated structure was not done and at the same time the weapon that was used was a country made pistol or gun. From this they feel that there might be a collusion between some dissatisfied elements in the security forces and that man and whether this was a force by arrangement among themselves. Even this comes up. I do not want to the level of the person, but in the past also once it had happened that some personality was supposed to be fired at and later on they

had some ideas and it did not happen. It happened that way but the entire credibility of the Government and the entire security forces had been disturbed, and they disputed their credibility. And, therefore, this aspect should be taken note of very carefully.

Sir, many members on the other side asked that there should be a discussion under Rule 193. What was the propriety of an Adjournment Motion? Sir, I mince no words. I mentioned it in the Business Advisory Committee yesterday, that this is the greatest failure since this Government came into being and if the Prime Minister and the President's lives cannot be protected and they can be treated in such a casual manner—I am not alleging X or Y for this—this is the greatest failure of the Government and it deserves to be censured and that is why this Adjournment Motion has been moved. But in such adjournment motions not only people some times speak with the same voice, some times they exercise their voice of conscience and I quoted intervening once, that when the Defence and War policy of England were found to be wrong, there were members of the Conservative Party and after the Adjournment Motion moved by an opposition member Herbert Morrison came up, consequently, on his own, the Prime Minister said, "I go, I accept my responsibility". I am not demanding that. But my concept is that this is something to be censured and it must be brought on record that this House really felt like censuring the Government.

There was another point and everybody raised it. There was a controversy about the various agencies and I close my reply with only one reference. (*Interruptions*)

The enquiry of this entire episode is not being conducted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act. Because, now they have very systematically provided that if they feel that in the interests of the country, in the interests of the good neighbourly relations, and in the interests of peace if they feel that a particular Inquiry report is to be suppressed they will suppress it, of course, by taking a vote of this House, by the absolute majority they have, and they will carefully suppress it and give it a very careful burial. I am happy that at least

this episode is not being enquired under the Commissions of Inquiry Act; otherwise, there would have been a danger that just as two other reports are likely to be suppressed, even this report would be suppressed in the interest of the entire nation.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** You have given them ideas. Now they will convert it into the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I am not a lawyer like my friend. Therefore, without having any inkling of the legal position I innocently gave out the truth.

**S. BUTA SINGH :** We only take good ideas and not bad ones.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I swear by the Gita that I did not mean anything bad. Therefore, this is the aspect which really troubles our mind very much.

I must conclude by referring to the point which has been raised by my friend. I want to clarify that point. The Prime Minister invited us for some consultations. But we feel that certain important issues which are burning issues which are to be raised on the floor of the House, the day we are raising those issues we should not discuss them outside either with the Speaker or with the Prime Minister. That is why, we did not trouble you, Sir, and we did not want to trouble the Prime Minister. But any way, we may trouble him in future when the agenda is there.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :** I do not want to get into that matter. He wrote me a letter and I wrote him back. We could have discussed any issue they liked. PM invited them any time. They could choose the issue of their liking. It was made clear to them. But you had your own reasons for keeping off. Let us not get into that now.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Any way, Parliamentary Minister does not understand my argument. Our parliamentary impropriety, I cannot help it. I concede to him the fundamental right of ignorance guaranteed by the Constitution,

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : My difficulty is that I understand it and his difficulty is that he does not understand what he is saying.

S. BUTA SINGH : Hon'ble Professor has got this argument at the fag end of the debate. He, perhaps, has second thoughts. Earlier he did not produce this. But my friend, Madhav Reddi, produced a wonderful argument while speaking on this issue.

Why did they not go to the Prime Minister ? I remember because I have been here for quite some time. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi used to call the leaders of the Opposition, they would say :

[*Translation*]

"We went on speaking and speaking but she did not speak. Then what purpose is served by going there. Now they have said that the present Prime Minister goes on speaking and we do not get a chance to speak. Earlier they did not use to attend the meetings because she used to listen patiently now they do not attend the meetings because the present Prime Minister explains the position in detail, this is the argument of Prof. Dandavate. He did not attend the meeting this time because he was apprehensive that—

[*English*]

—important issues will get diluted. If you take all other previous occasions, we used to have a very fruitful discussion, exchange of views; Government's stand used to be told to the hon. leaders of the opposition and hon. leaders of the Opposition used to have their points made to the Prime Minister and we used to sort out the issues. A new turn has been given by Prof. Dandavate to this argument. Of course, this is the prerogative of the hon. leaders of the opposition. But I think, the hon. Prime Minister has opened a new phase to our parliamentary democracy where we, the ruling party and the opposition, can sort out issues of national importance by sitting together, by jointly discussing the issue. This was a healthy practice."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can assure you that I do not want to reply to the reply of the reply. All that I will say, let us not invoke the name of Mrs. Gandhi. I attended every meeting as leader of the Janata Party and every time we were told which particular purpose she had invited us and we discussed the issue threadbare. We never complained that she kept quiet. She spoke a lot, we spoke a lot. Only our sound was different. Therefore, forgetting this side-tracking, I come back to the adjournment motion. Since this is a major failure by the Government and the greatest lapse on the part of the security machinery, as a censure of the Government, I insist on moving the adjournment motion. I request you to put it to the vote.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the House do now adjourn"

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up next item, item No. 9, Bill for introduction. Shri Buta Singh to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

16.50 hrs.

#### CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL\*, 1986

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

16.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : (Bankura) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Citizenship Bill, 1986. It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that a large number of persons of



Indian origin have entered the territory of India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some African countries and thus there is a necessity for amending this Citizenship Act which is prevailing for a number of years after Independence. The citizenship can be acquired not only by birth but at the time of birth the parents also should have the citizenship of India. Why there is a necessity to amend this Act? Why the Government cannot seal the borders to check the infiltration for which there is a necessity to amend this Citizenship Act? So, I think there is no necessity to amend the prevailing Act by which the citizenship is acquired only by birth, and that is why I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.”

Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Brief statement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : The size of the Bill is brief but the implications are not brief. So, have a little patience.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Discussion we can have afterwards.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is one opportunity open to us under the rules and I want to utilise that. I have given notice in time. Before I have started, you started intervening, even before the Minister. What is this intention, I do not understand it. Please listen and try to understand.

Sir, the Bill purports to amend a very important section of the Citizenship Act which has been there since the year 1955, namely, a person born in this country, after our Republic came into force, would be automatically a citizen of India. Now a distinction is being made that those born up to the commencement of this proposed Amendment Act—we do not know when—they will become automatically citizens of

India. Another category of persons has been thought of, namely, those who will be born after the commencement of this Act. They will not be automatically the citizens of India, unless one of their parents at least is a citizen of India at the time of the child's birth. I would request the hon. members on the other side not to go on raising hands without understanding implications of it. A distinction is being made and discrimination is being made only on the basis of the date of birth—prior to the commencement of this Act or after the commencement of this Act. This is the sole discriminating feature. The Minister has wide and deep knowledge of law, the ramification of the Article 14 of the Constitution of India, I take it. There has to be a distinguishing feature and many of the Members may not have heard that expression—having nexus to the object of the Act, apart from the question of classification which is important, this selection of arbitrary date. The hon. Minister wants to know what is the Constitutional infirmity? We cannot decide the Constitutional infirmity. I do not accept his version as the last word in the law of this country, not even the Law Minister who is prone to mislead others on the points of law. Therefore, I want to place it before the House because the Members of the House have a right, not as a judicial forum but as Members of this House to consider whether the proposed law infringes any provision of the Constitution of India. Article 14 of the Constitution has been held to be the real soul of the entire Constitution of this country, because it is again an arbitrariness. It is against unjustified discrimination between a citizen and a citizen, a person and a person. One thing must be kept in mind. The question of Article 14 discrimination does not relate to citizens only. It is different from Article 19. These are matters which should be looked into. Therefore, apart from the inhumane aspect of this legislation, it is almost showing callous disregard for people who are in trouble. Have you seen the Statement of Objects and Reasons? It says :

“A large number of persons of Indian origin have entered the territory of India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some African countries and they are residing in India.” They are committing crime.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Persons of Indian origin who are forced to come to this country, are they committing crime? They are not getting automatic benefit of citizenship if they are not citizens of this country. The law provides it. Somebody, the parents or any one of them, may be or may not be citizen of India but may be staying for years, they are Indian nationals and the child born to them will automatically acquire citizenship. He does not have to bother—who is born, who get the first taste of air and life in this country. At least he would be given right of citizenship automatically. This was not innovation by the Government of India in 1955. Most of the countries in the world provide for automatic confirmation of citizenship on birth in the country. Most of the countries in the world do it. If statistics is taken, a survey is made, additional rights are provided viz., acquisition of citizenship on the basis of the nationality of the citizenship of the parents. Therefore, you are merely surrendering to chauvinistic forces. It has brought our country people not together. It made the people drift from each other. It has encouraged forces of divisiveness in this country as also the forces of reaction in this country.

The hon. Home Minister, while replying to the debate or participating in the adjournment motion made an appeal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. You are going on dragging. On what ground are you objecting, you have to state that? You are going on speaking like this as if in a debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have not yet spoken on the merits. Please allow me as a Member to complete the sentence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow you at the consideration stage, not now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have seen, and we have many experiences. Therefore, I am asking the hon. Home Minister to kindly tell this House whether this is a Bill which will cement the people together or it will create greater and greater

division and distrust among the people of this country and those people of Indian origin whom you wish to deprive citizenship on the basis of an arbitrary date. The attitude of the Government in that respect, as I see it, is inhuman and I oppose the introduction of this Bill on that ground also.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of Citizenship (Amendment) Bill.

I am opposing the Bill because it would disturb the well established law pertaining to citizenship right of the people.

Instead of disposing the applications or cases regarding citizenship right, this Amendment, if passed by the House would create more problems especially in the present context.

The proposed Bill intended to take away the natural law of guarding the citizenship right by birth and it has made it conditional, which I believe would be a source of confusion and create distrust amongst the people. That is way I am opposing the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill on the ground that it violates the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.

Sir, it appears that if this Bill is enacted, it is quite possible that from the same parents residing in India but not citizens of India one child who has been born before the date of commencement of the Bill will be an Indian citizen and another child born subsequently will not be Indian citizen. This is the funniest kind of Bill we have seen. Sir, I do not think the people who have drafted this Bill have gone through it properly and what consequences it will have, they have not gone into it. The fact that discrimination has already been made has been mentioned by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. I am not going into it, but these consequences should have been thought out and this kind of a Bill should not have been brought without proper consideration and this is the stage at which this Bill should be withdrawn.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : I rise to oppose the introduction of this Citizenship (Amendment) Bill because it goes against the very spirit of the Constitution. It is a funny Bill as stated by my colleague, Mr. Amal Datta that a child born earlier to this will be granted Indian citizenship and the child born after this Amendment will not be granted citizenship. This is a funny thing and this is against the natural justice and by this Amendment Bill we will create homeless and stateless people and that will create much trouble to this country in future also. That is why I am oppoing the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Sir, I beg to oppose the introduction of this Bill because it takes away the right of the people who want to acquire citizenship right by birth. Secondly, I find that if this Bill is passed, it will give a handle to the separatist forces like the Gorkha National Liberation Front which has raised so many questions regarding the citizenship right of the Nepalese people and they are misleading the people on the question of citizenship rights. Therefore, Sir, I very vehemently oppose the introduction of this Bill and I request the Government to withdraw this Citizenship (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I understand the only objection which can be raised at this stage is whether there is an apparent Constitutional infirmity in the Bill. Just as my hon. friend has said, we cannot at this stage decide upon the Constitutionality. We cannot decide. It is for the courts. So, the question is, is there an apparent Constitutional infirmity. My humble submission is, kindly see what is the provision of the Constitution under which we are making this Bill and whether it enables us to make such a Bill. The question whether it is a good Bill or a bad bill, which has to be improved or whether the Bill should not be passed, it is matter for the later stage of the debate.

Now, what are we doing ? Articles 5 to 10 of the Constitution deal with specific aspects of citizenship relating to citizenship

at the commencement of the Constitution, citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan, citizenship of persons who have migrated from India to Pakistan, citizenship of persons residing outside India. In article 11, a paramount power has been given to Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship. Article 11 starts with the "notwithstanding" clause.

"Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogated from the power of Parliament to make any provision..."

Parliament has absolute power to make citizenship laws and nothing in articles 5 to 10 will affect article 11. In fact, this Parliament has made the Citizenship Act of 1955. The Act has been amended from time to time and today we are bringing another amendment to four provisions of that Act. The power is there in article 11. You cannot question the power. Then, he said assuming that the power is there, is it not a Bill apparently in violation of article 14 of the Constitution. My submission is, it is not, and we have not violated Art. 14. In fact, the inhuman character which he attributes to the Bill would be there only, if we enact this Bill retrospectively. You cannot affect a child who was born yesterday or who was born a month earlier. What is this Bill ? We have one of the most liberal citizenship laws in the whole world. In today's law, the father need not be a citizen; mother need not be a citizen; neither of them even may want to become a citizen of this country. Neither of them may apply for naturalisation. Merely because the child is born in India, the child automatically acquires the right of citizenship. That is the law today. What we are saying now is, we cannot confer citizenship on children who are merely born in this country without even one of their parents expressing an intention or desire to become a citizen of India. What we are saying is, if one of the parents is an Indian citizen, automatically the child will be Indian citizen. How many other countries have a law where father is not a citizen, mother is not a citizen; neither of them applies for naturalisation; neither wants to become a citizen; but the child who is born to them will be a citizen ? In India, the child becomes a citizen. (Interruptions)

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Courtesy requires you to hear me patiently. I did not interrupt you. Arguments of law cannot be advanced by interruptions. What you say is, clause (a) and clause (b) make a distinction. Anybody who is born before the Act will not be affected, because the Act cannot be made retrospectively. Anybody born after the Act, if one of the parents is a citizen, the child will be an Indian citizen. This does not affect the naturalisation procedure. The Third Schedule is still in-tact. Hon. Members are not reading the whole Act. The naturalisation procedure will still be there. On domicile rights, if you have domicile for a certain number of years you can still apply for naturalisation. What we now affect is the automatic right of citizenship, not the right to naturalisation. There is no infirmity in this Act. It squarely stands the test of Article 14. Of course, we will hear the suggestions of hon. Members and I am sure that if the suggestions are good, Government would accept them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.”

The motion was adopted.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

17.10 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to clear Ib Thermal Project in Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : In order to meet the power shortage in Orissa, there is a proposal to set up an Ib Thermal Project in the State sector during the 7th Plan. The Project is proposed to be located in Sambalpur district. According to the phasing of the project, the first unit is to be commissioned in 1990.

State Government have established Orissa Power Generation Corporation for execution of the project. The Corporation has taken up infrastructural preliminary work like land acquisition, water supply, power supply, road, construction of staff quarters etc. at a total estimated cost of Rs. 32 crores.

The State Government have furnished proposals to the Central Government for financial assistance from the new scheme of floatation of bonds and equipment credit from foreign equipment supplies. The proposals received from different foreign equipment suppliers have also been furnished to Government of India for selecting any one of the proposals alongwith the floatation of bonds. Government of India have, however, replied that the scheme of floatation of bonds would not be extended to State Government Organisations. But their decision on selection of foreign equipment supplier is still awaited. This project for which all preliminaries have been completed should be expeditiously cleared by the Planning Commission and the funding pattern should be approved by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Energy by selecting the foreign equipment/credit supplier.

- (ii) Need to condemn the attack on the life of Prime Minister and take stern steps for Prime Minister's security

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The country has heaved a sigh of relief that the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was not harmed by the attempt on his life at Rajghat where he had gone to pay homage to the Father of the Nation on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Anniversary on 2nd October. The Prime Minister has reacted in a manner that befits the leader of the nation but that does not mean that the gravity of the incident should be minimised or the seriousness of the tragedy averted should be overlooked. A full picture has not emerged yet out of enquiry.

The incident denotes serious lapses in regard to the Prime Minister's security. Two years ago, on the last day of another October, Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated. And again, in October of this year, there is dastardly attempt on the life of our beloved Prime Minister.

I would request all the members of the House to join with me in condemning the attack on the life of the Prime Minister and I also urge that stern steps should be taken so as not to allow any such attempt to be repeated.

[*Translation*]

(iii) **Demand for increase in transport subsidy in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to existing geographical difficulties and lack of rail transport facilities etc. in the hill areas of the country the Central Government provides 75 per cent transport subsidy for transportation of commodities to and from the industries situated in these areas to remove hindrances coming in the way of industrialisation. This policy has remained uniformly applicable to those hill areas of the country which have been recognised as 'hill areas' by the Planning Commission.

Considering the present transport subsidy as inadequate for giving impetus to industrialisation in these areas. I have been repeatedly demanding that the quantum of the transport subsidy for the industries situated one thousand metres above sea level should be increased from 75 per cent to 90 per cent.

I was surprised to see that whereas this subsidy has been increased to 90 per cent for the other hill areas, hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, specially Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Pauri, Uttar Kashi and Tehri have been deprived of this benefit.

I, therefore, urge the Minister of Industries that the transport subsidy should be increased from 75 per cent to 90 per cent in the case of these hill districts of Uttar Pradesh also.

(iv) **Necessary steps needed to check the spread of 'Silicosis' disease particularly in Mandsaur district of M.P.**

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, having been

affected by a fatal disease, 'silicosis', thousands of labourers engaged in cutting stones from the slates in the stone factories in the hill areas, have died and in the absence of any treatment, thousands more are in the grip of this disease.

In Mandsaur alone in Madhya Pradesh the number of such labourers is 8,500. The State Governments have become almost desperate in this issue. Without special and adequate assistance from the Central Government, it is impossible to get rid of this horrible disease. This disease has started spreading in this surrounding areas of these factories also. The Central Government should launch a country-wide movement to eradicate silicosis.

(v) **Demand to protect the carpet industry in the country**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in addition to Mirzapur, Bhadohi and their surrounding areas, the hand-made carpets are produced in Kashmir, Hyderabad, Shahjahnpur etc. However, 75 per cent of its production and export is confined to Mirzapur, Bhadohi and the surrounding areas. About 12 lakh people from my constituency and the nearby areas like Jaunpur, Allahabad, Rewa etc. get employment in this industry. Presently the industry is passing through a phase of crisis. The main raw material for the carpet industry is the sheep wool. The sheep wool and wool fibre have become costly. The reason for this is that live sheep and mutton are being exported and the wool produced in country is being smuggled out. The incentive money on the type of carpet being produced in larger quantity and being exported has been reduced and the rate of interest on the bank loans as compared to other countries is higher. It is requested that following steps should be taken by the Government to protect the carpet industry :

1. The export of live sheep and mutton should be banned and large scale incentives should be provided for sheep-rearing and wool production in hilly areas and forest districts.
2. The Carpet Association should be permitted to import wool under

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

O.G.L., without any duty and tax, and the Government of India should make available wool on cheap rates by importing it.

3. Smuggling of wool and wool fibre should be strictly checked.
4. The incentive money on medium quality carpet production and export should immediately be increased.
5. The rate of interest on loans taken from banks for carpet production and export should be reduced.
6. The Child Labour Law should not be made applicable to the trainees in the carpet industry.

[English]

(vi) Need to take steps to check the entry of infiltrators into India from Pakistan border

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Bellary) : Pakistan's latest activities pose a great danger to our country. They are supporting the extremists with arms and ammunitions and are being provided training in Pakistan. Sir, they have also started sending Pakistani intruders into Punjab; Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir in order to create disorder in our country. Pakistan has also started raising of Kashmir once again on the International forums. This shows that Pakistan is fully preparing for a war against India. They are getting arms from USA and have entered an agreement with China regarding nuclear development. This is a matter of great concern to us. The Indian Government should take steps to check the infiltrators from Pakistan and to stop any help being given by that country to the extremists. It is, therefore, necessary to come forward with some concrete solutions to solve these problems.

(vii) Need to make available financial assistance to tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh whose crops have been damaged due to floods in Godavari, Wyara and Errakalva rivers

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : More than three

thousand tobacco barns were damaged due to unprecedented floods to Godavari, Wyara, Errakalva rivers in Khammam, East and West Godavari, Warangal and Krishna districts. In addition, the farmers lost standing crops. Their lands were sand cast. So as to help them in reconstructing/repairing their fully/partly damaged barns and to ensure that it will not adversely affect the normal curing and production of tobacco the Tobacco Board recommended to the Government of India to make available financial assistance with subsidy element. As the tobacco plantations have already commenced, the Government should come forward as requested by the Tobacco Board to the rescue of farmers whose barns were damaged. The Government made available assistance to the damaged barns during 1977 November cyclone. Tobacco and its products are highest revenue earning items for the Union Government exchequer. But only a very meagre amount is being spent on development and extension of VFC Tobacco. The Government should come forward to provide JTS jackets to save coal and curing time as well as desuckercides with subsidy element in the larger national interest so as to reduce unit cost of production to enable Indian Tobacco to compete more effectively in the world markets.

(viii) Need to adopt necessary measures to meet the power requirements of Karnataka

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, Karnataka has been facing glaring power shortage for the past six years. As against per capita consumption of power, i.e., the all India target of 282 units at the end of the Seventh Plan, Karnataka is not likely to cross 210 units. It is very necessary to take up immediately some short-term options to provide interim relief to power consumers such as 120 MW gas turbine/diesel plant in Bangalore at the initiative taken by the industry and the decentralised 30 MW diesel installations at four places in the State. Adequate funds should be provided for the programme to reduce transmission and distribution losses and to save energy. Further, Sharavathy tail race project, Shivasamudram Seasonal Power Station, seasonal power projects in Western Ghats and bedthi projects should be financed by the Centre on priority basis,

Action should be taken to have Super Thermal Power Stations with 500 MW units.

17.21 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Members may recall that the Estate Duty Act was amended last year so as to discontinue the levy of estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural lands with effect from 16th March, 1985. As a result of the amendment made in the Estate Duty Act in 1984 and the Resolutions passed by various State Legislatures under article 252 of the Constitution, the Estate Duty Act has ceased to apply to the agricultural lands situated in all the Union Territories and all the States except the States of Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura.

The State Legislatures of Punjab and Tripura have passed Resolutions under article 252 of the Constitution to the effect that the Estate Duty Act may be amended by Parliament so as to discontinue the levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural lands which are situated in these States and which pass on deaths occurring on or after 16th March, 1985. This Bill seeks to make an amendment in the Estate Duty Act pursuant to the Resolutions passed by the Legislatures of these two States. The effect of this Bill being enacted into law will be that the Estate Duty Act will cease to apply to the agricultural lands which are situated in the States of Punjab and Tripura and which pass on the deaths occurring on or after 16th March, 1985.

This is a very short and simple Bill which seeks to abolish the estate duty on agricultural lands in the States of Punjab and Tripura. Therefore, I am sure that the Bill will receive the unanimous support of the House.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration”.

Shri B.B. Ramaiah.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Sir, this is a Bill which seeks to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953. Already we have so many taxes like the income-tax, the wealth tax, the capital gains tax and so many other taxes. The estate duty should have been abolished long back. Anyway, now it is being taken up in respect of Punjab and Tripura. The other States have already agreed for the abolition of this tax on agricultural land. I always feel that any tax on agriculture is very dangerous and the farmers and innocent people are put into a lot of inconvenience. The Punjab and Tripura have recently done this.

I know that earlier the country tobacco tax was used to be put on the farmers. It was one of the greatest harassments to the farmers. Once it was abolished, the Government did not lose much; but I should say, the tax collectors and the indirect people have lost heavily, whereas farmers got great relief. The land tax also is a harassment to the farmers and the innocent people who do not know how to prepare the accounts. They are put to a lot of inconvenience and the people try to mis-use these provisions.

Now I would strongly support not only this, but any other aspect which gives relief to the farmers. After the agricultural land ceilings have been introduced, the holdings have been reduced. Putting any tax on the small holdings is not desirable.

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

I thank you very much for the time that you have given to me. I thank the Finance Minister for introducing the Bill. I support it.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the truth is that there is nothing to say on this Bill, except to support it. One of praise-worthy work done by the Rajiv Gandhi Government, after it took over, has been the abolition of the Estate Duty. Estate Duty was like cancer in the tax system. The people who have been victims of this tax know very well as to how it has adversely affected them. The middle class people with the entire earnings of their life purchase two bighas of land or a small flat. I can give you many such examples and if you want, I can give you the names also. I have seen this thing happening to my five or six friends. Suddenly due to some accident or some disease the man died, leaving the family without any bread earner. Their tears had not dried up when the Estate Duty officials started knocking at their door for recovery of the Estate Duty. I know that man had purchased the flat by taking loan but for paying the Estate Duty, the members of the family had to resort to distress sale selling the flat for Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 thousand as they were to pay heavy Estate Duty. Unfortunately, many people are not aware of this, they have not undergone the pangs of payment of the Estate Duty. Therefore, last year when direct taxes were rationalised, the Estate Duty was abolished. In certain States the Estate Duty on agricultural land still exists. Punjab and Tripura have abolished it. The truth is that this Bill should have come quite early. This type of system is a slur on the society. If you recover Estate Duty from big persons that would mean some thing but if a middle class family after the death of the head of the family has to pay it, that is very unfortunate.

I would like to say that this Bill is quite good. Earlier an amending Bill had come and that was a very good Bill. Subsequently another amending Bill was presented which was even better. Wherever it has remained, for that the States should

be persuaded to abolish it on agricultural land because it is a slur on the society. With this I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, last year the Government abolished estate duty after an experiment of 32 years. The estate duty was introduced in 1953 and after 32 years in 1985 they said that the experiment has failed. What was the experiment ? Was it only for the purpose of revenue collection or was there some other objective in imposing estate duty ? One of the purpose of every revenue Act is to raise revenue. The other purpose for which the estate duty was introduced—this is practically so in all developed countries—was to bring about some kind of equality through this particular Act so that property when it passes from one generation to the other some of it goes to the State and thereby some inequality gets eliminated. That part was not at all taken notice of when the reason was given for abolition of estate duty. The only reason given at that time and subsequently was that the collection of estate duty was so little that even the cost of collection of estate duty was more than the actual collection. The collection figures, we know, varied from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 26 crores. We also know that so far as Income Tax is concerned the Government always claims that the collection charge of income-tax is not more than 3 per cent but how they claim that estate duty collection exceeded the actual collection. That particular statistics has never been made clear to us in the House or outside. The same Department collects both income tax and estate duty. It may be possible through some financial jugglery some of the cost incurred by the Department on income tax collection has been passed on to estate duty but no figures were made available to show that this proposition was correct so far as the economics of the tax is concerned.

So far as the equality aspect is concerned nobody from the Treasury Benches—either the Finance Minister or the Minister of State for Finance—made any statement in the House or outside. This is very peculiar.



I would like to say that this is one of the factors which falls in line with the Government policy of so-called liberalisation, viz., giving more benefits to the rich people that the estate duty has also been abolished. It is in the same category of things that the Government has been trying to do, that is, do not give benefit to the poor. You only say you will give but actually do not give. You give benefits to the rich by more imports and less industrialisation here. As Dr. Rajhans has said this abolition of estate duty has meant less harassment for some people. It is not the Act itself which causes harassment. It is the way in which the Act is implemented. If the Government wanted to implement it properly it would have been properly implemented but, I think, intentionally and deliberately they created such an apparatus for collection that it is the poorer people who are just above the limit who were most harassed and those whose estate amounted to crores of rupees were not harassed because they could employ proper legal people so that the estate is arranged in such a way that they could escape the estate duty tax net. This is a very peculiar thing that the Government itself tries to make the law practically inoperable. You are not only harassing the people, but you have also left all kinds of loopholes, all avenues open for the richer section of people. After that you say that you are not able to collect enough. This is because you have kept the net open in such a way that you have allowed all the big fish escape through that and only the little ones are caught. Therefore, your cost of collection is high and the revenue collection is low. After that you say that you have done a very good thing and prevented harassment. Actually, the revenue which could have been collected by having this tax would have been much more; it is not only Rs. 20 or 25 crores, but it would have been hundreds of crores. You have given it a go-by in fact. What has been happening is that since 1985 the budget passed not for the purpose of raising revenue, but for the purpose of seeing that more and more tax exemptions are granted. I know what the answer of the Government will be. They will say that they are collecting more taxes by reducing the tax rate. In fact, what they are doing is they are mortgaging

the future by giving indemnity to people who have not paid tax for years. That is one way. Then, they are letting people give returns and say that this is the tax they have not paid and in future also, they will do that. Today, they will pay tax on money which they have not earned, and in future they will earn money and say that they have already paid tax. This is not collection of tax arrears, but only mortgaging the future. The collection of tax that they have raised is not merely by decreasing the tax rate. That has to be clearly understood.

This is a Bill which is a consequential one. There is nothing much to say. They say that in all States agricultural tax has been abolished, only it remains in Punjab and Tripura, it is discriminatory, so they cannot do anything about it, it has to go.

But the main thing is, what have you done? This is not one of the ways of creating socialism. You have destroyed it. You have been denigrating certain things which is not good for creating socialism. You have been telling that the workers in India are the most inefficient. This is your pattern and this also falls in your pattern. This is a heinous crime. On the other hand, the Government should have a second look at what they have done and to what extent they have gone in liquidating the idea of socialism and whether they should not take corrective steps and reintroduce the Estate Duty again.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill which has come before us, in fact, will go a long way in the simplification of procedure with respect to taxes. It is said that our country is the highest tax levied country, as also the country where there is no rationalised system of taxation. By bringing this legislation and the legislations which were brought earlier, we are doing away with certain taxes which by no means we can consider as rational taxes.

One more thing. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced 20-Point programme very recently. The last point which has been mentioned is with respect to simplifications of procedures. I would

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

categorize the present Bill under that point, whereby we will not only simplify the procedure, but do away with things which are absolutely irrational.

Fortunately, we have got a very good Finance Minister assisted by other able Ministers. He has for rationalization of taxes sought dialogue with the business community. He sits for hours together in his chamber even late at night, does his home work and studies the matters himself. The country is very fortunate in having such a Finance Minister.

The aspects of rationalisation are taken in such a manner that in the Income Tax Act, I have seen a proposal last year. When the scientists of our country get some lumpsum amount for their work, that amount is spread over three years, so that there is some sort of a concession given in recognition of the work done by our scientists. These are the things which go a long way in rationalisation of the system.

As far as the estate duty is concerned, it is absolutely not fitting in our days. It is irrational, You tax a person with some income and the moment a person dies, immediately your Estate Duty comes into force. In a way, we do not even allow him to die in peace because the Act comes into force with respect to that person, the moment he dies. Such a system of taxation is absolutely not in tune with our times. We not only punish the dead person, but also the family of the person who inherits the small property. There may be some persons who may inherit very big properties but the same law applies even to the small inheritors. We punish those persons who inherit small properties from their father, mother or somebody else.

We should also avoid the theory of double taxation. We have five year plans for bid us, roads, schools, etc. But at the same time, when we construct a bridge on the national highway, we take another toll for that bridge. I am just giving a simple example of this double taxation system. These are certain things which the country or the Finance Minister has to avoid.

I would like to remind you that with respect to income tax proposals which are

on the anvil, some good proposals have been put forth for rationalisation of tax procedures in general. As far as the Income Tax Act is concerned, there have been certain proposals. I will give just one simple example. In Goa, a man and a woman are treated on equal footing and her state and his state are considered separately, even for income tax. They are assessed separately and their assets are not joined together even for estate duty are wealth tax purposes. Now, I have learnt that a new proposal is coming to do away with the concession that the people of Goa are enjoying on account of their progressive nature of the legislation. If you are bringing such a legislation, which would do away with the progressive system existing in one part of the country, I think that that will not be a proper legislation or a progressive legislation. Similarly, in the Income Tax Act, I would like to point out about Section 230 A, to the hon. Minister. When you register a deed for some immovable property, if you are taking Rs. 50,000 worth or property by virtue of that deed, or if you are giving Rs. 50,000 worth of property, then you have to take a 'No Objection Certificate', under Section 230-A of the Income Tax Act. This puts people in hardship. A person may not have any property today, and if he gets Rs. 50,000 worth of property from his father or mother or somebody else, for that he has to go to the Income Tax Department. Today he is worth nothing. He does not have even Rs. 5 and tomorrow because of some good thing, he has to go to the Income Tax office, which he has never seen earlier. I am just giving this example so that some rationalisation in all the tax procedures and tax structures may be made. This is my humble plea that all the laws may be taken in a consolidated form and study may be made and wherever simplification is required with regard to the procedures under Wealth Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty, etc., the necessary reforms may be brought about, so that we need not bring about any new legislation next year. Since you are already bringing this Bill on tax proposals, I would like you to consider this point on the income tax also.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV  
(Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the continuous exemption in and abolition of

direct taxes is a very dangerous trend and it makes the intention of the Government clear. In fact, through these steps the present Government wants to serve the cause of the rich and the big people. Just now some of the hon. Members of the ruling party supported these steps and cited an example that even people holding 2 or 4 bighas of land used to face difficulties because of this Duty. If it is going to serve the poor then it is a welcome step. It also conforms to the values enshrined in the Constitution. But even the big landlords who did not deserve exemption have been granted the same through this legislation. Presently, the major part of our agricultural land is owned by only a few people. If we peruse the all India figures then it comes out that only a few people own the maximum land. The progressive land reforms have not been implemented. Instead, there is decline in such activities and the Government is showing indifference towards this aspect. I oppose the exemption granted to big landlords. I think that the provision should have been made to the effect that there will be exemption for small landholders but the Duty will remain in vogue for the big people.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Amendment. The Estate Duty Act as passed in 1953, had so many amendments before it, some States have the powers to levy Estate Duty and remain behind in the abolition of the Estate Duty.

Sir, this Act was good at the time of the independence, when the Britishers left and there were large estates even in agricultural lands. After the Ceiling Acts enacted by the various States, majority of the land has come under land ceiling and I do not agree with my friend that still there are very big landlords. At least, I see in my state of Maharashtra, very small holdings.

Sir, the Estate Duty was as high as 40 per cent on the property of 50 lakhs and above and it was a heavy burden. That burden was on the spouse or heirs of the

deadman. It was just like a punishment. What was the earning from it? The earning was quite less compared to the cost of collection. It was around 20 to 26 crores. On the contrary, the women have to take insurance for Estate Duty. It was called Estate Duty Insurance cover and large chunk of the money had to be placed for giving premium on insurance. Many of the developing and developed countries also do not have estate duties and the countries which had Estate Duties had abolished it. Australia had abolished the Estate Duty in 1979. Canada had abolished the Estate Duty in 1971. Even the Jha Commission had recommended the concessions in Estate Duty and it was towards the direction of the abolition of the Estate Duty on agricultural land and house property. The characteristics of property have now changed—their place value, time value and demand value. Taxation also has taken different forms: wealth tax, capital gains tax and other forms. Even the wealth tax in our country is higher as compared to other countries, i.e., here it is about 5%. In many countries it is 2.5%; in others, 0.5%. Transfer of property, after death, has to be smooth. If the transfer of property brings in panic in the family for paying estate duty or other forms of tax, it is not good on the part of the Government to do so. We find many concessions in countries like USA and UK if the property is transferred to the spouse. But here, such concessions are not there. The spouse and other heirs at the time of transfer are treated on par. They are under the same type of taxation.

The Governments of Punjab and Tripura have come forward to do this now; and that is why this amendment is required. The other State Governments have already done away with this cumbersome form of taxation.

Of course, there is also one point to be considered: any property that is built by an individual, is built after paying income tax. We consider him as an honest income tax payer. For evaders, we have to levy penalties and be vigilant about them. But when property is created after payment of income tax, and after the death in the form of inheritance tax or capital gains tax, you are again levying tax on the same property. So, how many times are we going to tax

[Shri Vijay N. Patil]

the property which has already been acquired after payment of income tax? That is also a point to be considered. I am glad that our young Prime Minister Shri Rajive Ji and the dynamic Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh Ji are thinking over the suggestions made by so many experts on taxation, and making improvements in the field of direct and indirect taxes. Let us wait for good results, so that people who are honest tax payers can come forward and pay the tax in the open; and the black money that is playing havoc in the country, *i.e.* the No. 2 money, is reduced.

Let us pray for good things, and wait for good things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Estate Duty Bill. Just now an hon. Member of C.P.M. was advocating socialism but his own State Tripura has already passed the Estate Duty Bill. It shows the gap between the profession and the practice. It is a matter of deep regret that Members of the Communist Party shower praises on their Government for this work and criticise our Government for that very same work. It is very shameful. It should be checked and there should be no difference between their profession and practice.

When you had abolished Estate Duty earlier, we had questioned the wisdom of exempting the rich people. As Shri Rajhans has just now said, middle class people should be exempted from this to save them from harassment and not the big people who do not face any harassment. You were unable to collect the dues of Estate Duty amounting to crores of rupees from the rich because they went to the courts and got protection. You do not attempt to collect money from such persons but harass the poor. Exempting poor through this Bill is a good step but you have not indicated as to what is going to be done in the case of the rich people? Why have you exempted the rich people from Estate Duty? Instead, you should have imposed higher Duty on them. You have chosen the path of socialism. You should have, therefore, imposed some or the other

tax on them. Had the properties of the rich been given to the poor, then you could have marched towards socialism, but here we cannot understand your decision of exempting the millionaires from the Estate Duty. This step is certainly not in the direction of socialism. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of hon. Minister that he has not taken a step in the right direction by exempting the rich from the Estate Duty. There are many other ways also of taxing the rich people. You can collect money through income tax from very rich people, holding large properties. Just now an hon. Member from Communist Party said that many people have illegally grabbed vast chunks of land and are earning huge income through agriculture and other means. You can fix a limit in this regard. It can be Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 50,000 or even Rs. one lakh. You can make some provision to realise tax on the amount exceeding the limit. If anybody's income is more than Rs. 1 lakh, you must levy income tax or some other tax on him so that a restriction is imposed on such persons and you get money as well. In this way you will keep on going in the right direction towards socialism. Therefore, you must reconsider this system.

The second thing I want to say is that all the black-money holders of our country are investing it in purchasing land because you have exempted land from taxes. As there is no tax on income from land in our country, people have been amassing wealth. They do not have to pay income tax or wealth tax by declaring their income as income from agriculture. This is resulting in increase in the black money in our country and people are going on amassing it. You will have to pay attention to this to improve upon this situation because people want to convert their black money into white by buying land. You should impose some restrictions and impose taxes on them and make such provisions in rules that no person is exempted from tax after a certain limit of income.

About the step taken by the Tripura Government, I would say only this that it is a Communist Party Government which though professes to be believing in socialist system, has abandoned its ideology and has changed its course. I would like to tell the

hon. Finance Minister that it is totally a wrong provision and it should be reconsidered. You have stated that Rs. 20 or 26 crores are collected but the cost of collection exceeds this amount. I do not agree to it. All the same, this system could have established socialism in its true sense. The Government should take over the property of the people who own in abundance and should distribute it among the needy and the poor. The objective behind imposing wealth tax and Estate Duty was to realise the maximum money and distribute that among the needy and the poor. But we do not understand as to how you have simplified and rationalized the taxes under which Estate Duty has been abolished on the one hand and wealth tax has been enhanced on the other. Therefore, some changes are necessary in this system to achieve real socialism which our party has adopted. Here some Communist Party Members have started saying that we have abandoned socialism but we have not given it up and our ideology remains the same even now. Actually you have formulated certain laws in such a way that some people have got a chance to accuse us on those points. They should not be given such chances. You should devise some system under which the difficulties of the common man are removed on the one hand and taxes are imposed on the wealthy persons on the other so that a restriction is put on their accumulating black money. If you want to grant some exemption through this Bill then enact some other law for the big and the rich people. Bring such changes in the income tax laws or make some other arrangement so that Government is able to recover maximum black money from these persons, which they have accumulated on the pretext of agricultural income, and also restriction is put on its expansion. This type of arrangement is badly needed.

With these words I support this Bill.

18.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, call my name so that I may have a chance to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call you tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one thing is there.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Twenty-eighth Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA  
DIKSHIT) : I beg to present the Twenty-  
eighth Report of the Business Advisory  
Committee.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Wednesday,  
November 5, 1986/Kartika 14,  
1908 (Saka)*